FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: New York "See References"

Section: Batch Number 57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

New York "See References"

Batch

Number

57

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File No. & Serial No.	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
105-27207 568	6-27-53	PH Airtel To HQ (HG)	5	—	see Bufile 100-365040
105-27207 x 694	9-5-58	PH Report To HQ w/ 2 copies (HG, AB)	36/72	9/18	18 Pgs Dups, 27 Pgs O.S., 54 Pgs O.S.
105-27990 x 18	1-21-58	NY Report To HQ w/ copy (JR)	30/30	4/4	4 Pg Dups, 26 Pg O.S., 26 Pg O.S.
105-28734 x 11	4-29-58	NY Report To HQ w/ 2 copies (MS)	6/12	5/10	10 Pg Dups, 1 Pg O.S., 2 Pgs O.S.
105-30386 x 60	5-20-60	NY Report to HQ (AY)	34	7	27 Pgs O.S.
105-32485 x 9	4-15-57	AAG letter To HQ w/ att. (MS)	2	—	Referred To Another Con Agency
105-35483 x 1	3-16-59	Legat letter To HQ w/ 2 Pg Enclosure	3	1	1 Pg O.S.
105-35483 x 1	3-16-59	Copy of Above Serial	3	1	1 Pg Dups, 1 Pg OS
105-65406 x 1	3-26-58	Legat Report To HQ (MS)	9	3	6 Pgs O.S.
105-71796 2	1-29-65	NY Airtel to HQ (JR, MS)	3	1	2 Pgs O.S.
105-71796 45	5-21-65	NY Report to HQ (JR, MS)	46	18	28 Pgs O.S.
			291	81	

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PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	9/5/58	1/30;2/4,6,7,10,19-21,24;3/13,18,26;4/4,7,22;5/16;6/2,9,18,24,30;7/7,14,28-31;8/1,4-6,11-14,28,29;9/2,3/58
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JOSEPH GRENBERG, was.		RALPH J. T. CARTER, JR.	ARD
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[redacted] O.S. HARRY GOLD, convicted espionage agent, on 6/24/58 and 7/28/58, when shown photos of subject, advised subject should not be eliminated as possibly being identical with PAUL SMITH, GOLD's former Soviet contact. Record checks set out.

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VII. INTERVIEWS WITH HARRY GOLD 24

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Interview of July 28, 1958 ..... 27 - 30

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VII. INTERVIEWS WITH HARRY GOLD

At Lewisburg, Pa.

On June 24, 1958, HARRY GOLD, inmate, U.S. Penitentiary, a convicted espionage agent, was interviewed by SA THOMAS E. SAUNDERS.

GOLD was exhibited all available photographs of the subject, one of which was believed to be current as of January 1957.

Concerning this photograph, GOLD stated that the individual picture was exactly as he imagined his former Soviet contact of 1935-1936 would look at the present time. He stated that his former Soviet contact, known to him as PAUL SMITH, had the same general characteristics of JOSEPH GRENBERG; however, he could not positively state that GRENBERG is identical with the former contact. He said that it is possible, but he doubted that they were identical and would not say so until such time that he can make a positive identification. GOLD stated he is still sure that if he were to observe a photograph of SMITH as he appeared during the period that he had contact with him that he could still, at this date, effect a positive identification and is most anxious to do so.

GOLD stated that he never knew a person named YETTA SPIGLER and could not associate that name with any of his former acquaintances in the Philadelphia area. He stated that he never met anyone by the name of EMANUEL KLINE. He explained that a DANIEL KLINE of Philadelphia was a former classmate in high school of his brother, JOSEPH GOLD, and through DANIEL KLINE's visits at the GOLD home, he learned that DANIEL's father's name was EMANUEL, that he was a real estate dealer in the South Philadelphia area, and that he was now deceased.

GOLD advised that to his knowledge there was no relationship between YETTA SPIGLER and EMANUEL KLINE and that he was totally unaware of the other members of the KLINE family, other than EMANUEL and DANIEL KLINE, and that he only knew DANIEL KLINE through his visits to the GOLD home in Philadelphia with HARRY's brother, JOSEPH GOLD.

HARRY GOLD advised that the successor of PAUL SMITH, "Little FRED," was pressuring him to obtain a source of information at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. GOLD learned through his conversations with DANIEL KLINE that he was, during that period, employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and thereafter had suggested his name to "Little FRED" as a possible recruit for Soviet intelligence. He stated that he has often times since regretted having furnished DANIEL's name to "Little FRED" and had furnished the name under pressure as this was a means at that time of getting "Little FRED" "off his neck." GOLD definitely did not approach DANIEL KLINE himself and had no knowledge as to whether any of the Soviets had contacted DANIEL KLINE. He never received any information or indication from DANIEL KLINE that he was ever contacted by the Soviets and to his knowledge he may be "OK," but he pointed out

that it is very unlikely that any of his Soviet superiors would have informed him of the fact that DANIEL KLINE had been recruited, if such had been the case.

When first questioned as to his knowledge of JERRY or JEROME KLINE, GOLD stated that he seemed to recall that such a person existed; however, he could not recall ever meeting him or talking to him and could not recall where he was employed, or if he was any relation to DANIEL KLINE.

GOLD recalled that he had worked for ABRAHAM BROTHMAN at New York City during the period May 1946 to June 1948 at his own laboratory and that BROTHMAN operated a consulting engineering firm. He stated that it was prior to this time that BROTHMAN had been giving information to GOLD to pass on to his Soviet superiors, roughly the period October 1941 to 1943. GOLD further remarked that this was one of the unfortunate situations that had developed, that is, his going to work for BROTHMAN after the previous relationship with him. GOLD stated that BROTHMAN in the fall of 1947 and continuing on through 1948, had done some work for Mr. MIKE STANTON of Stanton Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. He explained that his old friend, THOMAS BLACK, at that time an employee of CHARLES BERG, had recommended to STANTON that BROTHMAN's firm might be able to be of assistance to STANTON. He explained that STANTON was involved in the manufacture of thioglycollic acid, an acid used in cold wave preparations and in high demand at that time. He stated that BLACK knew that GOLD was at that time associated with BROTHMAN and since STANTON needed a new plant design to manufacture his product, BLACK, out of loyalty to GOLD, had suggested BROTHMAN's firm to STANTON. He stated that so far as he knew, STANTON's association with BLACK was purely a business association, as was STANTON's association with BROTHMAN and that to his knowledge, STANTON was perfectly "all right."

GOLD recalled that during the period 1948, BROTHMAN was desperate for money. He stated that about June 1948, he, himself, and other employees of BROTHMAN, quit the firm over a wage dispute, and that he personally had been under the impression that he was an associate of BROTHMAN in the business. He stated that the only time he was an "associate" was when business was bad, but when business was good, he was merely an "employee."

GOLD advised that shortly after he had terminated his association with BROTHMAN in June 1948, MIKE STANTON had called him to his house and asked GOLD as to whether he thought he should continue his association with BROTHMAN in the re-designing of his factory. GOLD stated that as he recalled he had advised STANTON that he had so much money invested in BROTHMAN at that time that he might as well continue with him and see if he couldn't recover as much as possible. He stated it was at this time that he now recalls that STANTON had complained to him regarding the large sum of money that he had loaned to BROTHMAN. GOLD at this point stated that he now thinks that it was at this time that he first heard the name of JEROME or JERRY KLINE mentioned, and that it had been JERRY KLINE who was instrumental in BROTHMAN obtaining the loan from Stanton Laboratories; however, he did not at that time associate JERRY KLINE with DANIEL KLINE mentioned above. GOLD pointed out that the KLINE name is a common name in the Philadelphia area, and he never gave the matter any thought that JERRY KLINE and DANIEL KLINE could be related.

GOLD stated that he has never known anyone by the name of JOSEPH GRENBERG, and as previously indicated, cannot positively state that the photographs of GRENBERG are identical with the person he knew as PAUL SMITH, his former Soviet contact. He stated further that he has absolutely no knowledge of the association between BROTHMAN and JEROME KLINE and that he definitely did not place JEROME KLINE in contact with BROTHMAN.

GOLD stated that he wished to comment that his former Soviet contact, known to him as PAUL SMITH, impressed him as being the person responsible for setting up industrial espionage in the United States during that period. He stated that SMITH did not impress him as the type of person that would be engaged in a menial job as a cover to his true occupation and he based this on the fact that SMITH was always well dressed, well rested, very smooth and polished, and to GOLD's knowledge, this person's only contact was Amtorg. As previously indicated, GOLD stated that he is still confident that he will be able to positively identify a photograph of his first contact, if shown one, even at this late date.

On July 28, 1958, HARRY GOLD was again interviewed by SA SAUNDERS. On this occasion GOLD was shown some additional photographs of the subject, one of which was designated photograph #2, having been furnished by Confidential Informant T-4 on April 30, 1958. Concerning this photograph, GOLD remarked, "This looks

"an awful lot like PAUL SMITH, but the face is a little long, the photograph doesn't eliminate him as not being identical with SMITH. Everything in the photograph looks like the man I remember except the head is a little long, making the face appear long. The only thing that bothers me is the length of the face. You definitely should not eliminate this person as not being identical with PAUL SMITH." GOLD further commented that photograph #2 to him depicted a certain amount of coarseness which he does not associate with PAUL SMITH. GOLD stated that he just could not positively identify the person in photograph #2 as being identical with PAUL SMITH; however, he felt, as indicated above, that this person should not be eliminated.

The following is a resume of GOLD's recollections concerning PAUL SMITH, his first Soviet contact:

Residence

GOLD stated he has no direct knowledge of SMITH's residence during the time SMITH was contacting him. He stated that he assumes that SMITH resided in the vicinity of Broadway in the 80's or 90's, and he based this on the fact that most of his meets with SMITH were in this vicinity.

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GOLD stated that he gained the impression that the only employment SMITH had when he was contacting him was at Amtorg. He stated that SMITH did not seem to have a job where he reported to a desk at a given time, and he based this statement regarding the association with Amtorg on the fact that on one occasion when blueprints were turned over to SMITH, SMITH told GOLD that he was going to take them to Amtorg and have them reproduced. SMITH had them reproduced and returned them to GOLD the same day they were delivered to him. GOLD stated that SMITH never mentioned any "cover" employment to him and never conveyed to GOLD the thought that he was employed at anything other than his espionage activities. GOLD stated that SMITH never conveyed to him the impression that he would ever perform servile type labor, in particular that of a waiter, and to GOLD this type of employment was not the type of work that he would associate with SMITH's personality. He pointed out further that SMITH never seemed to be in a hurry, was always well dressed, and always appeared well rested.

Drinking Habits

GOLD advised that when he and SMITH did drink together they always drank Canadian Club whiskey. GOLD stated that he personally used ginger ale as a mixer and SMITH, without fail always used soda. He said that on rare occasions they would drink Scotch whiskey, and on those occasions SMITH would use the same mixer. He said he cannot at this time recall the names of the bars where he and SMITH did their drinking. GOLD further advised that SMITH impressed him as a moderate drinker and he had never observed him to drink anything other than mentioned above. GOLD said it was his recollection that SMITH was having stomach trouble, possibly an ulcer, and for that reason he did not drink to excess at the time he knew him.

Eating Habits

SMITH, according to GOLD, frequently ate at Child's Restaurant located on Columbus Circle, New York City. He stated that one of the waitresses at Child's apparently knew him and SMITH would often take a card from his pocket which contained his diet and would order from the menu on this card. He recalled that SMITH did not go in for rich foods but usually ate something that was easily digested like lamb chops or baked ham and did not eat fancy dressings or side courses. He said that it was while eating with SMITH on one occasion that SMITH spoke to one of the waitresses in what he was told was the Danish language.

Reading Habits

GOLD stated he has no direct knowledge of SMITH's reading habits but gained the impression that SMITH was a well read man. GOLD has nothing to back up this statement other than SMITH's mannerisms and demeanor during their meetings.

Smoking Habits

GOLD stated that when he knew SMITH, he was strictly a cigarette smoker; however, he could not recall the brand. GOLD stated that he never observed SMITH to smoke anything other than cigarettes and recalled that he was what he considered to be a heavy smoker.

Entertainment Habits

GOLD advised he has no knowledge of SMITH's entertainment habits; however, SMITH impressed him as a person who would go to the theater or the movies. He said SMITH did not impress him as the "sport" type and never heard him mention anything about attending sporting events of any type, in particular the race track. GOLD said that this type of activity is completely foreign to the type of man that he supposed SMITH to be.

Dress and Personal Notes

GOLD said that SMITH was a very neat dresser and wore what he thought to be expensive clothes as they fit too well to be ready-made. He recalled that SMITH had a habit of, after eating a meal, to place both hands flat on his belt and hitch his pants up. He said SMITH walked quite slowly and with the toes pointed out, but not quite to the point of a "duck waddle." He recalled that SMITH came down "heavy" on his feet almost like a marcher. He said that it is a very outstanding walk to him. GOLD further advised that SMITH, to his recollection, did not wear glasses and to his knowledge did not wear dentures. He said he has no knowledge of the brand names of any toilet articles used by SMITH. However, he recalls that SMITH was always cleanly shaven.

GOLD stated that he cannot honestly recall whether SMITH had a mole on his left cheek or not. GOLD did recall that while walking, SMITH leaned a little forward.

GOLD stated he could recall that SMITH usually wore gray or brown suits with a little blue but not a dark blue. He lastly recalled that SMITH impressed him as being a shrewd, intelligent and educated individual who would not "stick out" in a group of cultured people. However, GOLD believed that SMITH had not received too much formal higher education.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	TYPED BY
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	9/5/58	ARD

REPORT MADE BY: RALPH J. T. CARTER, JR.

TITLE OF CASE: JOSEPH GRENBERG, was.

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

1/30;2/4,6,7,10,19-21,24;3/13,18,26;4/4,7,22;5/16;6/2,9,18,24,30;7/7,14,28-31;8/1,4-6,11-14,28,29;9/2,3/58

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted] O.S. HARRY GOLD, convicted espionage agent, on 6/24/58 and 7/28/58, when shown photos of subject, advised subject should not be eliminated as possibly being identical with PAUL SMITH, GOLD's former Soviet contact. Record checks set out.

- P -

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PH 105-3441

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VII. INTERVIEWS WITH HARRY GOLD 24

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VIII. [redacted] .....

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X. [redacted] .....

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VII. INTERVIEWS WITH HARRY GOLD

At Lewisburg, Pa.

On June 24, 1958, HARRY GOLD, inmate, U.S. Penitentiary, a convicted espionage agent, was interviewed by SA THOMAS E. SAUNDERS.

GOLD was exhibited all available photographs of the subject, one of which was believed to be current as of January 1957.

Concerning this photograph, GOLD stated that the individual picture was exactly as he imagined his former Soviet contact of 1935-1936 would look at the present time. He stated that his former Soviet contact, known to him as PAUL SMITH, had the same general characteristics of JOSEPH GRENBERG; however, he could not positively state that GRENBERG is identical with the former contact. He said that it is possible, but he doubted that they were identical and would not say so until such time that he can make a positive identification. GOLD stated he is still sure that if he were to observe a photograph of SMITH as he appeared during the period that he had contact with him that he could still, at this date, effect a positive identification and is most anxious to do so.

GOLD stated that he never knew a person named YETTA SPIGLER and could not associate that name with any of his former acquaintances in the Philadelphia area. He stated that he never met anyone by the name of EMANUEL KLINE. He explained that a DANIEL KLINE of Philadelphia was a former classmate in high school of his brother, JOSEPH GOLD, and through DANIEL KLINE's visits at the GOLD home, he learned that DANIEL's father's name was EMANUEL, that he was a real estate dealer in the South Philadelphia area, and that he was now deceased.

GOLD advised that to his knowledge there was no relationship between YETTA SPIGLER and EMANUEL KLINE and that he was totally unaware of the other members of the KLINE family, other than EMANUEL and DANIEL KLINE, and that he only knew DANIEL KLINE through his visits to the GOLD home in Philadelphia with HARRY's brother, JOSEPH GOLD.

HARRY GOLD advised that the successor of PAUL SMITH, "Little FRED," was pressuring him to obtain a source of information at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. GOLD learned through his conversations with DANIEL KLINE that he was, during that period, employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and thereafter had suggested his name to "Little FRED" as a possible recruit for Soviet intelligence. He stated that he has often times since regretted having furnished DANIEL's name to "Little FRED" and had furnished the name under pressure as this was a means at that time of getting "Little FRED" "off his neck." GOLD definitely did not approach DANIEL KLINE himself and had no knowledge as to whether any of the Soviets had contacted DANIEL KLINE. He never received any information or indication from DANIEL KLINE that he was ever contacted by the Soviets and to his knowledge he may be "OK," but he pointed out

that it is very unlikely that any of his Soviet superiors would have informed him of the fact that DANIEL KLINE had been recruited, if such had been the case.

When first questioned as to his knowledge of JERRY or JEROME KLINE, GOLD stated that he seemed to recall that such a person existed; however, he could not recall ever meeting him or talking to him and could not recall where he was employed, or if he was any relation to DANIEL KLINE.

GOLD recalled that he had worked for ABRAHAM BROTHMAN at New York City during the period May 1946 to June 1948 at his own laboratory and that BROTHMAN operated a consulting engineering firm. He stated that it was prior to this time that BROTHMAN had been giving information to GOLD to pass on to his Soviet superiors, roughly the period October 1941 to 1943. GOLD further remarked that this was one of the unfortunate situations that had developed, that is, his going to work for BROTHMAN after the previous relationship with him. GOLD stated that BROTHMAN in the fall of 1947 and continuing on through 1948, had done some work for Mr. MIKE STANTON of Stanton Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa. He explained that his old friend, THOMAS BLACK, at that time an employee of CHARLES BERG, had recommended to STANTON that BROTHMAN's firm might be able to be of assistance to STANTON. He explained that STANTON was involved in the manufacture of thioglycollic acid, an acid used in cold wave preparations and in high demand at that time. He stated that BLACK knew that GOLD was at that time associated with BROTHMAN and since STANTON needed a new plant design to manufacture his product, BLACK, out of loyalty to GOLD, had suggested BROTHMAN's firm to STANTON. He stated that so far as he know, STANTON's association with BLACK was purely a business association, as was STANTON's association with BROTHMAN and that to his knowledge, STANTON was perfectly "all right."

GOLD recalled that during the period 1948, BROTHMAN was desperate for money. He stated that about June 1948, he, himself, and other employees of BROTHMAN, quit the firm over a wage dispute, and that he personally had been under the impression that he was an associate of BROTHMAN in the business. He stated that the only time he was an "associate" was when business was bad, but when business was good, he was merely an "employee."

GOLD advised that shortly after he had terminated his association with BROTHMAN in June 1948, MIKE STANTON had called him to his house and asked GOLD as to whether he thought he should continue his association with BROTHMAN in the re-designing of his factory. GOLD stated that as he recalled he had advised STANTON that he had so much money invested in BROTHMAN at that time that he might as well continue with him and see if he couldn't recover as much as possible. He stated it was at this time that he now recalls that STANTON had complained to him regarding the large sums of money that he had loaned to BROTHMAN. GOLD at this point stated that he now thinks that it was at this time that he first heard the name of JEROME or JERRY KLINE mentioned, and that it had been JERRY KLINE who was instrumental in BROTHMAN obtaining the loan from Stanton Laboratories; however, he did not at that time associate JERRY KLINE with DANIEL KLINE mentioned above. GOLD pointed out that the KLINE name is a common name in the Philadelphia area, and he never gave the matter any thought that JERRY KLINE and DANIEL KLINE could be related.

GOLD stated that he has never known anyone by the name of JOSEPH GRENBERG, and as previously indicated, cannot positively state that the photographs of GRENBERG are identical with the person he knew as PAUL SMITH, his former Soviet contact. He stated further that he has absolutely no knowledge of the association between BROTHMAN and JEROME KLINE and that he definitely did not place JEROME KLINE in contact with BROTHMAN.

GOLD stated that he wished to comment that his former Soviet contact, known to him as PAUL SMITH, impressed him as being the person responsible for setting up industrial espionage in the United States during that period. He stated that SMITH did not impress him as the type of person that would be engaged in a menial job as a cover to his true occupation and he based this on the fact that SMITH was always well dressed, well rested, very smooth and polished, and to GOLD's knowledge, this person's only contact was Amtorg. As previously indicated, GOLD stated that he is still confident that he will be able to positively identify a photograph of his first contact, if shown one, even at this late date.

On July 28, 1958, HARRY GOLD was again interviewed by SA SAUNDERS. On this occasion GOLD was shown some additional photographs of the subject, one of which was designated photograph #2, having been furnished by Confidential Informant T-4 on April 30, 1958. Concerning this photograph, GOLD remarked, "This looks

"an awful lot like PAUL SMITH, but the face is a little long. The photograph doesn't eliminate him as not being identical with SMITH. Everything in the photograph looks like the man I remember except the head is a little long, making the face appear long. The only thing that bothers me is the length of the face. You definitely should not eliminate this person as not being identical with PAUL SMITH." GOLD further commented that photograph #2 to him depicted a certain amount of coarseness which he does not associate with PAUL SMITH. GOLD stated that he just could not positively identify the person in photograph #2 as being identical with PAUL SMITH; however, he felt, as indicated above, that this person should not be eliminated.

The following is a resume of GOLD's recollections concerning PAUL SMITH, his first Soviet contact:

Residence

GOLD stated he has no direct knowledge of SMITH's residence during the time SMITH was contacting him. He stated that he assumes that SMITH resided in the vicinity of Broadway in the 80's or 90's, and he based this on the fact that most of his meets with SMITH were in this vicinity.

Employment

GOLD stated that he gained the impression that the only employment SMITH had when he was contacting him was at Amtorg. He stated that SMITH did not seem to have a job where he reported to a desk at a given time, and he based this statement regarding the association with Amtorg on the fact that on one occasion when blueprints were turned over to SMITH, SMITH told GOLD that he was going to take them to Amtorg and have them reproduced. SMITH had them reproduced and returned them to GOLD the same day they were delivered to him. GOLD stated that SMITH never mentioned any "cover" employment to him and never conveyed to GOLD the thought that he was employed at anything other than his espionage activities. GOLD stated that SMITH never conveyed to him the impression that he would ever perform servile type labor, in particular that of a waiter, and to GOLD this type of employment was not the type of work that he would associate with SMITH's personality. He pointed out further that SMITH never seemed to be in a hurry, was always well dressed, and always appeared well rested.

Drinking Habits

GOLD advised that when he and SMITH did drink together they always drank Canadian Club whiskey. GOLD stated that he personally used ginger ale as a mixer and SMITH, without fail always used soda. He said that on rare occasions they would drink Scotch whiskey, and on those occasions SMITH would use the same mixer. He said he cannot at this time recall the names of the bars where he and SMITH did their drinking. GOLD further advised that SMITH impressed him as a moderate drinker and he had never observed him to drink anything other than mentioned above. GOLD said it was his recollection that SMITH was having stomach trouble, possibly an ulcer, and for that reason he did not drink to excess at the time he knew him.

Eating Habits

SMITH, according to GOLD, frequently ate at Child's Restaurant located on Columbus Circle, New York City. He stated that one of the waitresses at Child's apparently knew him and SMITH would often take a card from his pocket which contained his diet and would order from the menu on this card. He recalled that SMITH did not go in for rich foods but usually ate something that was easily digested like lamb chops or baked ham and did not eat fancy dressings or side courses. He said that it was while eating with SMITH on one occasion that SMITH spoke to one of the waitresses in what he was told was the Danish language.

Reading Habits

GOLD stated he has no direct knowledge of SMITH's reading habits but gained the impression that SMITH was a well read man. GOLD has nothing to back up this statement other than SMITH's mannerisms and demeanor during their meetings.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	1/21/58	9/10,12;10/3,4,7,10,14,31;11/1,4-8,12-15,18-22,25-27;12/2-6,9-11/57; 1/6-8/58

TITLE OF CASE: ANATOLE JOSHUA SIPIN

REPORT MADE BY: FRANCIS J. KEHOE

TYPED BY: dmck

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY -R

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted] O.S.

reference of [redacted] former co-worker of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

[redacted] O.S

- P -

Indexed JB.

DETAILS:

[redacted] O.S.

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NY 105-27990

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MARKUS EPSTEIN, electrical engineer, advised Special Agents EDWARD J. CAHILL and ROBERT F. ROYAL on January 8, 1953, that he had been a trainee in the Civilian Training School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, in October, 1940, and that two of his other classmates were the above WALKER and JULIUS ROSENBERG. EPSTEIN stated that many of his group were assigned to the Philadelphia area upon the completion of the course and that about March of 1941 ROSENBERG and WALKER moved into an apartment in Philadelphia in which he was a co-tenant. To the best of his recollection, ROSENBERG stayed in the Philadelphia apartment from March to July of 1941, when ROSENBERG and WALKER were assigned to Camden, New Jersey, where they worked at the RCA plant at the same time.

EPSTEIN was reinterviewed by the above Agents on October 30, 1953, at which time he advised that he had testified before the Senate Investigating Committee, then holding hearings at the U. S. Court House, New York City, concerning his knowledge of the activities of ROSENBERG and his associates. Upon his return home, he had received a telephone call from WALKER. It might be noted that EPSTEIN worked on Saturdays for WALKER'S company at that time. The purpose of WALKER'S call was to discuss the various questions asked by the Committee, inasmuch as WALKER was due to testify before the same Senate Committee.

Concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG, this individual and his wife ETHEL were sentenced to death in April, 1951, in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiring to commit espionage against the United States, and they were executed on June 19, 1953, at Sing Sing Prison, New York.

[redacted] O.S.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	1/21/53	9/10,12;10/2,4,7,10,14,31;11/1,4-8,12-15,18-22,25-27;12/2-6,9-11/57;

TITLE OF CASE
ANATOLE JOSHUA SIPIN

REPORT MADE BY: FRANCIS J. KEHOE 1/6-8/58

TYPED BY: dmck

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY -R

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted] O.S.

ALFRED C. WALKER, reference of [redacted] former co-worker of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

[redacted] O.S

- P -

Indexed JB

DETAILS:

[redacted] O.S.

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[redacted] O.S.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-15-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	4/29/58	3/21,27,28;4/21-25/58

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
CHANGED SYMIE GARFINKEL, nee Schwartz, Was., Mrs. Sidney Garfinkel, Symie Amitin, Mrs. Harry Amitin	SA T. CHANDLER JOSEY	ecl

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Synopsis:

SIDNEY GARFINKEL interviewed 3/23/58, and 4/21/58, and admitted writing anonymous letter to Senate Internal Security Subcommittee re SYMIE AMITIN, his estranged wife. GARFINKEL stated that he wrote letter in anger and although his wife admitted knowing MORTON SOBELL, she had denied any knowledge of SOBELL's subversive activities. [redacted] O.S.

-C-

DETAILS: The title of this case is marked changed to reflect subject's legal name and her maiden name as furnished by her husband.

Approved: HTF

Special Agent in Charge

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ecl

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FD-302 (8-8-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

4/28/58

SIDNEY GARFINKEL, 92 Virginia Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York, admitted that he wrote the following letter to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, during the fall of 1957:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

"If you will look into the activities of one Syvia Amitin, From 1950 to 1955 you will find that there is a strong connection between she and Morton Sobel, both being employed by Reeves Instrument in Project Cyclone...

"She may be known in the party as Sadie or Selma or Sylvia Schwartz or Black. She was the only secretary in the project cyclone, and altho she was classified as secret she handled all the typing including top secret papers. She also knew where Sobel went when he ran. She also registered as a democrat and worked for the party at election time.

[redacted]

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"Dr. Julius Juffe, another brother-in-law, is the mind behind all of them, he and his wife have been very active in the support of both Sobel and the Rosenbergs.

[redacted]

0.5.

"Best of Luck

"Disgruntled American"

Interview with SIDNEY GARFINKEL File # 105-23734

on 3/23/58 at Freeport, Long Island, New York

by Special Agent T. CHANDLER JOSEY and BYRON H. DUNBAR:ecl

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NY 105-23734

GARFINKEL stated that he wrote the above letter because of his hate for his estranged wife, SYMIE AMITIN GARFINKEL. [redacted] 05

[redacted] 05

[redacted] GARFINKEL requested the interview be continued when he had more time to think [redacted] 05

FD-302 (8-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

4/28/58

SIDNEY GARFINKEL, 92 Virginia Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York, advised that he had just returned from Montgomery, Alabama [redacted] 0.5

He stated that he had written the letter to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, because of his hate for his wife and due to his angry mood at the time of writing.

GARFINKEL stated that his wife told him she knew MORTON SOBELL, convicted Soviet Agent, while they were both employed at Reeves Instrument Corporation, Garden City, New York. He stated that he accused his wife of knowing about SOBELL's subversive activities and about SOBELL's flight to Mexico, but that she vehemently denied any knowledge of SOBELL's activities. GARFINKEL stated that he didn't believe her, but that she never gave him any reason to suspect her of knowing about SOBELL's activities other than her liberal ideas.

[redacted] 0.5

[redacted] 0.5

[redacted] 0.5

He stated that his wife's sister, JENNIE JAFFE and her husband, Dr. JULIUS JAFFE, Adrian Avenue, New York City, had made statements that they thought JULIUS and ETHEL

Interview with SIDNEY GARFINKEL File # 105-28734

on 4/21/58 at New York, New York

by Special Agent T. CHANDLER JOSEY and J. CARTER BEESE:ecl

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ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet Agents, were innocent and that JENNIE JAFFE stated that she solicited funds for the ROSENBERGS' defense. [redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

In conclusion, GARFINKEL stated that he could furnish no other information re SYMIE AMITIN and her relatives.

Report Form
FD-263 (3-25-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
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-C-

DETAILS:

The title of this case is marked changed to reflect subject's legal name and her maiden name as furnished by her husband.

Approved: HTF

Special Agent in Charge

Copies made:

5-Bureau (105-58146) (RM) O.S.
3-New York (105-28734)

Do not write in spaces below

105-28734-11

Document pertaining to Sobell has been reviewed for classification and remains unclassified. 4/4/78 - 45 AP/dr

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FD-302 (8-6-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

4/28/58

SIDNEY GARFINKEL, 92 Virginia Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York, admitted that he wrote the following letter to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, during the fall of 1957:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

"If you will look into the activities of one Syma Amitin, From 1950 to 1955 you will find that there is a strong connection between she and Morton Sobel, both being employed by Reeves Instrument in Project Cyclone...

"She may be known in the party as Sadie or Selma or Sylvia Schwartz or Black. She was the only secretary in the project cyclone, and altho she was classified as secret she handled all the typing including top secret papers. She also knew where Sobel went when he ran. She also registered as a democrat and worked for the party at election time.

[redacted]

"Dr. Julius Jaffe, another brother-in-law, is the mind behind all of them, he and his wife have been very active in the support of both Sobel and the Rosenbergs.

[redacted]

"Best of Luck

"Disgruntled American"

Interview with SIDNEY GARFINKEL File # 105-2373

on 3/23/58 at Freeport, Long Island, New York

by Special Agent ~~T. CHANDLER JOSEY and BYRON H. DUNBAR~~:ecl

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NY 105-23734

GARFINKEL stated that he wrote the above letter because of his hate for his estranged wife, SYMKE AMITIN GARFINKEL [redacted] 0S

[redacted] 0S

[redacted] GARFINKEL requested the interview be continued when he had more time to think [redacted]

[redacted] 0S

FD-302 (8-8-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

4/28/58

SIDNEY GARFINKEL, 92 Virginia Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York, advised that he had just returned from Montgomery, Alabama [redacted] b5

He stated that he had written the letter to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, because of his hate for his wife and due to his angry mood at the time of writing.

GARFINKEL stated that his wife told him she knew MORTON SOBELL, convicted Soviet Agent, while they were both employed at Reeves Instrument Corporation, Garden City, New York. He stated that he accused his wife of knowing about SOBELL's subversive activities and about SOBELL's flight to Mexico, but that she vehemently denied any knowledge of SOBELL's activities. GARFINKEL stated that he didn't believe her, but that she never gave him any reason to suspect her of knowing about SOBELL's activities other than her liberal ideas.

[redacted] b5

[redacted] b5

[redacted] b5

He stated that his wife's sister, JENNIE JAFFE and her husband, Dr. JULIUS JAFFE, Adrian Avenue, New York City, had made statements that they thought JULIUS and ETHEL

Interview with SIDNEY GARFINKEL File # 105-2373A

on 4/21/58 at New York, New York

by Special Agent T. CHANDLER JOKEY and J. CARTER BEESE:ecl

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NY 105-23734

ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet Agents, were innocent and that JESSIE JAFFE stated that she solicited funds for the ROSENBERGS' defense. [redacted] O.S.

[redacted] AS

[redacted] O.S.

In conclusion, GARFINKEL stated that he could furnish no other information re SYMIE AMITIN and her relatives.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-25-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	4/29/58	3/21,27,28;4/21-25/58

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
CHANGED SYMIE GARFINKEL, nee Schwartz, was., Mrs. Sidney Garfinkel, Symie Amitin, Mrs. Harry Amitin	SA T. CHANDLER JOSEY	ecl

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Synopsis:

SIDNEY GARFINKEL interviewed 3/23/58, and 4/21/58, and admitted writing anonymous letter to Senate Internal Security Subcommittee re SYMIE AMITIN, his estranged wife. GARFINKEL stated that he wrote letter in anger and although his wife admitted knowing MORTON SOBELL, she had denied any knowledge of SOBELL's subversive activities. [redacted] O.S.

-C-

DETAILS: The title of this case is marked changed to reflect subject's legal name and her maiden name as furnished by her husband.

Approved HTF Special Agent in Charge

Copies made:

5-Bureau (105-68146) (RM) O.S.
3-New York (105-23734)
ecl

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105-28734-11

Document pertaining to Sobell has been reviewed for classification and remains unclassified
4/4/78 - 45 AP/dw

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FD-302 (8-6-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

4/28/58

SIDNEY GARFINKEL, 92 Virginia Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York, admitted that he wrote the following letter to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, during the fall of 1957:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

"If you will look into the activities of one Syma Auitin, From 1950 to 1955 you will find that there is a strong connection between she and Morton Sobel, both being employed by Reeves Instrument in Project Cyclone...

"She may be known in the party as Sadie or Selma or Sylvia Schwartz or Black. She was the only secretary in the project cyclone, and altho she was classified as secret she handled all the typing including top secret papers. She also knew where Sobel went when he ran. She also registered as a democrat and worked for the party at election time.

[redacted]

"Dr. Julius Jaffe, another brother-in-law, is the mind behind all of them, he and his wife have been very active in the support of both Sobel and the Rosenbergs.

[redacted]

"Best of Luck

Interview with SIDNEY GARFINKEL File # "Disgruntled American" 105-2373

on 3/23/58 at Freeport, Long Island, New York

by Special Agent ~~T. CHANDLER JOSEY and BYRON H.~~ DUNBAR:ecl

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NY 105-23734

GARFINKEL stated that he wrote the above letter because of his hate for his estranged wife, SYMIE AMITIN GARFINKEL. [redacted] 0.5

[redacted] 0.5

[redacted] GARFINKEL requested [redacted] when he had more time to think [redacted]

[redacted] 0.5

FD-302 (8-8-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

4/28/58

SIDNEY GARFINKEL, 92 Virginia Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York, advised that he had just returned from Montgomery, Alabama [redacted] 0S

[redacted]

He stated that he had written the letter to the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, because of his hate for his wife and due to his angry mood at the time of writing.

GARFINKEL stated that his wife told him she knew MORTON SOBELL, convicted Soviet Agent, while they were both employed at Reeves Instrument Corporation, Garden City, New York. He stated that he accused his wife of knowing about SOBELL's subversive activities and about SOBELL's flight to Mexico, but that she vehemently denied any knowledge of SOBELL's activities. GARFINKEL stated that he didn't believe her, but that she never gave him any reason to suspect her of knowing about SOBELL's activities other than her liberal ideas.

[redacted] 0S

[redacted] 0S

[redacted] 0S

He stated that his wife's sister, JENNIE JAFFE and her husband, Dr. JULIUS JAFFE, Adrian Avenue, New York City, had made statements that they thought JULIUS and ETHEL

Interview with SIDNEY GARFINKEL File # 105-23734

on 4/21/58 at New York, New York

by Special Agent T. CHANDLER ROSEY and J. CARTER BEESE:bcl

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NY 105-23734

ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet Agents, were innocent and that JENNIE JAFFE stated that she solicited funds for the ROSENBERGS' defense. [redacted] 0.5

[redacted] 0.5

[redacted] 0.5

In conclusion, GARFINKEL stated that he could furnish no other information re SYMIE AMITIN and her relatives.

Report Form
D-263 (5-13-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK		1/12/60 - 4/29/60

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
CHANGED VIVIAN MAE LEIGHTON aka Mimie	RICHARD F. MC CARTHY	cbm
	CHARACTER OF CASE IS-R	

The title of this case is marked "Changed" to reflect an alias of the subject which she was known under or is known under to many of her friends.

REFERENCE

NY letter to the Director 3/29/60.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] O.S.

Approved: [signature] Special Agent in Charge

Copies made:

2 - Bureau (105-72152) (RN)
2 - [redacted] (105-[illegible]) ([redacted]) O.S.
1 - AUSA, SDNY [illegible]
(2) - New York (105-30386)
1 - New York [illegible] O.S.
Cam

Do not write in spaces below

105-30386-600

Sicc to New Orleans 11/23/60

Page 20 para 2 pertaining to Yakovlev had been reviewed

NY 105-30386

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[redacted]	[redacted]	O S
INTERVIEW OF LUBA PETROVA HARRINGTON	8	
[redacted]	[redacted]	O.S.
INTERVIEWS OF BASIL FOMEN	18, 20, 22	
[redacted]	[redacted]	O.S
[redacted]	[redacted]	O.S.
MISCELLANEOUS	27	

NY 105-30386

On February 26, 1960, Mrs. LUBA PETROVA HARRINGTON advised SA RICHARD F. MC CARTHY that the name of ANATOLI YAKOVLEV was entirely unfamiliar to her. Mrs. HARRINGTON stated after viewing a photograph of YAKOVLEV that to her knowledge she had never seen or heard of this individual. Mrs. HARRINGTON advised that a number of years ago she knew YAKOVLEV but that this person had been a Russian emigre and was deceased.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INTERVIEW REPORT

Date 3/1/60

Mr. FOMEEN advised that during the 1940s he had met with several Russian nationals at Russian War Relief functions. Mr. FOMEEN advised that after returning from his USO tour sometime in 1945 or 1946, he became concerned in relation to his relatives in Russia. FOMEEN explained that, although he was concerned for their safety prior to this time, he thought it was the opportune time to ask the Russians for a favor in that he had played at several Russian War Relief rallies for them. FOMEEN stated that for this reason he visited the Russian Consulate located in the East 60's in New York City at that time.

Mr. FOMEEN stated that he spoke in Russian and went directly up to the receptionist and stated that he had some relatives in Russia and he wanted to talk to somebody to ascertain their whereabouts and general welfare. FOMEEN stated that he was immediately introduced to ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. FOMEEN stated that his association with YAKOVLEV grew from this initial meeting and to his recollection he probably had at least ten to twelve more meetings with YAKOVLEV. FOMEEN stated that during this period of time he thought that if he gave YAKOVLEV a little encouragement he could have gotten requests for work or information from YAKOVLEV. FOMEEN stated emphatically that he was never requested by YAKOVLEV to do anything for the Soviets in the United States. However, he was under the impression that because of the association between himself and YAKOVLEV, if he had given YAKOVLEV any hint that he could be of assistance to the Soviets

---

Interview with BASIL FOMEEN File # 100-[illegible]86

on 2/25/60 at USS CONSTITUTION Date Dictated 3/1/60

by Special Agents EDWARD J. MURPHY and RICHARD F. McCARTHY:mr

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in their espionage operations YAKOVLEV would have approached him. FOREEN advised that after YAKOVLEV left the United States he did not see or hear from the Russian for a long time.

NY 105-30386

ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV

HARRY GOLD, a confessed Soviet espionage agent currently serving a 30 year sentence, custody of the Attorney General, identified ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, on June 2, 1950, as his espionage superior from 1944 to 1946. YAKOVLEV, a Soviet national, was employed at the Soviet Consulate, New York City, from February 8, 1941 to December 27, 1946, as a clerk and Vice Consul.

[redacted]

[redacted] 0.S.

[redacted]

[redacted] 0.S.

[redacted]

[redacted] 0.S.

NY 105-30336

[redacted]

[redacted] 95.

JOSEPH W. ECKHART

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, confessed Soviet courier, advised that JOSEPH W. ECKHART, who was introduced to her in the United States in the Spring of 1936, was known to her to be an agent for the Russian NKVD. BENTLEY advised that ECKHART was last seen by her in January of 1938 in New York and that at that time he intended to leave the United States.

Date: March 16, 1959

To: Director, FBI (Bufile: _____)

Attention: _____

From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-0)

Title	Character
[redacted] OS.	ESPIONAGE - R
	Reference
	[redacted] OS.

☐ The enclosed request for investigation has been received

☒ The following information of interest to the Bureau has been received

From: [redacted] b1

☐ Other

Remarks: Classified Confidential at request of source. Five copies of letterhead memorandum attached. Photostat of subject's Polish identity card enclosed.

Dissemination:

☒ Local dissemination made to: None

☒ Following limitations have been placed on dissemination by source. Source not to be identified.

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures: New York

Status: DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

☒ RUC

☐ Pending

Enclosures - 6
3 - Bureau (1 - New York)
1 - Paris
WPD:CM
(4)

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~~100-575960~~

INDEXED

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APR 6 0 1959

FBI—NEW YORK

105-35483-11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
March 16, 1959

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] b1

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

att # 1 to 105 35483-1

Date: March 16, 1959

To: Director, FBI (Bufile: _____)

Attention: _____

From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-0)

Title	Character
[redacted] O.S.	ESPIONAGE - R
	Reference
	[redacted] O.S.

[ ] The enclosed request for investigation has been received

[X] The following information of interest to the Bureau has been received

From: [redacted] b1

Remarks: Classified Confidential at request of source. Five copies of letterhead memorandum attached. Photostat of subject's Polish identity card enclosed.

Dissemination:

[X] Local dissemination made to: None

[X] Following limitations have been placed on dissemination by source. Source not to be identified.

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures: New York

Status:

[X] RUC
[ ] Pending

Enclosures - 6
3 - Bureau (1 - New York)
1 - Paris
WFD:CM
(4)

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SERIALIZED ... FILED
APR 6 1959
FBI—NEW YORK

105-35483-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
March 16, 1959

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] b1

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

att #1 to 105-35483-1

FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
MEXICO, D. F.	BUREAU	3/26/58	3/25/58

Report made by	Typed By
JAMES T. HAVERTY	mas

TITLE OF CASE

LUIS SANCHEZ PONTON

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - MEXICO

Synopsis:

SANCHEZ PONTON born in Puebla, Mexico, 8/5/89. [redacted] b1

-RUC-

105-65406-1

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

5 - Bureau
1 - U. S. Embassy and CIA, Mexico City (circulation)
1 - Mexico City (105-949)

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
APR 18 1958
FBI - NEW YORK

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SUBJECT'S CONNECTION WITH MORTON SOBELL CASE

[redacted] O.S.

Mexico City newspapers on February 2, 1957, carried an article datelined New York, February 2, 1957. According to this article, Mrs. MORTON SOBELL stated that the Mexican Attorney LUIS SANCHEZ PONTON who had been retained as an attorney for her husband had been denied permission to enter the United States from Mexico. MORTON SOBELL was deported from Mexico by Mexican authorities in 1950 and was thereafter convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

[redacted] O.S.

"Excelsior" in its issue of April 23, 1957, carried an article by LUIS SANCHEZ PONTON entitled "The Sovereignty of Mexico and the Morton Sobell Case." In this article, SANCHEZ PONTON stated that MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to a thirty-year prison term by the same United States Federal Judge who condemned JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG to death on a charge of spying for the Soviet Union. SANCHEZ PONTON claimed that SOBELL was involved in this conspiracy by the prosecution but that no positive proof was presented to the jury against him. He further claimed that SOBELL was arrested in Mexico City by persons who claimed they were secret police agents and that "the American FBI" took him from Mexico to the United States.

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

The Mexico City newspaper "Excelsior" in its issue of November 27, 1957, contained an article which reflected that ROSA SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, had visited Mexico City and had consulted with LUIS SANCHEZ PONTON.

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

1/29/65

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-71796) (P)

SUBJECT: IRVING R. WEINGARTEN
IS - R
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYairtel 1/29/65, captioned "STANLEY ROBERT RICH; ESP-R," Bufile 65-59356, wherein it was set out that IRVING R. WEINGARTEN, 675 Academy Street, New York, New York, advised on 1/27/65, that RICH asked him in 5/43, at Cambridge, Mass., if he (WEINGARTEN) would supply information to the Russians.

With relation to himself, WEINGARTEN declared that he joined the Young Communist League (YCL) in the Bronx, NY, in the summer of 1934, and continued his YCL membership at CCNY, where he attended from 1934-1938.

In 1935, when he was in the Engineering School at CCNY, JULIUS ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBELL and NATHAN SUSSMAN were in WEINGARTEN's YCL group. In 1936, he discontinued engineering studies and transferred to a major in Chemistry. He continued his YCL activity, though not in the same small group.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Baltimore (RM)
1 - St. Louis (RM)
1 - New York

This serial was reviewed in connection with the Rosenberg case M. J. Rosenberg & M. Sobell. Those paragraphs so marked remain unclassified.

EFM:afb
(10)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

105-71796-2

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	5/21/65	1/27/65 - 5/10/65

REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] b7C

TYPED BY: dmb

TITLE OF CASE

IRVING R. WEINGARTEN aka
Irving Robert Weingarten

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-R

SECRET

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

6/10/71 DEX REPORT

REFERENCE: New York airtel, 4/22/65.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Pertinent developments in this case have been forwarded to the Bureau by airtel.

[redacted] 0.5

[redacted] 0.5

[redacted] 0.5

APPROVED IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE

5-Bureau (105-138025) (RM)
2-New Haven (RM)
(1-65-1367)
2-New York (105-71796)
(1-65-15395)

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105-71796-45

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

This serial was reviewed in connection with the Rosenberg case re: Rosenberg & M. Sobel. Those paragraphs so marked are unobserved. 4/5/78 49B

AP/AC

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-69)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: EDWARD F. MC CARTHY
Office: New York, New York
Date: 5/21/65
Field Office File #: 105-71796
Bureau File #: [redacted] 0.S.
Title: IRVING R. WEINGARTEN

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Synopsis:

WEINGARTEN in interviews declared that he was a member of YCL at CCNY 1934-1938 and of the CP from 1938 to 1942, when he entered the Army Air Force. After discharge in 1946, he rejoined CP, but claimed he gradually drifted away from CP in 1950. Details set out. [redacted] 0.S. [redacted] WEINGARTEN stated that in 1943 while a student Army Air officer at Harvard M.I.T. Radar Training Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts, STANLEY ROBERT RICH approached him for information for the Soviets. WEINGARTEN stated he gave affirmative answer, but claims was not thereafter contacted by RICH or anyone else in this record. Details reported. [redacted] 0.S.

- P -

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NY 105-71796

Affiliation with the Young Communist League at CCNY

On May 28, 1951, MILTON MANES at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, advised SA RICHARD D. COTTER that he joined the Young Communist League at CCNY in about January, 1937. He said that the following persons all of whom were either engineering or chemistry students at CCNY were active members of the Young Communist League (YCL) and attended meetings with him during the first six months of 1937:

JULIUS ROSENBERG
MARK PAGE also known as Mark Pogarsky
NAT SUSSMAN
SHOIKET
IRVING WEINGARTEN

[redacted] O.S.

Among individuals SUSSMAN identified as having attended one or more YCL meetings of either the "Main Club" or the "Steinmetz Club" were STANLEY RICH, JOEL BARR, MORTON SOBELL and MORRIS SWITCHY of the class of 1938 [redacted] O.S.

Interviews of IRVING WEINGARTEN

WEINGARTEN was interviewed on September 19, 1955 by SA PETER G. ROTH, Jr. at Syracuse, New York.

NY 105-71795

WEINGARTEN stated that he did not recall AARON HYMAN COLEMAN nor did he remember an individual by the name of NATHAN SUSSMAN. He was shown photographs of JOEL BARR, WILLIAM DANZIGER, MAX ELITCHER, WILLIAM MUTTERPERL, STANLEY RICH, JULIUS ROSENBERG, MORRIS SAVITT, HENRY SCHMEER, MORTON SOBELL, NATHAN SUSSMAN and AARON HYMAN COLEMAN.

After viewing these photographs WEINGARTEN said he did not recognize any of them except that of JULIUS ROSENBERG and stated that he recalled seeing that photograph in newspapers and magazines after ROSENBERG'S arrest.

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

[redacted] O.S.

He advised that in the Fall of 1943 he attended the first radar school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology-Harvard School at which Air Force officers were instructed in the use of radar. WEINGARTEN stated that he was then a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force.

He stated that employed at Harvard University as a civilian was STANLEY RICH who was doing research in underwater sonar and was an electrical engineer.

WEINGARTEN advised that one day RICH came up to him and asked would he ever transmit radar information to a Russian agent. WEINGARTEN stated that he would. WEINGARTEN added that nothing ever came of the conversation and that he had never been RICH since that time.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-21-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/3/65

1. Dr. IRVING R. WEINGARTEN, 675 Academy Street, New York, New York, advised as follows:

[redacted] 0.5

He said that in the summer of 1934 he filled out an application and joined the Young Communist League (YCL) in the Bronx, New York City. The particular group that he joined was organized in the vicinity of Ward and Westchester Avenue in the Bronx, New York, and met in premises over the Ward Theater.

[redacted] 0.5

He continued his activity as a member of the YCL at CCNY.

[redacted] 0.5

In the same small YCL group that he was the leader of, NORTON SOBELL, NATHAN SUSSMAN, and JULIUS ROSENBERG were members of the group. He said there were five or six people in this particular group of which he was the leader.

He said that when he transferred back to the School of Science in 1936 he then was thrown back into a larger group of YCL members.

[redacted] 0.5

On 1/27/65 at NYC, NY File # NY 105-71796

SAs RICHARD F. MC CARTHY and EDWARD F. MC CARTHY:cds:sjj Date dictated 2/2/65

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/3/65

Dr. IRVING R. WEINGARTEN, 675 Academy Street, New York, New York, advised as follows:

He stated that he knew STANLEY ROBERT RICH as a student at the College of the City of New York (CCNY) who graduated in Electrical Engineering at the same time he graduated from CCNY.

He stated he did not know RICH well at CCNY but that RICH was a member and attended meetings of the Young Communist League (YCL) at CCNY.

He said that he had met RICH in New York City on several occasions after graduation from CCNY in 1938. He believed that RICH had attended a party at the home of his, WEINGARTEN's, wife before the WEINGARTENS were married. He believed that RICH attended this party since WEINGARTEN's wife and girls whom RICH knew attended Hunter College in New York City.

He declared that sometime in the spring of 1943 he met STANLEY RICH in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and he believed this original meeting was a chance meeting somewhere around Harvard Square in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He said that RICH was a civilian and employed at the Harvard Underwater Sound Laboratory.

He said that he and RICH and others associated together in the spring of 1943 occasionally had dinners in the evening.

He said that in May of 1943 just shortly before he was transferred to Boca Raton, Florida he had dinner in a restaurant in Boston with RICH and a group of others. He said that his, WEINGARTEN's, wife was present on this occasion. He recalled that the restaurant was a Chinese restaurant but he could not recall its name or location. He

On 1/27/65 at NYC, NY File # NY 105-71796

by SAs RICHARD F. McCARTHY and EDWARD F. McCARTHY:cds Date dictated 2/2/65

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said that after dinner when they were walking away from the restaurant he and RICH were separated from the others. He said RICH told him that he, RICH, could transmit information WEINGARTEN could give RICH to a Russian officer and asked WEINGARTEN would he give him some information for this purpose.

WEINGARTEN, at this point, stated that he was working on radar and said he had not told anybody what his subject was. He said he did not tell RICH he was working on radar.

WEINGARTEN said he asked RICH how RICH knew that anything that he, WEINGARTEN, was working on was worthwhile, and RICH replied that WEINGARTEN could leave that to RICH to decide.

WEINGARTEN said that he replied in the affirmative to RICH's request. He said that he wanted to know how far this would go and what would happen thereafter.

WEINGARTEN declared that RICH had the reputation of being a big talker. He said that just after this he and RICH departed from each other, and he never saw or heard from RICH again.

WEINGARTEN stated that this matter had bothered him for many years.

He stated that on several occasions he had looked up professional directories and had been unable to locate RICH and did not know where he is or has been located.

He asserted that he had never told anyone about this approach by RICH to him but said that in 1946 when he was moving from the Boston area to New York City he asked to the person who took over his apartment and who he knew to be connected with the CP whether the CP had authorized any other persons in the Party to ask

members for information such as RICH had asked him. He did not on that occasion mention RICH's name or any details of the incident.

He said he had not reported this incident to his authorities in the Army.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/10/65

Dr. IRVING R. WEINGARTEN, 675 Academy Street, New York, New York, advised as follows:

He recalled that some time after February, 1937, and certainly before 1940, he was present at a party with STANLEY RICH. He stated that this party was held in New York City and was at the home of RHODA SERASHUN (phonetic). He said that RHODA SERASHUN subsequently married EDDIE MAIDUS who had also gone to City College of New York (CCNY). He said at this party, probably after his graduation in 1938, he recalls that RICH was talking about what WEINGARTEN later knew as radar, and was also mentioning what WEINGARTEN later ascertained to be a degaussing process.

WEINGARTEN said that he did not recall where RICH was working at the time but thought that it was strange that anyone would mention these matters at a party and in the hearing of other people.

WEINGARTEN stated that with regard to the occasion in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in May, 1943, when RICH told him he could transmit information to a Russian officer, this occasion was after a dinner. He recalled that the dinner was probably a farewell dinner as his group of Army Air Force officers had completed their course at Harvard - MIT and were going to other assignments. He said he did not recall how many were at this particular dinner which took place in a Chinese restaurant in Boston, but believed that First Lieutenant ADRIAN BLUMENFELD and his wife BEA were present. He also believed that CRAIG REYNOLDS, a Signal Corps Officer and his wife were present at the dinner. He said that in addition to RICH the only other civilian

On 2/2/65 at NYO, NY File # NY 105-71796

by SAS RICHARD F. MC CARTHY and EDWARD F. MC CARTHY:ebp Date dictated 2/5/65

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present was one GOLDFIELD, whose first name WEINGARTEN did not mention. He said GOLDFIELD had attended City College and was in some kind of a business in the Boston area at the time. He stated that GOLDFIELD is now located in the Plainfield, New Jersey, area. WEINGARTEN remarked without elaboration that RICH and GOLDFIELD were the only "leftists" at the party.

He stated that he recalled that RICH borrowed $1.00 from him at this dinner and has never paid him back.

He said that RICH prefaced their private conversation, at which nobody else but RICH and himself were present, with a remark that he had something special he wanted to talk to RICH about.

WEINGARTEN said that he had seen some Russian officers on the Boston streets in that time and understood that they were attached to the Watertown arsenal there. He said he thought first when RICH mentioned that he could transmit information to a Russian officer that those were the persons meant.

He declared that he had been officially advised while studying at Harvard - MIT on radar that all the equipment on which they were working had already been officially given to the Russians.

He reiterated that after the conversation with RICH he had never been contacted by RICH or anyone else concerning this matter that he had discussed with RICH and his affirmative reply to RICH's query.

He advised that he returned to the Boston area in 1944 and remained there as an Air Force officer until 1946, but that he made no attempt either then or at any time to get in touch with RICH or to find out where RICH was located. He said that he had no indication that RICH directly or indirectly had ever looked for him. He said that he had subsequently seen GOLDFIELD in the Plainfield area in New Jersey.

WEINGARTEN said that he was unable to place the date of this contact with RICH other than it occurred in May, 1943, and shortly before his transfer to Boca Raton. He said that he was unable to recall the name or location of the restaurant in which the dinner was held.

WEINGARTEN said that RICH may have been living alone during this period. He reiterated that he did not know whether RICH was married at this time and stated that no woman was with RICH on the occasion of the dinner.

With reference to his ever mentioning his conversation with RICH in 1943, WEINGARTEN stated that he mentioned it to ROOK M IDUS in a very veiled manner and without mentioning RICH's name. WEINGARTEN said he, in hypothetical terms, asked M IDUS a question to the effect whether the Communist Party ever asked its members for information on confidential matters and what a person should respond if so asked. He said that M IDUS indicated that this would be a decision for the individual to decide.

WEINGARTEN did not place the time of his conversation with M IDUS except to state that it occurred after World War II.

FD-302 (Rev. 6-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/8/65

Dr. IRVING R. WEINGARTEN, 675 Academy Street, New York, New York, advised as follows:

He stated that in his group in the Young Communist League (YCL) at the College of the City of New York in the years of 1935 - 1936, in addition to MORTON SOBELL, NATHAN SUSSMAN, and JULIUS ROSENBERG were LEO SAUBERMAN, HENRY SHOCKET, and one POGARSKY, whose first name he said he could not recall.

He said that meetings of the YCL when he was at City College in the period he attended the college were sometimes held at the Kappa Mu House which had the nickname of the Karl Marx House. Other meetings were held on the lower east side and these were larger and more general meetings. He said he could not recall the locations of these meetings on the lower east side of New York City.

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On 2/2/65 at NYO, NY File # NY 105-71796

by SAS RICHARD F. MC CARTHY and EDWARD F. MC CARTHY Date dictated 2/5/65

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. Date 2/2/63

Dr. [illegible] R. WEINGARTEN, 675 Academy Street, New York, New York, advised as follows:

He said that prior to the approach by STANLEY RICH to him for information for the Soviets, he had met RICH in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about three or four times.

He said he knew nothing more concerning RICH as a Communist except that RICH had been a member of the YCL at City College of New York (CCNY).

He said that he assumed that RICH's approach to him for information was based on the fact that RICH knew that he had been a Communist. He said that there had been no preliminary approach by RICH or any other person for information and that the proposition of RICH was "out of the blue".

He reiterated that he could not place the time and place of RICH's proposition to him beyond that it was in May of 1943, and after a dinner in which several people were present, but nobody was present except RICH and himself when RICH asked him if he would furnish information to him. He said that after he hesitated and finally answered RICH's query affirmatively, RICH said something to the effect that somebody would be in touch with WEINGARTEN or that WEINGARTEN would hear from RICH. He said that there was no mention of any payment for the information. He said that RICH made his approach in a serious manner and that while he did not know what to make of it, he assumed the proposition was seriously made. He said that he received no information from RICH that any other individual was supplying information to RICH. He said that GOLDFIELD, who had been present at the dinner, was not present at the time of his conversation with RICH and he did not believe that any other person had overheard their conversation. He said he did not know how well RICH and GOLDFIELD knew each other except that they had known of each other since their student days at CCNY.

On 2/4/63 at File # NY 100-71796

by SAS RICHARD F. MC CARTHY Date dictated 2/5/63

EDWARD F. MC CARTHY/rth

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WEINGARTEN stated that he definitely recalled that RICH had borrowed a dollar from him at the time of the dinner allegedly on the ground that RICH was short of money. He said that there was no provision made for a specific meeting or for the arrangement of some signal for a future meeting.

He added that he had never tried to get in touch with RICH again and that RICH, to his knowledge, had never tried to get in touch with WEINGARTEN. He said that he was never approached at any other time for information regarding his work or his knowledge, by any person connected with the Communists, or anyone connected with the Russians.

He said that he had never mentioned the matter of RICH's conversation with him to anyone but his wife, and in very veiled terms, to two other persons. He identified one of these persons as HARRY BLUM who later became the District Organizer for the Communist Party (CP) in the Boston Area. He said that his exchange of apartments with HARRY BLUM, when BLUM took over his apartment in Dorchester, Massachusetts and he took over BLUM's apartment in Woodside, New York, was not arranged through any Communist auspices. He said that his parents had advertised in "The New York Times" for an apartment in the New York City area for him and his wife, somewhere around January, 1945, and a response to this advertisement was received by him from BLUM. He said that when he met BLUM and BLUM admitted being a Communist in a higher capacity, that he asked BLUM whether a Communist would ever be used for espionage. He said that BLUM answered him, that of course this was out of the question. He denied meeting BLUM at any time after the exchange of apartments in January, 1945.

WEINGARTEN stated that he had also mentioned the RICH approach to him without specific mention of the name of the man or other circumstances, to EDDIE NAIDUS. He explained that he knew he had known NAIDUS from the Elmwood Section of Manhattan before the war, and that his wife and NAIDUS' wife were known to each other. He said that NAIDUS had been in the YCL at CCNY though he was several years older than he, WEINGARTEN, was. He said that NAIDUS was a chemist and had worked for the government in some civil service job before the war. He said that NAIDUS was not in the military service. He said that in response to a question to NAIDUS as to what a Communist would do if he were asked for espionage

NY 100-71796

ASSOCIATES

STANLEY ROBERT RICH

RICH was interviewed at Hartford, Connecticut, on August 28, 1950, by Special Agents (SA) LEO FRUTKIN and JOHN HARRINGTON. He stated he engaged in "leftist activities" at College of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1938, and participated in many student rallies such as advocating aid for Loyalist Spain and maintenance of academic freedom. He said he eventually became president of the College of the City of New York (CCNY) Tech Council and in this capacity spoke for Loyalist Spain at a rally conducted by the Young Communist League (YCL).

On September 5, 1950, RICH was reinterviewed by SAS EDWARD R. WHELAN and WILLIAM H. BOOTH, JR. He stated that at CCNY he became a member of the Steinmetz Club. This organization became affiliated with the YCL and a unit of that organization. He said he attended open meetings and those closed to members only but denied he was an officer of the organization. He denied ever having joined the Communist Party (CP) or attended a meeting of that organization. He stated he was not a leading functionary in the YCL. He recalled attendance at closed meetings of the YCL of JULIUS ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBELL, MAX LITCHER, WILLIAM DANZIGER and NATHAN BUSSEAN. He said that WILLIAM MUTTERPERL was possibly observed by him at closed meetings of the YCL but could not be definite on that point.

[redacted]

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NY 105-71796

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JULIUS ROSENBERG
MORTON SOBELL

ROSENBERG and SOBELL were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York, in 1951. ROSENBERG was sentenced to death in April, 1951, and executed on June 19, 1953. SOBELL on April 5, 1951, was sentenced to a term of 30 years in Federal Prison.

FD-371 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
May 21, 1965

Title
Irving R. Weingarten

Character
Internal Security-R

Reference
[redacted] is made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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