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F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

Headquarters

FILE

SUBJECT

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

FILE NO.

65-58236

VOLUME NO.

36

SERIALS

2139

2181

File No: 65-58236 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG
SECT. 36 MEEROPOL V. MEGSE

Date: "186
(month/year)

| Serial | Date | Description (Type of communication, to, from) | No. of Pages | | Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) |
|--------|---------|--|--------------|----------|--|
| | | | Actual | Released | |
| 2139 | 4/15/54 | NY LET HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| N/R | 4/8/54 | CIA REPORT | - | - | disposition handled by CIA (2) |
| N/R | 3/10/54 | CG REPT HQ | 97 | 97 | b7D b2 |
| 2140 | 4/21/54 | NY LET HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2141 | 7/19/54 | NY LET HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2141 | 7/23/54 | NY LET HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2141 | 4/26/54 | NY REPT HQ | 65 | 65 | b2 b7D b7C |
| 2141 | 4/26/54 | NY LET HQ | 2 | 2 | b1 |
| 2141 | 5/11/54 | HQ LET TO NY | 1 | 1 | b7D b2 |
| 2142 | 4/29/54 | AL LET HQ | 3 | 3 | |
| 2143 | 4/30/54 | Paris LET HQ | 1 | 1 | b7C, b7D b2 |
| 2144 | 5/1/54 | BRANIGAN MEMO BELMONT | 1 | 1 | |

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File No: 65-58236 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG
SECT. METROPOL V. MGESE

Date: 11/86
(month/year)

| Serial | Date | Description (Type of communication, to, from) | No. of Pages | | Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) |
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| | | | Actual | Released | |
| 2145 | 5/10/54 | and encl. 3RD PARTY LET HQ | 1/4 | 1/4 | b7c b3 |
| 2145 | 5/13/54 | HQ LET TO 3RD PARTY | 1 | 1 | b7c |
| 2146 | 5/19/54 | NY LET HQ | 3 | 3 | |
| 2147 | 5/24/54 | NY LET HQ w/ENCL | 1/3 | 1/3 | |
| 2148 | 6/1/54 | BELMONT MEMO BOARDMAN | 1 | 1 | |
| 2149 | 6/4/54 | HQ LET AAG | 2 | 2 | b7c |
| 2149 | 5/26/54 | and encl. 3RD PARTY LET HQ | 1/23 | 1/23 | b7c |
| 2149 | 6/4/54 | HQ LET 3RD PARTY | 2 | 2 | b7c |
| 2150 | 5/26/54 | AAG LET HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2150 | 6/2/54 | HQ LET AAG | 1 | 1 | |
| 2151 | 6/2/54 | USAF LET HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2151 | 6/8/54 | HQ LET USAF | 2 | 2 | |

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File No: 65-58236
SECT.

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG
MEEROPOL V. MEGSE

Date: "186
(month/year)

| Serial | Date | Description (Type of communication, to, from) | No. of Pages | | Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) |
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| | | | Actual | Released | |
| 2152 | 6/8/54 | AL REPT HQ | 5 | 5 | |
| 2153 | 6/2/54 | BRANIGAN MEMO TO BE- ^{mont} | 7 | 7 | |
| 2154 | 5/28/52 | DOWNING MEMO ^{and encl.} R. PARSONS | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1 |
| 2155 | 6/11/54 | HQ LET USAF | 2 | 2 | |
| 2156 | 6/11/54 | CI REPT HQ | 4 | 4 | |
| 2157 | 6/10/54 | NK REPT HQ | 6 | 6 | |
| N/R | 6/14/54 | BRANIGAN MEMO BERMONT | 4 | 4 | b1 |
| 2158 | 6/8/54 | Heidelberg let HQ w/EBF. | 1/1 | 1/1 | disposition of EBF handled by Army (20 |
| 2159 | 6/21/54 | LV REPT HQ | 5 | 5 | |
| 2160 | 6/17/54 | Paris LET HQ + ENC. | 1/1 | 1/1 | |
| 2161 | 6/17/54 | NY AT HQ w/ENC | 2/2 | 2/2 | |
| 2162 | 6/30/54 | HQ LET AAG | 1 | 1 | |

48 48 0 0 0
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File No: 65-58236 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG
SECT. MEEROPOL V. MEGSE

Date: 11/86
(month/year)

| Serial | Date | Description (Type of communication, to, from) | No. of Pages | | Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) |
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| | | | Actual | Released | |
| 2163 | 7/14/54 | NY LET HQ w/ENC | 1/2 | 1/2 | |
| 2163 | 7/28/54 | HQ LET AAG | 1 | 1 | b7c b2 |
| 2164 | 7/14/54 | HQ LET LA | 1 | 1 | b7E, b7E 1E |
| N/R | 7/26/54 | LA LET HQ | 1 | 1 | b7c b2 |
| 2165 | 9/8/53 | NICHOLS MEMO TO HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2166 | 7/9/53 | NICHOLS MEMO TO TOLSON | 1 | 1 | |
| 2167 | 6/30/53 | w/ENC. KENY MEMO TO BELMONT | 3/2 | 3/2 | |
| 2168 | 7/19/54 | NY A/T TO HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2169 | 7/26/54 | ROACH MEMO TO BELMONT | 1 | 1 | |
| 2170 | 7/30/54 | OT RPT HQ | 3 | 3 | b7c |
| 2171 | 7/30/54 | NY LET HQ | 2 | 2 | b7c |
| 2171 | 8/4/54 | HQ LET NY | 1 | 1 | b2 b7D |

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File No: 65-58236 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG
SECT. MEEROPOL V. MEESE

Date: 11/86
(month/year)

| Serial | Date | Description (Type of communication, to, from) | No. of Pages | | Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) |
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| | | | Actual | Released | |
| 2172 | 8/6/54 | NY REPT HQ | 12 | 12 | b7D b2 |
| 2172 | 8/10/54 | HQ LET TO NY | 1 | 1 | b7D b2 |
| 2173 | 8/3/54 | NY LET HQ and encl. | 15 | 15 | |
| 2173 | 8/11/54 | BRANIGAN TO BELMONT MEMO | 1 | 1 | |
| N/R | 8/17/54 | BULKY EXHIBIT - FD-192 | 1 | 1 | |
| N/R | 8/17/54 | BULKY EXHIBIT - FD-192 | 1 | 1 | |
| N/R | 8/17/54 | BULKY EXHIBIT - FD-192 | 1 | 1 | |
| N/R | 8/17/54 | BULKY EXHIBIT - FD-192 | 1 | 1 | |
| N/R | 8/17/54 | SAC LETTER | 1 | 1 | |
| 2174 | 8/24/54 | NY REPT HQ | 10 | 10 | b2 b7D |
| 2174 | 8/24/54 | NY LET HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2175 | 8/20/54 | Paris LET TO HQ | 1 | 1 | b2 b7D b7C |

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File No: 65-58236 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG
SECT. MEEROPOL V. MEESE

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| Serial | Date | Description (Type of communication, to, from) | No. of Pages | | Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited) |
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| | | | Actual | Released | |
| 2176 | 8/30/54 | CI LET TO HQ | 1 | 1 | |
| 2177 | 7/9/54 | 3rd PARTY LET | 1 | 1 | duplicate of enclosure to serial 2163 |
| 2178 | 9/2/54 | BRANKIN TO BELMONT MEMO | 4 | 4 | b1 |
| 2179 | 9/13/54 | HQ LET TO AAG | 1 | 1 | |
| 2180 | 10/6/54 | NY LET TO HQ | 7 | 7 | |
| N/R | 9/17/54 | 3rd PARTY LETTER | 1 | 1 | duplicate of enclosure to serial 2163 |
| N/R | 10/21/54 | 3rd PARTY LETTER | 1 | 1 | b1 |
| N/R | 10/11/54 | HQ LET 3rd PARTY | 2 | 2 | b1 |
| 2181 | 10/5/54 | LEGAT LET HQ | 1 | 0 | b1 |
| | | | | | |
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESP - R

DATE: 4/15/54

A report has been dictated in this case which reflects the investigation conducted to determine whether JOEL BARR had access to the so-called "thinking machine".

Investigation to date reflects that JOEL BARR had no access to such information at Sperry Gyroscope nor was there a project conducted at Sperry's which was called the "thinking machine". However, the General Electric Company, Schenectady, NY had a project called "Project Thumper". In connection with this project General Electric Company developed a "digital computer" which was commonly referred to as a "thinking device". It appears that MORTON SOBELL would be the source that gave this information to ROSENBERG.

It is expected that this report will reach the Bureau by Friday, 4/23/54.

JAH:AMF

RECORDED-49

INDEXED-49

65-58236 - 2139

17 APR 16 1954

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ESP/AMF

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

disposition handled by CIA

☒ For your information: CIA information report dated 4-8-54

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-58236-NR dated 4/8/54 after serial 239

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Declassified 10/13/75

Origin NEW YORK

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|-------------------|---------|---|---------------------------|
| Made At | Date | Period | Made By |
| CHICAGO, ILLINOIS | 3/10/54 | 10/1,2,5-6,7,9, 23,26-30;11/4- 6/53;2/1-5,8-12, 15-18/54 | CHARLES T. HAYNES CTH:asj |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Title | Character |
| CHANGED NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka National Rosenberg- Sobell Committee | INTERNAL SECURITY - C |

Synopsis:

The National Conference on Rosenberg-Sobell Case held at Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., on 10/10 and 11/53. "The National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee" was formed on 10/11/53 and "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" Executive Board planned to meet to determine whether there was any further role for NCSJRC to play. The NR-SC planned to occupy same office used by NCSJRC, 1050 6th Ave., NYC. Sixty-five people, from 13 states, registered officially as delegates, observers, or "individuals"; however, approximately 85 people attended sessions. Sessions of Conference were held all day, 10/11 and 11/53, and public session was held on evening of 10/10/53. At the opening session on 10/10/53, JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman of NCSJRC, New York, acted as Chairman, and JO GRANAT, Executive Secretary of Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, welcomed delegates. EMILY ALMAN, New York, read the report of National Executive Secretary of NCSJRC, and also financial report revealing the NCSJRC collected \$302,530.17 between 11/51 and 8/31/53 in an effort to win clemency for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. An analysis of case against MORTON SOBELL prepared by STEPHEN S. LOVE, Professor of Law, Northwestern University, was read at this session. Public session on evening of 10/10/53 was attended by approximately 300 people; JO GRANAT was Chairman and MALCOLM SHARP, Professor of Law, University of Chicago, outlined history of events leading to and including prosecution of

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 - 1 - San Francisco (100-35117) (Info.) (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - Seattle (Info.) (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - Washington Field (100-25474) (Info.) (REGISTERED)
 - 3 - Chicago (100-25530)

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MORTON SOBELL. HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, also spoke regarding her husband's appeal for new trial. DAVID ALMAN, former Executive Secretary, NCSJRC, New York, made collection speech and estimated they collected over \$1,000.00 at public session. EDITH SEGAL read from her book of poems two poems: "I Call To You Across The Continent", and "Two Added Jolts". REID ROBINSON, delegate from California, and former President of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union, acted as Chairman of Conference session on 10/11/53. It was decided that National Committee of the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee would be composed of 45 members, consisting of 15 members from each of three regional areas: east coast, midwest, and west coast, and each region would have a co-chairman. JOSEPH BRAININ was elected Co-Chairman of East Coast area, and DANIEL MARSHALL for West Coast; however, Midwest area postponed electing Co-Chairman. EMILY ALMAN of New York was elected National Executive Secretary of NR-SC and Dr. LEONARD TURBUIL of New Jersey was elected National Treasurer. Program adopted at Conference: (1) Launch broad educational campaign on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case; (2) Circulate Amicus Brief on behalf of MORTON SOBELL; (3) Demand SOBELL's transfer from Alcatraz pending his appeals; (4) Work out best methods of legal support for SOBELL; (5) Secure detailed report of the conduct of the U. S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case; (6) Visit Congressmen and members of Senate Judiciary Committee to discuss this case and the Attorney General's Office; (7) Raise between \$50,000.00 and \$60,000.00 within six months.

- P -

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed to include the name of the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, which, according to informants, was formed on October 11, 1953, to succeed the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This entire report pertains to the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 10 and 11, 1953.

It is to be noted that T-1, of known reliability, reported on October 10, 1953, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed in January, 1952, to raise funds for the defense of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG who were convicted together with MORTON SOBELL on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and executed on June 19, 1953. MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to serve thirty years in custody of the Attorney General of the United States.

T-1 also advised on October 10, 1953, that the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is a Chicago affiliate of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

T-2, of known reliability, advised on October 10, 1953, that the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, which was called by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, was held at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on October 10 and 11, 1953.

OPENING SESSION OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE, SATURDAY
MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1953, FINE
ARTS BUILDING

T-1 reported that JO GRANAT, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, opened the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case by welcoming those present. She continued by stating that they had gathered there on October 10 and 11, 1953, to work out the program to secure justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case and the meeting of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case was the beginning of a campaign to secure justice for MORTON SOBELL. JO GRANAT introduced JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, who assumed the duties as Chairman of the opening session of the Conference.

According to T-1, JOSEPH BRAININ stated that the Conference would be a working Conference and that their first duty was to organize the Conference by electing a Policy Committee and an Organizational Committee. He explained that these Committees would not act as policy-making Committees and would not project any new organizational ideas but would take up the task of formulating the decisions made at the opening session of the Conference.

T-1 advised that JOSEPH BRAININ appointed the following individuals on the Committees indicated:

Policy Committee

JO GRANAT of Chicago
SYLVIA STEINGALT of San Francisco
Dr. HERMAN TANSKY of Boston
Dr. LEONARD TURBULL
DAVID ALMAN

Organizational Committee

DON ROTHENBERG of Cleveland
REID ROBINSON of Los Angeles
YURI SUHL of New York
HERBERT MARCH of Chicago
Mrs. GLEICHER of Detroit

T-1 stated that JOSEPH BRAININ stated that the next speaker would be EMILY ALMAN of New York, explaining that she had for the last three months assumed the hard task of the "national work" and had been a policy-making architect for the entire Rosenberg group. BRAININ continued praising EMILY ALMAN, describing her as one who had devoted repeated force to mobilizing large groups in the Rosenberg Case. He stated that she would present before the Conference an evaluation of the work that had been done up to the present time and project the basic line of the proposed program of action.

Report of National Executive Secretary
of National Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case

According to T-1, EMILY ALMAN opened her remarks by stating that in order to make sure that the greatest amount of sense and the least amount of time be consumed, she prepared her talk in original form and would distribute copies to those present.

On November 5, 1953, T-3, of known reliability, furnished a copy of the following speech consisting of seven mimeographed pages which, according to the informant, was read by EMILY ALMAN, Acting Executive Secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case on October 10, 1953:

"THE LESSONS OF THE ROSENBERG CASE - - THE FUTURE CAMPAIGN FOR JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"On October 5, 1953 ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG reached from their graves and protested their innocence in the Federal Court building in New York City. At their side stood MORTON SOBELL whose cry for justice had broken through the bars of Alcatraz and travelled three thousand miles across the country.

"Mr. HOWARD MEYER, the attorney for MORTON SOBELL argued the merits of his appeal to the court asking for a new trial for MORTON SOBELL - a new trial based on the new evidence in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case - based on the console table, on DAVID GREENGLASS' theft of uranium, on RUTH GREENGLASS' characterization of her husband as a hysteric and a liar - on DAVID GREENGLASS' own admission that he lied to the FBI.

"The Judges announced that they would reserve decision. There can be no question but that the Rosenberg-Sobell Case lives in the hearts and minds of millions of Americans.

"ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG died amidst one of the most powerful protests the world had ever heard. Press reports throughout our country indicated that millions of messages reached the White House. The day of the execution, the President of France telephoned directly to the White House, the Pope aired his fourth appeal, the British Rosenberg Committee reported messages from the leading churchmen and parliamentarians of their country. ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG died amidst the hopes and prayers of hundreds of millions of people, they were buried with the tears of hundreds of millions watering their young graves - they were followed to the cemetery by seven thousand cars what the press called the biggest Jewish funeral in the history of our country.

"And yet in 1951 ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were tried in an almost empty court room - their children in a city

institution - tried in silence - and condemned to death - they went into the death house with only an unfriendly press at their side.

"We must ask ourselves why, in 1951, they went into the death house alone - and why, in 1953, millions spoke for their lives yet the ROSENBERGS died. In the answer to these questions we learn the meaning of the Rosenberg case. In answering these questions we will find the key to the opening of the gates in Alcatraz for MORTON SOBELL.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were arrested in the summer of 1950 - some few weeks after the outbreak of the Korean war - some few years after the campaign to curtail American liberties had begun. Their arrest - coming as a culmination to five years of loyalty oaths, conspiracy arrests - spy scares - was the result of a period of hysteria and was intended to create an even deeper feeling of terror.

"Arrested in a period of confusion - they were tried in an atmosphere of hysteria and fear. They were tried in a period when even the most responsible socially conscious people lived in a state of apprehensive apathy. Perhaps there were some of us who read about the trial and wished we could help - perhaps others of us believed that all help was useless - that it would be impossible to clear the confusion and hostility which surrounded the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL - perhaps others of us became very frightened and thought of an approaching terror within our country and wondered how we and our children might survive.

"Certainly, whatever our thoughts, the living proof of our indecision and fears was the empty court room.

"It was the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL who helped change this state of affairs in our country. For as they stood in the shadow of the electric chair and proclaimed their innocence - as they declared that their love of their children and their love of their country precluded false confessions - prevented a personal 'deal' with history - so did there in America develop a call for justice.

"The first voices were truly voices in the wilderness. Coming from Ohio, from New York, from Texas, from California - individuals - first in ones, then in two's and three's - organized the fight for justice. From two and three committees our Committees finally numbered over 40 major committees and hundreds of community committees and independent groups.

"There are important lessons to be learned from the Rosenberg-Sobell fight. Lessons which we must bring to the fight for MORTON SOBELL - the fight for American justice. The groups who began the struggle faced an ocean of hostility, indifference, apathy and fear. Yet slowly and painfully this atmosphere was changed. Working intensively - as almost all Rosenberg fighters did - each little nucleus of two or three people learned how to move their community - their city - their state - their nation. We made mistakes as we went along - we blundered in spots - we had to revise our ideas - learn from each other - exchange our experiences with people three thousand miles away - but after a while a pattern emerged in our work. Many of us believed in their innocence - many had doubts but we found a common unity in the struggle to get facts. We found that we were basing our hopes for the lives of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG on the inherent integrity and intelligence of the American people - on the basic humanity of these same people. We learned to take nothing for granted - to operate in such a manner that would precipitate the least resistance and opposition - to take only those steps which would arouse the greatest numbers and most representative citizens. We learned that the first task we had with each new person - with each new group - was to neutralize them - to deflect some of the hatred and hostility which the press had whipped up against JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL.

"We searched out common ground. We found that most people believed ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were guilty as charged - also a surprisingly large number believed that the ROSENBERGS had 'confessed' during the trial. We also found an undercurrent of unease - unrest about the death sentence.

"We argued from the first that grave doubts existed as to the guilt of the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL. We argued also that even greater doubts existed as to the reasons for the death sentence and we further pressed the fact that ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG always proclaimed their innocence.

"In general - seeking always the greatest response from the greatest number of people - we employed all the mass media which we could obtain. Six million leaflets and pamphlets and transcripts left the National Committee office alone - other communities published and distributed their own leaflets - newspaper ads - radio time - slap-up wall posters - open air meetings, mass meetings - public demonstrations - were all employed in an effort to bring the many facts of the Rosenberg case to the attention of the American people.

"We also developed special approaches to various groups of people. We approached the clergy - mainly on the basis of humanitarian feeling - but always accompanying our plea for clemency with a fact sheet - a legal description of the case - the grave doubt aspect of the case. We found the clergy - like all other sections of Americans - frightened - apathetic - with just enough of their own voices in the wilderness to keep the matter from becoming hopeless. In time we saw the Protestant clergy - Negro and White - speak forth publicly - we found the Jewish clergy speak forth in the ranks of such men as Rabbi SILVER, Rabbi CRONBACH, Rabbi MILLER. We found members of the Catholic clergy who had written to the President - men like Monseignor CONGEDO who signed the Amicus Brief - or groups of nuns in St. Louis or White Plains who conducted prayers and novenas for the ROSENBERGs.

"The National Committee and the local committees recognized early in the campaign that without organized labor we would be unable to reach and move into action a most important segment of America.

"The trade unions were approached on many levels. Through the ROSENBERG family and the national officers - many of the top labor leaders were approached personally. The National Committee had on its payroll at various times - four trade union organizers in an effort to bring the case to the unions. Meetings were held with trade unionists and trade union leaders to hammer out the best approach to trade union members. Our early leaflets dealt with the frame up nature of the case. Dealt with the 'poor man's justice' aspects of the death sentences - dealt with the fact that ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were active trade unionists all their lives - that they protested their innocence at all times. All of these approaches were based on the facts in the case - all of them reflected the truth in the Rosenberg case - but the results were very uneven.

"However, we began to learn from those unionists who responded to our campaign. A longshoreman came into the office one day and during the long discussion pointed out that he could not use our trade union material. Sure, he said, I believe they are innocent - but if I said that to the men where I work today they wouldn't listen to another word I'd say. And he left the office that day with our 'Three Faiths' leaflet and some fact sheets. We learned that with trade union leaders as with all other groups we could take nothing for granted - that the very union that ETHEL helped build would do nothing for her until many millions of Americans were already working on her behalf. Some good was accomplished - messages from PAT GORMAN, HUGO ERNST, BEN GOLD, officers

of powerful unions, came to the White House. Resolutions from ILGWU shops, from Ford UAW local, from other local unions reflected the feeling and concern of thousands of trade unionists.

"Our Committee approached the Jewish people as a special group, the Negro people as a special group, the Catholics as a special group. In all of these groups we found only one generalization applied to all - we could take nothing for granted, but that what was needed for steady persistent work, seeking out the best approach for each group. We found that there were large segments of the Jewish people who could defend JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG as Americans - not as Jews. We found at the same time that many of the Jewish newspapers, many of the Jewish clergy, and above all many of the Jewish laymen of all walks of life identified themselves closely with the ROSENBERGs as Jews and believed that the attack against them as well as the terrible sentence, was a result of anti-semitism. In speaking to the Jewish people it was always necessary to recognize these two currents - and in time we learned how to move the major portions of the Jewish people. There can be no question but that a great section of American Jewry expressed themselves for clemency through their active participation in Rosenberg Committees, through their personal letters to the President, through their prayers and petitions on behalf of the ROSENBERGs.

"Although we were always cognizant of the very vital contributions made to the Rosenberg campaign by such outstanding Negro leaders as Mrs. MARY CHURCH TERRELL, Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Mr. LEON BEVERLY, Mr. PAUL ROBESON - although the Committee itself was able to learn so much from the experiences of Mrs. BESSIE MITCHELL, who spoke publicly on behalf of the ROSENBERGs long before many of us came near the case, from the leadership of JO GRANAT in the midwest, we did not fully utilize the great wealth of sympathy which the ROSENBERGs found in the hearts of many of the Negro people.

"Our serious weakness in the past campaign and one which cannot be repeated in the future was the inability to bring more of these leaders into direct organizational participation on our committees.

The committees, in seeking to bring home the facts in the Rosenberg case, did not neglect the seat of government. Our committees organized varied delegations to Congressmen and Senators - the delegations varied in form and number and included outstanding community figures, large neighborhood delegations, mass visits to Washington numbering tens of thousands, the use of a continuous lobby in Washington

under the leadership of DON ROTHENBERG. All members of the Senate and many members of Congress received transcripts as well as other Rosenberg literature. The private letters and phone calls of other members of Congress reflected in part the pro-clemency feeling which existed on Capitol Hill.

"Finally it should be noted that in our relationship with the press of this country - we bent every effort to bring them the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case and to encourage them to take a position for clemency. Our committees visited the offices of hundreds of newspapers throughout the country - thousands of letters to the editor were received in editorial offices and thousands were printed. Press conferences held by the National Committee, radio and television, interviews arranged for our committee officers, for Mrs. ROSENBERG - for public figures - were all part of the struggle to bring the truth to the press. In addition, we purchased scores of thousands of lines of advertising. There is no question but that the press was used by the prosecution as an instrument to create hysteria and still is. There is no question but that the constant repetition of mis-facts and the out and out prosecution lies - were powerful forces to be contended with. But in most parts of the country we achieved some positive results, ranging from the appearance of letters to the editor and paid ads to editorials favoring clemency.

"The role played by the peoples of the world is too tremendous and too complex for us to deal with at this moment. It should be noted however - that the international press and the people of the world became interested in the Rosenberg and Sobell case only after the American people spoke up. In letters to Europe, through the visits of American tourists, through cables and newspaper reports, Europe became aware of the Rosenberg-Sobell case and committees formed throughout the world. In time the entire world spoke forth - from England, France, Italy, Africa, China, India, Sweden, Scotland, Poland, Israel, Romania - messages of hope reached our committee and prayers for clemency reached the President.

"Finally, we tried to make possible the best legal defense we could. For almost a year before we came on the scene, Mr. EMANUEL BLOCH stood as the sole barrier between the ROSENBERGS and the execution. There may or may not be merit in the Monday quarterbacking and second guessing that has taken place in respect to the legal moves in the case,

but history will record few examples of such selfless devotion, courage and perseverance as Mr. BLOCH displayed.

"From an empty court room to millions of White House messages - from national hostility and indifference to nation-wide and international support and prayer - such was the story of the Rosenberg case in eighteen short months.

"Is it because of the ROSENBERGs and SOBELL themselves - yes, this is a reason. It is because the ROSENBERGs and SOBELL understood that their case was bigger than just three people - that in their case was something of the past, present and future of our nation - something of the past, present and future of mankind itself. Did they know then what many of us finally realized, that the attack upon them could become the opening of the death house to millions of Americans - that if they could be condemned on flimsy, stool-pigeon testimony then no man or woman could rightly look forward to a secure and happy future?

"If the ROSENBERGs and MORTON SOBELL understood this from the first days of their arrest - many, many more Americans began to understand soon afterward. It was the deeper meaning of the Rosenberg case that brought people to the intensive fight for justice. Because people understood that it was America - not the ROSENBERGs and SOBELL alone at stake. People spoke for clemency and meant peace in Korea - civil liberties at home - unable to express their hopes and fears on a thousand and one issues they expressed themselves on the Rosenberg case.

"There can be no question but that the meaning of the Rosenberg-Sobell case was intuitively felt by millions. Despite the overwhelming cry for clemency the ROSENBERGs were hurried to their deaths. We ask ourselves why - and the answer is both complex and simple. The ROSENBERGs died because the President of the United States believed a public execution was necessary to silence dissent. The ROSENBERGs died because the case against them was coming apart at the seams.

"The government could not afford to let them live any longer. The ROSENBERGs died because our public campaign was not sufficiently strong to save them - while our committees moved millions for clemency the need was for hundreds of millions.

"We began to work too late - our forces were too few for too long. When we look back at how much was accomplished with so few people

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- we can only begin to wonder at how much more powerful the campaign would have been if our committees began sooner and learned more quickly.

"We lacked the strength of organized labor, without which no great campaign can ever be won.

"We failed to save the lives of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG but we prevented the government from sending them to a meaningless and shameful death. The major portions of the world knows today that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG died in a fight for justice.

"And in a court room a few days ago the fighting spirit of a young scientist cried out for justice for himself and for his country - the third defendant in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. It is not an easy thing for a man to face thirty years in Alcatraz. But for MORTON SOBELL the fight for the life of the ROSENBERGS took priority over all else.

"What do we know of MORTON SOBELL? What do Americans who know the name of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG so well - what do they know of MORTON SOBELL?

"MORTON SOBELL - aged 36 is today in Alcatraz. MORTON SOBELL, who studied to be a scientist looks back on his young life - in a letter to his wife HELEN SOBELL. He says:

"I always had a dream of putting my scientific knowledge to use in the medical field not only relating to diseases but aiding the blind, the crippled and the deaf to pursue more normal lives...

"...Can we dare to imagine what it would have meant to have had the vast scientific organization which was set up during the war to function along peaceful pursuits? I know it sounds fantastic - yet we must remember that until World War II scientists were very little used by the armed forces. Instead we see a whole generation of engineers, physicists and chemists suckled on war machines, and still feeding on the same. A lost generation of scientists who have never known the satisfaction of true creativity, lost in the maze of technical problems surrounding their work. I was one of them..."

"Trained for science - his mind intent upon inquiry - investigation, learning - MORTON SOBELL lives in a time when the intellectual in America is suspect - when the comic strips deplore the word culture -

when sadistic minds echo a call from a previous era - echoed in the words
'when I hear the word culture, I reach for a gun.'

"Why is MORTON SOBELL in Alcatraz today? First and foremost - he is in Alcatraz because he could not - he would not become a GREENGLASS or an ELITCHER - kidnapped and beaten while in Mexico - rushed to the U.S. border - MORTON SOBELL was held for a number of weeks without being named in any indictment. A door was open to MORTON SOBELL - a door out of West Street Prison - a door to freedom. The Attorney General's office asked only one thing - that MORTON SOBELL cooperate in sending ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG to the electric chair - that he admit - not his own guilt - but their guilt - that in short - he become a GREENGLASS or MAX ELITCHER.

"Because he refused - because he denied all guilt - or knowledge of guilt - MORTON SOBELL is today in Alcatraz.

"We will not deal now with the question of the evidence against MORTON SOBELL - or of the legal intricacies. Professor STEPHEN LOVE has prepared a complete analysis of the Case. From his analysis I am sure we will gain a complete understanding of the evidence - or rather the lack of evidence - in the Sobell Case.

"However, there is a second reason why MORTON SOBELL is in Alcatraz today. He is in Alcatraz because since 1946 scientists have faced a deterioration of the freedoms which are essential to all human knowledge.

"The loyalty oaths drove countless scientists from the government laboratories and from the universities.

"The uses to which political officeholders were putting the fruit of scientific inquiry even discouraged those who, in their devotion to science, agreed to remain. They did not wish to have a hand in murder. Driven from laboratories and universities, hounded by investigation, some even felt compelled to leave the country in the hope that Mexico and South America and other lands would offer them greater freedom of inquiry.

"These men did what men have done for a hundred centuries - they fled from what they believed was a hopeless tyranny. It was men like

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these who first settled our own country, coming as best they could, openly when possible, under new names and guises when they believed it necessary.

"For one moment in his life MORTON SOBELL also thought of fleeing and then decided that his place was at the side of others similarly troubled.

"That is the MORTON SOBELL story: The story of MORTON SOBELL is the story of science in the United States. It is the story of the university - the story of the clergy.

"If for any reason we in this room tried to forget the meaning of the Rosenberg-Sobell Case - if for one minute we decided to forget the young scientist in Alcatraz the Attorney General's office would make such forgetfulness impossible. Because now - at this moment new Rosenberg-Sobell trials are in preparation. The hapless stool-pigeon MAX ELITCHER has identified other SOBELL classmates - is preparing for richer rewards, to testify against other young scientists and engineers. In New Jersey five radar experts have been thrown out of their jobs - one of them at least appears to be guilty of once being a classmate of SOBELL. The press has already tried and convicted them of espionage.

"At the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial and conviction, the government announced that it would arrest and try hundreds more. These arrests and trials were impossible while the ROSENBERGS lived - while they could testify on their own behalf and on behalf of their friends. Since the death of the ROSENBERGS, the government can prepare a new series of trials during which anyone can be tied to the ROSENBERGS on perjured testimony and on the mistaken assumption of Rosenberg-Sobell guilt - anyone can face the death house.

"But we here in this room - we here who represent the feelings of millions of decent, moral Americans - we here owe it to ourselves and our country to continue the Rosenberg-Sobell struggle - the struggle for American justice.

"We state that we will continue to work. We will bring the facts of the Sobell case to the American people - we will begin a campaign of education and information that will blanket a nation. The millions of outstanding Americans who spoke forth for clemency must be shown

that the Rosenberg-Sobell case was never reviewed by the highest courts of our land. We believe that thousands of eminent citizens, basing themselves on the knowledge that the Rosenberg-Sobell case was never reviewed in the courts, will sign an amicus brief requesting the Supreme Court to grant certiorari and review the case.

"But the first barrier to justice for MORTON SOBELL is not the courtroom, it is the Attorney General's office. The Attorney General's office wrote the script in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. And in that script we find the use of perjured testimony, the planting of hate-stories in the press, we find lies to the American people, lies to the courts, lies to the President of the United States. Who, if not the Attorney General's office, concealed from President Truman the merciful plea of Pope Pious XII? Who, if not the Attorney General's office, told President EISENHOWER that the ROSENBERGS 'spied for money' and that the Supreme Court had reviewed their case several times? Who implied to the Supreme Court that even if it vacated the stay granted by Justice DOUGLAS, the ROSENBERGS would remain alive long enough for other legal steps to be taken? Let me read to you from Justice FRANKFURTER's dissent. I quote: 'On the assumption that the sentences against the ROSENBERGS are to be carried out at 11 o'clock tonight, their counsel asks this Court to stay their execution until opportunity has been afforded to them to invoke the constitutional prerogative of clemency... It is not for this court even to remotely enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. But the Court must properly take into account the possible consequences of a stay or a denial of a stay of execution of death sentences upon making an appeal for executive clemency. Were it established that counsel are correct in their assumption that the sentences of death are to be carried out at 11 p.m. tonight, I believe that it would be right and proper for this Court formally to grant a stay with a proper time limit to give appropriate opportunity for the process of executive clemency to operate. I justifiably assume, however, that the time for the execution has not been fixed as of 11 o'clock tonight.'

"If our country should accustom itself to such lawless and immoral behavior by the Attorney General's office, it must also accustom itself to the final chapter of such behavior — deliberate and cold blooded murder.

"So long as the Attorney General's office can continue to inflame, to lie, to torture and to threaten, unchallenged — there can be no hope for MORTON SOBELL — or for justice for anyone.

"We propose to make that challenge.

"We propose to turn the spotlight on the Attorney General's office.

"We propose to make its conduct in the Rosenberg-Sobell case known to every man and woman in our country.

"We are going to ask that hundreds of groups of people in the law schools, in the universities, in the unions and everywhere - investigate the deeds of the Attorney General's office in respect to the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

"We are going to ask even those who believe the ROSENBERGS or SOBELL guilty and deserving of their punishment to take a look at the record of the Attorney General's office in his case.

"And we are going to focus once again on the seat of government, we are going to ask the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, headed by Senator WILLIAM LANGER, to investigate the Attorney General's conduct of this case. And we are going to ask millions of people to support this demand, and we are going to ask every Senator to support it.

"We are going to make it difficult for the Attorney General's office to keep MORTON SOBELL incarcerated at Alcatraz, where they hope to turn the scientist into a crawling, lying stoolpigeon who will whitewash the Attorney General's office and send more men and women to prison or death.

"They would not succeed in doing this to MORTON SOBELL if they kept him on that bleak rock for thirty years - but America owes SOBELL a debt that must make this impossible.

"We are going to give MORTON SOBELL the best legal help that patriotism and conscience - and our funds - can supply.

"Finally, the conference will address itself to the case and protection of the ROSENBERG and SOBELL children. Plans for supporting the \$75,000 Trust Fund for the ROSENBERG children through fund raising activities and the promotion of the Death House letters must be carefully considered.

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"That is what we have come together for here. We will have differences, perhaps, of emphasis and of language. That is natural, considering the numbers of people we represent and the experiences we have come through separately and together.

"But we will come to a common understanding here. We will find a common program and a common language. We will develop a Committee that will give us all the freedom to work for MORTON SOBELL and justice.

"One thing we must bear in mind. There are deadlines in the MORTON SOBELL case. Once the case is exhausted in the courts, the fight will become harder. What we do must be done before the Attorney General's office can rush the case through the courts. We have only months, not years.

"If we keep in mind that our basic reason for being here is to win justice for MORTON SOBELL, and to work as quickly as possible to that end, we will have given a new meaning to the history of this case and to the history of our country."

Financial Report of the National
Committee to Secure Justice in
the Rosenberg Case

On November 5, 1953, T-3 furnished the following six page mimeographed Auditor's Report which, according to the informant, was passed out by EMILY ALMAN at the Conference on October 11, 1953, for the purpose of serving as a financial report for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case:

"October 7, 1953

*National Committee to Secure Justice
In the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, New York

Gentlemen;

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"We have audited your books and records for the period of November 1951 to August 31, 1953. In connection therewith we submit the attached statement of Assets and Liabilities and a Statement of Income and Expenses for the above mentioned period.

"Our audit included an examination of all the cancelled checks and a reconciliation of the cash in the bank with the monthly bank statements. We made test checks and examinations of invoices, petty cash slips and receipt books. These examinations were made in conformity with accepted accounting standards and to a degree which we felt were sufficient.

"The figures on the Statements which are herewith submitted were taken from your books and records. We did not confirm by direct correspondence the assets and liabilities as of August 31, 1953 that appear on the Statements.

"Subject to the above comments, the attached exhibits correctly reflect the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at August 31, 1953 and the Statement of Income and Expenses shows the financial operations for the period of November 1951 to August 1953.

Very truly yours,

/s/

M. Harbus & Co.

M. Harbus and Co.
Certified Public Accountants

"M. HARBUS & CO.
Certified Public Accountants

"EXHIBIT A *

"National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

Statement of Assets and Liabilities
as at August 31, 1953

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| | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-----|
| Dinner Committee Advances | 9,016.22 | } | 5% |
| Federal Admission Taxes | 1,903.00 | | |
| Permits, etc. | 195.30 | | |
| -Conferences & Organizational Expenses | 1,530.00 | } | 4% |
| Advertising & Publicity**** | 15,640.88 | | |
| Speakers' Expenses - Fares, Hotels, etc. | 5,458.20 | } | 2% |
| Speakers' Equipment - Sound Trucks, etc. | 1,809.60 | | |
| Postage & Freight for Literature, etc. | 10,773.77 | - | 3% |
| Press Clippings & Subs | 656.65 | } | 12% |
| Hall Rental | 1,879.76 | | |
| Welfare Expenses - Rosenberg Children***** | 1,299.15 | | |
| Welfare Expenses - Sobell Children | 5,042.77 | | |
| Welfare Expenses - Prison Commissary | 490.00 | | |
| Funeral Expenses | 2,494.18 | | |
| Washington Office Expenses | 3,967.63 | | |
| Telegram Expenses | 4,322.53 | } | 84% |
| Sundry Miscell. Expenses | 930.83 | | |

Total Legal, Organizational,
Educational, Welfare etc. Expenses

\$267,346.46 - 84%
of expenditures

* See Exhibit C for analysis

** In addition to the printing of many thousands of form letters for mailing purposes, this expenditure made possible the printing and circulation of approximately 6 million leaflets and pamphlets and half a million petitions and postcards.

*** All told the Committee sent some 10 organizers out into the field at one time or another during its two year campaign. Trips for

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organization and investigations ran from 3 days to 6 weeks, reaching hundreds of communities and covering many hundreds of thousands of miles.

**** The Committee purchased directly about 250 separate ads for a total of about 40,000 lines.

***** Most funds for the Rosenberg children went directly to Mr. BLOCH rather than through our Committee. The above sum went directly to the children for camp expenses, clothes, gifts, etc. Income from the Death House Letters is kept in a separate fund and is not shown here. Income received by the Committee for the Children's Fund is likewise kept in a separate trust account, and is not included in this report.

Total Income - Brought Forward
Expenses - Brought Forward

\$302,530.17
\$267,346.46

Administrative Expenses
Salaries of National Organizing
& Clerical Staff*
Rent & Maintenance
Telephone
Stationery & Supplies
Payroll Taxes
Auditing Fees
Office Furniture & Fixtures
Rental of Office Machines
Outside Services and Fees**
Bank Charges & Office Misc.
Moving Expense
Local Fares

\$28,891.95 - 9%

2,107.00

3,914.82

4,363.23

355.88

500.00

969.45

935.30

4,947.70

715.65

100.00

870.09

7%

Total Administration Expenses

48,671.07 - 16% of
expenditures

Total Expenses

100%

316,017.53

Deficit for Period

(13,487.36)

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"EXHIBIT C

ANALYSIS OF LEGAL EXPENSES

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Printing Court Record & Other Legal Printing Expenses | \$11,323.39 |
| Emanuel Bloch - Fees and Expenses | 21,476.90 |
| Howard Meyer - Fees and Expenses | 6,608.37 |
| Daniel Marshall & Fyke Farmer - Expenses | 911.17 |
| Other Legal Fees and Expenses | <u>545.00</u> |
| Total. | \$ 40,864.83 |

M. HARBUS & CO.
Certified Public Accountants"

T-1 advised that JOSEPH ERAININ thanked EMILY ALMAN for her report and suggested that they have Dr. LOVE's Analysis of the MORTON SOBELL Case before they adjourned for lunch. He explained that Dr. STEPHEN LOVE was the man who had done such a terrific job for the ROSENBERGs, working out an absolutely brilliant analysis of the Rosenberg Case and also an analysis of the Sobell Case. He also stated that unfortunately, Dr. LOVE could not be present at the Conference because he was out of town on a legal case; therefore, they would have Professor MALCOLM SHARP present Dr. LOVE's Analysis of the MORTON SOBELL Case. ERAININ described Professor MALCOLM SHARP as being an educator, an attorney, and formerly of the City College of New York.

Analysis of the Case Against MORTON SOBELL
Prepared By Professor STEPHEN LOVE and Read
By Professor MALCOLM SHARP

On November 5, 1953, T-3 furnished a copy of the following five page mimeographed Analysis of the Case against MORTON SOBELL by Professor STEPHEN LOVE which was read by Professor MALCOLM SHARP at the Conference on October 10, 1953:

"ANALYSIS OF CASE AGAINST MORTON SOBELL

"The thirty year sentence imposed upon MORTON SOBELL is a blight upon the reputation of American justice. The sentence is unprecedented in its severity; it has no justification in the evidence; it is obviously the product of hysteria rather than representing a calm reasoned conclusion; it has aroused the protest of well-intentioned people the world over.

"Despite the characterization of MORTON SOBELL as a 'traitor' or as an 'atomic spy', the record in his case is entirely devoid of any evidence which would justify either appellation. SOBELL was neither indicted or tried for treason. The Federal Constitution requires that treason be proven by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act. Since no one - not a single person - testified that SOBELL gave any information to any representative of any foreign power, the charge of treason was out of the question.

"The defendant was indicted under a fairly recent Federal statute; the indictment under which he was tried jointly with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG - which indictment was filed January 31, 1951 - charged them with having conspired with ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, DAVID GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD (the last two of whom were not indicted), to deliver to a foreign government, the Soviet Union, between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1955, while the United States was at war, certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, with intent and reason to believe it would be used to the advantage of the Soviet Union; there was no charge that the same would be harmful to the United States.

"Upon motion of counsel for SOBELL, the United States was compelled to file a list of the overt acts chargeable against SOBELL, which list consisted of nothing but a list of five conversations between SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG between January, 1946, and May, 1948.

"At the outset, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that despite the fact that the gravamen of the indictment was the delivery of documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to our national defense, nevertheless, not a single witness testified, nor was there a scrap of paper, to the effect that SOBELL had delivered anything to anybody at any time relating to our national defense. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the witnesses who testified to SOBELL's alleged flight to Mexico, there were but two witnesses who even mentioned the name of SOBELL, namely MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER.

"However, even the characterization of DANZIGER as a witness against SOBELL is an act of supererogation, since his only testimony was that he and SOBELL had attended high school together, had graduated from the same class of the College of the City of New York in June, 1938, had thereafter also worked together for some years at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington; that DANZIGER visited SOBELL at his home in Flushing, Long Island, in May, 1950, when he told SOBELL that he was in the electrical business and had asked SOBELL for the address of JULIUS ROSENBERG, who, as SOBELL told him, was in the machine shop business, it being the witness' idea that he might give ROSENBERG some machine shop work. The witness also testified that SOBELL told him that he was leaving for a vacation in Mexico in June, 1950, and when the witness came to his home, the SOBELL family was packing to leave and were going to Mexico City. He also testified that some time later, he received a letter from SOBELL from Mexico City, the return address on which was M. SOBELL, the letter containing a letter to be forwarded to his sister-in-law and to his parents. The return address on this letter being that of M. LEVITOV.

"Despite the fact that the defendants were not indicted on the charge of being Communists, nor on the charge of treason, the United States Attorney, in his very opening statement (p. 182) introduced the charge that the loyalty and allegiance of the defendants 'were not to our country, but that it was to Communism. Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world', and referred to them as 'traitorous Americans' (p. 182), guilty of 'traitorous activities' and 'treasonable acts'. Remember, please, that none of the defendants had been indicted on the charge of treason.

"When the defendants objected to the introduction of the element of Communism, upon the ground that the defendants were not on trial for being Communists, the trial judge held that the inquiry was proper as going to the motive of the defendants to commit the acts charged against them; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that he was correct in that ruling. The trial judge went on to caution the jurors that they were 'not to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant on whether or not he is a Communist'. I submit that such a performance by a trial judge may be legally sound but in the long run is one of those amiable hypocracies of the law. It represents one of those rules which the law feels necessary but which the seeker for justice finds practical rather than just. In these days, repeatedly to call a defendant in a criminal case a Communist and then expect him to get a fair trial before a jury simply because the trial judge directs

the jury to disregard that charge is naive, if not directly insincere. The warning to the jury to disregard a particular charge is, as stated by no less a personage than Mr. JUSTICE JACKSON of the Supreme Court, in *KRULWITZ v. United States*, 33 U. S. 440, (1,1650) but 'an empty ritual without any practical effect on the jurors'. It is largely on the basis of such repeated 'empty rituals' that the defendants now face the chair.

"The trial proceeded in the atmosphere generated by those charges and by the evident conviction of the trial judge that the defendants were guilty, a conviction which he did little to conceal from the jury. I have made notations, in the record, of over a hundred points at which the trial judge aided the government and its witnesses or showed hostility to the defendants or their counsel, or minimized their evidence.

"The court's attitude toward counsel for SOBELL was well shown by such observations as the following: (p. 202)

'Let me ask you this, Mr. PHILLIPS: have you tried any criminal cases? I know your specialty is in the real estate field.'

Or this choice bit before the jury (p. 808):

'Mr. KUNTZ: May I finish my argument?

The Court: Mr. KUNTZ, no, you may not. It is a lot of gibberish.

'Mr. KUNTZ: May I —

The Court: No, the Court put that question, Mr. KUNTZ, and don't give me any course of instruction as to what is usually done in a courtroom. This is the way I am running this courtroom, Mr. KUNTZ, and I think I understand how a courtroom should be run. I don't care to hear anything further from you. Your objection is noted'.

"It does not take a veteran trial lawyer to understand what this sort of attitude on the part of the presiding judge does to the attitude of the lawyer thus humiliated.

"The only other witness against SOBELL, namely MAX ELITCHER, likewise attended high school and then college with SOBELL up to 1938. He testified that in 1939 he and SOBELL had a conversation in regard to the Communist Party, and that ultimately he joined a cell of the Communist Party in Washington at SOBELL's suggestion, and attended meetings of that cell for two or three months after May, 1939, and until 1941; that he continued to be a member of the Communist Party until 1948, one group of the Party being known as the Navy Branch. He testified nothing further about membership in the Communist Party, but he said that he met SOBELL again in 1947 at the Reeves Instrument Plant in New York where SOBELL asked him if he knew of students who could be approached concerning espionage and obtaining classified material.

"The witness further testified that during the week proceeding Labor Day in 1944, he had a conversation with SOBELL, and that SOBELL was angry when he heard that ROSENBERG had mentioned his name.

"The witness further testified that SOBELL was employed in the General Electric Plant in Schenectady in 1946, and then inquired of the witness whether there was any written material available as to his work; that SOBELL suggested or 'implied' that the witness was to see ROSENBERG about espionage business in 1946; and that in 1947, when he met SOBELL at the Sugar Bowl Restaurant, he asked the witness whether his wife knew about the espionage business, and also asked the witness whether he would let SOBELL know of any engineering students who were 'progressive'; that in June, 1948, he told SOBELL that he was leaving the Bureau of Ordnance, and that SOBELL asked him to do nothing about that until he had seen SOBELL and ROSENBERG, subsequently to which SOBELL arranged a meeting between the witness and ROSENBERG; that at that meeting SOBELL and ROSENBERG both tried to persuade him to stay at the Bureau of Ordnance because ROSENBERG needed someone to work at that Bureau for espionage purposes, but that the witness adhered to his determination to leave Washington.

"The witness finally testified that in July or August, 1948, when he was driving from Washington to SOBELL's home in New York he was followed by two cars and that when he told SOBELL this the latter was angry; that SOBELL asked him to go with him to deliver a 35 millimeter film can to ROSENBERG and that they drove to the neighborhood of the Journal American Building, where SOBELL got out of the car; that when

SOBELL returned he told him that ROSENBERG was not concerned about SOBELL's having been followed, and that he also admitted that he had once talked to ELIZABETH BENTLEY but said that she had not recognized his voice; the last time the witness talked to SOBELL was in June, 1950.

"The foregoing testimony was the only evidence against SOBELL; it served as the basis for the thirty year sentence; it was not corroborated by another witness; it came only from the lips of ELITCHER who readily admitted that he knew he had committed perjury in 1947 in applying for a government position, in executing a loyalty oath and in concealing the fact that he was then a Communist; when he was interrogated about this case by the FBI in 1950, they told him that they knew he was a Communist, and he was then fearful that he would be prosecuted by the United States Government for perjury.

"In view of the weakness of the evidence against SOBELL, you naturally ask yourself why he was found guilty. There are several answers to that:

"FIRST: Apparently in reliance upon their conviction that there was not enough evidence to justify a conviction, counsel for SOBELL did not permit him to take the stand; that was a mistake, as it now appears;

"SECOND: The government introduced evidence to show that SOBELL and his family had escaped to Mexico and stayed in a number of places under variations of the name 'SOBELL'; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL gave no explanation of his flight, and that immediately prejudiced him before the jury; worse than that, the jury was not given any evidence as to the manner in which he had been kidnapped by the Mexican police, without process, and had been turned over to the FBI at the border; although the government must have known that it was false, it introduced a card by an Immigration Inspector at the time SOBELL was forcibly returned to the United States, which card read 'Deported from Mexico'; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL was not able to give the jury the facts to show that he had been kidnapped from Mexico rather than being deported;

"THIRD: The government was allowed to introduce evidence as to the activities of the Communists in the United States upon the

theory that such activities would show the motives of these defendants as Communists; once that door was opened, the cause of the defendants, including SOBELL, was sunk. The first witness on the Communist issue was HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed spy, serving a thirty year sentence, who would some day be applying for parole. He had a Roman Holiday on the witness stand, relating alleged activities of the Communists with which the defendants were in no wise connected; as a matter of fact, he never even knew either SOBELL or the ROSENBERGS; that this created an atmosphere and a prejudice against the defendants which they could not possibly overcome is undeniable.

"Another witness presented in connection with the Communist picturization of the case was our old friend, the ubiquitous ELIZABETH BENTLEY. Since she has made a career of professing to be a reformed Communist, and has made a living off writing books, presenting lectures, and testifying in practically every case and every Congressional hearing involving Communism, directly or indirectly, it was to be expected that sooner or later the charming ELIZABETH would appear here, too. She was subpoenaed from a hard-earned vacation in Puerto Rico, for the ostensible purpose of establishing the relationship between the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist International. She was allowed, however, to give an extensive history of what she characterized her activities as a secret courier among many named and unnamed alleged Communists, which testimony consisted of many generalities, much hearsay, etc. The testimony certainly was calculated to give the jury a picture of very widely-spread and sinister activities of the Communists in this country. That it was very prejudicial to the defendants, in the eyes of the jury, cannot be doubted, even though she did not profess even to know the defendants.

"Well, you ask me -- and your friends ask you -- if this case was so patently full of holes, why did not the Circuit Court of Appeals reverse a conviction based upon that evidence? Even lawyers ask me that. The answer is simple. In the Federal Judicial system, unlike the practice in most of the state courts, the Circuit Court of Appeals, that is the Court of Review, is not allowed to consider the credibility of witnesses or reliability of testimony. Particularly in the Federal Judicial system, that is the jury's province: Mr. JUSTICE FRANK's opinion in behalf of the Circuit Court of Appeals: (p. 1648).

"Why that rule has become so well established in the Federal Courts is hard to say. Time and time again, a trial judge upsets a verdict of 'guilty', or criticizes an acquittal as a miscarriage of justice. Time and time again, a state reviewing or appeals court reverses a judgment upon a verdict of guilty, sometimes without even sending it back for a new trial. History, too, has not infrequently shown juries to have been dead wrong. But in the Federal Judicial system, the verdict of a jury, however induced by fear, or hysteria or prejudice, if approved by the very trial judge who probably impelled that verdict, can never be set aside on the ground that it was based on false or unreliable testimony. Why must the defendants, why must the defendants, why must we all, accept irrevocably the view of a Judge KAUFMAN and of a jury so exposed to the influence of his attitude and his rulings? Why may not a higher court review the reliability of the testimony, particularly when the very lives of people depend upon that testimony? I should think that every lawyer, every judge, anxious to vindicate the processes of law and to administer justice, as far as that is humanly possible, would demand that some higher court, in the fair and detached atmosphere of a court review, free from hysteria and devoid of the spirit of 'we'll show these Communists', review the evidence, every bit of it, and direct the acquittal of the defendants, if the evidence did not warrant their conviction. That is what we have a right to expect of our courts; that is what courts are for!

"In view of the above record, the sentence pronounced upon MORTON SOBELL by Judge KAUFMAN is almost incredible. Jointly with the ROSENBERGS he prosecuted an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The opinion of that court affirmed the judgment of Judge KAUFMAN although the Circuit Court Judge JEROME FRANK gave it as his opinion that MORTON SOBELL was entitled to a new trial on the ground that the evidence established, if anything, two separate conspiracies: (a) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG and SOBELL to solicit and obtain ELITCHER's aid in espionage activities and to send military engineering and fire control information to Europe; (b) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG, GREENGLASS and GOLD to send atomic information from Los Alamos to Russia, with which conspiracy no one, and no evidence, linked SOBELL even remotely; Judge FRANK held that trying SOBELL jointly with defendants charged with another conspiracy with which he had no connection was grave, reversible error. His two colleagues on that Court disagreed with him. The Supreme Court never passed upon that question, because it has steadfastly refused to take jurisdiction of the case. SOBELL faces thirty years in jail because one judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals does not agree with the theory propounded by counsel and accepted by Judge FRANK.

"That is one of the great tragedies of this case, namely, that in a case of this highly controversial nature, where the evidence is so insufficient, where the courtroom and outside atmosphere are so inimical to the defendant, where the possibility of a fair trial has been so obviously impaired, nevertheless the Supreme Court refuses to pass upon the case, refuses even to consider the full record. And the press, and the commentators, and that portion of the public misled by them, cry that the defendant has had a fair trial and fair consideration by the Supreme Court!

"We must not allow our interest to lag, nor our desire to help an unfortunate fellow being grow cold. In a measure, MORTON SOBELL has suffered and even greater injustice than his fellow defendants, since we all concentrated, understandingly, on the ROSENBERG case. The SOBELL case is just as vital. The condemnation of an innocent man to a living death of thirty years, the destruction of his family, the martyrdom of his courageous wife, are factors which no American, no man with a human heart, can ignore. We must continue, both in the courts and by repeated appeals to executive clemency, and by unrelenting search for further evidence, to attempt to undo a great wrong! When public opinion resumes its normal atmosphere, when the witch hunt is over, when normalcy returns, American will thank us for our efforts, I am certain."

T-1 advised that after Professor MALCOLM SHARP had completed reading Professor STEPHEN LOVE's Analysis of the MORTON SOBELL Case, JOSEPH BRAININ announced that the Conference would adjourn for lunch and return at 2 p.m. for the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY,
OCTOBER 10, 1953, FINE ARTS
BUILDING

T-1 reported that JOSEPH BRAININ called the meeting to order announcing that they had received numerous greetings from all parts of the world. He stated that he would not read the greetings at that time but wanted to mention that all of the Rosenberg Committees throughout the world and specifically those from France, Italy, England, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, and Asia were sending them greetings

for which he thanked them for encouraging them to surpass the work which they had done on the Rosenberg Case and the Sobell Case. BRAININ stated that they felt that the Sobell Case was not only a case which would secure freedom and justice for SOBELL but would also automatically be the most complete rehabilitation of the Rosenberg Committee. He also announced that they had received greetings or messages from the ILGWU at Detroit, from ELSA BUMBOVSKY, who had recently returned from a conference, and from BILL PATTERSON of the foundry, and other messages which would be read at the Conference that night.

T-1 advised that JOSEPH BRAININ announced that for the remainder of the afternoon they would have a free discussion on the statement of policy and the program of action as projected in EMILY ALMAN's speech or on any phase of the subject that they felt should be amended for improvement.

He announced that the Committee on Policy which was elected in the morning session would meet and formulate the exact wording of their program of action and approve or amend the initial statement of policy.

According to T-1, JOSEPH BRAININ stated at this time he felt it was proper for him to read the proposed draft of the initial statement of policy, explaining that the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee would issue an initial statement just as the Rosenberg Committee a few years ago issued a statement which formulated its basic attitude on the Case and which also provided the platform on which those who wished to join the movement could join it.

Initial Statement of Policy
Read By JOSEPH BRAININ

On October 10, 1953, T-2 furnished the following one page mimeographed draft statement of policy read by JOSEPH BRAININ before the Conference on October 10, 1953:

*Justice has not been done in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.

"Countless Americans doubted the evidence against ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL. Countless more were appalled at the hysteria that dominated their trial, the inhuman sentences pronounced upon them, and the brutal haste in which the ROSENBERGS were put to death.

"Freedom from fear cannot exist side by side with such merciless and unwarranted deprivation of life and liberty. Patriotism and conscience requires that the truth in this case become known to all, that the surviving defendant in the case, MORTON SOBELL, be accorded his day in court under conditions of traditional respect for fairness and objectivity.

"We, of the National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees, number among us those who believe that the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL are innocent; those who question the fairness of the trial to which they were subjected; those who, accepting the verdict, could not accept the death sentence against the ROSENBERGS, and do not accept the 30-year sentence against SOBELL.

"The National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees will make public the truth in the Rosenberg Sobell Case; it will insure that appeals will be made to the courts to review the case and to order a new trial for MORTON SOBELL; it will press vigorously for a transfer of MORTON SOBELL from Alcatraz, so that his appeals to the court are not injured by absence of consultation with his counsel which Alcatraz imposes upon him; it will work for a reduction of the torturous 30-year sentence as alien to American concepts of fairness and equality under law.

"We will stand together with any and all who are persuaded, in whole or in part, by these objectives.

"We ask all who wish to make the phrase 'with liberty and justice for all' a living reality to undertake this work of justice for MORTON SOBELL."

According to T-1, BRAININ stated after he completed reading the above statement that this was the proposed draft of the initial statement of policy to be issued as a statement of policy over which the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee was emerging from this Conference. He explained that this statement is an appeal which they hope they can send to all political parties and that this statement will provide a platform for all people in all walks of life to cooperate with the objective. BRAININ stated that the floor was now open for discussion for new ideas which anyone would like to present regarding the above statement read by him. T-1 advised that at this time the initial statement of

policy read by BRAININ provoked much discussion which resulted with the decision that they must proceed with the presumption that MORTON SOBELL was innocent and not pursue the reduction of his sentence.

According to T-1, JOSEPH BRAININ called on Dr. TAMSKY of Boston for his comments on the initial statement of policy. Dr. TAMSKY pointed out the fact that it was inconsistent for those who believe that ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG as well as MORTON SOBELL were innocent to pursue the idea of attempting to have MORTON SOBELL's 30-year sentence reduced.

T-1 also advised that Mr. LOOMER also raised the question regarding paragraph four of the statement of policy and suggested that they not accept the 30-year sentence against MORTON SOBELL.

T-1 reported that SARAH LICHTENBURG suggested that they consider the clause "the victims and those who do not accept the verdict against MORTON SOBELL" an important part of the sentence since it describes the level of activity in the case.

T-1 advised that JEAN FRANTJES stated she thought that the whole paragraph could be better formulated, pointing out that the last sentence or the one they are all referring to says they will work for a reduction. She said "that is if you give him five years it will be alright. I don't think that is what we mean."

T-1 also stated that BERTHA TENENBAUM from Cleveland stated that paragraph four was good because it describes all levels of the activity but it could end with the phraseology "the trial to which they were subjected", explaining she thought that the rest was unnecessary.

T-1 stated further that Mr. FREUDSENBERG stated he thought they should take the words "reduction of the 30-year sentence" out because it implies SOBELL may be guilty because the people are not as familiar with it as they are with the Rosenberg Case and should substitute the words "to work for the freedom of MORTON SOBELL". T-1 reported that ROBERTA HOLLOWELL of San Francisco Bay, stated she would like to suggest the following order of discussion: (1) Evaluation — a discussion of EMILY ALMAN's report; (2) Program of evaluation; (3) Program of action.

T-1 advised that JOSEPH BRAININ stated that they could do what they wanted to in their individual discussions but that the only thing to discuss at the present was the general program of action and then the program of policy.

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T-1 also advised that MILTON TENENBAUM stated he felt very strongly that they should settle the question of trying to draw people into the work of the freedom of MORTON SOBELL who did not believe in his innocence. He stated he thought it would be making a serious mistake to start off on the premise that they draw into the fight people who would come in because they feel that even though MORTON SOBELL is guilty that the sentence is too severe. He continued stating he thought this was not a question of clemency or death. He explained that the kind of people they will have to draw into the fight are people who will be convinced by the material they bring to them that there was a miscarriage of justice in the Case. He explained that if there was a miscarriage of justice, he did not believe that they should start to debate whether 30 years was too severe a sentence. He pointed out that MORTON SOBELL is in prison and that their fight is to have him released. He also stated that he thought it was clear so far as the campaign was concerned that their immediate fight was to show the world that there is a definite question of a great doubt in the Case and to carry this doubt over from the Rosenberg Case to the Sobell Case. He continued, explaining that they should go to people and say "I think the man is innocent. Here's the material to show it. Don't you think 30 years is too long?"

T-1 stated that HELEN LEWIS of Chicago suggested that they cancel Item Two of the platform, changing the sentence to read so that they can draw in everybody and still say what they want to say. She pointed out that they mentioned in this paragraph that they are asking for a new trial and she thought that the wording "and a fair trial" should be added. She stated that she likewise thought they should add that they will work for a new and fair trial and for the acquittal of MORTON SOBELL if he is innocent; thus, they would leave the door open for those who have doubts to come in with them and they are not closing the door to them.

T-1 reported that HERB MARCH of Chicago stated that the reduction of sentence clause should be eliminated as an objective of the Committee. He explained that the Committee constitutes a specific purpose and therefore, the Committee should state their specific purpose formulating a statement to attract those who do not fully agree but who know that there is something upon which they all have a common ground. MARCH also suggested that the Committee consider pointing out the fight that it is undertaking against the MC CARTHY atmosphere and the relationship of the freedom of MORTON SOBELL as well as the vindication of the ROSENBERGS to the fight against MC CARTHY.

T-1 also reported that Mr. SCHREIBER of Philadelphia made a motion that the first discussion be on EMILY ALMAN's report which would then lead naturally into a discussion of the objectives and policies of the Committee and not an analysis of the campaign.

According to T-1, the motion made by SCHREIBER was seconded and passed, at which time JOSEPH BRAININ announced that they would discuss EMILY ALMAN's report.

T-1 said that Reverend HESTER of Minneapolis pointed out that EMILY ALMAN's report referred to the Committee as the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee but that it does not clarify the whole thing. He suggested that the one thing that they had in mind in Minneapolis was that they make the name of the Sobell Case associated with the Rosenberg Case so that the people who already knew of the Rosenberg Case would know of the Sobell Case by placing their names together.

T-1 advised that Mr. SCHREIBER of Philadelphia opened his remarks by stating that he would like to say a few words about the campaign in the attempt to stay the execution of the ROSENBERGS insofar as it related to their activities. He stated it was proved from his experience that it was the most tremendously advised campaign that had ever taken place in this country and that the number of people they moved was so great they lost count; yet, in spite of this, there was the big error of weakness, and fault and it is this one thing that he would like to see steps taken to prevent. SCHREIBER continued by stating that he thought that in a large measure the movement that took place was unorganized, that far too many people came in when the fight had been lost, that there were enormous masses of workers that lent their names and part of their support to the Rosenberg fight; yet, it was pointed out that organized labor did not participate in the campaign.

According to T-1, SCHREIBER continued by exclaiming that two people have lost their lives, that they have won a very definite victory, and that they will win an even greater victory tomorrow. He explained that they had actually began to stop a chain, a whole chain of events, directed not only against the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL but also against everybody. He stated that they not only began stopping the chain but continued stopping it and could reverse it, throwing it right back in the faces of those who were trying to push it.

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T-1 stated further that ROSE ARONSON of Cleveland stated that she thought some of them could count on broadening the fight in the Sobell Case, on not repeating the same mistakes regarding labor's participation.

T-1 reported that Mr. SHAPIRO of Detroit opened his remarks by stating that he did not think that any of them were desirous of limiting participation of any group in the Committee and he has asked himself in the past why labor did not participate in the campaign to any extent. He said he felt that there was a basic weakness and he does not think that labor or trade unions are very much concerned with the humanistic approach towards clemency or reduction of sentence. He stated that in the past, labor has fixed serious frame-ups against their leaders; that there have been many historical cases such as the campaign to free TOM MOONEY, BRIDGES, and other martyrs of labor, and in many cases were successful after arousing cross-sections of the American labor movement. SHAPIRO said he did not think that the campaign to free MORTON SOBELL should exclude anybody from participating which will strengthen the position of the Committee in convincing those who are only content with the fact that the 30-year sentence was too severe and harsh; and also those people who come to the fight to free MORTON SOBELL on the basis of his innocence.

According to the informant, SHAPIRO continued, pointing out that the trade union movement in Detroit did nothing on the Rosenberg Case, even though he tried several times in his union to find ways and means to bring it to the organized parties of the union and he found it an almost impossible thing to do. He commended that the dominance of the auto union in Detroit, with WALTER REUTHER as the head of it, was a victory which may not necessarily be duplicated in other sections of the country and other sections of the trade union movement but there are many auto workers who also looked for ways and means to inject this issue into their organizations and they were also doing anything possible among organized labor. He continued, stating their feeling was that if they had been in a position to come to their membership with a clear-cut issue of frame-up against the ROSENBERGS and against MORTON SOBELL, they may not have been completely successful but they would have been in a better position. He also stated if they had been able to present to their workers a direct comparison between the frame-up that was engineered against the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL and that which had gone on many times against American unions, they may have been successful.

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T-1 advised that JOSEPH BRAININ commented that the workers of Ford and Chevrolet did pass resolutions for clemency.

T-1 also advised that JO GRANAT opened her remarks by stating that she was very sorry that she did not hear all of the discussion on the subject of policy because she sincerely believed that all of them were there in order to work out the most successful way that they could to win in the fight for MORTON SOBELL. She continued by stating that she would like to relate to them some of the experiences that they had had in Chicago in the fight for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL. She said that some of the most outstanding people in America were convinced after a thorough study of the evidence and the final sentence in the case of MORTON SOBELL that it was unjust. She also said that she did not think that they would convince or move thousands of people by shouting frame-up because the average man on the street is not willing to believe that his government goes around framing people.

According to T-1, JO GRANAT continued, stating that they had a conference in Chicago the previous week which was not really a formal conference but just a discussion on the continuation of their work, and to this conference they had invited leaders of various social committees throughout the city, including people like Dr. UREY, Professor SHARP, and Professor LOVE who have been very active on behalf of the ROSENBERGS. She pointed out that Professor SHARP was there today because he began to have stronger doubts and finally became interested in the Case of the ROSENBERGS. She said there are many others who entered on the same basis, and when they asked these people just what were the grounds for these doubts, they said it was not a question of their accepting the idea of the deliberate frame-up but it was because they had brought to them the factual material which they could study and analyze themselves on the basis of the facts that they came to reason. She continued, stating she thought that the makeup of the campaign will have to be one that will embrace all sections of the population that they certainly cannot require all locals to gain. JO GRANAT concluded by saying that all people who became part of their Committee committed themselves to the possession of innocence and who believed in the innocence of the ROSENBERGS.

T-1 advised that NORMA ARONSON opened her remarks by stating that she recently became a working part of the Rosenberg Committee and was deeply interested and concerned in the question of labor's role. She suggested that it was not true that labor does not have a heart and

and that labor does not respond. She said it is true that if you examine the Mooney Case, if you examine the case of HARRY BRIDGES, if you examine each and every case which labor is struggling for, there are certain things that are evident. ARONSON pointed out that in the historical period of old New York, labor took a great deal of hammering on the Mooney Case over a long period of time before finally in the labor movement a slogan was raised to free TOM MOONEY. She explained that in New York and throughout the country some of the trade union leaders in the AFL unions who came out for clemency could not accept an invitation to speak publically on behalf of the Rosenberg Case because there was such a furor in the local unions. She also explained that there was a furor because there had been no educational work among those workers, that they didn't know the facts of the Case and they were scared stiff of their trade union leaders speaking out on any issue today because of the red smears and hysteria that it carried with it. She stressed that there was no arguing on the question of whether or not the ROSENBERGS were innocent but they were constantly arguing, "Please do nothing that will draw more public attention and more investigating committees on our necks." ARONSON recalled how she called a trade union official in the City of New York and how they practically dropped dead when she told them that their own national president had signed a statement because a week before that time they were telling her that they didn't dare take a position in the Case because of what their national officers would do.

According to the informant, ARONSON stated further that it so happens that REUTHER at one point invited leaders to come and address his national executive board on the Rosenberg Case. She also advised that during the past week and also after the ROSENBERGS' death, there were a number of trade union leaders in New York who were ashamed because they could not do what they should have done. She urged that now while they have a chance to move ahead in the Sobell Case, to make up for what they didn't do. in the Rosenberg Case they should do so.

According to the informant, ARONSON stated further that one of the problems that faced them at this time is the question of the kind of program they should undertake to win the hundreds of thousands who are not only convinced but who do not know a thing about the Case. She stated that this is a country of millions; and they haven't begun to scratch the surface in either the labor movement or anywhere else and that they should put forward a slogan at this time which is basically one that they all agree on. She stated further that people aren't

stupid, that they don't fight for a new trial because they are convinced that someone is guilty but they fight for a new trial because there is no question in their mind but that they are innocent. ARONSON concluded her remarks by saying she only wanted to tell them about her practical experience, both in New York and in contacts in the work they had done with the trade union leaders throughout the country and also that the issue that is holding them back is that they don't know how to break through the hysteria that has gripped the labor movement.

T-1 stated Mrs. NORDSTRAND of Milwaukee opened her remarks by stating that when they went to the rank and file worker he was not interested in clemency, he was interested in whether they were or were not guilty, and unless they tell him they are willing to fight it out on the issue of their innocence, he is not interested in clemency. She pointed out the Committee was a little late in starting to place the question of innocence in the Rosenberg Case and they lost ground because of the lack of strength of innocence and because innocence was not stressed at the beginning. She said it is a question of progressiveness and not of slogans. She explained they had to get to the people with the facts and have the people move with the correct approach and that that approach is the innocence of MORTON SOBELL, especially in the case of the rank and file workers who were instrumental in the last campaign. She stated further that perhaps the whole statement of policy may have to be done over. She did not want to make any special motion or suggestion but thought that two things are coming together; particularly the last part of the paragraph referring to the 30-year sentence and the question of McCarthyism.

Informant also advised that Mrs. NORDSTRAND continued by suggesting that they include the part of EMILY ALMAN's report stating "they" are still attempting to use the Rosenberg-Sobell Case for future victims, and for the radar scientists out east. She concluded by stating that they make this full story clear in order that they arrive at the correct approach but not to underplay the innocence because that is the way in which they can reach the rank and file and only through them would they really reach up into the millions of people.

T-1 reported that Dr. TAMSKY of Boston opened his remarks by stating he concurred with the speaker from New York on the question of involving labor in the Sobell fight; however, he did not think that the average rank and file worker that they talked to is going to sit down

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with them today, or did they during the Rosenberg Case, to discuss the question of whether the ROSENBERGS were guilty or innocent. He explained that the workers that he talked to did not know much about the Case at all and they were pretty well convinced that if they were convicted in the court, that perhaps they were guilty. He pointed out that many of them have forgotten that they have been under a period of Taft-Hartleyism for a period of years and further, that their whole union move has not kept up the kind of militancy that brought about the organization of the CIO and the struggle of the auto workers as well as all of the other things that made a militant fighting trade union organization willing to meet the kind of struggles that they are faced with today. He concluded by stating that there has been a softness in the whole trade union movement and they must ~~reach down into the depths~~.

According to T-1, it was finally decided that the proposed draft of statement of policy would be reviewed by the Policy Committee and their recommendations would be made to the Conference on October 11, 1953.

T-1 reported that the afternoon session of the Conference on Saturday, October 10, 1953, adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

ROSENBERG DEDICATION MEETING
(PUBLIC SESSION)
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1953, 8:00 P.M.
CURTISS HALL, FINE ARTS BUILDING

T-1 advised that the Rosenberg Dedication Meeting which was the only public session held during the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case took place in Curtiss Hall, Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, at 8:00 p.m. on October 10, 1953. According to the informant, the meeting was opened by JO GRANAT, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, who stated that since this was the first large gathering in Chicago since the execution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, she was requesting them to stand for a moment of silence to commemorate the ROSENBERGS.

T-1 stated that after the audience stood for a few seconds in silence and were seated, JO GRANAT continued by stating that on

behalf of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and on behalf of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case she wanted to open the public session of the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case which had met in Chicago that day and which would meet again on Sunday. She stated that their reaction to the execution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG was one of shock and sorrow and they felt that their country had committed a grave error in putting to death two people in the face of so many unresolved doubts of so many people and in the face of such great pleading. She pointed out that the circumstances surrounding the death, the manner in which the Supreme Court was reconvened, and unprecedented manner to set aside the opinion rendered by Justice DOUGLAS, and the indecent haste in which the execution took place despite the opinion of three justices of the Supreme Court, and also that the Supreme Court never reviewed the Case, had tended to increase doubt. She added that today, more than two months after the execution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, the Rosenberg Case continues to occupy the minds of many Americans.

According to T-1, JO GRANAT related that nearly three million Americans appealed for clemency for the ROSENBERGS and these people were of various religious beliefs, people of varied political persuasion, and people of every race and national origin. She said some people did so because of their belief in innocence of the ROSENBERGS, some because of becoming interested on humanitarian grounds, some because of inequalities, some because the penalty was too severe, and some because of the grave doubts in the Case, especially in view of the new evidence. She commented that some also appealed because they felt the execution of the ROSENBERGS would not be in the best interests of their country and that it would be a blot and stain against the honor of their country. She pointed out that of the many people who entered the clemency fight to save the ROSENBERGS, there were some who first appealed for clemency on humanitarian grounds that later came to be convinced that there were great doubts in the Case, and there were some, of course, who had great doubts in the Case who later came to be convinced that they were innocent. She said that one of the people convinced was MALCOLM SHARP, Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, who was seated on the platform and who would be their next speaker.

T-1 reported that MALCOLM SHARP opened his speech by saying that as a student of law he was concerned with the Case from the very

start inasmuch as he was old enough to remember the days of the SACCO-VANZETTI Case. He related that he was studying with Professor FRANKFURTER in Boston during the year before they were executed, and remembers how FRANKFURTER took a very active part in urging clemency at that time and also urging most careful consideration of the Case. He continued stating that the Mooney Case and the SACCO-VANZETTI Case followed curiously similar patterns just as the Hiss Case and the Rosenberg Case followed somewhat similar patterns today, all based on grave doubts on the part of observers concerned with justice. T-1 stated SHARP continued explaining that he was from the first very troubled with the facts in the Rosenberg Case and was ready at once to criticize this sentence, explaining further that the contrast between the sentence of the ROSENBERGS and the sentence of DAVID GREENGLASS and RUTH GREENGLASS was very frightening. He pointed out the latter sentence for DAVID GREENGLASS of ten years to 30 years; and of HARRY GOLD, who was a courier for FUCHS, and who was a much more important spy than were the GREENGLASS', in contrast to the ROSENBERGS' and MORTON SOBELL's sentences. He added that the way the judge "ground out" the rest of the sentences seemed to him indefensible.

T-1 also advised that SHARP stated further that motion now before the court in the Sobell Case about which he talked with HOWARD MEYER on Monday of that week, deserves some hope of progress. He said this is the same motion that was made on behalf of the ROSENBERGS last June just before the time of their execution, commenting that he worked with MEYER at that time in drafting the statement, and their motions were both denied. He pointed out they went to the Court of Appeals asking for time for a stay in order to prepare an adequate brief on this motion, which in commercial cases would have been granted without a moment's doubt. However, MEYER was informed the appeal was denied. SHARP also stated it would be worthwhile to make a survey of facts to see what kind of problem Mr. MEYER has and what kind of problem that comes to anyone in asking for clemency if the courts continue to decide against their side. He called attention to the fact that the GREENGLASS's testified to three episodes of atomic espionage, one being in November, 1944, when at the request of the ROSENBERGS, Mrs. GREENGLASS on a trip to see DAVID GREENGLASS, while he was working at Los Alamos as a soldier on the Ordnance Project there. He related it was stated that on this trip, Mrs. GREENGLASS had obtained information from her husband and brought it back to the ROSENBERGS. He explained that this information

consisted of names of scientists on the station, information about the general setup of the plant, information about the location of the plant, and things of that sort. He remarked that this information would if it were actually given, be of some value but not world-shaking value which if it were given could, according to the ordinary standards applicable to spies, be the occasion for punishment. T-1 also advised that SHARP continued by stating that the second episode in the Case involved more important espionage, according to the GREENGLASS's testimony, that they did remember that the ROSENBERGS denied every charge of espionage which was made against them, and that certainly only the GREENGLASS's testified that they had engaged in espionage. He emphasized that other witnesses testified, giving the impression that some of them confirmed the GREENGLASS's, but no one testified directly who knew anything about the ROSENBERGS' participation in atomic espionage or any other kind of espionage. He noted that nobody testified that he knew of participation of the ROSENBERGS in atomic espionage except the GREENGLASS's. SHARP stated the GREENGLASS' testified first to this espionage in November, second to some complicated series of episodes beginning in June, 1945, consisting of various steps designed to get to the Russians, in accordance with the GREENGLASS's story, information about a detonating device for the bomb, a lense that provides a concentrated explosion by way of what they call an implosion to set off the final explosion which does the damage. He said DAVID GREENGLASS testified first in January, 1945, when he was home on furlough that he gave JULIUS ROSENBERG preliminary steps of the lense blowing. According to SHARP, DAVID GREENGLASS testified that a little later, at the same time JULIUS ROSENBERG introduced him to a Russian in eastern Manhattan while he rode up and down with him for half an hour or so, this Russian asked him questions about the lense blowing, many of which he could not answer. SHARP pointed out that GREENGLASS never gave dimensions but gave a general outline of the thing but was not specialized enough to give the dimensions. He related that according to the testimony of GREENGLASS, between these two episodes there was a party at the ROSENBERGS, explaining the episode of the Jello box where someone else would come out to see DAVID GREENGLASS near Los Alamos and obtain further information about the lenses and lense blowing and that in preparation for this, JULIUS ROSENBERG cut half of a Jello box in two, giving half of it not to GREENGLASS but to his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, who carried it in her wallet where it remained for about six months until the climax of the affair occurred in June, 1945,

at Albuquerque near Los Alamos, where they were staying in an apartment. He added that a man named GOLD, confessed courier engaged in bringing information from FUCHS who was working largely at Los Alamos at the time, came to see him in early June about breakfast time and protested against being given this assignment of bringing information from FUCHS and being kept from important assignments for this petty one, but his superior instructed him to comply. SHARP continued by stating that GOLD testified that KOPLEV, his superior, who left the country in 1946 and who was the only person he dealt with except GREENGLASS, told GOLD to go see DAVID GREENGLASS and not to complain; so GOLD turned up this first Sunday in June, 1945, about breakfast time. He pointed out that according to DAVID GREENGLASS's testimony at the trial, DAVID GREENGLASS did not have the material ready so GOLD went away and came back about 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon, at which time DAVID GREENGLASS gave him the material and GOLD took it back to KOPLEV and presumably it went to the Russians.

T-1 also stated that SHARP called attention to the fact that this was the second episode or set of episodes which followed the lense blowing episode, adding the third episode was the one about which the most was made at the trial. He stated further that this was a cross-section of the atomic bomb, the bomb itself, the most sensational disclosure which was supposed to have been made by DAVID GREENGLASS. He also stated that it seemed likely, from what he could gather from the atomic scientists, that this was a matter of less importance than the lenses and it was the type of information a machinist could give. He pointed out that nobody pretends that it was the mathematics, the physics, and chemistry which FUCHS as a first rate scientist presumably gave; however, the confession is secret but everybody assumed that he gave first rate technical information. He remarked that anyone could observe that when GOLD testified "I come from JULIUS" that he was instructed to say it. SHARP explained he reviewed the three episodes in which the GREENGLASS' testified to the ROSENBERGS' connection with them and they also testified to gifts of the ROSENBERGS; however, they did not testify that they knew they came from the Russians or anything of that sort but they testified that Mrs. ROSENBERG told them that those things came from the Russians.

T-1 also advised that SHARP continued by stating that they should remember in approaching the Sobell Case the doubts about the Rosenberg conviction must infect the Sobell conviction with the same

doubt and if they began with a little survey of the facts in contrast and compare the Sobell Case, he thought they would be quite startled. He said SOBELL was not accused of participating in any act of atomic espionage; but accused of participating in a conspiracy which included the act of atomic espionage. According to SHARP, the first witness, a man named ELITCHER, testified to JULIUS ROSENBERG's three attempts to secure from him information about projects on which he was working in the Bureau of Ordnance at the Navy Department and then by the middle of 1944, JULIUS ROSENBERG turned up and asked, after asking his wife to be sent out of the room, if he would obtain information from the Bureau of Ordnance. He also stated that ELITCHER was threatened with indictment for perjury in connection with an application for a government job, and even though he was guilty of perjury, he was not prosecuted. He called attention to the fact that ELITCHER testified to two later episodes, one as late as 1948, in which JULIUS ROSENBERG on the last date and MORTON SOBELL, by his testimony, urged him to stay on and give more information although they had not obtained a thing from him in this instance, which he considered a very funny kind of espionage if it was espionage at all.

T-1 stated further that SHARP pointed out that ELITCHER's testimony is the only testimony that describes anything that possibly could be taken as an act of espionage on the part of SOBELL. SHARP related what he described as one strange episode in 1948 where ELITCHER drove up from Washington with one of his children and visited the SOBELLs in New York, and according to his testimony, thought he was followed. According to this testimony, ELITCHER told SOBELL and SOBELL said that was bad because he had something which he must get to JULIUS ROSENBERG. SHARP continued describing how SOBELL asked ELITCHER to drive him over to the ROSENBERGS.

T-1 also advised that SHARP related that the other item charged against SOBELL is that he went to Mexico after the arrest of the GREENGLASS' and after the arrest of the ROSENBERGS and of course, in some of his travels he went under names other than his own. SHARP asserted that this action does not prove any particular act of espionage, or of any particular crime that he could think of, affirming that the judge himself charged that the evidence of the alleged flight, even if believed, be looked at very carefully. He explained there is no question that SOBELL went to Mexico. He alleged that JULIUS ROSENBERG testified that after 1945 he saw SOBELL about twice a year for about three years and remarked they were friendly after that and that their visits

were social. SHARP went on to say that in regard to the Case against the ROSENBERGS the Case was shaken by the new evidence, by the table and DAVID GREENGLASS's pre-trial testimony so inconsistent with this testimony at the trial, with respect to two of the three principal episodes, and there are new difficulties with the other one that he had not touched on; it was the pre-trial statement. He added that the first episode which does not set out the names quite so clearly as the other two and once you see the difficulty of the other two you see the trouble with the first one, which might not have bothered you so much. He said for example, RUTH GREENGLASS's testimony to memory of facts; and on cross-examination, she repeats the same facts. He remarked it may be memorized testimony but memorized testimony is not as reliable as spontaneous testimony and that prompts discussion which is the difficulty about the whole thing. SHARP stated in conclusion that he had given his analysis of the curious case against MORTON SOBELL matched with the Case against the ROSENBERGS.

According to T-1, after MALCOLM SHARP completed his speech, JO GRANAT announced that SHARP's remarks would be made public and they felt that they should make the most of his analysis in attempting to find out the truth about the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. T-1 related that JO GRANAT continued by saying there were people from many countries who appealed for clemency on behalf of the ROSENBERGS and who wanted to work on behalf of MORTON SOBELL, at which time she read the following message:

"The Canadian Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case sends warmest greetings to this Conference. Let us also express our admiration for the leadership you have shown in bringing the truth on the Rosenberg Case to the attention of the world. The campaign to save the lives of the ROSENBERGS which won support of Canadians in every walk of life will continue with all energies to secure justice for MORTON SOBELL."

T-1 advised that JO GRANAT stated that they were very fortunate in having in attendance at this Conference an artist whose poems and songs about the ROSENBERGS had moved many. She announced that Miss EDITH SEGAL who had just completed a new book entitled "I Call To You Across The

Continent" published by the Peoples Artists, was going to read some of her own poetry.

According to T-1, at this time EDITH SEGAL read from her book "I Call To You Across The Continent", the following poems:

- (1) "I See, I Hear, I Speak The Rosenbergs"
- (2) "Two Added Jolts, Rosenberg Chant"
- (3) "I Call To You Across The Continent"

T-1 also advised that prior to reading the poem entitled "What Shall I Tell My Son? My Son?", EDITH SEGAL stated that this poem was written by HELEN SOBELL.

T-1 revealed that at the conclusion of EDITH SEGAL's poetry reading, JO GRANAT read the following message: "My study of the evidence has convinced me that the 30-year sentence for MORTON SOBELL is unjust. I want to help you obtain legal reconsideration of the sentence." This was signed LINUS POHL, Professor of Physical Chemistry, the California Institute of Technology. JO GRANAT continued by saying that because of the urgency of making the clemency appeal, even though they felt the charges against MORTON SOBELL now serving a sentence of 30 years or a living death at Alcatraz was an injustice, it was necessary because of their immediate effort to save the lives of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, to put temporary lesser interests on SOBELL's case. She announced that they had with them one who knows more than anyone else about MORTON SOBELL, at which time she introduced his wife, Mrs. HELEN SOBELL.

Speech by HELEN SOBELL

T-1 advised that HELEN SOBELL opened her remarks by saying that she wished to say when she was greeted so warmly by those present at the meeting, that she wanted to thank them for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and also for her husband, MORTON SOBELL. She remarked that she thought that they would understand what she meant. She continued by relating that three years ago she first walked into the court house in Foley Square and that again on Monday, October 10, 1953, when she was there again, every portal, every door, and every window was familiar to her and they reflected a fight for hope and agony and pain which awaited her. She reiterated that to be back in the same place and to her the prosecution invoke and shout the hastily pressured decision that sent ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG to their death, deprived even of the opportunity to show their innocence, made that room a cemetery and the prosecutor a great leader.

HELEN SOBELL asserted that on October 5, 1953 they went before the Circuit Court of Appeals on the new evidence which was presented for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, which mainly was the new evidence that Professor SHARP spoke of, such as the Rogge document and the Pearl testimony. She affirmed they had joined all of these things in a motion before but when the motion had been rushed through the Circuit Court of Appeals in less than two days, it was necessary for them to return to present the motion on October 5, 1953.

She explained they could use that evidence, not because it expressly applies to her husband, but because it is a conspiracy charge, not an espionage charge, pointing out that in an espionage charge anything which is said about one of the defendants applies to all of the defendants.

HELEN SOBELL asserted the prosecutor had repeatedly attempted to throw MORTON SOBELL into an atomic spy trial knowing his complete innocence and knowing they had no evidence, manufactured or real to connect him with the atomic bomb project. She declared they had ruthlessly used the net of conspiracy charge to tie MORTON SOBELL to the perjury of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS and all the evidence presented against the ROSENBERGS but now in a court room the prosecutor protested that the motion for a new trial for MORTON SOBELL was "off base" on the evidence that applied to the ROSENBERGS and stated that the case was considered disposed of insofar as SOBELL was concerned.

She went on to say that the prosecutor stated it was not unusual in presenting an argument to the Circuit Court for the court to summarily dismiss a motion but that in this case he implied that they may safely deny MORTON SOBELL the justice or opportunity to prove his innocence which they had already denied the ROSENBERGS.

HELEN SOBELL averred that their attorney, HOWARD MEYER, on October 5, 1953 spoke in opposition to the prosecution's motion to dismiss the petition even though the motion was brought before the District court on June 8, 1953. She alleged there was two and one half hours of argument before Judge KAUFMAN and then there was a 15 minute recess after which time Judge KAUFMAN delivered a 35 minute opinion denying the motion. She pointed out that within two days after the Circuit Court of Appeals had disposed of the matter and the inability to secure a few more days of life for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG meant that the Supreme Court never considered or acted upon the new evidence which they are now trying to present to the court. She asserted the Supreme Court has never considered the new evidence in the ROSENBERG case and that it has not considered the evidence which they are presenting in the course of offering which is an important fact for them to know and understand.

HELEN SOBELL reiterated that back in the beginning MORTON SOBELL was not even called in this case, that he did not become part of it until he had been kidnapped, beaten, arrested, and imprisoned for 53 days, and that finally he was arrested on a complaint which alleged that he had five conversations with JULIUS ROSENBERG. She stated that SOBELL was charged with having a conversation with JULIUS ROSENBERG in the southern district of New York in January, 1946; June, 1946; February, 1947 "so on."

HELEN SOBELL asked the question, "could you defend yourself against the charge of having five conversations with someone whom you do not know?" She declared that MORTON SOBELL was asked to cooperate with the FBI and when he maintained his innocence and refused to invoke himself in the business of naming names and insinuating references to espionage, he was thrown into the indictments with the ROSENBERGS.

She remarked that there is no other word in the indictment which speaks of MORTON SOBELL and that only his name is upon the indictment which lists 11 overt acts. She alleged that as surely as MORTON SOBELL was included in that indictment by having his name added to it, just so surely did each piece of testimony submitted to the jury serve to confuse the issue for him and subject him to the fear and hysteria surrounding the atom bomb. She said it made no difference that Judge KAUFMAN stated to SOBELL at the time of sentencing, "the evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

HELEN SOBELL exclaimed that the 4th and 5th overt acts were similar to those which she has just read and that these constituted the complaint upon which MORTON SOBELL was arrested.

HELEN SOBELL announced that Doctor HAROLD UREY said in a letter which he sent to them "I do not believe that the sentence of 30 years for MORTON SOBELL is in line with anything the government is supposed to have proved. I don't know what SOBELL did do." She suggested that if Dr. UREY after reading and studying the trial transcript can make a statement that he does not know what SOBELL did do how was it that the jury could bring in a verdict of guilty.

T-1 advised that at this time HELEN SOBELL read the following statement explaining that it was from some affidavits submitted by MORTON SOBELL on October 5, 1953:

"I wanted to testify on my own behalf at the trial. I did not do so because the case that the prosecution had put in against me was so weak that it was not established, but it was so clear that I had nothing to do with any atomic espionage conspiracy, as Judge KAUFMAN later admitted in sentencing me, that it was necessarily thought I would be freed. Judge FRANK's dissent from the affirmance of my conviction was illustrative that my trial attorneys were motivated by reasons of substance, but it was nevertheless only a dissent and hence I know now that I should have insisted on telling my story. I am completely innocent of the charges against me."

According to T-1, HELEN SOBELL continued reading the statement saying that in the next part her husband outlined the nature of their vacation trip:

"There was one aspect of the trip; however, which differentiated it from a routine vacation. I was not alone in May, 1950 in having become apprehensive of signs of political intimidation and repression in this country. The inquisitions, purges, and political persecutions were the largest in the cold war. Although a scientist, I was not oblivious to political developments. In fact, in common with other scientists who saw the danger in my future and the oppressive atmosphere in which I had to work, my wife and I talked about taking our children from the terrible things the world had seen occur in Nazi Germany and had at least half an idea that we could escape its threatened repetition here. We had both engaged in left of center political activities in college days, and every day more people including distinguished scientists like Dr. CONDON were arrested and prosecuted for no more than their opinions.

"Coupled with my dissatisfaction with my job and the fact that we had saved up a little money meant that when we left we just did not know whether we would come back or not. I recalled thinking Mexico offered me a real challenge and opportunity, a country that in my technical engineering field was really in its pioneer days. Then in the midst of our uncertainty the news was published of JULIUS ROSENBERG's arrest as an alleged atom spy. To me, the charge was absurd but nevertheless frightening in what it meant.

"I had known JULIUS in City College years before. We had been together in a number of progressive youth organizations in our college days and had seen each other infrequently since then. I felt that he was being persecuted for political reasons and

the charges were calculated to intimidate political dissent in the United States. I reasoned that anybody who opposed the then new Korean War or dared to speak up and oppose any American policy he disagreed with would be slammed into jail on one pretext or another, but this led me to make the mistake of feeling that a dictatorship was already taking over my country. Then and only then was it that I left the family in a Mexico City apartment and travelled around Mexico to Vera Cruz and Tampico even using false names and inquiring about passage to Europe and South America for all of us. It is hard to understand how I might have been led to do such a stupid thing but it did not take me long to realize how inapt it was. Of course, I had no idea how it could be misinterrupted and how dangerous it would turn out to be.

"So I went back to Mexico City and my wife and I talked it over once again. We realize that if I told the true story that we owed it to everyone to return and help to combat the repressive tendencies for which we had contemplated staying away and sitting it out. I know now how right this last decision was and how wrong I was to think that I could isolate myself from others with the same problem. So my wife and I decided to come back to New York, take up our lives, and join in whatever we could in resisting the attacks on the liberties of the people that were being made in the United States. We made plans for our return. There is tangible documentary proof of this for we then secured vaccinations in Mexico City which we did not need to get there but we did need to return to the United States.

"But then came the unheard of attack which deprived us of a chance to return voluntarily. My apartment was invaded by armed men who represented themselves as Mexican police but refused, when I requested it, to take

me to the American Embassy. The fact in this incident is set forth in my uncontradicted affidavit in support of my trial motion to arrest judgment. The U.S. Attorney in my trial admitted as much that the FBI had engineered the whole affair.

"I cannot understand to this day how the smallest act apparently calculated to prevent me from returning voluntarily, for I was never informed of even so much that I was wanted for questioning and this remains unrebuked.

"/s/ MORTON SOBELL"

According to T-1 after reading the above statement HELEN SOBELL declared that they were afraid in Mexico as many people are afraid now to speak their mind and to think as each of us are meant to fear in these times. She said that her husband and two children were afraid and now there is only one thing and that is to fight.

HELEN SOBELL ended her speech by stating that she must have her husband home again, that she can not wait for 30 years, and will not wait.

T-1 reported that JO GRANAT introduced DAVID ALMAN as the next speaker describing him as a pioneer in the fight to secure justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, who was elected to head the campaign to save the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, and who also came to be the Executive Secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

T-1 advised that DAVID ALMAN opened his speech by stating that if one innocent man or one human being has not had his day in court and was sitting in prison whether it was Sing Sing, the death house, or Alcatraz, then it meant that they were fighting not for one person but are fighting for themselves. He alleged that MORTON SOBELL was in Alcatraz today because the Attorney General's Office is determined that its conduct of the ROSENBERG case and of the SOBELL case be whitewashed by confession derived from MORTON SOBELL.

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He declared that SOBELL's children can not see him in Alcatraz, that his attorney can see him once or twice a year and his wife can not see him at all but speaks to him through a telephone within the walls of Alcatraz. He maintained this was the torture that the Attorney General had devised for MORTON SOBELL so that they can hope that he will clean their record for them and so long as they would permit an agency of their government to conduct itself in this way, by torture to American citizens, then they too stand in the shadow of that torture.

ALMAN exclaimed that such conduct is more fitting for the tyrannies in Berlin than for the nation that arose at Valley Forge and Gettysburg and that this is no part of American tradition. He exclaimed that it is very hard for him not to become angry when he speaks of the ROSENBERG - SOBELL case because he has seen for so long that it is not the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL themselves but it is all those traditions that we were taught to revere in our country that are in danger.

ALMAN related that they said when the ROSENBERGS were alive that if they died the floodgates would be opened and that it would encourage those today who feel that they must rule not only by the muscle to keep them silent and by the oath to keep them frightened but by the electric chair and the prison cell. He pointed out that a few days ago five people were arrested at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey and were charged with knowing MORTON SOBELL as well as with being accomplices in the ROSENBERG - SOBELL espionage ring. He asserted that these arrests will not stop but they will continue and the five will become 500 and it will become a thousand and more.

ALMAN reiterated that MORTON SOBELL is in Alcatraz and stands today not only as a symbol of a courageous American but as a barrier between them and prison. He said they think because they saw how the American people became aroused in the ROSENBERG case and believe they have faith that MORTON SOBELL can be brought off that rock in Alcatraz and they also believe they can win a review of his case, and secure a new trial for him and he is going to walk the streets again a free man. He suggested that the only way they could accomplish this objective would be by going back to those millions of Americans who then saw in the ROSENBERG case an opportunity to express and unburden their hearts not only on the ROSENBERG case but on a thousand troubled scenes. He declared they

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would have to reach those people, put petitions in their hands, explain that every name on a petition is a plea for life, and a plea for freedom not only for MORTON SOBELL but for the man and woman who signs their name and for the man or woman who gives it to him to sign.

ALMAN stated when they talked to their neighbors about the SOBELL case those words may mean life and freedom for them as well as their neighbors and those pamphlets and all the other means that they needed to arouse the American people are gifts of freedom and gifts of life. He continued saying that they needed millions of leaflets and pamphlets, thousands of advertisements, and millions of other ways to reach the American people.

ALMAN announced that they were going to ask those present to help with this job because MORTON SOBELL faced 30 years in Alcatraz. He explained that they were asking people to give \$30 which represented a dollar for each year of imprisonment and of agony for MORTON SOBELL in trying to free him. He stated he would start with contributions of more than \$30 tonight by asking on behalf of American liberty and on behalf of their lives and MORTON SOBELL's life for someone to come forth with \$100.

ALMAN read a note announcing that the first \$100 contribution came from the Cleveland ROSENBERG - SOBELL Committee to win a new trial for MORTON SOBELL. ALMAN also announced that the Philadelphia delegation informed him that they turned a \$100 check into the office that evening.

ALMAN also stated that they had just published a financial report on "their" committee and the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case found that the people did not say "no" when it came to providing money. He declared that in 18 months the American people contributed directly to the National Committee itself over \$300,000 and contributed to various committees around the country at least twice that much.

According to T-1 ALMAN asked if there were any persons there who could afford to contribute \$50 to this campaign. He remarked that they have a deadline in the MORTON SOBELL case just as they had in the ROSENBERG case and they were not

going to allow the case to drag out for years and years. He commented that they are in the courts today and will be in the courts the next few months.

According to T-1, ALMAN asked again if there was anyone who would contribute \$50; however, no one responded. He asked if there was anyone present who could give \$30; one dollar for each year of imprisonment for MORTON SOBELL.

T-1 advised that the ROSENBERG & SOBELL Committee of Milwaukee pledged \$100.

T-1 reported that at this time MANDEL TERMAN contributed \$30, the delegation from Minnesota contributed \$30, and the delegation from Detroit contributed \$50.

T-1 stated that it was announced from the audience that the residents of Park Forest, Illinois were pledging \$100 to be contributed within the next two weeks.

According to T-1, it was announced that the young people of New York pledged \$10.

T-1 stated that it was announced that the men and women of Chicago for Peace contributed \$10 and the ROSENBERG - SOBELL Committee of Toronto contributed \$5.

T-1 stated that DAVE ALMAN announced that the delegation from Los Angeles who came to the conference at great expense turned over the money they had saved for their meals the next day.

According to T-1, DAVE ALMAN announced that the women of the Emma Lazarus Clubs were contributing \$30.

According to T-1, ALMAN at this time requested everyone to put at least \$1 in the collection basket as it was passed around. He announced that so far there was \$491 collected in cash and \$360 in pledges making a total of about \$850 and he urged that \$150 more be contributed in order to make an even \$1,000.

According to T-1, ALMAN closed his collection plea by stating that he estimated the collection at \$1,000, that the response of the audience was wonderful and that some day he hoped to have a meeting when he could introduce to them not a group of speakers but just one man, MORTON SOBELL.

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T-1 reported that JO GRANAT closed the public meeting by reminding those present that the death house letters were on sale at the table outside the hall and the proceeds from the sale of the book would go to the ROSENBERG children's fund. She reminded those present who had requested housing that they could meet their host and hostess in the back of the hall when the meeting adjourned.

T-3 reported that approximately 300 people were present at the above public session held in Curtiss Hall on October 10, 1953.

FINAL SESSION OF CONFERENCE,
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1953,
FINE ARTS BUILDING,
410 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO

According to T-1, the final session of the conference was held at the Fine Arts Building. T-1 reported that the session did not start until about 12:15 p.m. because the various groups spent all Sunday morning in committee meetings and caucuses.

T-1 advised that JOSEPH BRAININ opened the conference session and introduced the chairman of the final session who was REID ROBINSON of Los Angeles, the former President of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, describing him further as one of the most active workers in the ROSENBERG movement in California.

According to T-1, REID ROBINSON called on the chairman of the Committee on Policy for a report of that committee.

Report of Committee on
Statement of Policy

T-1 stated that the chairman of the Policy Committee announced that as a result of a discussion on Saturday they had incorporated some of the ideas into the statement of policy which she would read in its entirety.

On November 5, 1953, T-3 furnished a mimeographed copy of the statement of policy which was read by the chairman of the Policy Committee at the conference session on October 11, 1953 and is as follows:

" STATEMENT OF POLICY
ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEES
IN CHICAGO, OCT. 10-11, 1953

"Justice has not been done in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

"Countless Americans doubted the evidence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Countless more were appalled at the hysteria that dominated their trial, the inhuman sentences pronounced upon them, and the brutal haste with which the Rosenbergs were put to death.

"Millions now understand that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were more than defendants -- they were Americans swept up in the tide of hysteria. They know that such a tide inevitably destroys all guarantees of fairness and impartiality in the dispensation of justice.

"Freedom from fear cannot exist side by side with such merciless and unwarranted deprivation of life and liberty. Patriotism and conscience requires that the truth in this case become known to all, that the surviving defendant in the case, Morton Sobell, be accorded his day in court under conditions of traditional respect for fairness and objectivity.

"The guarantee of his day in court is not a matter only of simple and justifiable humanitarianism in behalf of a single citizen. It is a matter of guaranteeing that no citizen will be confronted with loss of his liberty or life because the instruments of justice have been touched by the hysteria of the times.

"We, of the National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees number among us those who believe that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are innocent; those who question the fairness of the trial to which they were subjected; those who accepting the verdict, could not accept the death sentence against the Rosenbergs, and do not accept the 30-year sentence against Sobell, viewing these sentences as contrary to American concepts of equality and justice.

"The National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees will make public the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case; it will insure that appeals will be made to the courts to review the case and to order a new trial for Morton Sobell; it will press vigorously for a transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz, so that his appeals to the court are not injured by absence of consultation with his counsel which Alcatraz imposes upon him.

"We will stand together with any and all who are persuaded in whole or in part, by these objectives.

"We ask all who wish to make the phrase "with liberty and justice for all" a living reality to undertake this work of justice for Morton Sobell."

According to T-1, the motion was made and seconded to adopt the above report of the Policy Committee at which time the report was adopted.

T-1 advised that REID ROBINSON stated that the second important thing before the conference was to formulate a statement reflecting the attitude of responsibility to extend every well-being to MICHAEL and ROBERT ROSENBERG. He said that many people felt a responsibility toward the ROSENBERG children and wanted to protect them in any way they could.

T-1 also advised that JOSEPH BRAININ stated that he wanted to propose that they do not formulate the exact wording of a public statement regarding the children's trust fund because they must be very careful so that there is a definite connection between the organization and the guardianship of the children. He suggested the wording should not be identified at this meeting but should be left to be formulated later but that they make it very clear that the organization is backing the children's fund and is very much concerned in protecting the children.

T-1 stated that a motion was passed to consult the attorney responsible for the trust fund in order not to upset the guardianship of the ROSENBERG children and to give their fullest support to the well-being of the 2 ROSENBERG children.

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ROBINSON pointed out that in the Statement of Policy the committee undertakes the full responsibility for the legal defense of MORTON SOBELL.

According to T-1, the motion was made and seconded that the committee accept the full responsibility for the defense of MORTON SOBELL at which time REID ROBINSON asked if there was any discussion on the motion.

T-1 stated further that at this time one of the women present said that the situation is recognized that the committee on behalf of the ROSENBERGS came into existence after the attorneys had started their legal proceedings. She pointed out that the question is that if the committee is going to undertake this campaign, the committee should undertake the full responsibility and whatever moves taken should be done with the knowledge and consent of the committee.

According to the informant, one of the men in the audience said that is why the statement was so worded explaining that if they should lose confidence in the attitude of the attorney they could obtain other attorneys and they could also increase the legal defense if necessary.

T-1 reported that REID ROBINSON revealed there actually was a brief discussion that morning but that they seemed to agree the committee was positive that what they were to achieve was the best possible legal defense for MORTON SOBELL that could be obtained. He explained it was agreed the best legal minds in the country would insure that dignity became part of the fight for SOBELL and they could organize on a national level a committee of attorneys although they may not be attorneys of record in the case.

T-1 also advised that a man in the audience pointed out that the wording of the statement implies that the attorneys of the case are under the direction of the committee and that the attorneys themselves may be very distressed if the language that they use could be interpreted so that the particular attorneys would find that they are working under the direction of the committee.

According to T-1, someone else in the audience pointed out that the present statement of policy stated that the national committee was fully responsible for all aspects of the case in winning a new trial for MORTON SOBELL.

T-1 stated further that another speaker from the audience stated that the intent of the committee as DAVE ALMAN outlined it was to guarantee MORTON SOBELL the best possible legal defense and perhaps there was certain questions that were raised during the ROSENBERG case that would indicate what the lawyers would do.

According to the informant, another individual suggested changing the sentence to read "The Rosenberg-Sobell Committee undertakes the responsibility of locating the best legal defense possible for MORTON SOBELL."

T-1 reported that REID ROBINSON stated if there was no objection to further the question on the committee report, he would pass on to the incoming policy committee the recommendation to take the conservative viewpoint; reiterating that if there was no objection to the procedure, it would be adopted and the general program in detail would be worked out by the incoming national committee.

Discussion of proposed program to be adopted by National Rosenberg-Sobell Conference

According to T-1, REID ROBINSON read the following proposed program to be adopted by the national Rosenberg-Sobell Conference apparently skipping over point number 1:

- "2. Description of a detailed report of the conduct of the Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case exploiting those responsible for the improper conduct of the case.
- "3. Incarceration of MORTON SOBELL in Alcatraz was cruel and unusual punishment and makes it almost impossible for him to be afforded proper counsel; therefore, we raise the demand for his transfer from Alcatraz pending the outcome of his new trial.
- "4. A broad educational campaign to be carried on in all levels of the population regarding the case throughout the country.

- "5. Presentation of the Amicus Brief by individuals of all sections of the country on behalf of MORTON SOBELL."

T-1 stated that after REID ROBINSON completed reading the above statement, he asked if there was any discussion on the program. According to T-1, a woman from the audience suggested they encourage "their groups" to file their own Amicus Briefs.

According to the informant, another woman stated it was virtually impossible at this time to set any kind of a deadline; however, they should begin work on the Amicus Briefs immediately so that they can be completed in time to coincide with any court action at the moment the MORTON SOBELL case comes up.

Informant also advised that another woman in the audience stated that she wanted to make it clear that the action now pending is a motion on new evidence in the ROSENBERG case pointing out that it is unusual to have a motion in court after people have been executed. She also stated that when this motion has been defeated in court, they will have lost every opportunity of bringing any of the facts that were repealed to the attention of the courts and that is why this becomes a particularly important time in this case. She explained that the Amicus Briefs would be helpful in court to show that injustice was done to the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL and should be taken to their most eminent citizens so that they can bring forth the problems of tremendous resistance in court.

T-1 advised that REID ROBINSON remarked that any citizen in the United States who reads this Amicus Brief is an eminent citizen. ROBINSON suggested that if there was nothing else on the Amicus Brief they would pass on to the second point on the committee's report which dealt with investigating the activities of the Attorney General's Office adding that in order to give a full picture of the matter, he would call on DON ROTHENBERG who handled the affairs on the Rosenberg Committee in the city of Washington and could give them an idea of the problems that predominate and explain to them how that type of program must be formulated in order to be most effective in Washington, D.C.

T-1 reported that DON ROTHENBERG began by saying that he hoped that some time as the campaign went on they would spend several hours perhaps when they met sometime in Washington discussing in detail the technique that was used in their work in the six months before the last meeting and the lessons they learned as well as the things they could do; however, there were a couple of conclusions that could be drawn.

ROTHENBERG continued saying that they believe, based on their experience, there is no member of Congress who cannot be approached. He remarked that even Senator MC CARTHY was approached on the ROSENBERG case and the peculiar thing to some of them was that the people that you would least expect to respond, based on past experience with their activities, responded in this case. He pointed out that it was very important for each of them in various states and congressional districts not to think there was no use trying certain Congressmen thinking it would not do any good because generally speaking they could approach most Congressmen.

DON ROTHENBERG stated further he made a quick list of the things that they found influence the Congressmen for clemency and the things that influence them against clemency that might be interesting to the committee. He said that first he would read those things that influence them for clemency. According to ROTHENBERG, number 1 was the delegations and their petitions and number 2 was the factional literature such as the court record. He maintained that 12 members of Congress read the entire court record and there were several of them that said "they were framed." ROTHENBERG declared the third thing was letters from the constituents and the fourth thing was statements by scientists, ministers, and other community leaders. He called attention to the statement by Dr. HAROLD UREY saying it was probably the most influential single thing that they were able to use in speaking to Congressmen and when they went to see Senator MILLICAN from Colorado, they were able to show him the Editorial on the editorial page of a Denver newspaper written by Reverend GILBERT, a leading minister of Colorado, which opened the discussion. He also pointed out that when they were able to bring a statement from Reverend HENRY HITRAIN of Detroit to some of the Michigan Congressmen, it was a "door opener". ROTHENBERG stated that the fifth thing to consider was the international interest in the case.

ROTHENBERG stated the sixth point was the fact that the Supreme Court had never actually reviewed the evidence in the case. He added that this was a startling thing to the members of Congress. He said that the next thing was the death penalty. He said that the first public statement on the Rosenberg case by a member of Congress came from Congressman CRAWFORD of Ohio who said "I have opposed capital punishment ever since 1912."

ROTHENBERG stated the next factor was the demonstrations in front of the White House. He revealed that there was a number of Congressmen who said they wouldn't have known about the case if it had not been for the demonstrations in front of the White House. He recalled that at least five members of Congress or their assistants told him privately that they had been out in front of the White House watching the demonstrations.

ROTHENBERG also called attention to the case of JIM SILVERMAN which was a very important door-opener in their work on Congressmen explaining that SILVERMAN, who was Vice Chairman of the World Jewish Congress, was denied entrance into the United States to speak at the Rosenberg rally. He disclosed that by quickly picking up this point which was a direct part of the Rosenberg case, they were able to see eight Senators or their Legislative assistants who refused to see them before but even those eight men who were opposed to the Mc Carran - Walters Act were interested in the SILVERMAN case because Mr. SILVERMAN was denied entry on the basis of that act and, therefore, instead of only discussing SILVERMAN with them they discussed the entire Rosenberg case.

ROTHENBERG announced that the following were the things that influenced Congressmen against the Rosenberg case:

He said that the first thing was the newspaper stories and the general acceptance by members of Congress that the ROSENBERGS were convicted of treason and that they had their day in court. He said the second thing was pressure by some veterans' groups and other 100 per cent patriarchy to view the ROSENBERGS as an example of all so-called Communists.

ROTHENBERG pointed out that the third thing was the lack of mail from the Congressmen's constituents. He explained

that another thing was the pressure of the Department of Justice and said "an active point shall be found so that the proposal that was made on the campaign to expose the whole Department of Justice is a very important one." He claimed an additional factor was the desire to support the new President and the reluctance on the part of Republicans to do anything which would reflect on President EISENHOWER's support as well as the fear on the part of the Democrats to buck EISENHOWER because of his powerful machine.

ROTHENBERG also stated that the next factor was the contempt for allies on the part of any member of Congress declaring that it was amazing to realize the number of members of Congress who actually thought that France was governed by a Communist government and that Italy's government was controlled by the Communist Party and, therefore, any statement that came out of France was a Communist statement.

ROTHENBERG announced that the final factor was the President's stand toward the failure of the United States to win a conclusive victory in the Korean War and, therefore, the feeling on the part of members of Congress that some reason for this failure to win in Korea had to be provided. He maintained that one of the serious weaknesses of the campaign to save the ROSENBERGS was the failure to start early enough in Washington, D.C. He explained that the work in Washington, D.C. was directed before Congress began on January 5, 1953 when 50,000 people descended on Washington in a rather loose fashion visiting members of Congress and that if at that time any individual or group of people had visited members of Congress and laid the groundwork, it would have accomplished a great deal more.

ROTHENBERG proposed that they find a way to develop in Washington a committee of volunteers who would be the eyes and ears and keep them informed of the members of Congress who have the most responsibility and the national officers within those districts will inform the people in various districts and states to keep their Congressmen advised.

He also stated regarding the proposal to investigate the Department of Justice that it took them months and months before a committee of four clergymen got in to see the President but in all of those months it was impossible to even see the Attorney General. He suggested that they

picture the arrogance of a man refusing to see Dr. HAROLD UREY who had helped to create the atomic bomb which the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL supposedly stole. He alleged that members of Congress called the Attorney General to ask for an appointment for their committee and to ask for an appointment for clergymen and he refused to see them. He remarked that the same four clergymen who saw the President when they made an appointment at the Attorney General's Office did not even see the Pardon Attorney but were shifted off on a clerk who was underneath the Pardon Attorney.

ROTHENBERG disclosed further that the proposal for investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee is a very positive one and a possible one even though it is not going to be easy because they know what the "climate" is in Washington today. He remarked there was one particular reason for going into such an investigation and that was that they are throwing the gauntlet to them by saying "Here is the record. Here are the facts of what the Attorney General has done. We demand that you investigate an illegal execution."

ROTHENBERG continued by stating the way that this develops depends upon the type of campaign they have and it is not impossible to achieve such an investigation. He said now the method of doing it in addition to general pressure, would be for the national office to send out letters to each state which has a member on the Senate Judiciary Committee. He also suggested that each of them begin correspondence with their Senator who is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee developing a relationship with him by sending him literature so that when it reaches a point that they want to go to Washington they will not be a stranger asking for an appointment. He added that it reached the point in the last weeks of the ROSENBERG case that there were members of the Senate and House whom he could get an appointment with within 15 minutes just by calling them.

ROTHENBERG closed by saying that they should not make the mistake of starting the Washington work when the only hope for saving SOBELL depends on a decision in Washington like they did in the case of the ROSENBERGS, even though the final decision which would help MORTON SOBELL may come from the national capitol.

According to T-1 at the conclusion of the above discussion REID ROBINSON announced that the motion to adopt the entire report of the Policy Committee was in order and that after the motion was made and seconded ROBINSON announced that the report was accepted.

Report of the Organization Committee

T-1 reported that REID ROBINSON called for the report of the Organization Committee at which time NORMA ARONSON announced that the Committee on Organization had only a partial report; however, REID ROBINSON suggested that the committee make its report and that any additional supplements could be made by the district in order to expedite the adjournment of the conference.

T-1 advised that NORMA ARONSON, who gave the report on an Organization Committee, stated that the national organization would be called the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee and that the Executive Board of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case would meet soon to determine whether there was any further role for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to play. She also stated that the local committees could use the name of their own city. She announced that the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee would continue to use the office occupied by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City.

According to T-1, NORMA ARONSON said the National Committee would consist of 45 members, composed of 15 members from each of the three geographical regions, East coast, Midwest, and West coasts, and the nominations should be submitted to the Executive Board of the National Committee during the next six weeks. ARONSON also announced that each region would have a co-Chairman.

According to T-1, NORMA ARONSON announced the following officers were selected by the Organizational Committee for the positions indicated and were later nominated and elected by the conference:

West Coast Regional Co-Chairman
DANIEL MARSH

East Coast Regional Co-Chairman
JOSEPH G. BRAVIN

Midwest Regional Co-Chairman
to be submitted by letter later

National Executive Secretary
EMILY ALMAN

National Treasurer
Dr. LEONARD TURBIL
of New Jersey

East Coast Regional Board
members of the National
Committee:

DAVID ALMAN of New York

Professor CROSS of New York

Dr. DU BOIS of New York

JEAN DEFANTJIS of
Philadelphia

HERMAN TAMSKY of
Boston

SYLVIA BERNSTEIN
of Washington

YURI SUHL

Others to be selected within
six weeks.

Midwest Regional Board members
of the National Committee:

JO GRANAT of Chicago

HERB MARCH of Chicago

STELLA FISHER of Chicago
DAVID SOLTNER of Chicago
JOHN GILMAN of Milwaukee
EVE NIEVELMAN of Detroit
DON ROTHENBERG of Cleveland
(others to be selected
within six weeks).

According to T-1, all of the above officers were nominated and elected to the positions indicated by the conference.

T-1 advised that NORMA ARONSON announced that the proposed budget agreed upon for the next six months would be between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

According to T-1, it was announced that it was agreed at the Midwest caucus that the Midwest Region would pledge as follows:

Detroit - \$1,500
Milwaukee - \$500
Minneapolis - \$500
Chicago - \$3,300
Cleveland - undecided

Report on Credentials Committee

According to T-1, REID ROBINSON asked for a report from the Credentials Committee at which time it was announced that the following cities were represented at the conference:

Washington, D.C.
New York
New Jersey
Philadelphia

Cleveland
Detroit
St. Louis
Milwaukee
Chicago
San Francisco
Los Angeles
South Bend

According to the informant, it was also announced that messages had been received from the following cities which have committees or have started committees and were unable to attend the conference:

Albany
Dallas
Boston
Miami
Syracuse
Buffalo
Baltimore
Seattle
Portland
Gary
Allentown

Report on the Trust Fund for
the ROSENBERG children

T-1 advised that REID ROBINSON called on YURI SUHL to give a report on the trust fund for the ROSENBERG children at which time YURI SUHL began his report by saying that most of those present had received communications from Attorney EMMANUEL BLOCK informing them that a trusteeship for the ROSENBERG children had been set up. He stated the trustees would be:

EMMANUEL BLOCK
JAMES ERICKSON
SHIRLEY GRAHAM
Dr. DU BOIS
Professor MALCOLM SHARP
YURI SUHL

SUHL stated that the trusteeship held its first meeting on October 4, 1951 and Professor MALCOLM SHARP was elected Chairman of the Trusteeship and EMMANUEL BLOCK was elected Secretary.

SUHL continued stating he would outline the plans made regarding the trusteeship at the meeting. SUHL related it was proposed in order to assure the upbringing and educating; everything that could possibly be done for the welfare of the children, that at least a figure of \$75,000 would be the goal for which the trusteeship would strive. He explained that this does not mean that this \$75,000 will come into the hands of the two children when they grow up, but that the \$75,000 will be invested in the safest possible investment that will yield the most interest; and out of this interest, which will yield about \$2,100 or \$2,500 a year, this money naturally will go for the upkeep of the children. He pointed out that since that amount will not be sufficient the trustees have the right to invade the trust fund and obtain additional funds to supplement this amount so that by the time these children reach the age of maturity, there will be probably about \$5,000 or \$6,000 left out of \$75,000.

SUHL continued stating that Attorney EMMANUEL BLOCK informed the trusteeship that the children are getting excellent medical care, that doctors look after them when necessary, and that they are well taken care of as far as food and clothing are concerned. He assured those present that all the problems of the children are looked into thoroughly by the trusteeship and aided by excellent cooperation, especially from the New Jersey Committee and Dr. TUSHNER, because the children are in that area in New Jersey.

SUHL went on to say that because of the tremendous sentiment the children received as a result of what happened to them and the execution of their parents, the question of raising money for the trusteeship would not be difficult because they would "reach out" to certain individuals with means who are very remote from them but do not want to come in for one reason or another in any other campaign and kept their sentiment with regard to the children by having receptions, etc.

He pointed out that the trusteeship is not a political campaign but is a humanitarian campaign and, therefore, if they would find one or two individuals in each city who would contribute, the goal of \$75,000 could easily be reached.

Report of the Rosenberg Book Committee

T-1 reported that REID ROBINSON called on SARAH LICHTENBERG for a report from the Rosenberg Book Committee.

According to the informant, SARAH LICHTENBERG began by stating that she had a mimeographed report of the Rosenberg Book Committee to date on the status of the death house letters which she would pass out. She explained that "they" were the sole distributors of the "death house letters" and the entire profit from the sale of the books goes to the ROSENBERG children's fund. She also said that in addition they have in the National Committee a special bank account under the name of Professor FRANK KROFFE which consists of money which has been sent to the committee especially for the children and that of this money \$1,000 has already been sent for the children's trust fund and there is at present deposited in the account \$5,550.

T-3 furnished on November 5, 1953 a copy of the following mimeographed report passed out and read by SARAH LICHTENBERG at the conference on October 11, 1953:

"REPORT FROM ROSENBERG BOOK
COMMITTEE

of National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case

"First Edition:

| | |
|---|------|
| Books received at this office..... | 9444 |
| Books received at Mr. Block's Office for prepaid orders..... | 556 |

Total....10,000 books

"After payment of all printing, editing and publicity expenses plus shipping charges this edition shows the following:

"Sent to Jero Publishing Co. for the Children's
Fund by the National Committee through its special
Rosenberg Book Account.....\$4230.25
Prepaid Orders..... 556.00
Profit from the first edition.....\$4786.25

"Note: The National Committee to Secure Justice paid all
administrative costs, including overhead, as a
contribution to the Fund.

"Second Printing:

"Partial Report: (Arrangement with Jero Publishers provides
that the Book Committee deducts for all expenses on a fixed
percentage including postage, administrative costs and
advertising. Jero Publishing Co. is responsible only for
the cost of printing. This is in contrast to the arrange-
ment of the first edition in which the Book Committee paid
for the printing.

"August and September Partial Report on Second Printing:

5740 paid for of which 1209 were sold through bookshops
at bookshop discounts.

Sent to Jero Publishing Co. on Second Printing.. \$3911.22

"TOTAL AMOUNT SENT BY ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE TO JERO PUBLISHING
CO. FOR DEATH HOUSE LETTERS:

On second printing (represents only books paid for.
(Some 5000 still out on consignment.....\$3911.22

On first edition..... 4230.25

TOTAL.....\$8141.47

T-1 stated that REID ROBINSON announced that HELEN SOBELL
would say a few words before they closed the conference
session.

According to T-1, HELEN SOBELL began by saying that she wanted to express her thanks to the conference and to JOSEPH BRAININ, DAVID ALMAN, and other members of the National Committee for calling this conference and for taking the position which has brought about a very successful program. She also stated that she wished to express her thanks to DON ROTHENBERG for his fine work and to sister EDITH SEGAL for her poems and songs.

On November 5, 1953, T-3 furnished a mimeographed copy of the following letter read by HELEN SOBELL before the conference adjourned on October 11, 1953:

"READ AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF ROSENBERG - SOBELL COMMITTEES
IN CHICAGO, OCT. 10-11, 1953

"MORTON SOBELL IN A LETTER TO HIS WIFE

"I welcome the committee's interest in my freedom as an expression of their concern with a fundamental injustice perpetrated on myself. But still more, as evidencing concern with a trend in our courtrooms, and broader still, destructive to the basic concepts of this democracy. It is a good omen, seeing so many people, who in these oppressive times are willing to risk their everything by openly manifesting their opposition to this injustice. Yet this should not be cause for surprise, after the heroic example set by those who would not stoop to peddling lies in return for life.

"I am really grateful for his sincerity and ability to my attorney, HOWARD MEYER, for the tremendous effort he has exerted since he entered the case after the trial. How can I find words to adequately express my feelings for all that you have done, HELEN? I would have to coin new superlatives. It's good to know that my parents and your mother have stood so firmly beside us.

"This is a horrible place to spend one's days. Yet those of little mind who decreed it can't understand how meaningless its torture is for me. If a body and mind can understand, then it can manufacture antidotes for any vileness, none excepted. And I understand!

"I hope I'll be able to contribute something to the work of the new committee, more as a party interested in this case than as a victim of an injustice. The perspectives are broader in the first instance, and since the issues themselves are much more than a life, or two or three, I would rather view it so."

T-1 reported that after HELEN SOBELL read the above letter, REID ROBINSON announced that the National Rosenberg-Sobell Conference would be adjourned at 3:07 p.m. on October 11, 1953.

Program adopted by the National
Rosenberg-Sobell Committee

T-3 advised that after the proposed program of the committee was read at the conference on October 11, 1953, considerable discussion took place regarding it; however, the conference voted to adopt the program.

On November 5, 1953, T-3 furnished the following mimeographed program adopted which was sent out by the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee about October 19, 1953:

"PROGRAM ADOPTED

BY THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL CONFERENCE

IN CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10-11, 1953

- "1- A broad educational campaign on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, implemented by the distribution of one million pieces of literature in the next six months, shall be carried out so that the facts will be brought to all sections of the American people.
- "2- Circulation of an Amicus Brief, to be signed by prominent persons throughout the country, to be presented to the courts in behalf of Morton Sobell. Other groups should be encouraged to circulate similar briefs.
- "3- The incarceration of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz is cruel and unusual punishment, and makes it impossible for him to consult properly with his legal counsel. Therefore, a demand should be raised that he be transferred from Alcatraz pending outcome of legal appeals.

"4- We direct that the new National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee be charged with the responsibility of working out the best methods of legal support for Sobell's fight in the courts.

"5- A detailed report of the conduct of the U.S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case should be circulated to all committees and interested individuals to the end that, in the near future, a call can be made for an investigation of those responsible for this improper conduct.

"6- We who devoted our energies to secure justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg feel it our serious responsibility to bend every effort to secure the well being and protection of Michael and Robert Rosenberg, innocent victims of this great tragedy. We pledge our fullest support to guarantee the necessary funds to achieve this end."

T-2 reported that 85 individuals were present at the conference sessions which were not open to the public; however, the following 65 individuals, from 13 states, registered officially filling out credential applications for the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case indicating whether they were attending as delegates, observers, or individuals and also supplying such information as their name, address, occupation, and name of the committee they represented:

CALIFORNIA

ROBERTA HOLLOWELL
1730 Hearst Avenue
Berkeley, California
Housewife
Delegate
San Francisco Bay Area Rosenberg-Sobell Committee,
228 Mc Allister Street
San Francisco, California

REID ROBINSON
3837 City Terrace Drive
Union organizer
Los Angeles committee

ANITA STEINGART
228 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California
Executive Secretary
Delegate
Bay Area Rosenberg Committee

ILLINOIS

SEMA BELGRADE
134 N. La Salle
Chicago
Lawyer
Delegate

PHILIP BRAIL
539 Brompton Place
Chicago, Ill.
Sales
Individual

S. CHEIFETZ
854 East 57th St.
Chicago, Ill.
Individual

ROSE DE JACK
64 W. Randolph, Room 825
Chicago
Emma Lazarus Federation

NELLIE DE SCHAAF
759 West 72nd St.
Chicago
Housewife

THERESA EHRLICH
32 West Randolph
Chicago
Lawyer
Individual

L. FINE
Emma Lazarus N.W. Chicago Committee

PHYLLIS HARRIS
142 East Superior
Chicago
Secretary
Delegate
Near North Side Chapter of
Rosenberg Case

MARTIN JOFFE
6654 Newgard
Chicago, Ill.
Salesman
Observer

HELEN B. LEWIS
1508 Juneway Terrace
Chicago
Housewife
Individual

HERBERT MARCH
4951 S. Lake Park
Chicago
Union Organizer
Delegate
UPWA-CIO, Local 347
4859 S. Wabash

PRUSOW MORRIS
5420 Washington Blvd.
Chicago

IDA ROSENFELD
7304 Clyde Avenue
Chicago
Housewife
Delegate

ROSE SOLTNER
4937 W. Chicago Avenue
Chicago
Housewife
Delegate
N.W. Emma Lazarus Club

IRVING J. SEGAL
4159 W. Fillmore Street
Chicago
Accountant
Delegate
Chicago Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case
410 S. Michigan
Chicago

DAVID L. SOLTNER
407 Eugenie Street
Chicago
Architect
Delegate
Chicago Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case

GERTRUDE SOLTNER
407 West Eugenie Street
Chicago
Delegate
Chicago Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case

ROBERT T. WHITE
4423 Calumet
Chicago, Ill.
Packing Company
Delegate
Local 347 UPWA-CIO
4859 Wabash
Chicago

INDIANA

SIMON BOORDA
818 S. Wellington
South Bend, Indiana
Inspector - bearing shop
Delegate
Indiana Rosenberg Committee
P.O. Box 486
South Bend, Indiana

CG 100-25590

CTH: mkt

MASSACHUSETTS

HERMAN TAMSKY
405 Mass. Avenue
Boston
Printing
Delegate
Boston Rosenberg-Sobell Committee
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Mr. and Mrs. M. GLEICHER
2935 Oakman Court
Detroit
Salesman
Delegate
Detroit Committee

BEN KOCEL
5854 Chene
Detroit, Mich.
Polish Weekly
Delegate
Glos Ludowy - Peoples Voice
5854 Chene
Detroit

LYDIA MATER
20th Bloise
Detroit
Housewife
Delegate
Detroit Rosenberg Committee

EVE NEIDLEMAN
2123 Gratiot
Detroit
Secretary
Detroit Rosenberg Committee

IDA OLSKANSKY
15888 Wisconsin
Detroit 21, Michigan
Housewife
Delegate
Detroit Rosenberg Committee

CG 100-25510
CTH:mkc

JOE SHAPIRO
2334 Elmhurst
Detroit
Housewife

E.H. STARR
2017 Pine Bldg.
Detroit 26, Michigan
Lawyer
Delegate
Detroit Rosenberg Committee

MINNESOTA

HAROLD HESTER
3625 West. 102nd St.
Minneapolis
Minneapolis Committee for
Rosenberg and Sobell

MISSOURI

CLARA PERKINS
3715 La Salle Street
St. Louis 10, Missouri
Factory worker
Delegate
St. Louis Committee to Secure
Justice
3715 La Salle

NEW JERSEY

PEARL FINK
R.D. 2
Farmingdale, N.J.
Housewife
Delegate

LEWIS M. MONROE
32 Belmont Ave.
Jersey City, New Jersey
Delegate
New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice
572 Prospect
Maplewood, New Jersey

LEO RITZ
150 Dower Street
Rosark, New Jersey
New Jersey Committee for
Rosenbergs

LEONARD TURBULL, M.D.
572 Prospect Street
Maplewood, N.J.
New Jersey Committee for
Rosenbergs

NEW YORK

DAVID ALMAN
New York
Delegate

EMILY ALMAN
New York
Delegate

NORMA ARONSON
Manhattan, New York City
Delegate

JOSEPH BRAININ
New York, New York
Delegate

SHIRLEY EISENBERG
257 New Lots Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Secretary
Delegate
Brownville, N.Y. Rosenberg-
Sobell Committee,
Brooklyn, New York

HARRIETTE GORDON
138 West 85th Street
New York City
Steno - bookkeeper

SARAH LICHTENBERG
410 W. 110th St.
New York 25, New York

Biologist
Delegate
New York Committee
1050 6th Avenue
New York City

GLORIA SCHLESINGER
41-29 66th Avenue
New York
Student

EDITH SEGAL
434 Lafayette St.
New York, New York
Dance teacher
Individual

PEGGIE SIEGAL
229-67 73rd Avenue
Bayside, New York
Housewife
Delegate
Queens Rosenberg Committee

PEGGY STRAUSS
5501 14th Avenue
New York City
Brooklyn Committee

YURI SUHL
New York
Writer
Delegate
Professional Committee

OHIO

JENNY DINERSTEIN
2085 Cornell Road
Cleveland
Lab technician

ROSE MASSING ESTRELLA
15017 Elderwood
E. Cleveland, Ohio
Social Worker

EDWARD HOSS
4821 Lams
Cleveland, Ohio
Product checker
Delegate
Cleveland Rosenberg Committee
Cleveland, Ohio

MIL ROTENBERG
10127 E. Boulevard
Cleveland
Housewife

DEM ROTENBERG
5103 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio
Organizer

MILTON D. TENENBAUM
3085 Lincoln Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio

BERTHA TENENBAUM
3085 Lincoln Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio
Housewife

MARGARET WHERRY
3882 E. 143 Street
Cleveland, Ohio
Individual

PENNSYLVANIA

GEORGE BROWN
2731 Park Avenue
Philadelphia
Advertising
Delegate
Philadelphia Rosenberg Committee
205 Hardt Bldg.
Broad and Columbia
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

CG 100-25530
CTH:mkr

D. PRANTZIS
NG SCHREIBMAN
Delegate
Philadelphia Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case
P.O. Box 805
Philadelphia

WISCONSIN

EDWARD TINY BELL
1828 North 5th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Steel worker
Delegate
Milwaukee Civil Right Congress
914 N. Plankinton Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

GERTRUDE BLOOD
2567 N. 6th Street
Milwaukee
Cook

JOHN BROUGHTON
2705 N. 2nd Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Labor
Civil Rights Congress, Wisconsin

LEE FARLEY
1828 N. 5th St.
Milwaukee
Worker

K. FREDEN
914 N. Plankinton Avenue, Room 310
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Salesman
Delegate
Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress
914 N. Plankinton Avenue

JOSEPHINE NORDSTROND
914 N. Plankinton Avenue, Room 310
Milwaukee
Executive Secretary
CRC, Wisconsin

CG 100-25540
CTHPR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SYLVIA BERNSTEIN
4230 Chesapeake Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Housewife
Delegate

COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATION OR RELATED ACTIVITIES
OF INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED ABOVE WHO RESIDE IN THE
CHICAGO AREA

The Communist Party, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SEMA BELGRADE

T-2 reported in 1946 that SEMA BELGRADE was at that time a CP member and had been a CP member for at least six years.

The July 18, 1951 issue of the "Herald American", a Chicago newspaper, contained an article captioned "Alimony for Reds, Tool Court", which reflected that MAURICE BELGRADE, an attorney, was being sued by his wife SEMA BELGRADE, also an attorney, for divorce and alimony and MAURICE BELGRADE alleged that SEMA BELGRADE belonged to seven Communist groups and was trying to induce their daughter ROCHELLE, age 22, to become a Communist.

PHILIP BRAUN

[REDACTED]

SAM CHEIFETZ

[REDACTED]

NELLIE DE SCHAAF

[REDACTED]

THERESA EHRLICH

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
SYLVIA FISCHER

b7D

[REDACTED]
JO GRANAT

b7D

[REDACTED]
PHYLLIS HARRIS

b7D

[REDACTED]
ROSE DE JACK

T-2 reported on February 28, 1943 that ROSE DE JACK was at that time a CP member.

MARTIN JOFFE

T-2 stated in May, 1944 that MARTIN JOFFE possessed a CP membership card dated March 11, 1944.

HELEN E. LEWIS

T-2 reported in 1947 that HELEN LEWIS, who had been a member of the CP for one and a half years at that time, transferred from the Los Angeles County Branch of the CP to the Chicago Branch of the CP in February, 1946.

Professor BERNARD M. LOOMER

The December 10, 1952 issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article captioned "280 National Leaders Ask Truman Amnesty Jailed Communists," which reflected that an appeal was made to the President to grant amnesty to the leaders of the CP who are convicted under the Smith Act.

CG 100-25530

CTH:imr

Among the signers of this appeal was listed the name Professor BERNARD M. LOOMER.

It is to be noted that the "Daily Worker" is an east coast Communist daily newspaper.

[REDACTED] b7D

It is to be noted that the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STEPHEN S. LOVE

T-8, of known reliability, advised on July 26, 1943 that STEPHEN LOVE gave \$50 to the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois, in 1943.

T-9, of known reliability, reported on April 7, 1954 that STEPHEN LOVE was an active member of the National Lawyers Guild in 1950.

It is to be noted that the National Lawyers Guild has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the CP, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the CP and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

HERBERT MARCH

[REDACTED] b7D

CG 100-25530
CTH:imr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassified 10/3/75
WAB/ics

Professor MALCOLM B. SHARP

T-10, of known reliability, reported in 1949 that in the early 1940's MALCOLM B. SHARP was a Communist, who if questioned, would probably deny his membership in the CP; however, he was known to have cooperated with the CP and various front group activities.

[REDACTED]

b7D

DAVID SOLTNER

[REDACTED]

b7D

GERTRUDE SOLTNER

T-2 reported in April, 1950 that GERTRUDE SOLTNER was a registered member of the Hyde Park Branch, Downtown Section, of the CP in Chicago in March, 1943.

MANDEL TERMAN

T-10 advised on May 8, 1950 that MANDEL TERMAN was known to him to be a concealed member of the CP.

- P -

- 91 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassified 10/3/75
WAB/ics

CG 100-25530
CTH:imr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

| Identity of Source | Date of Activity and/or Description of Information | Date Received | Agent to Whom Furnished | File # Where Located |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
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| <u>T-1</u> [REDACTED] | 10/10,11/53 | 10/10,11/ 53 | [REDACTED] | CONFIDENTIAL |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|

T-2 Anonymous source

T-3 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b2 b7D

T-4 [REDACTED] b2 b7D

Declassified
10/22/75
WAB/rev

Classified by 2355 WAB/rev
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
- 92 -

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| Identity of Source | Date of Activity and/or Description of Information | Date Received | Agent to Whom Furnished | File # Where Located |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| T-5 [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | A) [REDACTED] b2 b7D |
| T-6 [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | b2 b7D |
| T-7 [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | Unknown agt | b2 b7D |
| T-8 [REDACTED] | Characterization STEPHEN S. LOVE | 7/26/43 | | b2 b7D |
| T-9 Security Unit, Chicago Police Department | Characterization STEPHEN S. LOVE | 4/7/52 | | |
| T-10 LOUIS F. BUDENZ, NYC (Deemed advis- able) | Characterization Prof. MALCOLM B. SHARP | 1949 | WILLIAM J. MC CORMICK NY | |
| | Characterization MANDEL TERMAN | 5/8/50 | Unknown agt NY | |
| T-11 [REDACTED] (Requested) | [REDACTED] | 2/17/49 | ROBERT J. WILSON (oral) | b7D |

LEADS

Copies of this report have been designated for the information of those offices where individuals who took part in this conference reside or in cases where local committees have been in existence or are being organized. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-25530
CTH:imr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case or the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee. (u)

REFERENCE

Chicago letter to Director dated November 30, 1953. (u)

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESP - R

DATE: 4/21/54

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

Reference is made to Bulet, 3/2/54 which instructed NY to contact EDWARD RAMZAL, reporter for the "New York Times" and to orally furnish him answers to certain questions set forth in NY letter to Bureau, 2/18/54. Mr. RAMZAL had asked these questions for the purpose of obtaining assistance in preparing a book on the ROSENBERG case.

Mr. RAMZAL has advised that Doubleday and Company, Inc. of 575 Madison Avenue, NYC had advised him that it would not publish his proposed book. This company advised RAMZAL that the refusal to publish his book was purely because of commercial reasons. It was the opinion of this company that no more than two or three thousand copies of this book could be sold. Mr. RAMZAL has advised that he has contacted other publishers and he has received the same answer, namely, that such a book would not be commercially profitable. Accordingly NY is not and will not furnish any of the information authorized by Bureau in Bulet, 3/2/54.

Mr. RAMZAL advised that he wished to thank the Bureau and this office for the courtesies extended to him.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 pwt-dtc

EX-122

RECORDED - 43

65-58236-2140

20 APR 22 1954

JAH:AMF

APR 29 1954

ESP SEC

214

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FD-205

TO : Director, FBI

(File 65-58236)

DATE: 7-19-54

FROM : SAC, N.Y.

(File 65-15348)

SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg
Esp. R.

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline:

Reason for the delinquency:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22-86 BY 3042 jmt-DTC

Date the report or necessary communication
will reach the Bureau:

7-26-54

AEC zone designation, e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

Buyfile 65-58236-214

ESP SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

(File 65-58236)

DATE: 7-23-54

FROM : SAC, N.Y.

(File 65-15348)

SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg
Esp-R.

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline:

Reason for the delinquency:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 put-DSCDate the report or necessary communication
will reach the Bureau:

August 2, 1954

AEC zone designation, e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

W

Bufile 65-58236-2146

SECRET

FD-79
(8-10-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT~~SECRET~~

NEW YORK

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK | DATE WHEN MADE 4/26/54 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/11-4/23/54 | REPORT MADE BY JOHN A. HARRINGTON en f |
| TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL | | | CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R |

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

July 12, 1954
Affidavit of DAVID GREENGLASS given to McCarthy Committee set forth. In interview GREENGLASS told of statements made by JULIUS ROSENBERG concerning the "Thinking Machine". DAVID GREENGLASS believed ROSENBERG got information on this device and the "Space Station" from JOEL BARR at Sperry Gyroscope. Investigation at Sperry Gyroscope reveals this company not working on any "Thinking Machine". Investigation at General Electric, Schenectady, NY reveals this company was working on "Project Thumper" and a "Digetal Computer" commonly referred to as a "Thinking Machine". Investigation at Sperry Gyroscope and General Electric Company including list of individuals working on projects and recipients of reports set forth. Additional information concerning MORTON SOBELL set forth.

- P -

AGENCY 6-3; ONI; OSI; RRB
 REC. REC'D
 DATE FORW. 5-7-54
 HOW FORW. R/S
 BY JPL

(DECLASSIFIED BY 3092 PWT/vfd)ON 10/23/96

COPIES DESTROYED
 R.28 NOV 9 1960

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | ENCLOSURE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT <i>3</i> | | 65-158236-214/RECORDED-60 | |
| 6-Bureau (65-58236) (RM) 2-Albany (RM) Copies Continued 6-New York (65-15348) | | 7 APR 27 1954 ESP. SEC. <i>[Signature]</i> | |

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-60827-2

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1-Washington Field (Info) (RM)

NY 65-15348
NY 100-37158

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NY 65-15348
NY 100-37158

I. AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID GREENGLASS RELATING
TO JOEL BARR AS ESPIONAGE AGENT OF
JULIUS ROSENBERG; DELIVERY OF TUBE MANUALS
BY ROSENBERG TO THE RUSSIANS; INFORMATION
OBTAINED CONCERNING THE "THINKING MACHINE",
READ INTO RECORD AT PUBLIC HEARING OF
MC CARTHY COMMITTEE ON NOVEMBER 24, 1953
IN NEW YORK CITY

On November 23, 1953 T-1, of known reliability, made available a copy of an affidavit made by DAVID GREENGLASS on November 22, 1953 which was read into a public hearing of the Senate Investigating Sub-Committee headed by Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY and held in New York City on November 24, 1953. The following is a verbatim record of this affidavit:

"COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)
COUNTY OF UNION) ss.:

DAVID GREENGLASS, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I have read the attached interrogatory consisting of four typewritten pages and I incorporate everything contained therein in this affidavit.

I have placed my initials and the date on each of the attached four pages.

I have carefully read each question and each answer which appear on the attached four pages and I declare that the questions were those that were asked of me and the answers were that which I gave.

(SGD) DAVID GREENGLASS
DAVID GREENGLASS

Subscribed to and sworn to
before me this 22nd day of
November, 1953

G.W. HUMPHREY (SGD)

WARDEN - Authorized by the Act of
February 11, 1938, to administer oaths.

NY 65-15348
100-37158

Interrogation of DAVID GREENGLASS conducted at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, October, 1953

Q. What is your name?

A. DAVID GREENGLASS.

Q. You realize a subpoena has been sent to you in care of Warden HUMPHREY?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Have you talked with your attorney, Mr. ROGGE?

A. Yes, he was up here and I told him I would cooperate.

Q. Are you incarcerated in Lewisburg Penitentiary?

A. Yes. I am serving a fifteen year term.

Q. For what?

A. Conspiracy to commit espionage.

Q. Did you plead guilty in Federal Court, New York, to conspiracy to commit espionage in which JULIUS ROSENBERG and others were involved?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you yourself give atomic secrets to ROSENBERG and to HARRY GOLD for transmission to Russia?

A. Yes. When I was stationed at Los Alamos at the atomic bomb project, I passed sketches and other information on the bomb to ROSENBERG and to GOLD at their request.

Q. After you were discharged from the service and left Los Alamos did you have occasion to learn anything further about the espionage activities of the ROSENBERG ring?

A. Yes, I was told more.

Q. Under what circumstances?

A. ROSENBERG and I went into the metal goods manufacturing business together in New York in 1946. While we were together, ROSENBERG told me certain things about the secrets and material they stole for Russia. Also around the period after HARRY GOLD's arrest, when ROSENBERG was trying to get me to leave the United States and go to Russia, I found out more from him about those involved in the ring.

Q. Did you learn if there was espionage in the Army Signal Corps?

A. Yes, I learned that there was espionage in the Army Signal Corps. I learned that the ROSENBERG ring took and obtained secrets from the Army Signal Corps and transmitted them to Russia.

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DAVID GREENGLASS interrogation continued, Page 2:

- Q. Will you give us some of the details concerning your knowledge of espionage in the Signal Corps?
- A. Yes, ROSENBERG told me that the Russians had a very small and a very poor electronics industry (this is, of course, another name for the radar industry) and that it was of the utmost importance that information of an electronics nature be obtained and gotten to him. Things like electronics valves (vacuum tubes), capacitors, transformers and various other electronic and radio components were some of the things he was interested in.

ROSENBERG also told me that he gave all of the tube manuals he could get his hands on to Russia, some of which were classified "top secret."

About 1947, at a time when it was a top United States scientific secret, JULIUS ROSENBERG told me about information he had obtained from a friend relating to a thinking machine which would send out interceptor guided missiles to knock out an enemies guided missiles which had been detected by our radar and its course predicted by our thinking machines. ROSENBERG was discussing this information with me, as I said before, when it was a top American scientific secret.

Of course, it must be remembered that ROSENBERG was employed by the Signal Corps during World War II and worked at Fort Monmouth and at other places which were working on prime or sub-contracts for the Signal Corps such as the Emerson Radio Corporation. At one time, too, ROSENBERG was an Inspector for the Signal Corps.

After the war when ROSENBERG and I were in business together in New York, ROSENBERG used his Signal Corps contacts in attempts to obtain contracts for Pitt Machine Products and the G & R Engineering Company. As a matter of fact, JULIUS made a number of trips to Signal Corps officials in Philadelphia for this purpose.

Once when I questioned JULIUS about the necessity of the frequent Philadelphia trips, he answered that not only were the trips necessary for company business but also because he had to see his espionage contacts.

I also recall that in New York City there was a Purchasing Agent in the Air Corps whom JULIUS had met in the Signal Corps sometime earlier when both were with the Signal Corps. JULIUS was in contact with this individual and went to see him regularly.

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DAVID GREENGLASS interrogation continued, Page 3:

- Q. Did ROSENBERG tell you anything about working on the proximity fuse while he was at the Signal Corps installation at Emerson?
- A. Yes. ROSENBERG told me that while he was employed for the Signal Corps at Emerson he stole the proximity fuse and gave it to the Russians.
- Q. Did ROSENBERG tell you exactly how he accomplished this theft?
- A. Yes. JULIUS told me that it was his practice to bring his lunch to work in a brief case. He said that he was actually able to place a proximity fuse in the brief case and walk out of the Emerson plant with it.
- Q. Did ROSENBERG tell you what he did with the proximity fuse once he had stolen it?
- A. Yes. He told me that he handed it over to a Russian agent.
- Q. Was ROSENBERG the only member of the ring who committed espionage in the Signal Corps?
- A. No. There were others.
- Q. Would you give us details on what you know about the others?
- A. Yes. There was JOEL BARR. He worked out at Fort Monmouth with the Signal Corps and later he worked with Sperry Gyroscope in Lake Success, New York. JULIUS, at this time, was trying to get me to leave the country, hoping that I would not be caught and thereby expose the spy ring. When I differed with JULIUS on the method of leaving the country, he said that I should leave via the port of New York, taking a steamship to France.

When I remonstrated with ROSENBERG saying that this was not a very good method since I would be under the eye of the FBI and the State Department JULIUS said that more important people than I had left by this route. When I asked who they were, JULIUS said "Joel Barr, for one." JULIUS had told me that BARR was one of those who had given him information on electronic apparatus. ROSENBERG then mentioned that he had gotten the information on the thinking machines from BARR.

Originally JULIUS had said that BARR had gone to Belgium to study music.

JULIUS said that there were others who gave him information relating to electronics. For example, he once told me he had an espionage agent at General Electric who, like all of his other espionage agents, were not members of Communist cells.

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DAVID GREENGLASS interrogation continued, Page 4:

On one occasion there was a telephone call from a man whose voice I did not recognize. The caller asked for JULIUS. I told the caller that JULIUS was out on business and I told him when JULIUS could be expected back. When JULIUS returned I told him about the call and from the facts I related to him he immediately recognized the caller. A little later the telephone rang again and JULIUS answered. After JULIUS hung up he told me that he had to go out to meet the caller who was waiting on the corner, the call having been placed from a nearby telephone booth. I started to go out with JULIUS, being curious and wishing to see what the caller looked like, knowing from the mysterious circumstances surrounding the call and ROSENBERG's reaction to it that the caller was one of ROSENBERG's agents. JULIUS, however, did not want me to go, saying "I do not want you to see this man so stay in the shop." JULIUS did not return to work that day.

- Q. When did the operation of the ROSENBERG ring which had as its purpose the obtaining of radar secrets for Russia stop?
- A. As far as I know these operations never stopped and could very possibly be continuing to this very day. When I was with the Arma Company during 1949 and 1950, working in their research and development department on various fire control gyroscopic and radar apparatus, JULIUS asked me to obtain information on the projects upon which I was working. I refused.

- Q. Do you know VIVIAN GLASSMAN?
- A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Under what circumstances did you meet VIVIAN GLASSMAN?
- A. I first met VIVIAN GLASSMAN after the war, around 1946. I met VIVIAN at JULIUS and ETHEL's apartment where I was told that she worked for some kind of a board that dealt with backward children. I believed she was employed as a secretary. VIVIAN, ETHEL and JULIUS were exceedingly friendly. When, for example, Ethel had to go out Wednesday afternoons on her mysterious business, VIVIAN took care of the ROSENBERG children.

I also met VIVIAN down at our shop. JOEL BARR had some radio equipment and some photographing equipment at our shop. BARR was also building an electronics apparatus of some kind in the shop. VIVIAN would come to the shop to meet JOEL and they would eventually leave together. I later learned from JULIUS that JOEL and VIVIAN were keeping company together.

- Q. Did you believe VIVIAN GLASSMAN to be a member of the ROSENBERG spy ring?
- A. After JULIUS ROSENBERG told me about JOEL BARR, I, knowing about the relationship between JOEL BARR and VIVIAN GLASSMAN, came to the conclusion that VIVIAN GLASSMAN was involved in some way.

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Q. With reference to some of the other information which you have given to Mr. CARR, Mr. COHN, Mr. SCHINE and Mr. BUCKLEY, of the Subcommittee staff, will you be agreeable to answering questions in the near future?

A. I am willing to answer any questions and give any information that I may have if in so doing I can help my country and its authorities in exposing what has been done by way of giving Russia our secrets.

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**II. INTERVIEW OF DAVID GREENGLASS AT NORTHEASTERN
PENITENTIARY, LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA ON
NOVEMBER 23 and 24, 1954**

On November 23 and 24, 1953 DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted espionage agent, was interviewed by SAS WAYNE G. HUNT and CHARLES P. SILVERTHORNE at the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. GREENGLASS was interviewed for the purpose of eliciting from him the information which led him to believe that JOEL BARR was an espionage agent and had furnished information to JULIUS ROSENBERG on guided missiles and the "Thinking Machine".

GREENGLASS advised that in the early part of 1947 JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that a friend of his (ROSENBERG) was working for Sperry Gyroscope Company in New York on a mechanical brain for guided missile control which was referred to as a "Thinking Device". GREENGLASS described this mechanical brain as a gadget capable of predicting the course of an enemy missile and subsequently directing a counter missile as an interceptor.

While speaking about the "thinking device" or "mechanical brain" for guided missile control, ROSENBERG also mentioned to GREENGLASS that he knew about a "Space Platform" or "Space Station". GREENGLASS explained that the "Space Platform" was a platform suspended in space from which guided missiles could be launched to any place on earth.

DAVID GREENGLASS related that a few days after JULIUS ROSENBERG told him about the "Thinking Device" and "Space Station", ROSENBERG told him that "one of the boys" had obtained and furnished to him the whole theory of guided missile control. ROSENBERG mentioned that the theory of the "Thinking Device" or "Mechanical Brain" and the theory of the "Space Station" had been furnished by him to the Soviets. ROSENBERG did not mention the name of the person who furnished him the information.

DAVID GREENGLASS stated that later on in 1947 he engaged in a conversation with JOEL BARR who advised him that he was a project engineer at Sperry Gyroscope in New York. GREENGLASS stated that he believed at this time that BARR was the one who furnished the information to ROSENBERG but he was not absolutely sure since it was not until 1950 that GREENGLASS found out from ROSENBERG that BARR had worked for him (ROSENBERG).

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DAVID GREENGLASS explained that the information that BARR was a member of ROSENBERG'S ring was given to GREENGLASS as a result of ROSENBERG'S suggestion that GREENGLASS leave the country in 1950 because of his espionage activities. ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS to apply to the State Department for a passport and to leave the port of New York for Paris, France by boat. GREENGLASS objected to this method of travel stating that he would be under the eyes of the State Department and the FBI. ROSENBERG then told GREENGLASS "More important people than you have left by this route". GREENGLASS inquired as to the identity of these people and ROSENBERG said "Joel Barr for one". ROSENBERG then stated to GREENGLASS that BARR had been a member of his spy ring for a long time even before GREENGLASS. GREENGLASS was of the opinion that this would have been prior to 1944 inasmuch as he, GREENGLASS first engaged in espionage for ROSENBERG in 1944.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that in view of the foregoing he is of the opinion that JOEL BARR gave ROSENBERG the information on the "Thinking Machine" and the "Space Station" since ROSENBERG mentioned a friend of his was working at Sperry Gyroscope on the mechanical brain and GREENGLASS subsequently was able to determine that BARR was a project engineer at Sperry Gyroscope and a member of ROSENBERG'S spy ring.

GREENGLASS advised that ROSENBERG did not specifically name the person who gave him the information on the "Thinking Machine" and the "Space Station", but it is logical according to GREENGLASS that BARR was the one. GREENGLASS also stated that he had no definite information indicating that BARR gave information to ROSENBERG while BARR was employed at Fort Monmouth. The only basis for GREENGLASS' belief that BARR gave information to ROSENBERG while BARR was still at Fort Monmouth, was the statement from ROSENBERG in 1950 that BARR had been a member of the spy ring long before GREENGLASS.

GREENGLASS stated that JOEL BARR never admitted to him (GREENGLASS) that he, BARR, was involved in espionage. BARR did admit Communist sympathies and believed that Russia "was showing the way". GREENGLASS stated the only reason for his belief that BARR was involved in espionage was the statements made to him by JULIUS ROSENBERG as mentioned above.

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III. INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE ACCESS OF JULIUS
ROSENBERG TO TWO TUBE MANUALS AND THE
SECURITY SIGNIFICANCE OF SUCH MANUALS

T-2, of known reliability, advised that during World War II, the only available information on tubes was not in manual form as such. This informant continued that there were tube data sheets and/or specifications on each type of tube which, however, could not be construed to be a manual. In approximately April, 1943 electron tubes were officially classified from a security standpoint at which time, until August 1945, all magnetrons, kleptrons and other important type tubes developed since about 1939 were classified Confidential by the Armed Forces. Prior to April, 1943, certain tubes of this type were handled as Secret and technical data and correspondence prepared by the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Radiation Laboratory, MIT and Navy Bureau of Ships were stamped Secret.

The electron tube lists and specifications were never officially classified higher than Confidential. This security classification carried its normal significance in the event of a compromise or loss. ROSENBERG, as an inspector, could normally be expected to have specifications to check against. There were never any tubes classified Top Secret.

Under lend-lease, the USSR was furnished thousands of electron tubes both as spares and as components of equipment authorized for release to Russia. Navy electron tubes were classified Confidential and their specifications were also furnished the USSR. The following are examples of Army tubes:

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1B32/532A | 441 | 718AY (Magnetron) |
| 2C40 | 5J21-23 (Magnetron) | 720AY-EY (Magnetron) |
| 2J22 (Magnetron) | 6C21 | 723A/B (Kleptron) |
| 2J30-32 (Magnetron) | 714AY | 724B |
| 2K25 (Kleptron) | | |

At about August 30, 1945 all existing tubes except those used in the proximity fuze were downgraded to Unclassified. The earliest bound manual was a SB (Supply Bulletin) 11-17, "Electron Tube Supply Data" published in July 1945. Presently it is out of print. The classification was Restricted. About 1944 a "Basic Jan-Specification, Electron Tube" was published unclassified. The individual sheets on each tube were classified according to the classification of the tube itself. Present manuals to follow are now known as "Specification, Mil-E-1B, unclassified.

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IV. INFORMATION CONCERNING THINKING MACHINE

T-3, of known reliability, advised that there were a number of projects which dealt with anti-missile missiles and various homing devices which were either under study or actually in some stage of production in 1946. T-3 made available a list of the projects handled by the Army Air Corps and Navy with reference to such missiles.

Informant advised that the most logical project to which JULIUS ROSENBERG might have referred to as the "Thinking Machine" is either "Project Wizard" at the University of Michigan or "Project Thumper" at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Informant advised that "Project Wizard" was and still is an Air Force project dealing with the counter-action of ballistic missiles, that is, anti-missile missiles. This project was actually geared for production in 1946 but it has been retarded and has been in a study stage during the last four years. The work on this project is being done at Willow Run, Michigan in conjunction with the University of Michigan.

Informant advised that "Project Thumper" dealt with anti-missile missiles and involved a proposed computer to smooth out radar data, compute relative location of target, measure proposed collision course and determine the time of detonation.

The following is a list of projects compiled by T-3 which reflects the name and address of the contractor, contract number, the project and personnel who were in charge of the respective projects.

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ARMY LIST OF CONTRACTORS
(Includes Army Air Corps)

| <u>Contractor</u> | <u>Contract No.</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Personnel</u> | |
|---|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| M. W. KELLOGG Co. Foot of Danforth Ave. Jersey City 3, N.J. | W33-038-ac-14221 | 2-beam AAM system. MX-800 | Key contractor personnel | Dr. J.H. CHAPIN Mr. W.F. SHEEHAN Mr. ROSSHEIM |
| | | | Major consultant personnel | Dr. HALLER Dr. RAYMOND Mr. BROWN |
| Ryan Aeronautical Co. Lindbergh Field San Diego 12, Calif. | W33-038-ac-14265 | AAM s/seeker MX-779 | Key contractor personnel | S.B. BEAUDRY, JR. H.W. HASENBECK |
| | | | Major consultant personnel | R.B. JOHNSTON C.R. TUTTLE |
| Higges Aircraft Co. Florence Ave at Teal St. Culver City, Calif. | W33-038-ac-14220 | AAM w/seeker MX-904 | Key contractor personnel | W.D. REED J.W. BLACK T.H. MC CULLY |
| General Electric Co. Schenectady, N.Y. | W33-038-ac-15003 | AAM-beam rider MX-802 | Key contractor personnel | H.B. SLATE Dr. F.M. BAILEY |
| | | | Major consultant personnel | Dr. P.E. HEMPKE Mr. WALTER JOHNSON |
| Boeing Airplane Co. Seattle 14, Wash. | W33-038-ac-13875 | SAM-beam rider GAPA-MX 606 | Key contractor personnel | R.H. NELSON C.K. STEDMAN |
| Univ. of Michigan Willow Run Research Center Willow Run Airport Ypsilanti, Mich. | W33-038-ac-14222 | SAM against missiles WIZARD-MX794 | Key contractor personnel | Prof. E.W. CONLON A.P. FONTAINE |
| | | | Major consultant personnel | R.V. CHURCHILL A.M. KEUTHE |

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| <u>Contractor</u> | <u>Contract No.</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Personnel</u> | |
|---|---------------------|---|---|---|
| General Electric Co. Schenectady, N.Y. | W33-038-ac-14499 | SAM against missiles THUMPER-MX795 | Key contractor personnel | Dr. L.R. FINK A.O. DODGE G.E. Research Lab. - HERMES Project Personnel |
| Western Electric Co. Bell Tel. Labs, Inc. Wippany, N.J. | W30-069-Ord-3182 | SAM | Key contractor personnel | W.A. MAC NAIR W.C. TINUS |
| Regents, Univ. of Calif., Berkley, Cal. | W33-038-ac-15473 | Target seekers, sound sensitive study | Key contractor personnel | Dr. L.P. DELSASSO |
| Signal Corps Eng. Lab. None Fort Monmouth, N.J. | | Control systems, general NIKE(SAM) | Key contractor personnel | Mr. O. COVINGTON |
| | | | Major consultant personnel | Dr. G.D. BAGLEY |
| *Signal Corps Eng. Lab. Fort Monmouth, N.J. | W36-039-ac-32226 | Tracker CM | Key contractor personnel | J.T. EVERS |
| | | | Major consultant personnel | Dr. J. GORHAM Dr. M. COLEY |
| Raytron Inc. Detroit, Mich. | W33-038-ac-14163 | Target seekers, light sensitive, | Key contractor personnel study | D.B. MASON A.J. RUNFT M.H. HARRELL |

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| <u>Contractor</u> | <u>Contract No1</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Personnel</u> |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Hughes Aircraft Co. Florence Ave. at Teal St. Culver City, Calif. | W33-038-ac-14220 | Radar target seeker | Key contractor personnel R.E. HOPPER F.H. EVANS H.W. JAMIESON |
| Plummer & Kershaw Co. | W33-096-46-7249 | Target seeker heat sensitive | Dr. C.B. AIKEN Mr. SLOUGHTER Prof. N.H. NIELSON |
| Electro Mechanical Research Brooklyn, New York | W33-038-ac-14487 | Target seeker heat sensitive | Dr. C.B. AIKEN Mr. SLOUGHTER Prof. N.H. NIELSON |
| Ohio State Univ. Research Foundation Columbus 10, Ohio | W33-038-ac-14846 | Target seeker heat sensitive | Dr. C.B. AIKEN Mr. SLOUGHTER Prof. N.H. NIELSON |
| Bendix Aviation Corp. Bendix Products Div. Mishawaka, Indiana | W33-096-46-7105 | Target seeker heat sensitive | Dr. C.B. AIKEN Mr. SLOUGHTER Prof. N.H. NIELSON |
| Brush Development Co. Cleveland, Ohio | W33-038-ac-1128 W33-096-47-7471 | Target seeker heat sensitive | Dr. C.B. AIKEN Mr. SLOUGHTER Prof. N.H. NIELSON |
| Ohio State Univ. Research Foundation | W33-038-ac-14481 W33-038-ac-14485 | Target seeker heat sensitive | HENRY BLACKSTONE F.G. WILLEY |
| Fairchild Wyandanch, L.I., N.Y. | NOa(s)6323 NOa(s)9394 | Lark Missile | R.G. LEMONIER-Chief Engineer C.D. PERRINE-Chief Elec. Engr. |
| Raytheon Waltham, Mass. | NOa(s)8917 | Lark Guidance (Skylark) (AN/APM-23) | |
| Applied Physics Lab. (JHU) Silver Spring, Md. | NOa(s)7386 | Bumblebee (Many projects) | Dr. R.L. GIBSON, Director |

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| <u>Contractor</u> | <u>Contract No.</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Personnel</u> |
|--|---------------------|---|--|
| Naval Research Lab. Anacostia, D. C. | NRL-0(a)126R-C | Lark Mid- course Guidance (Wasp) | R.M. PAGE, Supt. Radio Div III A.S. ROCKE, Project Engr. |
| Naval Air Dev. Center Johnsville, Pa. | ADS-EL707 | Lark Terminal Guidance | D.SULLIVAN, NADO, Johnsville |
| Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. San Diego, Cal. | NOa(s)-7222 | Lark Guidance | J.KIMBALL CWAC, Project Engr. |
| Hillyer Eng. Co. New York, New York | NOa(s)-9196 | Terminal Guidance | CURTIS HILLYER |
| Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. San Diego, Cal. | Noa(s)-8817 | Radar Homing Guidance | JACK BOWERS, CVAS, Project Engr. |
| Servo Corp. of American New Hyde Park, N.Y. | Nca(s)-8806 | Heat Homing Homing Equip. | Mr. BLACKSTONE |
| Hillyer Engr. Co. New York, New York | NA(s)-8915 | Seeker (Daw-2) | CURTIS HILLYER |

JAN:MC

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V. INVESTIGATION AT SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY TO
DETERMINE IF JOEL BARR HAD ACCESS TO GUIDED
MISSILE CONTROL INFORMATION

On February 19, 1954, SA KENNETH R. BOUTON contacted FRANK PHILBIN, Personnel Office, Sperry Gyroscope Company, Great Neck, Long Island. PHILBIN advised that JOEL BARR had nothing to do with the guided missile project and his duties were connected with radar.

Mr. ERIC ISBISTER, Engineer at Sperry's and supervisor over JOEL BARR in 1945 to 1947, was contacted on February 23, 1954 by SA FREDERICK C. BAUCKHAM and advised he did not believe Sperry was working on any "space platform" project and he also stated that they were not working on any "brain-thinking" machine or "digital electronic machine" as he called it at the time, to his knowledge. He stated that BARR definitely had no connection or access to the guided missile project.

The following investigation was conducted by SA LEO H. FRUTKIN at Sperry Gyroscope Company on March 11, 12, 15, 22, 23, 1954.

Mr. EDEN T. PRESTON, Head of Administrative Engineering Department (Department Number 5293), advised that there was a guided missile study program (early 1947) known as "Sparrow I". He furnished the names of persons he recalled as having been associated with it. The personnel files were reviewed as to these persons in order to get such background as might be significant.

In addition, Mr. PRESTON did the same for a guided missile project worked on for "Republic." It was a control system study engaged in by Sperry in early 1947. Background is furnished on such persons as well.

The above data was compiled by SAs FRANK R. LONGO and LEO H. FRUTKIN.

The names preceded by an asterisk are persons who are the "private payroll" at Sperry.

SPARROW I PROGRAM

(Study Program)

(Early 1947)

Name
Residence
Birth
Former employers

SHIRLEY S. SKOLNICK (middle name SLAYBOD)
86 Haven Lane, Levittown, New York
February 15, 1924 at New York, New York
Bell Telephone Labs
463 West Street, New York
(March, 1945 - February, 1946)

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Employed at Sperry

Resigned (own accord)

Education

Social Security Number

Addresses in 1945,
1946 and 1947

Height

Weight

Hair

Eyes

Husband

Father

Mother

Reference

Health

Applied for reinstatement

Name

Residence

Birth

Employed

Resigned (own accord)

Formerly employed

Education

Signal Corps, Ground Signal Agency,
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

(June, 1943 to March, 1945)

February 4, 1946 as Assistant Project
Engineer

June 2, 1952

Gyander Childs High School,

New York (graduated 1939)

Hunter College,

New York City (graduated 1943)

073-18-6193

806 Suburban Place, New York City

2528 Radcliff Avenue, Bronx 67, New York.

5'4"

112

Brown

Brown

HERBERT SKOLNICK

IRVING SLAYBOD

DORA MAZIER

Mrs. ZELDA FEINBERG, Chemist

901 E. 179th Street, New York City

Leave of absence December 27, 1950 to
April 28, 1952 (sick)

Sprained pelvis resulting in paralysis
of both legs (result of fall)

August 25, 1953. Not reinstated due
to her poor health.

ANNE MARGARET CATHERINE GRANT

185 North Village Avenue, Rockville

Centre, New York

June 22, 1903 at Nova Scotia (Canadian
Citizen)

December 3, 1945 as Assistant Project
Engineer

July 31, 1949

Bell Telephone Lab

180 Varick Street, New York

(February, 1943 to December, 1945)

Talhouse University,

Halifax, Nova Scotia - 1925

Bryn Mawr,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - 1937

JAH:MFC

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Name JOHN LOUIS BOURQUIN, JR.
Residence 20 Washington Street, Hempstead,
New York
Birth November 29, 1922 at Torrington,
Connecticut
Began employment November 15, 1944 as Assistant Project
Engineer
Now Assistant Field Service, Engineering
Supervisor

Name ORSON BUELL RANDALL
Residence 739 Glen Cove Avenue, Glen Head, New
York
Birth May 26, 1910 at Naperville, Illinois
Wife ELIZABETH LOIS BRUCE
Employed at Sperry March 5, 1945 as Project Engineer
Now Engineering Section Head
Former employer Bell Aircraft Corporation,
Buffalo, New York (1942 - 1945)

Name SELDEN PARTRIDGE MC CABE, JR.
Residence 36 East Stanton Avenue, Baldwin,
New York
Birth September 15, 1920 at New York City
Employed May 15, 1942 as Laboratory Assistant
Now Senior Project Engineer

Name KENNETH M.C. HARG
Residence 102 Centre Avenue, Lynbrook, New York
Birth September 21, 1906 at Westfield, New
Jersey
Wife LILLIAN A. CLARK
Employed August 4, 1943 as Laboratory Assistant
Leave with pay August 30, 1950 to October 30, 1950
(sickness)
Reinstated November 1, 1950 as Engineer Staff
Supervisor

ALL INFO

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Name
Residence

Birth
Began
Resigned (own accord)

EMERSON MATTHEW SKENE
348 Goodrich Street, Hempstead, New
York
May 14, 1909 at Roy, Oregon
June 23, 1941 as Junior Engineer
November 24, 1950 as Project Engineer

Name
Residence

Birth
Began
Resigned (own accord)

MARCUS K. WITT
Box 1004, Coleman, Texas (permanent
address)
November 10, 1912 at Comanche, Texas
January 23, 1942 as Assistant Project
Engineer
October 24, 1947 as Senior Project
Engineer

Name
Residence

Birth
Occupation
Started

JESSE R. WHITTEN
170 Grandview Circle, Camarillo,
California
February 25, 1920 at Charlottesville,
Virginia
Project engineer
January 16, 1943

Name
Residence

Occupation
Birth
Started
Resigned

JACK B. SPELLER
154 Greenridge Avenue, White Plains,
New York
Senior Project Engineer
June 14, 1916 at Glen Ellyn, Illinois
September 1, 1946
February 15, 1951

Name
Residence

Occupation
Birth
Started
Resigned

DONALD ROSS ROBERTSON
1942 Stewart Avenue, New Hyde Park,
New York
Project Engineer
December 17, 1914 at Shanghai, China
July 7, 1937
September 4, 1951

JAH:MTC

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Name
Residence
Occupation
Birth
Started
Resigned

CARL C. STOLT
260-54 15th Avenue, Floral Park, New York
Project Engineer
October 13, 1919 at Easton, Pennsylvania
June 23, 1941
October 15, 1949

Name
Residence
Occupation
Birth
Started
Resigned
Education
Army Air Corps

LEO BOTWIN
585 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
Senior Project Engineer
June 11, 1922 at New York City
September 15, 1947
January 30, 1953
City College, New York (1939-1943)
September 2, 1944 to December 11, 1946
Army Serial Number 35-849-654

Name
Residence
Occupation
Birth
Started
Resigned
Education
Army

ROBERT WILLIAM MANLEY
518 South Barrington Avenue, Los Angeles, California
Project Engineer
July 14, 1921 at New York City
May 18, 1942
March 16, 1951
Attended City College of New York 1938-1942
October 10, 1945 to December 6, 1946
Army Serial Number 42-258-264

Name
Residence
Birth
Occupation
Started
Resigned
Education
Former employer

NEIL BUNTEN FARNSWORTH
62 Wellington Road, Hempstead, New York
June 18, 1918 at Buckhamton, West Virginia
Project Engineer (Special Weapons Engineer)
July 14, 1942
March 4, 1949
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute
October 13, 1944 - June, 1945
Bell Telephone Laboratories
New York City
(February, 1941 - June, 1941)

AM:MC

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Name
Residence
Birth
Occupation
Started
United States Navy

EDEN TAYLOR PRESTON
29 Hathaway Drive, Garden City, New York
January 23, 1913 at Macon, Georgia
Administrative Engineer
February 20, 1947
Navy Serial Number 0075861

Name
Residence
Birth
Occupation
Started

WILLIAM DIEDRICH TIETJEN
159 Peach Tree Lane, Roslyn Heights
May 25, 1918, Canada. Arrived United
States August 4, 1918, United States
Citizen
Administrative Engineer
May 26, 1942

Name
Residence
Occupation
Birth
Started
Resigned

JOHN PETER HANSEN
329 Lakeview Avenue, Brightwaters, New
York
Sales Representative
December 7, 1908 at New York City
August 31, 1942
March 31, 1948

Name
Residence
Occupation
Birth
Started

HENRY A. CARMOY
47 Link Lane, Levittown, New York
Senior Project Engineer
August 4, 1910 at Brooklyn, New York
April 24, 1942

Name
Residence
Occupation
Birth
Started

JOHN MARSHALL LESTER
208 Roxbury Road, Garden City, New York
Engineering Section Head
May 12, 1913 at Brooklyn, New York
February 25, 1941

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100-77158

Name
Birth
Wife
Occupation
Began
Former address
Present address

• WILMER LANTIER BARROW
October 22, 1903 at Baton Rouge,
Louisiana
KATHERINE WEAT'ERRY BURKE
Research Director - Chief Engineer
October 1, 1943 at Sperry
107 Manhasset Woods Road, Munsey
Park, Manhasset, New York
504 Park Avenue, Manhasset, New York

Name
Birth
Wife
Employed
Social Security Number
Former address
Took courses at
Was employed at
Address in 1946
Resigned

• GIFFORD ELMORE WHITE
February 17, 1912, Cherokee, Texas
SARAH WHITE
June 2, 1941 to March 7, 1941
(Project Engineer) (Research Engineer)
461-05-4857
273 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1939-1941
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1940-1941 (research on Sperry projects)
200 St. Pauls Road, North Hempstead,
New York
In order to accept another position

Name
Birth
Attended
Employed
Residence

• WALTER WILLIAM MIERER
October 30, 1916 at St. Louis, Missouri
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
from 1938 to 1940 and worked there as
well as Research Assistant
As Research Engineer by Sperry from
December 9, 1940
192 Jackson Avenue, Mineola, New York

Name
Residence
Birth
Attended

• HERBERT HARRIS, JR.
10 Hewitt Road, Rockville Centre, New
York
December 18, 1917 at New York, New York
Rensselaer, 1934-1939
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1939-1942 (also employed at Massachusetts
Institute of Technology as Research
Assistant)

NY 65-15348

100-37358

Employed

Began employment at
Sperry

At Bell Telephone Laboratory,
New York City, summer of 1936
June 5, 1942 as Assistant Project
Engineer, later became Research
Engineer

Name**Residence****Wife****Birth****Employed at Sperry****Now***** LISLE LORENZO WHEELER**

223 Seventh Street, Garden City, New
York

VERNA S. WHEELER

February 8, 1904 at Eldred, Pennsylvania

June 11, 1942 as Project Engineer
Engineering Director

Name**Birth****Wife****Employed****Now****Residence***** JAMES ELLISON SHEPHERD**

May 29, 1910 at Houston, Texas

MAXINE E. SHEPHERD

June 13, 1941 as Project Engineer

Research Engineer

111 Courtenay Road, Hempstead, New York

Name**Birth****Wife****Employed****Now****Residence***** JOHN LOCKWOOD HAMMOND**

April 15, 1913 at White Plains, New
York

HELEN R. HAMMOND

November 18, 1940 as Assistant to

Planning Manager

Staff Assistant

7 Murray Avenue, Port Washington,
New York

Name**Birth****Employed****Previously employed****Now****Residence****Wife***** ARTHUR R. WECKEL**

November 15, 1905 at Grand Junction,
Colorado

August 20, 1934

General Electric Company,

Schenectady (January 1931 - April 1932)

(September 1929-January 1931) (Engineering

Department - Design and Testing Engineer)

Manager of Service Department

224 South Long Beach Avenue, Freeport,
New York

WECKEL

ALH:NTC

NY 65-15248
100-37158

REPUBLIC PROJECT (Early 1947) "Control System Study"

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Name | THEODORE SCHWARTZ |
| Residence | 115 Seaman Avenue, New York City |
| Birth | May 28, 1903 at Lagrad, Hungary |
| Entered United States | September 1, 1923 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on SS M. THA WASHINGTON |
| Naturalized | Act of 1929 at Newark, New Jersey |
| Education | City College of New York - 1936 to 1944, Mechanical Engineer |
| | Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York - 1935 to 1936 Tool Designing |
| Began | April 8, 1946 as Designer |
| Resigned | June 30, 1947 as Project Engineer. Laid off due to reduction of personnel |
| Social Security Number | 136-10-2290 |
| Address (1946) | 115 Seaman Avenue, New York 24, New York |
| Wife | ADELE WEINSTEIN |
| Local Draft Board | Number 23, New York City, Order Number 11291 |
| Previous employment | July 1947 to July 1949 employed by Reeves Instrument Company (from later application for re-employment) |
| Name | * PERCY HALPERT |
| Birth | October 20, 1912, at Catskill, New York |
| Social Security Number | 099-01-2465 |
| Former address (1937) | 134 East 28th Street, New York City |
| Education | City College of New York - graduated June 1935 (4 years) |
| | City College of New York - graduate work June 1936 (1 year) in Electrical Engineering |
| Part time employment | Research, etc., for City College of New York - September 1934 to June 1936 |
| Previous employment | Aerovox Corporation, New York City, June 1936 to 1937 |

ALH:MC

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Began at Sperry
Now
Residence

April 5, 1937 as Testman
Research for Sperry (Research Engineer)
135 Bedell Avenue, Hempstead, New
York

Name
Residence
Occupation
Birth
Started

BERNARD J. HANSEN
27 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, New York
Assistant Project Engineer
November 4, 1909 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin
June 8, 1942

Name
Residence
Occupation
Birth
Started
Air Force Number

ARTHUR P. GELTZ
51 Colony Lane, Roslyn Heights, New York
Engineering Section Head
March 11, 1918 at New York City
May 6, 1946
0-860183
September 3, 1942 - June 23, 1946

Name
Occupation
Residence
Birth
Started
Resigned
Education
United States Navy
Navy Serial Number

SAMUEL BELCHIS
Project Engineer
170-19 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, New
York
December 4, 1921 at New York City
December 8, 1948
October 12, 1951
City College of New York - 1939 to 1943
October 24, 1945 to July 7, 1946
911-46-38

Name
Occupation
Department
Hired
Discharged

JOEL BAIR
Project Engineer
5223 - Radio Engineering (Foreman E.
ISBISTER)
October 28, 1946
October 16, 1947

Mr. PRESTON stated he could not state if Department 5223 had
any contact with these projects.

JAR:MC

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100-37158

On March 29, 1954 SA LEO H. FRUTKIN contacted CHA LES V. LEEK, Security Officer, Sperry Gyroscope Company, and he furnished the following data concerning men who had worked on the guided missile project known as "Corporal" (control system).

In addition he furnished the following data concerning GRANINO A. KORN who worked on the project known as "Republic" project.

On "Republic" project:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Name | GRANINO ARTHUR KORN |
| Birth | May 7, 1922 at Berlin, Germany |
| Entered United States | September 1, 1939 at Vermont |
| Naturalized | November 6, 1944 at Rochester, New York. Number 6401730 |
| Social Security Number | 231-12-5065 |
| Local Selective Service Board | Number 9, Hudson City, New Jersey |
| United States Navy | 1944 - 1946. Honorable discharge |
| Navy Serial Number | 906-30-03 |
| Hired | August 1, 1946 as Project Engineer |
| Resigned (own accord) | February 1, 1948 as Project Engineer |
| Leave of absence | To obtain Ph.D at Brown University, January 11, 1947 (Never returned to Sperry) |
| Education | Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C. 1944-1945 (Radar) |
| | Brown University Providence, Rhode Island 1940-1942 (BA) |
| | Columbia University, New York, New York 1942-1943 (M.S.) |
| | Brown University Providence, Rhode Island 1943-1944 (Physics) |
| Prior employment | Instructor at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken 1942 |
| | Instructor at Columbia University 1942 - 1943 |

JAH:MFC

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Residence

Brown University (Instructor) 1943-1944

United States Navy

Washington, D.C. 1944-1945

531 Washington Street, Hoboken, New Jersey

According to Mr. P.C. HALPERT, to the best of his recollection, the following were on the "Corporals" (control system) project. This information was furnished to CHARLES F. LEEK.

Name

ALBERT BAUMANN HEMSTREET

Birth

October 3, 1906, Canton, New York

Employed at Sperry

July 7, 1941 as Junior Engineer

Resigned (own accord)

March 28, 1947 as Assistant Project Engineer

Former residence (1941)

151-19 34 Avenue, Flushing, New York

Wife

ETHEL

Residence (1944)

104 Collar Avenue, New Hyde Park, New York

Name

ROBERT MORTON GITLIN

Birth

April 4, 1922 at New York, New York

Education

De Witt Clinton High School 1940 (graduate)

City College of New York 1940-1944 (graduate) (BSE)

University of Virginia Extension, Virginia 1944-1945 (Instrumentation, Radio and Aerodynamics)

Employed at Sperry

December 3, 1945 as Assistant Project Engineer (became Project Engineer

November 1, 1947)

Resigned (own accord)

August 31, 1948

Height

6'2"

Weight

170

Eyes

Green

Hair

Brown

Marital status

Single

Social Security Number

087-16-8907

Residence (1945)

721 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York

Father

JACOB GITLIN, Postal Clerk - born Russia

NY 6-15-48
100-37158

Mother
Army Air Corps Reserve
Local Board
Former employer

References

Residence (1948)

Name
Birth
Hired
Resigned (own accord)
Education

Residence address

Residences in 1944

Permanent residence (1948)

Name
Birth
Hired
Resigned (own accord)

Residence (December 1940)
Education

Employed by

Residence (1942)
Residence (1948)

CELLI KEEN - Born Russia
1944 at Richmond, Virginia
Number 125, Bronx, Order Number 11981
National Advisory Committee for
Aeronautics, Langley Field, Virginia
June 1944 to September 1945
MORTON SCHEZFA, Electronic Engineer,
446 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn

IRA PECK, Journalist
1025 Gerard Avenue, Bronx

ERNEST CHANES, Mechanical Engineer,
7511 Franklin Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio
3052 Brighton Fifth Street,
Brooklyn, New York

WILLIAM MARVIN HARCUM
March 27, 1915 at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
August 16, 1937 as Research Engineer
November 15, 1948
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1933 - 1937 (graduate)
Morris and Montgomery Avenue, Bryn
Mawr, Pennsylvania
Willets and Baun Roads, Old Westbury,
New York
Willis Avenue, Roslyn, New York
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

HOWARD HOMER HAGLUND
May 22, 1920 at Salt Lake City, Utah
June 23, 1941 as Junior Engineer
October 27, 1950 as Senior Project
Engineer
2327 Lodovick Avenue, New York, New York
New York University beginning January,
1938
Community Machine And Tool, 409 Pearl
Street, New York City (Apprentice
Machinist) June 1940 to September 1940
7 Benedict Place, Pelham, New York
19 Edwards Street, Roslyn Heights,
New York

JAH: MTC

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| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name | ALFRED GEORGE BULLETT |
| Birth | October 18, 1919 at New York City |
| Residence | 11 Dosovis Lane, Glen Cove |
| Hired | April 8, 1941 as Junior Engineer |
| Education | Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute September, 1937 to June 1941 (BME) |
| United States Navy | May 23, 1944 to May 18, 1946 |
| Navy Serial Number | 908-93-76 |
| Still employed by Sperry | As Project Engineer |

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VI. INVESTIGATION AT GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK CONCERNING "PROJECT THUMPER"

Mr. ALVIN O. DODGE, Project Engineer, Guided Missiles Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, former coordinator of Project Thumper, Aeronautic and Ordnance Systems, (A&OS), General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, from August, 1946 to June 30, 1949, advised that Project Thumper, MX79, Cont. W-33-C38-AC, 14499, was set up for the purpose of study or engineering investigation of the guidance, propulsion, launching, and supersonic aerodynamics, necessary for a recommendation of the military character and design of a current-to-air missile, primarily anti-missile defense.

Mr. DODGE stated that the project started in June, 1946, and that he became coordinator of the project in August, 1946, and remained as coordinator until June 30, 1949, when the project was discontinued.

Mr. DODGE stated that Project Thumper was conducted in Building #28 on Floors 4 and 5, in the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, and that the following employees of the General Electric Company were directly assigned to the Project:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Position on Project</u> | <u>Present Whereabouts</u> |
|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| RAY STEARNS | Division Engineer, A&OS | Now Retired |
| CHARLES F. GREEN | Consulting Engineer, A&OS | G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| ROY DUNHAM | Section Engineer, A&OS | G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| A.O. DODGE | Project Coordinator, A&OS | Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| BENJAMIN WILBUR | Design Engineer, A&OS | A&OS, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| HOWARD C. PAGE | Computed Statistics, A&OS | G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| MORTON SLAVIN | Aeronautic Engineer, A&OS | Aircraft Gas Turbine, Evandale, Ohio |
| ROBERT W. MOREY | Mechanical Engineer, A&OS | Fitchburg, Mass. |

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| <u>Name</u> | <u>Position on Project</u> | <u>Present Whereabouts</u> |
|---------------------|---|---|
| SAM SCHWARTZ | On Test, Assigned for 3 months in A&OS | Not known |
| WILLIAM J. SEALE | Mechanical Engineer, A&OS | Johnson City, N.Y. |
| ROLAND W. GILLESPIE | Solid Propellants | Not known |
| Dr. L. R. FINK | Development Engineering, A&OS | Manager of Engineering, Syracuse, N.Y. |
| LEWIS K. RELYEA | Development Engineering, A&OS | Guided Missiles Department |
| ALVIN L. BLUME | Development Engineering, A&OS | A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y. |
| HAROLD CHESTNUT | Analytical Computing, A&OS | A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y. |
| PAUL CUSHMAN | Development Engineering, A&OS | Guided Missiles Dept., G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| "SANDY" SCHULER | Sales Representative for Commercial Dept., G.E. | Not known |
| CHARLES M. YOUNG | On Assignment, early months on Project | Not known |
| ROBERT HERD | Commercial Department G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. | G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| W. H. KNIGHT | Commercial Department G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. | G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| M. H. VISCUSI | Wrote one report, Advertising and Sales Department, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. | Advertising & Sales Department, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| J. F. DUVAL | Consulting Engineer | Presently deceased |

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| <u>Name</u> | <u>Position on Project</u> | <u>Present Whereabouts</u> |
|------------------|---|---|
| Dr. J. D. COBINE | Wrote one paper on ironization | Research Laboratory, G. E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| A. I. LINGARD | Development Engineering A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y. | A&OS, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| E. OLTHIUS | Analytical Components, A&OS | A&OS, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| C. R. HEISING | Engineer, A&OS | Not known |
| K. M. STEVENSON | A&OS Engineering | Not known |
| G. W. HOBBS | A&OS Engineering | A&OS, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| G. R. FAUKES | A&OS Engineering | Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| D. R. RODGERS | A&OS Engineering | Not known |
| A. R. BELL | A&OS Engineering | A&OS Engineering, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |

The following are stenographers for A&OS:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--|
| CLAIRE URBAN | Steno, A&OS | Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y. |
| MARCIA SCHWARTZ | Steno, A&OS | Not known |
| SALLY CHATERTON | Steno, A&OS | Not known |
| BESSIE DAVEY | Steno, A&OS | Not known |

The following employees were assigned to the General Electric Company, Syracuse, New York:

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| BERTRAM LESTER | Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y. | Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y. |
|----------------|--|--|

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| <u>Name</u> | <u>Position on Project</u> | <u>Present Whereabouts</u> |
|-----------------|---|---|
| I. A. ABRAHAMS | Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y. | Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y. |
| T. O. VAN | Electronics Laboratory Syracuse, N.Y. | Not known |
| C. E. HEARN | Electronics Laboratory Syracuse, N.Y. | Not known |
| O. E. LINDERMAN | Electronics Laboratory Syracuse, N.Y. | Not known |
| H. JANKOWSKI | Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y. | Not known |

Mr. DODGE advised that in addition to these people, studies of a general nature, such as air forces in a free fall, and a study of analogue computers, and general mathematic analysis in connection with the problem were conducted for Project Thumper by members of the staff and students at the Washington University Research Foundation, 8135 Forsythe Boulevard, Clayton 5, Missouri, and they are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| J. P. ABELAN | Research Engineer |
| J. R. MOORE | Dynamical Control Laboratory |
| RAYMOND G. SPENCER | Research Director |
| F. W. BUBB | Head of the Department of Mechanics |
| F. W. BUBB, JR. | Project Leader |
| R. J. W. KOOPMAN | Report Writer |
| A. W. SIMON | Report Writer |
| W. A. STEIN | Report Writer |
| ROBERT E. PABST | Report Writer |

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Mr. DODGE advised that all employees, including staff and students at the Washington University, were investigated and cleared prior to being assigned to Project Thumper.

Mr. DODGE commented favorably concerning the character, loyalty, associates, and reputation of all employees on Project Thumper in the Schenectady area with the exception of SAM SCHWARTZ, whom he described as being a temporary employee working on fuel expulsions. DODGE stated that SCHWARTZ was extremely liberal, and bordered on the Socialistic side, but had on occasions expressed anti-Communist views. DODGE stated that SCHWARTZ had no other access to information on Project Thumper, and was shortly thereafter reassigned on a routine assignment in connection with the Test Engineers Program.

DODGE was unable to cite any definite statements concerning SCHWARTZ'S Socialistic views. He further related that he was not well enough acquainted with the employees on the Project from the Electronics Laboratory at Syracuse, and Washington University, to comment on their character, loyalty or associates, but stated that he knew of nothing unfavorable concerning these employees.

Mr. DODGE stated that during the period of 1946-1947, security was not as rigid as today, and that it was his opinion that the entire country was less security conscious than at present. Mr. DODGE advised that security measures in A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, were on a par or above average with other companies. Even so, that list as provided was not at all a conclusive list of employees familiar with Project Thumper, inasmuch as employees assigned to the Project would on occasion, consult their supervisors, who were not assigned to the Project, for advice in regards to the work that they were conducting on the Project.

Mr. DODGE further related that a total of seventy-six reports were compiled and published during the duration of the Project, and during the first year, less than 1/6, or a total of fourteen reports were published, all of which were entirely preliminary in nature. DODGE stated that reports were available in the A&OS Library, and stated that the initial list of people authorized to read the reports was very broad, with limitations of a minor nature. DODGE advised that MORTON SOBELL could very easily have had access to the reports in the Library. DODGE advised that he had no acquaintance with SOBELL, but had knowledge that he worked in Building #28 on the fifth floor where part of Project Thumper was being conducted.

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MORTON SOBELL was convicted in the Southern District of New York for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage, along with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and was committed to thirty years in the Federal Penitentiary.

ROY DUNHAM, Section Engineer, A&OS, and formerly connected directly with Project Thumper, assisted in furnishing the present whereabouts of former employees of Project Thumper. DUNHAM advised that the Schenectady employees who worked on Project Thumper were all well known to him, and he considered them all to be of good character, good associates, and loyal Americans. DUNHAM stated that he could not recall SAM SCHWARTZ, W. H. KNIGHT, M. H. VISCUSSI, E. OLYMIUS and C. R. HEISING of the Schenectady employees. DUNHAM advised that all the Syracuse employees, other than BERTRAM LESTER, were unknown to him, but commented favorably concerning BERTRAM LESTER.

Mr. DUNHAM stated that there is no question in his mind that the employees of Project Thumper were acquainted with MORTON SOBELL, inasmuch as L. R. FINK was MORTON SOBELL'S Group Leader, and was also assigned directly to Project Thumper. DUNHAM advised that there was no question in his mind in regards to the character, loyalty or reputation of L. R. FINK. DUNHAM further related, that to the best of his recollection, ALVIN L. BLUME and PAUL CUSHMAN worked in the same room as MORTON SOBELL, and may have had occasion to discuss the Project in the presence of MORTON SOBELL. DUNHAM stated that he regarded ALVIN L. BLUME and PAUL CUSHMAN as being of good character, and loyal Americans.

WILLIAM J. SEALE, Personnel Section, A&OS, and former Mechanical Engineer on Project Thumper, advised that he is well-acquainted with the majority of employees of the Project. SEALE stated that the first year of the Project consisted mostly of groping around in an attempt to ascertain the customer's want, and to obtain background history of other missiles well enough along under investigation.

Mr. SEALE advised that the following people were well known to him, and that he has worked with them for the past eight years. He commented very favorably concerning their character, loyalty, associates and reputation:

RAY STEARNS
 CHARLES F. GREEN
 A. O. DODGE
 ROY DUNHAM
 BENJAMIN WILBUR
 MORTON SLAVIN

R. W. MOREY
 L. R. FINK
 HAROLD CHESTNUT
 BERTRAM LESTER
 ROBERT HERD

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Mr. SEALE advised that of the others in Schenectady, he knew of no one who would intentionally disclose anything of a classified nature. SEALE related that R. W. GILLESPIE, who worked on the chemical phase of the Project, was extremely impractical, and continuously was venturing off on extraneous routes, and would frequently become carried away with his work. SEALE stated he did not believe GILLESPIE would intentionally disclose any information of a classified nature, but might unknowingly do so.

SEALE advised that H. C. PAGE is of unquestionable loyalty, but is of questionable character, in that he recently divorced his wife, the mother of his two children, after it had been discovered that he had been living with his secretary to whom he is now married.

SEALE advised that he has never become well-acquainted with AL BLUME, inasmuch as BLUME is very quiet in nature, and not well-known to many of the employees at A&OS, Schenectady, New York.

SEALE stated that during the course of the Project, conditions were crowded in Building #28, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, and there was no division or separation of employees on the Project, from other employees. SEALE further related that it was common to discuss the progress and information of Project Thumper in the presence of other employees who were in no way connected with Project Thumper.

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Mr. HUGH C. CARROLL, Manager of Engineering Aeronautic and Ordnance Systems (A&OS), General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that Project L-59, the design and development of a digital computer, was part of Project Thumper. CARROLL stated that the design and development of the digital computer was under the direction of T. R. BROWN or G. W. HOBBS, and that the digital computer was designed for computing figures for range and scope of guided missiles to be studied in Project Thumper.

CARROLL furnished a list of technical reports compiled by employees on Project Thumper up to and including August 1947. The list is as follows:

- TR 45841 Acceleration of Missile Following a Beam Riding Course. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 45842 Memo on the Geometry of the Homing Problem. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 45843 Maximum Radar Detection Range on Missiles. (B. R. LESTER)
- TR 45844 Preliminary Determination of Minimum Range at Launching as a Function of Missile Performance and Interception Conditions. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 45846 Detection of High-Velocity, High-Altitude Missiles. (Dr. J. D. COBINE)
- TR 45849 Study of Probability of Destruction of Enemy Missiles. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 55302 Approximate Methods for Determining Probability of Target Destruction. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 55307 Preliminary Design Criteria for Thumper Missile. (Dr. L. R. FINK)
- TR 55308 The Meteor Problem: In Connection with High-Altitude, High-Velocity, Anti-Missile Research. (R. W. GILLESPIE)
- TR 55311 Factors Affecting Radar Range on Missile Targets. (B. R. LESTER)

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- TR 55313 Preliminary Investigation of Initial Portion of Thumper Trajectory. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 55314 Analysis of Vertical Trajectories Including Gravity and Drag. (H. PAGE)
- TR 55315 A Statistical Approach to an Investigation of the Value of Integrators in Reducing the Minimum Detectable Signal. (J. O. VANN)
- TR 55318 A Preliminary Study of the Factors Influencing Weight Ratios of One-and Two-Stage Missiles. (E. OLTHUIS and H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 55330 The Warhead Problem: High-Altitude, High-Velocity, Anti-Missile Missiles. (G. F. DUVALL)

CARROLL stated that MORTON SOBELL was mainly interested in Servo Amplifiers and Sonde equipment, but may have been interested in information contained in TR-45812, TR-45843, TR-55311, TR-55315.

T. R. BROWN, A&OS, Engineer, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that G. W. HOBBS was in charge of the development and design of the digital computer and stated that the original work on the digital computer was financed by part of the money used in Project Thumper. BROWN advised that engineers and employees working on the digital computer would necessarily have had to know all aspects of Project Thumper in order to design a calculator capable of computing figures in Project Thumper.

BROWN stated that according to records of projects worked on by employees of A&OS, HOBBS attended a two months computer school at the University of Pennsylvania and returned in August of 1946. BROWN stated that records further reflect that HOBBS started charging time to Project L-59, digital computer, in November 1 of 1946 at the rate of one day per week until January of 1947, at which time work devoted to L-59 increased to approximately two days per week and carried through at this rate until May of 1947. From May of 1947 through the remainder of 1947 HOBBS spent an average of four days per week working on Project L-59.

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T. R. BROWN advised that their records further reflect that the following engineers were assigned to L-59 for the period designated:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Period</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. PLETENIK | February 7, 1947 - June 20, 1947 |
| GEORGE FLAWS | February 7, 1947 - August 1947 |
| J. T. HIRVELL | August 1, 1947 - November 1, 1947 |
| AL TALKIN | July, 1947 - October, 1947 |
| E. A. EDLING | May, 1947 - August, 1947 |
| RUSSELL H. HUBBARD | May, 1947 - June, 1947 |
| J. A. LAURENT | April, 1947 - May, 1947 |
| S. R. HOWARD | March 1947 - April, 1947 |
| D. R. ROGERS | October, 1947 - December, 1947 |
| R. A. EDWARDS | December 1946 - August, 1947 |

BROWN stated that to the best of his recollection, Project L-59 was at no time carried on on the sixth floor of Building 28, where MORTON SOBELL was located.

BROWN further advised that their records reflect that MORTON SOBELL was employed on the following projects during the period that he was assigned to what is now known as L&OS:

December, 1945- January, 1946, Subscription Turntable Speed Control for Broadcast Stations. BROWN stated that there was no military significance to this assignment. BROWN advised that during January, February, and March of 1946 the General Electric Company was on strike, and that therefore there are no assignments listed in SOBELL's assignment record. BROWN advised that records further reflect that in April, 1946 SOBELL was employed doing research work on pointing servos for Navy Radio Sonde and described this work as the study of automatic pointing antennae for receiving weather balloon signals which BROWN advised had no military significance. BROWN stated that the records reflect that in April, 1946 SOBELL was also briefly connected with a tank project, KG-529, which was a project studying remote control of tanks through the use of infra red television views. BROWN advised that this information at present is not highly classified, but in 1946 it gave those who were working on this project authorization to study infra red data at Washington, D. C.

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Records further reflect that during May, June, and July SOBELL worked on Navy Radio Sonde, and that during August he was employed doing research on Army Radio Sonde, a light weight portable version of the Navy Sonde. BROWN stated that records reflect that during the month of September SOBELL was employed on a research study of "Gyro Power Supply", which he described as an audio amplifier to supply three phase power to run a gyro of which there was no military significance. From October 1946 to February 1947 records reflect that SOBELL was employed in Navy and Army Sonde and in March, 1947 was employed doing research for small servo amplifiers for Camp Coles, N.J. BROWN described these as being small speed controls similar to the Subscription Turntable Controls for which there was no military significance. From April to June of 1947 SOBELL was listed as having worked on small servos, Navy Sonde and Army Sonde jobs until June 13, 1947 when he left the company. BROWN advised that to the best of his knowledge and recollection SOBELL was employed at all times on the sixth floor of Building 28.

G. W. HOBBS, Assistant to T. R. BROWN, A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady and formerly in charge of the development and design of digital computer Project L-59 and a part of Project Thumper, stated that it was necessary for those working on the digital computer to attend meetings, technical in nature, for employees assigned to Project Thumper, and that it was also necessary that employees have access to technical reports on Project Thumper. HOBBS stated that to the best of his recollection, Project L-59 was set up in late 1946, and that at that time consisted of four members, and that his specific assignment was to handle the general philosophy behind the development and design of the digital computer and of administrative details. HOBBS advised that Project L-59 was located in Room 510 of Building 28 and later moved to Room 320 of Building 26 and Rooms 413 and 414 of Building 28, and that at no time was Project L-59 located on the sixth floor of Building 28 where SOBELL was located. HOBBS advised that, however, laboratory work for Project L-59 could have been performed on the sixth floor, but that such laboratory work would not have come into the picture until late 1947. HOBBS advised that Project L-59 was more or less divorced from the main Project Thumper, but that it was necessary to know the range and scope of the figures that would be computed for Project Thumper, in order that a computing machine could be designed to fulfill the purpose. He stated that during that period it was fashionable to refer to the digital computer as a "Thinking Machine". HOBBS advised that inasmuch as he was closely and professionally associated with SOBELL

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prior to his assignment to L-59, it is very likely that he discussed the digital computer with SOBELL.

HOBBS advised that during the period that SOBELL was here, he took a personal interest in attempting to help SOBELL adjust himself personally. Through this interest he had at different times attended meetings and camera club meetings with SOBELL. HOBBS further stated that he is certain that he never discussed the range and scope of figures to be calculated by the digital computer for Project Thumper with SOBELL. HOBBS further stated that although there is an excellent possibility that SOBELL knew of Project L-59, and that he had discussed the general technic with SOBELL, he does not recall or believe that he ever discussed the range and size of the numbers that would be calculated by the digital computer for Project Thumper. HOBBS further stated that he does recall that at the time SOBELL was leaving General Electric at Schenectady he considered requesting SOBELL to work on Project L-59, but stated that he could not recall if he at any time made any attempt to fulfill this consideration, nor could he recall if he had ever approached SOBELL in this regard.

PAUL CUSHMAN, Development Engineer, Guided Missiles Project and former Development Engineer on Project Thumper, advised that his only association with SOBELL was sometime in December of 1945 while he was on an assignment at the Advanced Engineering Program. CUSHMAN stated that at this time he consulted SOBELL concerning a Turntable Control. CUSHMAN advised that although he was assigned to Project Thumper as a Development Engineer, he could not recall having had any occasion to use the laboratory on the sixth floor, inasmuch as the first year or two years of his assignment to Project Thumper was mostly in the capacity of studying rather than developing.

Mrs. U. W. VOTAW, Personnel Section, A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that the ALVIN L. BLUME and the list of employees assigned to Project Thumper should be ALAN E. BLUME.

ALAN E. BLUME, Development Engineer, A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady and formerly Development Engineer for Project Thumper, advised that to the best of his recollection he did not start working on Project Thumper until January of 1948 and stated that prior to this time he was not acquainted with the Project. BLUME advised that he associated with SOBELL on only one occasion, and that was in the Spring

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of 1947 in regards to a Tachometer for indicating position of an antenna as it spins and moves. BLUME advised that he is certain that he never discussed Project Thumper with SOBELL.

The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE P. SIMPSON at Syracuse, New York:

LYMAN R. FINK, 416 Cherry Road and formerly associated with Project Thumper, advised that to the best of his recollection MORTON SOBELL had no connection with Project Thumper while employed at General Electric, Schenectady. FINK explained that SOBELL was on the sixth floor of Building 28 whereas Project Thumper was located on Floors four and five. FINK estimated that the research at the time from, June, 1946 to June, 1947, the period SOBELL was employed at General Electric while Project Thumper was in progress, was carried on by three or four individuals who prepared either monthly or quarterly reports, and that the project was in an embryonic stage.

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

Miss SYBIL SHANDROW, Records Office, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that their records reflect that SAMUEL SCHWARTZ was born January 8, 1920 at Brooklyn, N.Y., and that he started working for the General Electric Company as a Test Engineer in the Testing Division on July 22, 1944. Miss SHANDROW stated that the application form of SAMUEL SCHWARTZ listed his home address as 315 Ostend, Far Rockaway, N.Y., Social Security No. [REDACTED], father's name was listed as ABRAHAM born at Vilna, Russia and mother's name JENNIE born at Minnsk, Russia. Application form reflected that SCHWARTZ attended grammar school at Public School 53, Bronx, N.Y., graduating in 1934, high school Strauburnmuller, New York City, graduating in 1940, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., graduating in 1944. Sisters were listed as MIRIAM GROSSMAN, 4143 43rd Street, Sunnyside, N.Y., ID. KRANT, 236 E. 178th Street, New York City, SYLVIA WOLSKY, 236 E. 178th Street, New York City. b7C

The application of SCHWARTZ further reflected in answer to questions on the application form, that he had no relatives living outside the United States and had never been employed by foreign government.

Miss B. HOCKING, Technical Personnel Records, General Electric Company, advised that their records reflect that SAMUEL SCHWARTZ was employed in the Turbin Department at Schenectady from July 22, 1944 to August 28, 1944 when he was transferred to Motor and Generator Department where he remained until February 19, 1945 when he was transferred to

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Industrial Control and remained on this assignment until January 15, 1946 when the General Electric Company was on strike until March 18, 1946, at which time he returned to Industrial Control, Building 69. On March 25, 1946 he was reassigned to Test Construction in Building 48 and remained on this assignment until February 7, 1947, at which time he was transferred to the Creative Engineering Program.

Miss HOCKING stated that ratings of SCHWARTZ given by his supervisors reflect that he was average in technical ability, but lacking in judgment, aggressiveness, tack, and diplomacy.

FRANK HICKS, Supervisor of the Creative Engineering Program, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that their records reflect that SCHWARTZ was assigned to the Creative Engineering Program from February 7, 1947 until February 18, 1949, at which time SCHWARTZ resigned from the General Electric Company to accept a position with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, 176 Remsen, Brooklyn 2, N.Y. HICKS advised that their records reflect that SCHWARTZ's performance was below average, and that Supervisors rated him as low in persistence, judgment, and leadership. HICKS further advised that after completing the Creative Engineering Program, an effort was made to place SCHWARTZ in one of the other divisions in the General Electric Company at Schenectady, but no one would accept him.

HICKS further related that SCHWARTZ was assigned to Control Engineering, Building 69 from February 10, 1947 to May 12, 1947, at which time he was assigned to the Engineering Educational Staff where he remained until June 9, 1947 when he was assigned to the Research Library. On October 21, 1947 SCHWARTZ was assigned to the A&OS Division, Building 28 and remained on this assignment until February 24, 1948, at which time he was transferred to the Schenectady Works Laboratory where he remained until he left the company.

Mrs. U. M. VOTAW, A&OS, Personnel Section, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that their records reflect that SCHWARTZ was employed in the A&OS from October 20, 1947 to February 27, 1948 and was assigned to BENJAMIN WILBUR. Miss VOTAW stated that their records reflect the following addresses for SAMUEL SCHWARTZ:

1937 - 1938, 220 Mont Hope Place, Bronx
1938 - 1941, 55 Mont Hope Place, Bronx
1941 - 1944, Ostend Place, Far Rockaway

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1944 - 1945, 1491 Park Wood Boulevard, Schenectady
1945 - 1946, 701 Mc Clullen Street, Schenectady
1946 - 1947, 834 Bedford Road, Schenectady

BENJAMIN WILBUR, Design Engineer, Army Ordnance Unit, A&OS, General Electric Company, advised that he knew SCHWARTZ for a period of three months, and that he was the Supervisor of SCHWARTZ while SCHWARTZ was assigned to A&OS in the Creative Engineering Program. WILBUR stated that SCHWARTZ was a fair worker, appeared lazy, and that although he had never entered into any political discussion with SCHWARTZ, he did not consider SCHWARTZ to be an extreme liberal, and knew of nothing unfavorable concerning the character or loyalty of SCHWARTZ. WILBUR stated that to the best of his recollection SCHWARTZ got along well with his fellow employees, was cooperative, and that he could recall no personal friction on the part of SCHWARTZ with any of his professional associates. WILBUR advised that SCHWARTZ'S assignment to A&OS was subsequent to SOBELL'S departure and stated that he knew of no association on the part of SCHWARTZ prior to SOBELL'S departure.

H. C. PAGE, Development Engineer, A&OS, General Electric Company, advised that he was acquainted with SCHWARTZ for a period of three months during his assignment to A&OS, but stated that he has no recollection of any political discussions with SCHWARTZ and could not recall any extreme liberal tendencies bordering on the part of socialism on the part of SCHWARTZ. PAGE stated that his recollection of SCHWARTZ was mainly in regard to his undiplomatic behavior and personal arrogance.

E. B. JUDD, Former Supervisor of the Creative Engineering Program and presently Engineer, General Engineering Laboratory, advised that he was associated with SCHWARTZ for a period of approximately one year on a professional, as well as a slight social basis. JUDD stated that his recollection of SCHWARTZ was that he was technically weak, but advised that he could not recall anything unfavorable concerning the character and loyalty of SCHWARTZ and stated that he knew of no political views on the part of SCHWARTZ. JUDD stated that he could also recall that SCHWARTZ was at times very undiplomatic in his handling of people.

Dr. C. F. GREEN, A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady, in charge of A&OS Library, furnished a copy of all project reports through 1947. According to library cards

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attached to the project, the following people checked out reports of Project Thumper:

Captain JONES, Army Ordnance
Colonel GILLMAN, Army Ordnance, Technical Liaison Officer for Project Hermes
Dr. C. F. GREEN, Consulting Engineer, Project Thumper
J. R. HARKNESS, Project Hermes
W. CURY, Project Hermes
ED HULL, Project Hermes
H. R. BROWN, Project Hermes
(FNU) STEIRT, Project Hermes
(FNU) NICOLIDUS, Project Hermes

Library cards indicate that the earliest date a project report was checked out was February 17, 1947 by Captain Jones. GREEN stated that their records reflect no indication that SOBELL checked any report out, and that he would not have had access to the reports having been checked out by the above individuals.

Mr. IRVIN O. DODGE, Project Engineer, Guided Missiles Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady and former Co-ordinator A&OS, advised that technical reports of Project Thumper were mailed within the General Electric Company to the following locations or individuals:

1. one copy, K. K. BOWMAN, Commanding General, Air Material Command, Wright Patterson Air Force Base
2. two copies G. F. METCALF, Electronics Division, Syracuse, N.Y.
3. two copies to Building 28, A&OS Library
4. one copy warheads by Liaison Officer, Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland
5. one copy to B. R. LESTER, Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse
6. one copy to WALTER HAUSZ in charge of Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse

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7. one copy to H. CHESTNUT

8. one copy to ROY O. DUNHAM

DODGE further stated that project reports were mailed to the following individuals or locations within the General Electric Company:

K. K. BALM; one copy G. F. METCALF; two copies W. F. ATWELL, Signal Corps, Liaison Officer, In Care of Army Inspector of Ordnance; one copy Building 28, A&OS Library; one copy W. G. HOBBS; one copy P. G. CUSHMAN; one copy to the Warheads Liaison Office, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland; one copy B. R. LESTER; one copy WALTER HAUSZ; one copy H. CHESTNUT; one copy C. R. HEISING.

DODGE further stated that H. B. SLATE, Government Sales Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady and J. F. DUVAL received copies of technical reports, but that these copies had been returned to Project Thumper. DODGE further advised that the following agencies outside of the General Electric received copies of Project Thumper technical reports:

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New York 7, New York

M. W. Kellogg Company (1 copy)
Foot of Danforth Avenue
Jersey City 3, N.J.
Attn: Dr. G. H. MESSERLY

Chairman, MIT, GWC (2 copies)
Project Meteor Office
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.
Attn: Dr. H. G. STEVER

Navy Ordnance Resident
Technical Liaison Officer
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Room 20-C-135
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Mc Donnell Aircraft Corp. (1 copy)
St. Louis, Missouri
Attn: Mr. W. P. MONTGOMERY

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St. Louis 21, Missouri

North American Aviation Inc. (1 copy)
Los Angeles, California
Attn: Dr. WM. BOLLIV

Bureau of Aeronautics
Resident Representative
Municipal Airport
Los Angeles 15, California

Northrop Aircraft Inc. (1 copy)
Hawthorne, California

Princeton University (3 copies)
Princeton, New Jersey
Attn: Project SQUID

Commanding Officer
Branch Office
Office of Naval Research
90 Church Street - Rm. 1116
New York 7, New York

Princeton University (1 copy)
Physics Department
Princeton, New Jersey
Attn: Dr. JOHN A. WHEELER

Development Contract Officer
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

NY 65-15348
100-37158

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Victor Division
Camden, New Jersey
Attn: Mr. T. T. ELTON

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Attn: Mr. H. L. THOMAS

Inspector of Naval Materiel
Park Square Building
Boston 16, Mass.

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Military Contract Dept.
Farmingdale, L.I., N.Y.
Attn: Dr. WILLIAM O'DONNELL

Ryan Aeronautical Company (1 copy)
Lindberg Field
San Diego 12, California
Attn: Mr. B. T. SIMON

S. C. Marshall Company (1 copy)
Shorcham Building
Washington, D.C.

Inspector of Naval Materiel
401 Water Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc. (1 copy)
Great Neck, L.I., N.Y.

Inspector of Naval Materiel
90 Church Street
New York 7, N.Y.

United Aircraft Corp. (1 copy)
Chance Vought Aircraft Div.
Stratford, Conn.
Attn: Mr. P. S. BAKER

Bureau of Aeronautics Rep.
United Aircraft Corp.
Chance Vought Aircraft Div.
Stratford 1, Conn.

United Aircraft Corp. (1 copy)
Research Department
East Hartford, Conn.
Attn: Mr. JOHN G. LEE

Bureau of Aeronautics Rep.
United Aircraft Corp.
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div.
East Hartford 8, Conn.

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University of Michigan (1 copy)
Aeronautics Research Center
Willow Run Airport
Ypsilanti, Michigan
Attn: Mr. R. F. MEY
Dr. A. M. KUETHE

University of Texas (1 copy)
Defense Research Lab.
Austin, Texas
Attn: Dr. C. P. BONER

Development Contract Officer
500 East 24th Street
Austin 12, Texas

Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. (1 copy)
Maywood, California
Attn: Mr. JOE TALLEY

It is noted that Sperry Gyroscope Company, Incorporated, of Great Neck, Long Island, New York was listed as one of the prime contractors to receive all technical information concerning "Project Thumper" and one copy of the same was transmitted to it by the Inspector of Naval Materiel, 90 Church Street, New York 7, New York.

NY 65-15348
NY 100-37158

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING
MORTON SOBELL

It is noted that MORTON SOBELL was convicted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on March 29, 1951 in the Southern District of New York of conspiracy to commit espionage for the Soviets. On April 5, 1951 MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to a term of thirty years. All his appeals for reversal and new trials in the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit and applications to the Supreme Court for writs of certiorari, have been denied. There are no known applications for relief now pending in any court. SOBELL is currently incarcerated at the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz.

The records of the Naval Records Center, Washington, DC reflect that SOBELL was employed as an Junior Electrical Engineer and as an Assistant Electrical Engineer for the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, DC from January 27, 1939 to October 1, 1940. He resigned this position to attend the University of Michigan where he secured a Masters Degree in Science.

The records of the employment office of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York reflect that SOBELL was employed by that company as a Test Engineer from June 15, 1942 to July 5, 1943 and as an Engineer in the Marine and Aeronautics Division from July 5, 1943 to June 13, 1947. A General Electric employment card showed that in 1947 SOBELL was assigned to the Meteorological Radar work in the Electrical Control Section, working on US Navy restricted contracts on naval research.

The records of the Reeves Instrument Company, 215 East 91st Street, New York City reflect that SOBELL started employment with this company on June 16, 1947 as an Electrical Engineer and last appeared for work on June 16, 1950.

On March 8, 1951 MAX ELITCHER testified as a Government witness in the case of the United States vs. JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBELL, ET AL.

In the morning session of this trial on March 8, 1951, MAX ELITCHER testified that he met MORTON SOBELL at the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York in the early part of 1946 when ELITCHER visited General Electric on government business. On this occasion ELITCHER stayed overnight at SOBELL'S home. He and SOBELL talked of their work.

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15348
 NY 100-37158

ELITCHER told SOBELL he was a project engineer on a fire control system in the Navy Department, Washington, DC. SOBELL asked ELITCHER if there were any reports written about this system. ELITCHER stated that there were some reports written on various phases of this system and SOBELL asked if ELITCHER could get any of these reports. ELITCHER told SOBELL that he could get such reports but that they were unimportant and isolated pamphlets. SOBELL asked if there was an ordinance pamphlet written on this system. ELITCHER told him there was one being written by General Electric which would be ready about the first of the year (1947). SOBELL told ELITCHER that he was working on the "Servo Mechanisms" relating to military work.

On April 14, 1954 MAX ELITCHER advised SA VINCENT J. CAHILL that the gun fire control system that he referred to during his above described testimony was the "Mark 56 Project". ELITCHER stated that an ordinance pamphlet was printed on this project and he believed that it was called "Gun Fire Control System, Mark 56 Ordnance Pamphlet (OP) Pamphlet 160QA-F". He advised that to his knowledge SOBELL had no direct access to this pamphlet. He recalled that the pamphlet consisted of six or seven sections as follows: (1) Radar; (2) Maintenance; (3) General; (4) Computer; (5) Gun Director; (6) Spare Parts. He stated this pamphlet consisted of approximately one thousand pages.

T-4, of unknown reliability, advised on April 5, 1951 that JULIUS ROSENBERG stated that on one occasion he delivered six months work to a Russian contact in a large railroad station in an unknown city by the expedient of exchanging briefcases while boarding a taxi leaving the station. ROSENBERG further stated that on another occasion he and SOBELL in SOBELL'S car met a Russian contact on Long Island and delivered to him another six months work. ROSENBERG described SOBELL as capable, intelligent and a top man in his field. He said SOBELL was a "solid" individual and that he has had no fear that SOBELL would talk. ROSENBERG stated that SOBELL'S flight was foolhardy and that SOBELL became frightened and fled without consulting him. ROSENBERG stated that if SOBELL had consulted him he could have arranged for SOBELL'S escape from Mexico through his contacts. ROSENBERG advised that the Mexican police confiscated SOBELL'S Leica camera, copying lens and other photographic equipment along with HELEN SOBELL'S wristwatch which was a gift to Mrs. SOBELL from the Russians.

- P -

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15348
NY 100-37158

SECRETADMINISTRATIVE PAGEINFORMANTS

| IDENTITY OF SOURCE | DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION | DATE RECEIVED | AGENT WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION | FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED |
|---|---|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| T-1 FRANCIS P. CARR, Senate Investi- gating Sub-Committee | Mimeographed copy of affi- davit of DAVID GREENGLASS | 11/24/53 | RICHARD A. MINIHAN | 65-15348-1A |
| T-2 G-2 | Info re tube manuals | 1/6/54 | Memo to Bureau as set out in Bulet to NY, 1/25/54 | 65-15348-2580 |
| T-3 Guided Missile Committee of Research Develop- ment of the Dept. of Defense | Info re "Thinking Machine" & "Project Thumper" | 12/29/53 | Bureau, as set out in Bulet to NY 12/29/53 | 65-15348-2554 |
| T-4 [REDACTED] | Info re Rosenberg and Sobell | 4/5/51 | SA ARMAND A. CAMEROTA | [REDACTED] |

MISCELLANEOUS

This report is being marked secret because the list of projects made available by T-3 as set forth in Bulet dated December 29, 1953 bore the classification secret. The interview of DAVID GREENGLASS by SAs WAYNE G. HUNT and CHARLES P. SILVERTHORNE on 11/23, 24/53 can be found in file "PAUL ELISHA WILLIAMS; SM-C, NY 100-21375, Serial 57. (u)

LEADS
BUFFALO, BOSTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, DETROIT,
INDIANAPOLIS, LOS ANGELES, MIAMI, NEWARK, PHILADELPHIA,
PITTSBURGH, SAN FRANCISCO AND WASHINGTON FIELD (INFORMATION)

One copy each of this report is being furnished to the above offices pursuant to Bureau instructions. (u)

-62-

SECRET

Classified by 2358 AB/uc
Exempt from GDS Category 2 + 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SECRET

b7D b2

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15348
 NY 100-37158

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD.)LEADS (CONTD.)ALBANYAt Schenectady, New York:

c Per 2153
 At General Electric Company, will determine if one overall report on "Project Thumper" was published and if so, how many pages it was composed of. Will determine if separate report on the "Digetal Computer" or so-called "Thinking Machine" was published and if so how many pages were in this report. Will determine when General Electric published the ordnance pamphlet on the Mark 56 Project described by MAX ELITCHER as ordnance pamphlet 1600A-F. Will determine the number of pages of this report. Will determine the aggregate number of pages in technical reports on "Project Thumper" set forth in list supplied by Mr. HUGH C. CARROLL of GE beginning with report designated TR45841 and ending with TR 55230. (u)

NEW YORKAt Great Neck, Long Island:

At Sperry Gyroscope, will determine whether JOEL BARR had access to or at any time charged out any of the technical information on "Project Thumper" that was transmitted to the Sperry Gyroscope Company by the Inspector of Naval Materiel as reported herein. (u)

At New York, New York:

Will re-interview MAX ELITCHER for any additional information he may recall concerning his association with MORTON SOBELL and whether SOBELL at any time discussed with him the so-called "Thinking Machine" or "Project Thumper". (u)

REFERENCE

Reports of SA HERVEY J. HAUSER, 3/3/54, 3/18/54, Albany
 G-2 memo to Bureau, 1/6/54
 Bulet to New York, 12/29/53
 Teletype to Bureau 3/8/51 (u)

~~SECRET~~

TO: Director, FBI (65-58236)
FROM: SAC, New York (65-15348)
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESP - R

DATE: 4/26/54

~~TOP SECRET~~

There is forwarded herewith six copies of the report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated 4/26/54 NY in instant case. (u)

It is noted that this report contains and restates information previously submitted in the reports of SA HERVEY J. HAUSER dated 3/3/54 and 3/18/54. This information has been restated for the purpose of making the same available to other offices who have not previously received copies of these reports. (u)

It is noted that DAVID GREENGLASS stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG referred to a "Thinking Machine". It is noted that the officials of Sperry Gyroscope stated that this company was not working on any such mechanism but that the officials at General Electric Company in Schenectady stated that in connection with "Project Thumper", the company was working on a "Digital Computer" which was commonly referred to by the employees of GE as a "Thinking Machine". It would appear from the information secured from the employees of GE that it is more than likely that SOBELL knew of the "Thinking Machine" and if he was the source of this information, he would have described it to ROSENBERG as a "Thinking Machine". (u)

Encs. (6)

RM

- 1-Albany (RM) (Enc.1)
- 1-Buffalo (RM) (Enc.1) (Info)
- 1-Boston (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Chicago (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Cincinnati (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Cleveland (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
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- 1-Indianapolis (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
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- 1-New Haven (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Philadelphia (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Pittsburgh (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-San Francisco (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Washington Field (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)

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DATE 6/29/71

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EX-127

65-58236-2141

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JAH:AMF R 28 NOV 9 1960

Let to New York
5/11/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to Director
NY 100-37158
NY 65-15348

~~SECRET~~

10/3/75 WAB/res

~~TOP SECRET~~

(S) All offices are advised that the following information concerning [REDACTED] is not to be disseminated outside of the Bureau nor is it to be placed in the details of any report that may be submitted in this matter. (~~TOP SECRET~~) b1

The Bureau's attention is directed to Bulet dated 5/26/52 in case captioned [REDACTED] (S)

On page 4 of this letter there is set forth information concerning [REDACTED]

(S) Page 4 of this letter recites the fact that as of [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

It is known that SOBELL was an associate of ROSENBERG, that he had acquired a Leica camera in the late summer of 1944 and that on one occasion he delivered a 35 millimeter film can to ROSENBERG. (u) b1

In view of SOBELL's continuous [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

~~SECRET~~

10/3/75
WAB/res

-2-

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: April 29, 1954

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (65-1659)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Re: Newark letter to Director, dated November 2, 1953.

Referenced letter suggested that consideration be given to the possibility that SIDNEY GODET may have been referred to by JULIUS ROSENBERG as a friend of JACOB GOLOS. This opinion was developed from information originally reported in the report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A), dated September 11, 1952 at New York, in the case entitled, "SOLOMON GREENBERG, aka, ESPIONAGE-R", where on page 8, Confidential Informant T-1 (MARIO GILBERTO RUSSO) advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG, in discussing the names of his contacts, had stated, "You know a man by the name of GREENBERG who is a big Electrical Engineer at General Electric in Newark". JULIUS ROSENBERG had also stated that GREENBERG was a friend of a man named BOLOS or POLOS, who was deceased. When informant stated he could not recall this man's correct name, he was asked if the name were GOLOS, and he stated it sounded very much like the name JULIUS ROSENBERG mentioned. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

The Newark Office raised the possibility that the informant mentioned above may have been mistaken in the name, GREENBERG, and may have meant GODET instead. It was pointed out in the Newark letter that GODET was of assistance in getting SOBELL to leave the General Electric Company in Schenectady, and go to Reeves Instrument Company in New York City. It was also pointed out that SOBELL listed GODET as a reference when applying for work at the Reeves Instrument Company. Further, it was pointed out that SOBELL listed GODET as a reference when applying for a Mexican tourist visa on June 22, 1950, at which time he fled the Country. (u)

WFG:jck

cc: 2-Newark (65-4085)

2-New York (65-1534) RECORDED - 43

REGISTERED MAIL

NOV 9 1954

Declassified by 1355 WAB/ML
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58236-2142

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 65-1659

It is the opinion of the Albany Office that GODET was not intended to be identified by the informant for the following reasons: (u)

1. The informant quoted JULIUS ROSENBERG as stating, "You know a man by the name of GREENBERG who is a big Electrical Engineer at General Electric in Newark". The names of GODET and GREENBERG possess no apparent similarity to any extent that JULIUS ROSENBERG may have mentioned GREENBERG, when he actually meant, GODET. (u)

2. The Newark Office point out that GODET was never employed by the General Electric at Newark, but assigned only to Schenectady, New York. (u)

3. Former supervisors and associates of both GODET and SOBELL at General Electric, Schenectady, New York, have furnished the following information which indicates that there was nothing unusual in SOBELL's giving GODET's name as a reference at Reeves, and when applying for a visa. (u)

ROY O. DENHAM, supervisor of both; THEODORE R. BROWN, former supervisor of SOBELL, and fellow worker of GODET; and CLINT LAWRY, fellow associate of both, have all advised that GODET was an extremely brilliant and capable engineer, who showed administrative promise due to his pleasant personality and ability to handle people. They advised that SOBELL was assigned to work with him shortly after SOBELL's arrival at General Electric, and that GODET developed an interest in SOBELL, and considered SOBELL to have great promise as an engineer. They advised that GODET and SOBELL were the only two Jewish fellows in that engineering group in which they were employed, and that this may have served as a bond of association between them both. They stated that GODET left the General Electric Company to take an excellent opening with the Reeves Instrument Company, and that after he left, he naturally wanted to hire as his assistants, men with whose ability he was familiar. They stated that neither GODET or SOBELL made any effort to hide the fact that GODET took SOBELL away from the General Electric Company. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 65-1659

They advised that GODET was the exact antithesis of SOBELL, as far as character, personality and general behavior was concerned. GODET was friendly, helpful, and considerate, and expressed none of the antagonism toward the company and fellow employees that was characteristic of SOBELL. They stated it was only natural for SOBELL to list GODET as a reference at Reeves Instrument Company, inasmuch as GODET was primarily responsible for SOBELL's applying for work at that company. They stated that GODET was the type to be pleased that SOBELL would use him as a business or social reference, especially in view of SOBELL's problem with his unfortunate personality. (u)

They stated that GODET was the type to seek to develop good in a person. They advised that he was religious, entirely loyal, and never had in any way exhibited any sympathy or tolerance for Communism. (u)

Based on the above comments, it is felt that there is no reason to believe that GODET might have been referred to by JULIUS ROSENBERG as the General Electric Company employee in Newark. RUC. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

SECRET

Date: April 30, 1954
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
From: Legat, Paris (65-126)
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Paris letter 3/1/54.

AWK

[REDACTED]

SECRET

b2 b7D

Instant case is being kept in a current status in the Paris office in order that any data tending to confirm or refute the above information, or tending to otherwise cast light on the international aspects of this case, can be reported to the Bureau. **SECRET**

[REDACTED]

HPN:CL

1cc to N.Y. by R/S

5/21/54

RECORDED - 32

65-58236-2143

Classified by 2354 WAB/ncs
Exempt from GDS, category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

16 MAY 13 1954

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 pww/af

ON

10/27/86

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