FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: HQ

Section: last release

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Rosenberg ET. AL.

FILE NUMBER "See" References (Final Release)

SECTION NUMBER Referrals

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-106323) DATE: 4/26/62

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-135206)(P*)

SUBJECT: WALTER D. SCHNEIR
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

Classified by 275WEW/DB 7/25/89
Declassify on: OADR

ReNYlet, 2/14/62.

On 4/18/62, AUSA EDWARD R. CUNNIFFE made available to SA EDWARD F. MC CARTHY a photo copy of a letter dated 4/14/62 to USA ROBERT M. MORGENTHAU, SDNY, from the subject, in which the subject requests access to impounded exhibits and sealed testimony in the case US vs. JULIUS ROSENBERG. AUSA CUNNIFFE did not state what the USA would reply to SCHNEIR's request. Pertinent parts of the letter are set forth as follows:

"My wife and I have been working for some time on a book which deals, in part, with some of the atomic espionage cases of the early Fifties--including, of course, the Rosenberg case. One of the defendants at that trial, David Greenglass, drew four replicas of sketches that he had transmitted to an agent of the Soviet Union some years earlier."

SCHNEIR goes on to say that for purposes of research and possible illustrations for his book, he wanted to obtain Photostat copies of the replicas which are identified as exhibits 2, 6, 7, and 8. SCHNEIR made mention that last year he had requested copies of 2, 6, and 7 from Mr. CUNNIFFE who was in charge of the ROSENBERG exhibits and received these subsequently. SCHNEIR requested a copy of exhibit 8 and certain sealed testimony connected with it. He states in the letter that the exhibit was impounded by the court and is presently kept in Room 602.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC 12 - 106323-53

2 - Bureau (62-106323)(RM)
1 - New York (100-135206)

NE APR 30 1962

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Classified by 3632
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
6/20/85

SECRET

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SCHNEIR'S letter of September 15, 1961, was referred by Mr. CONNOLLY to Mr. G. H. TENNEY, Group Leader, GMX-1 Division, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, for review. Mr. TENNEY subsequently informed Mr. CONNOLLY that he could not be of any assistance with regard to answering the four questions presented by Mr. SCHNEIR. Consequently a letter dated October 9, 1961, was directed by Mr. CONNOLLY to Mr. SCHNEIR telling him:

> "I am sorry to say I can find no one here who wishes to comment on the material you submitted. The feeling is that whatever remarks were made by experts during the trial represents the extent to which the AEC chooses to discuss the matter."

SCHNEIR was referred to the Division of Public Information, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., and no further correspondence has been received from him at Los Alamos. Photostat copies of all correspondence referred to above is maintained in the Albuquerque file.

The following investigation was conducted at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico:

Mr. HARRY RYLAND, Acting Chief, Division of Security, Albuquerque Operations Office, AEC, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, was contacted on 11/15/61. RYLAND determined that the Office of Information, AEC, Albuquerque Operations Office, had on September 11, 1961, sent a letter to the subject. He said he would locate the incoming and outgoing letters and make photostatic copies available to the FBI.

RYLAND on November 16, 1961, advised a copy of the outgoing letter had been located but that apparently Mail and Records, AEC, had destroyed the incoming communication. He said they were making an additional effort to find it. He also advised that RICHARD G. ELLIOTT, who sent out the letter to subject, was out of town; that upon his return, he would inquire of ELLIOTT if he recalled the nature of the incoming communication and its text. RYLAND made available a photostatic copy of the outgoing AEC communication to subject. It is noted that this letter advises SCHMEIR the current address of Dr. RALPH CARLISLE SMITH is 1601 8th Street, Las Vegas, New Mexico. RYLAND pointed out that SMITH formerly was classification officer for the AEC at Los Alamos.

RYLAND advised on November 17, 1961, that he had talked to RICHARD G. ELLIOTT of the Information Office, AEC. ELLIOTT

DATE 7/25/99 BY 2754WKSW/DB
1-8, 16, 17

release per DOE

was of the opinion that he had received a telephone call from the subject who stated that he was interested in obtaining the attitude of some of the scientists who were at Los Alamos in the early days toward the Rosenberg trial, or it possibly could have been the Greenglass matter. ELLIOTT sent the letter referring him to SMITH.

release DOE

At Albuquerque, New Mexico

On November 13, 1961, [redacted], b7c [redacted], Albuquerque, New Mexico, made available a letter which he had received from WALTER SCHNEIR dated September 5, 1961, together with his reply to SCHNEIR. The letter from SCHNEIR reads as follows:

"Dear [redacted]

"I was in Albuquerque about a month ago doing some research on my book and tried to phone you, but you were out at the time.

"I'm just about winding up some aspects of my research and, inasmuch as I've already discovered that you have an excellent memory, I thought I'd see if you could clarify a couple of small points for me.

[redacted] Rule b3

"I realize that I'm asking you about something that happened a long time ago, but I will be very grateful for any help you can give me.

"With best wishes.

"Sincerely,

/s/ WALTER SCHNEIR"

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/20/54

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-4640)

[SECRET]

10/12/89

Classified by 275 HQ Cts

Declassify on: OADR

SUBJECT: SIDNEY MOSCOWITZ; CHARLES ROSELIN; ARNOLD LEVINE; LOUIS FEIT
ESPIONAGE - X

Retyped pages 1, 2, 3, 6 only

CA 75-124

RAYMOND SPROW, former Special Agent and presently Security Officer, at Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation (FTR), Clifton, New Jersey, advised on April 12, 1954 that surveillances conducted by himself and other security employees of FTR at Electronics Research Associates, Inc., (ERA), Grandview Avenue, North Caldwell, New Jersey, disclosed that SIDNEY MOSCOWITZ, a department head at Federal Telecommunications Laboratory (FTL), Nutley, New Jersey, was in some way associated with ERA.

ERA is owned and operated by DONALD GRIEG, former supervisor at FTL and NOAH GOTTFRIED, former engineer at FTL, both of whom will be identified later in this letter.

FTL is a key facility, with geographical reference No. 29530, and the Army has been designated with security responsibility and the Navy is an interested agency. It is also noted that FTL is presently engaged in research on guided missiles and other armaments.

On April 13, 1954, SPROW stated that MOSCOWITZ's car was observed at ERA, at 4:40 P.M. on April 6, 1954 when MOSCOWITZ should have been at work at FTL. MOSCOWITZ's car was also observed at ERA on five different occasions between April 6 and 10, 1954. SPROW commented that a car registered to CHARLES ROSELIN, of 109 Grandview Avenue, North Caldwell, New Jersey, who is presently employed as a technician at FTL, was observed at ERA on April 13, 1954. SPROW indicated that the address 109 Grandview Avenue, North Caldwell, New Jersey, is also the address of DONALD GRIEG, one of the owners of ERA who will be identified later. SPROW stated that a car registered to ARNOLD LEVINE, a present employee of FTL, was also observed at ERA on April 9, 1954.

SPROW remarked that although he had no specific information, it was his opinion that the above mentioned persons may be divulging classified information either by word of mouth or by documents taken from FTL. SPROW stated that he instituted the above mentioned surveillances as a result of a request by General EDMOND H. LEAVEY, President of FTL, who advised SPROW that information had been called to his attention and the attention of CHESTER E. JOHANSEN, Assistant Vice President of FTL, to the effect that MOSCOWITZ was in some way

CDT:hds

CC: NEW YORK

REGISTERED MAIL

5 5 MAY 14 1954

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A. Rosenberg

SECRET

probability, would call each of the above named persons in for an interview and possibly separate them from their employment, if they cannot justify their contacts with ERA.

JOHANSEN made available the following information relative to some of the present employees at FTL mentioned previously.

SIDNEY MOSCOWITZ

MOSCOWITZ was born February 23, 1919 at Brooklyn, New York. He resides at 37-09 Hale Place, Fairlawn, New Jersey. He attended CCNY 1936-1940, receiving a B.E.E. Degree. He was employed by FTL on March 29, 1943 as an assistant engineer and received promotions as an engineer, senior engineer, project engineer and on December 17, 1951 was made a department head, which position he presently holds, with a salary of $10,600, per annum. JOHANSEN advised that MOSCOWITZ is the department head of Department 2421, in the Guided Missile Laboratory, at FTL and is cleared for access to Top Secret information. JOHANSEN advised that MOSCOWITZ received this clearance on September 23, 1947. He further related that inasmuch as all clearances granted prior to January 1, 1949 were declared void, FTL refiled a request for MOSCOWITZ's clearance on September 18, 1952 but to date no reply has been received.

MRS SIDNEY MOSCOWITZ

The files of the Newark Office reflect that the 108th Detachment, of CIC, New York City, advised that in an investigation conducted by CIC it was disclosed that RUTH MOSCOWITZ, wife of SIDNEY, 314 East 52nd Street, Brooklyn, New York, and 3111 Broadway, New York City, registered to vote for the American Labor Party in New York during the years 1943, 1944 and 1945. CIC also made available a PSQ completed by MOSCOWITZ which indicated that one of his references was ARNOLD LEVINE, 96-09 66th Avenue, Forest Hills, Long Island, who will be identified hereinafter.

release per army

The files of the Newark Office also reflect that SIDNEY MOSCOWITZ was at one time the immediate supervisor of ERNEST PATAKI, however, there is no indication as to the degree of association between PATAKI and MOSCOWITZ.

ERNEST PATAKI, a former employee of FTL, is the husband of VIVIAN GLASSMAN. GLASSMAN was an associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, executed atomic spy, and GLASSMAN was also reported to have carried money from New York to Cleveland, Ohio, with instructions to give this money to WILLIAM PERL, a convicted perjuror, and to tell PERL to leave the United States.

SECRET

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON 25

May 6, 1952

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: Leon Golder;
Ann T. Goldstein;
Florence Gordon;
Ann Lefkowitz;
Adam Stein III;

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Mrs. Louis Goldstein

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have learned that several employees of the National Production Authority have received letters recently from the "Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," 2901 18th Street, #503, Washington, D.C. These letters are signed by John Stone, Chairman, and contained other literature, including an invitation to hear the Rosenberg Case discussed at the Odd Fellow's Temple, Ninth and "T" Streets, N.W., on Sunday, May 4, at 8 PM, by Mrs. Helen Sobell - wife of one of the defendants, Morton Sobell.

Another enclosure is entitled "The Rosenberg Case, a fact sheet," published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, New York.

Copies of these documents are attached for your information.

All of the individuals listed above are employees of the Electronics Division, Textile, Leather and Specialty Equipment Bureau, NPA. Golder, Lefkowitz, Gordon, and Stein received these communications addressed to them at their homes. The letter which Mrs. Goldstein furnished to me was addressed to her husband - Louis Goldstein, 2607 East-West Highway, Chevy Chase, Maryland. The above people have advised me that the letters were received unsolicited and that they do not subscribe

MAY 7 1952

RECORDED - 139
INDEXED - 139

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MAY 15 1952

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PERS FILES

release per Commerce

Sobell

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE to SECURE JUSTICE in the ROSENBERG CASE

2901 18th STREET, # 503
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 21, 1952

JOHN STONE
Chairman

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George Goldstein

Dear Friend:

A young Jewish couple unjustly condemned to death needs your help.

Last year Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small boys, were tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and fear and — solely on the uncorroborated testimony of two self-confessed criminals — were convicted of "espionage" and sentenced to death. On similar testimony, Morton Sobell, a radio technician, received 30 years.

Although the trial was held in New York, a city one-third Jewish, there was not a single Jew on the jury. And to the charge itself Ethel Rosenberg has answered: "We said and we say again that we are victims of the grossest type of political frame-up ever known in America." Despite this the U. S. Circuit Court on February 25, 1952 upheld the verdict, and the Rosenbergs now face death. To avert the carrying out of this dreadful sentence, The Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is making a campaign to arouse the conscience of the people of Washington.

This case commands attention not only because of the unprecedented severity of the sentence. It is disturbing also because a growing wave of terror has begun against the Jewish people in the wake of the trial. In a score of cities synagogues have been bombed and desecrated. With memories of Hitlerism still fresh in our minds, such events are enough to make one heartsick. It becomes all the more imperative that every thinking and feeling person pitch in and help the Rosenbergs win a new trial in which they can establish their innocence.

People reading the enclosed Fact Sheet are shocked to find that the Rosenberg trial lacked guarantees of fairness which all Americans have a right to expect under the Constitution. The entire Bill of Rights will be in the gravest danger if the Rosenbergs are allowed to die. Here are two simple but important things you can do.

Contribute financially to this Committee to help the Rosenbergs win a new trial. We also urge you to join the Committee and add strength to the campaign.

Write — even if only a postcard — to President Harry S. Truman, the White House, and to Attorney-General James P. McGranery, Justice Department, urging that the Rosenbergs and Sobell be given a new, fair trial. Ask the Justice Department not to contest the appeal of the cases to the Supreme Court. Help make the words of Rabbi G. George Fox, prominent midwest religious leader, quickly come true: "I am certain that Judge Kaufman's decision will be found unjust, if not illegal."

Very truly yours,

John Stone

JOHN STONE, Chairman

PLEASE CLIP AND MAIL *TODAY:*

I enclose $_____ as my contribution to secure justice in the Rosenberg case. (Checks should be made out to the National Committee to secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case).

I wish to join the Committee. ☐ Please notify me of membership meetings.

Send me _____ free copies of your 32-page pamphlet on the Rosenberg case.

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

(Address all communications to Mr. John Stone, Chairman, Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 2901 18th St., N.W. #503, Washington 9, D.C.)

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All released per Commerce

FOR JUSTICE

WRITE to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. Tell them what you think. Ask that the government consent to a reversal of the Rosenberg conviction, thus permitting a new trial or discontinuance of their prosecution.

URGE your Senators and Congressmen to make the foregoing request to the White House and the Department of Justice.

WRITE the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case for more information. We will send you our new 32-page pamphlet "TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE," by William A. Reuben, which tells the whole story. Ask for as many as you can possibly circulate. *Send us a financial contribution*—big or little. We need help. *Use* the form below.

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Dr. Leonard Tushnet

Joseph Brainin, Prov. Chairman
David Alman, Exec. Sec'y.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. *MUrray Hill 5-2144*

I want to receive your material. I enclose $..... to help. Please send me..... copies of the pamphlet on the Rosenberg case, and..... copies of the fact sheet.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

Pamphlets..... 5¢ single copies, $4.00 per 100, $15 per 500
Fact Sheet..... 3¢ single copies, $2.50 per 100, $8 per 500

THE ROSENBERG CASE

a fact sheet

Published by
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
246 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

CONCLUSIONS
THE TAINT OF
THE DEATH SENTENCE
AN ARGUMENT FOR FOREIGN POLICY
POLITICS INSTEAD OF EVIDENCE
THE STAR WITNESSES
THE PROSECUTION'S
INDICTMENT

The prosecutor filled the overwhelming bulk of his case with persistent insinuations that the Rosenbergs were Communists, that U. S. monopoly of the atom bomb was important to world peace, and that war with the Soviet Union was virtually inevitable.

THE STAR WITNESSES

David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, and his wife Ruth, were the star witnesses against the Rosenbergs. Both admitted that they had committed espionage for which they received money and for which both could be given the death penalty.

David Greenglass was arrested in June and indicted in July 1950. He was held in $100,000 bail, placed in solitary confinement, and visited for hours at a time by the FBI.

He and Ruth hired O. John Rogge, who himself later became a star government witness against the eminent Negro scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a case charging Dr. DuBois with being a foreign agent (the judge threw the case out of court). After extended negotiations by the Greenglasses, Rogge, Prosecutor Irving Saypol and agents of the Department of Justice, The FBI arrested Julius Rosenberg and later his wife Ethel solely on the basis of "information" given by the Greenglasses.

The Greenglass' uncorroborated testimony was the only evidence presented that the Rosenbergs had conspired to steal the atom-bomb secret. Their testimony in respect to the Rosenbergs was solely oral, and no documents or other proofs linking the Rosenbergs to espionage were introduced. No witnesses were called to substantiate any conversations on espionage that allegedly took place between the Greenglasses and the Rosenbergs. David Greenglass testified that relying solely on his memory of snatches of overheard conversation at the atom-bomb project at Los Alamos, and his remembrance of details of blueprints which had been shown to him as part of his work as a machinist, he had drawn up an elaborate sketch of the atom bomb, together with twelve pages of written material, which he allegedly conveyed as a description of the bomb to Rosenberg.

The following are Greenglass' actual qualifications for this impressive feat:

1) experience as an ordinary machinist in both army and civilian life;

2) a high school education, plus 8 technical courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, in all 8 of which he admitted he was graded "failure";

3) an admission that he was ignorant of various formulas governing component parts of the atom bomb, and that he had never taken courses or read books on such essential subjects as elementary, differential or advanced calculus, thermodynamics, quantum mechanics, nuclear or atomic physics.

Not a single atomic scientist was called to support David Greenglass' testimony concerning the atom bomb or to confirm the authenticity of the "sketch" of the atom bomb he made for the trial. Instead, a then first lieutenant, John Derry, an aide to General Groves, whose job in the Army was mainly related to personnel, was called upon to testify that the manufactured sketch reflected to a "substantial degree" the principles of the atom bomb. Derry's sole "qualification" was a Bachelor of Engineering degree.

Had Dr. Harold C. Urey been called by the prosecutor, as the latter had announced he would do, Dr. Urey could have demolished Greenglass' testimony by repeating what he had said on March 3, 1946, during Congressional hearings on whether the atom bomb should be controlled by civilians or the Army. The N. Y. Times reports him as saying: *"Detailed data on the atomic bomb, he declared, would require '80 to 90 volumes of close print' which only a scientist or engineer would be able to read . . . . Any spies capable of picking up this information,' Dr. Urey added, 'will get information more rapidly by staying at home and working in their own laboratories.'"*

Responsible periodicals and science editors commented as follows on Greenglass' testimony:

TIME MAGAZINE: "Some of his testimony made little scientific sense."

LIFE MAGAZINE'S Science Editor: "Greenglass' implosion bomb appears illogical, if not downright unworkable."

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN: "History's most elaborately guarded secret—how to make an atomic bomb—was casually let out of the bag in a courtroom last month. Or was it?"

POLITICS INSTEAD OF EVIDENCE

The prosecutor set out to show that the defendants were Communists and that Communists are spies. This had nothing to do with either the indictment or proof that the Rosenbergs had conspired to commit espionage. The prosecutor said that the Rosenbergs had allegedly committed this crime because their loyalty was to "communism in this country and communism throughout the world." But he did not establish that the Rosenbergs were Communists. Instead, he showed:

1) the Rosenbergs had a Spanish Refugee appeal can in their home;

2) Ethel Rosenberg was one of 50,000 New York citizens who had signed a nominating petition in 1941 for Peter V. Cacchione, successful Communist Party candidate for New York City Councilman;

3) the Rosenbergs carried sick and death benefit insurance with the International Workers Order, a multi-national, inter-racial fraternal insurance society with 160,000 members in 18 states;

4) the Rosenbergs were both active members of their trade unions; Ethel in Local 65 of the Wholesale, Retail and Warehouse Workers Union; Julius in the Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians;

5) the Rosenbergs occasionally read the Daily Worker;

6) the Rosenbergs believed that the Soviet Union had borne the brunt of the war against Nazi Germany, and that it had done its share in wiping out the murderers of 6 million Jews;

7) the Rosenbergs had been pleased and lauded the United States and Great Britain for opening up a second front;

8) Julius Rosenberg had once been accused of being a Communist, for which he had been fired from the Signal Corps, although he had sworn that he was not a Communist.

AN ARGUMENT FOR FOREIGN POLICY INSTEAD OF EVIDENCE

The prosecutor argued that the atom bomb was "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation." He argued that the United States had made every effort to keep the principles of the atom bomb a secret, and insinuated that since the Soviet Union was by then known to have the bomb, the Rosenbergs must be guilty of having conspired to transmit its secret to that country.

Leaving aside the absurdity of this kind of "proof" against the Rosenbergs, all recognized authorities deny the possibility of atom-bomb monopoly and atom-bomb "secrets." This is what these authorities say:

ATOMICS, a monthly scientific magazine, September 1949: "Since the discovery of uranium fission in 1938 there has been no basic secret regarding an atomic bomb."

SMYTH REPORT, official report of the U. S. government on atomic energy development, published in 1945: ". . . the principles that have been used were well known to the international scientific world in 1940."

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, December, 1950, in a story dateline Washington, D. C.: "The Atomic Energy Commission Friday bared secret documentary proof that Russia has known the scientific secrets of atom bomb manufacture since 1940, the year the United States began attempts to develop the missile."

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, in a speech in January, 1951, said, according to the N. Y. Times: ". . . that there were no 'unpublished' secrets concerning atomic weapons, and no 'secret laws of nature' available only to a few."

NEW YORK TIMES, Feb. 24, 1952: "The British development of an atom bomb confirmed what had been apparent when the Russians exploded their bomb in 1949—that the secret of the atom bomb was not a secret, that any nation with the resources could construct one, but only big and wealthy nations could afford this kind of armament."

THE DEATH SENTENCE

In imposing the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Judge Irving Kaufman said that they had "altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country . . . we have evidence of your treachery around us every day . . . I believe your conduct has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason."

From the Judge's comments, it appears that he sentenced the Rosenbergs to death for crimes with which they were not at all charged. They were neither accused of treason nor was any evidence brought in linking them in any way to the instigation of any wars, past, present, or future. But the Judge's comments, and the death sentence, like the jury's verdict, is in line with the

prosecution's inability to bring in convincing proof that the Rosenbergs conspired to commit espionage, substituting, instead, inflammatory and reckless charges that had nothing to do with the case.

It is unthinkable that the same verdict and the same sentence would have been given had these wild accusations formed the basis of a "case" during the war years (when the USSR was our ally), when the alleged conspiracy was supposed to have taken place, or even in the first years following the end of the war.

Further, we can compare the sentences given to confessed or convicted traitors and saboteurs such as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, who got ten years each, and the famous Molzahn case in which four men who gave vital secrets to Germany in the Fall of 1941 were let off with 5 to 15 year sentences.

Finally, this is the first time in the history of our country that a civil court has imposed the death sentence for a charge of espionage. No person committing treason, the gravest of all crimes, has ever been executed.

THE TAINT OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Shortly after the trial was over the prosecutor, although Jewish, was severely reprimanded by a United States Court of Appeals for practicing anti-Semitism in another case. This grave charge is bolstered by the fact that the Rosenberg trial, in a city whose population is one-third Jewish, proceeded without a single Jewish juror due to challenges by the prosecution.

Here are comments from the Jewish press:

THE DAY: "The death sentence imposed by Judge Kaufman left the feeling that precisely because he is a Jew did he go to an extreme and deal judgment with a heavy hand . . . that Judge Kaufman is a Jew has perhaps unconsciously motivated him to issue a sentence which, in the opinion of many, is considered to be unjust and brutal."

DAILY FORWARD: "Too horrible . . . every Jew feels the same way."

CHICAGO SENTINEL, an Anglo-Jewish paper, in a column on Feb. 7, 1952 by Rabbi G. George Fox, one of the most widely known Rabbis in the mid-west, an eminent scholar and author: "I am certain that Judge Kaufman's decision will be found unjust, if not illegal."

CONCLUSIONS

1) The Rosenbergs were convicted on unsubstantial and incredible evidence.
2) The prosecution prejudiced and inflamed the jury by bringing in extraneous issues in every phase of the trial.
3) The suspicion of anti-Semitism taints the entire trial.

When it is borne in mind that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were ordinary folk like the vast majority of us, that they were not leaders of any political or social or economic movements, it becomes clear that a new danger faces this vast majority, the danger that past or present or future views on social issues may become the basis for wild accusations, imprisonment, and even death. That is why it is in the interest of all Americans, regardless of their beliefs and creeds, to make certain that justice is done in the Rosenberg Case.

The Citizens of Washington, D. C.
Are Invited to Hear
A Discussion of

The Rosenberg Case

Speaker: MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of one of the defendants, Morton Sobell.

Place: Odd Fellow's Temple
9th and T Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Time: Sunday, May 4 at 8 P. M.
Admission Free

10

75

Washington Committee S. J. R. C.
John Stone, Chairman
2901 18th Street, N. W., # 503
Washington 9, D. C.

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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50 USC 403(g)	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FORM No. 1 — CASE ORIGINATED AT: NEW YORK — FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	5/12/52	3/20,22,25,27,29,31;4/1-5,7-12,14-18,21-26,29,30;5/1-3,5-7/52	MORGAN J. LACEY

TITLE: ALERTRONIC PROTECTIVE CORPORATION OF AMERICA; TOCSIN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING COMPANY

CHARACTER OF CASE: MISCELLANEOUS; INFORMATION CONCERNING; ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CI T-32 advised [redacted] of PSEA recommended [redacted] for installing burglar alarms in space occupied by Inter-Department Committee on Internal Security, Justice Dept. Building. PSEA chartered 2/7/51 to do research work in physical security and investigate equipment for agencies of Dept. of Defense. CI T-26 advised SUMNEY informed PSEA manufacturing facilities for Tocsin located at A.F. Smuckler & Co., Inc., Bklyn., NY. CI T-4 advised [redacted] Information concerning employees of A.F. Smuckler & Co., Inc. and Alertronic Protective Corp. of America set out. [redacted]

b6 b7C per DOJ release defense

D/S

b7D

b7D

275 WEW/VA 8/17/89 CA 75-1121 Of 1. 16-89. 131 only not class.

- P -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

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FILE NO. 65-5650

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	NOV 22 1950	10/24,26,27,30,31; 11/1-4,6-10,13/50	JOE R. CRAIG JRC:RML

TITLE
BRUNO PONTECORVO

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE - R
Atomic Energy Act

FOI/PA # 261925
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 6-25-86 INITIALS

3-3-86

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 TAP
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

275 WE W/AS 8/9/89 CA 75-1121
pg 1, 6 only (Rosenberg)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

INS records reflect subject, Italian citizen, and wife, Swedish National, first entered U. S. at NYC, August 19, 1940, destined to PAOLO PONTECORVO, brother of subject, at 503 West 121st Street, NYC, for permanent residence. Both registered as aliens and filed first papers at Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 29, 1941. Subject granted ~~U. S.~~ reentry permit, September 20, 1943, to permit departure to Canada for research work for British Government. Records indicate subject made subsequent returns to U. S. on border crossing card and entered U. S. on Visitor's Visa, April 27, 1948, as Canadian National on government business. Visa records, State Department, contain correspondence from Canadian officials expressing desire for subject to come to Canada during 1943 on work related to war effort. Records of T-1, another government agency, contain information that subject thought to be in "flight" for USSR--left Ciampo Airport, Rome, September 1, 1950, with family for Stockholm; thought to have proceeded on to Helsinki and thence to USSR. [redacted] LAWRENCE J. BERNARD, Attorney, was retained late 1945 or early 1946 [redacted]

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Release State

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Previous visa application lists her birth date as July 9, 1917, at Sandviken, Sweden, and her parents as HANS and GERDA NORDBLOM (nee ANDERSSON). In such application, subject's wife stated that she had resided in Sweden from birth until 1936, and France, 1936, to date of application, except for a period from October, 1938, to August, 1939, during which time she was in Sweden. She listed no occupation. Records note that upon entry into the United States, subject's wife was in possession of Swedish Passport #209/40 issued at Paris, France, March 15, 1940.

The file pertinent to HELENE PONTECORVO reflects additionally that she registered as an alien, December 20, 1940, AR #5-535515, and that she filed Declaration of Intention #477, April 29, 1941, at Tulsa, Oklahoma. She subsequently received a Reentry Permit February 2, 1943, to allow her to accompany her husband to Montreal, Canada. Such permit was subsequently renewed to current validity to February 2, 1946.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect additionally alien registration for the following children of the subject:

ANTONIO PONTECORVO, born Montreal, Canada,
January 15, 1945; AR #6247385

TITO NILS PONTECORVO, born Montreal, Canada,
March 6, 1944; AR #6247386

GIL PONTECORVO, born Paris, France,
July 30, 1938; AR #7034596

Records of the Visa Division, State Department, contain a private letter from COSTLEY-WHITE, Assistant Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada, to the Visa Department, State Department, wherein it is stated that the United Kingdom wishes to secure the services of PONTECORVO on urgent work in connection with the war effort. The understanding is stated that PONTECORVO, of Italian nationality, had been in the United States since 1940 and had filed a Declaration of Intention.

The nature of the work involved was further explained as work with the Scientific Mission under the direction of the United Kingdom Scientific and Industrial Research Mission. The letter further specified that the particular task to which PONTECORVO was to be assigned necessitated working in Montreal at the Canadian Headquarters of the Mission. It was stated that Dr. PONTECORVO was anxious to gain assurance of readmittance to the United States and such letter further bespoke the Commissioner's interest in PONTECORVO receiving consideration along these lines. Such records reflect that the above request was in turn followed with a subsequent request from W. G. HAYTER, of the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., by letter of January 18, 1943.

Records of T-1, another government agency, contain information furnished by a representative of T-1 in Rome, Italy, October 23, 1950, relative to an

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alleged flight by PONTECORVO to the Soviet Union. PONTECORVO is identified therein as a former student of FERMI (ENRICO, noted Italian Physicist), a naturalized English citizen and a reputed friend of FUCHS (EMIL KLAUS FUCHS). Such information noted that PONTECORVO's alleged flight was a matter of considerable publicity in Rome, and stated that PONTECORVO was known to have left the Ciampo Airport, Rome, for Stockholm, Sweden, September 1, 1950, and that it was rumored that he had proceeded on to Moscow via Helsinki. Such information noted that PONTECORVO was reportedly a cousin of EMILIO SERENI, President of the Partisans of Peace Movement, and a member of the Communist Party Control Committee.

It is pointed out that EMIL KLAUS FUCHS is a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent presently serving a fourteen-year sentence in England for Soviet espionage activities.

Records of T-1 further contain information from a representative of T-1 in Stockholm, Sweden, submitted October 26, 1950. Such information notes that the subject's alleged flight was a matter of considerable press interest in Stockholm. It was stated that the Swedish newspaper, Dayens Nyheter, was felt to have the best coverage, and had gained the opinion from Swedish authorities that Swedish officials had been responsible for several slip-ups with PONTECORVO's alleged flight. It was stated that the above newspaper had pointed out that the passports of Mrs. PONTECORVO and her three children should have been confiscated upon their arrival in Sweden, since they were traveling on a temporary Swedish passport issued by the Swedish Government in London; that Mrs. PONTECORVO's temporary passport should have been confiscated upon her departure the following day from Helsinki; and that PONTECORVO was allowed to proceed to Finland without a Finnish Visa, although his passport had been taken up by Finnish officials upon his arrival in Helsinki.

It was further noted that according to reports, PONTECORVO had succeeded in keeping his whereabouts secret during a one-night stop in Stockholm. Further, that Mrs. PONTECORVO's family, who live in suburban Stockholm, claimed to know nothing of the PONTECORVOs' visit there.

On November 9, 1950, Dr. KATHARINE WAY, Physicist, National Bureau of Standards, who has formerly been associated with the Atomic Energy Program at Chicago, Illinois, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee, was interviewed by Special Agent JAMES J. CANAVAN and the writer. At such time, Dr. WAY furnished the following information concerning her knowledge of PONTECORVO which she desired to set forth in a signed statement. Such statement is as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
November 9, 1950

"I, Katharine Way, hereby make the following statement to Joe R. Craig and James J. Canavan, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make the following statement free and voluntarily.

INFORMANT PAGE

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T-1 Security Division, Department of State. release State refer

T-2 [redacted] b7c b7

T-3 [redacted] (c) b1 c/s

REFERENCES:

San Francisco teletype dated October 24, 1950.
Butels dated October 26, 1950, and October 30, 1950.
WFO letter dated October 31, 1950.
Chicago teletype dated November 3, 1950.
Report of SA J. CALVIN RICE, Oklahoma City, dated November 2, 1950.
WFO teletype dated November 6, 1950.
Butels dated November 8, 1950.
Oklahoma City teletype dated October 25, 1950.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

SECRET

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/12/52	1/4,11,15,17, 18,24,25,30/52	JOHN B. CASTLES

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JEAN HINTON GREENE, aka. Jean Hinton and Jean Green MRS. WILLIAM GREEN	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Confidential Informant T-2 advised that JEAN HINTON was functionary of UFWA and was elected Chairman of Local 1 of UFWA in Washington, D.C. in 1944. This informant does not know whether JEAN HINTON was a member of Communist Party but stated that there was no opposition to her from members of the CP within the union. [redacted]

[redacted] Neighborhood check at 17 Park Ave. reflects that HENRY HOCKFELD, an engineer, was connected with the engineering firm Techna Industrial Engineering Co., 45 Elm St., Ardsley, NY. HOCKFELD had a number of foreign speaking visitors in his apartment; many believed to be Russians. HOCKFELD's connection with the Associated Foundry and Manufacturers not known. This corporation discontinued operation in 1948. Whereabouts of former officers not known. Hirco Products has been dormant since January, 1950. HOCKFELD's connection with this company not known. [redacted]

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MAR 14 1952

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[redacted]

Confidential Informants who are familiar with major CP activities in the NY area not acquainted with HOCHFELD or HOCKFELD. No record Credit Bureau of Greater NY, BSSI and BCI of NYC PD for HOCHFELD or HOCKFELD.

0/s
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b7D

- P -

DETAILS

[redacted]

0/s
b7c
b7D

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, another government agency, advised that JEAN HINTON, 1739 Howard Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., received mail from Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, an admitted former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. from 1939 to 1948, who at that time was residing at 247 Delaware Avenue, S.W., Washington, D. C.

release DOE

Confidential Informant T-2 was interviewed by SA VINCENT J. CAHILL in New York City and he stated that he recalls JEAN HINTON stating that he did not know her until she became a functionary of the United Federal Workers of

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NY 65-15839

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ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

OK

T-1 United States Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., as reflected in Bureau letter to New York dated November 16, 1951. release DOE

T-2 MAX ELITCHER, admitted former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. from 1939 to the middle of 1948, who was interviewed by SA VINCENT J. CAHILL.

T-3 Confidential Source [redacted] b2 b7D

OK

T-4 [redacted] b2 b7D

T-5 [redacted] b2 b7D

T-6 [redacted] b2 b7D

T-7 Confidential Source [redacted] b2 b7D

T-8 Commissioner of Internal Revenue as set out in Bureau letter dated November 24, 1950 in the case entitled, "FEDOR PETER WILGA."

T-9 [redacted] (c) and which information was contained (b) in the report of SA OSCAR H. SELLS dated March 26, 1946 at Washington, D. C. entitled, "COLONEL ALEXANDER HESS, IS-R".

T-10 Colonel ALEXANDER HESS, formerly Assistant Military and Air Attache of the Czech Embassy, Washington, D. C., who presently resides at 31 Park Lane, Masapequa, Long Island, New York.

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Form No. 1
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REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	NOV 18 1952	7/9,10,14,15,18, 29,30,8/8,9,12-14, 19,20,22,23,25,27-29;9/2-5,20,22,25, 26,30;10/1-4,7-9, 11,13,15,18,20, 27-29,31/52	MORGAN J. LACEY

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
ALERTRONIC PROTECTIVE CORPORATION OF AMERICA; TOCSIN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING COMPANY	MISCELLANEOUS; INFORMATION CONCERNING; ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informant T-1, advised SEYMOUR MEYER SUSSMAN not related to or acquainted with MEYER SUSSMAN, 50 Amsterdam Avenue, NYC. Confidential Informant T-2, advised Alertronic in May 1952 installed 300A Model Tocsin Alarm System in room at US Mission to UN, 2 Park Avenue, NYC. Advises room located in research area and used for storing classified items up to Top Secret. Confidential Informant T-4, advised BAGNO now residing 21-12 45th Street, Long Island City, NY. Examination of Alertronic bank account at Chemical Bank and Trust Co., NYC, reflects Alertronic still making payments to known employees and commercial firms with which Alertronic has regularly been doing business.

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- P -

Classified by 2355 WAB/ms
Exempt from GDS, Category 11/8/75 2-3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, but a person familiar with the activities of SEYMOUR MEYER SUSSMAN, MARTIN VICTOR SUSSMAN, SAMUEL SUSSMAN and SELMA BAGNO SUSSMAN of 3165 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that none of the above mentioned individuals are related to or acquainted with MEYER SUSSMAN of Apartment 59, 50 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

8/17/79 approval by FBI & only not release CA 75-1121

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62 DEC 5 1952

Rosenberg

NY 65-15980

York City, New York.

On September 8, 1950 MEYER SUSSMAN of 50 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agents DANIEL F. O'CONNOR and WALTER C. ROETTING, JR. u.

O/S

MEYER SUSSMAN advised that he is acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG and in April 1943 was assigned as a civilian inspector by the United States Signal Corps to the Jefferson Travis Radio Corporation, New York City. The Signal Corps Inspector Engineer in charge at the plant was JULIUS ROSENBERG. SUSSMAN advised he served in the United States Army from September 1943 until February 28, 1946. He advised that he later went into the importing and exporting business with the firm of Suss-Hall Company. SUSSMAN advised he had contacted JULIUS ROSENBERG since ROSENBERG had indicated that he could get machinery and twill cloth for SUSSMAN in connection with the Suss-Hall Company. u.

MEYER SUSSMAN stated that ROSENBERG never approached him to engage in any espionage or obtain any information for him. u.

JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York on March 29, 1951 for conspiracy to commit espionage. ROSENBERG was sentenced to death on April 5, 1951 by Federal Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN, Southern District of New York. u.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that in May or June 1952 he telephonically contacted Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, in order to have T-3 furnish the name of an organization in New York City engaged in the installing of alarm systems.

O/S

T-2 stated that T-3 recommended the Tocsin Electronic Engineering Company of 116 John Street, New York City, New York.

release State

T-2 stated that he contacted Mr. WILLIAM H. E. CORNFORTH of Alertronic Protective Corporation of America and in May of 1952 Alertronic installed a 300A Tocsin, Ultra Sonic

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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