FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: 64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348

VOLUME NO. 64

SERIALS 3066

thru

Last Serial in File

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-10-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME 64

REVIEWED BY Jung

File No: 65-15348 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date: 11/77 (month/year)

Serial	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)
3066	12/19/74	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	No	
3067	12/30/74	INFORMANT REPORT FD-306	3	1	No	
3068	1/28/75	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	No	
3069	2/4/75	NY LETTER TO BUREAU	1	1	YES	
3070	2/14/75	BUREAU LETTER TO NY, WITH 1 COPY	1 1	1 1	YES	
3071	2/28/75	NY TELETYPE TO BUREAU (TYPE OUT COPY) SAME AS ABOVE (TRANSMIT COPY	4 4	3 3	YES	
3072	2/28/75	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	1	1	YES	
3073	2/20/75	PERLIN LETTER TO USA, SDNY	4	4	YES	
3074	2/20/75	SAME AS SERIAL 3073	4	4	YES	
3075	3/3/75	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	No	
3076	3/6/75	INFORMANT REPORT FD-306	4	2	No	
3077	3/11/75	INFORMANT REPORT FD-306	2	1	No	

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3078	3/14/75	NY TELETYPE TO BUREAU WITH 1 COPY	2 2	2 2	YES	
3079	3/17/75	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	1	1	YES	
3080	3/20/75	BUREAU TELETYPE TO NY WITH 1 COPY	1 1	1 1	YES	
3081	4/3/75	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	1	1	YES	
3082	2/75	SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY ARTICLE	4	4	YES	
3083	3/13/75	SAYPOL LETTER TO DIRECTOR, FBI	3	3	YES	
3084	3/13/75	ADIC ROUTING SLIP WITH SAYPOL LETTER TO ADIC, NY	1 1	1 1	NO	
3085	4/14/75	BUREAU AIRTEL TO NY WITH 1 COPY	1 1	1 1	YES	
3086	4/11/75	LEGAT, TEL AVIV TELETYPE TO BUREAU	4	4	YES	
3087	4/14/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	ATTACHED TO SERIAL 2086
3088	4/15/75	WFO LETTER TO BUREAU WITH 1 COPY	1 1	1 1	YES	
3089	3/11/75	INFORMANT REPORT FD-306	2	1	NO	[illegible] NY [illegible]

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3090	5/2/75	ADIC MEMO TO SAC	2	2	NO	
3091	5/4/75	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	2	2	YES	
3092	5/7/75	WFO LETTER TO BUREAU WITH COPY	1 / 1	1 / 1	YES	
3093	5/12/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY WITH ESQUIRE ARTICLE	1 / 11	1 / 11	YES	
3094	6/4/75	NY LETTER TO BUREAU	1	1	YES	
3095	6/21/75	NY POST ARTICE	2	2	NO	
3096	7/11/75	NY TIMES ARTICLE	1	1	NO	
3097	7/9/75	NY POST ARTICLIE	1	1	NO	
3098	7/11/75	NY TIMES ARTICLE 6	1	1	NO	
3099	7/15/75	WALL STREET JOURNAL ARTICLE	1	1	NO	
3100	7/15/75	NY POST ARTICLE	1	1	NO	
3101	7/15/75	NY TIMES ARTICLE	1	1	NO	

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3102	7/15/75	NY TIMES ARTICLE	1	1	No	
3103	7/29/75	"MAGAZINE" ARTICLE	2	2	No	
3104	7/23/75	NY TELETYPE TO BUREAU	2	2	YES	
3105	7/29/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3106	—	LISTING OF FBI DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN OFFICE OF USA, SDNY (ROUGH DRAFT)	14	14	YES	SEE SERIAL 3128 OF THIS VOLUME FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
3107	7/30/75	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	2	2	YES	
3108	7/30/75	ADIC, NY LETTER TO USA, SDNY	1	1	No	
3109	8/18/75	NY DAILY NEWS ARTICLE	1	1	No	
3110	7/25/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3111	8/23/75	NY POST ARTICLE	1	1	No	
3112	8/30/75	NY TIMES ARTICLE	1	1	No	
3113	9/15/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	

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3114	9/15/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3115	9/18/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3116	9/16/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3117	9/16/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3118	9/16/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3119	9/16/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3120	9/16/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3121	9/16/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3122	9/25/75	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	NO	
3123	10/2/75	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2	NO	
3124	10/16/75	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2	NO	
3125	10/16/75	SA MEMO TO SAC	4	4	NO	

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3126	10/16/75	NY POST ARTICLE	1	1	No	
3127	10/28/75	NY TELETYPE TO BUREAU (TYPE OUT COPY)	3	3	YES	
		SAME AS ABOVE (TRANSMIT COPY)	3	3		
3128	—	LISTING OF FBI DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN OFFICE OF USA, SDNY	13	13	YES	
		ACCOUNTABILITY OF DOCUMENTS LISTED IN SERIAL 3128:				
3128 (PAGE 2)	6/10/50	JENSEN REPORT AT PH				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 74 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/12/50	FRUTKIN REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 78 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/16/50	MC CONNELL REPORT AT AQ				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 91 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/19/50	ROBERTS REPORT AT SA				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 135 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/21/50	KACHELHOFFER REPORT AT SL				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 126 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/22/50	FITZGERALD REPORT AT CG				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 151 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/24/50	RICE REPORT AT KC				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 150 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
3128 (PAGE 3)	6/26/50	LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 193 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS

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Serial	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)
PAGE 3 CONT.	6/28/50	FITZGERALD REPORT AT CG				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 225 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/29/50	TURNER REPORT AT NK				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 220 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	7/3/50	NICHOLSON REPORT AT WFO				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 236 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	7/24/50	JENSEN REPORT AT PH				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 273 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	8/1/50	LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 295 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	8/5/50	FRUTKIN REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 307 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	8/7/50	NICHOLSON REPORT AT WFO				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 304 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	8/8/50	MC CONNELL REPORT AT AQ				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 306 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	8/16/50	FRUTKIN REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 309 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	9/13/50	TIGNOR REPORT AT PX				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 331 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	9/26/50	LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 332 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	10/27/50	PAXMAN REPORT AT CG				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 349 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS

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PAGE 3 CONT.'	10/30/50	LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 345 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	12/19/50	PAYMAN REPORT AT CG				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 352 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	12/27/50	LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 353 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	1/20/51	PAYMAN REPORT AT CG				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 357 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
3128 (PAGE 4)	7/7/50	#1 NORTON REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 76 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	8/7/50	#2 HARRINGTON REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 328 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	8/9/50	#3 HARRIS REPORT AT NK				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 394 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	8/11/50	#4 GOOD REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 368 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	9/8/50	#5 LEE REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 503 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	—	#6 GOOD REPORT AT NY				COULD BE REPORT OF 8/18/50. BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 438
	9/1/50	#7 MASTERSON REPORT AT NK				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 455 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	7/18/50	#8 NICHOLSON REPORT AT WFO				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 69 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG

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PAGE 4 CONT.	8/10/50	#9 KACHELHOFFER REPORT AT SL				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 371 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	12/2/50	#10 VAN DORN REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 606 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	1/2/51	#11 NORTON REPORT (AT NY)				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 646 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
3128 (PAGE 5)	2/5/51	#12 MC CONNELL REPORT AT AQ				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 686 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	3/7/51	#13 LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 886 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	3/15/51	#14 MC BRIDE REPORT AT NH				COULD BE REPORT OF 3/13/51 BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 847
	3/19/51	#15 GARREN REPORT AT OC				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 910 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	3/14/51	#16 LEE REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 922 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	4/28/51	#17 NORTON REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 1038 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	3/16/51	#18 NORTON REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 901 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	2/29/52	#19 HARRINGTON REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 1258 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	4/28/53	#20 HARRINGTON REPORT AT NY				SEE NY 65-15348 SERIAL 2275A CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG

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PAGE 5 CONT.	5/28/53	#21 CAHILL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
3128 (PAGE 6)	11/15/53	#22 CAHILL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	8/6/53	#23 CAHILL REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 UNRECORDED SERIAL BETWEEN 2041 AND 2042
	2/17/54	#24 CAHILL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	2/21/51	#25 BIBLER REPORT AT AL				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 728 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	1/21/51	#26 PAYMAN REPORT AT CG				COULD BE REPORT OF 1/20/51. BUFILE 65-59088 SERIAL 357
	12/19/50	#27 PAYMAN REPORT AT CG				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 352 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	12/27/50	#28 LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 353 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	10/30/50	#29 LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 345 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	10/20/50	#30 PAYMAN REPORT AT CG				COULD BE REPORT OF 10/27/50 BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 349
	9/13/50	#31 TIGNOR REPORT AT PX				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 331 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	8/16/50	#32 FRUTKIN REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 309 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS

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AGE 6 CONT.	8/8/50	#33 MC CONNELL REPORT AT AQ				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 306 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
3/28 PAGE 7)	8/7/50	#34 NICHOLSON REPORT AT WFO				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 304 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	8/5/50	#35 FRUTKIN REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 307 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	8/1/50	#36 LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 295 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	7/24/50	#37 JENSEN REPORT AT PH.				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 273 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	7/3/50	#38 NICHOLSON REPORT AT WFO				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 236 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/29/50	#39 TURNER REPORT AT NK				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 220 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/28/50	#40 FITZGERALD REPORT AT CG				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 225 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/26/50	#41 LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 193 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/24/50	#42 RICE REPORT AT KC				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 150 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/22/50	#43 FITZGERALD REPORT AT CG				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 151 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/21/50	#44 RACHELHOFFER REPORT AT SL				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 126 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS

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PAGE 7 CONT'	6/19/50	#45 ROBERTS REPORT AT SA				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 135 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
3128 (PAGE 8)	6/16/50	#46 MC CONNELL REPORT AT AQ				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 91 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/12/50	#47 FRUTKIN REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 78 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	6/10/50	#48 JENSEN REPORT AT PH				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 74 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	9/26/50	#49 LEWIS REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 332 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	7/27/51	#50 HARRINGTON REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 65-59028 SERIAL 378 CAPTIONED DAVID GREENGLASS
	12/15/50	#51 CAHILL REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2115 SERIAL 122 CAPTIONED MAX ELITCHER
	10/2/50	#52 CAHILL REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2115 SERIAL 95 CAPTIONED MAX ELITCHER
	8/5/50	#53 CAHILL REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2115 SERIAL 75 CAPTIONED MAX ELITCHER
	8/23/50	#54 SHRODER REPORT AT SA				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 243 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	8/25/50	#55 GLENN REPORT AT WFO				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 184 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	12/4/50	#56 HUNDT REPORT AT NK				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 725 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL

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3128 (PAGE 9)	8/5/50	#57 SHRODER REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 196 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	9/21/50	#58 SHRODER REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 401 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	10/6/50	#59 HARRY REPORT AT NF				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 492 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	10/9/50	#60 GLENN REPORT AT WFO				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 481 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	10/2/50	#61 WHALEN REPORT AT NH				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 434 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	10/11/50	#62 HANKINSON REPORT AT OC				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 526 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	10/26/50	#63 MCGWINN REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 623 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	10/31/50	#64 GOODROW REPORT AT NH				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 606 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	10/25/50	#65 TOWER REPORT AT SE				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 589 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	10/31/50	#66 BRYANT REPORT AT LA				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 644 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	11/10/50	#67 JENSEN REPORT AT PH				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 662 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	11/13/50	#68 SHRODER REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 691 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL

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3128 (PAGE 10)	1/31/51	#69 GUILFOILE REPORT AT AL				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 833 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	4/25/51	#70 SHRODER REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 961 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	1/24/51	#71 SHRODER REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 787 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	2/10/51	#72 HUNDT REPORT AT NK				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 802 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	1/24/51	#73 SHRODER REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 101-2483 SERIAL 787 CAPTIONED MORTON SOBELL
	2/28/51	#74 LYONS REPORT AT NK				SEE BUFILE 65-58236 SERIAL 794 CAPTIONED JULIUS ROSENBERG
	8/28/51	#75 GLENN REPORT AT WFO				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	8/11/50	#76 HANSEN REPORT AT PH				SEE BUFILE 65-57449 SERIAL 627 CAPTIONED HARRY GOLD
	6/3/52	#77 ROYAL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	9/3/52	#79 ROYAL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	12/1/52	#80 ROYAL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
3128 (PAGE 11)	12/9/50	#81 SILVERTHORN REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME 64

REVIEWED BY Jwg

File No: 65-15348 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date: 11/77 (month/year)

Serial	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)
PAGE 11 CONT.	9/29/50	#82 SILVERTHORN REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	8/16/50	#83 SILVERTHORN REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	11/22/50	#84 HRADSKY REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	2/28/51	#85 HRADSKY REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	10/17/50	#86 MAHONEY REPORT AT AL				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	8/11/50	#87 GORDON REPORT AT BS				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	8/16/50	#88 SILVERTHORN REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	9/18/50	#89 WHALEN REPORT AT NH				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	10/20/50	#90 SILVERTHORN REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	1/25/51	#91 WHALEN REPORT AT NH				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	11/17/52	#92 ROYAL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	8/25/52	#93 ROYAL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77

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File No: 65-15348 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date: 11/77 (month/year)

Serial	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)
3128 (PAGE 12)	6/2/52	#94 ROYAL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	3/17/52	#95 ROYAL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	3/26/52	#96 MAXSON REPORT AT AL				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	1/8/52	#97 ROYAL REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
	6/3/58	#98 ROETTING REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 100-346193 SERIAL 173 CAPTIONED ANATOLI YAKOVLEV
	6/5/59	#99 ROETTING REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 100-346193 SERIAL 175 CAPTIONED ANATOLI YAKOVLEV
	6/23/60	#100 ROETTING REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 100-346193 SERIAL 176 CAPTIONED ANATOLI YAKOVLEV
	7/13/62	#101 ROETTING REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 100-346193 SERIAL 180 CAPTIONED ANATOLI YAKOVLEV
	7/25/63	#102 ROETTING REPORT AT NY				SEE BUFILE 100-346193 SERIAL 183 CAPTIONED ANATOLI YAKOVLEV
	5/20/59	#103 SAC, NY LETTER TO USA, SDNY				
	5/29/61	#104 KENNEMUR REPORT AT NY				CANNOT DETERMINE IF PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED AS OF 11/77
3128 (PAGE 13)		#105 FOLDER CONTAINING:				

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File No: 65-15348 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date: 11/77 (month/year)

Serial	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)
PAGE 13 CONT.	5/20/59	ITEM #103				
	11/26/52	NY LETTER TO AUSA				
	3/1/53	SAC, NY LETTER TO USA, SDNY				
	3/2/54	SAC, NY LETTER TO USA, SDNY				
	2/25/54	SAC, NY LETTER TO USA, SDNY				
	3/4/54	SAC, NY LETTER TO USA, SDNY				
	9/15/50	LETTER FROM DIRECTOR, FBI TO ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL				
	3/30/51	LETTER FROM DIRECTOR, FBI TO IRVING SAYPOL				
	7/3/56	#106 LETTER FROM EXECUTIVE				
		ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO USA, SDNY				
		WITH COPY OF 6/28/56 MEMO FROM DIRECTOR,				
		FBI TO WILLIAM P. RODGERS				

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME 64

REVIEWED BY jmg

File No: 65-15348 Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date: 11/77 (month/year)

Serial	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)
PAGE 13 CONT.	—	#107 "A BOUND OPEN FOLDER WITH				NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED
		33 ENCLOSURES CONTAINING				FOR CROSS-REFERENCING
		LETTERS FROM 2/14/51				PURPOSES.
		TO THE HONORABLE				
		IRVING SAYPOL, USA.				
		THESE LETTERS AND 33				
		DOCUMENTS CONTAINED				
		ENCLOSURES WHICH WERE				
		FORWARDED TO THE USA				
		FROM 2/14/51 THROUGH				
		3/23/51."				
		SERIALIZATION CONTINUED				
		ON NEXT PAGE				

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Date: 11/77 (month/year)

Serial	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)
3129	9/26/75	ADIC, NY LETTER TO USA SDNY	1	1	No	
3130	9/26/75	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	2	2	YES	
3131	10/31/75	NY DAILY NEWS ARTICLE	1	1	No	
3132	11/12/75	NY TELETYPE TO BUREAU (TYPE OUT COPY) SAME AS ABOVE (TRANSMIT COPY)	3 3	3 3	YES	
3133	11/19/75	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	1	1	YES	
3134	11/28/75	INFORMANT REPORT FD-306	5	1	No	
3135	2/5/76	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2	No	
3136	9/25/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3137	9/25/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3138	9/25/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3139	9/25/75	BUREAU ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	YES	
3140	6/15/76	NY TELETYPE TO BUREAU	2	1	YES	

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File No: 65-15348

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date: 11/77 (month/year)

Serial	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)
3141	6/17/76	SA MEMO TO SAC	2	2	No	
3142	6/22/76	IC MEMO TO SAC	1	1	No	
3143	4/7/76	LA ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	No	
3144	5/13/76	LA ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	No	
3145	5/7/76	LA ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	No	
3146	4/7/76	LA ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	No	
3147	6/21/76	LA ROUTING SLIP TO NY	1	1	No	
3148	6/29/76	NY LETTER TO LA	1	1	No	
3149	7/28/76	SA MEMO TO SAC	1	1	No	
3150	8/6/76	AFFIDAVIT OF SA LEWIS D. SCHILIRO	9	9	YES	
3151	8/6/76	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	2	2	YES	
3152	2/9/77	NY TELETYPE TO BUREAU	4	4	YES	

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Date: 11/77 (month/year)

Serial	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)
3153	6/14/77	INDICES SEARCH SLIP FD-160	1	1	YES	
3154	6/14/77	INDICES SEARCH SLIP FD-160	1	1	YES	
3155	6/16/77	NY AIRTEL TO BUREAU	1	1	YES	
3156	6/19/77	NY TIMES ARTICLE	6	6	NO	
TOP SERIAL	5/17/77	BUREAU AIRTEL TO AL	2	2	YES	

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DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3066	12/19/74	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on this page to withhold the name of a Special Agent, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3067	12/20/74	(b)(1) - Pages 2 and 3 of this serial have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/2/77 and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040. (b)(7)(C) - On the first page of this serial under the dissemination, the names of third parties were withheld to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In addition, on this first page under the block "received by" the name of a Special Agent of the FBI was withheld inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. The name of a Special Agent was also deleted in the block stamp in the lower right hand corner. (b)(7)(D) - All other deletions on page 1 of this serial were made pursuant to this exemption, inasmuch as the release of this information would identify a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.
3068	1/28/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on this serial to withhold the names of FBI employees inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3069	2/4/75	No deletions were made.
3070	2/14/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on the original of this document to withhold the name of a Special Agent, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of Privacy.

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DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3071	2/28/75	(b)(1) - The text on pages 2 and 4 and page 3 entirely of both the "type out copy" and "transmit copy" of this serial have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 11/21/77, and it bears the Classification Officers' numbers 2040 and 3137. (b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made at the bottom of page 1 of the "type out copy" to withhold the names of Special Agents inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3072	2/28/75	No deletions were made. (Please be advised that although this information was not released in 3071 the material is paraphrased in such a way so as to allow disclosure.)
3073	2/20/75	No deletions were made.
3074	2/20/75	No deletions were made.
3075	3/3/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on this serial to withhold the names of Special Agents inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3076	3/6/75	(b)(1) - Pages 3 and 4 of this serial have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/2/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.

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DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
		(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made at the bottom of page 1 and at the top of page 1a to withhold the names of third parties to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In addition, the names of Special Agents on page 1 of this serial under the block "received by", and in the block stamp at the lower right hand corner have been deleted, inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. (b)(7)(D) - All other deletions on pages 1 and 1a have been made to the extent that the release of this information would disclose the identity of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.
3077	3/11/75	(b)(1) - The text on page 2 has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/2/77 and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040. (b)(7)(C) - This exemption was cited on page 1 to protect the identities of third parties. These deletions can be found at the bottom of page 1 of this serial. The release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In addition, the names of Special Agents of the FBI have been deleted on the first page of this serial under the block "received by", and at the bottom right hand corner in the block stamp, inasmuch as the disclosure of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. (b)(7)(D) - All other deletions on the first page of this serial deal with material, the disclosure of which, would reveal the identity of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3078	3/14/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted at the bottom of both the "type out copy" and "transmit copy", inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3079	3/17/75	(b)(1) - The text on page 1 of this serial has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 11/21/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.
3080	3/20/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made at the bottom of this serial to withhold the names of Special Agents, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3081	4/3/75	No deletions were made.
3082	2/75	No deletions were made.
3083	3/13/75	No deletions were made.
3084	3/13/75	No deletions were made.
3085	4/14/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on the original of this serial to withhold the name of a Special Agent, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3086	4/11/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from the block stamp on page 1 of this serial. The disclosure of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. (b)(7)(D) - This exemption is cited for all other deletions contained within this four page serial. The information deleted pertains to the name of a source for which an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3087	4/14/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from the block stamp on this serial, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3088	4/15/75	(b)(1) - Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this serial, both copies, have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 11/22/77, and it bears the Classification Officers' numbers 163 and 2040. (b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made from the block stamp on one copy of this serial to protect the names of Special Agents. The release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. (b)(7)(D) - Deletions were made from paragraphs 1 and 2, and in the lower left hand corner, to protect designated symbol numbers of a source who has been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.
3089	3/11/75	This serial is a duplicate of serial 3077 contained within this volume. For an explanation of deletions, please refer to the justifications of serial 3077.
3090	5/2/75	No deletions were made.
3091	5/4/75	No deletions were made.
3092	5/7/75	(b)(1) - Paragraph 1 of this serial has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on approximately 11/22/77, and it bears the Classification Officers' numbers 163 and 2040. This justification applies to both copies of this serial. (b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from the block stamp in the lower right hand corner of one copy of this serial, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
		(b)(7)(D) - Deletions were made on both copies of this serial in the lower left hand corner to exclude identifying information of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source and compromise his further effectiveness.
3093	5/12/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on page 1 of this serial to withhold the name of a Special Agent, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3094	6/4/75	No deletions were made.
3095	6/21/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on page 1 to withhold the name of a Special Agent, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3096	7/11/75	No deletions were made.
3097	7/9/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on this serial to withhold the name of a Special Agent, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3099	7/15/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from the lower right hand corner of this serial, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3100	7/15/75	No deletions were made.
3101	7/15/75	No deletions were made.

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3102	7/15/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on this serial in the lower right hand corner to withhold the name of a Special Agent, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. Please note that this serial is identical to serial 3101.
3103	7/29/75	No deletions were made.
3104	7/23/75	(b)(1) - The text that has been deleted on page 2 of this serial has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/2/77, and it bears the Classification Officers' numbers 2040 and 3137. (b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from the block stamp in the lower right hand corner of page 1, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3105	7/29/75	(b)(1) - The text of this serial has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 11/22/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040. (b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from a block stamp, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3106	undated	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on pages 3, 4, 12 and 13 to withhold the names of Special Agents, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3107	7/30/75	(b)(1) - The text on page 2 of this serial has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/1/77, and it bears the Classification Officers' numbers 2040 and 3137.

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
		(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on the first page of this serial to withhold names of Special Agents, the release of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3108	7/30/75	(b)(7)(C) - Names of Special Agents were withheld, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3109	8/18/75	No deletions were made.
3110	7/25/75	(b)(1) - The text of this serial has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/1/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040. (b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from the block stamp, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3111	8/23/75	No deletions were made.
3112	8/30/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from the block stamp, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3113	9/15/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from the block stamp, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3114	9/15/75	(b)(7)(C) - Names of Special Agents were deleted from this serial, inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3115	9/18/75	(b)(7)(C) - The names of Special Agents were deleted from this serial, inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3116	9/16/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from the block stamp, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3117	9/16/75	No deletions were made.
3118	9/16/75	No deletions were made.
3119	9/16/75	No deletions were made.
3120	9/16/75	(b)(1) - The text of this serial under "remarks" has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/1/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.
3121	9/16/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from this serial, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3122	9/25/75	(b)(7)(C) - The names of Special Agents in a non-supervisory position at the FBI have been deleted, inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3123	10/2/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on page 1 of this serial to withhold the names of Special Agents, inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3124	10/16/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from page 1 of this serial, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3125	10/16/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a non-supervisory Special Agent was deleted from page 1 of this serial, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3126	10/16/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from the block stamp of this serial, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3127	10/28/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Spcial Agent has been deleted from the block stamp on page 1 (the "transmit copy" of this serial) inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3128	undated	(b)(7)(C) - The names of Special Agents have been deleted from pages 3 and 12, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. MEMO TO READER: Copies of the listed documents were not attached with this serial as an enclosure. Inasmuch as inquiries have been received by the FBI in the past as to the disposition of documents contained in the Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, an attempt has been made to cross-reference these documents to previous FBI Freedom of Information Act releases. Please be advised, however, that this cross-reference does not, in a majority of instances, take into account those documents that have been or will be released as a result of processing the New York Field Office files. This information is supplied by way of explanation for the following thirteen pages of Inventory subsequent to the index of serial 3128. As can be noted, a page count for these documents has not been supplied.
3129	9/26/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from this serial, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

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Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3130	9/26/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a non-supervisory Agent has been deleted inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3131	10/31/75	(b)(7)(C) - Deletions were made on this serial to withhold the name of a Special Agent, inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3132	11/12/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent was deleted from page 1, the "transmit copy" of this serial inasmuch as the release of this material would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3133	11/19/75	(b)(7)(C) - The deletion in line 3 of this serial's text and the deletion at the bottom right hand corner were made to withhold the names of Special Agents inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. (b)(7)(D) - Deletions were made in lines 1, 2 and 7 of the text to withhold the name and identifying information of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.
3134	11/28/75	(b)(1) - Pages 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this serial have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/2/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040. (b)(7)(C) - This exemption is cited to protect the names of third parties (located under "remarks" column and beside the file numbers). In addition, the names of Special Agents were removed under the block captioned "Received by" and from the block stamp. The release of this deleted material would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

Volume No. 64
File No. 65-15348

DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Rosenberg Et. Al.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
		(b)(7)(D) - All other deleted material on page 1 of this serial has been denied, inasmuch as the release of this information would disclose the identity of a source for which an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would identify the source and compromise his further effectiveness.
3135	2/5/76	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from page 1 of this serial, inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3136	9/25/75	(b)(7)(C) - The names of Special Agents have been withheld inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3137	9/25/75	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from a block stamp of this serial inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3138	9/25/75	(b)(7)(C) - The names of Special Agents have been deleted from this serial inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3139	9/25/75	(b)(7)(C) - The names of Special Agents have been deleted inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3140	6/15/76	(b)(1) - The text on pages 1 and 2 of this serial have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/2/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040. (b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from the block stamp in the lower right hand corner of page 1 inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

Volume No. 64
File No. 65-15348

DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Rosenberg Et. Al.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3141	6/17/76	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from this serial inasmuch as the release of this name would be an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3142	6/22/76	(b)(1) - Paragraph 2 of this serial has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/2/77, and it bears the Classification Officers' numbers 7009 and 2040. (b)(7)(C) - The names of FBI employees have been withheld on page 1 of this serial inasmuch as the release of these names would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3143	4/7/76	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from the block stamp of this serial inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3144	5/13/76	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a non-supervisory Special Agent of the FBI has been withheld from the block stamp of this serial inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3145	5/7/76	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a non-supervisory Special Agent has been deleted from the block stamp of this serial inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3146	4/7/76	No deletions were made.
3147	6/21/76	No deletions were made.
3148	6/29/76	No deletions were made.
3149	7/28/76	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been withheld from this serial inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

Volume No. 64
File No. 65-15348

DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Rosenberg Et. Al.

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
3150	8/6/76	No deletions were made.
3151	8/6/76	(b)(7)(C) - The name of a non-supervisory Special Agent has been deleted inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3152	2/9/77	(b)(1) - Paragraph 1 on page 1, and paragraph 1 on page 3 has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 12/2/77, and it bears the Classification Officers' numbers 2609 and 2040. (b)(2) - Paragraph 2 on page 3 of this serial has been denied in this serial inasmuch as an internal FBI procedure is discussed. The release of this information would hinder the Bureau's effectiveness in the future. (b)(7)(C) - The name of a Special Agent has been deleted from the block stamp on page 1 inasmuch as the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3153	6/14/75	No deletions were made.
3154	6/14/77	No deletions were made.
3155	6/16/77	(b)(7)(C) - The name of an FBI employee has been deleted from this serial inasmuch as the release of this name would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
3156	6/77	No deletions were made.
Top Serial	5/17/77	No deletions were made.

(REV. 4-13-60)

65-15348

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

CLASSIFICATION NO.

38

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 65-58236

Volume Number 64

Serials 306

also Nos.

Cl 7/28/76

Arrogan 38 11/13/78

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348) DATE: 12/19/74

FROM : SA [redacted] #388

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP- R

It is noted that a matter is pending before the USA, SDNY, regarding cautioned subject as a result of a requestfiled by the sons of subject with the office of the USA, SDNY.

Exhibits maintained by the NYO have been reviewed for any personal belongings of the subject which have been held by the NYO. All personal items contained in our exhibit section have been turned over to the office of the USA, SDNY, for return to the sons of subject.

It is recommended that this matter be retained in a pending status, until this matter has been disposed of.

CHIEF CLERK
POST

65-15348-3066

PFD:mc
(1)

388

5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared

12/30/74

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
[redacted]	NY [redacted]	[redacted]

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [X] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

[redacted]

Date(s) of activity

[redacted]

Brief description of activity or material

Activities regarding JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG

planned at [redacted] during [redacted]

[redacted]

File where original is located if not attached

[redacted]-878

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

ALL NECESSARY ACTION TAKEN.

1-[redacted] (INV) (3B10)
1-100-110389 [redacted] (3B10)
1-100- (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (3B10)
1-100- (ETHEL ROSENBERG) (3B10)
1-100-26448 [redacted] (3B10)
1-100- [redacted] (3B10)
1-100-26603-C428 (Mid-Hudson CPUSA Club) (3B10)

GTT:nek
(7)

3B8

Block Stamp

65-15348-3067

SEARCHED ✓ INDEXED ✓
SERIALIZED ✓ FILED ✓
DEC 30 1974
FBI — NEW YORK

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (65-15348) DATE: JAN 28 1975

FROM : SA [redacted] (38)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

On 1/28/75, Mr. MARTIN WISHNEW, Secy to newly appointed Chief Assitant AUSA, Mr. CAHILL, SDNY, advised the writer as follows:

The exhibits from NYO files, which were personal property of the ROSENBERGS, together with items which were previously turned over by the FBI to the US Marshall's office, have been gathered together and are now in possession of Mr. CAHILL.

The above items are to be returned by the USA, SDNY, to the sons of the ROSENBERGS.

Prior to actually turning this material over to the ROSENBERGS, Mr. WISHNEW requested that the NYO furnish a photographer to take colored photos of this material for the benefit of the NYO and the USA's office.

This matter was discussed with SA [redacted] acting SAC, and it was decided there would be no objection to this.

The Photo Lab is requested to furnish a photographer for this purpose.

Mr. WISHNEW is located in office of Mr. CAHILL, Room 401, US Court House, Foley Square, telephone number 791-0063.

[redacted]

PFD:gmm
(2) Ogmsms #38

of Photo Lab will handle
PFD

These photos delivered to USA's office - to Chief Asst Mr Thomas J. Cahill.

65-15348-3068

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-110

FEB. 4 1975

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
(ATTN: MECHANICAL SECTION-PHOTO UNIT)

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE-R

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 10/30/74.

On 1/28/75, Mr. MARTIN WISHNEW, Secretary to Chief Assistant AUSA CAHILL, SDNY, NYC, advised that prior to returning certain personal items to the ROSENBERG family, which had formerly been in possession of the FBI or the USA, it was desired that these items be photographed for record purposes.

The items involved have been photographed by the NYO and seven negatives are enclosed herewith for the Bureau.

Request of the Bureau

It is requested that the Mechanical Section prepare three 8" by 10" color prints of each negative.

One of each print will be maintained in the NYO file and two prints of each will be furnished to the USA, SDNY per his request.

#38

3-Bureau (Encls. 7)(RM)
(1-Mechanical Section)
(1-New York

PPD:jm
(4)

65-15348-3069

INDEXED
FILED

5-534 (Rev. 7-10-62)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (65-15348)

DATE: February 14, 1975

FROM : Director, FBI (65-58236)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE-R

Reference is made to your communication dated 2/4/75 transmitting
[XX] negative(s) [ ] film [ ] photograph(s) [ ] document(s) [ ]
pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request [ ] film has been developed
[XX] enlargement(s) made
[ ] positive copy made
[ ] print(s) made
[ ] slide(s) made
[ ] negative(s) made
[ ] Photostats made

The above is [XX] attached
[ ] being sent under separate cover, via [ ] registered mail
[ ] REA Express

65-15348-3070

SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED
FEB 18 1975
FBI — NEW YORK
Donegan

2 copies of each photo furnished to AUSA, SDNY 2/25/75 pfc

Enc. 28

3-534 (Rev. 7-18-63)

SAC, New York (65-15348)

February 14, 1975

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE-R

Reference is made to your communication dated 2/4/75 transmitting
[XX] negative(s) [ ] film [ ] photograph(s) [ ] document(s) [ ]
pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request [ ] film has been developed
[XX] enlargement(s) made
[ ] positive copy made
[ ] print(s) made
[ ] slide(s) made
[ ] negative(s) made
[ ] Photostats made

The above is [XX] attached
[ ] being sent under separate cover, via [ ] registered mail
[ ] REA Express

65-15348-3070

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
FEB 18 1975
FBI—NEW YORK

Enc. 28

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-64)

112

FBI

Date: 2/28/75

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE NITEL URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

~~T O P S E C R E T~~

ATTN: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION

JULIUS ROSENBERG; IS - R.

ON FEBRUARY 26, 1975, CHIEF ASSISTANT, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (USA, SDNY), THOMAS J. KAHILL, SUPPLIED A COPY OF A LETTER AND ATTACHMENT ADDRESSED TO THE USA, SDNY, FROM MARSHALL PERLIN, 36 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK (NY). THIS LETTER WAS SIGNED BY MARSHALL PERLIN AND WILLIAM J. BENDER. IT IS IN REFERENCE TO A REQUEST MADE BY MICHAEL AND ROBERT MEEROPOL ALSO KNOWN AS (AKA) ROSENBERG IN REQUEST FOR FILES AND RECORDS IN THE MATTER OF ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL. THIS LETTER SETS FORTH THAT MR. BENDER AND MR. PERLIN, ATTORNEYS FOR THE SONS OF THE ROSENBERGS WERE HEREWITH REQUESTING FOR COPIES OF FILES AND RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE CASE. MR. KAHILL STATED THAT THE LETTER REQUESTS INFORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES (US) GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AS AMENDED. AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE THE AMENDMENTS OF THIS ACT REQUIRE THE GOVERNMENT TO FURNISH A DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING

1- NEW YORK
1- NEW YORK (100-81002)
1- SUPERVISOR #38

[redacted] #58

RFM:lpr
(3)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1054 M - Per [redacted]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1971 O - 446-000 (11)

65-15348-3071

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO NY 65-15348 ~~TOP SECRET~~

AN EXPANSIVE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN BUREAU FILES.

THE REQUEST AND THE LETTER ARE BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU

AS AN ENCLOSURE TO AN AIRTEL FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU.

[redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 348-000 (11)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE FOUR NY 65-15348 ~~TOP SECRET~~

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY 3137, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-990 (11)

RBU2 NY CODE

10:59AM URGENT 2-28-75 SMS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

~~T O P S E C R E T~~

ATTN: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION

JULIUS ROSENBERG; IS - R.

ON FEBRUARY 26, 1975, CHIEF ASSISTANT, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (USA, SDNY), THOMAS J. CAHILL, SUPPLIED A COPY OF A LETTER AND ATTACHMENT ADDRESSED TO THE USA, SDNY, FROM MARSHALL PERLIN, 36 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK (NY). THIS LETTER WAS SIGNED BY MARSHALL PERLIN AND WILLIAM J. BENDER. IT IS IN REFERENCE TO A REQUEST MADE BY MICHAEL AND ROBERT MEEROPOL ALSO KNOWN AS (AKA) ROSENBERG IN REQUEST FOR FILES AND RECORDS IN THE MATTER OF ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL. THIS LETTER SETS FORTH THAT MR. BENDER AND MR. PERLIN, ATTORNEYS FOR THE SONS OF THE ROSENBERGS WERE HEREWITH REQUESTING FOR COPIES OF FILES AND RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE CASE. MR. CAHILL STATED THAT THE LETTER REQUESTS INFORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES (US) GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AS AMENDED. AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE THE AMENDMENTS OF THIS ACT REQUIRE THE GOVERNMENT TO FURNISH A DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING

65-15348-307

PAGE TWO BY 65-15343 ~~T O P S E C R E T~~

AN EXPANSIVE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN BUREAU FILES. THE REQUEST AND THE LETTER ARE BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU AS AN ENCLOSURE TO AN AIRTEL FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU.

[redacted]

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY 3137, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

JRM FBIHQ

CLR

2/28/75

AIRTEL

SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
(ATT: INTD & FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

Re NYnitel, dated 2/27/75, in this matter.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the letter furnished to the NYO by Chief Assistant USA THOMAS J. CAHILL, SDNY, on 2/26/75. As set forth in referenced communication, Mr. CAHILL stated that he is going to attempt to counteract the request in this particular matter as to the Freedom of Information Act as amended by pointing out that ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV is still a fugitive from justice and the subject of an indictment and bench warrant in the SDNY.

FBIHQ will be kept promptly advised of all details concerning this matter.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-346193)
1 - New York
RMM:kjp
(5)
1 - SAC 3

#38

#38

SECRET
CLASSIFIED BY 3137
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2&3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
INDEFINITE

65-15348-3072

MARSHALL PERLIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[illegible] WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

MILTON H. FRIEDMAN

[illegible] 441-[illegible]

February 20, 1975

Paul J. Curran, Esq.
United States Attorney
Southern District of
New York
U. S. Courthouse
New York, New York 10007

re: Michael and Robert Meeropol a/k/a Rosenberg request for files and records in the matter of Ethel Rosenberg and Julius Rosenberg et al.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned are attorneys for Messrs. Meeropol, and enclose herewith their letter request for copies of files and records pertaining to the above matter, as more particularly set forth in that letter.

Their request is being made pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, as amended. Please respond thereto as expeditiously as possible and in accordance with the time provisions set by statute. Our clients are aware of charges for search and reproduction and are prepared to pay any reasonable costs in respect thereto.

We would appreciate your response be sent to the undersigned at the above address and a copy to Mr. Bender, c/o Constitutional Litigation Clinic, Rutgers University - Law School, 175 University Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

Very truly yours,

Marshall Perlin

William J. Bender

mp/fg
enclosure
cc - Samuel Gruber, Esq.
Max R. Millman, Esq.
Morton Stavis, Esq.

Certified Mail

[illegible]

United States Attorney
So. Dist. of N.Y.

65-15348-3073

MICHAEL MEEROPOL AND ROBERT MEEROPOL

216 Fort Pleasant Avenue
Springfield, Massachusetts 01108

February 20, 1975

Paul J. Curran, Esq.
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
U. S. Courthouse
Foley Square
New York, N. Y. 10007

Gentlemen:

The undersigned are the sons of ETHEL ROSENBERG and JULIUS ROSENBERG. We wish to obtain all of the records relating directly or indirectly to investigation and prosecution of our parents. We wish full and complete disclosure to us of any and all records, data, memoranda, writings of every kind, in any form relating to this matter in your possession, care, or custody. This includes, but is not limited to:

> All memoranda, all correspondence including but not limited to letterhead memoranda, minutes of meetings, conference letters, case reports, progress reports as well as work papers relating thereto, statements, interviews, and reports of interviews as well as notes and memoranda relating thereto, airtels, telex, burairtels, summaries, tapes, records, and transcripts of any data derived by any electronic or other surveillance devices, or any other writings of, to, from, and between, and among agents, employees, representatives, or individuals acting with or at the behest of

the Justice Department, the FBI, the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of New Mexico, Pardon Attorney's Office, the Bureau of Prisons, the United States Postal Department or Authority, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, the CIA, Intelligence Agencies of the Department of Defense, as well as of the Armed Forces, any state or local enforcement intelligence or investigating agencies, and writings received from or delivered to members of the United States Congress or any agency or employee or representative of the United States concerning or relating to any of the following for the period 1944 to the present:

(a) Ethel Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Anatolai Yakovlev, Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, Ruth Greenglass, David Greenglass, Max Elitcher, Oscar Vago, Abraham Brothman;

(b) The investigation and prosecution of the case of the United States of America against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, both prior to and after the execution of the Rosenbergs;

(c) Post trial investigations of the case by any of the above persons or agencies;

(d) All records pertaining to any of the witnesses called for the case of the United States against Julius and Ethel

Rosenberg and Morton Sobell and those included in the list of witnesses by the Government at the trial of said case;

(e) The same is to include but is not limited to 50 volumes of material and 25 file folders recently acknowledged to be part of the files and records of the Department of Justice, or copies of the same in your custody relating to the case of the United States of America against Ethel Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Very truly yours,

Michael Meeropol

Michael Meeropol
a/k/a Michael Rosenberg

Robert Meeropol

Robert Meeropol
a/k/a Robert Rosenberg

MARSHALL PERLIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[illegible] WEST [illegible] STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. [illegible]

MILTON H. FRIEDMAN

February 20, 1975

Paul J. Curran, Esq.
United States Attorney
Southern District of
New York
U. S. Courthouse
New York, New York 10007

re: Michael and Robert Meeropol a/k/a Rosenberg request for files and records in the matter of Ethel Rosenberg and Julius Rosenberg et al.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned are attorneys for Messrs. Meeropol, and enclose herewith their letter request for copies of files and records pertaining to the above matter, as more particularly set forth in that letter.

Their request is being made pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, as amended. Please respond thereto as expeditiously as possible and in accordance with the time provisions set by statute. Our clients are aware of charges for search and reproduction and are prepared to pay any reasonable costs in respect thereto.

We would appreciate your response be sent to the undersigned at the above address and a copy to Mr. Bender, c/o Constitutional Litigation Clinic, Rutgers University - Law School, 175 University Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

Very truly yours,

Marshall Perlin

William J. Bender

mp/fg
enclosure
cc - Samuel Gruber, Esq.
Max R. Millman, Esq.
Morton Stavis, Esq.

Certified Mail

65-15348-3074

[illegible]

MICHAEL MEEROPOL AND ROBERT MEEROPOL

216 Fort Pleasant Avenue
Springfield, Massachusetts 01108

February 20, 1975

Paul J. Curran, Esq.
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
U. S. Courthouse
Foley Square
New York, N. Y. 10007

Gentlemen:

The undersigned are the sons of ETHEL ROSENBERG and JULIUS ROSENBERG. We wish to obtain all of the records relating directly or indirectly to investigation and prosecution of our parents. We wish full and complete disclosure to us of any and all records, data, memoranda, writings of every kind, in any form relating to this matter in your possession, care, or custody. This includes, but is not limited to:

> All memoranda, all correspondence including but not limited to letterhead memoranda, minutes of meetings, conference letters, case reports, progress reports as well as work papers relating thereto, statements, interviews, and reports of interviews as well as notes and memoranda relating thereto, airtels, telex, burairtels, summaries, tapes, records, and transcripts of any data derived by any electronic or other surveillance devices, or any other writings of, to, from, and between, and among agents, employees, representatives, or individuals acting with or at the behest of

the Justice Department, the FBI, the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of New Mexico, Pardon Attorney's Office, the Bureau of Prisons, the United States Postal Department or Authority, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, the CIA, Intelligence Agencies of the Department of Defense, as well as of the Armed Forces, any state or local enforcement intelligence or investigating agencies, and writings received from or delivered to members of the United States Congress or any agency or employee or representative of the United States concerning or relating to any of the following for the period 1944 to the present:

(a) Ethel Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Anatolai Yakovlev, Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, Ruth Greenglass, David Greenglass, Max Elitcher, Oscar Vago, Abraham Brothman;

(b) The investigation and prosecution of the case of the United States of America against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, both prior to and after the execution of the Rosenbergs;

(c) Post trial investigations of the case by any of the above persons or agencies;

(d) All records pertaining to any of the witnesses called for the case of the United States against Julius and Ethel

Rosenberg and Morton Sobell and those included in the list of witnesses by the Government at the trial of said case;

(e) The same is to include but is not limited to 50 volumes of material and 25 file folders recently acknowledged to be part of the files and records of the Department of Justice, or copies of the same in your custody relating to the case of the United States of America against Ethel Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Very truly yours,

Michael Meeropol

Michael Meeropol
a/k/a Michael Rosenberg

Robert Meeropol
a/k/a Robert Rosenberg

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC 65-15348-P. DATE: 3/3/75

FROM : SA [redacted] 38.

SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg -
Sep-2.

Enclosed is copy of petition of sons of subject as supplied by Chief Asst. USA SDNY. Thomas J. Cahill

65-15348-3075
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 3 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-110

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared: 3/6/75

Date received: [redacted]

Received from (name or symbol number): NY [redacted]

Received by: [redacted]

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☐ by telephone ☒ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☒ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report: [redacted]

Date(s) of activity: [redacted]

Brief description of activity or material

MID-HUDSON CPUSA CLUB HOLDS MEETING AT

[redacted] OF [redacted], [redacted], NY -

[redacted] MEMBERS PRESENT.

File where original is located if not attached

NY [redacted] 907

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks: ALL NECESSARY ACTION TAKEN.

1-[redacted] (INV) (40)
1-100-131311 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-131310 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-26448 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-49636 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-54303 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-110389 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-181419 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-121762 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-135393 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-97483 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-158496 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100- ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-181420 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100 115954 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-159410 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-112893 ([redacted]) (40)

GTT:nek
(26)
Copies cont'd page 1a

38

Block Stamp

65-15348-3076

SEARCHED ✓ INDEXED ✓
SERIALIZED ✓ FILED ✓
MAR 3 1975
FBI - NEW YORK
[redacted]

NY [redacted]

Copies cont'd

1-100-67668 ([redacted]) (40)
1-65-15735 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-63795 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-46638 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100- (ROBERT MEEROPOL)
1 100- (JULIUS ROSENBERG) 65-15348
~~1-100- (ETHEL ROSENBERG)~~ this copy destr. Jtl.
1-100-26603 (CPUSA)
1-100-26603-C428 (Mid-Hudson CPUSA Club) (40)

Date [redacted]

3/11/75

1/9

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
[redacted]	NY [redacted]	[redacted]

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [X] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

[redacted]

Date(s) of activity

2/19/75

Brief description of activity or material

Lecture given by ROBERT MEEROPIL, son of JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG at VASSAR COLLEGE

File where original is located if not attached

[redacted]-911

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

ALL NECESSARY ACTION TAKEN.

1-[redacted] (INV) (40)
1-100-131311 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-131310 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-127488 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-135393 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100- (ROBERT MEEROPIL) (40)
1-100- (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (40)
1-100- (ETHEL ROSENBERG) (40)
1-100- (DAVID GREEN GLASS) (40)
1-100-26603-C428 (Mid-Hudson CPUSA CLUB) (40)

100-122201* 1/54
100-101951* 1/50
65-15348* —

GTT:nek
(10)

38

Block Stamp

65-15348-3077

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 11 1975
FBI - NEW YORK

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/14/75

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE NITEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

~~TOP SECRET~~

ATTN: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE - R.

RENYTEL, FEBRUARY 28, 1975, AND NY CALL, MARCH 14, 1975.

ON THIS DATE, CHIEF ASSISTANT US ATTORNEY SDNY, THOMAS J. CAHILL REQUESTED IF THE NYO HAD ANY INSTRUCTIONS IN RELATION TO THE MATTER THAT HE HAD FURNISHED TO THE NYO CONCERNING THE REQUEST MADE BY THE ROSENBERGS' SONS, THROUGH THEIR ATTORNEY MARSHALL PERLIN. MR. CAHILL STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN DEALING WITH DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEVIN MAHRONEY AND LES ROE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF US ATTORNIES IN THE DEPARTMENT. MR. CAHILL WAS INFORMED THAT FBIHQ HAD BEEN FURNISHED THE MATERIAL HE HAD FURNISHED TO THE NYO AND THAT THE FBI FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION WERE DEALING WITH THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT GROUP AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND ANY ANSWERS OR REQUESTS OR STATEMENTS MADE WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM FBIHQ CONCERNING THIS MATTER. MR. CAHILL ALSO STATED THAT HE WISHED TO PURSUE THE MATTER OF KEEPING ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV CASE OPEN AND COULD THE BUREAU FURNISH ANY INFORMATION INDICATING THAT YAKOVLEV HAD EVER BEEN OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION.

65-15348-30

1 - NEW YORK
1 - SUPERVISOR # 38

Approved: RFM: BJH Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1102 M Per

MAR 17, 1975

FBI - NEW YORK

(2)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO NY 65-15348

MR. CAHILL WAS INFORMED THAT HIS QUESTIONS WOULD BE FURNISHED TO FBIHQ AND IN COMMENT CONCERNING THIS MATTER WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM FBIHQ. MR. CAHILL ADVISED THAT HE WAS GOING TO REQUEST A FIVE DAY DELAY FROM THIS DATE FOR ANSWER TO THIS MATTER. FBIHQ WILL BE KEPT PROMPTLY ADVISED OF ALL DETAILS THIS MATTER.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3127, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEF.~~

END.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 O - 346-000 (11)

NR042 NY CODE

11:02 P.M. NITEL 3-14-75 PLQ

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

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65-15348-38

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 17 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

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~~CLASSIFIED BY 3137, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEF.~~

END.

MCLB

MAR 17 1975

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236) ~~TOP SECRET~~
(ATTN: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SECTION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ReNYteletypes to Director, dated 2/28/75, and 3/14/75.

[redacted] (TS)

[redacted] (TS)

[redacted] (TS)

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-31002)
(YAKOVLEV)
1 - New York

PFO:lpm
(4)

TOP SECRET
Classified By 3137 2040 EC/TFK 11/21/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2&3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-15348-3079

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

NR 237 WA CODE

11:05PM URGENT 3/20/75 DSS

TO NEW YORK (65-15348)

FROM DIRECTOR (65-58236)

~~TOP SECRET~~

TC

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESP - R.

REURTEL MARCH 14, 1975.

YOU SHOULD ADVISE THOMAS J. CAHILL, CHIEF ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, THAT THE BUREAU CAN FURNISH NO INFORMATION INDICATING THAT ANATOLIY YAKOVLEV HAS BEEN OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION SINCE HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES. FOR YOUR INFORMATION CIA WILL BE QUERIED FOR ANY INFORMATION ABOUT YAKOVLEV AND YOU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT RESULTS.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 2676, XDDS TWO AND THREE, INDEFINITE.~~

END

HOLD

Mr Cahill 3/21/75 adv

RM 3/20/75

Classified by 2355 TOP SECRET
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/6/75 65-15348-3080

2040 EG/TEK

12-8-77

TC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[illegible] VA CODE

[illegible] URGENT 3/20/75 DSS

TO NEW YORK (65-15348)

FROM DIRECTOR (65-58236)

~~[illegible]~~

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESP - R.

REUTEL MARCH 14, 1975.

YOU SHOULD ADVISE THOMAS J. CAHILL, CHIEF ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, THAT THE BUREAU CAN FURNISH NO INFORMATION INDICATING THAT ANATOLIY YAKOVLEV HAS BEEN OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION SINCE HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES. FOR YOUR INFORMATION CIA WILL BE QUERIED FOR ANY INFORMATION ABOUT YAKOVLEV AND YOU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT RESULTS.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 5626, XGDS TWO AND THREE, INDEFINITE.~~

END

ESLD

Mr Cahill
[illegible] Rm
3/20/75

65-15348-3080

SEARCHED / SERIALIZED / INDEXED / FILED
[illegible] 1975
FBI—NEW YORK

P

AIRTEL 4/3/75

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
(ATTN: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SECTION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

Chief Assistant USA, SDNY THOMAS J. CAHILL contacted the NYO on 3/31/75 and advised as follows:

He is answering the request for information by the Rosenberg Attorneys with a denial. However, he has been advised by MARSHALL PERLIN, attorney for the ROSENBERGS, that in the event he doesn't get what he wants he is prepared to go to court to get it. CAHILL anticipates he will have to appear in court representing the Government, and at this point is not aware of what is possibly being done by the Department or the Bureau on the overall question of what material if any might be turned over from the files.

CAHILL indicated that he has not received any instructions from the Department in regard to the handling of this matter. In addition, he is faced with the fact that he has no AUSA on his staff who is at all familiar with this case. He stated that he is now appointing an AUSA to start familiarizing himself with the case, but that this will take a period of time.

CAHILL expressed concern over the fac that he may soon find himself standing in USDC to answer a complaint by the defense, and he would like to be in a position to tell the USDJ that the Department and the Bureau have men who are working on the problem of determinig what material, if any, can be made available. He stated that at this point he assumed that the Department and FBIHQ are working on this matter, but he does not know this officially.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York (100-81002) (YAKOVLEV)
0- New York

PFD:vpf
(5)

RCD/HA 36

65-15348-3081

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

OPENING THE FBI FILES: AN INTERIM REPORT

Smith Alumnae Quarterly. February 1975 -

ALLEN WEINSTEIN, *associate professor of history and director, American Studies Program*

Encountering government agencies in the course of scholarly research is far more common among political scientists and sociologists than among historians. My own published writings until recently involved no such contacts, dealing instead with such unpublic subjects as nineteenth century monetary politics, antebellum slavery and reform psychology. Several years ago, however, I began work on a study of the Cold War's impact upon American society during the so-called "McCarthy era" or what I prefer to call "the second red scare." My research involved a reassessment of major internal security controversies of 1940s and 1950s including the Hiss and Rosenberg cases. After publishing several articles on these and similar cases of alleged Cold War subversion, I concluded any clear understanding of them required close scrutiny of the relevant FBI and Justice Department files. I initiated suit against both agencies in November 1972 to secure the Hiss files, assisted by the American Civil Liberties Union, and in September 1973, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley granted me access to this material. I had requested access to the Rosenberg files the previous month, and Kelley agreed to provide these as well. The FBI Director acted unwillingly and only in response to a new policy initiated the previous month by then-Attorney General Elliot Richardson which liberalized release to scholars of both Justice Department and FBI records more than fifteen years old.

Within a matter of months, the Justice Department had released thousands of pages from its files on both cases without making any deletions, although at an inflated cost for "processing" and xeroxing of approximately $2,500. To date, however, I have not received a single page of the FBI's 25,000 page Rosenberg dossier and only 275 heavily-censored pages of its 53,000 page file on the Alger Hiss case. At this rate, I calculated that it would take the Bureau over 400 years to deliver its remaining records on the two cases, which runs a bit beyond my publisher's deadline. Even the small amount of material released by the FBI thus far was so thoroughly butchered in the censoring process that much of it would be far more helpful to amateur cryptographers than to professional historians. The FBI's long delays in complying with both the Richardson order and Kelley's own promise to release the files, as well as the unnecessary deletions it makes, reflect the Bureau's traditional indifference to its nominal overseers at the Justice Department, which rarely tried to supervise the agency closely during J. Edgar Hoover's half-century as Director. Elliot Richardson's strenuous efforts to limit such virtual autonomy at the FBI ended abruptly with his resignation during the "Saturday Night Massacre," and the Bureau has managed to insulate itself again from effective Justice Department control under his successors as Attorney General.

My own case was not unusual. During the past year, despite pressures from the Justice Department, scholars studying subjects a half-century old have also been refused access to Bureau files: files on the Red Scare of 1919-1920, the government's raids on the IWW (the "Wobblies") during the First World War, Harding's Attorney General, Harry Daugherty, and similarly dangerous topics still remain closed to researchers. Because of the FBI's failure to comply with Justice Department regulations and its own promises in connection with my requests, I have renewed my lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act. Congress strengthened that measure significantly with a series of amendments passed in November 1974 over President Ford's veto.

Hoover's ghost still haunts the Bureau's personnel and practices, and a vaguely-Orwellian quality has characterized my experiences over the past year with the FBI. When agents promised "cooperation" in releasing the files, they actually meant "non-cooperation." When they agreed after pressure from a federal judge to "expedite" the processing of this material in reality (as I later learned) they stopped processing entirely. The indifferent officials of a weakened Justice Department offered no tangible help in ending the Bureau's evasiveness, and within a few weeks, both the new Attorney General and FBI Director Kelley will have to explain this behavior in federal court where, in recent months, "stonewalling" has not proved an effective substitute for prompt compliance with the law.

When the SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY asked me for a brief article on my experiences, I thought that a glimpse at some entries from my journal might offer more insight into the problems than an elaborate recapitulation of this story's well-publicized facts.

Mr. Weinstein has received an American Council of Learned Societies Fellowship and the Harry S. Truman Library Institute's yearly Tom E. Evans Award to assist him in his research while he will be on sabbatical during the second semester and on a leave of absence from the College during the first semester of the year 1975-76. Throughout the year Mr. Weinstein will commute between Smith and Cambridge, where he will be a Visiting Scholar at the Harvard Law School. He hopes to revise his general study of society and the Cold War, The Second Red Scare, *and to complete his study of the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Alger Hiss cases.*

65-15348-3082

OCTOBER 15, 1973. Paid my first visit to the FBI today. Met Jim Vicents Farrington, McCreight and Dennis, who handle visit requests for the files. Only Farrington is old enough to have lived through the Hiss and Rosenberg cases as an agent. All three promised to begin processing the files "immediately" for delivery "in the near future." I was interviewed in Farrington's office for almost an hour by an agent named "Jim Lee," who dwelt at length on my views of the Rosenberg case. (Author's note: I discovered later from Justice Department secret files that a "James P. Lee" had been a leading agent on that case. Lee never mentioned this fact during our entire talk.)

OCTOBER 26. Phoned McCreight and Dennis repeatedly in the past few days. Both becoming extremely vague on release dates. McCreight informs me that the Bureau will not release its critical interviews with principles in the Rosenberg case such as Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David and Ruth Greenglass, or the Rosenbergs themselves until the Justice Department decides whether this would "invade their privacy." These interviews are crucial in determining the later credibility of witnesses, as even McCreight acknowledged. I pointed out

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	9/10/53	8/21,22,25/53	
J. B. [illegible], m, Jay Chambers; [illegible]			

Investigation at Westminster, Maryland reflects [illegible] real estate agent, in December, 1935 for the purchase of a farmhouse near Westminster, approximately April 4, 1936 [illegible] came to Westminster alone, and located property, made deposit, and on April 13, 1936 signed contract to purchase. Upon death of owner, [illegible] increased value of property and [illegible] refused to buy and on May 13, 1936 terminated negotiations for property and asked return of his deposit. [illegible] received letter from [illegible] dated February 3, 1936 (correct date may be February 3, 1937), [illegible] small farmhouse, and on March 12, 1937 [illegible] came to Westminster alone, inspected same property, and on same date [illegible] signed contract to purchase. [illegible] [illegible] from Westminster be [illegible] family, former neighbors of [illegible], present and former employers of Charles Carroll Hall, Westminster, [illegible] witness to [illegible] signature on contract dated April 12, 1936. Interviewed and all advised that [illegible] never been together and never spoke either one name of the other. All correspondence, except two letters, between [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] turned over on August 27, 1953 by [illegible] to Investigator for House Un-American Activities Committee. Excluding two letters retained and photostats prepared.

- END -

(1) - Bureau (Info.)
2 - [illegible] (Info.)
(1-[illegible])
2 - New York
2 - Baltimore

Baltimore [illegible]

It is to be noted that the date of this letter, February 3, 1936, would indicate that [illegible] received it subsequent to the time he received a letter from [illegible], dated February, 1936, but prior to the time that [illegible] to contract the Hall property, namely April 3, 1936. The negotiations [illegible] did not seem to be very clear on this point, but it seemed that as nearly as he could recall he had absolutely no contact whatsoever with [illegible] until the negotiations with Hall had ceased. This would indicate that the letter referred to from [illegible], dated February 3, 1936, could possibly be mistyped and the correct date could be February 3, 1937. On this point, [illegible] stated that he could not be certain in his own mind as to the period of time that elapsed between the Hall negotiations and his first contact with [illegible], but he would estimate that he first heard from [illegible] several months to a year after his dealings with Hall had ceased.

This letter is being quoted verbatim in this report since it is felt that it indicates that [illegible] may have had some prior knowledge of the Hall place prior to the time he actually owned this. Letter, incorrect as to the description as to the size of the house, the purchase price and the locale could possibly have been made known to [illegible] by Hall either by telephone to the phone or informing him of it orally. This letter is as follows:

[illegible] Attorney,
The Hallock Building,
276 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.
Feb. 3, 1936.

[illegible]
Westminster, Md.

Dear Sirs:

[illegible]

Very truly yours,

/s/ J. B. [illegible]

J.B. Chambers

The New York Office in the event [illegible] is interviewed, should specifically question him concerning this letter in an effort to establish whether the date appearing therein is correct or whether it could possibly have been mistyped and the correct date be February 3, 1937.

Continuing, [illegible] stated that upon receipt of this letter from [illegible] he realized and on March 12, 1937 [illegible] appeared at his office in Westminster, driving "an old brown car." [illegible] and [illegible] then went to the Hall property that same day, returned to [illegible] office, at which time an agreement of Sale was drawn up between [illegible] Acting Agent for [illegible] the property for the estate of [illegible] T. Hall Hall, deceased, and [illegible], wife of [illegible]. [illegible] indicated that the original of this Agreement of Sale was turned over to [illegible] on August 27, 1953; however, a copy of this agreement appeared in the Baltimore Sun-Post on August 27, 1953, which [illegible] had available to his office. This agreement describes the property as "All of her real estate and personal property contained in her two acre place located about 18 miles north of Westminster and adjoining the lands of Joyce Miller [illegible] Fraser and others, including all the furniture and wood, etc. now in the said dwelling on the property as sold." This agreement is signed [illegible] Agent, [illegible] per [illegible],

Three pages of FBI files as released to the author

that Gold and the Greenglasses later testified to the contents of these interviews not only in open court but (after conviction) as witnesses before the McCarthy committee. Also, the FBI has previously given out its files on the Rosenberg and Hiss cases to friendly writers such as Don Whitehead (*The FBI Story*) and Frederick Collins (*The FBI in Peace and War*) as well as to public officials such as Nixon and McCarthy. Hoover was a veritable Johnny Appleseed with allegedly secret files, scattering them around Washington whenever it suited his purposes. McCreight was polite but adamant: no processing would take place until the Bureau received "privacy" guidelines from Justice. (Author's note: These "guidelines" were never formulated.) McCreight also said that the Greenglass interviews particularly would never be released, since the couple (now living under an assumed name since his release from prison) have objected strenuously.

NOVEMBER 24. The past weeks have produced intense publicity on the story since the *New York Times* reported earlier this month: "FBI TO OPEN SECRET FILES, WITH SOME DELETIONS, ON HISS, CHAMBERS, AND THE ROSENBERGS." Because of Watergate, most newspaper reporters and radio-TV interviewers are looking for an anti-Nixon slant in connection with my research on the Hiss case. Most-often asked questions: "Was Hiss framed and did Nixon have a hand in it?" "Were the Rosenbergs framed by the FBI?" Newspeople seem to think that the "answers" to these questions will be self-evident from a cursory examination of the FBI files; I remain skeptical. Although friendly towards me, the press wants at least an ounce of flesh at this point. Phone call yesterday from a producer of a nationally-broadcast interview show asking me to appear next Sunday *if* I had something incriminating to say about Nixon. Amazing!

DECEMBER 3. The nut mail has begun arriving. Several phone calls last week from "conspiracy theorists," who view my efforts as an opening wedge toward vindicating Oswald, Sirhan, Arthur Bremmer, James Earl Ray and probably even Guiteau (Author's note: Garfield's assassin). Also, I received some far rightwing cards and letters, postmarked locally and unsigned. Several simply have stickers reading "COMMUNISM IS JEWISH," "HITLER WAS RIGHT," etc. My favorite begins: "You do not need FBI files on Hiss to write a book on cold war for every war including cold war the US fought was promoted to further the British Israelite plot for world control under the British Empire which is controlled by Pharisee Jews and the House of Rothschild."

JANUARY 3, 1974. Still no files, despite several frustrating months of doubletalk from the FBI. The Justice Department began releasing its materials last month including a previously-classified one-hundred page report on the Rosenberg case which quotes secret FBI files. Decided to try and present my problems to the incoming Attorney General, who agreed to see me in his Senate office today. This was Saxbe's last day in the Senate and, as I arrived, his staff feverishly packed *files and office furnishings for transfer to the Justice Department.* Saxbe – smiling, friendly, almost cherubic – ushered me into a private office overflowing with packing crates covering the floor and all the chairs. One file open on his desk – with my name on it. We paced back and forth across the room as we talked, mainly for lack of a place to sit. I described the previous months' difficulties in securing FBI compliance, contrasted this with Justice's cooperation, and he appeared sympathetic. He spoke bluntly about the difficulties confronted by Kelley with holdover Hoover agents – "some of those types think they're still living in the nineteenth century," he noted, and "have to be dragged kicking and screaming into the 1970s." Interrupted by a call from former A. G. Richard Kleindienst. Saxbe talked about selecting a chauffeur and a Deputy A. G., most of the conversation being about the chauffeur. Before I left, Saxbe told me that someone at the FBI told him that I was trying to locate the Greenglasses in order to harass them. He seemed surprised at my assurance that this was a lie but apparently agreed with me that anything the Greenglasses told the Bureau 24 years ago could now be safely revealed to historians. He made no promises but assured me of his personal interest.

JANUARY 20, 1974. Fourth trip to Washington this month. I'm becoming a fixture at FBI headquarters. Perhaps soon I'll be included in the tour. The agents complain of growing pressure from Saxbe and from the U.S. Attorney in the District of Columbia (who is taking heat from a federal judge anxious to settle my case) to turn over some files. One major difficulty, an agent insisted, was that "some KGB man in this country might request our records." I agreed that this might prove embarrassing but suggested that the FBI might be skillful enough to distinguish between garden variety American historians and KGB operatives. Another time, at Farrington's request (Farrington is the agent in charge), I provided a detailed list of specific reports that I wanted immediately, a list drawn from reports mentioned in Justice Department files. (In April 1974, I was informed by Agent McCreight that various Rosenberg files that I had requested were either "missing or lost," although they might even "be out to some supervisor or agent.") On another visit this month, McCreight assured me that I "would be getting a good cross-section of FBI documents – more than enough for (*my*) research." I thanked him but pointed out that my research would require the complete file on both cases. Shades of Attorney St. Clair and his client!

JANUARY 25. Today, Dennis handed over the first FBI file, heavily-blue pencilled seventeen page report. I asked about charges – originally the FBI had requested a 25% deposit on estimated total costs of approximately $18,000 for both the Hiss and Rosenberg files. Much as Knopf (my publisher) wants to help, that figure would be ridiculously steep. Now, Farrington and Dennis asked me for $50 for the seventeen page file. (This seemed generous until I calculated in the hotel later that at this rate [$50 for each 17 pages], I would eventually pay $155,000 for the Hiss file and $74,100 for the Rosenberg records. Justice Department costs have been steep but still far less prohibitive.) When I began describing

the more reasonable payment procedures at Justice, Farrington exploded: "Don't tell me about the Justice Department. I don't care how they handle things. They do things their way, and we do things our way. They don't tell us how to handle our affairs, and we don't tell them. And another thing, when you have any questions about our work, don't call the Justice Department! Call us! We handle our own policy, not them. They don't tell us what to do!" Farrington, of course, is depressingly correct . . .

Although the preceding excerpts suggest the quality of my own encounters with the FBI over the past sixteen months, they distort or neglect several equally-important factors in the overall story. First, the FBI has not succeeded in impeding my research. Quite the contrary. For one thing Justice Department records have yielded extremely important source material on the FBI investigations that accompanied preparations for the Hiss and Rosenberg trials. For another, the publicity that has accompanied my efforts to secure the Bureau's files has alerted a number of individuals with important information on both cases to my presence. These private sources have shed new light on the cases through interviews and documents, information that in many instances is almost certainly not in the FBI files. The interviewing process continues along with a careful scanning of materials in such archives as the Truman Library and the Library of Congress. These sources, along with the printed primary records and previous studies, form the inevitable basis of my own work. Only genuinely gullible individuals or partisans truly believe that some "smoking gun" will emerge from the FBI files, some single piece of evidence that will "prove" their specific theory of either case. There are no shortcuts to the writing of serious history – even with FBI files – that exempt a scholar from doing his homework.

Even at this point, however, the FBI and Justice Department files have provided new insights into the two cases. Documents in my possession show, for example, that the FBI (despite denials at the time) were inspecting *actual* Woodstock typewriters as early as December 1948 prior to the time Hiss's defense staff found another Woodstock on which Hiss allegedly typed stolen government documents (this does *not* prove, of course, that the FBI "forged" the Hiss Woodstock as the latter's defenders have claimed); that prosecutors in the Rosenberg case originally opposed asking for the death penalty but were overruled by Truman Administration officials in Washington; that the House Committee on Un-American Activities withheld the microfilmed "pumpkin papers" from Justice Department prosecutors until shortly before Hiss's first trial; and that David Greenglass – the Rosenbergs' chief accuser – confessed to FBI agents in March 1953, months before the couple were executed, that he had stolen a piece of uranium from Los Alamos, a charge leveled by the Rosenberg defense lawyers during the trial. (Neither the FBI nor the Justice Department, which was informed of Greenglass's confession by the Bureau, reported this critical admission at the time, despite the fact that it might have proved decisive in the Rosenbergs' last-ditch appeal for a stay of execution.)

Finally, I must confess to a certain anxiety about the merits of releasing *some* raw data contained in FBI files to any researcher, myself included. The current professed concern for privacy is not genuine, however, and stems primarily from its inability to use "national security" any longer as an argument against releasing files a quarter century old. The FBI thought nothing of cooperating not only with law enforcement agencies but with employers, credit bureaus and friendly journalists in the past whenever it wished to *violate* someone's privacy through distributing files. Still, the issue remains a serious one; secrecy's wrongs should not obviate privacy's rights. Far more thought should be devoted to establishing a fair and impartial mechanism for mediating between a healthy respect for individual privacy and an equally sober concern for releasing historically-important material contained in previous era's FBI files.

On my first visit to the Bureau's headquarters in October 1973, I pointed out to the agents in Farrington's office that the FBI had been placed in a unique position after Hoover's death. As long as he continued to run the agency, the Bureau never really possessed a historical "past," since even scholarly scrutiny of events as distant as the World War I radical raids or the 1919-1920 Red Scare involved episodes in which Hoover himself had participated. In that sense, they remained "current" events in the mind of the Director, who used every available means to identify his own place in history with that of the Bureau. But the FBI can regain public respect in the future, respect tarnished by some of its activities under Hoover and L. Patrick Gray, only if it begins confronting candidly the complete history of its first half-century, mistakes as well as triumphs. Director Kelley began this process by acknowledging that the Bureau *can* make mistakes, something Hoover was loath to admit.

Now that many of the FBI's agents have retired and begun thinking about their own place in history, moreover, it becomes more difficult to suppress successfully any activity in which the Bureau took part during the Hoover era (witness the involvement of a half dozen former agents on public television's recent documentary on the Rosenberg case, all of them talking freely about their experiences). Any effort to cover up the Bureau's previous mistakes can only injure its chances for future credibility. Perhaps the time has come for a joint committee of FBI officials, historians, and archivists to assume responsibility for the administration of the Bureau's records removing files more than fifteen years old under appropriate safeguards to the National Archives, if only to preclude such material being "lost," burned (as L. Patrick Gray had done) or otherwise misplaced. Only closer supervision by the Justice Department and by Congress will achieve this result, of course, but perhaps the moment for such scrutiny has arrived. My own experiences confirm, in a small way, the need for such changes. I think often these days about the remark made last year by a Washington reporter who expressed skepticism that I would ever receive the Hiss and Rosenberg files. "Even if those people haven't a thing to hide," he observed, "they will imagine that they do. Then, rather than 'embarrass the Bureau,' they will violate Justice Department rules and hang on desperately to the documents." For the moment, they have done just that.

I thought you didn't ask for the death Ds this error?

Supreme Court
of the
State of New York

IRVING H. SAYPOL
JUSTICE

JUSTICES CHAMBERS
NEW YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

March 13, 1975

Hon. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

My daughter Barbara, now Mrs. Elliot Blinderman of Beverly Hills, California, an alumna of Smith College, Class of 1957, has sent me the enclosed photocopy of an article in the "Smith Alumnae Quarterly", February 1975 by Professor Alan Weinstein, entitled "Opening the FBI Files: An Interim Report". I direct your attention to the last page which she encircled with her comment "I thought you didn't ask for the death penalty. Is this error?"

I've enlightened her. Her question, as you can see, arises from Professor Weinstein's statement that FBI and Justice Department files have provided new insights * * *; "that prosecutors in the Rosenberg case originally opposed asking for the death penalty but were overruled by Truman Administration officials in Washington." I don't know the basis for this statement nor do I know what records he speaks about. I do know the facts. The Professor is all wrong and he fabricates.

Preliminarily, when I had the honor of President Truman's appointment as United States Attorney, the prevailing sentencing practice in criminal cases in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York began with the prosecutor's recommendation for punishment. This was contrary to the practice in the State Courts where the judge took no recommendations. As Chief Assistant to my predecessor, the late John F. X. McGohey, one of my assigned responsibilities was sentence recommendation. Upon succeeding him in 1949, I raised the subject with the late Chief Judge John C. Knox. He requested that I continue the practice of

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recommending sentence. In my six years in the office I recommended many such, hundreds, and I can count on my fingers the cases where judges modified my recommendation.

Now, to the point of the Professor's claim. I was never overruled by anybody. No one in Justice or out ever directed me, let alone overruled me on the matter of recommendation of sentence.

I was the only prosecutor in the Rosenberg case. While some of my assistants assisted in preparation for trial and I let four of them examine some of the witnesses, I took the lead. All policy decisions were mine and mine alone. Advice I sought and took, but I repeat, final decision was always mine.

On the matter of the Rosenberg sentences, I had decided to make the recommendations which later were imposed. I made no recommendation at sentence at the direction of the sentencing judge, in these circumstances. The day before sentence he asked for my views. I gave them and he inquired regarding the views of the Department of Justice. I had not solicited any. He asked me to seek these. I flew to Washington, met with the late Deputy Attorney General Peyton Ford and the late Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, James McInerney. They conveyed the views of your predecessor J. Edgar Hoover. There were differences all around among them, but capital punishment for one or both was in not out. I left to return to New York, asked to telephone to Peyton Ford that night for final word on possible reconciliation of their views. I did so but the Washington situation remained at variance. It was at a public function that night that I phoned Mr. Ford in the presence of the judge who was attending the same event. Upon narrating to him the Washington division I was then asked by the judge to refrain from making any recommendation for punishment the next day in the course of my closing statement at sentence.

There you have direct evidence of the facts in contradiction to Professor Weinstein's story.

You may use this in any way to keep the record straight.

Truly yours,

Supreme Court
of the
State of New York

COUNTY COURT HOUSE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

MR. JOHN F. MALONE
Assistant Director in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
201 East 69th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

SAC 1 SAC 2 SAC 3

SAC 5 ASAC 1 ASAC 2

ASAC 3A ASAC 3B SUPV. 12

DEMAREST SUPV.

PLS. ACKNOWLEDGE CORRESPONDENCE

This should be filed in Rosenberg

JOHN F. MALONE
Assistant Director in Charge

GS-15348-3084

Supreme Court
of the
State of New York

COUNTY COURT HOUSE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

CHAMBERS OF
IRVING H. SAYPOL
JUSTICE

65-15348-3084

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

MAR 14 1975
FBI-NEW YORK

Thursday
March 13, 1975

Dear John,

Enclose a copy of correspondence to the Director which I mentioned to you on the telephone yesterday.

Best wishes and kind regards. Sincerely,

IHS

65-15348

0-9 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Transmit in _____ Via Airtel _____
(Type in plaintext or code) (Precedence)

~~SECRET~~

4/14/75
(Date)

To: SAC, New York (65-15348)

From: Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R

ReButel 3/20/75.

CIA has been contacted and it can furnish no information showing that Anatoliy Yakovlev has been outside the Soviet Union since his departure from the U. S. in 1946.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 3676
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/6/75

65-15348-3085

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SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
APR 15 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

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Classified by 3676
Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Airtel

SECRET

4/14/75

To: SAC, New York (65-15348)

From: Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R

ReButel 3/20/75.

CIA has been contacted and it can furnish no information showing that Anatoliy Yakovlev has been outside the Soviet Union since his departure from the U. S. in 1946.

65-15348-3085

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
APR 15 1975
FBI—NEW YORK

SECRET
Classified by 3676
Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1 1975

TELETYPE

[redacted]

:19 PM NITEL 4/11/75 JSS

O DIRECTOR NR 003-11

FROM LEGAT TEL AVIV (65-11) 4P

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; ESPIONAGE - R

FOLLOWING CONTACT WITH CONSULAR OFFICIAL, U.S. EMBASSY, TEL AVIV, MRS. TOVA KAGAN AND MRS. [redacted] CONTACTED LEGAT APRIL 11, 1975, ADVISING THE FOLLOWING:

THE [redacted] WHILE IN THE SOVIET UNION RESIDED AT [redacted], KIEV, UKRAINE. PRIOR TO MRS. [redacted] IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL FROM THE SOVIET UNION IN MARCH, 1975, SHE WAS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH AN UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS CLOSELY AFFILIATED WITH FORMER CHAIRMAN NIKITA KRUSCHEV. HE ALLEGEDLY REMAINS A CLOSE FRIEND OF THE KRUSCHEV FAMILY. THE UNIDENTIFIED FRIEND ADVISED MRS. [redacted], AWARE OF HER PLANS TO MIGRATE TO ISRAEL, THAT SHE SHOULD DISCLOSE TO U.S. AUTHORITIES THE FOLLOWING:

WHILE KRUSCHEV WAS STILL CHAIRMAN, HE WAS ASKED IF IT WERE TRUE THAT THE SOVIET UNION FUNDED THE ROSENBERGS FOR THEIR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES LEADING TO THE UNAUTHORIZED DI[illegible] OF ATOMIC SECRETS. KRUSCHEV ALLEGEDLY REACTED IN A [illegible]

END PAGE ONE

65-15348-3086

SEARCHED — INDEXED
SERIALIZED — FILED
APR 15 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

RECEIVED WITH BUREAU ROUTING SLIP DATED 4/14/75

MANNER, STATING THAT RUSSIA DID NOT PAY THE ROSENBERGS; THE ROSENBERGS CARRIED ON THIS ACTIVITY FOR "IDEOLOGICAL PURPOSES AND TO PREVENT WAR."

THE UNIDENTIFIED FRIEND ASKED MRS. [redacted] TO FURNISH THIS INFORMATION TO U.S. AUTHORITIES BECAUSE OF THE RECENT PUBLIC DISCLOSURES THAT THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN WERE MAKING AN EFFORT TO CLEAR THEIR PARENTS.

SINCE MRS. [redacted] IS A RECENT ARRIVAL IN ISRAEL AND DOES NOT SPEAK HEBREW, SHE SECURED THE SERVICES OF MRS. KAGAN WHO IS AN ISRAELI ATTORNEY PRACTICING IN TEL AVIV. ALL DATA FURNISHED BY MRS. [redacted] WAS THROUGH MRS. KAGAN ACTING AS INTERPRETER. MRS. [redacted] STATED THAT SHE IS NOT AND HAS NOT BEEN A "SOVIET DISSENTER," AND HER ONLY PURPOSE IN DIVULGING THE ABOVE WAS BECAUSE OF THE REQUEST OF THE UNIDENTIFIED FRIEND. HE REMAINS UNIDENTIFIED, SINCE HE IS A HIGH-PLACED INDIVIDUAL IN THE SOVIET UNION. MRS. [redacted] FURTHER STATED SHE WOULD BE WILLING TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE KRUSCHEV FAMILY.

MRS. [redacted] HUSBAND IS [redacted], A [redacted], CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE ISRAELI [redacted].

END PAGE TWO

MRS. [redacted] IS A [redacted] OF [redacted] AND EXPECTS TO GAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THAT FIELD AFTER SHE IS SETTLED IN ISRAEL. THE [redacted] HAVE ONE CHILD, [redacted], AGE [redacted]

TEL AVIV INDICES CONTAIN NO REFERENCE IDENTIFIABLE WITH THE [redacted] OR MRS. KAGAN.

LEGAT THANKED MRS. [redacted] FOR HER INFORMATION, NOTING THAT HER COMMENTS WOULD BE MADE A MATTER OF RECORD. IN ADDITION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH HER DESIRE, MRS. [redacted] IDENTITY WOULD BE CONCEALED.

HOWEVER, MRS. KAGAN INDICATED SHE HAS PREVIOUSLY VISITED THE U.S., STATING SHE INTENDS TO AGAIN TRAVEL TO THE U.S. IN THE FUTURE. AT THAT TIME SHE CONTEMPLATED CONTACTING "JOURNALISTS" WITH REGARD TO MRS. [redacted] STORY. LEGAT STATED SHE WAS FREE TO DO AS SHE WISHED, HOWEVER HE WAS AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND HOW MRS. [redacted] REQUEST TO KEEP HER IDENTITY CONCEALED WOULD BE SERVED IF MRS. KAGAN TAKES THIS STORY TO THE PRESS. MRS. KAGAN EXPRESSED UNDERSTANDING OF THIS PROBLEM. LEGAT EMPHASIZED THAT MRS. KAGAN COULD DO AS SHE WISHED IN THIS MATTER, BUT ONLY POINTED OUT THIS QUESTION WITH REGARD TO CONTACTING THE

END PAGE THREE

PRESS SINCE LEGAT WAS REQUESTED TO KEEP MRS. [redacted] IDENTITY CONCEALED. MRS. KAGAN EXPRESSED UNDERSTANDING.

LEGAT HAS THE COMPLETE ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF MRS. KAGAN AND MRS. [redacted] IN THE EVENT ANY NEED ARISES TO CONTACT THEM IN THE FUTURE. IN THE MEANTIME, NO FURTHER ACTION IS BEING TAKEN, AND THE ABOVE IS SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU FOR INFORMATION.

END

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offic[illegible] Checked)

TO: SAC:

- [ ] Albany
- [ ] Albuquerque
- [ ] Alexandria
- [ ] Anchorage
- [ ] Atlanta
- [ ] Baltimore
- [ ] Birmingham
- [ ] Boston
- [ ] Buffalo
- [ ] Butte
- [ ] Charlotte
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- [ ] El Paso
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- [ ] Houston
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- [ ] San Diego
- [ ] San Francisco
- [ ] San Juan
- [ ] Savannah
- [ ] Seattle
- [ ] Springfield
- [ ] Tampa
- [ ] Washington Field
- [ ] Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- [ ] Beirut
- [ ] Bern
- [ ] Bonn
- [ ] Brasilia
- [ ] Buenos Aires
- [ ] Caracas
- [ ] Hong Kong
- [ ] London
- [ ] Madrid
- [ ] Manila
- [ ] Mexico City
- [ ] Ottawa
- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Rome
- [ ] Singapore
- [ ] Tel Aviv
- [ ] Tokyo

65-15348*

Date 4/14/75

RE: Julius Rosenberg;
Ethel Rosenberg 65-16985*
Esp-R

- [x] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [ ] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep. by _____

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: 65-15348-3087

Seat 38

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
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APR 15 1975
FBI—NEW YORK

Enc. 2
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Urfile

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DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236) 4/15/75
(ATTN: INTD & FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SECTION)

SAC, WFO (65-5521)(-P-) ~~TOP SECRET~~

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R
(OO:NY)

ReBu 0-7, 3/25/75, enclosing NYairtel, 3/17/75, and instructing WFO to interview [redacted] re ANATOLIY ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV.(S)

Classified "SECRET" since it contains info from [redacted], and CIA has requested that info from [redacted] be so classified to protect this asset.(S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (TS)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY 163
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORIES 2,3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION - INDEFINITE
2040 EG/TEK 11-22-77

2 - Bureau
(3) New York (65-15348)
(1-100-81002)(YAKOVLEV)
2 - WFO
(1 [redacted]

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SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
APR 17 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

~~SECRET~~
4/15/75

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
(ATTN: INTD & FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SECTION)

SAC, WFO (65-5521)(P)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R
(OO:NY)

ReBu 0-7, 3/25/75, enclosing NYairtel, 3/17/75, and instructing WFO to interview [redacted] re ANATOLIY ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV.

Classified "SECRET" since it contains info from [redacted], and CIA has requested that info from [redacted] be so classified to protect this asset.

[redacted]

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EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORIES 2,3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION - INDEFINITE

2 - Bureau
3 - New York (65-15348)
(1-100-81002)(YAKOVLEV)
2 - WFO
(1-[redacted])
JPW:jw
(7)

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SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
APR 17 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

Date prepared: 3/11/75

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
[redacted]	NY [redacted]	[redacted]

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [X] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report: [redacted]

Date(s) of activity: 2/19/75

Brief description of activity or material

Lecture given by ROBERT MEEROPIL, son of JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG at VASSAR COLLEGE

File where original is located if not attached: [redacted]-911

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks: ALL NECESSARY ACTION TAKEN.

1-[redacted] (INV) (40)
1-100-131311 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-131310 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-127488 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-135393 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100- (ROBERT MEEROPIL) (40)
1-100- (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (40)
1-100- (ETHEL ROSENBERG) (40)
1-100- (DAVID GREEN GLASS) (40)
1-100-26603-C428 (Mid-Hudson CPUSA CLUB) (40)

GTT:nek
(10)

Block Stamp

65-15348-3089

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SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 11 1975
FBI - NEW YORK

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIR.
1
2
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TO : SAC ROBERT C. DENZ

DATE: 5/2/75

FROM : ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LA PRADE

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; ETAL

This will record a telephone call received form Judge IRVING KAUFMAN this morning, at which time he expressed considerable concern over an article in the current issue of ESQUIRE magazine containing considerable information from the two sons of the ROSENBERGS, which article is written by a reporter by the name of MORGAN. He also indicated that last evening at the Federal Bar Association meeting one of the prosecutors in the case related he is being interviewed by NEWSWEEK magazine for an article that is to appear in the immediate future.

Judge KAUFMAN expressed considerable concern over an organization the name of which he understands to be "National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case", adding this organization is aggressively pursuing re-airing the matter and will be taking full page ads in the New York Times containing support from leading citizens. One such person, he mentioned, was LINUS PAULING. These ads are allegedly designed to elicit support for the cause of the Committee and will culminate in a rally at Carnegie Hall.

I informed Judge KAUFMAN that we have been following these matters and bringing them to the attention of our headquarters in Washington, D. C. and they certainly are being appropriately brought to the attention of the Department of Justice. He emphasized he thought that a counter-move should be taken. He alluded to the fact that during the days of J. EDGAR HOOVER there were many such actions taken and he understands that the FBI today is not as aggressive. I pointed out to Judge KAUFMAN that we are as concerned as ever. However, we must rely upon the Department of Justice for any action that we take and I am encouraged by the attitude of Attorney General LEVI and his stand to support the FBI and hopefully in the future our efforts will be more noticeable. He volunteered that if he could ever do anything with the Department to provide support in these matters he would not hesitate to call Deputy Attorney General TYLER and I expressed appreciation for his offer.

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JWL:KGD

Airtel Sent 5/2/75

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Handle per per conversation 11:15a 5/2/75 RCD

MEMO
RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL
ROSENBERG; ETAL

Judge KAUFMAN is obviously alarmed over the publicity and the activities of this Committee. I tried to mitigate his fears. However, he pointed out that his concern is so intense that he has asked the Deputy Marshal to escort him to various meetings. He noted that in the past Assistant Director MALONE has provided an Agent for this. He asked if I thought it was proper for the Marshal to do it or would I want to provide an Agent. I informed him that it was entirely proper for the Marshal to provide such service and his decision to do that was accordingly quite appropriate.

I do not feel that we should assume the responsibility of providing escort service to Judge KAUFMAN. These developments should be fully explored with the Bureau being advised. It is also desired that the Bureau be apprised of my decision in connection with the escort service as indicated above.

5/4/75

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R
(OO:NY)

The following information is furnished for the information of the Bureau:

On 5/2/75, Federal Judge IRVING KAUFMAN contacted ADIC J. WALLACE LA PRADE of the NYO, and advised as follows:

Judge KAUFMAN expressed concern over an article in the current issue of "Esquire" Magazine regarding the Rosenberg case. He also expressed concern regarding recent activities of the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, which organization has subscribed to full page newspaper ads advocating a re-airing of this case. The Judge expressed his opinion that some counter-action should be taken to combat the attention derived from this activity.

Judge KAUFMAN indicated that he is so alarmed over the publicity received by the above committee, that he has requested a Deputy US Marshal to escort him to various affairs where he has been requested as a speaker.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York

PFD:ms
(3)

gcb

65-15348-3091

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Judge KAUFMAN inquired if the above was proper, and he was advised that it was entirely proper that he should request such service from the office of the US Marshal.

The NYO is not familiar with the magazine article mentioned by KAUFMAN.

The NYO did not offer to provide any escort service for Judge KAUFMAN, and agreed with KAUFMAN's decision that this was a proper request of the US Marshal's Office.

The above is provided for the information of the Bureau. No additional action will be taken by the NYO.

~~TOP SECRET~~
5/7/75

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
(ATTN: INTD & FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SECTION)

SAC, WFO (65-5521)(RUC)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R
(OO:NY)

Re WFOlet, 4/15/75 (u)

[redacted] (TS)

~~TOP SECRET~~

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DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION - INDEFINITE

2 - Bureau
3 - New York (65-15348)
(1-100-81002)(YAKOVLEV)
2 - WFO
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MAY 12 1975
FBI—NEW YORK

~~SECRET~~

5/7/75

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
(ATTN: INTD & FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SECTION)

SAC, WFO (65-5521)(RUC)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R
(OO:NY)

Re:WFOlet, 4/15/75.

[redacted]

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Date 5/12/75

RE: Julius Rosenberg;
Ethel Rosenberg
Esp-R

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Remarks: Attached article appeared in the May, 1975 issue of "Esquire" magazine.

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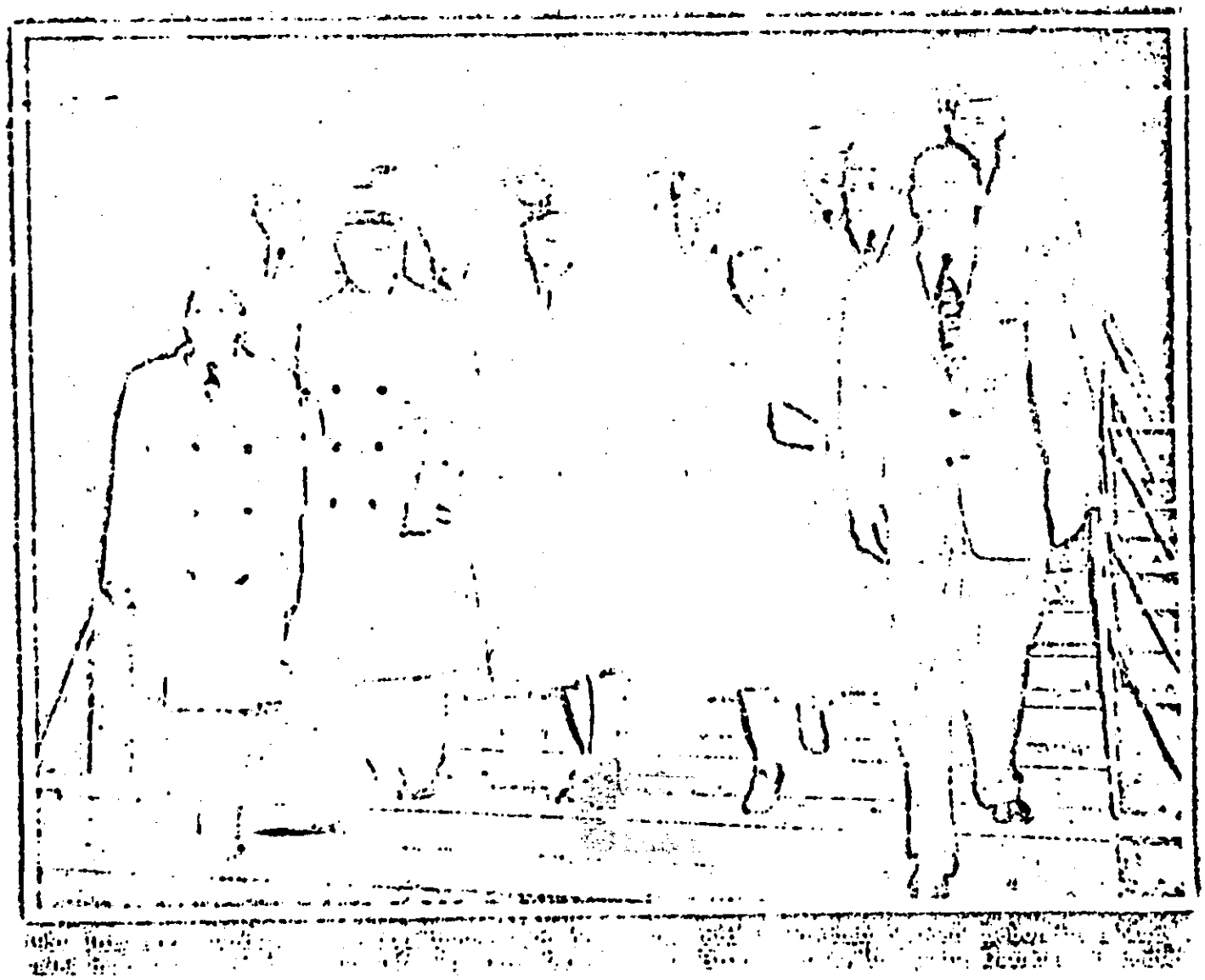
The Rosenberg Jury



like the smell left in a room after a corpse has been removed. Julius and Ethel, the only Americans ever sentenced to death for atomic espionage, were executed in Sing Sing's electric chair on June 19, 1953, the day President Eisenhower again turned down a plea for clemency. A work of fiction would have ended with their deaths. But life is not as orderly as fiction, and does not obey the necessities of form. I cannot think of another case in the annals of twentieth-century American justice that has received as much sustained attention over so long a period of time. The Rosenbergs have become the most internationally celebrated martyrs since Captain Dreyfus.

In a steady procession of books, revisionist writers kept the case alive. Their thesis was that the Rosenbergs had been framed, that theirs was a political trial, that there had been no atomic secret to steal in the first place, and that Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided over the trial, was blinded by the cold-war fog of the early Fifties. The best revisionists, such as Walter and Miriam Schneir in *Invitation to an Inquest*, were like art restorers cleaning an old master. They clarified dark corners, brought out the true colors, and filled in missing flourishes in the design. They labored over the canvas so thoroughly that a second painting was revealed under the first, of a later period, and they announced to the world that they had discovered a forgery. They were followed by counter-revisionists, such as Louis Nizer in *The Implosion Conspiracy*, who said, after working with basically the same material, that although the corners might need restoring and certain details in the composition were blurred, the old master was genuine.

In 1974, two television programs, one fictional and one a documentary, were shown nationally and served as further reminders that the Rosenbergs are still with us. They are with us not only as a case but also as a cause, in which a sizable number of persons continue to believe. Twenty-one years after their deaths, on June 17, 1974, Carnegie Hall was sold out for an evening devoted to the reopening of the case. Onstage, blowups of Picasso's sketches of Julius and Ethel, looking like saints without halos, dwarfed the participants. After so many years, the speakers could still summon a genuine sense of outrage. They talked about new evidence, and files the F.B.I. refused to open. The three thousand in the audience, including standees, were concerned enough to have paid between five and fifty dollars a ticket. They sat through an evening of speeches that flayed the dead horse of the Fifties, and a reading by a group of actors including Rip Torn, Jane Alexander, and Howard da Silva, of the Rosenbergs' death-house letters, which sounded so obviously composed with the thought of posthumous publication as to rob them of any true emotion.

The stars of the evening were Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant, who, having refused offers to take a plea, had been sentenced to thirty years in prison, and was released on parole after serving eighteen years, in 1969; and the Rosenbergs' two sons, Michael and Robert, who, after their parents' execution, took the name of the family that adopted them, the Meeropols. Here was twenty-seven-year-old Robert, blond and long-haired and taking after his mother, and here was thirty-one-year-old Michael, with his father's dark hair, moustache, and sensitive features, and they announced that they were dedicating their lives to seeking redress for their parents. It was as if they had been given a mandate not to let their memories rest.

[illegible] tion to claim which they feel is rightfully theirs. Their birthright was "the Rosenberg case," and their claim of ownership depended upon their parents' vindication. That the property was theirs admitted of no argument. Their parents' innocence was a passionately held, unshakable conviction.

There were, however, twelve jurors, acceptable to the defense and prosecution, who had no special interest in the case, and who had found Julius and Ethel Rosenberg guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, on the basis of the evidence. They had some claim to expertise in the matter, having sat through a three-week trial and sifted the evidence to reach a verdict. Were the jurors rogues and villains who had made a mockery of justice? Were they unintentional, gullible accomplices in a conspiracy to frame the Rosenbergs? Were they decent people who had performed their civic duty to the best of their ability?

None of the writers, revisionist or anti-revisionist, had bothered to interview the jurors. One television program, produced by NPACT for the Public Broadcasting System, *The Unquiet Deaths of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, did interview five jurors, but their remarks were perfunctory and edited to fit the general thrust of the program—that the Rosenbergs did not get a fair trial. Now, after twenty-four years, how would the jurors feel, and what would they remember? Did they, viewing the case with hindsight, still believe they had reached a correct verdict? Did they have doubts? Did they sometimes feel they had sent an innocent man and woman to their deaths? Did they continue to be affected by the case, as so many others seemed to be? Were they at ease with their consciences?

Those were some of the questions I wanted answered when I began to look for the Rosenberg jurors. Of the eleven men and one woman, two were dead, two I could not find, three would not discuss the case, and five, including the foreman, I was able to talk to. From their recollections, matched against the trial record, some new elements have emerged and are reported here for the first time:

■ The jurors agreed from the start of their deliberations about the Rosenbergs' guilt. But one juror held out because he could not accept the possibility of a woman being sent to the electric chair. Because of that juror, the deliberations lasted nearly eight hours and went into a second day.

■ The jurors today feel their verdict was the correct one. Nothing they have read or seen has shaken their belief in the Rosenbergs' guilt. They feel they had no ax to grind, that they judged the case solely on the evidence, and that they did a good job.

■ The absence of a single Jewish juror has long been attributed to systematic prosecution challenges. The evidence shows that many apparently Jewish prospective jurors excused themselves from serving on the jury.

■ Judge Kaufman, if the memory of one juror serves, acted on one occasion during the trial in a way that could be called tampering with the jury.

■ The blunders of the defense did as much damage to the Rosenbergs as the case presented by the prosecution.

The twelve Rosenberg jurors were chosen from a panel of three hundred veniremen whose names were taken from lists of registered voters and who were summoned to the federal courthouse on Manhattan's Foley Square on March 6, 1951. Because this was an espionage case involving a possible *death sentence*, a record number of veniremen was called. They filled Courtroom 110, the largest in the U.S. Southern District of New York.

Judge Kaufman, the forty-year-old "boy judge," a short man with small eyes and sleeked-down black hair whose wife's maiden name was Rosenberg, gave the defense thirty challenges to the government's twenty, "in view of the fact that there are several defendants on trial."

Judge Kaufman told the panel that the purpose of his questioning in the voir dire was to bring out any bias or sympathy. "The minds of the jurors," he said, "should be the same as a blank sheet of paper with nothing on it."

The clerk read the indictment. A husband and wife, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were charged with conspiring to steal secret information about the atom bomb and passing it on to the Soviet Union. Their alleged espionage had begun in 1944, while the United States was still at war. According to the 1917 Espionage Act, drafted with disloyal German-Americans in mind, spying in wartime was a capital crime, but no one had ever been sentenced to death under the act. Morton Sobell, a radar expert, was charged with being a part of the conspiracy. The indictment listed twelve overt acts of involvement in the conspiracy. The principal witnesses against the Rosenbergs were Ethel's own brother, David Greenglass, and his wife, Ruth.

And the Rosenberg Kids

They never doubted their parents' innocence; now they intend to prove it

1953: Robby and Michael, with family attorney, bring valentines to parents on death row.

Twenty-two years later, the photograph survives. Manny Bloch is taking the Rosenberg children to their parents in the Sing Sing death house. There's a gun tower and barbed wire in the background. Six-year-old Robby is huddled under Bloch's arm, frightened, bewildered. Ten-year-old Michael strides a bit ahead of his brother and the lawyer. He's wearing a peaked cap with furry ear flaps. His hands are in his pants pockets. He doesn't look afraid at all. "My mommy and daddy couldn't have done this." He knew because he had asked them, "Are you innocent?" "Of course we are," his parents told him.

Michael is now thirty-one and a teacher of economics at a small, private college in Massachusetts. Robby, twenty-seven, is studying for his doctorate in anthropology. Long ago, while they were growing up, Michael told Robby what his parents had said. *"Of course we are."*

"The thing that held us together, the thing that kept us going," Robby says, "was the fact that we felt our parents were right and that they were good people and they had been wronged." Michael agrees: "There was the knowledge, the secure feeling that there wasn't a shred of possibility that what everybody was saying about them was true."

Robby was too young to remember the worst of the long years, but Michael does. After their parents were arrested, the brothers were sent to stay with their maternal grandmother. She was "selfish, hardened by poverty." Michael is very bitter about her.

Mrs. Greenglass wanted her daughter Ethel to "cooperate," save herself as her son David had done. She wanted to make things "easier for the family," as Robby puts it. Michael's memory is less forgiving. "She didn't really want to take care of us. You know, from her point of view, it would have been smarter for her to treat us nicely, as a way of getting through to my mother. But, well, maybe that was just her beastliness coming out."

She shunted the boys to their other grandmother. "We would have gone to her sooner if she hadn't been sick." Robby remembers Grandma Rosenberg as well as Michael does. They alternate a litany of praise.

"She was a very courageous woman," Robby says.

"She believed in her son," says Michael.

"She went to the prison and she visited my father," Robby says. "She believed what he had to say and she supported him and she felt a family obligation to Michael and me. She did what she could. She had high blood pressure and she was sick even when she was taking care of us. I mean, it was a strain on her. The whole trial was a strain on her."

It was thought best to move the boys out of New York. Too many in the city knew who they were. Neighborhood children tormented them. So, they were placed with a family in Toms River, New Jersey. "We were there until it was discovered who we were," Robby recounts, "and then the school district didn't want us. They threw us out." "Because we weren't legal residents," Michael deadpans.

They returned to New York and lived with Anne and Abel Meeropol. He was a songwriter. She was active in leftist causes. After the Rosenbergs died, the Meeropols legally adopted the boys. "I think our *second* parents took on a real hard and a very thankless task," Robby muses. His brother objects: "They didn't do it for the recogni-

(P.J.'s) had been given concerning the nature of the trial.

As Judge Kaufman went down the list of general questions, jurors began to ask to be excused. Some said they could not give a fair opinion. Others said that, as World War Two veterans, they would be biased. A large contingent balked at serving in a capital case. "Your Honor, I am prejudiced somewhat against capital punishment," was an oft-heard phrase, insuring that the eventual twelve jurors would be men and women in favor of capital punishment.

So many jurors asked to be excused that Judge Kaufman commented: "I hope all these statements are being made in good faith and not in an effort to avoid what might seem to the jurors an unpleasant task." It was easy to be excused. All you had to say was that difficult trial, and go back to your job and your family. It became clear to a number of P.J.'s with apparently Jewish names, who were trying to be excused. Perhaps they were reluctant to sit in judgment of a member of their own faith, with the implied possibility of bias. Whatever their reasons were, Ely Honig, Philip Frankel, Alfred Seymour Rocin, L. H. Hertz, Morris Haber, Samuel Begun, Hyman S. Scher, and Bernard H. Sakin, all asked to be excused.

The rounds of challenges began with the ranks of veniremen already thinned. Heading the government team was forty-five-year-old Irving H. Saypol, the U.S. attorney for the Southern District, the most important federal prosecuting post in the country. Square-jawed and tight-lipped, Saypol had won convictions

tion. They did it because they wanted to give love and they wanted to receive love, and they got that."

Adoption gave them new identities. Now they were Michael and Robby Meeropol. No one knew their secret—not in grade school, not in high school, not in college. When Robby joined S.D.S., his "primary worry was getting arrested and the possibility that, at some trial, the publicity would come out about my parents." It never happened.

The brothers hid from the world, not themselves. They were the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and they were not ashamed. "As teenagers, both Michael and I were worried about that," Robby begins. "But we didn't have any self-hatred," Michael concludes.

They told their secret to the women they married. "It was hard," Michael admits, frightening to take that risk. Later, they also told a very few close friends. Otherwise, they lived in anonymity. But, Michael says, "we spent all our lives knowing that sooner or later, it would have to end." It did—on June 19, 1973, the twentieth anniversary of the death of their parents.

On that day, they filed suit against attorney Louis Nizer for his book *The Implosion Conspiracy*. They signed their names and addresses to the court papers. Reporters reached them by nightfall.

"We had to do it," says Robby. "If we didn't, we couldn't have lived with ourselves." Nizer had quoted from the Rosenbergs' death-house letters to their sons. "That's our legacy! That . . . is . . . it!" Michael shouts. "Our parents left us nothing but their lives and a large part of their lives is in their letters." Worse, Nizer had contrasted the brothers with "the sorry case of their parents." "The implication," Robby rages, "is that we succeeded because we reject what

Today: Robby (right) and Michael claim discrepancies in evidence will vindicate Julius and Ethel.

our parents stood for. We had to force him to retract."

The battle soon became broader. "Once we were out in the open," says Robby, "we had no alternative but to reopen the case. I mean, here we are, standing up and affirming our parents' innocence, and the papers say, 'What are you going to do about it? Nothing?'"

Of course, reopen the case. They had been time bombs, ticking twenty years, set to blow the lid off. They had never doubted their parents' innocence. *"Of course we are."* "We knew it in our gut before we knew it intellectually," Michael says. He began studying the case when he was twelve: "I understood enough to realize it was an unfair trial. I read the transcripts much later. Then I was convinced."

He saw holes: Harry Gold testifying he stole secrets in Albuquerque on a day he was in New York; the console table that came from Macy's, not the Russians, the snapshots that were family portraits, not passport photos for fleeing spies; the scientist who said the only atomic secret worth stealing was the fact a bomb could be made, not the "caricature" of a bomb presented at the trial. Michael was convinced his parents had died innocent.

He had not been allowed to read about the electrocutions. His brother was too young to read. But the newspaper stories were very vivid. They described how smoke rose from Ethel Rosenberg as the current jolted through her. Michael read about her death when he was older. "It makes me angry," he says, then, his voice growing softer, "it makes me cry."

Robby has his mother's curly hair, round face, and soft brown eyes. Michael, with his steel-rimmed glasses and his moustache, is an eerie reminiscence of his father in the old newspaper photographs. He is nearing the age of his father when he died.

"You know," said Robby, "you think about it as having happened so long ago. But they would have been, now, fifty-five, fifty-six."

"Very vigorous, full of life," Michael added, "exchanging adult analyses and information with us."

"It would have been nice," Robby said. "Our memories were cut short before we ever had any real time with them."

"I play guitar, sing folk music," Michael noted. "My mother was a singer. It would have been delightful."

"For another twenty years from now, that could have gone on," said Robby. "Maybe even thirty."

It must hurt. "You get used to being yourself. It's your condition and you have no other standard by which to judge." Robby was defensive. "I don't know what the level of hurt is for everyone else. Everyone has things in their life that happen to them. Everything is relative. I mean, what is the level of pain? What is the level of hurt?"

Michael had another answer. "It hurts," he said. "It still hurts."

—GERRY NADEL

against Alger Hiss, William Reming[illegible] the eleven Communist leaders tried under the [illegible]ith Act. *Time* magazine had dubbed him "the nation's number one legal hunter of top Communists." Among Saypol's five assistants was a slight, compulsively energetic young lawyer four years out of law school, eager to cut his teeth on an important case, Roy Cohn, who would go on to greater notoriety as an assistant to Senator Joseph McCarthy. Cohn recalled that "the prosecution had no special tactic for jury selection. We were so sure of the overwhelming nature of the evidence that nothing short of actual bias in favor of Communism would have made any difference. Of course, the government generally looks for law-abiding citizens, and the defense looks for oddballs and nonconformists. In the Rosenberg case, their shot was to hang the jury, to find one juror who would hold out."

The government systematically challenged, not Jews, but housewives. Not because they were afraid that a mother would refuse to vote a guilty verdict against Ethel Rosenberg, the mother of two, Roy Cohn recalled, but because "if you get housewives and mothers, if the jury is out late or is held overnight, they get nervous because nobody is feeding the kids."

Defending the Rosenbergs with only a modest fee from the court was the father-and-son team of Alexander and Emanuel Bloch. Manny Bloch, fifty, specialized in civil rights cases and had defended several Communists. His father, seventy-four, was a business lawyer specializing in the sale of bakeries. He had never practiced criminal law. Doing research for the Blochs was a young woman lawyer, Gloria Agrin (today she is Gloria Agrin Josephson), who recalled that "the defense's only concern was to eliminate people with obvious anti-Communist sentiments. In a sense we were looking for iconoclasts, people who could stand up to the influence of the times. When a black juror got on, we thought, well that might be helpful, but a black alone against eleven whites, it could go either way. We thought that with a woman on the jury, there might be sympathy there."

Neither side remembers any particular plan to challenge Jewish jurors. One of the few things Mr. Cohn and Miss Agrin agree on is that a Jewish juror "could go either way." "He could be like Judge Kaufman, who bent over backward to be severe," Miss Agrin said, "or he could be sympathetic."

At nearly one p.m. on March 7, 1951, both the defense and the government had only one challenge left. The last two of the original three hundred veniremen went into the three-tiered jury box to the right of the judge's bench and sat in the two remaining green leather swivel armchairs. They were Mrs. Lisette Dammas, a former switchboard operator whose daughter had married a member of the National Guard, and Charles J. Duda, a bookkeeper whose grandparents had been born in Czechoslovakia and one of whose relatives had served in the Navy. If Bloch used up his last challenge on either of these two, he would be forced to take whomever the court brought in as added panelists. He would probably face an all-male jury. He decided to stay with what he had; so did the government. The court declared the jurors "satisfactory all around." It had taken one and a half days to pick them. Judge Kaufman's reputation for efficiency was deserved.

Who were these twelve out of an original three hundred who had survived the screening process? The foreman, automatically designated by his being seated *in the No. 1 chair*, was Vincent Lebonitte, thirty, an assistant sales manager for the R. H. Macy branch in White Plains, and a gra[illegible] like Judge Kaufman, of Fordham University, w[illegible] majored in psychology. He served in World War Two, in Patton's army, ending up as a military policeman in Germany.

Today, he is an agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is putting four of five children through college. He has trouble defending his conservative views against his children, who seem devoted to shaking the foundations of his beliefs. He defended Agnew until "Agnew pulled the rug from under me" by pleading no contest to criminal charges and resigning. At fifty-four, Lebonitte is stockier than at the time of the trial, and his wavy hair has greyed, but he has the same bright blue eyes and the same dedication to the task at hand. On the bulletin board in the John Hancock White Plains office, his name leads the list on the pink performance schedule. "I believe in what I sell," he said. "Last year I had zero lapses. That means the business I get, I keep."

The other eleven were:

■ Richard Booth, a caterer for the Seminole tennis club in Forest Hills, Queens. He had been married twenty-two years. His wife was a housekeeper for a family in Long Island. They had no children. I was unable to locate Richard Booth.

■ Howard G. Becker was a forty-one-year-old auditor for the Irving Trust Company who lived in Mamaroneck with his wife and two children. He had started as a messenger at the age of seventeen, after graduating from Theodore Roosevelt High School in the Bronx, and worked his way up. "In those days," he said, "during the Depression, you stayed put." Just as he was due to be inducted, in 1944, fathers were deferred. "I was saved by the bell," he says. Becker started serving on juries in 1937 and "they still haven't let go of me. Our company did not frown on this, they expected you to do it as a civic duty, they didn't dock you on your pay."

Today, at sixty-five, Becker is a walking advertisement for the virtue of settled habits. He has just retired from the Irving Trust, where he had become an administrative assistant in the personal banking division; he lives in the same house in Mamaroneck. He is trim and youthful, with a full head of salt-and-pepper hair. His first wife died in 1958 of multiple sclerosis, and he remarried four years later, "at the ripe old age of fifty-one." He is a Lutheran, has served on his local church board. His wife teaches Sunday school and sings in the choir. He is enjoying retirement. He is the kind who knows how to keep busy.

■ Charles W. Christie was an auditor for the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, part of the Getty oil interests. Questioned by Judge Kaufman in the voir dire, Christie said: "My company has contracts with the government and I am also casually acquainted with a member of the F.B.I." Bloch asked the court to question Christie further. How long had he known the F.B.I. man? "Approximately two years," Christie said. "We are both members of a church organization. . . . Sometimes we see one another once a week; other times we don't." Bloch did not challenge. Christie had two young daughters, and might be expected to show sympathy.

Today, Christie, white-haired and round-faced, is still with the oil company, working in their Delaware refinery. When I called him, he said he did not wish to discuss the trial. He had been interviewed by the NPACT team (producer Alvin Goldstein gave me access to the transcript), and their effort to "whitewash" the Rosenbergs had upset him. "I'm down on

and Coks for thirty minutes and immediately [illegible] some TV commentator te[illegible] what you should think about it."

■ Mrs. Lisette D. Dam[illegible]s, then fifty, was a Bronx working wife with a ma[illegible]ed daughter, and the defense was pleased to have a wife and mother on the jury. Six years ago, Mrs. Dammas' husband Rudolf died and she went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Grace Kraus, in Huntington, Long Island. The telephone was disconnected when I called, so I went to Huntington to see Mrs. Dammas. Her daughter answered the door and said: "My mother passed away in her sleep on the twentieth of March. She was seventy-three."

Had Mrs. Dammas ever wavered in her opinion that the Rosenbergs were guilty?

"My mother never wavered in her opinion in her life," Mrs. Kraus said with finality.

■ Harold H. Axley, forty-two at the time of the trial, was a partner in a Bronx bar and restaurant called Harley's. He grew up in a Southern Illinois railroad town, and spent the early Depression years working in Chicago for Western Electric. He moved to New York in 1936, where he met his wife Ruth. Axley spent the war years working on the Brooklyn piers in the Army Transport Service as a supervisor. "I had seventy-five men working for me," he recalls.

Axley was acceptable to the defense; he was not a veteran, and he had two daughters and a son.

Today, Harold Axley and his wife live in a spacious, pleasantly furnished mobile home near the Hickory Run State Park in Pennsylvania with their Shetland sheepdog Shawn. At sixty-six, Axley is fit and ruddy from outdoor life, with straight fine white hair, a fleshy face, and light eyes. He is a passionate golfer, and appears to be enjoying his retirement. When I went to see him, he was at the golf club. His wife called him there and said: "The reporter you're supposed to see has been waiting half an hour." (In fact, I had just arrived.) Axley hurried home, settled down in an armchair, and asked his wife for a highball. She pretended not to hear, and Axley had to talk without refreshment.

In the New York *Times* story on the Rosenbergs' conviction published on March 30, 1951, Axley was erroneously named as the one juror who had held out against conviction and caused the deliberations to go into a second day. He still wonders who could have leaked that bit of misinformation.

■ James A. Gibbons, forty-eight at the time of the trial, had been an accountant for the New York City Omnibus Company for twenty-eight years, and lived in the Bronx with his wife and two children. He belonged to Mike Quill's Transport Workers Union of America, C.I.O., and was active in union affairs, a possible reason for challenge by the prosecution that was overlooked.

When I called Gibbons, now a spry seventy-one and a retired widower still living at the same Bronx address, he said: "I've just passed away . . . when people call me about that case, that's what I say. I just want to let it lie."

I had reason to believe that Gibbons was the holdout juror, and I sent my wife Nancy to see him on the theory that a man who had wanted to save Ethel Rosenberg would not be rude to a woman. When Nancy rang the bell of his apartment in the Parkchester section of the Bronx, he repeated that he did not want to discuss the trial.

"I've come all the way from Manhattan," Nancy [illegible] give me a [illegible]f coffee?" Gibbons was extremely courteous, op[illegible] the door, made coffee, and eventually admitted [illegible] he was the holdout juror. A short man with a [illegible] rim of hair around a bald head, he was still excitable when he discussed the case. He kept moving as he talked, and folded sheets that had come in the laundry. He seemed divided between his wish to "let it lie" and an eagerness to disclose his role. He still seemed to feel that if he had held out successfully Ethel Rosenberg's life could have been saved and that this was a "burden" he still carried.

■ Emanuel Clarence Dean, the one black on the jury, worked for Con Ed demonstrating electrical appliances to a black clientele. He was single, fifty-seven at the time of the trial, and he lived in Manhattan on East Seventy-fifth Street. Dean died in 1968, leaving us to wonder whether he had felt any sympathy for the Rosenbergs, or whether, as the only black on the jury, he had decided to "go along to get along."

■ Chauncey C. Miller, at fifty-eight the oldest member of the jury, was secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, a New York State agency. He was married and had a son, and belonged to the American Legion. Today, Miller is eighty-one and lives with his son in Scarsdale. He declined to discuss the case.

■ Charles J. Duda, at twenty-nine the youngest member of the jury, was an auditor for Davis & Lawrence Company, a firm with offices in Bronxville that makes concentrates for soft drinks. Duda, the last juror chosen, had a wife and son, and had never served on a jury before, although he has served many times since. Today, at fifty-three, Duda is a widower, and has worked his way up to treasurer in his twenty-seven years with Davis & Lawrence. Duda is sharp-featured, with quick, humorous eyes, greying hair, and longish sideburns. Serving on the Rosenberg jury was his one brush with notoriety, and I got the feeling that he remembers it fondly, as an actor might remember an award-winning performance.

■ James Mitchell was an accountant with the firm of Harris, Kerr, Forster & Company, and lived in the Bronx with his wife and two children. He was a World War Two veteran who had served a year in China. He had worked for the post office in 1948 and 1949, and had been the subject of a loyalty probe. He retired some years ago and moved to Phoenix, Arizona, where I was unable to locate him.

■ James Tessitore, then forty-three, was an estimator for the Alco Gravure Division of Publications Corporation, living in Mount Vernon, with three daughters in parochial school and a working wife. Now sixty-seven, he has retired in Toms River, New Jersey, where the two Rosenberg sons spent part of their childhood. When I called him, he said: "It's a closed case. I don't want to talk." A woman's voice in the background shouted: "Just tell him there is nothing more to say." "I'm very busy," Tessitore said, "please don't waste my time."

These eleven men and one woman had three things in common: they were all willing to serve, they were in favor of capital punishment, and not one was Jewish.

It seemed odd that in a trial where the defendants were Jewish, the judge was Jewish, the defense lawyers were Jewish, and the prosecutor and one of his assistants were Jewish, not a single juror was Jewish. John Wexley in his book on the Rosenbergs wrote that the exclusion must have *(Continued on page 124)*

(Continued from page 109) been decorate: "How was it possible that not a single jury member or alternate was Jewish when more than thirty percent of the population of New York City happens to be of that faith or ancestry?"

Wexley and others who echoed this view overlooked the fact that the jurors were not selected from New York City but from the U.S. Southern District, which includes eleven counties in New York State going as far north as Columbia and Greene Counties, and only two of the five boroughs, Manhattan and the Bronx. The ethnic balance of the Southern District did not match New York City's. Of the twelve Rosenberg jurors, five lived outside the city, in suburbs such as White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, and Mount Vernon.

At the time, it did not occur to jury foreman Vincent Lebonitte that there were no Jews on the jury, "because there was so little inquiry into a man's background." But he remembers that when the death sentence was given to the Rosenbergs, "I felt good that this [the sentencing] was strictly a Jewish show. It was Jew against Jew. It wasn't the Christians hanging the Jews." He also remembers thinking that "any other judge would have been more lenient than Kaufman . . . the Jews hated the Rosenbergs for the disgrace they had brought upon their race. Kaufman wanted to make an example of someone who had disgraced the Jewish people."

As for capital punishment, the jurors I talked to still believe in it. "I did then and still do believe in capital punishment," Harold Axley said. "If someone killed my wife and child I feel they should be punished for it." "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," Vincent Lebonitte said. "I'm a soft individual, but I still find we are going to have to go back to it. Society will disintegrate unless people fear dying for the acts they commit."

One other thing: these twelve had not asked to be excused. You could almost say they wanted to serve. "It would have been easy to cop out," Vincent Lebonitte remembers. "The pet phrase during jury selection was: 'Your Honor, I feel I can't sit with propriety in this case because of prejudice.' When I got the number one chair I knew that meant I'd be foreman, and I was frightened out of my mind. I asked myself, should I stay or should I get out? I didn't feel up to it. Then I thought, if I beg off somebody else will be anxious to get a spot like this. I knew it had to do with a conspiracy to commit espionage. Suppose one of their cohorts was in the spot? Would they chicken out? I forced myself to stay."

Judge Kaufman had told the jurors that their minds should be like "white sheets of paper." This was like asking them to induce temporary amnesia. How else, whatever their goodwill, could they have remained unaffected by the climate of those intensely partisan times? By 1951, it was assumed that the *Soviet Union* was bent on the overthrow of the American system. Congress was obsessed with documenting the activities of the Communist party in the United States. Before the war, the party had been legal and open. Now, citizens were prosecuted for their membership, and the word Communist became so disreputable that the courts ruled it was libelous.

The plainsong of cold-war rhetoric echoed daily in the media: Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party? The Fifth Amendment, intended as a protection against self-incrimination, came to be seen as a proof of treason. Through the revelations of Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, a Soviet spy network was exposed, and the equation between Communist and foreign agent was established.

Fear of the Russians was also based on the fact that in 1949 they had successfully exploded their first atom bomb. The comfortable feeling that we alone had it gave way to the suspicion that they must have stolen the secret from us. Their backward technology and war-damaged industry could not have produced it without help from their spies. The magic device that insured postwar peace had been burglarized.

In February, 1950, the German-born physicist Klaus Fuchs, who had worked on the Los Alamos project in New Mexico, was arrested in England. He confessed and was sentenced to fourteen years. In May, two F.B.I. agents questioned Fuchs in his British prison, and three days later, the first American was arrested and charged with atomic espionage. He was Harry Gold, a thirty-nine-year-old bachelor chemist employed in a Philadelphia hospital, who admitted that he had met Fuchs eight times and acted as a courier between Fuchs and a Russian consular official. It was Gold who led the F.B.I. to the Greenglasses, and it was the Greenglasses who implicated the Rosenbergs.

Nineteen-fifty was the year of Senator McCarthy's rise to prominence and of the arrests of the first American atom spies. It was also the year the Korean war broke out, on June 24. When American troops were committed, the public mind felt more strongly than ever that international Communism was the enemy. The connection between atom spies and the Korean war was seen as: "They stole the bomb from us and now that they've got it they feel they can start wars whenever and wherever they like."

These three headlines from The New York *Times* of 1950 give some idea of the priorities that year: ATOM BOMB SHELTERS FOR CITY AT COST OF $450,000,000 URGED. IF SOVIETS START WAR, ATOMIC BOMB ATTACK EXPECTED IN NEW YORK FIRST. GALLUP POLL MAJORITY FAVORS DEATH FOR TRAITORS.

In this context, and with the insistent drumbeat of pretrial publicity the Rosenbergs received, what did it mean to ask the jurors to keep a fair and open mind? Did it mean that they would be able to check their beliefs and opinions outside the courtroom, with their hats and coats? Or did it mean that an alleged Communist spy would have as much [illegible]ce to a fair trial in the United [illegible] in 1951 as a heretic in fifteenth-century Spain?

The jurors I talked to felt they had reached their verdict solely on the basis of the evidence, in spite of their distaste for what the Rosenbergs represented. Several jurors knew nothing about the case when the trial began. "I'd never heard of these people before," Charles Duda said. "I never even knew they'd been arrested. It came as a complete surprise." "The first I heard of it was in the courtroom," Vincent Lebonitte said. "I had no idea what it was all about until the indictment was read," Harold Axley said. The media create the illusion that they saturate the country, but the extent of public indifference to important news stories is seldom measured.

Whatever anti-Communist prejudices the jurors brought into the courtroom must be weighed against Judge Kaufman's repeated warnings not to judge the Rosenbergs on the basis of their possible membership in the Communist party. To the jurors, the black-robed judge sitting on his high bench was a figure of absolute authority. They viewed him with . . . well, reverence is not too strong a word. Harold Axley felt that "Kaufman's running of the trial verged on perfection. He bent over backward to give both sides a chance. He was constantly telling us that Communism was not a factor. He harped on this, and I tried to dispel it from my mind."

Vincent Lebonitte recalled that "in my time a Communist was a monster, someone who was going to destroy me and my way of life. They were going to enslave us. This was strongest in my high-school and college years. A Communist had leprosy." Conditioned as he was by the thinking of his time, Lebonitte nonetheless feels that he judged the case "strictly on the facts presented." "The defense and the judge said that Communism was not on trial," Howard Becker recalls. "But I started to get the impression that Communism was on trial. Although it was never proved in court, I felt they were members of the Communist party. That doesn't necessarily mean they were spies. But after all, the Communists were out to overthrow the government."

The trial lasted most of March, from the sixth until the twenty-ninth. The jurors arrived in the morning, heard testimony, and went out for a quick lunch in the Foley Square neighborhood. Groups of Rosenberg sympathizers would come up to them on the courthouse steps and say: "You must remember that this is the mother of two children." In the afternoon they heard more testimony, and went home in the evening. Here again, as when they had been asked to suspend all their private beliefs, the jurors were being asked to behave in an unrealistic manner by not reading about or discussing the trial. As Harold Axley put it, "You can shut yourself off to a certain extent, but I'd be riding the subway, and I'm a guy

not going to let some writer impress me, every writer has a different point, and I was there. But anyone who says you he can shut himself off completely during a trial has never served as a jury."

The jurors weighed the evidence, and responded to the people involved, the defendants, the witnesses, and the lawyers. After twenty-four years, memories have blurred, but bits of the trial are still vivid; snatches of testimony, the attitude of a witness, a defense maneuver, some bit of courtroom action.

In broad outline, the Rosenberg trial came down to two totally contradictory stories. The Greenglasses testified with a wealth of detail and connective tissue that the Rosenbergs had recruited them to spy. The Rosenbergs flatly and completely denied having been involved in any kind of espionage. The jury had to decide whom to believe.

But before deciding, they were told something about the nature of the material Greenglass had confessed he had passed on. In 1951, we were still in the atomic dark ages. Practically nothing was known about the bomb except that it could kill and mutilate as no other weapon could. The jurors had to learn new words like "implosion." Jurors are customarily awed by experts. In the Rosenberg trial, they were ready to believe whatever the experts told them. They were all the more ready to believe as a result of what seemed at the time an inexplicable defense tactic.

Early in the trial, David Greenglass had described how he prepared the material he turned over to Julius Rosenberg, which included a sketch of the atom bomb. When a replica of that sketch was offered in evidence, Emanuel Bloch suggested that it be impounded so that the public could not see it.

"That is a rather strange request, coming from the defendant," Irving Saypol said.

Judge Kaufman agreed that the sketch would be sealed after it had been shown to the jury.

Bloch asked to speak to the judge out of the jury's earshot. "Even at this late day this information may be of advantage to a foreign power," he said. "So I am satisfied that this be kept secret."

Judge Kaufman cleared the courtroom of spectators but allowed the press to remain.

The jurors had already heard a distinguished professor of physical chemistry, Walter S. Koski, who had worked on the Los Alamos bomb project and been in direct contact with David Greenglass. Koski said the sketch of the lens mold prepared by Greenglass accurately described the 1945 experiments in "the development of the atomic bomb." This was information no other nation had at the time, Koski added. It gave away the principle of the third, or Nagasaki bomb, which was, Koski said, "the use of a combination of high explosives of appropriate shape to produce a symmetrical converging detonation wave."

thereby confirming the importance of the data involved were essential to national security. Emanuel Bloch helped convince the jury that the Rosenbergs had in fact stolen the most important secret of the atomic age.

Explaining Bloch's action, Gloria Agrin said: "He had a very real problem. Saypol had told him at the start of the trial—if your clients do not confess they are doomed. We knew we were facing the death sentence. Bloch wanted to show the court—we are just as patriotic as the others. He was trying to avoid the death sentence by lifting the stigma of treason. It was a courtroom decision, made on the spur of the moment."

The Blochs and Gloria Agrin did not know any more about the atom bomb than the jurors did. They had no reason to question the testimony of respected scientists who had worked on the bomb. Gloria Agrin thought the lens mold had something to do with cameras. "Halfway through the trial," she recalled, "a college friend who had majored in physics explained to me what a lens mold was and how it might have been used in an explosion. We had no way of judging how important the allegedly stolen information really was. We learned about implosion at the same time as the jury. We had no background in physics or science. We couldn't even get anybody to walk into our office and explain the indictment."

After the trial, many scientists affirmed that the concept of atomic secrecy was a fallacy. But at the time, said Gloria Agrin, "where were all these lovely scientists? Not one of them would speak up for fear of getting involved. Philip Morrison [co-holder of an atomic-bomb patent] did not speak up until a year later." Unable to find an expert for the defense who could have put the atomic-secret issue in more congenial perspective, Emanuel Bloch "almost had to take the government's word. Was this rough half-assed sketch of Greenglass' of any use to a foreign power? We had no way of knowing."

Since the defense took the importance of the stolen secrets for granted, it should come as no surprise that the jury did too. Vincent Lebonitte remembered that when the court was cleared at Bloch's request, he thought: "This must be really important." Harold Axley believed the experts, "people who had no reason to give anything but the facts, they had no axes to grind, no reason to endear themselves with the government. At that time, I didn't even know the term implosion existed, and they convinced us that it was important."

As the trial progressed, the jurors sized up the principal actors. Morton Sobell, who never took the stand, remained a cipher. Of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Charles Duda said: "I never saw any two people so devoid of any emotion. I don't think they changed their expressions once during the entire length of the trial. They were stone-faced. You couldn't help but notice it."

lius would have spoken if she had permitted him. He was more human. She was more disciplined."

Greenglass seemed less than human. "Here was a brother sending his sister to the gallows to save his own skin," Vincent Lebonitte said. "Making his sister the goat. The defense brought that out time and again." Axley recalls that "Greenglass had a permanent grin on his face—it was not intentional. We studied him real sharply."

The thrust of the defense was to discredit Greenglass by portraying him as "repulsive." Here again, Bloch miscalculated the jurors' reactions. When it came to choosing between the Rosenbergs' and the Greenglasses' versions of the same events, they chose the latter precisely because they could not believe that anyone could turn in their own flesh and blood and be lying in the bargain. To do something that terrible to his own sister, they reasoned, Greenglass had to be telling the truth. The alternative was too shameful to contemplate. Such was the reaction of decent family men to what was emerging as a family quarrel of frightening proportions.

As Harold Axley put it: "Take young Greenglass. Why would a boy go to this great length to testify against his sister and brother-in-law and build up such a preponderance of evidence against them, knowing it might mean their lives? I could not visualize this happening. I still can't. I felt that he could not have been lying about doing in his own sister."

James Gibbons said: "The most terrible and unforgivable thing in the whole case for me was a brother testifying against his sister. I couldn't understand it then and I don't understand it now. Jealousy's just not enough—you just do not testify against a relative unless there is something in it."

Against the defense's expectations, Greenglass, by shocking the jury, established his credibility. And if the jury believed the Greenglasses, the evidence pointing to the Rosenbergs' guilt was overwhelming. As Harold Axley put it: "There were too many elements involved in close alliance. Why would these people do all these things? There was a kind of fit to the thing, it all fit."

The Rosenbergs did not help matters when they repeatedly took the Fifth Amendment in reply to questions concerning alleged Communist activities. As Charles Duda remembers, "They took the Fifth so damn many times. They must have thought it would be very damaging not to take it." "They used the Fifth quite often," said Vincent Lebonitte, "to me it meant they were hiding something, even though it was their constitutional privilege."

By old coincidence, when the Rosenberg trial was in its final week Estes Kefauver's traveling crime committee moved into a Foley Square courtroom on a higher floor for eight

stairs, famous underworld figures such as Frank Costello and Joe Adonis and Virginia Hill took the Fifth when they were asked about their ties to organized crime. The big-time bookie Frank Erickson took the Fifth on the grounds that answering "may intend to criminate me." Downstairs, the Rosenbergs were taking the Fifth concerning their ties to the Communist party. One day, according to Harold Axley, Judge Kaufman cleared the court and asked the jury to stay. Senator Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire Republican and a folksy windbag who was a Kefauver committee stalwart, had come to visit. Judge Kaufman left the bench and went down the aisle to greet the older man. He introduced Senator Tobey to the jurors. "I'm very glad to be here and meet you," Senator Tobey said. "We could use people like you upstairs." If Axley's memory is accurate (four other jurors whom I asked to corroborate the incident did not recall it), the connection between the gangsters and the Rosenbergs, all of them taking the Fifth Amendment, was impressed upon the jury. When I called Judge Kaufman, who is now chief judge of the U.S. court of appeals, to ask about this possible example of tampering with the jury, I was told by a clerk: "Judge Kaufman makes it a rule not to discuss trials over which he has presided."

According to Gloria Agrin, "taking the Fifth was done at the Rosenbergs' insistence. They were Communists but they were afraid that if they admitted it they would be questioned about their Communist connections, and be asked to implicate others, and be cited for contempt of court." How the Rosenbergs, who were defendants in a capital case, could have been worried about a hypothetical contempt citation, remains one of the trial's minor mysteries.

In the trial's final days, there were two witnesses who particularly impressed the jurors because they were, Vincent Lebonitte said, "little bystanders with no ax to grind."

The Rosenbergs' maid, Mrs. Evelyn Cox, testified about a console table which Greenglass said the Rosenbergs had been given by the Russians, and which supposedly had a compartment for developing microfilm. The Rosenbergs said on the stand that they had b[illegible] it came from. [illegible] "It was [illegible] she said that a friend of her husband gave it to h[illegible] as a gift. Then she added that he hadn't seen him for a long time and it was a sort of wedding present. That is all the talk we ever had about the table."

It was enough to convince Charles Dudn that the Rosenbergs were lying. "They said they bought it at Macy's," he recalled, "but they couldn't produce either a sales slip or the table. Where [illegible]?"

After [illegible], Ben Schneider, who ran a [illegible] shop on Park Row, near the [illegible] Building, spe-

Saturday in the middle of June, 1950, Schneider said, the Rosenbergs at their two sons had come in and ordered thirty-six passport photographs. Schneider remembered the Rosenbergs because of the size of the order and because their sons were unruly. Julius Rosenberg had said something about a vacation in France.

To the jurors, Evelyn Cox and Ben Schneider were simple people like themselves, telling their stories without guile. To Vincent Lebonitte, ordering the passport pictures showed intent to flee. It was another brick in the mounting tower of guilt. Both sides rested, and the jurors now heard five hours of summation. "I had to constantly remind myself that all these effects were to impress us," Harold Axley recalled, "that this was their bag, the raising of voices, the lowering of voices, it was all for us."

It was on the afternoon of March 28, at 3:37 p.m., that Judge Kaufman began reading his ten-thousand-word charge. He told the jurors that they were not laymen taking part in a discussion, but sworn officials who had taken an oath to give a true verdict. He cautioned any one juror against monopolizing the deliberations. "Don't be afraid to change your view because of pride and opinion, if you are convinced that your original view is wrong," he advised. "It would be silly for you to sit in a corner and sulk because someone does not agree with you. Talk it out. That is what deliberation means."

He said that as a collective body, their verdict had to be unanimous. He explained that the burden was on the government to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and reminded the jurors that membership in the Communist party or evidence of flight did not constitute presumption of guilt. Finally, Kaufman said, "you are instructed that the question of possible punishment of the defendants in the event of conviction is no concern of the jury, and should not in any sense enter into or influence your deliberations... you cannot allow a consideration of the punishment which may be inflicted upon the defendants to influence your verdict in any way."

Kaufman finished reading his charge at 4:46 p.m. The four alternate jurors, who had not been needed but who had attentively sat through the entire trial, were dismissed with thanks, and at [illegible] Kaufman said: "Very well, the jury will retire." They did not want to begin deliberations on an empty stomach, and went to an Italian restaurant off Foley Square for dinner. Around 6 p.m. they were led into a room behind the jury box that was bare except for an oblong table and twelve armchairs. In front of each chair, there was a pad, a pencil, and an ashtray. At 6:08 the jury began what would amount to a total of more than seven hours of deliberations.

It was up to the foreman, Vincent Lebonitte, the second-youngest juror, to conduct the deliberations and keep

by having "discussions?" Lebonitte asked, "Is there anyone who would like to say something on any point of testimony or on any thoughts he may have had? Let's get the ball rolling."

Someone suggested they should look at the indictment and the list of witnesses again to refresh their memories. Jurors are not allowed to take notes, and in a trial which involved complicated technical data, they were expected to perform feats of memory. At 6:40 the indictment and the list of witnesses were brought in.

The jurors reviewed some of the points that had impressed them. Morton Sobell had not testified in his own defense. He had taken the standard escape route for fleeing Soviet agents, via Mexico, where he had used seven aliases. This did not seem like the behavior of an innocent man. Julius Rosenberg had tried to appear candid, but had ruined that effect by hiding behind the Fifth Amendment. Certain moments in the trial had registered with the jurors as precisely as the pulse reactions in a lie-detector test. Such a moment was Rosenberg's account of a conversation with Greenglass in which he said, as Vincent Lebonitte recalls it, "What are you trying to do, Dave, threaten me and blackmail me?" Blackmail him for what, several jurors wondered?

Most jurors, like Charles Christie, voted guilty from the first ballot. "I voted guilty on the first vote and every vote that we had," he told the NPACT team.

The jurors wrote their verdicts on slips of paper, and passed the folded slips to Vincent Lebonitte, who took the count. On the first vote, he recalled, "one, possibly two, did not vote for guilty."

At 8:10 p.m., one juror asked to hear Ruth Greenglass' testimony starting with Julius Rosenberg's first approach. This was some of the most damning testimony in the trial: Julius wanted Ruth to tell David that he should collect information to pass on to the Russians. Ruth had taken $150 from Julius for expenses and gone to Albuquerque to be with David on their wedding anniversary, November 29, 1944. She had told David about Julius' proposal and he had agreed to supply the information.

The jury came back into the jury box, and the Rosenbergs and Sobell were taken up, handcuffed, to the courtroom. The court reporter read the ten pages of testimony. Bloch asked that the cross-examination also be read. "Your request is denied," Judge Kaufman said. "That has not been requested by the jury. The jury will retire. We will give the jury exactly what they request."

The jury resumed its deliberations, and at 9:42 asked to see the exhibits, to take another look at Greenglass' sketches of the bomb.

More votes were taken. One juror held out against a guilty verdict for Ethel Rosenberg. The issue, Vincent Lebonitte remembers, was not guilt

vidual," he said, "was squeamish about the possibility of a woman being put to death. He was under the impression that it was almost a foregone conclusion that she would suffer the loss of her life. He also brought out the mother angle. It was not a dissent on the evidence, it was a dissent for sentimental reasons. The idea that a mother with two children could be put to death was revolting to him."

The "individual" was James A. Gibbons, the accountant for the bus company. "I believed they [the Rosenbergs] were guilty then, and I believe it now," he recalled. "But there were two children, and I had two of my own. I just couldn't . . . two of the three, that wasn't on my mind, but the mother of two children. . . ."

"From the start," confirmed Charles Duda, "there was no question of guilt or innocence, but one man was really hung up because of the children."

Other jurors with growing children did not feel the qualms that James Gibbons felt. "I had two daughters at that time," Charles Christie said, "and it bothered me how they would subject their children to such a thing. I just couldn't understand it." The only mother on the jury, Mrs. Lisette Dammas, "did not share the clemency view at all," Vincent Lebonitte remembers.

Several jurors, including Vincent Lebonitte, argued with Gibbons that there was only a slight chance that the death sentence would be imposed, so why base a verdict on such a remote possibility? "There was a lot of talk about executions," Gibbons recalls. Gibbons continued to insist on leniency for Ethel Rosenberg.

Aside from the one holdout, there was a strong feeling among the jurors that it would not have been proper to return a verdict too quickly. They hunted for doubts. "We wanted to see if we could come up with something on both sides of the ledger," Vincent Lebonitte recalls. "We were embarrassed to come in with a verdict too fast, so we bent over backward to examine different parts of the trial."

At 10:55 p.m., Vincent Lebonitte drafted the following communication for the court: "Judge Kaufman: One of the jurors has some doubt in his mind as to whether he can recommend leniency for one of the defendants. He is interested in knowing your mind on the matter."

"I might say," Kaufman said, "that I am not proposed as yet to give the answer. I want to give some thought to it. Do you gentlemen have any thoughts on the matter?"

Alexander Bloch: "I can't very well suggest anything. It is all up to you, Judge."

Court: "Yes."

A. Bloch: "Because ultimately you will be the one who will pass on it."

Court: "My present inclination is to just read back to them that portion of my charge which dealt with punishment. I have sent my clerk to look up cases on that subject."

At 11 p.m. the jurors returned to the punishment was not their concern. But he added: "If you want to make a recommendation, you can if you so desire, but I believe it should be stated to the jury that the recommendation should not in any way affect your decision . . . it is my prerogative to follow or disregard any recommendation that you may make on the matter of punishment. Is that clear?"

Again the jury was locked in and went about its business, dispassionately. "I've been on a lot of juries," Harold Axley recalls, "and I've seen some real shindigs, almost to blows, but this jury did not go on any emotional tangents. I can't even remember any real loud voices. There was no personal animosity, and no one person dominated."

To Vincent Lebonitte, Judge Kaufman's message meant that "we should come in with guilty or not guilty and it was within the judge's realm to determine clemency. The sentence had nothing to do with us. Our only responsibility was to determine guilt."

James Gibbons continued to hold out. "I'm no hero," he says today. "It was the thought of those two small children."

By midnight, after six hours of deliberation, no verdict had been reached. At 12:10 a.m. on March 29 the court summoned the jurors and said: "Madam and gentlemen of the jury . . . if you feel that you believe a verdict can be reached in a reasonable period of time, why then, I think it would probably be a good idea to continue your deliberations. Otherwise I will have to advise the marshal that I will consider locking you up for the evening."

The jury retired, and Harold Axley remembers saying: "Let's go to the hotel and think this thing out. We've had a long hard day of deliberations." The other jurors agreed. Again, Vincent Lebonitte drafted a message for Judge Kaufman: "Will you kindly make arrangements as you suggested from the bench due to still existent dissident vote amongst us?"

Kaufman, after some discussion with the defense lawyers over the advisability of obtaining an immediate verdict for at least one of the defendants, gave the order to find a hotel where the jurors could spend the night. They were taken to the Knickerbocker Hotel at 120 West Forty-fifth Street, the only hotel the marshals could find with twelve single rooms available on the same floor.

Howard Becker remembers that the Knickerbocker "wasn't a flea bag, but it wasn't first-rate. I thought it could have been wrapped up that night but if it meant that much to him, well, one night's not going to make that much difference. By the time they'd made arrangements it was two a.m. At seven-thirty they banged on our door and we dressed and washed and had breakfast at Schrafft's.

"We were in court before ten. That morning we were all talking to him [Gibbons], explaining that it was not on his conscience, and that he thought they [the defendants] were guilty too. [illegible] remember anyone taking him into a corner and saying, 'Look, this is the [illegible] going to be.'"

Vincent Lebonitte remembers that "I [illegible] changed his [Gibbons'] slant on it. I told him: 'Look, possibly this woman that you want to save will someday be a part of a conspiracy to transmit secret information to a foreign power that would result in your own doom and the destruction of your wife and your children.' That changed his way of thinking."

Gibbons recalls that "I was made to understand that it wasn't the jury's job to even think about the sentence." It seldom happens that one juror can stand up to eleven others when they are locked in the same room, impatient to get out. It did not take long that morning for Gibbons to give in. He felt the relief that a man feels who has been defending an unpopular point of view against uneven odds. Now that it was over, he recalls, "I felt like Pontius Pilate washing his hands. If you know your Bible, you'll understand."

At 11:01 a.m. on March 29, 1951, after nearly eight hours of deliberations, the jury came in and declared the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell guilty as charged. Bloch asked the court to poll the jury on each defendant. Perhaps the holdout would voice his reservations. Each of the jurors confirmed the announced verdict.

"I was looking right at them [the Rosenbergs] when the verdict was read," Charles Duda recalls. "I would have passed right out, but they did not react."

In thanking the jury, Kaufman revealed his own feelings. "My own opinion is that your verdict is a correct verdict," he said, "and what I was particularly pleased about was the time which you took to deliberate in this case. I must say that as an individual I cannot be happy because it is a sad day for America. The thought that citizens of our country would lend themselves to the destruction of their own country by the most destructive weapons known to man is so shocking that I can't find words to describe this loathsome offense."

Saypol said it would not be seemly for the government to thank the jury, which had done its duty, then added: "You jurors may go now, for you disband and revert to your personal roles, I hope satisfied that our work continues."

Curiously, Bloch also thanked the jury: "I feel satisfied by reason of the length of time that you took for your deliberations, as well as the questions asked during the course of your deliberations; that you examined very carefully the evidence and came to a certain conclusion," he said. Later, when he was arguing on appeal that the Rosenbergs had not received a fair trial, these words would haunt him. How could he argue lack of fairness, it was asked, when at the time he had thanked the judge and jury? Again, the thanks were part of his policy not

tribute to Judge Kaufman's decision not the death sentence.

In his final words to the jury, Judge Kaufman was benign and [illegible]rnal. "Now I say to the jurors, I almost feel as if I will miss seeing those faces morning after morning, but I know it has been a tremendous inconvenience to most of you. It has taken you away from your businesses."

The trial was not over. On April 5, Judge Kaufman sentenced the Rosenbergs to death. In words swollen with cold-war rhetoric, he said they had a direct responsibility for Communist aggression in Korea, "with the resultant casualties exceeding fifty thousand Americans and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason?" Blaming the Korean war on the Rosenbergs was like blaming a fire on a passerby who happens to be carrying matches. The stridency of Kaufman's remarks showed that he was even more sensitized to the political context of the case than was the jury.

The death sentence was not only disproportionate to the crime, it provided the basis for a violent anti-American campaign that raged for years all over the world. It was as a result of Kaufman's sentence that the Rosenbergs became martyrs in countries which knew next to nothing about their trial. The campaign was as immoderate as the sentence, as each cry for mercy became an assertion of innocence.

The trial was given unprecedented judicial scrutiny. There were twenty-five applications for relief, seven of them to the Supreme Court, which declined to review, and two applications to the President for executive clemency. The Rosenbergs were told that the death sentence would be commuted if they confessed. They did not confess, and they were executed on June 19, 1953. Six months later, on January 30, 1954, Emanuel Bloch, crushed by his failure to save the Rosenbergs and hounded by the threat of disbarment proceedings, died at the age of fifty-two, and his father, Alexander, died several years after him.

The jurors' reactions to the sentence were mixed. Charles Christie felt that "conspiracy and treason were the same thing. I feel about treason pretty much the same way I feel about murder, rape, kidnapping, which includes hijacking, and I think the maximum penalty should be imposed. I feel that way right today." Vincent Lebonitte was surprised. "I didn't think he [Kaufman] would be that severe. We had done an honest job, the penalty was no concern of ours. I never looked for death or blood. I would have accepted the life sentence, thirty years, twenty-five years. But anyone who says it was a trumped-up conviction—that makes me boil inside!" The jurors who had convinced James Gibbons that the chance of a death sentence was remote must have felt rather sheepish.

During the long period of appeals, friends and relatives of the Rosenbergs contacted jurors. "Rosenberg's brother "He put his foot in the door. He wanted me to write a letter to the President," [illegible] said, there are eleven other jurors, why me? I said it was over, I didn't want anything more to do with it, and plead[illegible] to leave. He wouldn't take his foot from the door, I had to kick it away." Gibbons often thought about the woman he had tried to save. It had been the most difficult moral decision of his life, and he had given in to group pressure.

"After the trial, every now and then, my telephone would ring and it would be someone on one of these committees," Harold Axley recalls, "asking me to write someone—I can't even remember who at this point—and tell them the sentence was too harsh. I told them it would not have been proper to disagree with the sentence given out by the judge."

For years after the trial, Harold Axley had recurrent nightmares about the Rosenbergs. He saw himself back in the jury box, watching them, or talking to the other jurors, or going over the evidence in the jury room. "I don't attach any importance to it," he said. "I dream about my golf scores, too. Always the bad ones, not the good ones."

After their moment in the limelight, the jurors went back to their normal lives. With the possible exception of Gibbons, the experience did not mark them in any profound way. They were part of a process, and carried out their duties in good faith. None of those I talked to have ever nurtured doubts about the Rosenbergs' guilt. ##

CARTOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 100) is the practical one, I see. A head for business, as they say." Essen turned to me. "Well, here we are, then," he said, counting out the bills. "Two months in advance."

I took the money, recounted it carefully, and loudly, and pocketed the sum. Then I stepped over to the desk and prepared a receipt.

"Very efficient," Essen said.

"Yes, very," my aunt said.

I gave Essen his receipt, along with the key to the house, and was about to set forth the precise conditions of residence when my aunt spoke.

"Show Mr. Essen to the door, Nicholas, and see he is escorted safely to the house."

"That will not be necessary," Essen said. "I prefer to walk alone. Good day."

I gave Essen his coat and hat and accompanied him to the door.

"There are certain terms," I said.

"Of course, of course," Essen said and he hurried down the walk.

I returned to the parlor rather annoyed with my aunt. She had rented the house without a moment's inquiry and allowed a foolish, ill-dressed, retired teacher—fired for incompetence, for all we knew—to kiss her hand.

My aunt poured herself a cup of coffee and sipped, ignoring me. I stood in the archway between parlor and foyer

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236) 6/4/75

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)(P)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R

On 6/3/75, DAVID GREENGLASS contacted the NYO, and advised as follows:

He stated he had just read a review of the book "We Are Your Sons", by ROBERT and MICHAEL MEEROPOL. This review was written by LEO BRAUDY, and appeared in the New York Times Book Review of 5/25/75.

GREENGLASS advised that he was upset concerning the following sentence which appears toward the end of the article: "The question of the Rosenbergs' guilt will, one hopes, be settled by suits now pending against the prosecution for subornation of perjury (of David Greenglass) and against the F.B.I. under the Freedom Of Information Act."

GREENGLASS was advised that the NYO had no knowledge of any pending subornation of perjury matter.

On 6/4/75, Chief Assistant USA, SDNY, THOMAS J. CAHILL, advised the NYO that no such case is presently pending.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for information purposes.

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City Bar Leaders Defend Rosenberg Trial Judge

By SHEILA MORAN

The president and past presidents of the city Bar Assn. have issued a statement expressing concern about "unfair criticisms and attacks" against federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided at the controversial Rosenberg spy trial 24 years ago.

Citing the recent flurry of attacks against the trial and "particularly the trial judge," the statement said: "Judges cannot defend themselves and it is the duty of the bar to speak up when criticism exceeds bounds of fairness and becomes partisan or self-serving."

The current president of the city bar, Cyrus Vance, told a reporter, "At this point this is just a statement by individuals." He indicated that the association itself would take no further action.

Kaufman, who is now chief judge of the U. S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals, sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death in 1951 after a jury found them guilty of transmitting atomic secrets to the Russians. He characterized their efforts for the Soviets as "worse than murder."

The Rosenbergs were electrocuted at Sing Sing Prison on June 19, 1953 after 16 appeals to the U. S. District Court, seven to the U. S. Supreme Court, and two appeals to President Eisenhower for clemency.

The Bar Assn. statement was signed by all the living presidents of the group, except for two who are disqualified, one as a federal judge and the other because he dealt with the case as Attorney General under President Eisenhower.

"It's time some of the senior members of the bar should speak out," said Whitney North Seymour, one of the eight who signed the statement.

The statement said the attacks appear "on the air, in print and on picket signs which confront the judge at public dinners which he must attend." Vance also cited to a reporter a rally yesterday outside the U. S. Courthouse at Foley Square.

Sons Lead Rally

The rally was led by the Rosenbergs' sons, Robert and Michael Meeropol and drew about 60 demonstrators carrying picket signs.

The campaign to reopen the Rosenberg case escalated last year, when the couple's sons emerged from obscurity to try to clear the names of their parents, following the 1973 publication of "The Implosion Conspiracy," a best-selling book about the trial by Louis Nizer. The sons subsequently sued Nizer, a well-known lawyer, for defamation and invasion of privacy, but the suit was dismissed.

Last month, Robert Meeropol, 27, and Michael, 32, who use the name of their adoptive parents, came out with a book of their own, entitled "We Are Your Sons."

Cold War Plot?

They have said that Watergate revelations of high-level conspiracies, coverups and perjury in the name of national security have lent new credence to their long-held contention that their parents were the victims of a government frame-up to feed anti-Communist sentiment during the Cold War.

In March of 1974, a national committee was formed to reopen the case. A fund-raising rally at Carnegie Hall, sponsored by the committee, drew 2800 supporters.

The keynote speaker was Emily Alman, a Rutgers University sociologist, who charged there was evidence in government files that would show that the case had been manufactured by the Justice Dept. with the cooperation of perjured witnesses.

The Rosenberg sons leveled similar charges at yesterday's rally in front of the courthouse where their parents were convicted. Using megaphones to attract lunch-hour strollers around the downtown court complex,

Last February they filed a request with the Justice Dept. under the new Freedom of Information Act, seeking to obtain FBI files on the case, including statements made by government witnesses to the FBI before the trial. They claimed that the Justice Dept. has refused their request on the grounds that it would invade the privacy of the witnesses.

Yesterday, they said they would file suit in Washington this month to obtain the documents.

Kaufmann, 65, who celebrated his 25th year on the federal bench last November, has remained silent about the Rosenberg case, but people who know him say he bristles when the topic is mentioned.

In a magazine article on First Amendment rights published earlier this month, Kaufmann wrote that he had planned to deliver the piece as a commencement address at Pomona College in Cali-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. Post
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fornia. But after disturbances at a rally to reopen the Rosenberg case earlier this year in Santa Monica, Pomona officials, he said, "advised me that they feared graduation ceremonies might be disrupted if I appeared."

Kaufman wrote that the incident was part of a "continuing pattern of harassment because of a trial I presided over more than 20 years ago, prior even to the birth of the vast majority of present university students.

IRVING KAUFMAN
Under fire.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rosenbergs' Sons Will Be Given Access to Files on Their Parents

The Washington Star

WASHINGTON, July 10—Attorney General Edward H. Levi has overruled both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U. S. Attorney in New York and ordered them to supply files on the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the Rosenberg' sons as quickly as possible.

The Rosenbergs were executed on June 19, 1953, after their conviction for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Their sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol, who use the name of the family that adopted them after the execution of their parents, filed a sweeping request for information about the case last February under new amendments to the Freedom of Information Law.

Both the F.B.I. director, Clarence M. Kelley, and United States Attorney, Frank Curran, agreed to limited parts of the sons' requests but turned them down on access to large portions of the files. The Meeropols appealed those decisions to Mr. Levi.

In two letters, made public today, Mr. Levi and his deputy, Harold R. Tyler Jr., have told the Meeropols, through their attorney, Marshall Perlin of New York, that the department would take a liberal attitude in deciding what should be made available to them and that the files would be opened as rapidly as possible.

The two brothers believe that their parents were innocent and that the information in the government files will prove that the case against them was a "fraud."

Even under the policy adopted Mr. Levi, item-by-item decisions will have to be made on what material to release and what to withhold because its release might harm other persons, reveal investigative techniques or endanger national security.

The bureau is still very much opposed to the release of information that might give away its informants or its methods of operation—even if the information is years old.

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New York Times 7-11-75

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FBI - NEW YORK

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FBI Cites Security on Hiss, Rosenberg Files

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

New York Post 7/9/75 p 32

By TIMOTHY S. ROBINSON
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The FBI says disclosure of certain information in its 30-year-old files on Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg would identify "an extremely sensitive source who presently continues to furnish highly valuable information of a counterespionage nature."

An FBI official, Thomas Henry Bresson, made that argument in an affidavit filed in U. S. District Court here last week in a suit in which a historian is seeking access to the FBI files on those persons.

The affidavit is the most detailed explanation filed by the FBI on its reasons for refusing to release files on cases that have long been dormant.

Bresson argued that "national security" would be harmed by the release of the files and raised the possibility that release could harm numerous third parties.

The Rosenbergs were executed after their conviction in 1953 on charges of giving U.S. atomic secrets to the Russians' and their case has continued to be controversial

Hiss was convicted in 1950 of perjury after denying he gave state secrets to Communist spies. Still claiming he is innocent, Hiss is also seeking access to his own FBI files and was recently granted access to certain portions of the files.

Bresson, a supervisory agent in the FBI's Freedom of Information Act section that handles such requests, said the release of information which people furnished to the FBI in confidence "would create a breach of the public trust invested in the FBI."

The release "would have an inhibiting effect on our present and future ability to investigate and enforce the laws of the U.S.," Bresson said, adding that in some instances investigations would be "impossible, if the FBI cannot assure those who furnish us information that their identities will be kept confidential—permanently confidential, and not simply for five years, or ten years, or 20 years, or until a FOIA request is made."

In 1973 Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson authorized the release of certain information from FBI files in cases more than 15 years old, subject to a review of them by FBI personnel.

Bresson said in his affidavit that in the first half of this year the FBI had received 4831 FOIA requests, representing nearly one million pages of material to be processed, and that 100 persons have been assigned to the handling of requests.

He said the purpose of the unit is to balance the needs of privacy and national security against the "legitimate right of public access" to the materials, and that two persons are working fulltime on requests by Smith College historian Allen Weinstein for the Hiss and Rosenberg files. Weinstein's suit concerning access to the materials is pending before U. S. District Judge William B. Jones.

Bracsson said that "release of this material could disclose our information gathering capabilities during that time frame (30 years ago); could disclose our degree of expertise in certain technical areas which, coupled with presently available knowledge, could lead to a disclosure of our current degree of expertise; and also could have a very detrimental effect on the foreign relations of the U. S."

Bresson also said the FBI had received "urgent requests" from persons involved in both the Hiss and Rosenberg cases "stating that under no circumstances do they want their identities or information concerning them released by the FBI."

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Rosenbergs' Sons Will Be Given Access to Files on Their Parents

The Washington Star

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The two brothers believe that their parents were innocent and that the information in the government files will prove that the case against them was a "fraud."

Even under the policy adopted Mr. Levi, item-by-item decisions will have to be made on what material to release and what to withhold because its release might harm other persons, reveal investigative techniques or endanger national security.

The bureau is still very much opposed to the release of information that might give away its informants or its methods of operation—even if the information is years old.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. TIMES P. 8

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FBI — NEW YORK

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Julius and Ethel Rosenberg's sons sued under the Freedom of Information Act to obtain all government files on the espionage case that led to their parents' execution 22 years ago. The Justice Department recently ordered the FBI to release some files.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

WALL ST JOURNAL

P. 1

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-63)

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Rosenbergs' Sons Sue For U.S. Files

WASHINGTON — Declaring they are "firmly convinced of the innocence" of their executed parents, the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have filed suit in an attempt to bare all the government's files on the celebrated espionage case.

Robert and Michael Meeropol asked the U.S. District Court yesterday to order the handover of all such records from the FBI, the CIA, the Energy Resources Development Administration, the Dept. of Justice and U.S. Attorneys' offices.

Last month, the Justice Dept. announced it had ordered the FBI to turn over to the Rosenbergs' sons as much as possible from an estimated 48,000 pages of files relating to the case.

But the two Meeropols, who now go by name of the family that adopted them, told reporters outside the courthouse yesterday that they had witnessed only "government foot-dragging" on the matter.

The brothers claim their parents were victims of the government's lust for a political victory at a time of anti-Communist frenzy but the verdict stood up through an assortment of appeals in which more than 100 judges upheld the fairness of their trial in New York before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. Post

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Rosenbergs' Innocence Asserted In Sons' Suit to Open Case Files

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) —Declaring that they were "firmly convinced of the innocence" of their executed parents, the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg filed suit today in an attempt to make public all the Government's files on the celebrated espionage case.

Robert and Michael Meeropol asked the United States District Court to order that all such records be handed over by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Energy Resources Development Administration, the Department of Justice and United States Attorney's offices in New Mexico and New York.

Their suit, filed under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, also seeks an injunction barring any further destruction of the materials following a recent disclosure that the United States Attorney in New Mexico had destroyed records on David Greenglass, who was a key Government witness against the Rosenbergs.

The Rosenbergs were executed 22 years ago after they were convicted of passing the secret of the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. To the end the couple insisted they were innocent, and doubt over the verdict has been expressed from many quarters over the years.

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But the sons, who now go by the name of the Meeropol family that adopted them, told reporters outside the courthouse today that they had witnessed only "Government foot-dragging" on the matter. "All we have is promises—no files, no inventory of files, and no time table for release," said Robert Meeropol.

The brothers charge that their parents were victims of the Government's lust for a political victory—rather than justice—at a time of what they call anti-Communist frenzy in America. They charge in their suit that prosecutors attempted to extort a confession from their parents, and, failing that, orchestrated the testimony and improperly communicated with the trial judge to gain conviction and the death penalty.

"Plaintiffs are firmly convinced of the innocence of their parents," said the suit. "The burden plaintiffs have borne, the injury they have suffered needs no exposition."

Michael Meeropol said he remembered his mother and father as "loving parents, people who enjoyed being around. We wish they were around now."

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New York Times 7/15/75

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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N.Y. Times

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FD 350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

July 29, 1975

James A. Wechsler

OUT OF THE PAST

Attorney General Edward Levi has begun the process of reversing the FBI's long resistance to the opening of its archives in the Hiss and Rosenberg cases. While some legal controversy over the dimensions of disclosure may ensue, the spirit of Levi's move is a long, wise step forward.

I write this as one who was journalistically present during the unfolding of both dramas and who has never accepted the simplistic revisionist mythology that has grown up around these cases. Nothing I have read or heard has persuaded me that Alger Hiss or the Rosenbergs were innocent victims of diabolical cold war "frameups."

But I believe the interests of both justice and history will be served by maximum release of relevant documents, regardless of whose preconceptions are fortified by the material. Prolonged suppression over many long years has nourished doubts and conspiracy theories, even obscuring elementary facts that are matters of record.

* * *

Full disclosure may not resolve all ambiguities or uncertainties, especially among those who have acquired deep emotional investments in vindicating the defendants. But it should at least shift the debate from preoccupation with the claim that the government has desperately engaged in cover-up.

In fact this issue has made it increasingly difficult to stimulate any dispassionate differentiation between the record of the trial and the rhetoric of the subsequent years. Many Americans who were infants at the time of the verdicts have not yet read a paragraph of the testimony in either case, even while condemning the alleged infamy of the convictions.

This is not to say no real questions have been raised about the detailed conduct of the prosecutions. Neither would any evidence belatedly released in behalf of the government modify my personal oppostition on general principle to the use of capital punishment.

But by now most of the public controversy is far removed from any relationship to the actual proceedings or the setting in which they took place.

Thus, when Alger Hiss recently sought readmission to the Massachusetts bar, the worthy contention that he had long ago "earned re-entry" was absurdly distorted by an attempt to portray him as a "victim of McCarthyism." The argument has been echoed by others not around when these happenings occurred.

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The truth, of course, is that the Chambers-Hill confrontation took place *before* Joe McCarthy begun his unholy war against free institutions, and Hiss' ultimate conviction became one of McCarthy's retroactive weapons.

Similarly, it is now widely forgotten that during most of the Rosenbergs' case—until the death penalty became an imminent reality—their case was systematically ignored by the U. S. Communist organ, then known as the Daily Worker.

Some time ago I asked John Gates, who had been editor of The Worker at the time and left the Communist ranks after the crushing of the Hungarian rebellion, whether he recalled that long silence and how he explained it.

"We didn't need any orders," he said. "It was understood that we didn't get involved in espionage cases."

He was not professing any personal knowledge of guilt. But he was suggesting awareness in high Communist echelons that the Rosenbergs had been something more than progressive Dodger fans.

(The most striking background volume on the Rosenbergs is E. L. Doctorow's "Book of Daniel," a roman a clef that renders no dogmatic legal judgments but offers dramatic insight into the Communist world the Rosenbergs inhabited.)

* * *

Much of the factual chronicle of the Hiss story is reviewed in the current Commentary by Irving Younger, a respected Cornell law professor and former judge. Drawn almost entirely from transcripts (of the trials and the Congressional hearings), his essay is a well-documented, sober reminder—which will come as a revelation to late arrivals—that the cumulative evidence against Hiss was substantially more concrete and conclusive than the initial verbal recitals of Whittaker Chambers.

Partisans of Hiss may ask why, if he was guilty, he has clung so steadfastly to his claim of innocence, and it would be presumptuous to proclaim an easy answer. Obviously one explanation is a sense of loyalty to those who initally rallied to him. Another is that somewhere along the road he was the victim of legal malpractice and has subjectively come to envisage himself as a wronged man. But mysteries of motivation defy glib comment.

What matters at this moment is that the new Attorney General has apparently challenged the FBI's attempt to keep the files sealed on the grounds, among other things, that disclosure could identify "an extremely sensitive source who presently continues to supply highly valuable material of a counterespionage nature." The FBI's responsibility to those providing current information in confidence can present troublesome problems. But after nearly 30 years? Surely so venerable a super-source has earned retirement.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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FBI

Date: 7/23/75

Transmit the following in CODE
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Via NITEL ~~TOP SECRET~~
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR (65-58226)

FROM: NEW YORK (65-15348)

~~TOP SECRET~~

ATTN: INTD

ATTN: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R

RENY CALL, 7/23/75.

CHIEF ASSISTANT US ATTORNEY SDNY THOMAS J. CAHILL CONTACTED THE NYO THIS DATE RELATIVE TO THE REPORTS THAT ARE IN POSSESSION OF THE US ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NY CONCERNING THIS MATTER. MR. CAHILL ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH BOTH A MR. AXLEROD AND MR. SHEA OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING THE MATERIAL THAT HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY THE SUBJECT'S SONS ROBERT AND MICHAEL MEEROPOL. MR. CAHILL STATED HE WAS NOT AWARE OF THE NUMBER OF REPORTS AND MEMORANDA CONTAINED IN THE FILE CABINET MAINTAINED BY THE SDNY CONCERNING THIS MATTER.

CLASSIFIED BY 2040 EC/TEK 12-3-77 65-15348-3104
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2,3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

1 - NEW YORK

1 - SUPERVISOR #38

RFM:dco

(2)

Cahill contacted hand and. Tr to get files for review

Approved: L/Y Sent 10/P M Per

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO NY 65-15348

HOWEVER, MR. CAHILL STATED THAT TO PREVENT DUPLICATION OR OMISSION AND TO COORDINATE THIS MATTER PROPERLY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FBIHQ HE THOUGHT IT DESIRABLE THAT THE NYO REVIEW THIS MATERIAL SO THAT A LIST COULD BE SUPPLIED TO BOTH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND FBIHQ AS TO THE MATERIAL IN POSSESSION OF THE SDNY. [redacted] UACB, THE NYO RECOMMENDS THAT A REVIEW OF THIS MATERIAL BE MADE AND A LIST SUPPLIED TO FBIHQ, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BY AFTERNOON 7/25/75.

CLASSIFIED BY 3137, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-000 (11)

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Date 7/29/75

RE:

JULIUS ROSENBURG
ESP - R

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [x] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep. by _____

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [illegible] sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

[redacted]

65-15348 -3105

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUL 31 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

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The below listed reports are located in the second drawer from the top in the steel cabinet numbered Department of Justice 51128. The top drawer of this cabinet contains motions relative to the ROSENBERG case number 114868. There are some FBI reports interspersed with the legal papers but these have been used to substantiate the government's case in various appeals and it is not felt that they can be separated without the direction of the USA.

Drawer #3 contains nine books of Grand Jury minutes in black bound folders as well as a looseleaf volume in green indicating a chronological and alphabetical order of the witnesses who appeared at the Grand Jury. This drawer also contains a looseleaf folder indicating on the outside a digest of the testimony of the JULIUS ROSENBERG case. This has been broken down into approximately 160 pages of a recording of both direct examination and cross-examination of the witnesses who appeared at the trial.

The fourth drawer contains one brown manila envelope with cancelled checks which were issued to MORTON SOBELL from Reeves Instrument Company. Otherwise, the drawer is empty.

The fifth drawer of this cabinet contains 15 bound black books relative to Grand Jury testimony from 1949 through 1953.

Cabinet number 51129 contains, the first drawer being the top drawer, legal papers relative to the ROSENBERG case and a blue bound looseleaf notebook containing a digest of the testimony of the JULIUS ROSENBERG case.

The second drawer contains legal documents as well as the various exhibits still remaining in the USA's Office relative to the trial itself.

Drawer #3 contains folders A through O broken down into various witnesses' statements as well as testimony of witnesses who appeared at the trial as well as documents

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which were used for their cross-examination. For example, personnel file of Navy Department of MAX ELITCHER.

Drawer 4 contains the same type of breakdown starting at P and ending at W. The latter portion of the drawer contains Grand Jury minutes. This drawer also contains a Chevron map of the City of Albuquerque.

Drawer 5 contains various legal papers of the USA'S office including charge outs relative to the various appeals in this particular trial. However, the majority of this material is legal papers of the USA's Office, SDNY relative to the trial and the appeals.

On 2/21/51, a letter to the Honorable IRVING A. SAYPOL, USA, was directed from SAC EDWARD SCHEIDT. This letter states as follows:

"Dear Mr. Saypol:

"For your possible assistance in the ROSENBERG case, there are transmitted herewith the following reports concerning DAVID GREENGLASS:

"Report Of	Date	Place
ROBERT G. JENSEN	6/10/50	Philadelphia
LEO H. FRUTKIN	6/12/50	New York
HENRY L. MC CONNELL	6/16/50	Albuquerque
WILLIARD L. ROBERTS	6/19/50	San Antonio
EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER	6/21/50	St. Louis
GAROLD R. FITZGERALD	6/22/50	Chicago
C. LAWRENCE RICE	6/24/50	Kansas City
JOHN W. LEWIS	6/26/50	New York
GAROLD R. FITZGERALD	6/28/50	Chicago

"Report Of	Date	Place
BLAKE E. TURNER	6/29/50	Newark
C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR.	7/3/50	Washington, D.C.
ROBERT G. JENSEN	7/24/50	Philadelphia
JOHN W. LEWIS	8/1/50	New York
LEO H. FRUTKIN	8/5/50	New York
E. EDWARD NICHOLSON	8/7/50	Washington, D.C.
HENRY L. MC CONNELL	8/8/50	Albuquerque
LEO H. FRUTKIN	8/16/50	New York
CHARLES L. TIGNOR	9/13/50	Phoenix
JOHN W. LEWIS	9/26/50	New York
W. RULON PAXMAN	10/27/50	Chicago
JOHN W. LEWIS	10/30/50	New York
W. RULON PAXMAN	12/19/50	Chicago
JOHN W. LEWIS	12/27/50	New York
W. RULON PAXMAN	1/20/51	Chicago"

A review of the material maintained by the USA's Office concerning JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG as examined by SA [redacted] and made available from the vault at the USA's Office on 7/29/75 reflects the following reports concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG:

SECRET

1. Report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr. at New York, dated 7/7/50, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R, ~~which is unclassified~~.

2. Two copies of the report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON at New York, dated 8/7/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R," ~~unclassified~~.

3. Report of SA DONALD G. HARRIS, dated 8/9/50, at Newark, New Jersey, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R," ~~unclassified~~.

4. Report of SA HAROLD F. GOOD (A) at New York, 8/11/50, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R (Financial Report)" ~~unclassified~~.

5. Report of SA JAMES P. LEE at New York, dated 9/8/50, entitled, "JULIUS; ETHEL ROSENBERG was, ESP-R" unclassified.

6. Report of SA HAROLD F. GOOD (A) at New York, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R (Financial Report)" ~~unclassified~~.

7. Report of SA JOHN M. MASTERSON at Newark, dated 9/1/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R," ~~unclassified~~.

8. Report of SA C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, Jr. at Washington, D.C., dated 7/18/50, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

9. Report of SA EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER at St. Louis, Missouri, dated 8/10/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

10. Report of SA GERALD J. VAN DOPN at New York 12/2/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~ (accounting report).

11. Two copies of report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr. dated 1/2/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG was; MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R." ~~It is to be noted that this report indicated that 4 copies were furnished to the USA, SDNY. These reports are unclassified.~~

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12. Two copies of report of SA HENRY L. MC CONNELL, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG was; MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R" made at Albuquerque, dated 2/5/51, ~~two copies unclassified~~.

13. Report dated 3/7/51 of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

14. Report of SA FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE dated 3/13/51, at New Haven, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

15. Report of SA BENNIE C. GARREN dated 3/19/51 at Oklahoma City, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

16. Report of SA JAMES P. LEE at New York, dated 3/14/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R," ~~unclassified~~.

17. Report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON dated 4/28/51 at NY entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

18. Report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr. at New York, 3/16/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG was; MORTON SOBELL was, ESP-R" ~~classified~~ "Confidential."

19. Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON at New York, dated 2/29/52, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R" ~~classified "Security Information - Secret"~~

20. Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON at New York, 4/28/53, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950" ~~classified "Security Information - Confidential."~~

21. Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) at NY 5/28/53, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C," ~~classified "Security Information - Confidential."~~

22. Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) at New York, dated 11/15/53, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C" ~~classified "Security Information - Confidential."~~

23. Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) at New York, 8/6/53, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C" ~~classified "Security Information~~ - Confidential."

24. Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) dated 2/17/54 at NY, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C" ~~classified "Confidential."~~

25. Report of SA PAUL R. BIBLER at Albany, dated 2/21/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

26. Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN at Chicago, Illinois, dated 1/21/51, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

27. Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN dated 12/19/50 at Chicago, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

28. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York, dated 12/27/50, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

29. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS dated 10/30/50, at New York, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

30. Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN dated 10/20/50, at Chicago, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

31. Report of SA CHARLIE L. TIGNOR at Phoenix dated 9/13/50, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" unclassified.

32. Report of SA LEO H. FRUTKIN dated 8/16/50 at New York entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS was, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~ (Summary Report) (Supplementary Summary Report).

33. Report of SA HENRY L. MC CONNELL dated 8/8/50 at Albuquerque, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

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34. Report of SA C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, Jr. at Washington, D.C., 8/7/50 entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

35. Report of SA LEO H. FRUTKIN dated 8/5/50 at New York, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

36. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York, dated 8/1/50, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

37. Report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN at Philadelphia, dated 7/24/50, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

38. Report of C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, Jr. at Washington, D.C., dated 7/3/50, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

39. Report of SA BLAKE E. TURNER dated 6/29/50, at Newark, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

40. Report of SA GAROLD R. FITZGERALD dated 6/28/50, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

41. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York 6/26/50, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

42. Report of SA C. LAWRENCE RICE dated 6/24/50 at Kansas City, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

43. Report of SA GAROLD R. FITZGERALD dated 6/22/50, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "UNSUB NUMBER 5 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO; HARRY GOLD - (~~INFORMANT~~) ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

44. Report of SA EDWARD E. RACHELHOFFER at St. Louis, Missouri, dated 6/21/50, entitled "UNKNOWN AMERICAN NUMBER 5, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, HARRY GOLD - (~~INFORMANT~~) ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

45. Report of SA WILLIARD L. ROBERTS dated 6/19/50, at San Antonio, Texas entitled "UNKNOWN AMERICAN NUMBER 5, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO; HARRY GOLD - (~~INFORMANT~~) ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

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46. Report of SA HENRY L. MC CONNELL dated 6/16/50, at Albuquerque, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

47. Report of SA LEO H. FRUTKIN dated 6/12/50 at New York, entitled "UNSUB NUMBER 5, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, HARRY GOLD - ~~INFORMANT~~, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

48. Report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN at Philadelphia dated 6/10/50, entitled, "UNSUB NUMBER 5, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, HARRY GOLD - ~~INFORMANT~~, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

49. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS dated 9/26/50 at New York, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

50. Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated 7/27/51 at New York, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

51. Report of SA VINCENT J. CAHILL at New York dated 12/15/50, entitled "MAX ELITCHER; HELENE ELITCHER ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

52. Report of SA VINCENT J. CAHILL at New York, dated 10/2/50, entitled "MAX ELITCHER; HELENE ELITHCER, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

53. Report of SA VINCENT J. CAHILL dated 8/5/50, at New York, entitled, "MAX AND HELENE ELITCHER, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

54. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at San Antonio dated 8/23/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was - FUGITIVE, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

55. Report of SA LEWIS E. GLENN dated 8/25/50 at Washington, D.C., entitled "MORTON SOBELL was - FUGITIVE ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

56. Report of SA GERHARDT P. HUNDT dated 12/4/50 at Newark, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950," ~~unclassified~~.

SECRET

57. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at New York, 8/5/50, "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

58. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER dated 9/21/50, at New York, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

59. Report of SA WINFIELD S. HARRY dated 10/6/50 at Norfolk, Virginia, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

60. Report of SA LEWIS E. GLENN dated 10/9/50, at Washington, D.C. entitled, "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

61. Report of SA EDWARD R. WHALEN at New Haven dated 10/2/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

62. Report of SA HARRY W. HANKINSON dated 10/11/50 at Oklahoma City, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

63. Report of SA MARTIN J. MC GWINN (A) at New York dated 10/26/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R (FINANCIAL SURVEY)" ~~unclassified~~.

64. Report of SA LLOYD S. GOODROW at New Haven 10/31/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" unclassified.

65. Report of SA WILLIAM C. TOWER dated 10/25/50 at Seattle, Washington, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

66. Report of SA THOMAS E. BRYANT at Los Angeles dated 10/31/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

67. Report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN dated 11/10/50 at Philadelphia, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

68. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at New York dated 11/13/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

69. Report of SA WILLIAM F. GUILFOILE dated 1/31/51, at Albany, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

70. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER dated 4/25/51 at New York, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

71. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER dated 1/24/51, at New York, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

72. Report of SA GERHARDT P. HUNDT at Newark, dated 2/10/51, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950" ~~unclassified.~~

73. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at NY dated 1/24/51, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

74. Report of SA JOHN R. LYONS dated 2/28/51 at Newark, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

75. Report of SA LEWIS E. GLENN at Washington, D.C. dated 8/28/51, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was - FUGITIVE ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

76. Report of SA ROBERT G. HANSEN dated 8/11/50 at Philadelphia, Pa., entitled "HARRY GOLD ESP-R" unclassified.

77. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York, dated 6/3/52 entitled "MAXWELL FINESTONE was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950" classified ~~"Security Information - Confidential."~~

79. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York dated 9/3/52, entitled "MAXWELL FINESTONE was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950" classified ~~"Security~~ Information - Confidential."

80. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York dated 12/1/52 entitled "MAXWELL FINESTONE was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950" ~~classified "Security Information - Confidential."~~

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81. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN at New York dated 12/9/50, entitled "WILLIAM DANZIGER, ESP-R" unclassified.

82. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN at New York dated 9/29/50, entitled "WILLIAM DANZIGER, ESP-R" unclassified.

83. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN at New York, dated 8/16/50, entitled "WILLIAM DANZIGER, ESP-R" unclassified.

84. Report of SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY dated 11/22/50 at New York, entitled "VIVIAN GLASSMAN, ESP-R" unclassified.

85. Report of SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY dated 2/28/51, at New York, entitled "VIVIAN GLASSMAN, ESP-R" unclassified.

86. Report of SA JOHN T. MAHONEY dated 10/17/50 at Albany, entitled "VIVIAN GLASSMAN, ESP-R" unclassified.

87. Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 8/11/50 at Boston, Mass., entitled "STANLEY ROBERT RICH, ESP-R" unclassified.

88. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN dated 8/16/50 at New York, entitled "STANLEY ROBERT RICH, ESP-R" unclassified.

89. Report of SA EDWARD R. WHALEN dated 9/18/50 at New Haven entitled "STANLEY ROBERT RICH, ESP-R" unclassified.

90. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN dated 10/20/50 at NY entitled, "STANLEY ROBERT RICH, ESP-R" unclassified.

91. Report of SA EDWARD R. WHALEN at New Haven dated 1/25/51, entitled "STANLEY ROBERT RICH, ESP-R" unclassified.

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92. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL dated 11/17/52 at NY entitled "ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT was ET AL ESP-R" ~~classified "Security Information - Confidential."~~

93. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL dated 8/25/52 at New York, entitled ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT was ET AL ESP-R" ~~classified "Security Information - Confidential."~~

94. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at NY dated 6/2/52, entitled ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT, ESP-R" classified "~~Security Information - Confidential.~~"

95. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at NY dated 3/17/52 entitled "ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT, ESP-R" classified "Security Information - Confidential." ESP-R

96. Report of SA PETER F. MAXSON dated 3/26/52 at Albany, NY, entitled "LOUISE ROSS SARANT ~~nee LOUISE JACQUELINE RUBEL was Louise Jacqueline Rose, Mrs. Alfred Sarant, "Puss," "Pussycat" ESP-R" classified "Security Information - Confidential."~~

97. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at NY dated 1/8/52, entitled "ALFRED E. SARANT was ET AL ESP-R" classified "~~Security Information - Secret.~~"

98. Cover of report of SA WALTER C. ROETTING, Jr. dated 6/3/58 at NY entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV - FUGITIVE ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

99. Report of SA WALTER C. ROETTING, Jr. dated 6/5/59 at NY, entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, ESP-R," ~~unclassified~~.

100. Report of SA [redacted] dated 6/23/60 at NY entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, ESP-R," unclassified.

101. Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/13/62, at NY entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, ESP-R" ~~unclassified.~~

102. Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/25/63, at NY, entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, ESP-R" ~~unclassified~~.

103. Copy of letter dated 5/20/59 from SAC HARVEY G. FOSTER to the Honorable S. HAZARD GILLESPIE, Jr. USA, SDNY, Attention: Mr. SILVIO MOLLO. ~~This letter~~

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contains material relative to the disposition of material obtained from the ROSENBERGS at the time of their arrest indicating a Remington portable typewriter, large paper shopping bag and contents, one shell clasp pin, several miscellaneous keys and one pipe used as a recognition signal by HARRY GOLD (obtained from HARRY GOLD). This letter indicates that the above material was not used as evidence at the time of trial.

104. Report of SA [redacted] dated 5/29/61 at NY entitled "JACOB ROVINSKY, IS-R" ~~unclassified~~.

105. Folder containing the above referenced letter to Mr. GILLESPIE relative to ROSENBERG case; a letter from the New York Office dated 11/26/52 to the Attention of AUSA JAMES KILSHAMER; letter directed to J. EDWARD LOMBARD, USA, SDNY from SAC JAMES J. KELLY 3/1/53 ~~classified "Confidential"~~ Personal Attention; letter dated 3/2/54 to Honorable J. EDWARD LOMBARD relative to JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL (the estate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG) from SAC JAMES J. KELLY; letter dated 2/25/54, to Honorable J. EDWARD LOMBARD relative to JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL (the estate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG) from SAC JAMES J. KELLY; letter dated 3/4/54 to Honorable J. EDWARD LOMBARD relative to JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL (the estate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG) from SAC JAMES J. KELLY ~~classified "Confidential;"~~ letter to the Assistant Attorney General JAMES M. MC INERNEY dated 9/15/50 ~~classified "Confidential"~~ from the Director, FBI relative to "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R" ~~relative to Bureau liaison with the Mexican Federal Police~~; copy of a letter to the Honorable IRVING SAYPOL 3/30/51 from the Office of the Director, FBI ~~entitled "Dear Irving," signed "Sincerely, Edgar," relative to the congratulations the Director was extending Mr. SAYPOL relative to the diligent preparation and excellent presentation of the evidence, etc.~~

106. Copy of a letter marked "~~Confidential~~" from the Office of the Attorney General, Washington, D.C. to PAUL W. WILLIAMS, Esq., USA, SDNY from JOHN V. LINDSEY, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General dated 7/3/56

SECRET

with copies of a memo to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER from Mr. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 6/28/56, re JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R; MORTON SOBELL, motion to vacate sentence. ~~This letter contains an attachment of 3 pages also marked "Confidential."~~

107. A bound open folder with 33 enclosures containing letters from 2/14/51 to the Honorable IRVING SAYPOL, USA. These letters and 33 documents contained enclosures which were forwarded to the USA from 2/14/51 through 3/23/51.

SECRET

7/30/75

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-28226)
(ATT: INTD)
(ATT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

Re NY nitel 7/23/75 and NY call 7/30/75.

On 7/29/75, SA [redacted] of the NYO with the assistance of a NYO secretary reviewed the material contained in the cabinets in the vault in the USA's Office at 1 St. Andrews Plaza, NY, NY.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and for dissemination to the Department are 3 copies of a listing of the material that was reviewed by the NYO. It was pointed out to Mr. THOMAS J. CAHILL, Chief Assistant USA, SDNY that the Bureau could only be responsible for a review of the material whichwas of priority concern to the FBI. A review of these cabinets and their contents concerning the ROSENBERG case was made and are synopsized as to their contents. However, none of these materials were disturbed, some of which contain Bureau reports which were undoubtedly used in legal proceedings concerning the numerous appeals and motions in this case.

2-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York

RFM:ms
(4)

1-SAC # III

65-15348-3107

3137

38 7

NY 65-15348

The NYO is furnishing a copy of this enclosure classified "Secret" to the USA's Office, SDNY at his request. The Bureau will be promptly informed of any details concerning this matter.

SECRET

201 East 69th Street
New York, New York 10021
July 30, 1975

Honorable Paul J. Curran
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York, New York 10007

Attention: Thomas J. Cahill
Chief Assistant United States Attorney

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a list made by Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Office with your assistance from the material located in the vault of the cabinets containing the Rosenberg proceedings. These cabinets were reviewed and are numbered 51128, 51129.

As has been explained to you, the listing of those materials which are pertinent to the legal proceedings in this matter were not made as it was agreed with you that this would be the prerogative of the United States Attorney's office concerning any legal facet of this case.

Sincerely,

2-Addressee 15348
1-New York (65-15348)

RFM:ms
(3)

J. WALLACE LA PRADE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IN CHARGE

65-15348-3108

SECRET

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Moun

Feds to Bare Rosenberg & Hiss Records

Washington, Aug. 16 (UPI) — The Justice Department announced today that it has decided to make public soon "as much information as possible" in the spy cases involving Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler Jr. said information being sought in the two cases by attorneys for Hiss and the two sons of the Rosenbergs would be released "in the near future" in keeping with the Freedom of Information Act's provisions.

The announcement represented a major breakthrough for Hiss, who has been seeking to prove himself innocent of his perjury conviction for denying that he turned over government secrets to the Communists. The two sons of the Rosenbergs also are seeking to reopen the case in which their parents were convicted on spy charges and executed.

Tyler said the papers should be released and that he was confident they would show that the rights of those involved were upheld.

"Public examination of these records will demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt the integrity of the investigative, prosecutorial and judicial processes as they were carried out in these cases," he said.

Authorized by Attorney General Edward Levi to make all final decisions on freedom of information matters, Tyler said he advised departmental personnel that exemptions in the act were to be invoked in the Hiss and Rosenberg cases "only if there is a compelling reason to do so."

Cites Reasons

"For instance, a record may be withheld if it is 'properly classified and cannot be declassified or modified in some way to make it appropriate for release,' Tyler said in a statement. "Other compelling reasons for nondisclosure include substantial threats to the usefulness or safety of a past or present informant, or to an individual's right to privacy."

Tyler said: "Those involved in the criminal conduct in the two cases, as well as the principal witnesses, have no general privacy interest in the subject matter sufficient to justify the withholding of any of these records."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Daily News

P. 42

Date: 8/18/75

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

[ ] Being Investigated

65-15348-3109

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

8/29

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TOP SECRET

Julius Rosenberg 65-15348 Date 7/25/75

RE: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG ~~65-16985~~
ESP - R

CLASSIFIED BY 2040 EG/TEX 12-1-77
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

☐ For information ☐ optional ☐ action ☐ Surep, by

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA dated

Remarks: For the information of each office the following serials in Bureau files have been classified "Top Secret." 65-15348-3110

Bufile 65-58236
Urfile 65-14872
~~TOP SECRET~~
65-15348-

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
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JUL 31 1975
BI — NEW YORK

(TS)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Deadline for Rosenberg Files

By TOM RAUM

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department is under court order to speed up disclosure of prosecution records sought by the sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in an effort to clear the name of their executed parents.

The records, comprising an estimated 50,000 documents, are being sought in a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit filed by Robert and Michael Meeropol, the Rosenberg sons who now go by the name of the family that adopted them.

U.S. District Court Judge June Green told government lawyers yesterday they have until Nov. 15 to produce most of the documents from the celebrated spy case.

She said she would then review with government attorneys those documents that haven't been released to determine whether they should be withheld for national security or any other reasons.

"I want to have a decision by the end of the year," she said. "I don't think that's an unreasonable request."

The Justice Department had sought a six-to-eight-month extension. Government attorney Jeffrey Axelrad told Judge Green the timetable she ordered would be nearly impossible to comply with.

Axelrad said the Rosenberg files involved tens of thousands of documents in half-a-dozen different federal agencies and that it would take months to sift through them to determine what can be released.

Robert Meeropol, 28, told reporters after the hearing that the judge's order was "a small but important step forward."

He and his 32-year-old brother have said they are convinced the documents they are seeking will exonerate their parents and prove that "every major prosecution witness committed perjury in one form or another."

The Meeropols accuse the government of dragging its feet in processing their request.

"They're stalling because they have something to hide," Robert Meeropol asserted.

The Rosenbergs were convicted in 1951 of being part of a spy-ring that allegedly passed secrets on the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. They were executed June 19, 1953, maintaining their innocence to the end.

Judge Green also ordered the Justice Department to produce by Oct. 1 an index of all major Rosenberg documents it possesses, which ones it intends to release and which it wants to withhold. She also said a second index of indirect documents relating to the Rosenberg case must be submitted by Oct. 21.

The Meeropols' suit also seeks an injuction barring any further destruction of materials in the case. It cited the recent disclosure that the U.S. Attorney in New Mexico had destroyed records involving David Greenglass, a key government witness in the case.

Judge Green said she was ordering production of an index to documents in the case by Oct. 1 to guard against the possibility of other documents being destroyed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. Post

p 9

Date: 8/23/75

Edition: Final

Author:

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65-15348-3111

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FBI — NEW YORK

FD-750 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ROSENBERG DATA RELEASED BY F.B.I.

History Professor Is Given Part of Files Along With Hiss Case Documents

By LINDA CHARLTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has released to a professor of history at Smith College the first of its secret material on the espionage investigation of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, a 725-page portion of the bureau's 48,000-page file.

The professor, Allen Weinstein, who petitioned the agency for the material three years ago and later filed suit under the Freedom of Information Act, said that the bulk of the material he received yesterday was "very substantive."

Mr. Weinstein was also given 350 pages on the agency's investigation of Alger Hiss, about whose case he is completing a book.

He said in a telephone interview that he was "encouraged" by receiving the material and hoped that it indicated the speedy release of the rest of the file.

For Passing Secrets

Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler has pressed for "maximum possible disclosure" as quickly as possible and a Federal Court has ordered disclosure of most documents by Nov. 15.

The Rosenbergs were executed in June, 1953, after having been convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage by passing atomic-bomb secrets to Soviet agents.

Mr. Hiss was convicted of perjury in 1950 for denying to a grand jury in 1948 that he had turned over State Department documents to Whittaker Chambers, an avowed Communist courier.

The Rosenberg documents delivered to Mr. Weinstein will also be sent to Robert and Michael Meeropol, their sons, who have also filed a Freedom of Information suit to obtain all the Government's files on their parents' case.

The documents that Mr. Weinstein got include, he said, summaries of F.B.I. interviews and correspondence between David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother and the principal prosecution witness at their trial, and his wife.

It also includes a sworn statement from Mr. Rosenberg given to the F.B.I. in 1941, when he was investigated for alleged Communist sympathies, as follows:

To Set Example

"I asked my wife about her signing a Communist party petition. Her memory on the matter is not entirely clear, but she told me that a man who she did not know came to the door one day. He said he lived in the neighborhood and gave her a long rigamarole, all of the effect as to whether she wanted all sides of a question represented. She said that she guessed that she did. He said, 'Then sign this.' She asked what it was and he said it would put the Communist party on the ballot. She asked, 'Will this make me a Communist if I sign?' He said 'no,' so she signed. I guess it was carelessness on her part or maybe she just lacked sales resistance. However, I know she was no Communist."

In a letter to her husband written in May, 1943, Mr. Weinstein said, Ruth Greenglass urged him to "remember what Julie told you, as a Communist it's up to you to set an example to the other soldiers. . . ." David Greenglass was a technician at the Los Alamos, N.M., atom-bomb plant.

The transcript of an F.B.I. interview with Julius Rosenberg in 1950, after Mr. Greenglass's arrest but before the Rosenbergs were taken into custody in July of that year, noted that he denied any espionage or that he had collected any material from his brother-in-law. It added:

"Around the end of July or August 1944 Rosenberg stated that he knew that David was at Los Alamos working on a secret project. . . . Rosenberg claimed he did not know it was the atom bomb until the first atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima."

Asked Questions

There is also, Mr. Weinstein said, the summary of an F.B.I. interview with Mr. Greenglass in which he said that he did not want to testify against the Rosenbergs, as he ultimately did. He served 9½ years of a 15-year prison term and was paroled in 1960; he had told the court that in January, 1945, Mr. Rosenberg had asked him for — and obtained — information on the bomb.

Another document is an F.B.I. report of a meeting that Mr. Greenglass said took place in New York when he was on furlough from Los Alamos. He said that Mr. Rosenberg and a man whose name he could not recall came over to his parked car.

"The man got into the car and I drove on while the man asked me questions about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos atom bomb project," according to Mr. Greenglass's statement. "I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was driving."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. Times

P. 13

Date: 8/30/75

Edition:

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Date 9-15-75

RE:

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

- [ ] For information
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Blue copy only located. See ser. 148B pfl

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Date 9-15-75

RE:

JULIUS ROSENBERG
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Date 9-18-75

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

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Date 9-16-75

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG
FSP-R

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Date 9-16-75

RE:

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [x] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep. by _____

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

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65-15348-3117

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RE:

Date 9-16-75

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

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Date 9-16-75

RE:

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

Hamilton

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Remarks:

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RE: Date 9-16-75

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

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Remarks:

[redacted]

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RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

Date 9-16-75

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
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Remarks:

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (65-15348) DATE: 9/25/75

FROM : SA [redacted] (#38)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ET AL
ESP-R

At 2:55 p.m., 9/25/75, in response to a call from Supv. THOMAS BRESSON, ext. 4648, at FBIHQ I telephonically contacted Supv. BRESSON who is the Unit Chief, Projects Division, Division IV, FBIHQ.

Mr. BRESSON desired to discuss the airtel in this matter dated 7/30/75 in view of an inquiry he received from the Department of Justice relative to whether all of the Bureau material that was in possession of the USA's Office, SDNY, had been examined by the Bureau.

Mr. BRESSON was informed that as set forth in the enclosure to this airtel, the cabinets relative to the ROSENBERG case were the cabinets that were designated as containing ROSENBERG material and no attempt was made to review or peruse cabinets which were not so designated. Mr. BRESSON was informed that this safe contained records of other prosecutions similar to the ROSENBERG prosecution. The examination was confined to those cabinets which were designated by the USA's Office as having ROSENBERG material. Mr. BRESSON was informed that as stated in the airtel no attempt was made to review any other files other than those so designated as ROSENBERG material and the airtel stands as being correct as to the review conducted by the writer. Mr. BRESSON was informed that if any further discussions were necessary relative to any sensitive matters concerning this case it would be better that these discussions were heard over the secure phone. Mr. BRESSON stated that he did not think that he needed any further information at this time but would contact the writer if he did.

SAC ROBERT C. DENZ, Division III has been informed of the above.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (65-15348) DATE: OCT 2 1975

FROM : SA [redacted] (#38)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R

ReNYairtel, dated 9/26/75.

On that date, Mr. THOMAS J. CAHILL, Chief Assistant, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York (SDNY), was hand carried a revised copy of the inventory that had been previously supplied to the United States Attorney on 7/30/75.

On that date, Mr. CAHILL introduced the writer and worked with a Mr. WILLIAM KELLEHER, who is an assistant handling the Freedom of Information Act affidavits for the SDNY.

The material that was reviewed by the New York Office relative to those reports concerning the ROSENBERG case were again pointed out to Mr. KELLEHER, who has now had these cabinets moved to his office, that is cabinets 51128 and 51129.

Mr. KELLEHER advised that he was further deleting for his purposes and the purposes of the SDNY, any indication other than the date and the author of the FBI report and its place of reference to any classification or the title thereof of the reports involved were not going to be used by Mr. KELLEHER in his inventory relative to the subpoena that had been furnished to the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Attorney's Office, SDNY.

Mr. KELLEHER pointed out that in a Sub-Title A of the letter to the office of the Attorney General, dated 2/20/75, from the ROSENBERG's son, reference was made to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and also OSCAR JOHN VAGO. Mr. KELLEHER was advised that the writer was not completely familiar with these matters, but thought that there were separate cases involving the United States Attorney's Office, SDNY, and these individuals. The writer informed Mr. KELLEHER that research would be made and he would be so informed,

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1 - 100-95068
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so that he could properly understand the situation and the involvement of these individuals relative to the ROSENBERG case.

The writer, on 9/27/75, indicated that CAHILL contacted Assistant United States Attorney KELLEHER and advised him that there were two separate proceedings relative to both ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and OSCAR JOHN VAGO. There were two counts relative to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, which were tried in the SDNY, of which BROTHMAN was convicted on two counts in November, 1950, to conspiracy to obstruct justice and intimidation of a government witness. BROTHMAN initially was convicted on both counts and sentenced to five years on the first count and two years on the second count. The United States Court of Appeals upheld the obstruction of justice, but vacated the intimidation of a government witness count, and BROTHMAN was confined to the custody of the Attorney General, 8/21/51.

It was also pointed out to Mr. KELLEHER, that on 9/28/50, OSCAR JOHN VAGO was arrested by Agents of the FBI on 9/28/50, for violation of Title 18, Section 1621, United States Code (Perjury). He was found guilty on 6/20/52 and sentenced to three years suspended sentence and probation. On that date, the New York file relative to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN is 100-95068; the file relative to OSCAR JOHN VAGO 100-55242, copies of this memorandum should be furnished to these files.

Mr. KELLEHER was informed that it was impossible to ascertain the exact relevancy relative to the request by the ROSENBERG's sons in connection with papers relative to the BROTHMAN and VAGO proceedings, but both of these proceedings were separate and distinct from the ROSENBERG trial.

The information relative to this matter was as stated above, telephonically furnished to Mr. KELLEHER on 9/27/75. Mr. KELLEHER stated that it was doubtful that he would be able to complete his affidavit for appearance in Washington, on 9/29/75, and thought that it probably would have to be put over as the SDNY could not comply with the request made by the Justice Department in such a short period of time.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : SAC (65-15348)

DATE: OCT. 16 1975

FROM : SA [redacted] (#38)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R

On 10/13/75, Mr. WILLIAM KELLEHER, United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of New York (SDNY), telephonically contacted the writer, relative to a name that had appeared in their files, that is the United States Attorney's files, relative to a document that was possibly pertinent to the court, to furnish these documents under the Freedom of Information Act, to the ROSENBERG's sons.

Mr. KELLEHER advised that the name was that of BENJAMIN C. BRADLEE, and he indicated that there was information relative to a memorandum from the then Assistant Attorney General JOHN V. LINSEY, who had mentioned in the memorandum some details relative to BRADLEE being then concerned with the publicity over the ROSENBERG case in France.

The files of the New York Office indicated that there is no reference to BENJAMIN C. BRADLEE relative to the ROSENBERG case; however, it appeared that BRADLEE was identical with the managing editor of the Washington Post.

Mr. KELLEHER was advised along with Chief Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS J. CAHILL, SDNY, that in view of the fact that this document apparently referred to information that was furnished to the Department of Justice, rather than the FBI, and therefore, the New York Office had no record of this information.

Also on 10/13/75, Mr. CAHILL telephonically contacted the writer relative to an exclusion that had been made in the report at the New York Office of JOHN W. LEWIS, dated 7/22/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESP - R". Mr. CAHILL was concerned relative to exclusions that existed in their report from the latter paragraph of Page 13 to the first paragraph of Page 14.

SECRET

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

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Mr. CAHILL advised that there were notations in his report, indicating that these had been excluded on 2/19/51, at the instructions of the then United States Attorney, SDNY, IRVING R. SAYPOL. On this date, 10/13/75, a review of this particular report was made at the New York Office by the writer, which indicated that the paragraphs removed, that is the last paragraph, Page 14 and the top paragraph on Page 14, start with "The atom bomb is made up of" and ends on Page 14 in the following words "results in an atomic explosion".

Mr. CAHILL was telephonically advised that the information that was excluded was relative to the makeup of the atomic bomb, and were probably excluded by Mr. SAYPOL, at the request of either the Department of Justice or the Atomic Energy Commission.

The exact reasoning for their exclusion would of course have to come from Mr. SAYPOL himself, or possibly from the Department of Justice or from FBIHQ.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

S E C R E T

TO : SAC (65-1534B)

DATE: OCT 16 1975

FROM : SA [redacted] (#38)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ET AL
ESP - R

On 10/9/75, Chief Assistant THOMAS J. CAHILL, Southern District of New York (SDNY), United States Attorney's Office, telephonically requested to consult with the writer relative to information they had located in their files concerning one, JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW. Mr. CAHILL advised that the presence of TARTAKOW and the information that TARTAKOW had furnished to the Bureau had been previously unknown to his office.

In view of the request made by the United States Attorney, an attempt was made to speak to Supervisor JAMES P. LEE, FBIHQ, relative to the FBIHQ's policy concerning this matter. Supervisor JAMES JOHNSON of the Bureau was advised that a conference would be held with Mr. CAHILL relative to the aforementioned event without committing the Bureau to any particular policy until further facts were ascertained.

The facts were ascertained concerning this matter and a conference was held with Chief Assistant THOMAS J. CAHILL, AUSA, SDNY, and Mr. WILLIAM KELLEHER of the United States Attorney's Office, SDNY. They informed the writer that a letter which would be part of the inventory to be furnished relative to the court action concerning the ROSENBERG case, had come to their attention. This letter was dated 4/17/51, and had been dictated to the file and was presently a part of the material to be turned over. This indicated the cooperation that JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW had been of material assistance in connection with the ROSENBERG case, and it also reflected that Mr. IRVING SAYPOL, the United States Attorney at that time, had recorded the conversation he had had with Departmental Representative Mr. L. CAUDLE and the Attorney General. It was indicated in the letter that further discussions they had relative to

#38

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65-15348-3195

TARTAKOW's possible parole relative to any assistance he might have been to the Bureau relative to this case. This information was based on information orally supplied to Mr. SAYPOL relative to TARTAKOW's cooperation with the FBI concerning the conversations he had had with the subject of the investigation, JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Mr. CAHILL pointed out in discussion, that it was clear from the information furnished, that the informant relative to the case and in the report of WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR., made at New York on 3/16/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; MORTON SOBELL; ESP -R", contained the information that was supplied by JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW. Mr. CAHILL pointed out that if the memorandum was furnished as a part of the inventory requested by the court, it would be clear that the informant, who is not named in the report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR., dated 3/16/51, was undoubtedly JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW.

Mr. CAHILL stated that he had no desire to disclose, and knew nothing concerning the existence of TARTAKOW, prior to the review of the files to comply with court orders in relation to the ROSENBERG request of files by their son in this matter. Mr. CAHILL stated that he wanted to apprise the New York Office of this situation and desired to know if TARTAKOW was still alive and if any possible damage could be incurred to the Bureau in any ongoing operation, and if TARTAKOW was continuing to be used as a source of the New York Office or the Bureau in relation to Soviet espionage work.

Mr. CAHILL also stated that his office had a record which was part of the Department of Justice files and not the part of the United States Attorney's files, relative to the sentencing of HARRY GOLD, wherein it stated, that GOLD's attorney, Mr. HAMILTON, had indicated to the sentencing judge, that actually the papers had indicated that FUCKS had identified HARRY GOLD, wherein reality, the United States Government knew that it was GOLD who had identified EMIL KLAUS FUCKS.

Mr. CAHILL stated that this particular document was stamped "Confidential" and would be returned to the Department of Justice, indicating that there was a possible consideration to be given to this document.

Mr. CAHILL was advised that FBIHQ would be contacted relative to his request and guidance concerning the above mentioned items. Mr. CAHILL was thanked for his consideration of FBI sources and the manner in which he was directing the review to carefully present and respond to the court procedures without disclosing any sensitive information relative to the national security of the United States.

On 10/10/75, this matter was telephonically brought to the attention of Supervisor JAMES P. LEE at the Bureau, in accordance with a conference held with SAC ROBERT DENZ relative to this matter and the resolution of it in the best interest of the Bureau.

Supervisor JAMES P. LEE, FBIHQ, advised that in relation to the TARTAKOW matter, the FBIHQ and the Department of Justice had decided that the TARTAKOW matter was to be treated under the Freedom of Information Act situation as an ordinary informant, and his name was to be deleted under the agreement that had been reached by FBIHQ and the department under the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. LEE advised that particular difficulties that Mr. CAHILL, had could properly be resolved by the attorneys at the Department of Justice, who were preparing the legal arguments relative to this case and the government's presentation of documents. Mr. LEE advised that Mr. GERALD AXELROD and a Mr. LEVINE could be of assistance to Mr. CAHILL in matters concerning documents that were strictly the property of the United States Attorney and the Department of Justice.

On 10/10/75, Mr. CAHILL was so advised and it was pointed out to him that the individuals who might be of assistance to him at the department, should any other problems be resolved relative to this matter. Mr. CAHILL was again thanked for his thoughtfulness relative to the security of sensitive Bureau sources.

It was noted that in the conversation with Supervisor LEE at the Bureau, he was informed as requested by SAC ROBERT C. DENZ, of the fact that a request had been made of the Freedom of Information Act section directly to the Freedom of Information Act Representative, JOHN H. HAWKES, relative to the location of JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW relative to the JULIUS ROSENBERG matter. Mr. LEE advised that he had

discussions on 10/10/75, with the Freedom of Information Act supervisors relative to this matter and that a coordination had been established at FBIHQ to preclude the possibility of duplication of effort and also to keep the proper authorities in the various offices apprised of the decisions made at FBIHQ, relative to sensitive sources. Mr. LEE stated he appreciated the position taken by Mr. DENZ relative to the possibly duplication of effort and he indicated that this matter would be precluded from occurring in the future, due to the coordination that had been established at FBIHQ.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rosenberg File Search Too Taxing?

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Dept. has asked a federal court for permission to end its search for FBI records pertaining to the Rosenberg espionage case.

The department filed the motion in a lawsuit brought by Michael and Robert Meeropol, sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who were executed in 1953 after being convicted of slipping atomic bomb secrets to Soviet agents.

Earlier this year, U. S. District Court ordered the department to provide several thousand pages from the FBI files on the case by Nov. 15 to the Meeropols, who use the name of their adoptive parents.

More than 700 pages from the files and a 3000-page index of additional material have been given to the Meeropols.

Extensive Search

Department lawyers told the court the FBI has searched its files extensively and should not be required to conduct any further searching for other material which might be related to the case only peripherally.

The Meeropols asked for material on about 100 persons whose names were on a government witness list in the case.

In an affidavit submitted with the department motion, FBI agent Thomas H. Bresson said it would "require considerable independent research" to establish the identity of many of those on the list.

In many cases it "would still be impossible to determine positively if the information in the FBI files in fact pertains to the person on the list, in view of the lack of sufficient identifying data available," the affidavit said.

The department argued that the search conducted so far more than satisfies the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, under which the Meeropols brought their suit.

Department lawyers said the FBI has assigned 73 full-time and 21 parttime employes to the Meeropols' request.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. Post

P. 25

Date: 10/16/75

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

65-15348-3126

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38 OCT 16 1975

FBI — NEW YORK

[redacted]

FD-38 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/28/75 03046

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(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELTTYPE NITEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348).

T O P S E C R E T

ATTN: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION.

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL; ESPIONAGE-R.

ON OCTOBER 28,1975, MR. WILLIAM J. KELLEHER, AND CHIEF ASSISTANT USA THOMAS J. CAHILL, ADVISED THAT THEY HAD LEARNED FROM A REVIEW OF THE INVENTORY SUPPLIED IN THIS MATTER, THAT THE NAME OF JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW, COULD POSSIBLY COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY IN THIS MATTER.

MR. KELLEHER ADVISED THAT HE FILED AN AFFIDAVIT OF THE USA'S INVENTORY FOR THE SDNY, DATED SEPTEMBER 30,1975, IN CASE ENTITLED, "MICHAEL MEEROPOL; ET AL VERSUS EDWARD H. LEVY; ET AL, IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, CIVIL DOCKET NUMBER 75-1121". MR. KELLEHER ADVISED THAT AS THE SOLE EXHIBIT TO THIS AFFIDAVIT ON THE TOP OF PAGE 33 OF ITEMS CONTAINED IN DRAWER SIX, THAT TARTAKOW'S NAME APPEARS AS THE NEXT DOCUMENT FOLLOWING THE MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION OF THE THEN USA IRVING SAYPOL ON MARCH 16,1951. THIS, AS THE BUREAU HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY MADE AWARE, REFERRED TO CONVERSATIONS THAT OCCURRED BE

65-15348-3127

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1 - NEW YORK 1 - SUPERVISOR #38

JFC

(2)

Approved: Sent 1152 M Per

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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PAGE TWO NY 65-15348

WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR., RELATIVE TO TARTAKOW'S ASSISTANCE TO THE FBI RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER.

MR. CAHILL AND MR. KELLEHER STATED THAT THEY WANTED TO BRING THIS MATTER TO THE ATTENTION OF THE FBI AS IT IS POSSIBLE THAT BECAUSE TARTAKOW'S NAME HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN THE AFFIDAVIT, HE WILL BE CONNECTED AS BEING THE INFORMANT REFERRED TO IN THE PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO MEMORANDUM OF IRVING R. SAYPOL, MARCH 16, 1951, AND ALSO THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION IN THE REPORT OF SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, ON MARCH 16,1951, ENTITLED, "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; MORTON SOBELL; ESP-R".

MR. CAHILL AND MR. KELLEHER ADVISED THAT THEY HAD INFORMED MR. AXLEROD AND MR. SHEA,OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE TARTAKOW NAME IN THE AFFIDAVIT SUPPLIED TO THE COURT IN THIS MATTER.

AS THESE DOCUMENTS ARE DOCUMENTS OF THE USA'S OFFICE, THE NEW YORK OFFICE GAVE NO DIRECTION AS TO HOW THIS MATTER WOULD BE HANDLED. MR. CAHILL WAS ADVISED THAT THIS INFORMATION WOULD BE FURNISHED TO FBI HEADQUARTERS WHO ARE IN FULL POSSESSION OF THE FACTS CONCERNING TARTAKOW. THEREFORE, THE FOREGOING IS BEING SUPPLIED TO THE BUREAU IF BUREAU HEADQUARTERS HAS NOT BEEN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1964 O - 241-000 (11)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE THREE NY 65-15348

PREVIOUSLY SUPPLIED OF THIS POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF TARTAKOW

BY THE DEPARTMENT.

CLASSIFED BY 3137, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NR046 NY CODE

11:52PM NITEL 10-28-75 PLQ

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

~~T O P S E C R E T~~

ATTN: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION.

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL; ESPIONAGE-R.

ON OCTOBER 28,1975, MR. WILLIAM J. KELLEHER, AND CHIEF ASSISTANT USA THOMAS J. CAHILL, ADVISED THAT THEY HAD LEARNED FROM A REVIEW OF THE INVENTORY SUPPLIED IN THIS MATTER, THAT THE NAME OF JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW, COULD POSSIBLY COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY IN THIS MATTER.

MR. KELLEHER ADVISED THAT HE FILED AN AFFIDAVIT OF THE USA'S INVENTORY FOR THE SDNY, DATED SEPTEMBER 30,1975, IN CASE ENTITLED, "MICHAEL MEEROPOL; ET AL VERSUS EDWARD H. LEVY; ET AL, IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, CIVIL DOCKET NUMBER 75-1121". MR. KELLEHER ADVISED THAT AS THE SOLE EXHIBIT TO THIS AFFIDAVIT ON THE TOP OF PAGE 33 OF ITEMS CONTAINED IN DRAWER SIX, THAT TARTAKOW'S NAME APPEARS AS THE NEXT DOCUMENT FOLLOWING THE MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION OF THE THEN USA IRVING SAYPOL ON MARCH 16,1951. THIS, AS THE BUREAU HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY MADE AWARE, REFERRED TO CONVERSATIONS THAT OCCURRED BETWEEN SA

65-15348-3127

WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR., RELATIVE TO TARTAKOW'S ASSISTANCE TO THE FBI RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER.

MR. CAHILL AND MR. KELLEHER STATED THAT THEY WANTED TO BRING THIS MATTER TO THE ATTENTION OF THE FBI AS IT IS POSSIBLE THAT BECAUSE TARTAKOW'S NAME HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN THE AFFIDAVIT, HE WILL BE CONNECTED AS BEING THE INFORMANT REFERRED TO IN THE PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO MEMORANDUM OF IRVING R. SAYPOL, MARCH 16, 1951, AND ALSO THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION IN THE REPORT OF SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, ON MARCH 16,1951, ENTITLED, "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; MORTON SOBELL; ESP-R".

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PREVIOUSLY SUPPLIED OF THIS POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF TARTAKOW BY THE DEPARTMENT.

CLASSIFED BY 3 7, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

END.

PMS FBI HQ

SECRET

The below listed reports are located in the second drawer from the top in the steel cabinet numbered Department of Justice 51128. The top drawer of this cabinet contains motions relative to the ROSENBERG case number 114868. There are some FBI reports interspersed with the legal papers but these have been used to substantiate the government's case in various appeals and it is not felt that they can be separated without the direction of the USA.

Drawer number 3 contains nine books of Grand Jury minutes in black bound folders as well as a looseleaf volume in green indicating a chronological and alphabetical order of the witnesses who appeared at the Grand Jury. This drawer also contans a looseleaf folder indicating on the outside a digest of the testimony of the JULIUS ROSENBERG case. This has been broken down into approximately 160 pages of a recording of both direct examination and cross-examination of the witnesses who appeared at the trial.

The fourth drawer contains one brown manila envelope with cancelled checks which were issued to MORTON SOBELL from Reeves Instrument Company. Otherwise, the drawer is empty.

The fifth drawer of this cabinet contains 15 bound black books relative to Grand Jury testimony from 1949 through 1953.

Cabinet number 51129 contains, the first drawer being the top drawer, legal papers relative to the ROSENBERG case and a blue bound looseleaf notebook containing a digest of the testimony of the JULIUS ROSENBERG case.

The second drawer contains legal documents as well as the various exhibits still remaining in the USA's Office relative to the trial itself.

Drawer number 3 contains folders A through O broken down into various witnesses' statements as well as testimony of witnesses who appeared at the trial as well as documents

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which were used for their cross-examination. For example, personnel file of Navy Department of MAX ELITCHER.

Drawer 4 contains the same type of breakdown starting at P and ending at W. The latter portion of the drawer contains Grand Jury minutes. This drawer also contains a Chevron map of the City of Albuquerque.

Drawer 5 contains various legal papers of the USA's Office including charge outs relative to the various appeals in this particular trial. However, the majority of this material is legal papers of the USA's Office, SDNY, relative to the trial and the appeals.

On 2/21/51, a letter to the Honorable IRVING A. SAYPOL, USA, was directed from SAC EDWARD SCHEIDT. This letter states as follows:

"Dear Mr. Saypol:

"For your possible assistance in the ROSENBERG case, there are transmitted herewith the following reports concerning DAVID GREENGLASS:

"Report of	Date	Place
ROBERT G. JENSEN	6/10/50	Philadelphia
LEO H. FRUTKIN	6/12/50	New York
HENRY L. MC CONNELL	6/16/50	Albuquerque
WILLIARD L. ROBERTS	6/19/50	San Antonio
EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER	6/21/50	St. Louis
GAROLD R. FITZGERALD	6/22/50	Chicago
C. LAWRENCE RICE	6/24/50	Kansas City

Report of	Date	Place
JOHN W. LEWIS	6/26/50	New York
GAROLD R. FITZGERALD	6/28/50	Chicago
BLAKE E. TURNER	6/29/50	Newark
C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR.	7/ 3/50	Washington, D. C.
ROBERT G. JENSEN	7/24/50	Philadelphia
JOHN W. LEWIS	8/ 1/50	New York
LEO H. FRUTKIN	8/ 5/50	New York
E. EDWARD NICHOLSON	8/ 7/50	Washington, D. C.
HENRY L. MC CONNELL	8/ 8/50	Albuquerque
LEO H. FRUTKIN	8/16/50	New York
CHARLES L. TIGNOR	9/13/50	Phoenix
JOHN W. LEWIS	9/26/50	New York
W. RULON PAXMAN	10/27/50	Chicago
JOHN W. LEWIS	10/30/50	New York
W. RULON PAXMAN	12/19/50	Chicago
JOHN W. LEWIS	12/27/50	New York
W. RULON PAXMAN	1/20/51	Chicago*

A review of the material maintained by the USA's Office concerning JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG as examined by SA [redacted] and made available from the vault at the USA's Office on 7/29/75 reflects the following reports concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG:

1. Report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr. at New York, dated 7/7/50, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R".

2. Two copies of the report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON at New York, dated 8/7/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R".

3. Report of SA DONALD G. HARRIS, dated 8/9/50, at Newark, New Jersey, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R".

4. Report of SA HAROLD F. GOOD (A) at New York, 8/11/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R (Financial Report)".

5. Report of SA JAMES P. LEE at New York, dated 9/8/50, entitled "JULIUS; ETHEL ROSENBERG was, ESP-R".

6. Report of SA HAROLD F. GOOD (A) at New York, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R (Financial Report)".

7. Report of SA JOHN M. MASTERSON at Newark, dated 9/1/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R".

8. Report of SA C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, Jr. at Washington, D. C., dated 7/18/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R".

9. Report of SA EDWARD E. KACHELHOFFER at St. Louis, Missouri, dated 8/10/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R".

10. Report of SA GERALD J. VAN DORN at New York, dated 12/2/50, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG, ESP-R" (accounting report).

11. two copies of report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr., dated 1/2/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG was; MORTON SOBELL was, ESP-R".

12. Two copies of report of SA HENRY L. MC CONNELL, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG was; MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R" made at Albuquerque, dated 2/5/51.

13. Report dated 3/7/51 of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL, ESP-R".

14. Report of SA FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE, dated 3/15/51, at New Haven, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R".

15. Report of SA BENNIE C. GARREN, dated 3/19/51 at Oklahoma City, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R".

16. Report of SA JAMES P. LEE at New York, dated 3/14/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R".

17. Report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, dated 4/28/51, at New York entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R".

18. Report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr. at New York, 3/16/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG was; MORTON SOBELL was, ESP-R".

19. Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON at New York, dated 2/29/52, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R".

20. Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON at New York, dated 4/28/53, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950".

21. Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) at New York, dated 5/28/53, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C".

22. Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) at New York, dated 11/15/53, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C".

23. Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) at new York, 8/6/53, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C".

24. Report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) dated 2/17/54 at NY, entitled "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS-C".

25. Report of SA PAUL R. BIBLER at Albany, dated 2/21/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R".

26. Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN at Chicago, Illinois, dated 1/21/51, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

27. Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 12/19/50, at Chicago, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R".

28. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York, dated 12/27/50, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R".

29. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS, dated 10/30/50, at New York, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

30. Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 10/20/50, at Chicago, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R".

31. Report of SA CHARLIE L. TIGNOR at Phoenix dated 9/13/50, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

32. Report of SA LEO H. FRUTKIN, dated 8/16/50, at New York entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R" (Summary Report) (Supplementary Summary Report).

33. Report of SA HENRY L. MC CONNELL, dated 8/8/50, at Albuquerque, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R".

34. Report of SA C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, Jr. at Washington, DC, 8/7/50, entitled ," DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

35. Report of SA LEO B. FRUTKIN, dated 8/5/50, at New York, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R".

36. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York, dated 8/1/50, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

37. Report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN at Philadelphia, dated 7/24/50, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

38. Report of C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, Jr. at Washington, DC, dated 7/3/50, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

39. Report of SA BLAKE E. TURNER, dated 6/29/50, at Newark, entitled, "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R".

40. Report of SA GAROLD R. FITZGERALD, dated 6/28/50, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

41. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS at New York 6/26/50, entitled "DAVID GREENGLAS was ESP-R".

42. Report of SA C. LAWRENCE RICE dated 6/24/50, at Kansas City, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

43. Report of SA GAROLD R. FITZGERALD, dated 6/22/50, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled "UNSUB NUMBER 5 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO; HARRY GOLD, ESP-R".

44. Report of SA EDWARD E. FACHELHOFFER at St. Louis, Missouri, dated 6/21/50, entitled "UNKNOWN AMERICAN NUMBER 5, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, HARRY GOLD, ESP-R".

45. Report of SA WILLIARD L. ROBERTS dated 6/19/50, at San Antonio, Texas entitled "UNKNOWN AMERICAN NUMBER 5, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO; HARRY GOLD, ESP-R".

46. Report of SA HENRY L. MC CONNELL dated 6/16/50, at Albuquerque, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

47. Report of SA LEO H. FRUTKIN, dated 6/12/50, at New York, entitled "UNSUB NUMBER 5, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, HARRY GOLD, ESP-R".

48. Report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN at Philadelphia, dated 6/10/50, entitled, "UNSUB NUMBER 5, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, HARRY GOLD, ESP-R".

49. Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS, dated 9/26/50, at New York, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R".

50. Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, dated 7/27/51, at New York, entitled "DAVID GREENGLASS was ESP-R".

51. Report of SA VINCENT J. CAHILL at New York dated 12/15/50, entitled "MAX ELITCHER; HELENE ELITCHER, ESP-R".

52. Report of SA VINCENT J. CAHILL at new York, dated 10/2/50, entitled "MAX ELITCHER; HELENE ELITCHER, ESP-R".

53. Report of SA VINCENT J. CAHILL, dated 8/5/50, at New York, entitled "MAX AND HELENE ELITCHER, ESP-R".

54. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at San Antonio dated 8/23/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was - FUGITIVE, ESP-R".

55. Report of SA LEWIS E. GLENN, dated 8/25/50, at Washington, DC, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was - FUGITIVE, ESP-R".

56. Report of SA GERHARDT P. HUNDT, dated 12/4/50, at Newark, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950".

57. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at New York, 8/5/50, "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R".

58. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER, dated 9/21/50, at New York, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

59. Report of SA WINFIELD S. HARRY, dated 10/6/50, at Norfolk, Virginia, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

60. Report of SA LEWIS E. GLENN, dated 10/9/50, at Washington, DC entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

61. Report of SA EDWARD R. WHALEN at New haven dated 10/2/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R".

62. Report of SA HARRY W. HANKINSON, dated 10/11/50, at Oklahoma City, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R".

63. Report of SA MARTIN J. MC GWINN (A) at New York dated 10/26/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R (FINANCIAL SURVEY)".

64. Report of SA LLOYD S. GOODROW at New haven 10/31/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R" unclassified.

65. Report of SA WILLIAM C. TOWER, dated 10/25/50, at Seattle, Washington, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

66. Report of SA THOMAS E. BRYANT at Los Angeles dated 10/31/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

67. Report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN, dated 11/10/50, at Philadelphia, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

68. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at New York dated 11/13/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

69. Report of SA WILLIAM F. GUILFOILE, dated 1/31/51, at Albany, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

70. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER, dated 4/25/51, at New York, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R".

71. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER dated 1/24/51, at New York, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R".

72. Report of SA GERHARDT P. HUNDT at Newark, dated 2/10/51, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950".

73. Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at NY dated 1/24/51, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R".

74. Report of SA JOHN R. LYONS, dated 2/28/51, at Newark, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R".

75. Report of SA LEWIS E. GLENN at Washington, DC dated 8/28/51, entitled "MORTON SOBELL was - FUGITIVE ESP-R".

76. Report of SA ROBERT G. HANSEN dated 8/11/50, at Philadelphia, Pa., entitled "HARRY GOLD ESP-R".

77. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York, dated 6/3/52, entitled "MAXWELL FINESTONE was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950".

79. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York dated 9/3/52, entitled "MAXWELL FINESTONE was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950" Information-Confidential".

80. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York dated 12/1/52 entitled "MAXWELL FINESTONE was ESP-R, INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950".

81. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN at New York dated 12/9/50, entitled "WILLIAM DANZIGER; ESP-R".

82. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN at New York dated 9/20/50, entitled "WILLIAM DANZIGER; ESP-R".

83. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN at New York, dated 8/16/50, entitled "WILLIAM DANZIGER; ESP-R.

84. Report of SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY dated 11/22/50, at New York, entitled "VIVIAN GLASSMAN; ESP-R.

85. Report of SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY dated 2/28/51, at New York, entitled "VIVIAN GLASSMAN; ESP-R".

86. Report of SA JOHN T. MAHONEY dated 10/17/50, at Albany, entitled "VIVIAN GLASSMAN; ESP-R".

87. Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON dated 8/11/50, at Boston, Massachusetts, entitled "STANLEY ROBERT RICH; ESP-R".

88. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN dated 8/16/50, at New York, entitled "STANLLY ROBERT RICH; ESP-R".

89. Report of SA EDWARD R. WHALEN dated 9/18/50, at New Haven entitled "STANLEY ROBERT RICH; ESP-R".

90. Report of SA CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN dated 10/20/50, at New York, entitled "STANLEY ROBERT RICH; ESP-R".

91. Report of SA EDWARD R. WHALEN at New Haven dated 1/25/51, entitled "STANLEY ROBERT RICH; ESP-R".

92. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL dated 11/17/52, at New York entitled "ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT was, ET AL; ESP-R".

93. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL dated 8/25/52 at New York, entitled "ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT was, ET AL; ESP-R".

94. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York dated 6/2/52, entitled "ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT; ESP-R".

95. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York dated 3/17/52, entitled "ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT; ESP-R".

96. Report of SA PETER F. MAXSON dated 3/26/52, at Albany, New York, entitled "LOUISE ROSS SARANT; ESP-R".

97. Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL at New York, dated 1/8/52, entitled "ALFRED E. SARANT was; ET AL; ESP-R".

98. Cover of report of SA WALTER C. ROETTING, Jr. dated 6/3/58, at New York, entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV - FUGITIVE; ESP-R".

99. Report of SA WALTER C. ROETTING, Jr. dated 6/5/59, at New York, entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV; ESP-R".

100. Report of SA [redacted] dated 6/23/60, at New York, entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV; ESP-R".

101. Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/13/62, at New York entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV; ESP-R".

102. Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/25/63, at New York, entitled "ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV; ESP-R".

103. Copy of letter dated 5/20/59, from SAC HARVEY G. FOSTER to the Honorable S. HAZARD GILLESPIE, Jr., USA, SDNY, Attention: Mr. SILVIO MOLLO.

104. Report of SA [redacted] dated 5/29/61 at New York, entitled "JACOB ROVINSKY; IS-R".

105. Folder containing the above referenced letter to Mr. GILLESPIE relative to ROSENBERG case; a letter from the New York Office dated 11/20/52, to the Attention of AUSA JAMES KILSHAMER; letter directed to J. EDWARD LOMBARD, USA, SDNY, from SAC JAMES J. KELLY, 3/1/53, Personal Attention; letter dated 3/2/54, to Honorable J. EDWARD LOMBARD relative to JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL (the estate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG) from SAC JAMES J. KELLY; letter dated 2/25/54, to Honorable J. EDWARD LOMBARD relative to JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL (the estate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG) from SAC JAMES J. KELLY; letter dated 3/4/54, to Honorable J. EDWARD LOMBARD relative to JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL (the estate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG) from SAC JAMES J. KELLY; letter to the Assistant Attorney General JAMES M. MC INERNEY dated 9/15/50, from the Director, FBI, relative to "MORTON SOBELL; ESP-R"; copy of a letter to the Honorable IRVING SAYPOL, 3/30/51, from the Office of the Director, FBI.

106. Copy of a letter marked from the office of the Attorney General, Washington, D.C., to PAUL W. WILLIAMS, Esq., USA, SDNY, from JOHN V. LINDSEY, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, dated 7/3/56, with copies of a memo to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER from Mr. WILLIAM P. ROGERS, 6/23/56, re JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESP-R; MORTON SOBELL, motion to vacate sentence.

107. A bound open folder with 33 enclosures containing letters from 2/14/51 to the Honorable IRVING SAYPOL, USA. These letters and 33 documents contained enclosures which were forwarded to the USA from 2/14/51 through 3/23/51.

201 East 69th Street
New York, New York 10021
September 26, 1975

Honorable Paul J. Curran
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York, New York 10007

Attention: Thomas J. Cahill
Chief Assistant United States Attorney

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is an inventory made by Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Office of material located in the vault of cabinets maintained by the Southern District of New York(SDNY) located in the safe in your building. These cabinets that were reviewed are numbered 51128 and 51129.

This list contains only those materials that were reviewed and maintained by your office in relation to the Rosenberg proceedings. No other material was examined as you have indicated previously that to your knowledge this material was all inclusive of the material pertaining to the Rosenberg legal proceedings.

No attempt was made to review Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) material which was already part of the legal papers or were used as exhibits, etc. for appeals in relation to this matter. Any FBI material such as reports were not inventoried as they are apparently connected with the legal proceedings conducted by your office.

Sincerely,

J. WALLACE LA PRADE
Assistant Director in Charge

Enclosure 1

2-Addressee
1-New York

RFM:ms (3)

65-15348-3129

9/26/75

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-28226)
(ATT: INTD)
(ATT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT SECTION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

Re NY airtel 7/30/75 and Bureau telephone calls to NY 9/25 and 9/26/75.

Referenced telephone calls with Supv. THOMAS J. BRESSON were relative to the material that was examined by SA [redacted] of the NYO on 7/29/75 and inventory made.

Enclosed herewith is a list giving an inventory of the material without indicating the classification which the material did or did not have at that particular time.

On this date a telephonic conversation was had with Chief Assistant USA, SDNY THOMAS J. CAHILL who indicated that he thought that both the Bureau and the Department's response to the subpoena would be more properly covered in accordance with the decisions made by both the Department of Justice and the Bureau relative to this inventory.

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-New York

RFM:ms
(4)

1-Supv. #38

38

65-15348-3130
65-15345

f VJ III

On this date Mr. CAHILL was supplied with this revised inventory with the corrections as indicated by Supv. BRESSON at FBIHQ.

Any further observations by Mr. CAHILL or the SDNY relative to this material will be promptly brought to the Bureau's attention.

FD-351 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rosenberg File To Be Opened

Washington, Oct. 30 (UPI) — The Justice Department made plans today to make public almost all of its files on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of espionage and executed in 1953.

The action was taken in response to a suit filed under the Freedom of Information Act by Robert and Michael Meeropol, the Rosenbergs' sons, who assumed the name of their adoptive parents.

In a report to the U.S. District Court in Washington, the Justice Department said it was providing more than the act required, but was withholding some documents clearly exempted by the act.

The chief purpose of the court report was to defend withholding grand jury testimony, whose secrecy is protected by law, and other information exempted by the act to protect the privacy of individuals, including informants.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Daily News

P. 34

Date: 10/31/75

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

65-15348-3131

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

OCT 31 1975

FBI — NEW YORK

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 11/12/75

Transmit the following in CODED
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE IMMEDIATE
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

C O N ~~F I D~~ E N T I A L

A T T E N T I O N: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL; ESP-R

ACTING UNITED STATES ATTORNEY THOMAS J. CAHILL, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ADVISED THAT HE DESIRED TO ADVISE THE NEW YORK OFFICE THAT HE HAD HAD TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER IN THE LATE PM OF NOVEMBER 11, 1975.

MR. CAHILL ADVISED THAT DURING THE COURSE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS, HE HAD LEARNED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ATTORNEY JOHN MARTIN, THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD INADVERTENTLY FURNISHED THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN WITH THE NAME OF JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW.

MR. CAHILL WAS QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER THIS DISCLOSURE WAS BASED ON THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE OF OCTOBER 28, 1975, AS TO THE EXHIBIT MADE IN THIS CASE BY NOW A UNITED STATES ATTORNEY WILLIAM J. KELLEHER.

65-15348-3132

1 - NEW YORK
1 - SUPERVISOR #38
RFM:tfb
(2)

#38

Approved: RCD/[illegible] Special Agent in Charge

Sent 10:[illegible] M Per [illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Precedence)

PAGE TWO NY 65-15348 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MR. CAHILL RESPONDED THAT HE HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT THIS DISCLOSURE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE DOCUMENT IN WHICH TARTAKOW'S NAME WAS FURNISHED AS A PREVIOUS EXHIBIT IN THIS CASE.

MR. CAHILL FURTHER ADVISED THAT APPARENTLY THE PRESS HAD BEEN SHOWN CERTAIN DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE INFORMATION THAT WAS DISCLOSED. MR. CAHILL ADVISED THAT HE HAD A REQUEST FROM A REPORTER, ONE, ORR KELLY, OF THE WASHINGTON STAR LEDGER TO SEE HIM IN HIS OFFICE EARLY THIS AM. MR. CAHILL STATED THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN THIS REPORTER AT THIS TIME, BUT HE PRESUMES THAT THE CONTACT WILL BE BASED ON THE DISCLOSURE MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT RELATIVE TO THE TARTAKOW INFORMATION.

MR. CAHILL ADVISED THAT HE QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION HEADQUARTERS (FBIHQ) WAS AWARE OF THIS INFORMATION AND HE WAS INFORMED THAT AS OF LATE PM, NOVEMBER 11, 1975, THEY WERE NOT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Precedence)

PAGE THREE NY 65-15348 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING, THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS BEING SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU FOR ANY ACTION THAT IS DEEMED ADVISABLE. ANY PERTINENT DETAILS RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER WILL BE FURNISHED TO FBIHQ IMMEDIATELY.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3137, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE~~

~~END.~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NR001 NY CODE

1231PM IMMEDIATE 11-12-75PAC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

A T T E N T I O N: INTD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL; ESP-R

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MR. CAHILL ADVISED THAT DURING THE COURSE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS, HE HAD LEARNED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ATTORNEY JOHN MARTIN, THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD INADVERTENTLY FURNISHED THE ATTORNEYS FOR THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN WITH THE NAME OF JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW.

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65-15348-3132

38

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IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING, THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS BEING SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU FOR ANY ACTION THAT IS DEEMED ADVISABLE. ANY PERTINENT DETAILS RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER WILL BE FURNISHED TO FBIHQ IMMEDIATELY.

~~CLASSIFIED BY 3137, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE~~

END.

AJN FBIHQ CLR TU

11/19/75

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: FOIA SECTION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION FOR
RELEASE OF FILES IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE
11/21/75
ESP-R

On 11/19/75, [redacted] Mineola, NY, advised SA [redacted] that he learned a demonstration of protests for release of additional files in the ROSENBERG case was to be held 11/21/75 from 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM in front of the Federal District Court House, 262 Old Country Road, Carle Place, Long Island, New York. [redacted] added that this demonstration was to be peaceful and concerned itself with the release of information concerning the ROSENBERG case not already released to the ROSENBERG children.

The NYO is conducting no active investigation concerning captioned demonstration, but will maintain liaison with the Nassau County Police Department.

#38

[redacted]

65-15348-
3 B3

3 - Bureau (RM)
(ATTN: FOIA)
1 - New York

BJF:kmm
(6)

1 - Supervisor #38
1 - SRA

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
NOV 20 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

Date prepared

11/28/75

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
[redacted]	NY [redacted]	[redacted]

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [ ] orally [ ] recording device [X] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

[redacted]

Date(s) of activity

[redacted]

Brief description of activity or material

MID HUDSON CPUSA CLUB MEETING HELD AT [redacted]

[redacted], NY - [redacted] CP MEMBERS PRESENT.

File where original is located if not attached

[redacted]-1002

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

[ ] Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____.

Remarks:

1-[redacted] (INV) (40)
1-100-26448 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-57074 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-110389 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-54303 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-135393 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-97483 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-88688 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-182081 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-131311 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-86769 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-46638 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100- ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-179495 ([redacted]) (40)
1-100-179890 (CCMA) (40)
1-100-26603 (CPUSA) (40)
1-100- (ETHEL ROSENBERG) (40)
1-100-65 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (40)
1-100-26603-C428 (MID HUDSON CPUSA) (40)

GTT:nek
(20)

2-5-76

Copy for E. Rosenberg destroying jfd

Block Stamp

65-15348-3134

ARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
NOV 2 8 1975
FBI — NEW YORK
[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : SAC (65-15348)

DATE: FEB 5 1976

FROM : SA [redacted] (#38)

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE-R

On 1/27/76, in the course of other inquiries, AUSA WILLIAM KELLEHER advised that after the publicity relative to the availability of documents by the ROSENBERG children, the United States Attorney and Mr. KELLEHER made it be known to the press that the documents that the ROSENBERG children had indicated were not available, were definitely available and the only reason that these people had the documents were that they did not come to the United States Attorney's Office and review the documents that were declassified and released.

According to Mr. KELLEHER, this was made known to the press specifically to the "New York Times" and as such caused the ROSENBERG children's attorney, MARSHALL PERLIN to become quite disturbed, in that according to KELLEHER, he appeared at the United States Attorney's Office after the release of the position of the United Staes Attorney's Office by the criticism of the ROSENBERG children in the "New York Times".

Mr. KELLEHER advised that since that time, arrangements have been made with the United States Attorney THOMAS J. CAHILL to allow an individual representing MARSHALL PERLIN and the ROSENBERG children to review the documents in their entirety. Mr. CAHILL again pointed out to Mr. PERLIN, according to Mr. KELLEHER, that these documents were available and that the United States Government in the Southern District of New York did not look too kindly on PERLIN's allowance of his clients to criticize when they had not supplied an individual to review the

SECRET

Classified by 3137
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-15348-3135

RFM:lw
(1)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

documents that according to CAHILL, PERLIN knew were available.

Mr. KELLEHER stated that the individual who is reviewing the material for PERLIN and the ROSENBERG children is a young woman, who according to KELLEHER, is a law student by the name of BONNIE BROWER.

Mr. KELLEHER stated that he knew nothing concerning BROWER, other than she appeared to be a young law student and has had no conversation with her.

This information is being recorded for this file in view of past events occurring with charges made against the Government by the ROSENBERG children.

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-[illegible])

(Copies to Offices Checked)

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Date SEP 25 1975

RE:
JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [x] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep. by _____

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:
Classify Bureau teletype 7-19-50 to Cleveland, New York and WFO "TOP SECRET" categories 2 and 3, X indefinite.

65-15348-3136

done

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED
SERIALIZED ___ FILED
SEP 2[illegible] 1975
FBI—NEW YORK

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Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-1[illegible])

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Date SEP 25 1975

RE:

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

- [ ] For information
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- [ ] Surep. by _____

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

Classify Teletype to Bureau and NY dated 6-17-50 "TOP SECRET" categories 2 and 3, X indefinite.

65-15348-3137

SEARCHED
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SEP 26 1975
FBI—NEW YORK

Enc.
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Urfile

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-1[illegible])

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Date SEP 25 1975

RE:

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [x] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep. by _____

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Classify NY teletype to Bureau 6-20-50 "TOP SECRET" categories 2 and 3, X indefinite.

65-15348-3138

done

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
SEP 25 1975
FBI - New York

Enc.
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Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17)

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Date SEP 25 1975

RE:
JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [x] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep. by _____

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- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:
Classify Administrative Section (pages 8,9,10) of report of SA Richard G. Fletcher dated 7-20-50 at San Francisco, California.

65-15348-3139

SEARCHED / INDEXED
SERIALIZED / FILED
SEP 25 1975
FBI — NEW YORK

done

Enc.
Bufile
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6/15/76

CODE

TELETYPE NITEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-77787-244) AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (105-15960) (P)

~~S E C R E T~~

[redacted]

1 - NEW YORK
1 - NEW YORK (65-15348)
1 - SUPV. #31
TJM:KM
(3)

65-15348-6140

SEARCHED SERIALIZED INDEXED
JUN 1 1 1976
FBI - NEW YORK
[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (65-15348) DATE: JUN 17 1976

FROM : SA [redacted] (#38)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP-R

On 6/3/76, Supv. JAMES P. LEE of the Bureau telephonically contacted the writer regarding captioned case.

He made reference to an article which appeared in the 6/2/76 New York Times. This article quoted a memo written by former Asst. Director WILLIAM SULLIVAN, 10/16/65, stating that the Bureau had succeeded in keeping MIRIAM and WALTER SCHNEIR off of several TV programs, where they had intended to discuss the book they had written about the ROSENBERG case.

The article also mentioned a memo of former Asst. Director CARTHA DE LOACH, dated 10/18/65, stated that Federal Judge IRVING KAUFMAN had been furnished public source information by the Bureau concerning this matter.

LEE advised that an Asst. Attorney General at the Department wanted to be advised as to who had contacted Judge KAUFMAN, and what information he had been furnished.

LEE requested that ROSENBERG and related files be reviewed for any information in regard to the above, during the period of late 1965 or early 1966.

The writer reviewed pertinent sections of the ROSENBERG, SOBELL, and SCHNEIR files, following which Supv. LEE was advised as follows:

1- 100-37158 (SOBELL)
1- 100-135206 (W. SCHNEIR)
1- 100-135207 (M. SCHNEIR)

PFD:vpf
(4)

65-15348-3141

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
38 JUN 17 1976
FBI — NEW YORK

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The files reflect that periodically Judge KAUFMAN would forward to the NYO for information copies of newspaper or magazine articles, or personal letters which he had received which were critical of his handling of the ROSENBERG case. The files also reflect that periodically Judge KAUFMAN would telephonically contact former ADIC JOHN F. MALONE. Most of these calls appeared to indicate an instance in which Judge KAUFMAN felt that his personal safety was being threatened, i.e. a speaking engagement where there was some announced demonstration by a pro-ROSENBERG group.

LEE was advised that the files reviewed failed to reflect any action taken by the NYO against the SCHNEIRS regarding any TV appearance. The files also fail to reflect that any information was ever furnished to Judge KAUFMAN by the NYO.

LEE was advised that the reference at the end of the NY Times article to a letter sent by the Bureau to all offices apparently refers to SAC letter 65-60, dated 11/2/65, regarding the SCHNEIR book. Copies of this are contained in the NYO files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 6/22

FROM : CL [redacted] 31 (3B1)

SUBJECT: IS-RO

Source: NY 1806-S

Date Advised:

Reliability: Has furnished reliable information in the past.

Attached is information furnished by above source.

This memorandum has been classified "Secret" to protect a highly sensitive source. If further disseminated, the recipient should utilize his own judgment as to what classification the information should receive. If the information could be paraphrased so that the source will not be compromised, classification to protect the source is not needed. However, any information which discloses the Bureau's investigative interest in a foreign official or establishment should ordinarily be classified at least "Confidential".

[redacted]

65-15348-3142

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 22 1976
FBI — NEW YORK

SECRET

Classified by 7009
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 + 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

STH:der

Routing
FD 4 (Re[illegible])

To: [ ] Director

Att.:

[X] SAC NEW YORK

[ ] ASAC

[ ] Supv.

[ ] Agent

[ ] SE

[ ] SC

[ ] CC

[ ] Steno

[ ] Clerk

Date [illegible]-7-76

FILE NY 65-15348
LA 65-5061

Title JULIUS ROSENBERG

ESPIONAGE - R

RE:

[ ] Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge
[ ] Assign ____ Reassign ____
[ ] Bring file
[ ] Call me
[ ] Correct
[ ] Deadline
[ ] Deadline passed
[ ] Delinquent
[ ] Discontinue
[ ] Expedite
[ ] File
[ ] For information
[ ] Handle
[ ] Initial & return
[ ] Leads need attention
[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

[ ] Open Case
[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Return file
[ ] Search and return
[ ] See me
[ ] Serial #
[ ] Post [ ] Recharge [ ] Return
[ ] Send to
[ ] Submit new charge out
[ ] Submit report by
[ ] Type

The LA office needs to reconstruct the beginning volume of the above file. We would like for you to send us copy(s) of mail for this file prior to the date of 8-7-50. Any mail that you can send us re: the above date will be greatly appre iated.

Thank you,

SAC ADIC Robert E. Gebhardt

Office Los Angeles

____ See reverse side

65-15348-3143

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-1-73)

Date 5/13/76

To: [ ] Director

Att.:

FILE NY 65-15348
~~LA 65-5061~~

Title JULIUS ROSENBERG

[X] SAC NEW YORK

ESPIONAGE - R

[ ] ASAC
[ ] Supv.
[ ] Agent
[ ] SE
[ ] SC
[ ] CC
[ ] Steno
[ ] Clerk

RE:

[ ] Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge
[ ] Assign ____ Reassign ____
[ ] Bring file
[ ] Call me
[ ] Correct
[ ] Deadline
[ ] Deadline passed
[ ] Delinquent
[ ] Discontinue
[ ] Expedite
[ ] File
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[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

[ ] Open Case
[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Return file
[ ] Search and return
[ ] See me
[ ] Serial #
[ ] Post [ ] Recharge [ ] Return
[ ] Send to
[ ] Submit new charge out
[ ] Submit report by
[ ] Type

65-15348-3144

See attached R/S, please! Are these serials available?

Thanks,
ADIC ROBERT E. GEBHARDT

Office LOS ANGELES

____ See reverse side

GPO : 1973 526-770

5-7-76

[ ] Director

Att.: _____ FILE: [illegible]5-15348 / A 65-5061

Title: JULIUS ROSENBERG

ESPIONAGE - R

[X] SAC NEW YORK

[ ] ASAC _____

[ ] Supv. _____

[ ] Agent _____

[ ] SE _____

[ ] SC _____ RE: _____

[ ] CC _____

[ ] Steno _____

[ ] Clerk _____ [ ] Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge
[ ] Assign ____ Reassign ____
[ ] Bring file
[ ] Call me
[ ] Correct
[ ] Deadline _____
[ ] Deadline passed
[ ] Delinquent
[ ] Discontinue
[ ] Expedite
[ ] File
[ ] For information
[ ] Handle
[ ] Initial & return
[ ] Leads need attention
[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

[ ] Open Case
[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Return file
[ ] Search and return
[ ] See me
[ ] Serial # _____
[ ] Post [ ] Recharge [ ] Return
[ ] Send to _____
[ ] Submit new charge out
[ ] Submit report by _____
[ ] Type

See attached R/S, please! Are these serials available?

Thanks,

16 ADIC ROBERT E. GEBHARDT

Office LOS ANGELES

____ See reverse side

OPO 1973 536 730

37 65-15348-3145

9th fl.

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 24 1976
FBI - NEW YORK

37 AS

Routing
FD-4 (Re[illegible]

Date [illegible]76

To: [ ] Director

Att.:

FILE NY 65-15348 ~~LA 65-5061~~

Title JULIUS ROSENBERG

ESPIONAGE - R

[X] SAC NEW YORK

[ ] ASAC

[ ] Supv.

[ ] Agent

[ ] SE

[ ] SC

[ ] CC

[ ] Steno

[ ] Clerk

RE:

[ ] Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge
[ ] Assign ____ Reassign ____
[ ] Bring file
[ ] Call me
[ ] Correct
[ ] Deadline
[ ] Deadline passed
[ ] Delinquent
[ ] Discontinue
[ ] Expedite
[ ] File
[ ] For information
[ ] Handle
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[ ] Prepare lead cards
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[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Return file
[ ] Search and return
[ ] See me
[ ] Serial #
[ ] Post [ ] Recharge [ ] Return
[ ] Send to
[ ] Submit new charge out
[ ] Submit report by
[ ] Type

The LA office needs to reconstruct the beginning volume of the above file. We would like for you to send us copy(s) of mail for this file prior to the date of 8-7-50. Any mail that you can send us re: the above date will be greatly appre iated.

Thank you,

SAC ADIC Robert E. Gebhardt

Office Los Angeles

____ See reverse side

65-15348-3146

JUN 1976

this has been handled

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-1-71)

To: ☐ Director

Att.: _____

Date 6/21/76

NY 65-15348

FILE LA 65-5061

☒ SAC NEW YORK

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ SC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

Title JULIUS ROSENBERG

ATTENTION: CHIEF CLERK

ESPIONAGE - R

65-15348-3147

RE:

JUN 2 1976

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline _____

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial # _____

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Send to _____

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by _____

☐ Type

Please see attachments.

Los Angeles is still in need of this information. Please forward as soon as possible. Thank you,

~~SAX~~ ADIC Robert E. Gebhardt

____ See reverse side

Office Los Angeles

Attachments - 2

GPO - 1973 526-720

ADIC, LOS ANGELES (65-5061) 6/29/76

ADIC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R

Re your R/S dated 4/7 and 5/13/76.

The NY file re captioned subject has been reviewed for serials which would appear to be pertinent to LA prior to 3/7/50.

Enclosed herewith for LA is one copy of the following serials:

NY report 6/28/50
NY report 7/7/50
CV TT 7/20/50
NY TT 7/21/50
NY TT 7/22/50
NY TT 7/22/50
NY Summary report 7/22/50
SF report 7/20/50
NY TT 7/22/50
LA TT 7/24/50
WFO report 7/13/50
NY TT 7/24/50
NY TT 7/25/50

#36

2-Los Angeles (Encls.15)(RM)
1-New York

PFD:lak
(3)

65-15348-3148

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

DATE: 7/28/76

FROM : SA [redacted] #38

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R

Captioned case has been maintained in a pending status as a result of various reviews of the file and exhibits that were necessary in connection with pending legal matters that arose in connection with the Freedom Of Information Act.

Under the new guidelines for pending cases, and since there is no active investigation required in connection with this case, it is recommended that this matter be placed in a closed status.

Chief Clerk
Close Case on [illegible]
#38 F
7/29/76
per 38 supv. inst.

FFD:rbs
(1)

65-15348-3149

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MICHAEL MEEROPOL, Also Known As: ROSENBERG, Et Al

Plaintiffs

v.

Civil Action No.

75-1121

EDWARD H. LEVI, Et Al

Defendants

Affidavit of Special Agent LEWIS D. SCHILIRO

I, LEWIS D. SCHILIRO, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

(1) I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) assigned to the New York, New York Field Office of the FBI.

(2) I have read and am familiar with the contents of a teletype dated July 30, 1976, from FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) to all FBI Field Offices, captioned "MICHAEL MEEROPOL, Et Al, V. EDWARD H. LEVI, Et Al., Civil Action Number 75-1121". This teletype instructed that a search be conducted of all FBI Field Offices to determine which of these offices possess files, of any type, pertaining to the twelve "Principals" in the ROSENBERG espionage case, and also to determine which of these offices possess files pertaining to approximately one hundred additional individuals, as these files relate to the investigation and trial

65-15348-3150

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

65-15348
3150

of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. The teletype set forth specific guidelines and instructions concerning the method of search to be conducted.

(3) I personally supervised the search conducted in the New York Field Office pursuant to the above-mentioned teletype, and this search was conducted exactly in conformance with the instructions contained therein. The information set forth herein is based on my personal knowledge, obtained in my official capacity.

(4) Attached hereto as Exhibit A, and incorporated by reference herein, is a list of those names enumerated in the teletype concerning whom it has been determined the New York Field Office possesses no files within the meaning of the instructions contained in the teletype.

(5) Attached hereto as Exhibit B, and incorporated by reference herein, is a list of those names enumerated in the teletype concerning whom it has been determined the New York Field Office may possess files within the meaning of the instructions contained in the teletype. Because of the lack of complete identifying data concerning many of the names, it is not possible to determine at this time whether the subject of the "main" file and/or "see" reference in the New York Field Office is identical to the individual whose name is contained in the teletype.

(6) Attached hereto as Exhibit C, and incorporated by reference herein, is a list of those names enumerated in the teletype concerning whom it has been determined the New York Field Office does possess files within the meaning of the instructions contained in the teletype.

65-15318
3150

(7) Exhibits B and C contain, immediately adjacent to each name listed therein, the total number of "main" file volumes located, if any, and also, the total number of "see" references located, if any.

(8) Inasmuch as the results reported herein are based only on a manual search of the indices of the field office, and not (except for the limited purpose of ascertaining the number of "main" file volumes or whether an individual who is the subject of a file is identifiable with the name in the teletype) an actual page-by-page search of the files of the New York Field Office, the possibility exists that records referred to in the indices of the New York Field Office have been routinely disposed of pursuant to past instructions issued by FBIHQ under the authority of regulations issued by the National Archives Records Service (NARS). No determination concerning this possibility could be made, however, without a manual search of the files themselves. Also, it would not be possible to determine, without a search of the files themselves, whether a "see" reference concerning an individual would consist of a single mention of that individual, or an entire file volume concerning that individual. Thus, a realistic estimate of the total number of pages of "see" references cannot be given at this time.

Lewis D. Schiliro

Lewis D. Schiliro
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of August, 1976.

Donald William McCormick

Notary Public

DONALD WILLIAM McCORMICK
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
NO. [illegible]
Qualified in New County
Commission Expires March 30, 1977

My Commission expires
March 30, 1977.

65-15348
3150

EXHIBIT A

PEDIO BOSTON

ALICIA PEREZ BRIDAT

PROCURO LOPEZ

ROSS C. MERRITT

LEOPOLDO MORALES

GUILLERMO SALVIDAR

HELEN D. SCHMUTZ

ANDREW WALKER

FRANK WILENTZ

65-15398
3150

EXHIBIT B

NAME	NUMBER OF "MAIN" FILE VOLUMES LOCATED	NUMBER OF "SEE" REFERENCES LOCATED
DOROTHY ABEL		3
LOUIS ABEL		12
LAN ADOMIAN		15
RUTH ALSCHER	1	12
HENRY ALDRICH		11
ARTHUR BARR	1	58
SOLOMON H. BAUCH		2
DORA BAUTISTA		3
HARRY D. BELOCK	1	40
ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY	4	500
GEORGE BERNHARDT		5
KENNETH K. BOWMAN		5
MINERVA BRAVO		23
KARL G. BRIERLEY		4
ELEAZER BROMBERG	1	21
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	16	135
FLETCHER BRUNIT		2
[illegible] B. CARLT	1	27
FLORENCE COHEN Also Known As FLORENCE [illegible]		2
EVELYN COX		9
H.K. CALVERT		1
SYLVIA DANZIGER nee EHRLICK		38
SUB TOTAL:	27	SUB TOTAL: 928

65-15378
3150

NAME	NUMBER OF "MAIN" FILE VOLUMES LOCATED	NUMBER OF "SEE" REFERENCES LOCATED
WILLIAM DANZIGER		53
GLENN DAVIS		12
JOHN A. DERRY	1	2
DIANA EINSOHN		12
HERMAN EINSOHN		10
HELENE ELITCHER		152
MAX ELITCHER		260
HERBERT FABRICANT		19
Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT FEINBERG	2	15
JOHN FITZPATRICK		8
Mrs. W.B. FREEMAN		7
W.B. FREEMAN		10
KLAUS FUCHS		33
EDWARD J. GARRETT		13
VIVIAN GLASSMAN		45
HARRY GOLD	14	130
DAVID GREENGLASS		91
RUTH GREENGLASS		29
GENERAL LESLIE R. GROVES		19
GEORGE C. HARGROVE		2
MAX L. HART		20
EDWARD HILLMAN		40
HUGH HOLLAND		16
MERVIN ISAACS		13
THOMAS O. JONES	2	18
WALTER S. KOSKI		21
SUB TOTAL:	19	SUB TOTAL: 1050

3150

NAME	NUMBER OF "MAIN" FILE VOLUMES LOCATED	NUMBER OF "SEE" REFERENCES LOCATED
KATHRYN KEARNS		2
GEORGE G. KISTIAKOWSKI Also Known As GEORGE V. KISTIAKOWSKY		31
ROLANDO LEAL		4
SAMUEL LEVINE		82
DR. ANOCH LEWERT		2
DAVID LEVITOV Also Known As DAVID ZAULLEOUSE	1	18
EDITH S. LEVITOV		6
JOHN LANSDALE		7
MAX MILLER		75
RICHARD R. MURRAY		12
WENDELL MARSHMAN		17
DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER		51
CHARLES N. OURSLER		3
HELEN R. PAGANO		8
MARK PAGE		9
STELLA HOPE PAGE		9
BURRELL A. PARKHURST		4
FLORENCE PASTERNAK Also Known As FLORENCE GELLER, PAIGE GELLER		5
LOUIS PASTERNAK		9
MORRIS PASTERNAK		14
WILLIAM PERL Also Known As WILLIAM MUTTERPERL		64
SUB TOTAL:	1	SUB TOTAL: 432

3150

NAME	NUMBER OF "MAIN" FILE VOLUMES LOCATED	NUMBER OF "SEE" REFERENCES LOCATED
SARAH POWELL	2	9
R. GARZA RAMON		3
STANLEY RICH		148
MANUEL GINER DE LOS RIOS		17
ROBERT E. RUGEN		8
JOHN ROGGE		144
JAIME H. ROBERTS		3
ETHEL ROSENBERG		88
JULIUS ROSENBERG		147
LOUISE J. SARANT		61
BEN SCHNEIDER		15
EMANUEL SCHWARTZ		40
PERRY ALEXANDER SEAY		15
ANN HANUSIAK SIDOROVICH		145
MICHAEL SIDOROVICH		186
RALPH CARLISLE SMITH	1	4
HELEN SOBELL		19
LOUIS SOBELL	1	38
MORTON SOBELL		119
ROSE SOBELL	17	16
ABRAHAM JACOB SUROVELL	1	8
DR. HAROLD C. UREY		103
OSCAR VAGO		2
JOSE LUIS BROCADO VANDRELL		10
ANATOLI YAKOVLEV	9	12
BEN ZUCKERMAN	1	47
	SUB TOTAL: 32	SUB TOTAL: 1407

TOTAL: 79 TOTAL: 3817

3150

EXHIBIT C

NAME	NUMBER OF "MAIN" FILE VOLUMES LOCATED	NUMBER OF "SEE" REFERENCES LOCATED
LAN ADOMIAN	3	
FLORENCE COHEN Also Known As Florence Herzog	2	
SYLVIA DANZIGER nee EHRLICK	1	
WILLIAM DANZIGER	9	
HELENE ELITCHER	7	
MAX ELITCHER	7	
KLAUS FUCHS	7	
VIVIAN GLASSMAN	1	
DAVID GREENGLASS	17	
MAX MILLER	1	
DR. J.ROBERT OPPENHEIMER	1	
WILLIAM PERL Also Known As WILLIAM MUTTERPERL	1	
STANLEY RICH	1	
ETHEL ROSENBERG	64	
JULIUS ROSENBERG	64	
PERRY ALEXANDER SEAY	10	
MICHAEL SIDOROVICH	10	
HELEN SOBELL	22	
MORTON SOBELL	179	
OSCAR VAGO	7	
BEN ZUCKERMAN	1	
TOTAL:	415	

8/6/76

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTENTION: SA THOMAS W. LENEHAM,
FOIPA, ROOM 5439)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (62-15218)(RUC)

SUBJECT: MICHAEL MEEROPOL, ET AL,
VS. EDWARD H. LEVI, ET AL,
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 75 - 1121

ReButels to all offices, 7/30/76 and 8/3/76.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and ten copies of an affidavit requested in referenced teletypes.

In preparation of enclosed affidavit the necessary file review was conducted by SAS of the NYO as follows:

2 - Bureau (Encl. 11)(RM)
1 - New York (65-15348)
1 - New York

LDS:lak
(5)

1 - SUPV. #38

65-15348-3151

[redacted]

Number of SAS	GS Grade	Total Hours Expended
2	14	24
5	13	69
1	12	4
13	11	120
4	10	53
	TOTAL	270

Stenographic Personnel	GS Grade	Total Hours Expended
1	6	16
1	5	1
	TOTAL	17

Clerical Personnel	GS Grade	Total Hours Expended
4	4	4
4	3	4
	TOTAL	8

Inasmuch as the NYO will take no further action unless advised by the Bureau, this matter is being RUC'd.

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

366

TRANSMIT VIA:
- [X] Teletype
- [ ] Facsimile
- [ ] Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- [ ] Immediate
- [ ] Priority
- [X] Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- [X] TOP SECRET
- [ ] SECRET
- [ ] CONFIDENTIAL
- [ ] E F T O
- [ ] CLEAR

Date 2/9/77

corrections made

FM NEW YORK (65-15348)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

BT

~~T O P S E C R E T~~

ATTN: INTD

ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, AKA-FUGITIVE, ESP-R, (BUFILE 100-346193);

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R, (BUFILE 65-58236)

[redacted]

65-15348-3152

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY (AUSA) WILLIAM KELLHER

ADVISED THAT DURING THE WEEK OF JANUARY 31, 1977, HE HAD

1 - NEW YORK
1 - SUPV. #33

XEROX cc to (~~[illegible]~~) YAKOVLEV

SEARCHED / INDEXED
SERIALIZED / FILED
FEB 1 1977
FBI-NEW YORK

RFM: lar
(2) lar

Approved: [signature]

Transmitted ~~[illegible]~~ (Number) (Time)

Per JPZ

100-81077

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Precedence)

BEEN ADVISED BY AN ASSISTANT IN THE CIVIL DIVISION IN THE US ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, SDNY, ONE SAMUEL WILSON, THAT HE HAD ASCERTAINED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE THROUGH ONE LES ROWE (PHONETIC) THAT YAKOVLEV, ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION RELAYED TO KELLHER, HAD MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET IN WESTERN EUROPE CONCERNING (start) CERTAIN ASPECTS APPARENTLY OF THE ROSENBERG PROSECUTION. THIS MEETING WAS TO TAKE PLACE BETWEEN YAKOVLEV AND ONE PROFESSOR ALLEN WEINSTEIN WHO HAS DONE CONSIDERABLE RESEARCH IN MATTERS SUCH AS THIS. ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY KELLHER, DISCUSSIONS WERE HAD IN THIS MATTER WITH WEINSTEIN AND ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL TYLER. FOR REASONS UNKNOWN TO NEW YORK, TYLER MADE SOME RULING CONCERNING THE PETITIONS MADE BY THE ROSENBERG SONS, MICHAEL MEEROPOL AND ROBERT MEEROPOL, WHICH WAS RESTRICTIVE CONCERNING CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THEIR REQUEST OF THE US GOVERNMENT. KELLHER WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION AS TO HOW THE DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING YAKOVLEV HAD ENTERED INTO THE NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING THE PAPERS WITH THE ROSENBERG SONS.

ACCORDING TO KELLHER, AUSA WILSON WAS UNAWARE THAT

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

GPO : 1975 O - 590-993

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Precedence)

THERE WAS AN INDICTMENT OUTSTANDING IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT FOR ANATOLI YAKOVLEV.

[redacted]

THE ABOVE IS FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF FBIHQ AND NYO IS TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION CONCERNING THIS MATTER

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GPO : 1975 O - 590-988

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Precedence)

AT THIS TIME.

CLASSIFIED BY 2609, XGDS 2 AND 3 - INDEFINITE

BT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 3-23-71)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date: 6/14/77

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

Social Security Account #

Aliases

Address

Birth Date: 5/12/18

Birthplace

Race

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☒ All References 1939-1949
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
100-101951#	2/50 } main	? destroyed	
65-15348#			
100-[illegible]#	1/50		
100-22603	s 3078 p 1	(44) in	main as file vol. I
100-53305	s 5 p 12 (rep. 8/17/48)		I

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by (date)

Consolidated by (date)

Reviewed by (date)

65-15348-3153

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 1[illegible] 1977
FBI-NEW YORK

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical
? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

G.P.O. 1972-471-961

FD-160 (Rev. 3-23-71)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 6/14/77

Subject Ethel Rosenberg

Social Security Account #

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☒ All References 1939-1949
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
65-16985-	main		
65-15348	-main		
100-26603	-1A 58 (48)	missing	

Requested by	Squad	Extension	File No.

Searched by (date)

Consolidated by (date)

Reviewed by (date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical
? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

65-15348-3154

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 1 0 1977
FBI-NEW YORK

FBI/DOJ

X

6/16/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
(ATTN: FOIPA BRANCH, [redacted]

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
FOIPA MATTERS

ReButelcall to NY, 6/7/77.

Enclosed for the information of the FOIPA Branch, per the request of [redacted] is one (1) copy each of the following:

1. Twenty-five (25) pages from the main file re captioned ROSENBERG (NYfile 65-15348, Bufile 65-58236). These pages note that NYfile 100-64868 was consolidated into NYfile 65-15348.

2. A sixteen (16) page report from NYfile 100-53305 referencing ROSENBERG. NYO indices reflect this to be the only pre-1950 reference to ROSENBERG not contained in his main file, NYfile 65-15348.

There are no pre-1950 references to ETHEL ROSENBERG not contained in NYfile 65-15348. There are no additional main files re JULIUS ROSENBERG.

3-Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-FOIPA Branch, [redacted]
2-New York

JOC:lm
(5)
1-Supv. #19

65-15348-3155

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 1 1977
FBI—NEW YORK

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

An Open letter to Judge Irving R. Kaufman

DEAR JUDGE KAUFMAN:

The F.B.I. documents reprinted here were obtained by Michael and Robert Meeropol—sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—*as a result of a lawsuit brought* under the Freedom of Information Act. They are just a few of the files obtained that involve your actions during and after the trial of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

These documents indicate that during the trial you abandoned your role as judge and impartial arbiter and, unknown to the defense and public, communicated with the prosecution regarding the sentences of the Rosenbergs and Sobell and in sustaining and justifying the conviction. They reveal that you communicated with the prosecution to vacate the stay of execution. They reflect your improper communication during the appellate process at the time your judicial rulings were being scrutinized. They disclose that under cover of your judicial office, you *actively sought to use the FBI and* friends in influential positions to investigate and suppress those people who raised critical questions about the trial and those advocating a re-airing of the case.

These documents show that you have violated the U.S. Constitution and your oath of office. They raise the most serious questions of judicial misconduct and might well be a basis for impeachment.

After reading thirty of these FBI documents, more than 100 professors of law concluded, in a letter to the House and Senate Judiciary Committee in September, 1976, that the documents, if true, *"reveal a shocking pattern of ex parte contacts with the U.S. Attorney, F.B.I. officials and others in the Department of Justice from the time the original trial of the Rosenbergs and Sobell was pending before him in March, 1951 . . . a judge obsessed with protecting the verdict, judgment and sentence entered in the trial over which he presided and with stifling criticism of that trial—and driven by his obsession to conduct which would not be acceptable from a prosecuting attorney, much less from a judicial officer . . ."*

The documents establish that the defendants were deprived of the rudiments of a fair trial and due process. Had these files been available to the defense before the execution of the Rosenbergs, they could have served as the basis for setting aside the conviction and sentences. The Rosenbergs might well be alive today.

In June, 1976, copies of the documents were delivered to you by attorneys for the Meeropols, who requested that you deny

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. Times

p. 18-E

Date: 6/09/77

Edition: Late City

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

65-15348-3156

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

ADIC JUN 21 1977

FBI—NEW YORK

AIC

or correct the information contained in them. You were also asked to disclose your own files regarding the case. You have ignored these requests.

History, justice and the integrity of our judicial system demand that you answer the following charges and questions they raise:

Documents #1 and #9 concern events that took place at the time you imposed the death sentence for the Rosenbergs. The documents indicate that prior to sentencing you had, unknown to the defense and public, conferred with prosecutor Irving Saypol and his assistant, Roy Cohn, and had obtained the views of the Department of Justice. You then directed Saypol to withhold this information in open court, and falsely stated at sentencing: "Because of the seriousness of this case and the lack of procedence [sic] I have refrained from asking the government for a recommendation. The responsibility is so great that I believe the court alone should assume this responsibility." (Trial Record, p. 1612)

Document #2 concerns a stay of execution granted by the Court of Appeals, after you denied one, so that the Rosenbergs could apply for a hearing before the Supreme Court. The memo reveals that you then suggested to the FBI, and urged the prosecution, to push vigorously to vacate that stay of execution and to prevent the issue of the legality of the execution being held over until the Fall of 1953, thus making possible an earlier execution date.

Such conduct and ex parte communication constituted judicial impropriety and impeded the due administration of justice.

On June 17, 1953, according to document #3, while Justice Douglas was considering a new stay of execution for the Rosenbergs, you very confidentially informed the FBI that on the night before, a secret meeting had been held between Chief Justice Vinson and Attorney General Brownell, at which time Justice Vinson stated he would recall the full Supreme Court from its recess in order to vacate any stay of execution that a Justice might grant.

This document further discloses that you were in ex parte communication with the prosecution and learned of the ex parte meeting between the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General to foreclose further review by the Supreme Court, thus allowing the execution to proceed.

Document #4 concerns Morton Sobell's motion for an evidentiary hearing and a new trial in 1956. This document discloses that when you received this motion, and prior to the time of argument, unknown to the defense, you spoke with former Rosenberg prosecutor James Kilsheimer and decided in advance that you would deny the motion without an evidentiary hearing (which you ultimately did after you heard oral argument on the motion.)

Your actions constituted a denial of due process and belies the claim you made of judicial impartiality. Were you not required to disqualify yourself from consideration of the motion?

Document #5 concerns an appeal brought by Morton Sobell before the U.S. Court of Appeals. The memo states that after oral argument was held, you "raised hell" with Judge Thurgood Marshall (now a Supreme Court Justice) when it appeared that Marshall might rule favorably on Sobell's appeal.

Did you, as the memo reflects, ask the FBI to inform the Attorney General about Judge Marshall's reaction because you were concerned that "this might very well be the straw that breaks the camel's back and as a result obtain Sobell's freedom."

Documents #6, 7 and 8 chronicle your role in the FBI campaign to stifle and suppress any critical inquiry into the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The files reveal that you were supplied with FBI data about the writers and producers of a play that criticized the trial. They disclose that you arranged for a letter to be written to the New York Times to criticize the Times' favorable review of the drama and that you took "steps" to help the FBI "refute" *Invitation to An Inquest*, a book critical of the trial, while the FBI arranged for the authors to be denied access to the media.

By what right of judicial office did you use the FBI and other sources to attempt to suppress public inquiry regarding the Rosenberg-Sobell case?

Document #10 speaks for itself. The memo reveals that in May, 1975, you called the New York office of the FBI and asked them to engage in "counter action to combat the attention" received by the activities of the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg case.

There are more documents. Even more questions are raised by them. That you sit as Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit makes it even more compelling that the facts be known. You cannot remain silent. You must open your files.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE
TO REOPEN THE ROSENBERG CASE

p.2e

Official documents obtained from the FBI *

* All documents are reprinted verbatim

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Office Memorandum
DATE: April 3, 1951

TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: MR. LADD
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - B

Supervisor Roy Barloga of the New York Office furnished the following information:

According to Roy Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided at the Rosenberg trial on April 2, 1951, consulted with Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Jerome Frank concerning the sentences he would impose on the defendants. At that time Judge Jerome Frank indicated that he was against the death penalty for any of the defendants, but recommended that Judge Kaufman contact Judge Weinfeld of the District Court. Reportedly Weinfeld indicated that he was in favor of the death penalty for Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, and Ethel Rosenberg.

Assistant United States Attorney Cohn related that Judge Kaufman personally favored sentencing Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death and that he would give a prison term to Morton Sobell.

Assistant United States Attorney Cohn reportedly indicated to Judge Kaufman that he thought the death penalty for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell was in order, but at the same time he was of the opinion that if Mrs. Rosenberg were sentenced to a prison term there was a possibility that she would talk and additional prosecutions could be had on the basis of her evidence. Cohn also indicated to Kaufman that he favored sentencing Greenglass to fifteen years imprisonment. Kaufman replied that it was his intention to add five years to any sentence which was recommended by the Government concerning Greenglass.

Barloga further stated that an Agent was present when Assistant United States Attorney Cohn conferred telephonically with U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol, and during this conversation it was indicated that Saypol was coming to Washington, D. C. to confer on April 4th with the Attorney General concerning the sentencing of the defendants. During this conversation Cohn suggested to Saypol that while in Washington Saypol might also desire to confer with the Director concerning his recommendations.

ACTION

This is for your information.

Document No. 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DATE: February 19, 1953
Office Memorandum

TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: A. H. Belmont
SUBJECT: JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG
(Possibility of delay 'til Fall of 1953)

At 2:30 p.m., SAC Boardman called from New York to advise that Judge Kaufman had called him today and stated he had come to the conclusion that it would not be necessary for New York detectives to continue to protect him and that uniformed policemen in front of his apartment building would be sufficient. This was the arrangement prior to the time the two detectives were assigned to Judge Kaufman. Judge Kaufman asked Boardman's opinion, but Boardman did not give any, indicating this was a matter for the Judge to decide. At the Judge's request, Boardman did call Commissioner Monaghan and pass along the Judge's request.

Judge Kaufman then discussed with Boardman the Circuit Court decision that the Rosenbergs could apply for a writ of certiorari. He pointed out that they have until March 30th to make application, that the Supreme Court sits only two weeks in April and even if the Supreme Court considers the matter in April and denies the writ, the defense has 25 days for re-argument and will probably wait the full 25 days. The Supreme Court recesses in June and might not reach the case before it recesses. Consequently, unless this matter is pushed vigorously by the government, this whole case may hang over until Fall. Judge Kaufman was of the opinion that the Department should push the matter vigorously to get it before the Supreme Court.

SAC Boardman expressed no opinion on this at all to the Judge, but pointed out that the U.S. Attorney would be the proper person to initiate action and take it up with the Department. Shortly thereafter, Assistant U.S. Attorney Kilsheimer called Boardman and said he had talked with the Judge and had done two things—(1) he had sent a strong letter to the Department, requesting that the Department take steps to have the Circuit Court ruling vacated or, in the alternate, ask the Supreme Court to expedite the entire situation; and (2) he had called the Department telephonically and advised the Department of his views in the matter, pointing out strongly that it was not in the interest of the government to permit a delay in this matter.

Boardman said he felt that the FBI should stay out of this and consequently he gave no opinion either to the Judge or to Kilsheimer. I agree with Boardman that this is a matter which should be handled by the Department and we should not express an opinion. I told Boardman to keep us advised of developments.

Document No. 2

p.3C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Office Memorandum
DATE: June 17, 1953

TO: MR. D. M. LADD
FROM: MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

We checked with the Washington Field Office at 10:45 A.M. this morning on the status of the motion before Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court by Attorney Fyke Farmer. The Agent who was in the Court building advised that Justice Douglas and Justice Jackson went to their respective offices at 9:40 A.M. today and have not come out. The attorneys are standing by.

At 10:50 A.M. Supervisor Tom McAndrews of New York called to advise that Judge Kaufman had called the New York Office. Judge Kaufman said he learned from AUSA Kilsheimer that last night, on the recommendation of Justice Jackson, the Attorney General and Chief Justice Vinson met at 11:00 P.M. to determine whether to call the complete court into session to dispose of Fyke Farmer's motion. Judge Kaufman advised that as of 7:30 P.M., Douglas was disposed to grant the writ. However, after he came back from dinner, he was wavering and undecided. Judge Kaufman said that even if Douglas does throw out the motion, Justice Frankfurter will hear it. Judge Kaufman said that Justice Jackson was very upset about the indecision of Douglas. Jackson felt that the whole theory of listening to Farmer's motion was ridiculous and Douglas should have turned it down yesterday.

ACTION:

For your information.

ADDENDUM: AHB:mer 6-17-53

At 11:15 A.M. Supervisor McAndrews called back to advise that Judge Kaufman had very confidentially advised that at the meeting between the Attorney General and Chief Justice Vinson last night, Justice Vinson said that if a stay is granted he will call the full Court into session Thursday morning to vacate it.

Document No. 3

1294

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Office Memorandum
DATE: May 16, 1956

TO:
MR. A. H. BELMONT
FROM:
MR. C. E. HENDRICH
SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL,
ESPIONAGE (R)

Supervisor Tom McAndrews, New York Office, informed me on the morning of May 16 that former Special Agent John Harrington has advised him that he was talking with James Kilsheimer on the evening of May 15th. Kilsheimer handled much of the prosecution of the Sobell case and the various appeals in the case. Harrington was then a Bureau Agent and conducted extensive investigation of the case.

According to Harrington, Kilsheimer has indicated that he has insisted to the United States Attorney's office that the arguments on the motion on Monday, May 21st should be kept strictly to the issues raised by the motion and no collateral matters should be gone into by the Government in order to avoid becoming involved in a hearing on the motion. Kilsheimer indicated to Harrington that he has been in touch with Judge Kaufman and has pointed out to Judge Kaufman that all of the issues raised in the motion have been previously raised in one form or another and have been "knocked down." Kaufman has indicated that if the motion comes before him, he will deny the motion without a hearing.

Kilsheimer has stated that he will review the final draft of the Government's papers and will probably be in court on Monday, May 21st, when the motion is presented.

ACTION:

For your information.

Document No. 4

1100

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum
DATE: December 21, 1962

TO:
Mr. Mohr
FROM:
C. D. DeLoach
SUBJECT: MORTON SOBELL -
ESPIONAGE - R
CASE APPEAL

Judge Irving Kaufman called from New York at 11:40 a.m., 12-21-62. He stated that captioned individual had appealed his case for the 6th time to the Court of Appeals. The last hearing was approximately one week ago. The court, at the time composed of Judges Swann, Friendly and the new Judge, Thurgood Marshall (formerly Attorney for the NAACP).

Judge Kaufman made reference to the Supreme Court decision in the Grunewald case in 1957 where the court held it was improper for the prosecutor to question the defendant regarding the fact that the defendant took the Fifth Amendment upon appearing before the Grand Jury. Judge Kaufman indicated that in the particular case Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, when she was on the stand in 1951, was asked questions concerning her taking the Fifth Amendment before a Federal Grand Jury. Sobell's new appeal that was held approximately one week ago was based on the latter fact.

Judge Kaufman stated that the Grunewald decision is not good law and in his opinion certainly does not apply to this case.

Judge Kaufman made further reference to the fact that Sunday's "Winker" had a headline "U.S. Attorney Concedes that Conviction of Sobell May Be Illegal." He stated this came about as a result of Judge Marshall's asking a question of Assistant U.S. Attorney [illegible] during the above-mentioned hearing approximately one week ago. Marshall's question was, "If Sobell had been tried last spring (1962) and we had him before us today, wouldn't it be necessary for the Court to reverse the decision, particularly in view of the Grunewald decision?"

[illegible] replied probably. Judge Kaufman said this was typical of the answers given by inexperienced trial attorneys who handle such cases for the Department of Justice. He indicated he had raised "hell" with Thurgood Marshall inasmuch as he considered Marshall to be somewhat naive and certainly inexperienced on the bench. Judge Kaufman also indicated that in his opinion the stupid answer on the part of AUSA [illegible] would also be featured in "The Nation," "New Republic," and "The National Guardian."

Judge Kaufman was of the opinion that this might very well be the straw that breaks the camel's back and as a result obtain Sobell's freedom. He stated the Bureau might desire to acquaint the Attorney General with this unfortunate situation.

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate consideration.

Document No. 5

p.4c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DATE: October 16, 1965

Memorandum
TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: W. C. Sullivan
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG,
ESPIONAGE - R

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. D. E. Moore
1-Mr. J. A. Sizoo
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Baumgardner

As we know, before and after the executions of the above two subjects for espionage, the Communist Party in this country conducted widespread propaganda in the case. Various liberals from time to time have commented upon the case. Some have shown sympathy for the Rosenbergs and have been critical of the Government's action. Just recently a book was written in this connection by Walter D. and Marian Schneir called "Invitation to an Inquiry." This book has been reviewed by this Division and its inaccuracies accented.

On 10/15/65, [DELETION], a very good friend of the Bureau and a Chicago attorney, was in the city. He had called me previously from Chicago to say that he had an important matter to discuss. [DELETION] told me he had been talking to [DELETION], a leading television man in Chicago and [DELETION] explained that the Schneirs had approached him to put on a television program relating to their book.

[DELETION] and it was evident from the conversation that a main purpose of the television program from their viewpoint would be not alone to exonerate the Rosenbergs from all guilt in the field of espionage, but also to attack and to undermine the FBI in its investigations. [DELETION] asked [DELETION] to pass this information on to me. (During the past 6 or 7 years I have been on [DELETION] television program 3 or 4 times and am rather well acquainted with him.) [DELETION] told [DELETION] he could handle the matter in one or two ways. First, he would be perfectly willing to put the Schneirs on television if the Bureau wanted to have one or two people on who could attack and expose them. Second said [DELETION], if this was not desirable he would refuse to have the Schneirs on his program. [DELETION] has always been cooperative in the past with regard to Bureau matters.

In view of this, I took the liberty of telling [DELETION] to instruct [DELETION] not to permit the Schneirs to go on his television program for no good would accrue from it. [DELETION] will handle this matter. It had to be expedited because [DELETION] wanted an answer right away.

[DELETION] also told [DELETION] that from talking to the Schneirs he got the impression that someone is behind a nationwide effort [ILLEGIBLE] FBI by putting these authors and their book on as many television stations as possible throughout the country.

As I see it, the first thing we should do in this matter is to take careful steps to secure the cooperation of friendly television stations and prevent this subversive effort from being successful. It should be kept off television programs and smothered and forced out of the public eye thereby. However, if this is successful and the authors are going on television around the country then it would be necessary for us to give immediate consideration to a wave of refuting and exposing the book, and putting the authors in proper perspective.

RECOMMENDATION:
(1) That this Division start preparing an exhaustive brief refuting this book to be held in readiness in the event that it is needed urgently.
(2) That an SAC letter be prepared alerting all field offices to the situation so that they can learn in advance of efforts to put this book and its authors on television programs and be prepared to take steps to prevent it.

ADDENDUM: CDD:mh, 10/18/65
Steps have already been taken in New York and by various "contacts" of ours to refute the book written by the Schneirs. Judge Irving Kaufman has been furnished certain public source information and is having a lengthy letter written to the Editor of the "New York Times." [DELETION], a syndicated columnist, is also doing this. A number of Catholic publications will also assist in this matter. Nevertheless, I think Mr. Sullivan's recommendation is good and that we should proceed accordingly.

Document No. 6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DATE: May 2, 1969

Memorandum
TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan
FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

1-Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1-Mr. T. E. Bishop
1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1-Mr. W. A. Branigan
1-Inspector E. J. Hayes
1-Mr. J. P. Lee

Memorandum recommends letters be forwarded to the Attorney General and to Judge Kaufman concerning a play entitled "The United States vs. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" currently showing in Cleveland, Ohio, which is critical of the Government handling of that case.

On April 29, 1969, Judge Irving Kaufman, Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, telephonically contacted the Director concerning the above-mentioned play. Judge Kaufman was alarmed that the "New York Times" reviewed this play two weeks in a row on April 20 and 27, 1969, which was highly unusual. Judge Kaufman indicated that he understands the play is critical of the Director, the prosecutor, and Judge Kaufman who was the trial judge in the Rosenberg case. The Judge added that he felt the Attorney General should be informed, and the Director advised that he would let the Attorney General know.

This play opened in Cleveland on March 14, 1969, and is scheduled to continue until May 11, 1969. It was observed by an Agent of the Cleveland Office and he noted it assumes the innocence of the Rosenbergs, and as was noted in the reviews, it is propaganda rather than drama. The author is Donald Martin Freed. [DELETION]
[DELETION]

The play is directed by Larry Tarrant, a graduate of the University of Wichita, employed as a play director in the Cleveland area for the past five years. No identifiable derogatory information on Tarrant or any of the actors or actresses in Cleveland, New York, or Bureau files.
ACTION:
1. There is attached a letter to the Attorney General furnishing him with information concerning this play and its anti-Government slant.
2. There is also attached a letter to Judge Irving Kaufman furnishing information concerning this play.

Document No. 7

United States Court of Appeals
United States Courthouse
Foley Square, New York, 10007

Chambers of
IRVING R. KAUFMAN
Circuit Judge
May 7, 1969

Dear Edgar:
Thank you so much for your letter of May 2, furnishing me with the background information of the gentleman responsible for writing the play, "The United States v. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

I believe you will be interested in seeing a copy of a letter sent by former Federal Judge Simon Rifkind to The New York Times concerning their extensive reporting of this play.

With my gratitude and affection, I am
Sincerely yours,
Irving R. Kaufman
United States Circuit Judge

Enclosure
The Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Document No. 8

Definition of Ex Parte—Black's Law Dictionary.

"On one side only; by or for one party; done for, in behalf of, or on the application of, one party only."

Impeachment

"The President, the Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

U.S. Constitution
Article II, Section 4

psc

Supreme Court
State of New York

IRVING H. SAYPOL
JUSTICE

JUSTICES CH
NEW YORK COUNTY
NEW YORK, NY
March 13, 1975

Hon. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

My daughter, Barbara, now [DELETION] of Beverly Hills, California an alumna of Smith College, [DELETION], has sent me the enclosed photocopy of an article in the "Smith Alumnae Quarterly", February 1975 by Professor Alan Weinstein, entitled "Opening the FBI Files, An Interim Report". I direct your attention to the last page which she encircled with her comment "I thought you didn't ask for the death penalty. Is that error?"

I've enlightened her. Her question, as you can see, arises from Professor Weinstein's statement that FBI and Justice Department files have provided new insights . . . "that prosecutors in the Rosenberg case originally opposed asking for the death penalty but were overruled by Truman Administration officials in Washington." I don't know the basis for this statement nor do I know what records he speaks about. I do know the facts. The Professor is all wrong and he fabricates.

Preliminarily, when I had the honor of [illegible] Truman's appointment as United States Attorney—the prevailing sentencing practice in criminal cases in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York began with the prosecutor's recommendation for punishment. This was contrary to the practice in the State Courts where the Judge took no recommendations. As chief [illegible] my predecessor, the late John F. X. [illegible] one of my assigned responsibilities was sentence recommendation. Upon succeeding him in 1949, I raised the subject with the late [illegible] John C. Knox. He requested that I continue the practice of recommending sentences.

In my six years in the office I recommended many such, hundreds, and I can count on my fingers the cases where judges modified my recommendation.

Now, to the point of the Professor's claim. I was never overruled by anybody. No one in Justice or out ever directed me, let alone overruled me on the matter of recommendation of sentence.

I was the only prosecutor in the Rosenberg case. While some of my assistants assisted in preparation for trial and I let four of them examine some of the witnesses, I took the lead. All policy decisions were mine and mine alone. Advice I sought and took, but I repeat, final decision was always mine.

On the matter of the Rosenberg sentences, I had decided to make the recommendations which later were imposed. I made no recommendation at sentence at the direction of the sentencing judge, in these circumstances. The day before sentence he asked for my views. I gave them and he inquired regarding the views of the Department of Justice. I had not solicited any. He asked me to seek these. I flew to Washington, met with the late Deputy Attorney General Peyton Ford and the late Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, James McInerney. They conveyed the views of your predecessor J. Edgar Hoover. There were differences all around among them, but capital punishment for one or both was in not out. I left to return to New York, asked to telephone to Peyton Ford that night for final word on possible reconciliation of their views. I did so but the Washington situation remained at variance. It was at a public function that night that I phoned Mr. Ford in the presence of the judge who was attending the same event. Upon narrating to him the Washington division I was then asked by the judge to refrain from making any recommendation for punishment the next day in the course of my closing statement at sentence.

There you have direct evidence of the facts in contradiction to Professor Weinstein's story.

You may use this in any way to keep the record straight.

Truly yours,
Irving H. Saypol

Document No. 9

FBI

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP - R
(OO:NY)

Date: 6/4/75

The following information is furnished for the information of the Bureau:

On 6/2/75, Federal Judge IRVING KAUFMAN contacted ADIC J. WALLACE LA PRADE of the NYO, and advised as follows:

Judge KAUFMAN expressed concern over an article in the current issue of "Esquire" Magazine regarding the Rosenberg case. He also expressed concern regarding recent activities of the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, which organization has subscribed to full page newspaper ads advocating a reopening of this case. The Judge expressed his opinion that some counter-action should be taken to combat the situation derived from this activity.

Judge KAUFMAN indicated that he is so alarmed over the publicity received by the above committee, that he has requested a Deputy US Marshal to escort him to various affairs where he has been requested as a speaker. . . .

Document No. 10

1·6

FBI

Transmit in _____ Via airtel
(Type in plaintext or code)

(Precedence)

5/17/77
(Date)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

MICHAEL MEEROPOL, et al.
v. GRIFFIN B. BELL, et al.
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 75-1121

Reference Butel to all SACs dated 7/30/76 and Buairtel to all SACs dated 8/6/76.

By referenced communications, a list of the subjects in the investigation and trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was furnished each field office. Also furnished each field office was a list of the names on the Government's Witness List relating to the investigation and trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The list of subjects and individuals appearing on the Government's Witness List will therefore not be repeated in this communication.

For your information captioned FOIA suit has been in litigation for approximately two years. During the course of this litigation, on 8/1/75, the Court issued an Order that no documents maintained by the FBI be destroyed. Due to the file destruction moratorium then in effect, that Court Order was not brought to your attention in 1975. Due to the continuing litigation and current discussion regarding reinstitution of a file destruction program in the near future, you are hereby being advised of the Order of the Court in this matter. Accordingly, no files maintained in your office (origin or auxiliary office) relating to any of the main subjects or individuals appearing on the Government's Witness List should be destroyed. These files must

2 - Each Field Office

(Do not type below this line)

" THIS FILE NOT TO BE DESTROYED UNLESS ADVISED BY THE BUREAU. KEEP AS TOP SERIAL."

(This line for LEFT MARGIN)

(Do not type BEYOND THIS MARGIN)

INDEXED
FILED

MAY 20 1977

FBI—NEW YORK FIELD

be maintained until further notice.

To insure that no files are destroyed concerning this Court Order, you should immediately prepare a search slip on all of the names mentioned in all of the referenced communications (including all serial references) and place a copy of this communication as the top serial in each of the applicable files. A stamp should be placed on this serial to read "THIS FILE IS NOT TO BE DESTROYED UNLESS ADVISED BY THE BUREAU KEEP AS TOP SERIAL."