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The Hydrogen Bomb: II

In which the technical and strategic discussion of last issue is continued, and a proposal is made for a first step toward the international control of atomic weapons

by Hans A. Bethe

LAST month Louis N. Ridenour published an article on the hydrogen bomb in this magazine. The discussion is continued in this second article because of the tremendous importance of the issue. Ridenour described the essential parts of the theory of the nuclear reactions in the hydrogen bomb, and also discussed the likely effects of the bomb on our military security. I agree entirely with his view that the creation of the H-bomb makes our country more vulnerable rather than more secure. It remains for me to discuss two things: On the technical side, I shall try to clarify the many misconceptions that have crept into the discussions of the H-bomb in the daily press. On the political side, I wish to take up the moral issue and the meaning of the bomb in the general framework of our foreign relations.

Everybody who talks about atomic energy knows Albert Einstein's equation $E=Mc^2$: *viz.*, the energy release in a nuclear reaction can be calculated from the decrease in mass. In the fission of the uranium nucleus, one tenth of one per cent of the mass is converted into energy; in the fusion of four hydrogen nuclei to form helium, seven tenths of one per cent is so converted. When these statements are made in newspaper reports, it is usually implied that there ought to be some way in which all the mass of a nucleus could be converted into energy, and that we are merely waiting for technical developments to make this practical. Needless to say, this is wrong. Physics is sufficiently far developed to state that there will never be a way to make a proton or a neutron or any other nucleus simply disappear and convert its entire mass into energy. It is true that there are processes by which various smaller particles—positive and negative electrons and mesons—are annihilated, but all these phenomena involve at least one particle which does not normally occur in nature and therefore must first be created, and this creation process consumes as much energy as is afterwards liberated.

All the nuclear processes from which energy can be obtained involve the rearrangement of protons and neutrons in nuclei, the protons and neutrons themselves remaining intact. Hundreds of experimental investigations through the last 30 years have taught us how much energy can be liberated in each transformation, whether by the fission of heavy nuclei or the fusion of light ones. In the case of fusion, only the combination of the very lightest nuclei can release very large amounts of energy. When four hydrogen nuclei fuse to form helium, .7 per cent of the mass is transformed into energy. But if four helium nuclei were fused into oxygen, the mass would decrease by only .1 per cent; and the fusion of two silicon atoms, if it ever could occur, would release less than .02 per cent of the mass. Thus there is no prospect of using elements of medium atomic weight for the release of nuclear energy, even in theory.

> EDITOR'S NOTE
>
> The author is responsible only for the statements that appear in the text of this article. The illustrations and the captions that accompany them were prepared by the editors. The information contained in the illustrations was compiled on the basis of previously published material.

THE main problem in the release of nuclear energy in those cases that we can consider seriously is not the amount of energy released—this is always large enough—but whether there is a mechanism by which the release can take place at a sufficient rate. This consideration is almost invariably ignored by science reporters, who seem to be incurably fascinated by $E=Mc^2$. In fusion the rate of reaction is governed by entirely different factors from those in fission. Fission takes place when a nucleus of uranium or plutonium captures a neutron. Because the neutron has no electric charge and is not repelled by the nucleus, temperature has no important influence on the fission reaction; no matter how slow the neutron, it can enter a uranium nucleus and cause fission. In fusion reactions, on the other hand, two nuclei, both with positive electric charges, must come into contact. To overcome their strong mutual electrical repulsion, the nuclei must move at each other with great speed. Ridenour explained how this is achieved in the laboratory by giving very high velocities to a few nuclei. This method is very ineffi-

defeating its own aim. Instead of saving lives, it takes many more lives; in place of one soldier who would die in battle, it kills a hundred noncombatant civilians. Surely it is time for us to reconsider what our real intentions are.

One may well ask: Why advance such arguments with reference to the H-bomb and not atomic bombs in general? Is an atomic bomb moral and a hydrogen bomb immoral, and if so, where is the dividing line? I believe there was a deep feeling in this country right after the war that the use of atomic bombs in Japan had been a mistake, and that these bombs should be eliminated from national armaments. This feeling, indeed, was one of the prime reasons for President Truman's offer of international control in 1945. We know that the negotiations for control have not led to success as yet. But our inability to eliminate atomic bombs is no reason to introduce a bomb which is a thousand times worse.

When atomic bombs were first introduced, there was a general feeling that they represented something new, that the thousandfold increase of destructive power from blockbuster to atom bomb required and made possible a new approach. The step from atomic to hydrogen bombs is just as great again, so we have again an equally strong reason to seek a new approach. We have to think how we can save humanity from this ultimate disaster. And we must break the habit, which seems to have taken hold of this nation, of considering every weapon as just another piece of machinery and a fair means to win our struggle with the U.S.S.R.

I HAVE reviewed the moral issues that should deter us from using hydrogen bombs even if we were sure that we alone would have them, and that they would contribute to our victory. As Ridenour explained, the situation is rather the opposite. We can hardly expect to have a monopoly on hydrogen bombs. If we ever had any illusions about this, the events of the past few months should have destroyed them. The U.S.S.R. has the atomic bomb. She was undoubtedly helped in her efforts by the secret information she received from Klaus Fuchs, which presumably included many of the vital "secrets" of our project. But knowing how a group of scientists put the bomb together would not by itself enable a nation to make one. If Fuchs had given his information to Spain, for instance, it would hardly have been understood; it would presumably not have been used, and even if used it would almost certainly not have led to success. The prime requirements for the job still are a group of highly capable scientists, a country determined to make the weapon and a great industrial effort. We know now, if we ever doubted it, that the U.S.S.R. has all of these. For the Soviet scientists the information must simply have resolved many doubts as to which steps to take next and saved a number of costly and futile parallel developments.

Their obvious competence will presumably again bring success to the Russians when they try to develop the H-bomb. Yet their decisions and their successes are not independent of our own. Our decision to make the H-bomb, which showed that we considered the project feasible, may well have prompted them to take the same decision. For this reason I think that our decision, if taken at all, should have been taken in secret. This became impossible, however, when the advocates of the H-bomb used public statements as a means of exerting pressure on the President. If the Russians were already working on the H-bomb before our decision, they will now have increased their effort.

It is impossible to predict whether we or the Russians will have the hydrogen bomb first. We like to assume that we shall. If so, I refuse to believe that the U. S. would start a preventive war. That would violate all the fundamental beliefs of this nation, and that these beliefs are still strong is shown by the history of the past four years: although we had a monopoly of the atomic bomb we did not start a war. Clearly, then, the time will come when both the U.S.S.R. and this country will have H-bombs. Then this country will be much more vulnerable than the U.S.S.R.: as Ridenour explained, we have many more large cities that would be inviting targets, and many of these lie near the coast so that they could be reached by submarine and perhaps a relatively short-range rocket. I think it is therefore correct to say that the existence of the hydrogen bomb will give us military weakness rather than strength.

BUT, say the advocates of the bomb, what if the Russians obtain the H-bomb first? If the Russians have the bomb, Harold Urey argued in a speech just before the President's decision, they may confront us with an ultimatum to surrender. I do not believe we would accept such an ultimatum even if we did not have the H-bomb, or that we would need to. I doubt that the hydrogen bomb, dreadful as it would be, could win a war in one stroke. Though it might devastate our cities and cripple our ability to conduct a long war with all modern weapons, it would not seriously affect our power for immediate retaliation. Our atomic bombs, whether "old style" or hydrogen, and our planes would presumably be so distributed that they could not all be wiped out at the same time; they would still be ready to take off and reduce the country of the aggressor to at least the same state as our own. Thus the large bomb would bring untold destruction but no decision. I believe that "old-fashioned" A-bombs would be sufficient to even the score in case of an initial Soviet attack with H-bombs on this country. In fact, because of the greater number available, A-bombs may well be more effective in destroying legitimate military targets, including production centers. H-bombs, after all, would be useful only against the largest targets, of which there are very few in the U.S.S.R.

So we come finally to one reason, and only one, that can justify our building the H-bomb: namely, to deter the Russians from using it against us, if only for fear of our retaliation. Our possession of the bomb might possibly put us in a better position if the U.S.S.R. should present us with an ultimatum based on their possession of it. In other words, the one purpose of our development of the bomb would be to prevent its use, not to use it.

If this is our reason, we can contribute much to the peace of the world by stating this reason openly. This could be done in a declaration, either by Congress or by the President, that the U. S. will never be the first to use the hydrogen bomb, that we would employ the weapon only if it were used against us or one of our allies. A pledge of this kind was proposed in a press statement by 12 physicists, including myself, on February 4. It still appears to me as a practical step toward relief of the international tension, and toward freedom from fear for the world. The pledge would indicate our desire to avoid needless destruction; it would reduce the likelihood of the use of the hydrogen bomb in the case of war, and it would largely eliminate the danger that fear of the H-bomb itself would precipitate a war.

If we do not make this pledge, the hydrogen bomb would almost surely be used. Once war broke out, our military leaders would be blamed, in the absence of a pledge, if they did not immediately initiate a full-scale hydrogen-bomb attack. But if such a pledge existed, they would be blamed if they did use the bomb first. To be sure, the pledge might not be relied on by our adversaries, but at least it would create a doubt in their minds and they might decide to wait and see. Perhaps they would not wish to provoke the certain use of the bomb by dropping the first one. Moreover, if they started a war, they would probably hope to capture our country and to exploit its wealth rather than to conquer a heap of rubble.

We have proposed unilateral action rather than an international treaty on this pledge. We have done this because negotiations with the U.S.S.R. are known to be long and frustrating. A unilateral pledge involving only this country could be made quickly, and it could not again lead to the disappointment of a break-

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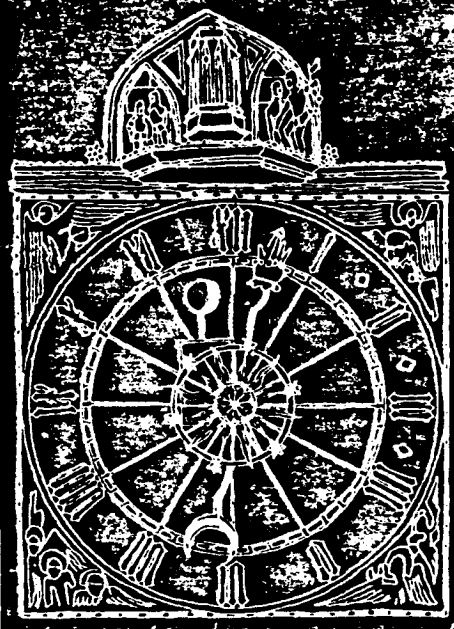

SCIENCE AND

The Wages of Science

DOES science pay? A debate on this subject has been going on in the magazine *Science*. It was started by a bitter letter from a German mathematician named E. Bodewig. He wrote: "If a lawyer had to do as much work as I had to do in reviewing the papers of von Neumann or Reicheneder, he would demand 1,000 gulden and get it. What do I or anyone else get for this? Nothing. I heard of a camp for German prisoners of war in Australia. The prisoners were allowed to work and were all paid. But there were also teachers and professors there who were giving valuable instruction to the other prisoners. These teachers were the only ones who were not paid. In fact, at the end of the class they had to sweep out the classroom, since the students didn't do it.

"Do I have to remind you of the disgraceful fact that a bookseller gets 30 per cent commission, often 40 per cent, for each book he sells, he who often cannot read a single line of the book? While the learned man who wrote the book gets 10 per cent? Professor X invited me to take a position at the Mathematical Center at Amsterdam—for 300 gulden a month. I wrote to him that for that he could get a plumber. The exploitation of the scholar is one of the worst in the world. It is the modern social problem! Nobody bothers about it, not even the scholars themselves. It would be a job for the United Nations, but they don't do anything either. Under the circumstances I can only act for myself. I want my work to be well paid, like that of a doctor, a chemist or a lawyer. If the world won't do that, I shall not work any more for the 'Society of Mankind.' I strike."

This outburst provoked a wide variety of comments from U. S. scientists. Many agreed that scholars were exploited and it was time something be done about it. But one reader argued: "Scientific work is a calling such as the ministry or teaching, where satisfaction in the work is as important as monetary compensation." A letter from an anonymous "Moneyed Man" pointed out that scientists are more likely than businessmen to have streets named after them and to have their busts exhibited in the Hall of Fame.

Science published a report by M. H. Trytten and Theresa R. Shapiro on the earnings of U. S. scientists. It was based on a study of a sample of the persons listed in the 1949 *American Men of Science*, conducted by the National Academy of Sciences and Government agencies. It showed that the average salary of all scientists with Ph.D.'s in 1948 was $5,720. The lowest paid were those in schools and universities: their average income was $4,860. Scientists in private industry averaged $7,070, and those in Government employment, $6,280. The spread between incomes of scientists in private industry and in academic life was greater at the older ages: *e.g.*, in the age group between 50 and 54 the average salary was $9,980 in private industry and $5,460 in educational institutions. At the peak of earning power (between the ages of 45 and 65) incomes of $10,000 or more a year are attained by 47 per cent of the scientists in private business but only by 4 per cent of those in schools and universities.

The best paid group are the engineers, the lowest paid the biologists. Biologists in private industry, however, are better paid than engineers in teaching. Paradoxically, as a group those persons listed in *American Men of Science* who have only a bachelor's degree receive a higher average income ($6,450) than the M.A.'s or Ph.D.'s. This is due in large part to the fact that the bachelors are employed predominantly in private industry.

The Perónist Atom

SELDOM has the announcement of a scientific achievement been greeted with such a chorus of skepticism and derision as was the statement by Argentine President Juan D. Perón last month that scientists in his country had succeeded in obtaining the release of atomic energy by a new method. Perón claimed that a "controlled" thermonuclear reaction identical with that in the sun had been achieved without the use of uranium fission for the triggering temperatures, or of tritium for the reaction itself; that particles had been emitted in this reaction which led to the conclusion that at least a part of so-called cosmic rays

THE CITIZEN

originate in the sun, and that "we were able to prove that the writings of most authoritative foreign scientists show they are enormously far from their goal" of creating a hydrogen bomb. The Argentine dictator said the first successful tests of the Argentine reaction had been made "on a technical scale" in a "pilot plant" on an island in a lake on February 16. The head of the project was an Austrian-born refugee physicist, Ronald Richter.

In the U.S. the physicist Enrico Fermi commented: "The whole claim would seem rather strange." Werner Heisenberg in Germany remarked that he did not believe the Argentine workers had developed anything "which U.S. scientists did not know long ago." Richter himself soon tempered Perón's claim considerably. He said that the reaction had been produced only on a laboratory scale. He added that it had taken place in a furnace, not a particle accelerator. He would not discuss how he had created or controlled the temperature of "millions of degrees" of which Perón had spoken.

Some scientists thought that Richter might have carried out on a laboratory scale experiments which had already been performed elsewhere but thus far had shown no promise of any large-scale release of energy. A leading French physicist, François Gunet-Caplin, said that in laboratory experiments last year he had succeeded in fusing atomic nuclei without the use of uranium fission and without vast installations like those at Los Alamos. The French magazine *Sciences et Avenir* reported last November a claim that the U.S.S.R. physicist Peter Kapitza had created high enough temperatures by electromagnetic means to fuse deuterium nuclei.

The physicist Lloyd Motz of Columbia University has suggested a theoretical method for producing a thermonuclear reaction without an explosion. He suggested that the necessary temperature and pressure might be achieved by compressing deuterium gas rapidly without loss of heat to 200,000 times atmospheric pressure. The reaction might be controlled, he thought, if it were made discontinuous: deuterium would be converted to helium in tiny batches and allowed to expand and cool before it melted or vaporized the container.

Secret

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?

Government witness David Green-

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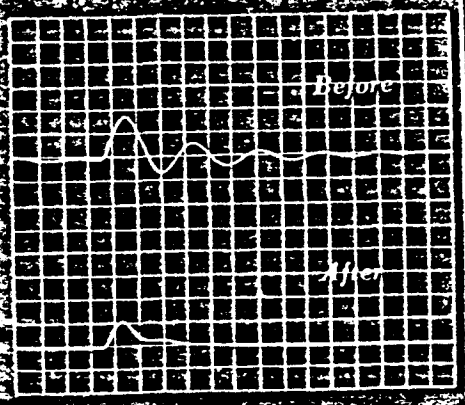

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g once foreman of a machine shop at Los Alamos, was on the stand in U. S. District Court in the espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Greenglass had testified that he had delivered a description of the Nagasaki A-bomb in 1945 to Julius Rosenberg as a courier for the Soviet Government. The Government prosecutor asked him to tell what information he had given away.

Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch asked that "in the interests of national security" the courtroom be cleared of all but the court officials and the jury. Judge Irving R. Kaufman "reluctantly" did so. Ten minutes later the judge called the newspaper reporters covering the trial into his chambers. He told them that U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol and several officials of the Atomic Energy Commission who were present had agreed to let them hear the testimony. The judge asked the reporters to use discretion in what they printed, and ordered the court stenographer not to transcribe the testimony but to read it from his notes to any defense attorney who requested it. Spectators were to be barred during the testimony.

Greenglass proceeded to give what seemed to be a detailed description of the bomb. At its center, he said, was a beryllium sphere emitting neutrons; around this was a sphere of plutonium, and this in turn was enclosed in a plastic sphere. The detonating mechanism consisted of 36 "lens molds" of explosive arranged around the bomb. These shaped charges were detonated to produce an "implosion" toward the center that collapsed the plutonium sphere and rapidly created a critical mass.

The next day newspapers published parts of Greenglass' testimony, and news magazines followed up with diagrams of the Greenglass bomb and interpretations to clarify and fill in gaps in his testimony. The prosecution then brought to the stand John A. Derry, special assistant to the director of production of the Atomic Energy Commission. The courtroom was again cleared of spectators, and the judge told the newspapermen: "I do hope you exercise the same good judgment as you exercised when this information came from the lips of the witness Greenglass." Derry heard the Greenglass testimony read, examined a sketch made by Greenglass in 1945, and said: "It was the bomb dropped on Nagasaki."

"Would you say," asked the defense attorney, "that the Government's exhibit reflects a sketch of the atom bomb when it had already been perfected?"

"Substantially," answered Derry.

To naive newspaper readers who have gained the impression that the secret of the atomic bomb is a neat little blueprint that any mechanic could steal or even reconstruct in his basement, this performance must have seemed curious indeed. What the newspapers failed to note v that without quantitative data and o necessary accompanying technical information the Greenglass bomb was not much of a secret. The principle of "implosion" by means of a shaped charge has often been suggested in speculation on a possible mechanism for detonation of the atomic bomb.

The relative unimportance of Greenglass' disclosure was confirmed after the trial by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy in a report on Soviet atomic espionage. The Committee said that by far the most damaging spy was Klaus Fuchs, the German-born British physicist who had access to and understood all phases of the atomic bomb program. Greenglass' diagrams, said the Committee, "have a theatrical quality and at first glance may seem the most damaging single act committed by any of the main betrayers." But because he was not a scientist the bomb sketches and explanations that Greenglass could prepare must have counted for little compared with the quantitative data and the authoritative scientific commentary upon atomic weapons that Fuchs transmitted. "There was evidence," said the Committee, that after Soviet agents had learned what kind of information Greenglass was capable of telling them, they lost some of their interest in him as an informant."

Greenglass was sentenced by Judge Kaufman to 15 years in prison, Sobell to 30 years, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death—the first U. S. spies ever to receive the death penalty.

Atomic Plants

A NEW secret $45 million atomic production plant is to be built northwest of Denver, Col., the Atomic Energy Commission announced last month. It will handle radioactive material and will have only moderate water, gas and electric requirements. "No further description of the nature of the operation is permitted under security provisions of the Atomic Energy Act," said the announcement. The plant will be operated by the Dow Chemical Company.

The Commission will also build a new Feed Materials Production Center costing some $30 million in Ohio 19 miles northwest of Cincinnati. This plant will refine and process uranium ore.

Channels for Education

THE Federal Communications Commission rendered a decision last month on the question of the reservation of television channels for education. Striking a compromise between the demands of educators and the opposition of commercial broadcasters, it assigned 10 per cent of the unused channels for noncommercial use, instead of the 25 per cent the educators had requested.

The 209 channels granted to educa

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TITLE: PHYLLIS WALDMAN BERGER, nee Waldman; wa., Mrs. Sidney Berger

CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C

PHYLLIS WALDMAN BERGER SUMMARY REPORT

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[redacted]

G.I.R. 3

[redacted] During summer of 1950 Subject was in charge of the Milwaukee Labor Peace Committee office, a Communist dominated and controlled organization.

[redacted]

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MISCELLANEOUS

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[redacted]

The Worker is the Sunday edition of the Daily Worker, an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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[redacted]

The 1949 report of the California Committee on UnAmerican Activities cited the National Guardian as a publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation, and they found it to be, from its inception, notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and content.

On May 7, 1952, the above described meeting was held as announced and the Subject attended this meeting. WILLIAM A. REUBEN, in explaining the Rosenberg case in detail, stated that the blame for the Korean War had to be placed on someone and subsequently the entire blame was placed on ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. A booklet written by REUBEN entitled "To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" was given to those present to be distributed among the people. (T-9, 5/8/52)

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 121-4643

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C. JUN 7	1951	5/25,26,28,29; 6/1/51	JOSEPH E. KELLER JEK:fk

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LEO SCHUBERT	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject resides Apartment 3-C, 1100 Mississippi Avenue, S.E. [redacted] Subject known to ABRAHAM FOOKSON, whom JULIUS ROSENBERG listed as reference in connection with employment, U. S. Signal Corps, in 1940. ROSENBERG and wife, ETHEL, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and on April 5, 1951, sentenced to death. Interview with FOOKSON at which time he mentioned subject, set forth. Subject, when interviewed in November, 1950, disclosed he knew WILLIAM DANZIGER, associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

O/S

REFER COMMERCE

O/S

Photo
CC TO: State Cypress
REQ. REC'D 2/6/64
FEB 20 1964
ANS.
BY: Alf Jac

McInerney
7-25-51

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#86-1840CV
Reviewed pgs 1, 3-5, 9-10 only
Pgs 1, 3-5, 9-10 are unclassified
3042 PW 7/1/

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8/7/87

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JUN 8 1951
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WFO 121-4643

0/S

[redacted] REFER COMMERCE

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised subject is now employed as a professor of chemistry, American University, Washington, D. C.

PERTINENT CONTACTS

In connection with the investigation conducted by the FBI in the cases of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, who were convicted in New York City on March 29, 1951, and sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, for conspiracy to commit espionage, it was ascertained that JULIUS ROSENBERG listed the name ABRAHAM FOOKSON as a character reference incidental to his employment with the U. S. Signal Corps, War Department, in 1940.

FOOKSON, when interviewed on August 9, 1950, for additional pertinent data, advised he was employed by the National Bureau of Standards. He stated he knew of no reason why ROSENBERG had given his name as a character reference since he was only casually acquainted with ROSENBERG as a classmate at CCNY during the 1930's. He advised further since leaving CCNY he happened to have two "chance" meetings with ROSENBERG; the first in 1944, or possibly 1945, on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards, where FOOKSON himself was employed, and the second meeting in Washington during winter of 1949 or 1950. He stated he could not remember the circumstances of this second meeting except to state that he drove JULIUS ROSENBERG to Union Station in Washington, D. C., in his, FOOKSON'S, automobile. He

stated that at the second meeting, ROSENBERG had inquired of him whether he was still employed at the Bureau of Standards and asked what type of work FOOKSON was handling. FOOKSON advised he told ROSENBERG he was working on "hydro-carbons" which was not confidential in nature. FOOKSON denied that ROSENBERG had attempted to compromise him in any way or persuade him to turn any information over to ROSENBERG. When questioned concerning the individuals known as MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER, FOOKSON advised MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER were once involved with a friend of his, FOOKSON'S named LEO SCHUBERT who was employed as a chemist by the Bureau of Standards and who went to CCNY in the middle 1930's. According to FOOKSON, SCHUBERT, ELITCHER and DANZIGER were part of a group of ten fellows in Washington, D. C., who approximately three or four years ago were involved in a plan to promote a low-cost housing development.

On August 17, 1950, ABRAHAM FOOKSON was interviewed a second time. He furnished a signed statement involving his relationship with JULIUS ROSENBERG which is comparably similar to the information obtained from him on the initial interview. After executing the statement photographs of known associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG were again exhibited to FOOKSON. On this occasion he identified a photograph of MAX ELITCHER as an individual whom he had met at the home of LEO SCHUBERT.

Regarding MAX ELITCHER it is noted he has advised he first became a Communist Party member in approximately 1939. He was affiliated with the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., until approximately 1948.

Concerning WILLIAM DANZIGER it is noted that Confidential Informant T-2, of unknown reliability, an admitted member of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C., who has furnished reliable information, in July of 1950, advised WILLIAM DANZIGER had been a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., from approximately 1939, until the summer of 1948. The Informant advised DANZIGER was a member

of a Communist Cell in the Navy Department during the period of his employment at the Bureau of Ordnance.

On November 18, 1950, LEO SCHUBERT was interviewed in his residence by agents of this Bureau in connection with the JULIUS ROSENBERG case. SCHUBERT stated on this occasion that he did not know JULIUS or ETHEL ROSENBERG or MORTON SOBELL (MORTON SOBELL was convicted along with the ROSENBERGS for conspiracy to commit espionage). SCHUBERT admitted knowing MAX ELITCHER only as having been a fellow participant in a low-cost housing plan that was being promoted by several private individuals in Washington, D. C., some three or four years ago. The only other person known to be an associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG'S whom LEO SCHUBERT claimed to know was WILLIAM DANZIGER whom he said he met through mutual activities in the United Public Workers of America. At the time of the interview with SCHUBERT, when asked, he stated that he was not now and had never been a member of the Communist Party.

HEARING BEFORE LOYALTY BOARD

[redacted]

REFER COMMERCE

[redacted]

REFER COMMERCE

O/S

WFO 121-4643

LEAD PAGE

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

Will, if it is possible at this time, interview MAX and HELENE ELITCHER for all pertinent information concerning subject and his wife, EDITH SCHUBERT. Will inquire as to SCHUBERT'S Communist Party membership or affiliation.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will report the results of a thirty day mail cover placed on the subject's residence.] 0/S

WFO 121-4643

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS:

T-1 — A suitable pretext conducted by the writer.

T-2 — MAX ELITCHER, as set forth in the report of Special Agent CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN, dated August 16, 1950, at New York, in the case entitled "WILLIAM DANZIGER, Espionage - R, New York file 65-15396."

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated December 26, 1951.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-99586 PMC:A

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	9/27/51	7/23;8/11,21, 29;9/6-8,12/51	HENRY C. RUDA

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CHANGED: OSCAR STANLY BRAND, wa. Oscar Brown	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject has derivative citizenship through father's naturalization, 3/23/37, EDNY. BRAND continues in non-remunerative position as master of ceremonies for WNYC's "Folksong Festival" and is employed as a "free lance" radio and television entertainer through his agent, GUNTHER LAWRENCE, 47 West 63rd St., NYC. [redacted] Public protest in press regarding entertainers linked with Communist fronts appearing on subject's WNYC program set out. BRAND reported acquainted with Mrs. LOUISE SARANT, wife of ALFRED SARANT, alleged Soviet espionage agent affiliated with JULIUS ROSENBERG. No criminal record at NYC.

b7D

CC TO: REQ. REC'D 9/10/62 SEP 13 1962 ANS. BY:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 7-9-77

cc-DR 1/4/52 FCB/ce

cc-State Div JDR-mf 10/27/53

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080-C CN 7/9/77 LED/CB

AGENCY ICC WSLA REQ. REC'D 8-11-60 REP'T FORW. 8-25-60 BY

86-18405CV Remanded pgs 1,6-7 only Pgs 1,6-7 are unclassifiable

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-370969-4

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STAT SECT.

[redacted]

This merger took place at the founding convention of the new union held at New York City on October 7, 1950.

Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, [redacted]

REFER ONI

In connection with another investigation, Bureau agents on July 19, 1950, interviewed ALFRED SARANT, Cayaga Heights Road, RFD 1, Ithaca, New York, and his wife and on that date SARANT executed a waiver authorizing Bureau agents to conduct a search of his residence at that address. In connection with this search a Bates List Finder was located and among the names, addresses of concerns, and telephone numbers of individuals in the New York City area that appeared in the above list finder was the following: "BRAND, OSCAR".

Mrs. LOUISE SARANT, the wife of ALFRED SARANT, was also interviewed on the above date at her residence and she stated that OSCAR BRAND is a folk song singer whom she met through BETTY SANDERS, a friend of hers, who is also a folk song singer.

The "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist daily newspaper, dated April 4, 1948, Section 1, page 10, column 4, reflects an advertisement which indicated that "People's Songs", Brooklyn, New York, was presenting a program entitled "Songs for Action" at the St. Felix Street Playhouse and among those scheduled to perform was BETTY SANDERS.

People's Songs, Inc., has been designated a Communist front organization by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report, page 392.

On July 10, 1951, Confidential Informant T-10, of unknown reliability, [redacted]

b2D

It is to be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG was sentenced to the death penalty on April 5, 1951, for conspiracy to commit espionage.

ALFRED SARANT, on August 9, 1951, according to information furnished by Mr. DONALD HAYNS, Tuscon, Arizona, fled the United States.

Confidential Informant T-10 [redacted]

b7D

The "Journal American" dated August 6, 1951, contains an article by HOWARD RUSHMORE entitled "Loyalty Probers Turn to WNYC" in which is stated in part as follows:

"Frequent appearance of entertainers linked with Communist front groups on municipally owned radio station WNYC is being probed by Senate Committee investigators, it was learned today.

"Testimony has been given before executive sessions of the Senate Sub Committee on Internal Security concerning the tax supported station and particularly a folk song program headed by OSCAR BRAND.

"Witnesses told the Senate Investigators the Communist Party for years had utilized such folk song programs to feature Red entertainers and songs which carried the party line in their lyrics.

"BRAND, who has appeared before Communist branch meetings as an entertainer, had TONY KRABER as his guest of honor on last night's 'Folk Song Festival' on WNYC.

"KRABER was introduced by BRAND as a 'CBS executive' whose hobby is 'revolutionary war songs'. A witness testified recently before a Senate sub committee here that KRABER over a period of 10 years had been connected with such Communist fronts as the American League for Peace and Democracy, American Writers Congress, Jefferson School, Peoples Songs and the Theatre Arts Committee.

"BRAND has acknowledged that he appeared before Communist and pro-Communist front groups but according to SEYMOUR N. SEIGEL, WNYC Director, BRAND has denied being a Communist.

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-12108

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY, NEW YORK	9/22/51	6/15;9/19/51	PETER F. MAXSON efg

TITLE		CHARACTER OF CASE
SEYMOUR HOROWITZ, was.	AGENCY OSI DIST OFF 4 REG. REC'D. 12-1-59 REP'T. FORW. 12-17-59 BY	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] listing change in address at Ithaca Post Office from 303 College Avenue, Ithaca to 64 Woodland Street, Mount Kisco, New York. Subject interviewed at Mount Kisco on June 26, 1951, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party or any Communist Party organizations. [redacted]

AGENCY ICC
REQ. REC'D 9-14
REP'T FORW. 10-5
BY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/17/87 BY

DETAILS:

[redacted]

Records of the Ithaca Post Office reflect that early in June, 1951, the subject posted a change in address from 303 College Avenue, Ithaca, to 64 Woodland Street, Mount Kisco, New York.

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-372698-8

RECORDED 82
INDEXED 82

SEP 24 1951

STAT. SECT.

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OCT 12 1951

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0/5

[redacted]

b7C b7D

ALFRED SARANT, according to Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, was identified by JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Russian espionage agent, as having been a member of his organization. SARANT, after being questioned by Bureau agents, fled to Mexico and his whereabouts are presently not known.

On June 26, 1951, the subject, SEYMOUR HOROWITZ, was interviewed at his residence, 64 Woodland Street, Mount Kisco, New York, by Special Agents ROBERT L. STEVENSON and WILLIAM A. FLYNN, JR. HOROWITZ admitted having been employed as a painter with KENNETH HANSEN during August and the early part of September, 1950, in Ithaca, New York. He advised, however, that he did not know ALFRED SARANT, that he had never worked for him as a painter in Ithaca, and that he did not even recognize the name SARANT. 0/5

HOROWITZ further advised that this work as a painter was for DONALD BENNETT and CARL GOLDEN. With reference to GOLDEN, HOROWITZ stated that he had known him from about the first part of 1949 from their mutual activities in the American Labor Party. In answer to a direct question, HOROWITZ denied he was a member of the Communist Party, that he knew any Communists, or belonged to any Communist Party organizations. He further stated that he had resided alone at 303 College Avenue during his last year at Cornell.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FD-72
(1-16-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Baltimore

FILE NO. SECRET

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE	12/18/51	11/12-16,19-21, 23,26/51	ROY JAMES HERRICK fw

TITLE: BALTIMORE FORUM

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

8-18-87 #861840
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pgs 1, 8 & 16 only

The Forum continued its series of lectures during the spring and fall 1951, sponsoring at times, speakers with Communist Party affiliations. Steering Committee composed of members of Communist Party of Maryland - D. C. Forum used by Communist Party as a means of fostering Communist Party ideology through a front organization.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2242 PMV/BJ-DLC
REASON - F... 2 P*
DATE OF REVIEW 7-22-9
Comp# 73,719
7/22-81

CC TO REQ. ... JUN 21 1963
ANS. BY: [redacted]

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

I. ORIGIN, SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. Organizational Structure

[redacted]

(Baltimore Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, o[redacted]

As previously reported, the Baltimore Forum has no formal structure or membership other than a list of sponsors when the occasion demands. These sponsors are

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[redacted]

b7D

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(Confidential Informant T-4 [redacted]) (U)

[redacted]

b7D

(Confidential Informant T-2 on [redacted]) (U)

The Baltimore Forum did not hold any meetings during the summer of 1951.

(Baltimore Confidential Informant T-7 of known reliability on [redacted]) (U)

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O/S

that President Truman immediately order his Attorney General to intervene in the Federal Courts under provisions of the Federal Civil Rights Act and demand that:

'Willie McGee Shall Not Die!'"

Daily Worker, May 7, 1951, p. 7. (Editorial)

It is to be noted that in the Forum meetings held on February 11, 1951, and May 13, 1951, the speakers, stated that the Negro Race is suppressed in its expressions of liberty and failure to receive fair and impartial trials. The speaker cited the "Martinsville Seven," the "Trenton Six" and WILLIE McGEE as Negroes who were discriminated against by the Courts. Concerning the Communist Party stand on the conviction of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG for war time espionage, the following article appeared in the Daily Worker:

"The brutality of Judge Kaufman's death sentence in the so-called 'Judicial Process' staged amid hysteria with no other evidence than the un-corroborated word of government witnesses, is an effort to 'make people realize' what they refuse to realize. That is, they must view war with the Soviet Union as 'inevitable' or be considered potential 'spies and saboteurs'."

Daily Worker, April 9, 1951, p. 1 (Editorial)

[redacted] b7D

(u)

[(Confidential Informant T-2[redacted])] (U)

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Holloman
Gandy

DATE: 3/8/55

TO : MR. NICHOLS

FROM : W. G. EAMES

SUBJECT: HARVEY M. MATUSOW (Bufile 100-375988)

Alias John Alden (codename) see pg 61 of book.

By routing slip you forwarded a copy of Matusow's book "False Witness" to the Records Section for appropriate indexing. This book contains an introduction by Albert E. Kahn, who along with Angus Cameron, were publishers of this book. (U)

We have found minor inaccuracies in the published index to this book and will index it on the basis of our own reading of the book, wherein we will attempt to place on the index card on each individual or organization indexed the exact page numbers from the book wherein the name of the individual or organization is mentioned. (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be approved for handling as a cover memorandum for the indexing of this book. (U)

LML:bas

ENCLOSURE

One copy of book "False Witness" added - Oct. 1958 Filed as copy A Below file

420 cards made to be filed 3-11-55

Retained in classifying for indexing

3-8-55

3-11-55

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SE-17

RECORDED-32 100-375988-1041

INDEXED - 32 24 MAR 8 1955

EX-122

55 MAR 11 1955

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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ORIGINATED AT ALBANY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ALBANY	3/22/52	1/15-19/52	WOODSON E. DRAUT pak

TITLE: CHANGED
JEAN K. PHILO, Nee Jean Louise Kennedy, Wa. Mrs. Harry Maurice Philo

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SUMMARY REPORT

[redacted]

3042 Sub DFC
pgs. 1, 33 reviewed* - Declassified
2355 10-30-75

DETAILS: 8-11-87
86-1840 CV

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Frank V. Battle

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] (As reflected in numerous daily newspapers throughout the nation, JULIUS and ANNA ROSENBERG were recently convicted of espionage and sentenced to death by a United States District Court.)

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

1908

SAN FRANCISCO

CHANGED:
EDWARD AUGUST SCHNEIDER
aka, Frank Schneider, Frank [illegible]

SECURITY MATTER - C

SUMMARY REPORT

The subject was in Russia in 1930's. [redacted] He has been a subscriber to the Peoples World, a West Coast Communist newspaper.

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670

8/14/57
[illegible]
[illegible] 5012356
[illegible]
[illegible] 26-18 [illegible] CV

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100-378001-

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70 JUL 22 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

O/S [redacted] (U)

The Palo Alto Times on 5/9/52, page 2, column 7, carried a notice captioned "Rosenberg Committee to Meet Here Thursday" and set forth that this organization would meet on Thrusday night, 8 PM at the Palo Alto Community Center. (U)

San Francisco T-7, of known reliability, advised on 5/22/52 that Room C of the Community Center at Palo Alto was rented to the "Peninsula Committee to secure justice in the Rosenberg case," to hold a meeting of that organization at 8 PM on 5/22/52. SA's RICHARD HARE NELSON and the reporting Agent observed the subject in attendance at the above mentioned meeting on the evening of 5/22/52. (U)

It is noted that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG referred to above as the "Rosenbergs" were convicted in the U. S. District Court in 1951 of espionage for the Soviet Union. (U)

IV. ALIASES USED BY THE SUBJECT:

The records of the Passport Division, US Department of State, and the records of the Voters Registration Department, Santa Clara County, reflect the subject's name as EDWARD AUGUST SCHNEIDER. [redacted] (U) b7D

O/S [redacted] (U) b7D

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SEATTLE

FILE NO. 100-20650

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	MAR 29 1951	3/22,26/51	WILLIAM C. TOWER 1g

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET	SECURITY MATTER - C

APPROPRIATE ACTION
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) C/O
DATE 3-4-80

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, advised HENRY SHOIKET, a mechanical engineer employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and 1 ter at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Calif., joined the Industrial 16B Branch of the Communist Party, New York City. Other members of the C.P. branch included JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG currently on trial in New York for conspiracy to commit espionage. [redacted] Subject in interview denies knowing JULIUS ROSENBERG or any other member of the C.P. and denies membership in Industrial 16B Branch of the C.P. [redacted]

Subject's father, NATHAN SHOIKET observed at street meetings of C.P. Seattle in fall of 1949 and at one meeting on 10/23/49 donated $5.00 C.P. Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised in April, 1950 that R. SHOIKET, 5800 17th Avenue South, Seattle appears on the subscription list of "Russky Golos", a Russian language newspaper owned by the Russian Section of the IWO, which has been declared within the purview of E.O. 9835. [redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/JRM/DMS 2/7/80
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/7/80

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EXP
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. B. Wilson

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-378684

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Declassify on: OADR 7-29-83
Pg 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 Revised under EO 12356

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

re Rosenberg case # 86-1840 CV

CONFIDENTIAL

o/s 1947. The American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with Soviet Union has been delcared within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Background and description of subject set out. (U)

- P -

DETAILS: AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

o/s Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, advised the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that one HENRY SHOIKET joined the Industrial 16B Branch of the Communist Party, New York City, in the latter part of 1942. This informant recalled SHOIKET as a mechanical engineer employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York, who was transferred in 1943 to the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, California. Informant recalled that SHOIKET graduated from City College in New York City in 1938 or 1939 and recalls that this SHOIKET was born in Russia and that his father was a jeweler and that the family resided in the Astoria Section of Queen, New York prior to SHOIKET's transfer to the West Coast in 1943.

This informant advised that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were members of the Industrial 16B Branch of the Communist Party at the same time. The ROSENBERG's are presently on trial in New York City for conspiracy to commit espionage.

b7D

[redacted]

o/s

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

0/S

b7D

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET was interviewed on March 26, 1951 at which time he denied knowing JULIUS ROSENBERG or ETHEL ROSENBERG and denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. He specifically denied membership in the Industrial 16B Branch of the Communist Party in New York City.

b7C b7D

[redacted]

0/S

[redacted]

b7D b7C

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised on April 11, 1950 that the name "R. SHOIKET, 5800 17th Avenue South, Seattle 8, Washington, July 31, 1950 - X" appeared on a subscription list of the "Russky Golos", a Russian language daily and Sunday newspaper published by the Russky Publishing Company, 130 East 16th Street, Manhattan, New York. This informant advised that the "X" appearing with the above name and address indicated a daily and Sunday subscription to this newspaper.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Records of Confidential Informant T-12
Records of Confidential Informant T-13
Records of Confidential Informant T-14
Records of Confidential Informant T-3

Confidential Informants T-8 through T-14 are of known reliability,

The New York Office also advised that a review of the records of Confidential Informant T-15 of known reliability, failed to reflect any information not already furnished by Confidential Informant T-6.

[redacted] JULIUS ROSENBERG:

JULIUS ROSENBERG	HELEN ELTICHER
ETHEL ROSENBERG	DAVID GREENGLASS
MICHAEL SIDROVICH	RUTH GREENGLASS
LOUIS SARANT	MORTON SOBELL
MAX ELTICHER	ALFRED SARANT
WILLIAM PERL	JOEL BARR

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

It is noted that WILLIAM PERL, JOEL BARR, MORTON SOBELL all attended CCNY approximately at the same time in the Engineering Department. (21)

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

0/s

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

SAC, Seattle

April 14, 1951

Director, FBI

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Seattle file 100-20650)

Re report SA William C. Tower dated 3-29-51 at Seattle instant case.

Attention called to fact that information on pages, and in the paragraphs, listed below should have been reported in Details of report rather than as Administrative Data:

Page 5; paragraphs 3,4,6 and 8.
Page 6; paragraph 1, all but last sentence; paragraph 2.
Page 7; paragraph 5 which begins "He claimed" and ends with "1946 - 1947".
Page 8; paragraph 7.
Page 9; paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.

O/S

All of the material referred to above is pertinent and essential background information. It should be included in the Details of your next report which is to be submitted within the immediate future.

Reference made to list of names appearing on page 7 referenced report. Name Michael Sidrovich should be Michael Sidorovich. Last name of both Max and Helen Elticher should be Elitcher. All offices correct accordingly.

Attention of Seattle directed to SAC Letter No. 26, Series 1951, dated 3-13-51. Page 2, paragraph 3 of that letter reflects that reports prepared in Security Matter cases, where subject is employed in a vital facility, should have a statement on the administrative page of each report to the effect that the subject is employed in a vital facility and should set forth the name of the agency having security responsibility. These instructions should be complied with in subsequent reports.

O/S

Seattle should submit recommendation as to whether Security Index card should be prepared on this subject.

RECORDED - 132

100-378684 - 1

cc - New York
Philadelphia
San Francisco

MAILED
APR 14 1951
COMM - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/87 BY 3042 PWT/clm
re: Rosenberg case
86-1840CV

EX-130

62 APR 21 1951

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-99991 MS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	7/26/51	6/20,21,22,25, 26,30/51	RICHARD A. MINIHAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject arrived with parents at Brooklyn, NY, June 20, 1951. Has been residing with aunt, ROSE KATZ, 2949 West 5th St., Brooklyn. Subject has requested Morgan Brothers, NYC, to deliver furniture on arrival to 2367 63rd Street, Brooklyn, where he has secured an apartment. MILTON MANES, Bridgeville, Pa., advised he was member of YCL, CCNY, in 1937, and recalled one NAT SHOIKET among others as a member. [redacted]

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92 APR 25 1963

- P -

DETAILS:

At two p.m., June 20, 1951, SAS RICHARD A. MINIHAN and JOSEPH J. PALGUTA observed the subject and his parents proceeding easterly on West Fifth Street, Brooklyn, New York, stopping at 2949 West Fifth Street, Brooklyn, New York. The car was unloaded by the passengers and all belongings were removed to the house.

~~Confidential Informant T-1, of known~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-378684-112 RECORDED 29

JUL 31 1951

SE-15

INDEXED 29

EX-130

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-1

O/S

MANES stated that he attended three or four meetings of this Engineering Group during the first six months of 1937, all of which were held at a hall located in the vicinity of Union Square and 14th Street, New York City, which was owned by some Italian nationality organization friendly towards the Communist Party. He said that the following persons, all of whom were either engineering or chemistry students at the College of the City of New York at this time, were active members of the Young Communist League group at the college and had attended the group's meetings with him during the first six months of 1937: (U)

1. JULIUS ROSENBERG

MANES stated that ROSENBERG was a "very active" member of the Young Communist League (YCL) at the College of the City of New York (CCNY) beginning in about 1936. At one time during the period 1936-1937, he served as Executive Secretary of the entire YCL Branch at the college. According to MANES, ROSENBERG spent a great deal of time in YCL activities. MANES stated that ROSENBERG devoted much of his time to Spanish Loyalist Relief activities, and also took part in picketing conducted during several strikes at New York City during his attendance at CCNY. MANES specifically recalled that, during the summer of 1936, he received a letter from ROSENBERG, in which ROSENBERG wrote that he had been arrested by the New York City Police and had spent one night in jail in connection with picketing during a strike at Orbach's Department Store, 14th Street, New York City. MANES said that ROSENBERG had written that he had used an alias at the time of his arrest, but did not mention the alias he used. (U)

2. MARK PAGE, also known as MARCUS POGARSKY

MANES stated that he later heard from JULIUS ROSENBERG that PAGE was active in the American Veterans Council, and MANES volunteered the opinion that PAGE had subsequently "graduated" from YCL to the Communist Party. MANES said that he had no definite knowledge that PAGE was a Communist Party member, but had drawn this (U)

assumption from hearsay, as well as from the fact that PAGE was a close associate of ROSENBERG. In addition, MANES recalled that on one occasion he was asked directly by PAGE'S sister-in-law, LEONA MARKOWITZ (ph.), "Why haven't you joined the Party?" MANES stated that, from the manner in which MARKOWITZ asked this question, which was in PAGE'S presence, it had seemed quite clear at that time that both she and PAGE took Party membership for granted. (u)

3. NAT SUSSMAN

MANES said that SUSSMAN, who was an electrical engineering student, was the most political astute and well-informed member of the Engineering Group with reference to Marxist theory and Communism in general. He further advised that SUSSMAN, along with MARK PAGE, was probably more closely associated with ROSENBERG than any other member of the group. (u)

4. (NAT) SHOIKET

MANES stated that he could not recall this individual's first name, which he believed was NAT. He advised that SHOIKET was a chemical engineering major at CCNY. (u)

5. IRVING WEINGARTEN

O/S

According to MANES, WEINGARTEN was a chemical engineering student.

6. _____ PETSONK

7. _____ HERMAN

8. _____ SAVITSKY (u)

Concerning SAVITSKY, it will be recalled that NATHAN SUSSMAN has advised that HORRIS SAVITT, also known (u)

as MORRIS SAVITSKY, had been a member of Branch 16-B of the Industrial Section of the Communist Party along with JULIUS ROSENBERG and HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET. (u)

9. IRVING GUSS

MANES said that GUSS was probably a mechanical engineering major, and specifically recalled seeing GUSS and JULIUS ROSENBERG together on at least one occasion in Washington, D. C., during the year 1940, when ROSENBERG and his wife lived at 1936 Biltmore Street, N.W. It was MANES' recollection that GUSS was employed in Washington, D. C., in some capacity at that time. (u)

With respect to the foregoing individuals, MANES advised that he knew nothing concerning the activities or whereabouts of any of these individuals since 1937. (u)

In addition to the aforementioned members of the Engineering Group of the YCL at CCNY, MANES recalled the following individuals as being active in the general YCL Chapter at the college:

1. LAWRENCE KNOBEL

KNOBEL was Chairman of the YCL at CCNY and Editor of the school publication, "The Campus," which, according to MANES, was a decidedly pro-Communist student newspaper and which had been suspended on several occasions by college authorities for "radical editorial policies." (u)

0/s

2. MICHAEL WOFSIE

WOFSIE, according to MANES, was a campus representative of the "Daily Worker." (u)

3. ARNOLD SROOG

4. SIMON SLAVIN

5. LOUIS BERHAM

6. ____ MASARSKY (ph.) (u)

MASARSKY, according to MANES, was expelled from the YCL as a "Trotskyite." (u)

O/S

MANES stated that he knew nothing concerning the background or subsequent activities or any of the above-named persons, except for what is noted. He recalled attending one general meeting of the YCL at CCNY during the Spring of 1937, at which about 50 persons were present. However, MANES was unable to furnish any details. (u)

With respect to the meetings of the Engineering Group of the YCL, which he attended, MANES stated that no effort had been made to disguise the Communist character of the club, and that discussions had centered around support of the Loyalist forces in Spain, the organization of a strong "anti-Fascist front" and efforts to have the YCL group infiltrate and gain a controlling position in various "legitimate" student organizations. According to MANES, members of the Branch, including himself, paid regular monthly dues and carried YCL membership cards. He said that the meetings were very informal, and he could not recall whether they had officers or merely elected a different chairman at each meeting. However, it was his recollection that ROSENBERG, PAGE, and SUSSMAN generally took the most active part in discussions and organized the club's activities. (u)

With respect to his own former membership in the YCL, MANES stated that he had been recruited into the "Engineering Group" by JULIUS ROSENBERG in about January, 1937; that he had joined the organization despite its known Communist character because he was in sympathy with the anti-Fascist activities and objectives of the group, as well as Communism in general; but that he had taken no part in the affairs of the YCL or any other Communist front group since 1937, except for signing a peace petition sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization Committee in 1940, at Washington, D. C., again at the instigation of ROSENBERG. MANES stated that he had been very sympathetic (u)

towards Communism during his junior and sophomore years at CCNY, stating that, although this affiliation was probably attributable in part to his youth and friendship with ROSENBERG, he was not endeavoring to minimize his own responsibility for this action. (u)

o/s Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that the subject and his family had not received any correspondence at 2949 West Fifth Street, Brooklyn, New York, to date. T-2 further advised that the subject had received one piece of C.O.D. correspondence (not specified) dated June 2, 1951, from Cordova, Alaska, and a magazine. (u)

DAVID GREENGLASS, convicted and self-admitted Soviet espionage agent involved in the ROSENBERG espionage network, was exhibited photographs of subject and his parents, and advised that he did not recognize them or possess any information concerning them. (u)

o/s [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

Reference is made to an individual named KATZ, 68 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, New York, who, according to Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, corresponded with the subject on April 10, 1951. Confidential Informant T-1 advised that one AB~~R~~KATZ resides at this address. (u)

[redacted] b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

LEADS (Cont'd)

PITTSBURGH

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Will report all pertinent information developed through MILTON MANES concerning HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET under instant caption.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will spot-check subject's activities.

Will attempt to develop information concerning subject's Communist activities while in New York City.

Will identify subject's associates and contacts.

It is noted that leads to identify individuals mentioned by MILTON MANES are being handled in the JULIUS ROSENBERG espionage investigation. Upon completion of these identifications, more complete detail will be set forth in instant investigation.

REFERENCE

Pittsburgh letter to Bureau, 6/1/51, "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG, was., ET AL; Espionage - R."

Report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN, at New York, 5/23/51.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-378684) DATE: 9/27/51

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE - R

G.I.R.-5

Rerep SA RICHARD A. MINIHAM, 7/26/51, New York.

On 9/15/51, MILTON MANES, former associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG and a member of the Young Communist League chapter of the City College of New York in 1936 and 1937, was reinterviewed by Pittsburgh Agents. During this interview, MANES stated that he had been unable to recall any additional information concerning his association with ROSENBERG other than the information previously furnished by him with the exception of the following:

MANES said that in addition to the individuals already identified by him as former members of the YCL chapter at City College of New York during 1936 and 1937, he also recalled that one ABE FARKAS was a member of this group. MANES stated that he knew nothing concerning FARKAS' background or activities other than his membership in the "Engineering Club" of the YCL and the fact that he was an engineering student at this time at City College.

SEE PITTS LTR TO BUR LS-58236-1162

With respect to ROSENBERG's early activities with Communist elements in the vicinity of the subject's home on the lower East Side of New York during the early 1930's, MANES stated that he now recalled that the subject had been acquainted with one HYMAN SIGMAN, who, like the subject, frequented the "Social Center" operated by the CP on the lower East Side. MANES pointed out that he had no knowledge that SIGMAN was a member of the CP but it was his recollection that SIGMAN'S brother JAY SIGMAN, had formerly been employed as an engineer in the Soviet Union and had given several talks regarding conditions in Russia at the "Social Center."

SEE PITTS LTR TO BUR LS 58236-1162

A photograph of HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET was exhibited to MANES and he stated that SHOIKET was identical with (NAT) SHOIKET previously named by him as a fellow member of the YCL chapter at CCNY.

A photograph of MORRIS SAVITT, wa. Morris Savitsky, was shown to MANES in an effort to determine whether SAVITT is identical with the person referred to as -------SAVITSKY, who was previously named by MANES as a member of the YCL group at CCNY. However, MANES could not identify SAVITT's photograph and stated that he had no clear recollection of what -------SAVITSKY looked like.

PITTS LTR OF 9/18/51 - LS-58236-1162 ADVISED THAT INFO RE SAVITT WOULD BE REPTD IN HIS FILE FXP

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cc: New York (100-99991)
BIRBOR (RE MILTON WOLF)

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100-378684-129

INDEXED - 63 re Rosenberg case

53 OCT 10 1951

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-378684)

DATE: December 7, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet, 10/3/51.

Enclosed herewith are the original and four copies of the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN, dated December 7 , 1951, at New York.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Bureau is requested to determine if the aforementioned [redacted]

5 ENCL

EX-50

RAM:JP
100-99991

RECORDED-17 100-378684

DEC 10 1951

~~INDEXED-17~~ 10

FIVE

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DATE 8/18/87 BY 3012 PWT/cln
re Rosenberg case # 86-1840CV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. JP

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	12/7/51	9/19,22,27; 10/1,5,6,17,19, 24,27; 11/13, 19,20/51	RICHARD A. MINIHAN
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET			ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject and parents continue to reside at 2367 63rd St., Brooklyn, NY. Physical surveillances and spot checks failed to locate any employment of subject. Informant advised subject received no pertinent or significant correspondence. [redacted] set forth. Subscribers to telephone numbers appearing in 1937-1938 address book left by SHOIKET at Seattle residence identified as commercial establishments, NYC. Name of ROSE KATZ, 2949 West 5th St., Brooklyn, NY, appeared on 1943 CP Nominating Petition. GEORGE MAXIM KATZ, son of ROSE KATZ, transferred from CP, Syracuse, NY, to CP, Brooklyn, NY, 1/20/48. [redacted] Information concerning Fairplay Publishers, a correspondent of RACHEL SHOIKET, set forth. MILTON MANES, in reinterview 9/15/51, at Pittsburgh, identified photograph of subject as individual who was fellow member of YCL Chapter, CCNY. HARRY GOLD advised he could

Classified by 3042 PDT/clm
Declassify on: OADR
Pg 1, 2, 9, 10, 11 reviewed under EO 1235 6 re: Rosenberg case # 86-1840 CV

8/18/87

1-cc corrected to G.V.
1-cc of corrected rept to McInerney by n/s 1/4/52 FXP
Ltr. NYO 1/7/52 FXP

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Schmidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255-1

SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

not recognize photograph of subject or parents. (U)

- P -

DETAILS: Physical surveillances and spot checks conducted on subject and subject's residence, on September 19, 22, 27; October 1, 5, 6, 17, 19, 24, 27; and November 20, 1951, failed to reflect any pertinent or unusual activities. (U)

On November 20, 1951, during a physical surveillance conducted on the subject by the reporting agent, HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET was observed entering the engineering firm offices of R. H. Popham, R. R. Popham, Pavlo and Popham, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, at 9:40 a.m., where he remained for approximately 15 minutes and then boarded a homebound subway train. The files of the New York Office failed to reflect any pertinent information identifiable with the above mentioned individuals. (U)

D/5

On October 6, 1951 and October 17, 1951, during physical surveillances conducted on the subject by SA VICTOR TURYN and the reporting agent, subject was observed in the vicinity of his residence during normal working hours. (U)

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that the subject received a registered letter, number 884096, on September 27, 1951, from the Department of the Army, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C. T-1 further advised that subject's father NATHAN SHOIKET received correspondence from one KATZ, 68 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, New York, on September 27, 1951. (U)

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that subject furnished the following information in

[redacted]

refer IRS

b7D

b7D

0/S

b1

b1

On September 15, 1951, MILTON MANES, former Associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, and an admitted member of the Young Communist League Chapter of the College of the City of New York,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
(EMPL. CARD)

in 1936 and 1937, was reinterviewed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During this interview, a photograph of HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET was exhibited to him and he stated that SHOIKET was identical with NAT SHOIKET, previously named by him as a fellow member of the Young Communist League Chapter of the College of the City of New York. (u)

The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (u)

Reference is made to the names C. WAXMAN and M. M. BIGGER, which, according to Confidential Informant T-12, of known reliability, appeared in an engineering book belonging to subject. The files of the New York Office failed to reflect any information identifiable with these individuals. (u)

O/S

Reference is made to the name P. KOLBECK, 288 East 201st Street, New York City, which appeared on the inside cover of a book belonging to subject. The files of the New York Office were searched under the sur name KOLBECK and no pertinent information was located identifiable with the aforementioned individual. Neighborhood inquiries in the vicinity of 288 East 201st Street, Bronx, New York, failed to reflect any information concerning P. KOLBECK. The current New York telephone directories for the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens failed to reflect any subscriber with the sur name KOLBECK having an initial "P", or a given name beginning with the letter "P". (u)

It will also be recalled that an illegible name with the address Elmsford Apartment, 4260 Broadway, also appeared in a book belonging to subject. Concerning this address, it is to be noted that this is a large apartment house and, according to Confidential Informant T-3, [redacted] b7D

O/S

[redacted] The files of the New York Office failed to reflect any pertinent information identifiable with LOUIS POSNER. (u) b7D

HARRY GOLD, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent presently serving a 30 year sentence at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, was exhibited a photograph of HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET, his parents, and his automobile, and he advised that he had never met SHOIKET or any member of his family. (U)

- P E N D I N G -

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-378684)

DATE: January 7, 1952

FROM : SAC, New York (100-99991)

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to LOUIS POSNER, Watch material wholesaling, 5 Eldridge Street, New York City, [redacted]

b2D

The Miami Office is requested, in the absence of derogatory information in their files, to interview LOUIS POSNER for any information he might possess concerning subject's Communist affiliations and associations with JULIUS ROSENBERG and other members of Branch 16B, Industrial Division, Communist Party. LOUIS POSNER should also be interviewed concerning the Communist activities of subject's parents, NATHAN and RACHEL SHOIKET.

Sufficient background information concerning subject has been furnished the Miami Office in information copies of New York reports in instant case.

2cc: Miami

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/18/87 BY 3042 TWT/ch

100-378684-143

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RECORDED - 18
EX-83

JAN 8 1952

RAM:EG 76 JAN 11 1952

7160

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Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Sullivan

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1951

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 10 FROM SEATTLE VIA SFRAN 13 /14/ 9-30PM JGT

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC NEW HAVEN D E F E R R E D

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET, ESPIONAGE R. NEW YORK INFORMANT HAS IDENTIFIED SUBJECT AS MEMBER OF SAME CP CLUB AS JULIUS ROSENBERG IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO IN NYC. SHOIKET ON INTERVIEW DENIED KNOWING ROSENBERG AND DENIED CP MEMBERSHIP. SHOIKET HAS REFUSED TO COOPERATE WITH BUREAU AND REFUSED TO FURTHER DISCUSS ROSENBERG OR ASSOCIATES, AND HAS RETAINED CP ATTORNEY SEATTLE. [redacted]

4-14-51 NOT ON VITAL FA LIST PER C DOYLES OFFICE FXP

O/S

RECORDED - 14 [illegible]

b7D

END PAGE ONE

Tel Seattle New Haven & N.Y. 4-14-51 FXP

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R 3 14 APR 30 1963

re Rosenberg Case # 86-1840

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/18/87 BY 3042 PWT/[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: April 11, 1951

FROM : MR. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/18/87 BY 3042 PWT/clm
re: Rosenberg case # 86-1840CV

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

b7C
b7D

PURPOSE

To summarize available information on Henry Nathan Shoiket and to advise as to status of investigation of him. Nathan Sussman has alleged that one Henry Shoiket was member of Industrial 16-B Branch of CP in NYC in late 1942 along with himself and Julius Rosenberg. At request of AUSA, SDNY, and in attempt to secure verification of Rosenberg's CP membership, Henry Nathan Shoiket, believed identical with individual named by Sussman, [redacted] To point out that all available information disseminated 3/28/51 to G-2, ONI, and OSI in view of Shoiket's employment. To point out that no allegations of espionage have been made, nor evidence of such located to date, though subject and father have acted suspiciously [redacted] To advise that Seattle instructed to immediately recommend subject for SI. (24)

To recommend that considering Shoiket's alleged connection with Julius Rosenberg, his present employment, his lack of cooperation, and his family's CP activities, that investigation of him be continued to determine if possible if he has ever engaged in espionage activities. (24)

DETAILS

An investigation was originally instituted on Nathan Sussman, wa. on the basis of information received from David Greenglass. Greenglass, in telling of his connections and activities with Julius Rosenberg, mentioned that Nathan Sussman was an associate of Julius Rosenberg and had been in contact with Rosenberg for a number of years. He further described Sussman as one who might passively give information to Julius Rosenberg, though he, Greenglass, did not believe Sussman would be an aggressive spy. He added that Sussman was a member of the YCL while at CCNY, that Sussman and Rosenberg attended that school at the same time and were in periodic contact during the years 1938-1947. (24)

FXP:hc
100-378684
cc: 100-337124 (Sussman)

Attachment (tel to Seattle)

SEN 6 100-378684-18
RECORDED - 140 APR 14 1951
INDEXED - 140

EX-30

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Nathan Sussman was interviewed and has admitted CP membership, particularly membership in a CP club known as the Industrial 16-B Branch of the CP. He also has admitted that Julius Rosenberg was a member of that group, that he has known and associated with Rosenberg for some years. However, he emphatically denied that he had ever engaged in espionage or had ever been approached by Rosenberg or anyone else to engage in that activity. (U)

During the course of the interviews with Sussman he recalled that one Henry Shoiket had joined the Industrial 16-B Branch of the CP in the latter part of 1942. He recalled Shoiket as a mechanical engineer who was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and who was, in 1943, transferred to the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, California. He stated Shoiket graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938 or 1939, that Shoiket's father was born in Russia, was a jeweler, and that the family had previously resided in the Astoria Section of Queens, New York. (U)

In connection with the trial of Julius Rosenberg, the AUSA, SDNY, contemplated using Nathan Sussman as a rebuttal witness to prove that Julius Rosenberg had been a member of the CP. In connection with that testimony the AUSA also desired to obtain witnesses who would corroborate this testimony by Nathan Sussman. He asked that all individuals known to have been members of the Industrial 16-B Branch of the CP be interviewed to determine whether any of them could and would so testify. (U)

In view of Nathan Sussman's allegation that Henry Shoiket had been a member of the aforementioned CP club, the New York Office requested permission to interview Shoiket [redacted] A check of Bufiles on the names Henry Nathan Shoiket and Henry Shoiket reflected only the information provided by Sussman and [redacted] to interview Henry Nathan Shoiket. (U)

Seattle files reveal that during the Fall of 1949 an unidentified elderly couple were observed by Seattle Agents in attendance at street meetings of the CP. At one such meeting on 10/23/49 this couple were observed to donate $5.00 to the CP. During August, 1950, this couple were observed at the

Frontier Book Store in Seattle. Upon leaving the store the couple were observed to enter a car registered to Henry N. Shoiket, 5800 - 17th Avenue, South, Seattle, which was determined to be the address of the subject of instant case. Seattle directories showed that Nathan Shoiket's wife's name is Rachel, and that he is a jeweler at 2315 Market Street. Nathan Shoiket was positively identified by Seattle Agents as being identical with the male member of the elderly couple who previously had been observed at CP meetings in Seattle. (U)

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The Seattle Office determined [redacted]

O/S

The San Francisco Office, as of 5/5/49, advised Seattle that a Mrs. R. Shoiket, 5800 - 17th Avenue South, Seattle, according to a confidential source, had paid $10.00 to the American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union. This donation reportedly covered a five-month period from August to December, 1947, at the rate of $2.00 per month. The New York Office, as of 5/5/50, advised Seattle that the name of R. Shoket, 5800 - 17th Avenue South, Seattle, appeared on a subscription list for the Russian newspaper "Russky Golos." A reliable informant of the Seattle Office reported that Mr. and Mrs. R. Shoiket, 5800 - 17th Avenue South, attended showings of Russian motion pictures which were shown under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress and the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. (U)

b7D

[redacted]

With reference to Savitsky, it might be pointed out that he is now known as Morris Savitt. [redacted]

b7D

18

[redacted] b7D

O/S [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

further reported that a surveillance conducted on Henry Nathan Shoiket and his parents [redacted] revealed that the latter and his parents, on the day [redacted] had held lengthy discussions in a parked car "under suspicious circumstances." Seattle reported that the surveillance indicated that the subject's father appeared extremely nervous and was "probably checking for surveillance" The father, according to the Seattle teletype, operates a watch repair shop "across town" from his own residence and that this shop appeared to do little business and may possibly be a cover. [redacted] The Seattle Office is closely covering the activities of Henry Nathan Shoiket and his parents, and is making further efforts to have Henry Nathan Shoiket [redacted]

DISSEMINATION

O/S All pertinent information having to do with Henry Nathan Shoiket and his parents was disseminated on 3/28/51 to G-2, ONI, and OSI in view of the employment of Henry Nathan Shoiket in the Boeing Aircraft Co.

OBSERVATIONS

It is to be noted that there is no definite evidence of espionage activity on the part of Henry Nathan Shoiket, nor has any allegation been made

to the effect that he is now, or has been engaged in espionage activities. However, from the investigation conducted to date he undoubtedly was a member of the same CP group with Julius Rosenberg, Joel Barr, Alfred Sarant, Nathan Sussman, and others. He has refused to cooperate with the interviewing Agents and has obviously lied in denying that he has known Julius Rosenberg personally; further, as pointed out above, the activities of both Henry Nathan Shoiket and his parents have been suspicious; likewise, as pointed out above, is the fact that Henry Nathan Shoiket is now engaged on extremely confidential and important work. (u)

O/S The Field has previously been advised to continue the investigation of Henry Nathan Shoiket under a Security Matter - C classification. However, in view of the information set forth in this memorandum, and particularly in the preceding paragraph, the recommendation set forth hereinafter is being made. (u)

RECOMMENDATION

O/S It is recommended that the Seattle Office be instructed to continue the investigation of Henry Nathan Shoiket under an Espionage - R classification. The purpose of such investigation will be to determine fully the background, past and present activities of Henry Nathan Shoiket, and if possible to ascertain whether or not he is or has been engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviets. To this end there is attached a teletype setting forth instructions to the Seattle Office. (u)

It is to be noted that the attached teletype also includes an instruction to Seattle to immediately submit FD-122 form recommending that SI card be prepared on Henry Nathan Shoiket and that such be tabbed "Detcom" and "Comsab." (u)

18

April 11, 1951

SAC, SEATTLE

URGENT

RECORDED - 140

100-378694-18

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET, ESP-R.

EX-30 REBUTEL MARCH TWENTY EIGHT LAST ENTITLED HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET; SM-C. CONSIDERING ACTIVITIES SUBJECT AND PARENTS [redacted] HIS PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG WHICH HE HAS DENIED, INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE HIS BACKGROUND, PAST AND PRESENT ACTIVITIES, AND ANY ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE CONDUCTED UNDER CAPTION INSTANT TEL. AS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED, ALL OFFICES, IN PREPARING REPORTS, SHOULD BEAR IN MIND FACT THAT SUCH ARE BEING DISSEMINATED. SEATTLE IMMEDIATELY SUBMIT FD ONE TWENTY TWO FORM RECOMMENDING SI CARD TABBED DETCOM AND COMSAB BE PREPARED.

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/18/87 BY 3012 PWT/clm Re: Rosenberg case # 8-184DOV

HOOVER

SEATTLE FILE RE SI CARD - 5/7/51 FXP

100-378684

100-337124 (Sussman)

ec: New York
Philadelphia
San Francisco
all by mail

FXP:hc

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 11 1951

181

APR 24 TELETYPE

APR 11 6 36 PM '51
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
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Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1951

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/18/87 BY 3042 RWT/clm
re: Rosenberg case #
86-1840 CV

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carlson
Mr. Belm
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Henry Fich

FBI NEW HAVEN 4-14-51 6-32 PM WS

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, SEATTLE AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE URGENT

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE BUTEL TO NH APRIL FOURTEEN. HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLER CO. IS DIVISION OF UNITED AIRCRAFT CORP. AND VITAL FACILITY WITH CODE FOUR DASH AF DASH N, FOUR DASH N DASH N, FOUR DASH MB DASH N. SUGGEST BUREAU DISSEMINATE TO ONI. FOR INFO. WFO, SUBJ. IDENTIFIED BY NY INFORMANT AS MEMBER SAME CP CLUB AS JULIUS ROSENBERG IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO IN NYC. SHOIKET ON INTERVIEW DENIED KNOWING ROSENBERG AND HAVING CP MEMBERSHIP. SUBJECT HAS REFUSED TO COOPERATE WITH BUREAU AND HAS RETAINED CP ATTORNEY. SEATTLE ADVISES

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 22 1951

TELETYPE

7706

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

FBI NEW HAVEN 4-22-51 10-17 AM NLA

DIRECTOR, AND SACS CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, NEW YORK AND SEATTLE

VERY URGENT

G.I.R.-1

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET-ESP. R. REMYTEL YESTERDAY. [redacted]

ACTIVITIES OF SUB WHILE THAT CITY. ADIVES BUREAU, SEATTLE, WHO IS ORIGIN, AND CINCINNATI OF DEPARTURE. NEW YORK DISREGARD COVERAGE LA GUARDIA FIELD. FOR INFO CLEVELAND, NEW YORK INFORMANT HAS IDENTIFIED SUB AS MEMBER SAME CP CLUB AS JULIUS ROSENBERG IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO IN N.Y.C. SUB ON INTERVIEW DENIED KNOWING ROSENBERG AND DENIED CP MEMBERSHIP. SHOIKET HAS REFUSED TO COOPERATE WITH BUREAU AND REFUSED TO FURTHUR DISCUSS ROSENBERG OR ASSOCIATES. HAS RETAINED CP ATTORNEY SEATTLE. SUB BORN RUSSIA, APRIL 12, 1918 ---- FIVE FET FOUR TO SIX INCHES----- ONE HUNDRED SIXTY POUNDS----BLACK HAIR---- SWARTHY COMPLEXTION---- GLASSES----- HEBREW RACE. MECHANICAL ENGINEER BOEING AIRCRAFT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 21 1951

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/18/87 BY 3042 PLOT/[illegible]
re: Rosenberg case #
86-1840 CN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW HAVEN 4-21-51 6-39 PM EST

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, CINCINNATI, NEW YORK AND SEATTLE URGENT

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET, ESP. R. REMYTEL APRIL TWENTY LAST. SUBJECT

TELEPHONED BOEING CO., SEATTLE, TODAY [redacted]

O/S

G I R

620

IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS NY WILL COVER ACTIVITIES

O/S

OF SUBJECT [redacted] EATTLE ORIGIN. FOR INFO CINCINNATI,

NY INFORMANT HAS IDENTIFIED SUBJECT AS MEMBER OF SAME CP CLUB AS JULIUS

ROSENBERG IN FORTYTWO IN NYC. SUBJECT ON INTERVIEW DENIED KNOWING

ROSENBERG AND DENIED CP MEMBERSHIP. SUBJECT HAS REFUSED TO COOPERATE

WITH BUREAU AND REFUSED TO FURTHER DISCUSS ROSENBERG OR ASSOCIATES,

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(R.S.)

DATE: May 4, 1951

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET, ESPIONAGE (R)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/18/87 BY 3042 PWT/clm re Rosenberg Case #86-1840CV

Reference is made to Seattle teletype to the Bureau dated 4/25/51 and Bureau teletype to Seattle dated 4/26/51. 31

Enclosed herewith is the report of SA WILLIAM C. TOWER dated 5/4/51 in the above-captioned matter.

It will be recalled that the subject was originally interviewed at the request of the New York Office, with Bureau authority, in line with the request of the United States Attorney, New York City, trying the ROSENBERG case, that all former members of the Industrial 16-B Branch of the Communist Party, New York City, be interviewed to corroborate possible testimony of NATHAN SUSSMAN that ROSENBERG was a member of the Communist Party. NATHAN SUSSMAN, former Secretary-Treasurer of that club, has advised that SHOIKET definitely was a member of the Communist Party in New York and the Young Communist League at City College of New York. SUSSMAN has given considerable background information regarding SHOIKET, which is otherwise verified, which he could not have known unless he actually was acquainted with SHOIKET. Therefore, it would appear that he is telling the truth about SHOIKET's Communist Party activities.

There has been nothing revealed in investigation to date to disprove that SHOIKET was a member of the Communist Party, but on the contrary, investigation has indicated that SHOIKET undoubtedly was in sympathy with the Communist cause.

EXPEDITE PROCESS MAY 11 1951

SHOIKET has denied he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, Young Communist League; that he knew any members of the Communist Party or that he ever had anything more than a very general knowledge of Communism; however, when interviewed SHOIKET definitely gave the impression he was lying and concealing information. He was very vague and general in his answers and created the impression that he was either protecting someone else or was himself deeply involved in the ROSENBERG matter. It is noted that he would not rule out the possibility that he had seen ROSENBERG at CCNY and it may well be that he actually had knowledge of espionage [redacted]

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RWR:EP

100-20650

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56 JUL 16 1951

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100-378684-47

MAY 9 1951

EX. - 73

200

Subject was flippant in his attitude and stated he would not give the FBI "the time of day". (u)

O/S

The subject's father was observed entering the building housing the Civil Rights Congress and the office of C. T. HATTON, and [redacted] has advised that JOHN DASCHBACH, Director of the Civil Rights Congress, was aware that subject had contacted HATTON and had indicated pleasure that HATTON advised subject not to talk with agents further. (u) b2 b7D

It is noted that subject has denied knowing anyone connected with the ROSENBERG case [redacted] SUSSMAN has been reinterviewed and recalls visiting the subject on two occasions in New York City — once with SAVITSKY. (u) b7D

O/S

SHOIKET was contacted in the presence of GLENN V. DIERST, Plant Protection Officer, Boeing Airplane Company, on 4/25/51 and again refused to cooperate with the Government. Subject's employment at Boeing Airplane Company was terminated by the company on April 27, 1951. (u)

The subject's father, NATHAN SHOIKET, has indicated to his landlord at his place of business that he plans on closing his business on May 25, 1951 and will probably go to New York City or to California. A physical surveillance is continuing on the subject. (u)

The investigation to date discloses no information that would remove SHOIKET from the general pattern of Soviet agents in the ROSENBERG case. SHOIKET has the same background, including relatives still residing in Russia subject to Soviet control, which could be a controlling factor in his refusing to talk. From information developed, it appears that SHOIKET is ideologically suited for espionage in that he and his parents were born in Russia; his parents are known to have been pro-Communist as early as 1937, and in view of subject's membership in the YCL at CCNY and the Communist Party in New York in 1942-43. [redacted] It therefore appears that subject's Communist Party activities were known only to a few individuals. (u) b7D

O/S

Subject has had access to information of value to an espionage net since 1940. He is a lone wolf type of person and appears to associate only

with his parents. It is noted that while in New York City, subject's father operated a watch repair or jewelry business; that he moved to California at the time subject was transferred to the Mare Island Navy Yard from the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1943, and that he moved to Seattle at the time subject secured employment with the Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle, in 1947. Subject's father has operated a watch repair shop in Seattle since coming here in 1947. It is not known by the Seattle Office at this time what business subject's father was engaged in in California. The father's business is ideally suited for a cover for espionage contacts. (RL)

O/S

It is believed that SHOIKET definitely has knowledge of information which would be of value in investigations of persons involved in the ROSENBERG ring. It is also felt that every effort should be made to secure all information in SHOIKET's possession. There appear to be three methods in which this might be accomplished:

1. SHOIKET might be subpoenaed before a Grand Jury as a witness in the event there is a Grand Jury presently convened which is hearing a case involving a member of the ROSENBERG ring in order to make inquiry of him as to his knowledge of the ROSENBERG associates. It is not known by the Seattle Office whether any such action is presently taking place. (RL)

2. Subject might be subpoenaed before a Grand Jury for questioning concerning his knowledge of ROSENBERG associates, independent of any other action being considered by the Grand Jury. (RL)

3. From the wording of Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. Code, it would appear that SHOIKET has violated this Statute in that he has denied that he was a member of the Communist Party, Young Communist League, or that he knew ROSENBERG or others in that Communist Party club. He has refused to elaborate on his acquaintanceship with SAVITSKY. All of these matters are material to the investigation of the ROSENBERG case. (RL)

O/S If SUSSMAN's statements are correct, SHOIKET has knowingly and wilfully made false statements and concealed information. (RL)

The evidence to prove SHOIKET was a member of the Communist Party would have to come from NATHAN SUSSMAN. This office has no information as to whether SUSSMAN is available as a witness although it is assumed he is if it was expected he might be used as a rebuttal witness in the ROSENBERG trial. (RL)

RE: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE (R)

Investigation now indicates that subject expects to leave the Seattle area about May 25, 1951. It is the opinion of the Seattle Office that the first of the above suggestions would be the most desirable method in obtaining information concerning the subject's knowledge of the ROSENBERG associates. The Bureau is requested to consider the above suggestions and to advise what action should be taken in this matter. (cc)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SEATTLE

FILE NO. 100-20650

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	MAY - 4 1951	3/26-4/14;4/16-21,23-28/51	WILLIAM C. TOWER JG

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. B. Wilson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-378684-47

MAY 9 1951

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 23

5 - Bureau (100-378684) 1 - Los Angeles
1 - OSI, McChord Field
1 - DIO, 13th ND 1 - Newark (info)
1 - Albany (info) 2 - New York (100-99991)
2 - Anchorage 2 - Philadelphia (enc)(100-35672)
1 - Baltimore (info) 2 - San Francisco (100-32626)
2 - Chicago 1 - Washington Field (info)
2 - Knoxville (enc) 3 - Seattle

b7D

O/S [redacted] current Manhattan telephone directory lists this phone number to ROSE KATZ, 2949 West 5th NYC. Subject on interview 3/26/51 failed to identify photos of associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG. T-5 advised JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, ALFRED SARANT, JOEL BARR, MORTON SOBELL, MORRIS and SHIRLEY SAVITSKY, MARTY HAMBERGER, SOLOMON TANNENBAUM, NATHAN SUSSMAN and GERTRUDE SUSSMAN were members of Industrial 16B Branch of CP, NYC, 1942 and 1943. This informant also advised that HENRY SHOIKET was a member of this branch for several months in 1942-43, and member of Young Communist League at CCNY. SHOIKET on interview 3/26/51 denied knowledge that any above individuals were members of CP and admitted knowing only MORRIS SAVITSKY, and denied ever being member of YCL or CP.

b7D

O/S [redacted] On 3/27/51, day following first interview with subject, subject observed leaving his father's watch repair shop with his mother and father and observed to park automobile and carry on discussion with parents for 20 minutes. On 3/30/51 and 4/6/51 subject was contacted telephonically in attempts to arrange appointments for further interviews. Subject stated he did not desire to cooperate further with FBI and refused to further discuss ROSENBERG or his associates. Subject observed on evening of 4/6/51 in conference with CANTERBURY T. HATTEN, New World Life Building, Seattle, Communist Party attorney. [redacted] cooperation concerning investigation ROSENBERG associates. Subject again refused to discuss any matters with Bureau Agents except in presence of attorney HATTEN. [redacted] Subject's father operates watch repair shop, 2315 Market Street, Seattle. Possible pertinent contacts at shop 3/30/51 through 4/13/51 identified and pertinent information set out. One contact identified as NADA HAUGEN, nee Brusich, aka Collins, Duncan, contacted shop 3/30/51, 4/6 and 10/51 without any legitimate transactions being observed. This individual appeared to be extremely surveillance conscious on each occasion prior to and after contact with sho[redacted]

b7D

O/S

47

b7D

[redacted]

refer NAVY

[redacted]

b7D

O/S

[redacted]

refer NAVY

B. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

Confidential Informant T-5, of unknown reliability, advised that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, ALFRED SARANT, JOEL BARR, MORTON SOBELL, MORRIS and SHIRLEY SAVITSKY, MARTY HAMBERGER, SOLOMON TANNENBAUM, NATHAN SUSSMAN and GERTRUDE SUSSMAN were members of Industrial 16B Branch of the Communist Party in New York City in 1942 and 1943. This informant also advised that HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET was a member of this branch for several months in 1942 and 1943 and was a member of the Young Communist League at CCNY. This informant could not recall that the subject had held any office in the YCL, and stated that the subject was a member of Industrial 16B Branch, CP, for at least several months in 1942 and 1943 but was unable to recall specific occasions of the subject's presence at meetings. This informant stated he cannot recall the subject specifically paying dues but stated that the subject probably did so. The informant advised that he was acquainted with the subject at CCNY for four or five years and also during both of their memberships in Industrial 16B Branch, CP. This informant advised that during this period the subject was acquainted with MORRIS SAVITSKY. This informant identified a photograph of the subject as being identical with the HENRY SHOIKET he recalled as a member of the Industrial 16B Branch, CP.

47

Confidential Informant T-5 has advised that SAVITSKY visited the subject at the Astoria Queens address of the subject. It is noted that subject resided at 2525 12th Street, Astoria Queens, from 1941 to 1942. U/

[redacted] refer air force

C. INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT 3/26/51

[redacted] b7D

O/S

[redacted] b7D

Subject on interview March 26, 1951, was shown photographs of the following individuals besides JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, which have previously been reported: MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, LOUISE SARANT, MAX ELITCHER, HELEN ELITCHER, WILLIAM PERL, DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS, MORTON SOBELL, ALFRED SARANT and JOEL BARR. U/

During the interview with the subject, subject was asked if he was acquainted with this informant and subject specifically denied knowing him. The subject also denied knowledge that any of the above individuals were members of the Industrial 16B Branch of the Communist Party, and denied that he knew any of these individuals except MORRIS SAVITSKY. U/

O/S

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

b7D

O/S

[redacted]

b7D

Further concerning the photograph of JULIUS ROSENBERG, SHOIKET, as previously reported, indicated he recognized the photograph because of newspaper and newsreel publicity and had taken an interest in the ROSENBERG case because of the publicity that ROSENBERG had gone to CCNY. SHOIKET indicated that after viewing a photograph of ROSENBERG in the newspapers he was unable to make up his mind whether or not he knew ROSENBERG. As indicated before, SHOIKET would not rule out the possibility that he had seen ROSENBERG at CCNY.(U)

b7D

O/S [redacted]

47

On March 30, 1951, and April 6, 1951, the subject was contacted telephonically by the writer in attempts to arrange appointments for further interviews. Subject stated he did not desire to cooperate further with the FBI and refused to further discuss ROSENBERG or his associates. (M)

On the evening of April 6, 1951, after the second attempt to arrange an interview with SHOIKET, the subject was observed by Special Agents EVERETT W. NELSON and JOSEPH EMMETT BATTLE to enter the New World Life Building, Seattle, and was later observed by SA NELSON in Room 411-413, the law office of CANTERBURY T. HATTEN. The subject remained in conference with HATTEN from 8:35 p.m. until 10:05 p.m. At that time subject and HATTEN were observed to leave the building and to contact the subject's father and mother, who were waiting in subject's automobile, and HATTEN was observed to talk with subject's parents for several minutes. (M)

The following information is set out to identify CANTERBURY T. HATTEN:

Mr. Mr. CANTERBURY THEODORE HATTEN, also known as BARRY HATTEN, was born August 24, 1917, at Richview, Illinois, of native-born parents. b7D

[redacted] She is the sister of RALPH GUNDLACH, who was removed from his position as professor at the University of Washington by the Tenure Committee for Communist activities. (M)

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

IVAN PODOLSKI, Wintonia Hotel, Seattle, in testimony under oath at a hearing conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Seattle, on March 24, 1950, stated that early in 1944 he was asked by C. T. HATTEN if he wanted to join the Communist Party. (U)

On April 7, 1951, attorney C. T. HATTEN and the subject requested an appointment for interview at the FBI Office and appeared for interview at 1:30 p.m. that date. Subject at this time, on the advice of counsel, refused to be interviewed except in the presence of HATTEN and consequently was not interviewed. (U)

b7D

[redacted]

refer air force

[redacted]

b7D

The subject was contacted April 25, 1951, at the Plant Protection Office, Boeing Airplane Co., in a further attempt to obtain his cooperation concerning the investigation of the associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG. The subject again refused to discuss any matters with Bureau Agents except in the presence of attorney C. T. HATTEN. He advised he did not desire to cooperate with the United States Government concerning this matter. (U)

Will identify P. KOLBECK, 288 East 201 Street, NYC. This individual's name appeared in a book belonging to the subject. Will also ascertain if this individual ever resided at Elmsford Apartments, 4260 Broadway, telephone WA 3-9527. One copy of an infrared photograph of obliterated writing appearing in a book belonging to the subject is being forwarded under separate cover for the aid of New York in attempting to identify the individual listed in this book above this address. It is that the name is illegible except for certain letters. (U)

Will attempt to identify C. WAXMAN and M. M. BIGGER, whose names appeared in a book belonging to the subject with the inscription, "To HENRY for all the information on Vibrations that wasn't in the books." (U)

O/S

By letter dated 3/31/51 the Bureau advised that in September 1940 an unknown outside source provided the Bureau with a list of registered Communists in and about New York City in 1937. Included was RACHEL SHOIKET, 2783 15th Street, Brooklyn, New York. New York is requested to attempt to verify this information. (U)

Will furnish identifying information concerning the Fairway Publishers, Suite 2800, 165 Broadway, NYC. It is noted that mail was received at subject's residence from this firm. (U)

c. 1.11

Will exhibit photographs of subject, his mother and father to DAVID GREENGLASS for possible identification. (U)

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA

O/S

Will locate and interview H. A. EVERETT, Mechanical Engineering Department, Pennsylvania State College. This individual was given as a reference by the subject. This interview should be conducted unless information in the Philadelphia files indicates otherwise. (U)

s. 106 covered

Personal 106

Philadelphia is requested to exhibit photographs of the subject, his mother and father, to HARRY GOLD and THOMAS BLACK. Photographs enclosed herewith. (U)

s. 110 covered

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

O/S s. 119 B.4

Will check the records of the Navy Yard Association, U. S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., for information concerning the subject. (U)

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDER[illegible]REAU OF IN[illegible]IGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SEATTLE

SEC[illegible]

FILE NO. NY 100-99991 HED

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	5/23/51	3/17,30; 4/5,7,16, 20; 5/7,9/51	RICHARD A. MINIHAN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant advised that Branch 16B, Industrial Div., CP, dissolved February 1944, and remaining members transferred to other branches. Informant states members at time of dissolution were: JULIUS ROSENBERG, SOL TANENBAUM, AL SARANT, NAT SUSSMAN, GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, JOEL BARR, MORRIS SARITSKY, SHIRLEY SARITSKY, MARTY HAMBERGER. NAT SUSSMAN advised subject was a member of Branch 16B, Industrial Div., CP, USA, for several months in late 1942 and early 1943. Identified subject's photo. States he was well acquainted with subject at CCNY and in 16B. [redacted]

Subject born 4/12/18, Simferopol, Russia. Arrived US 3/6/25. NATHAN SHOIKET, father of subject, naturalized 6/27/33, USDC, EDNY, with subject listed as minor child on petition. Subject attended CCNY from 1934-1939.

- P -

Classified by 3042 PWT/chm
Declassify on: OADR
8/19/87

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPY IN FILE

100-378684-48

RECORDED - 18

INDEXED - 18

MAY 26 1951

13

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SECRET

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

61 JUN 2 1951

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-1

NY 100-99991

DETAILS: On March 15, 1944, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that the following individuals had been transferred from Branch 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party, to the community clubs as indicated below:

COPIES CONTINUED

2 - Cincinnati (Info.)
2 - Cleveland (Info.)
2 - Detroit (Info.)
2 - Los Angeles (Info.)
2 - Miami (Info.)
2 - Newark (Info.)
2 - New Haven (Info.)
3 - Philadelphia (100-35672) (65-4350) (Info.)
2 - Pittsburgh (Info.)
5 - Seattle (100-20650) (Info.)
2 - San Francisco (Info.)
3 - Washington Field (Info.)
3 - New York

NY 100-99991

JULIUS ROSENBERG
10 Monroe Street
New York City
Transferred in February 1944
Transfer number 12170, to the East Side Club of the First A.D. Section of Manhattan.

O/S

SOL TANENBAUM
166 Second Avenue
New York City
Transferred in February 1944
Transfer number 12178, to the Eighth A.D. Club of the Eighth A.D. Section of the Communist Party of Manhattan.

O/S

ALBERT GARANT
46 Monroe Street
New York City
Transferred in December 1943
Transfer number 12348, to the Village Club of the First A.D. Section of Manhattan.

NAT SUSSMAN
43-09 47th Avenue
Sunnyside, Long Island, New York
Transferred in February 1944
Transfer number 12340, to the Second A. D. Section of the Communist Party of Queens County.

GERTRUDE SUSSMAN
43-09 47th Avenue
Sunnyside, Long Island, New York
Transferred in February 1944
Transfer number 12186, to the Second A.D. Section of the Communist Party of Queens County.

JOEL BARR
241 West 97th Street
New York City
Transferred in February 1944
Transfer number 12185, to the Ninth A.D. Club of the Ninth A.D. Section of the Communist Party of Manhattan.

(21)

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MORRIS SARITSKY
61 Harrison Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Transferred in February 1944
Transfer number 12184, to the Fourth
A.D. Club of the Williamsburg Section
of the Communist Party of Brooklyn.

O/S

SHIRLEY SARITSKY
61 Harrison Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
Transferred in February 1944
Transfer number 12183, to the Fourth
A.D. Club of the Williamsburg Section
of the Communist Party of Brooklyn.

MARTY HAMBERGER (phonetic)
42 Ridge Street

Transferred in December 1943
Transfer number 12180, to the Fourth
A.D. Club. (u)

O/S

On November 30, 1945, ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, self-admitted Communist courier, advised that she became aware of a group of individuals in the early summer of 1942, which was composed of a group of engineers located in New York City. She stated that she recalled that on one occasion while she was driving through the lower East Side of the City of New York, with JACOB GOLOS, to keep a dinner engagement, he stopped the car and told her he had to meet someone. She stated she remained in the car and saw GOLOS meet an individual on the street corner. She stated that she managed to get only a fleeting glimpse of this individual and recalls that he was tall, thin and wore horn rimmed glasses. (u)

BENTLEY recalled that GOLOS told her that this person was one of a group of engineers and that he had given this person her residence telephone number so that he would be able to reach GOLOS whenever he desired. He did not elaborate on the activities of this person and his associates, nor did he ever identify any of them except that this one man to whom he gave her telephone number was referred to as "JULIUS". (u)

BENTLEY stated that she received two or three telephone calls from JULIUS telling her he wanted to see GOLOS, and she relayed the messages to GOLOS. She recalled sometime later, probably in 1943, that GOLOS had advised her that JULIUS and others in the group had proceeded to Norfolk, (u)

48

Virginia, where they secured employment of some kind and that on one occasion GOLOS had traveled to Norfolk to see them. (u)

Approximately six months prior to the death of GOLOS, ELIZABETH BENTLEY stated that he told her that he was turning over JULIUS and that group to some other Russian whom he did not identify. She said that her last contact with JULIUS came shortly before the death of GOLOS after the latter had turned the group over to someone else. On this occasion JULIUS telephoned her very early in the morning and said he wanted to see GOLOS. GOLOS advised her later that the reason why JULIUS had wanted to see him was that he had lost his Russian contact and wanted to enlist GOLOS' aid in getting re-established. (u)

O/S

JACOB GOLOS, according to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, was her Soviet espionage superior, who operated from 1938 until his death in February 1943. (u)

It is to be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG, at the time of his arrest in 1950, was described as 5'10", 160 pounds, slender build and wore glasses. (u)

It is also to be noted that one WILLIAM PERL, a classmate of JULIUS ROSENBERG at the College of the City of New York, was employed at Langley Field, Virginia, from April 8, 1939 to December 23, 1943. WILLIAM PERL was arrested by FBI Agents in New York City on March 14, 1951, on an indictment issued in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, containing four counts of perjury. One of these accounts alleges that PERL testified under oath before the Federal Grand Jury, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG. (u)

O/S

On March 17, 1951, NATHAN SUSSMAN, 56-55 205th Street, Bayside, Long Island, New York, an admitted former member of the Young Communist League, Communist Party, U.S.A., and Communist Political Association, advised that an individual named HENRY SHOIKET joined Branch 16B, Industrial Division of the Communist Party, in the latter part of 1942. (u)

SUSSMAN stated that SHOIKET, in 1943, was employed by the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, New York, as a mechanical engineer and was transferred to the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California. He recalled that SHOIKET graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938 or 1939 and had received a Mechanical Engineering Degree. (u)

0/s

SUSSMAN stated that SHOIKET resided in the Astoria section of Queens, Long Island, New York, with his parents prior to his transfer to the West Coast in 1943. He stated that SHOIKET was born in Russia and that his father was a jeweler by profession. He further recalled having visited SHOIKET at his residence on at least one occasion. (u)

SUSSMAN said that the meetings of the 16B Branch were held during the time SHOIKET was a member, at the home of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, 10 Monroe Street, and that JULIUS ROSENBERG was the Chairman at most of the meetings. He stated that he, SUSSMAN, was the Secretary-Treasurer of the club and that SHOIKET would have had to pay his dues to him at the meetings which were held monthly. (u)

Other members of this group, according to SUSSMAN, were: ALFRED SARANT, JOEL BARR, MORRIS SAVITSKY, SHIRLEY SAVITSKY, MARTY HAMBURGER, SOLOMON TANNENBAUM, GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, JULIUS ROSENBERG, and ETHEL ROSENBERG. (u)

The Young Communist League, Communist Party, U.S.A., and the Communist Political Association, have been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (u)

On April 24, 1951, NATHAN SUSSMAN advised that he recalled SHOIKET as a member of the Young Communist League at the College of the City of New York, but could not recall any office held by the subject. He recalled the subject was a member of Branch 16B for at least several months in 1942 and 1943, but could not recall any specific occasion of subject's presence at a particular meeting. (u)

0/s

SUSSMAN said he was Secretary and Treasurer of the club and that the subject probably paid dues to him, although he cannot recall any specific time. He stated he was acquainted with the subject for four or five years at the College of the City of New York, and during subject's membership in Branch 16B. (u)

SUSSMAN stated he now recalled visiting subject on two occasions. On one of these occasions SUSSMAN was accompanied by MORRIS SAVITSKY and visited the subject at his Astoria, New York residence. He further recalled that he and SAVITSKY rode a bicycle owned by the subject during this visit. The other visit, according to SUSSMAN, was to subject's residence located on the West Side of New York City near the College of the City of New York. (u)

A photograph of HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET and his parents was exhibited to SUSSMAN and he identified HENRY SHOIKET as the individual he has been referring to as a member of Branch 16B. He stated he could not

9/5 [recall subject's parents. (U)

SUSSMAN has also advised that no records were maintained at Branch 16B, but in about February 1944, he went to the Industrial Division Headquarters of the Communist Party, U.S.A., on Bleecker Street, New York City, and furnished them with a list of their current membership which he recalled consisted of JULIUS ROSENBERG, SOL TANNENBAUM, AL SARANT, NATHAN and GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, JOEL BARR, MORRIS and SHIRLEY SAVITSKY and MARTIN HAMBURGER. He stated that NATHAN SHOIKET'S name was not included in the list because SHOIKET had separated from the group at the time he transferred to the Mare Island Navy Shipyard. (U)

9/5 [SUSSMAN added that with the exception of the women, all members were United States Government employees. SUSSMAN advised that Branch 16B, Industrial Division of the Communist Party, U.S.A., had a farewell party in 1944 at Bonati's Restaurant, which was located at 32nd or 33d Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, New York City. (U)

SUSSMAN recalled that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, ALFRED SARANT, JOEL BARR, their dates, MORRIS and SHIRLEY SAVITSKY and one GENE HARKAVY, were present. He recalled that they had a private dining room and that ETHEL ROSENBERG sang for the group. (U)

9/5 [SUSSMAN said that GENE HARKAVY was not a member of Branch 16B, but an individual with whom he and SAVITSKY were friendly. (U)

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

b2c
b2D

[redacted]

0/s [redacted]

b2c
b2D

[redacted]

b2c
b2D

[redacted]

0/s [redacted]

b2c
b2D

[redacted]

b2c
b2D

48

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

d/s [redacted]

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] refer ARMY

D/S [redacted]

DAVID GREENGLASS, a confessed and convicted Russian Soviet espionage agent and RUTH GREENGLASS, his wife, self-admitted Russian Soviet agent advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG told them that JOEL BARR was formerly an espionage agent in the United States operating for ROSENBERG and the Russians; furthermore, that in January 1948 ROSENBERG told them that JOEL BARR was sent to Europe for espionage purposes. (a)

It is to be noted that the present whereabouts of JOEL BARR are unknown. According to Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, [redacted] (S) b1

O/S

ALFRED SARANT, a graduate electrical engineer, advised in July 1950, that he was a member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association in 1943 and 1944. He denied membership in Branch 16B. He stated that he was acquainted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG while a resident of New York City, from 1942 to 1946. (U)

O/S

It is to be noted that the present whereabouts of ALFRED SARANT are unknown. (U)

O/S

[redacted] b2c b2D

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and one MORTON SOBELL, were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. (U)

On April 5, 1951, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to the death penalty and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to 30 years in prison. (U)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Concerning HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET, the naturalization records of the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, reflect that the subject's father, NATHAN SHOIKET, 1752 Sheepshead Bay Road, Brooklyn, New York, was naturalized on June 27, 1933, under certificate number 3731627. Under petition number 178706 NATHAN SHOIKET listed his birth as July 1, 1890, at Urontaya, Russia, and his wife as RACHEL, born in March 1896, at Cherson, Russia. He listed one child named HENRY, born April 12, 1918, in Russia. NATHAN SHOIKET'S last foreign residence was listed as Constantinople, Turkey, from where he emigrated on the vessel "ASIA" under the name of NOUKHIN SHOIKET, and arrived in the United States on March 6, 1925. (U)

O/S

[redacted] b2D

48

May 2, 1941
25-25 12th Street
Astoria, Long Island, New York

October 14, 1942
1277 44th Street
Brooklyn, New York

November 22, 1943, from
120 Lincoln Highway
to 432 Siskyou Street
Chabot Terrace
Vallejo, California

October 12, 1945
34 Gilmore Avenue
Cotati, California

September 10, 1946
976 Grant Street
Vallejo, California (U)

Confidential Informants T-4, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8 and T-9, all of known reliability, who are familiar with Communist activities in New York City, advised that they did not know the subject or have any information concerning him. (U)

0/s

[redacted] (U) b7D

failed to reflect any information concerning the subject. (U)

Confidential Informant T-10, of known reliability, who is familiar with business activities in New York City, advised that he had no information concerning NATHAN SHOIKET. (U)

MAX FLITCHER, 164-18 72d Avenue, Flushing, New York, who has admitted membership in the Communist Party, Washington, D.C., from 1939 to 1948, and who had stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG approached him in June 1944 and on several subsequent occasions up to June 1948, to furnish confidential information for transmittal to the Russians, was interviewed concerning the subject. He stated that he did not know the subject and was unable to recognize a photograph of him. (U)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
(Cont'd.)

O/S [The records of the Selective Service Bureau, identified as Confidential Informant T-3, were checked by SE GERARD M. LENAHAN. (u)

Copies of this report are being designated to offices conducting investigations in this and related ROSENBERG cases. (u)

48

SECRET

NY 100-99991

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will interview DAVID GREENGLASS for any information he might possess concerning the subject. (U)

Covered sec. 112

Will attempt to develop further information concerning subject's activities in New York City. (U)

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILLIAM C. TOWER, Seattle, 3/29/51.

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 5, 1951

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
SECURITY MATTER - C

awk

Re report of SA WILLIAM C. TOWER dated March 29, 1951 at Seattle, and New York teletype dated March 28, 1951 to Albany and Seattle captioned, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, was, et al, Esp-R." (U)

b7D

[redacted] SHOIKET was identified by NATHAN SUSSMAN, New York City, as a member of the same Communist Party Club in 1942 as JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, recently convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage, JOEL BARR, and ALFRED SARANT, both of whom have fled the United States during investigations concerning their connection with ROSENBERG, as well as others. (U)

SHOIKET, on interview, denied membership in the Communist Party or denied knowledge of any of the individuals mentioned above. SHOIKET refused to discuss his parents' interest in CP functions, Seattle, Washington. While feigning cooperation, SHOIKET definitely gave the impression that he was concealing information. When SHOIKET was recontacted several days after the first interview in order that he might again be interviewed, SHOIKET refused to further discuss ROSENBERG or associates, and refused to come to the Seattle Office for interview. (U)

A full intensive investigation is being conducted at the present time concerning the subject. The basis for this entire investigation rests on the statements of NATHAN SUSSMAN to the effect that SHOIKET was a member of the CP in the same group with JULIUS ROSENBERG. SHOIKET has denied these allegations, therefore, it is considered of first importance to definitely verify SUSSMAN's account of SHOIKET's CP affiliation. It is noted that reference New York teletype reflected SUSSMAN was recontacted and was unable to furnish additional information concerning SHOIKET or his parents, except that he may have met the parents on one or two occasions but knew nothing additional concerning them. (U)

O/S

The New York Office is requested to again recontact NATHAN SUSSMAN and specifically ascertain how SUSSMAN knows that SHOIKET was a member of the CP; ascertain the meetings SHOIKET attended and whether or not SHOIKET paid dues; also ascertain complete information in detailed form concerning SUSSMAN's

EX. - 136

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RECORDED - 139
INDEXED - 139

100 - 378684 - 5

APR 9 1951

WCT/ml
100-20650
AMSD

cc: New York City (Enc.)
San Francisco (Enc.)

SECRET

FIVE

Classified by 3042 PWT/ch
Declassify on: DADR
re Rosenberg case # 86-1840 CV

66 APR 13 1951

entire acquaintanceship with SHOIKET - when he first met him, where he met him, and the nature of their relationship. Reference New York teletype indicates that SUSSMAN probably was well acquainted with SHOIKET, at least sufficiently well acquainted to know quite a bit about his background. (u)

In view of SHOIKET's statement that he does not know SUSSMAN, it is requested that NYC specifically ascertain from SUSSMAN if it is possible that SHOIKET does not know SUSSMAN but that SUSSMAN may know of SHOIKET. It is requested that NYC furnish Seattle all information available concerning SUSSMAN in order that this office may have sufficient information to conduct intelligent interviews with the subject. It is requested that NYC also furnish photographs of NATHAN SUSSMAN, MARTY HAMBERGER, and SOL TANNENBAUM, as well as MORRIS SAVITSKY and other members of the Industrial 16B Branch CP, New York City, if available. (u)

O/S

One photograph including NATHAN SHOIKET, RACHEL SHOIKET, and HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET is being forwarded herewith to New York City and San Francisco. This photograph is a recent one obtained upon a surveillance of subject. It is requested that New York City exhibit this photograph to all sources in the New York Office having knowledge of Industrial 16B Communist Party Club in New York City in 1942. Will particularly exhibit photograph to NATHAN SUSSMAN, HAMBERGER, and TANNENBAUM in an attempt to identify the subject. It is also suggested that the New York Office review [redacted] (2)

b1

It is further suggested that there may be available to the New York Office a yearbook of the City College of New York for the year 1939. It is noted that many of the subjects of the ROSENBERG investigation attended CCNY and graduated that year. If such a yearbook is available, it is requested that NYC review the yearbook specifically for mention of SHOIKET, with the view of attempting to locate in the yearbook a connection between other subjects of the ROSENBERG case who attended CCNY at the same time. It is noted that SHOIKET has denied knowing any of the individuals connected with this case, except MORRIS SAVITSKY. (u)

O/S

Full background information concerning SAVITSKY should also be forwarded to the Seattle Office for background information in conducting any future interviews with the subject. (u)

In conducting investigation forwarded NYC by Seattle teletype March 27, 1951 captioned "JULIUS ROSENBERG, wa. ETA, ESP. R," it was requested that New York specifically ascertain whether or not the subject had access to classified information during his employment at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. (u)

O F F I C E M O R A D U M. tes Government

To: Director, FBI Date: May 23, 1951

From: SAC, Seattle

Subject: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE - R

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

RA

ls 9-1

Enclosed herewith for all offices receiving copies of this letter is a blind memorandum captioned as above which furnishes background information and Bureau instructions concerning possible surveillance of the subject and his parents from Seattle to New York City. (U)

In view of the possibility that subject is identical with an individual involved in atomic espionage whom the Communist Party in Buffalo, N.Y., has made arrangements to conceal, the Bureau by teletype, dated May 22, 1951, advised as follows concerning the handling of this surveillance:

"HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET, ESP R.

Re Seattle let May 15, last, relative to contemplated departure of subject from Seattle for NYC. Also ReBatel May 17, last, entitled "UNSUB, Flight of Atomic Espionage Agent, ESP - R". In view of possibility SHOIKET is unknown subject in question, Seattle maintain close and discreet surveillance of subject to determine activities and if possible itinerary for travel to NYC. If practical check with motor clubs and gas station and/or garage which subject frequents. Seattle if successful in learning itinerary should immediately advise Bureau and all offices through whose territory he will travel and make appropriate arrangements for subject to be covered while en route to NYC. In event impossible to determine itinerary Seattle should surveil subject on his departure using one Bureau car with two agents. When subject stops for night surveilling agents should immediately communicate with Seattle Office and provide all pertinent information re whereabouts and course of travel. Seattle will advise Bureau and appropriate field offices in order that arrangements can be perfected for relieving Seattle surveilling agents. Seattle as origin this case will have primary responsibility for coordinating this surveillance in order that it will be conducted in as effective and thorough manner as possible and to insure that we will be cognizant of subject's whereabouts at all times. Keep Bureau advised." (U)

No itinerary nor departure date is yet known by the Seattle Office. (U)

ENCL 1-4 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Photographs of the subject and his parents and subject's automobile are enclosed herewith. When definite date of departure is known and route established, pertinent offices will be advised by teletype. (U)

INDEXED - 134 RECORDED - 134 MAY 28 1951 FILE

The Butte and Portland Offices have been advised separately.

WCT:lg
100-20650
cc: Salt Lake City
Denver
San Francisco
Los Angeles

60 JUN 5 1951

	Cleveland	Buffalo	New York City	Philadelphia
	Pittsburg	Albany	Richmond	Baltimore
	San Diego	Chicago	Washington Field	Newark
	Phoenix	Milwaukee	Kansas City	Louisville
	Albuquerque	El Paso	Omaha	Indianapolis
	Minneapolis	San Antonio	St. Louis	Cincinnati
			Springfield	Detroit

Enclosure to all offices: 1 copy of 2 views of auto; 2 copies of subject &parents.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/19/87 BY SAC Portland re Bureau ... 86-18470

100-378684-50

MEMORANDUM

May 22, 1951

RE: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE - R

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET has been identified by a New York City informant as a member of the same Communist Party club in 1942 and 1943 in New York City as JULIUS ROSENBERG and other members of the Rosenberg espionage network.

SHOIKET was interviewed during March 1951 by the Seattle office for possible use as a witness in the ROSENBERG case. Subject denied Communist Party membership, knowledge of ROSENBERG or other individuals in this espionage network, and was extremely uncooperative and hostile. SHOIKET retained Communist Party attorney in Seattle.

[redacted] b7D

Subject's father, NATHAN SHOIKET, and mother, RACHEL SHOIKET, are active in Communist fronts, Seattle, and donate heavily to Communist Party activities.

Subject's father operated a jewelry business in Seattle which was sold May 22, 1951. Subject resides with father and mother at 5800 17th Ave. South, Seattle. Investigation reflects no close associates or friends of subject or parents.

O/S

[redacted] b7D

In view of the possibility of HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET being identical with unknown subject who may be concealed by Buffalo informant, Bureau has requested close and discreet surveillance of subject while enroute Seattle to New York City. Bureau and Seattle office are to be notified of subject's whereabouts and activities at all times.

WCT:hg, lg
100-20650

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92 APR 25 1963

Attachment

50

DARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mer[illegible]n • UNI[illegible] OVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 21, 1951

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

PURPOSE

Shoiket has been identified by Nathan Sussman as a member of same CP group as Julius Rosenberg, et al, in 1942-43; when interviewed, Shoiket denied knowing Rosenberg, refused to cooperate and retained CP lawyer. Info re Shoiket's association with Rosenberg and CP activities of parents provided OSI and ONI in view of his employment in classified work at Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle. [redacted] To suggest possibility that Shoiket could be person to be concealed. To recommend that Seattle take steps to learn subject's itinerary and institute surveillance on his leaving Seattle. Appropriate teletype to Seattle attached for approval.

DETAILS

Summary

Henry Nathan Shoiket has been identified by Nathan Sussman as having been a member of the Industrial 16-B Section of the Communist Party in New York City for some period during 1942-43. According to Sussman, other members of the same section were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Joel Barr, Alfred Sarant, and others. Sussman and his wife were also members. Sussman recalls Shoiket as a mechanical engineer who was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and who was in 1943 transferred to the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, California. He said that Shoiket graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938 or 1939, that Shoiket's father, a jeweler, was born in Russia, and the family previously resided in Queens, New York. Sussman also reported that Shoiket had been a member of the Young Communist League while at CCNY. Sussman could not recall Shoiket specifically paying dues but was of the opinion that he probably did so. He did not remember that Shoiket had held any office in the YCL. Finally Sussman identified a photograph of Henry Nathan Shoiket as being the individual whom he knew as a member of the Industrial 16-B Branch of the Communist Party.

EX - 37

RECORDED - 4 100-378684-52

INDEXED - 4 JUN 11 1951

100-378684

Attachment

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50 JUN 12 1951

pg1 reviewed under EO 12356 re Rosenberg # 86-1840 ... 3042 ... 8/19/87

Henry Nathan Shoiket was born in Russia 4-12-18 and immigrated with his parents to the U. S. in 1925. He became a citizen through the naturalization of his father, Nathan Shoiket, on 6-27-33. He graduated from CCNY in 1939. He was previously employed by the Department of Transportation, NYC, the Tri-Borough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, NYC, the U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, and the U. S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, California. He resigned this last employment on 3-28-47 to accept a better position at the Boeing Airplane Company on 4-29-47. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

Nathan and Rachel Shoiket, subject's parents, both born in Russia and both naturalized, were first identified with Communist Party activities in Seattle in the Fall of 1949. Rachel Shoiket has been identified as a contributor to the American-Russian Institute in 1947 and as a subscriber to "Russky Golos" in 1950. They both were reported to have attended showings of Russian motion pictures shown under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress and the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. (u)

Henry Nathan Shoiket was interviewed on 3-26-51 in Seattle. He denied membership in the Industrial 16-B Branch of the CP, he denied any knowledge of such a branch and he denied knowing Nathan Sussman and other individuals named by Sussman as having been members of the aforementioned branch, with the exception of one Morris Savitsky, was. He recognized a photograph of Julius Rosenberg but claimed that such recognition was based on recent newspaper and newsreel publicity given

Rosenberg. He denied knowing the latter but did not rule out the possibility that he had seen Rosenberg while attending CCNY. [redacted]

b7D

(w)

[redacted]

b7D

0/S

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

b7D

O/S [redacted]

In view of Shoiket's identification as a member of the same CP group as Rosenberg, his refusal to cooperate, his andhis parents CP connections, his previous employment at Boeing, and his pending departure from Seattle, that office requests advice as to whether a surveillance should be instituted on Shoiket to determine whether on leaving Seattle he actually goes to NYC. (U)

b2
b7D

In this connection, your attention is called to a memorandum to you from Mr. Baumgardner dated 5-16-51. [redacted]

O/S

b7D

By teletype of 5-17-51, the appropriate offices were alerted concerning this matter and the New York office was instructed to provide Buffalo with a photograph of Nathan Shoiket. (U)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: April 10, 1951

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ESPIONAGE R

JUNE

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
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Gandy

PURPOSE

Seattle has submitted FD-142 forms dated 4/3/51 requesting technical and microphone surveillances on this subject and his father, Nathan. To point out that investigation to date has failed to indicate any espionage activity on subject's part, but investigation is continuing. To further point out that subject was member of same CP club as Julius Rosenberg, Alfred Sarant, Joel Barr, et al, and use of technical surveillances in investigation of this subject might possibly contaminate evidence in any further prosecutive action against him or other members of Rosenberg's group. To recommend that Seattle's request be denied.

DETAILS

The Seattle Office has submitted under date of 4/3/51 FD-142 forms requesting a technical surveillance on Henry Nathan Shoiket at his place of residence, 5800 - 17th Avenue South, Seattle, Washington; a technical surveillance on his father, Nathan Shoiket, at 2315 Market Street, Seattle, Washington; and a microphone surveillance on the subject's father at the same address, namely, 2315 Market Street, Seattle, Washington.

Investigation of Henry Nathan Shoiket was instituted on the basis of the fact that he is reported to have been a member of the Industrial 16-B Branch of the CP along with Julius Rosenberg, Joel Barr, Alfred Sarant, Nathan Sussman, et al. Investigation has disclosed that [redacted]

In connection with the trial of Julius Rosenberg and at the request of the Assistant United States Attorney, SDNY, Henry Nathan Shoiket was interviewed on 3/26/51 by Seattle Agents. He denied being a member of the CP and denied any knowledge of the Industrial 16-B Branch of the CP. He recognized a photograph of Julius Rosenberg, but claimed that he was

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/18/87 BY 3042 PDT/chm re: Rosenberg case #86-4210 CV

FXP:hc
100-378684

RECORDED - 95

Attachment (tel. to Seattle) INDEXED - 95

100-378684-9

APR 13 1951

able to do so through having seen Rosenberg's picture in the newspapers and newsreels. He admitted that he may have known Rosenberg while both were attending the College of the City of New York. [redacted]. He did admit knowing one Morris Savitsky, who has been previously identified as an acquaintance of Julius Rosenberg and Nathan Sussman. He refused, however, to discuss Savitsky other than his admission of acquaintanceship. b7D

Since the interview of Henry Nathan Shoiket the Seattle Office has maintained a surveillance on him and his parents. As of 3/31/51 Seattle reported that Henry Nathan Shoiket and his parents had a lengthy discussion in a parked car under suspicious circumstances on the day following the interview. Seattle also reported that subject's father appears extremely nervous and apparently was checking for a surveillance. Seattle pointed out that the father operates a watch repair shop which appeared to do little business and which may be a cover. Seattle has stated that at the time of the first interview Shoiket expressed a willingness to talk further with interviewing Agents. However, as of 3/31/51 he refused to further discuss Rosenberg and the latter's associates.

OBSERVATIONS

Investigation to date of Henry Nathan Shoiket has failed to uncover any past espionage activities on his part. He has undoubtedly lied with reference to his knowledge of Julius Rosenberg, Joel Barr, Alfred Sarant, Nathan Sussman, et al.

Sarant, Barr and Sussman are all considered to be members of the Rosenberg group, and it is possible that in any further prosecutive action against members of that group the use of a technical or microphone surveillance on Henry Nathan Shoiket might contaminate any evidence obtained. A similar situation might arise in the event our continued investigation of Henry Nathan Shoiket uncovers any evidence upon which future prosecutive action might be taken. In view of the above situation the recommendation set forth below is being made.

RECOMMENDATION

0/S It is recommended that the requests of Seattle as set forth in FD-142 forms mentioned above and dated 4/3/51 not be authorized. In the event such recommendation is approved there is attached hereto a teletype to the Seattle Office.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-69637 MM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	APR 11 1951	3/17, 21-23, 27/51	PERT S. TAYLOR

TITLE: MARTIN HAMBURGER, wa., Marty Hamburger

CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HAMBURGER, interviewed 3/23/51, stated he had attended two or three meetings of a study group in 1943. Denied joining or paying any dues and any transfer out of club made without his knowledge or consent.. HAMBURGER presently a student at Columbia University. Background and description set out.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-10-87 BY 3042 PWT-JAR #86-1840CV

- C -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a request of Mr. ROY COHN, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, following an interview with NATHAN SUSSMAN in connection with the prosecution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, in progress at that time in Federal Court, Southern District of New York.

During this interview, SUSSMAN advised that an individual known to him as MARTY HAMBURGER had been a member of the 16B Club of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party in 1942 or 1943.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Schmidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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ENCLOSURE FR 100-379120-1

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

APR 14 1951

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3 New York

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Mr. COHN subsequently requested that HAMBURGER be located and interviewed concerning his knowledge of membership and activity in the Communist Party of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

HAMBURGER was interviewed on March 23, 1951, by SA ROBERT F. ROYAL, and the writer at which time he furnished the following information:

He stated that he was invited by MORRIS SAVITSKY to attend meetings of a "discussion group" or "study group" in his neighborhood in the Lower East Side of New York, in the Fall of 1943. He stated that he can recall attending only two or three meetings and cannot now recall where these meetings were held. He added that it was quite possible that they were held in the home of NATHAN SUSSMAN. He stated that he can recall one meeting which was devoted to discussion from the Marxist point of view of THOMAS JEFFERSON. HAMBURGER stated that at that time he was both working and going to school and that he had neither the time nor the inclination to continue such activity and at the same time he was not particularly interested and he dropped out of attendance at these meetings.

HAMBURGER said that he knew NATHAN SUSSMAN from their mutual employment with the Office of Inspection of Navy Materiel both in New York and New Jersey. He also knew MORRIS and SHIRLEY SAVITSKY. He stated that he had known SAVITSKY as a fellow member in a social club known as the Arts and Crafts Studio which was then located on Grand Street, New York City, about 1942 - 1945.

HAMBURGER was exhibited a group of photographs and the only ones he was able to recognize were those of NATHAN SUSSMAN and JOEL BARR and JULIUS ROSENBERG, which he stated he recognized from having seen pictures in the newspapers and not from any former association. He stated that he had seen JOEL BARR somewhere and while he was not positive he stated it might have been during his attendance at meetings in the Industrial 16B Club. He advised that he did not know SOL TANNENBAUM, HENRY SHOIKET, AL SARANT, GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, or ETHEL ROSENBERG. He stated that he had no recollection of ROSENBERG and would be willing to swear to this under oath.

MRS NATHAN SUSSMAN

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to New York, 3/30/51, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, wa.; ET AL: ESPIONAGE - R."

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: APR 11 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: MARTIN HAMBURGER, wa.
SM - C

ReButel to New York, 3/30/51, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, wa.; ET AL: ESPIONAGE - R."

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA BERT S. TAYLOR, dated APR 11 1951 at New York.

Reference teletype requested a report in this matter to contain reason for and results of investigation, any information in the New York Files, present employment, and full results of interview. It is pointed out that HAMBURGER was interviewed at the specific request of AUSA ROY COHN, SDNY, in connection with the prosecution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

[redacted]

In view of the fact that no information appears in the New York files pertaining to MARTIN HAMBURGER in connection with Communist Party activity and in view of the information furnished by HAMBURGER during the interview, no additional investigation is contemplated by the New York Office and this case will be maintained in a closed status.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-10-87 BY 3042 #86-1840C

RECORDED - 19

INDEXED - 19

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APR 14 1951

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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FBI/DOJ

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/21/86 BY 3042 PWT/DB/RWS
8-12-87
3042 PWT-JAR
#86, 1840CV

PERSONAL AND [redacted]
July 23, 1951

Director, FBI

RE: JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW
CONF. INFT. [redacted] b2, b7D

Dear Sir:

b7D
b2
b7D

[redacted]

JAH:MAR
66-6309

RECORDED - 75
INDEXED - 75

100-380609-4

JUL 2 1951
17 8-9

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Letter to the Director
NY 66-6309

[redacted]

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b2
b2D
0/5

Very truly yours

Edward Scheidt
TSN

EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-93083 TJD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	JUN 1 1951	10/5/50; 4/13, 23-25; 5/7/51	CLARENCE W. PORTER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
BERNARD GARFINKEL, wa.: George Bennett	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7D O/S

[redacted]

8-12-87
3042 PWT-SAR
#86-1840CV
Pg 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 15
were reviewed for classification & is unclass

Subject attended CCNY with JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, recently convicted espionage agents. He knew other CP members who associated with SOBELL and ROSENBERG, including WILLIAM PERL, who was indicted for perjury by the FGJ, SDNY, in 1951 for denying he knew SOBELL and ROSENBERG. [redacted] Other pro-Communist activities set out. No credit or criminal record.

b7D O/S

D/C

- P* -

DETAILS O/S

This investigation was predicated on information received from Confidential Informant T-1, of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

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100-380713 -

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JUN 4 1951

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76 JUN 30 1951

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255-1

[redacted]

O/S

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Connection with MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted espionage agents

It has been previously set forth that [redacted] was interviewed at the office of his attorney, [redacted], Brooklyn, New York, by SAS JOHN A. HARRINGTON and ROBERT F. ROYAL on October 5, 1950. This interview was conducted when it was ascertained that [redacted] was one of the members of an engineering class at the College of the City of New York which included MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

b7C

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On January 31, 1951 a Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York returned an indictment charging

JULIUS and ETHEL (his wife) ROSENBERG, ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, DAVID GREENGLASS and MORTON SOBELL with conspiracy to commit espionage. The ROSENBERGS and SOBELL entered a plea of not guilty. GREENGLASS entered a plea of guilty and YAKOVLEV was severed from the trial because he was absent from the United States. The ROSENBERGS and SOBELL were subsequently convicted on this charge on March 29, 1951. On April 5, 1951 ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG received the death penalty. MORTON SOBEL received a sentence of 30 years and GREENGLASS, who assisted the government in the trial, received a sentence of 15 years.

It should be noted that throughout the trial the testimony reflected that the principal conspirator, JULIUS ROSENBERG, had made frequent contact with members of his engineering class at the College of the City of New York, during the period from their graduation to ROSENBERG's sentencing.

At the time of the interview, [redacted] was exhibited photographs of the following named individuals and under their appropriate caption information is being set forth concerning his knowledge of these individuals: b7C b7D

MORTON SOBELL

[redacted] identified a photograph of SOBELL. He stated that MORTON SOBELL was on his class lab squad at the College of the City of New York. They were both studying electrical engineering at the same time and he advised that he had done homework at SOBELL's house. He stated that on one occasion while he was in Washington, D. C. on business for the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians (FAECT), probably in 1943 or 1944, he saw SOBELL. He stated that SOBELL at that time was rooming with one MAX ELITCHER. He advised that he has not seen or corresponded with SOBELL since that time. b7C b7D

Information regarding the FAECT and MAX ELITCHER will be set out hereinafter.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG

[redacted] identified a photograph of JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that ROSENBERG was also a classmate of his at College of the City of New York and that they had several classes together. He stated that since graduation he has had approximately two "chance" meetings with ROSENBERG in New York City. He advised that he was never closely associated with ROSENBERG and stated that he had never been to the ROSENBERG home.

He was unable to identify a photograph of ETHEL ROSENBERG. He stated that he did not know and was never introduced to JULIUS ROSENBERG's wife, ETHEL ROSENBERG.

JOEL BARR

[redacted] identified a photograph of JOEL BARR, and advised that he and BARR were also classmates at the College of the City of New York (CCNY). [redacted] stated that he had attended musicales at BARR's parents' home and believed that their address was 241 West 97th Street, New York City.

He stated that he first came to know JOEL BARR when they were living in the same neighborhood in Brooklyn during the time they were both attending CCNY. He recalled that BARR was very interested in music and that BARR possessed a large number of recordings and had the hobby of being a "ham" radio operator. He stated that the last time he had heard from BARR was approximately two or three years ago at which time BARR was studying music in Europe.

[redacted] further stated that he first learned about BARR's trip to Europe from ARTHUR BARR, a brother of JOEL BARR, who currently resides in Peter Cooper Village, New York City. He stated that he has occasion to contact BARR at meetings of the United Office and Professional Workers of America Union (UOPWA) of which he, [redacted] is an officer. He advised that ARTHUR BARR is a member of this union.

According to the "CIO News", which is a newspaper published by the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO),

issue of February 20, 1950, page 6, column 1, the CIO Executive Board voted to expell the UOPWA from the CIO as of March 1, 1950. This expulsion was for "constant unwavering support of the principles of the Communist Party".

[redacted]

0/s

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[redacted]

Regarding JOEL BARR it is to be noted that Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, has stated that ROSENBERG advised the informant that BARR was engaged in espionage activities with ROSENBERG.

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, who is a former member of the Communist Party, advised that JOEL BARR was a member of section 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party in New York, New York late in 1942.

Further in connection with JOEL BARR it should be noted that VIVIAN GLASSMAN in an interview with SAS ROBERT F. ROYAL and RICHARD T. HRADSKY pointed out that she formerly dated JOEL BARR. GLASSMAN also admitted during this interview that acting on the instructions of an individual who was unknown to her, but who described himself as a friend of JOEL BARR, she went to Cleveland to see WILLIAM PERL in July of 1950. She stated that she had been instructed by this friend of BARR to give WILLIAM PERL $2,000 to leave the United States. However, PERL did not accept this money. More information regarding the subject's contact with WILLIAM PERL will be set out hereinafter.

0/s

WILLIAM MUTTERPERL, it should be noted, was arrested on March 14, 1951 by special agents of the FBI after having been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York on the charge of perjury for having denied before this Federal Grand Jury that he knew MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, HELENE ELITCHER and MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH.

WILLIAM DANZIGER

[redacted] identified a photograph of DANZIGER and stated that they had been classmates at CCNY. [redacted] related that DANZIGER had formerly been employed at the New York Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn, New York, in the ordnance department during part of World War II and that during that period he had renewed his acquaintanceship with DANZIGER. He stated that his contact with DANZIGER was limited to his working period.

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Regarding WILLIAM DANZIGER it should be noted that MAX ELITCHER advised SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL and CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN on September 7, 1950 that WILLIAM DANZIGER was a member of the Communist Party.

MAX ELITCHER

[redacted] identified a photograph of MAX ELITCHER as a former classmate of his at CCNY. He advised that the only contact he has had with ELITCHER after leaving college was on one occasion when he was in Washington, D. C., possibly during the period from 1942 to 1944. [redacted] recalled that he was in Washington at this time on FAECT business and it was then he contacted ELITCHER.

b7c
b7D

It should be noted that ELITCHER at the time he was interviewed on September 7, 1950, as set forth above, stated that he was a member of the Navy Department cell of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. from 1945 until 1948. He stated that after in 1948 he left Washington to work in New York City.

It should be noted that according to information in the preceding paragraphs ELITCHER was also acquainted with DANZIGER and that both of them were acquainted with [redacted]

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b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA CLARENCE W. PORTER, dated JUN 1 1951 at New York are as follows:

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b7D

T-1 [redacted]

T-2 Pretext interview with [redacted] by the writer on April 13, 1951.

T-3 Pretext telephone call to the Allied Processes Company, 90 West Street, New York City.

T-4 DAVID GREENGLASS, convicted espionage agent, reporting to special agents of the New York Office during early 1951.

T-5 NATHAN SUSSMAN, who associated with Section 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party in the capacity of Secretary-Treasurer, and who resides at 56-55 205th Street, Queens, New York, reporting on March 17, 1951.

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T-6 [redacted]

T-7 ONI reports dated March 29, 1942 and April 22, 1942.

b7c
b7D

T-8 [redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 12, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: EDITH BROFFMAN SCHUBERT
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to the enclosed report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER, dated July 12, 1951.

It is noted no recommendation was made to place the subject on security index.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, no request is being made to interview the subject, inasmuch as subject was present when [redacted] husband, LEO SCHUBERT, was interviewed by Agents of this Office on November 18, 1950, in connection with the investigation of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, who were convicted and sentenced to death on April 5, 1951 for conspiracy to commit espionage. At the time of the interview no substantial information was obtained, and EDITH SCHUBERT, along with her husband, steadfastly denied Communist Party membership. Both were rather evasive in response to questioning. It is, therefore, felt no useful purpose would be gained by an interview with the subject at this time.

The Bureau's attention is called to the pending case maintained on the subject's husband, LEO SCHUBERT, Security Matter - C, Bufile 100-370867, and to my letter of June 5, 1951, which requests advice as to the possibility of entertaining the prosecution of SCHUBERT under perjury statutes. It is contemplated the case of LEO SCHUBERT will be recommended to the Bureau for security index. C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-18-87 BY 3042 PWT-JAR
#86-1840CV

JEK:REW
100-22961
Enclosures (5)

RECORDED - 15
INDEXED - 15

100-381914
JUL 13 1951

SE-11

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-22961

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	7/12/51	6/19,22,25-29; 7/2,3/51	JOSEPH E. KELLER JEK/REW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
EDITH BROFFMAN SCHUBERT	SECURITY MATTER - C

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject is wife of LEO SCHUBERT and resides with him at 1100 Mississippi Avenue, S. E., Apartment 3C. Believed to be presently not employed. [redacted] Pertinent information regarding Communistic sympathies of subject's relatives in New York noted. [redacted] No record located HCUA. [redacted] No record found [redacted] Confidential Informants familiar with certain phases of CP and related activities in the Washington, D. C. Area have no information concerning subject.

CC TO: State Cyfers
REQ. REC'D 2-6-64
FEB 20 1964
ANS. BY: [signature]

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4-18-87 Classified by 3042 PWT JB
Declassify on: OADR
#86-1840 CV
Pg 1, 7, 8, 10, 11 were reviewed for classification
C - criminal div
7-30-51
HPH

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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LOSURE
100-381914-1

RECORDED - 15
INDEXED - 15

JUL 13 1951

EX-3

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255-1

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D [redacted]

[redacted] (C)

Confidential Informant T-12, of known reliability, has advised that [redacted] (C)

b1

[redacted] (C)

b1

according to Confidential Informant T-12, [redacted]

0/5 (C) [redacted]

b7D

b2D [redacted]

Concerning MILTON ABELSON, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-14, reliability unknown, who has furnished reliable information, and an admitted Communist Party member, has advised that while in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in 1943 he saw MILTON ABELSON at Communist Party meetings in which ABELSON took an active part.

(C) [redacted] was characterized by Confidential Informant T-15 as having had [redacted] (C)

b1

0/4

MISCELLANEOUS

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain no record concerning the subject.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMANTS

b2 b7D

T-1 : [redacted], which is set forth in New York Letter to Bureau, entitled LEO SCHUBERT, LGE, dated September 8, 1948, WFO File 121-4643.

T-2 : Captain GEORGE [redacted], [redacted], November 25, 1947.

b2 b7D

T-3 : [redacted]

T-4 : [redacted], as set forth in the case entitled, RALPH DIMMITT WINSTEAD, IS- Hatch Act, report of HAWTHORNE PHILLIPS, dated April 15, 1942 at Washington, D. C., WFO file 100-1547.

b7D

b2 b7D

T-5 : [redacted]

T-6 : [redacted]

T-7 : [redacted]

T-8 : HELENE ELITCHER, as set forth in New York Letter to the Bureau dated October 24, 1950, entitled MAX ELITCHER; HELEN ELITCHER, ESPIONAGE - R, WFO File 65-5047.

b2 b7D

T-9 : [redacted]

T-10 : [redacted] (c)

b1

T-11 : [redacted] (c)

T-12 : [redacted] (c)

T-13 [redacted] b2 b7D

T-14 : MAX ELITCHER, as set forth in case entitled, MILTON ABELSON, aka "MICKEY", Bureau of Foreign and

CONFIDENTIAL

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: HQ

Section: See References

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO.

VOLUME NO.

SERIALS

See References

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

①

File No: See Refs Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: _____ (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)	75 INV
Classified #54		classified cannot be identified	1	0	b1	14-5
65-58275 27	8/31/50	NY let HQ	2	2	b7C b7D b1	14-6
65-58275 32	9/14/50	NY Rpt HQ	2	2	b1	14-7
65-58365 537	3/28/49	NY Rpt to HQ	3	3	b1 b2 b7D	9-6
65-58776 165	8/8/50	NY Letter to HQ	2	2	b7C b7D	14-8
65-58798 63	10/10/50	NY let HQ	2	2		14-9
	10/25/50	HQ let Army	2	—	disposition in YAKOVLEV 100-346193 NR after 63	
65-58801 147	11/2/51	NY Rpt to HQ	2	2	b7C b7D	14-11
65-58801 59	7/31/50	NY Rpt to HQ	3	3	b7C b7D b1	14-10
65-58805 1499	2/28/51	Belmont Memo Ladd	1	—	See K. Fuchs main file	14-12
65-58805 1515	9/15/50	R/S w/ enclosure	1/3	—	See K Fuchs main file	14-13
65-58841 625	12/3/52	Branigan Memo to Belmont	3	0	1pg refer CIA 3pg refer Army	14-14
65-58915 14	1/12/51	NY Rpt HQ	4	4	b1 b7D	14-15
			31	20	1 3 7 0	
			new	rel	deny w/ presumed preproc	

FBI/DC

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

File No: See Refs Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: _____ (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)	75 INV
65-58915 53	4/11/52	NY Rpt HQ	12	12	b1 b2 b7D	
65-58915 40	1/5/52	NY Rpt HQ	3	3	b1 b2 b7D	
65-58974 16	1/8/60	WFO Rpt HQ	3	2	b1 b2 b7D 1 pg refer state	
			18	17	0 1 0 0	
			rev	rel	deny ref presumed proprec	

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4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 31, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa., [redacted] T.S.
ESPIONAGE - R
(S) [redacted] ~~TOP SECRET~~ b1
(Bureau File 65-58275)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Title + Reference Paragraph only - TOP SECRET

Re [redacted] (S) letter dated August 18, 1950. ~~TOP SECRET~~ b1

[redacted] T.S. b1

[redacted] T.S. b1

[redacted] T.S. b1

[redacted] T.S. b1

It is believed that the M. DAVIDSON referred to by [redacted] is MILTON DAVIDOFF.

b7C
b7D

2 cc: Washington Field (65-5394)
cc: Newark (65-4011)

Classified by 2355 WAB/ics
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RFM:MDC
65-15216

RECORDED - 39
INDEXED - 39

65-58275-27

SEP 5 1950

34

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47

SEP 9

~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CLS 6.9.87
DECLASSIFY ON: DADR #861840
pgs. 1, 3 & 4 only pg reviewed

O/S

TOP SECRET

[redacted] as the friend of MICHAEL BURD, who is the lawyer who formerly represented U. E. b7c b7D

EMANUEL H. BLOCH appears to be identical with E. HIRSCH BLOCH, subject of Bureau File 100-6691 who has been active in the National Lawyers Guild. BLOCH, who was born in New York City on May 12, 1901, is a graduate of City College of New York and Columbia Law School. He was a practicing lawyer at 299 Broadway from 1924 until his entry into the United States Army on November 28, 1942. He received an honorable discharge April 30, 1943. It is indicated that BLOCH was employed two months as a temporary trial examiner by the National Labor Relations Board. He was employed with the Office of Price Administration in 1943 and late in 1943 shifted to the Fair Employment Practices Committee. He was married in 1925 but was later separated from his wife HELEN.

[redacted] b7D

It is noted that BLOCH is presently the attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG who have been identified as Soviet agents and who are presently being held in $100,000 bail on charges of espionage.

With reference to RALPH MARUCS, it is noted that one RALPH DANIEL MARCUS is a U. E. organizer in Ohio and has been a key figure in the Cleveland Office. There is no indication at this time that he would be identical with the MARCUS in question.

There is a RALPH MARUCS who is a member of the editorial board of the "Anvil," publication of the New York Student Federation Against War and the Independent Socialist League, formerly the Workers Party. Inasmuch as the members of this organization invariably use Party names in connection with any Party activity, it would appear that RALPH MARCUS is probably the Party name of some individual and accordingly, he would not be identical with the MARCUS in question.

One RALPH MARCUS, 9401 64th Road, Forest Hills, Long Island, was the signer of the Communist Party-Independent Nominating Petition

TOP SECRET

FD-72 (1-10-49)

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

42895

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK TOP SECRET NY FILE NO. 65-15216 AS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	9/14/50	7/10,12,13,31;8/1-4,7,9-11,14,16,17,23-25,28/50	RALPH F. MILLER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa [redacted] b1 TOP SECRET	ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY: DECLASSIFY ON:

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE - STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b1 T.S.

Law firm or group including MORTON STAVIS, MILTON DAVIDOFF, MORTIMER LEVINE, FRANK SCHEINER, and EMANUEL BLOCH indicated as assisting BURD in attempt to secure FISHER visas. STAVIS Communist Party member and member of NLG. DAVIDOFF Communist Party sympathizer. MORTIMER LEVINE member NLG. SCHEINER Communist Party sympathizer and member NLG. BLOCH presently attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, presently held $100,000.00 bail on charge espionage behalf of Soviets. Background information, previous employments, associates, and contacts of BURD set out. BURD'S employment with Silvray Lighting, Inc., set forth. Background on Silvray Lighting, Inc. indicates this firm probably not identical with firm operated by unknown Soviet agent, FARADAY. Midland Export Corporation presently in process liquidation. MARTHA BURD presently residing 344 Cabrini Boulevard, NYC. TOP SECRET

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11 APR 29 1965

cc Attorney of Juvia
F.X. Plant. Marrah

- P -

Classified by 25WAB/rcc
Exempt from GDS, Category 2&3
Date of Declassification indefinite

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-58275-32 RECORDED - 98

INDEXED - 93

SEP 18 1950

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TOP SECRET

1 OCT 11 1950

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16—61969-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

It is to be noted that at the present time, EMANUEL BLOCH is the attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, who have been identified as Soviet agents and who are presently being held on $100,000.00 bail on charges of violation of the espionage statutes.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON MICHAEL BURD

The records of the Marriage Bureau, Manhattan, were checked by SE WILLIAM R. SWEENEY, and it was determined that License No. 26345 was issued to MORRIS WEISBURD, white, age 30, bookkeeper, residence 313 East 13th Street, New York City, born Russia, and MARTHA RABINOWITZ, white, age 28, office worker, residence 313 East 13th Street, New York City, born East Boston, Massachusetts. This was the first marriage for both and they were married December 21, 1932, at the Municipal Building, by J. J. McCORMICK, Deputy City Clerk. Witnesses were LOUIS J. FEINSTEIN and JUS. FALLON.

O/S

MORRIS WEISBURD'S parents were listed as GERSH WEISBURD, father, born Russia, and DINA WEISBURD, nee ROSENBERG, mother, born Russia.

MARTHA RABINOWITZ'S parents were listed as SAMUEL RABINOWITZ, father, and ETHEL RABINOWITZ, nee SILVERMAN, mother, both born in the United States.

FD-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD CONFIDENTIAL FILE NO. 65-14932 DMcK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/28/49	1/26-3/24/49	T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.

TITLE: JUDITH COPLON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CHARACTER OF CASE: ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY ON

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Grand Jury sitting SDNY 3/10/49 returned a true bill on indictment of four counts against COPLON and VALENTINE A. GUBITCHEV for violation Sections 371, 793, 794 and 2071 Title 18, USC. COPLON arraigned 3/11/49, pleaded not guilty to the three counts of indictment against her, bail set $20,000.00 which she immediately made and was released same date. FBI Laboratory identified typewriters used to type material in COPLON'S possession at time of arrest as three machines located COPLON'S office, Dept. of Justice, from office two doors from COPLON'S office and COPLON'S own portable typewriter kept in her apartment. Handwriting on documents found in her possession identified as COPLON'S. Physical surveillance of COPLON set out. Information re COPLON'S contacts and associates set out.

CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY 6922 WWP
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042 PWT/CLS 6/1/87 #86 1540
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR pgs. 1, 89 + 133 only pgs. reviewed

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class DATE 5/18/82

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 5/19/78 JLS

Class. & Ext. By SP4JRM/Col
Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 2-25-92
2-25-82

G.I.R.-7

Class. & Ext. By SP4JRM/Col
Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 3-12-92

REFERENCE: Reports of SA T. Scott Miller, Jr., New York, 1/28/49 and 3/9/49.

Report of SA Thomas A. Mendenhall, Washington, D. C., 3/8/49.

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MAIL ROOM STOP DESK

1cc Kelley 4-4/49

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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165	58365	-537

F B I
34 MAY 3 1949

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CONFIDENTIAL

61 JUN 29

NY 65-14932

CONFIDENTIAL

E. BARISH
2144 78th Street
Jackson Heights, Long Island
AS 8-7945
EMIL Z. BARISH is listed in the telephone directory at the above address.

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

b7D
b2

Both BROTHMAN and KORCHIEN were investigated by the Bureau as possible Soviet Agents.

Confidential Informant T-3 advised that in about May, 1940, JACOB GOLOS, known Soviet agent, now deceased, introduced her to ABE BROTHMAN, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and was employed at the REPUBLICAN STEEL COMPANY as an engineer. Informant recalled that from the early summer of 1940 until sometime in the fall of 1940, she met BROTHMAN approximately ten times to obtain blueprints from him for GOLOS.

N. BARISH
2761 Bronxwood Avenue
Bronx, New York

S. C. BLOOME
320 East 92nd Street
New York City
SA 2-9048
The above telephone is listed to Mrs. JOSEPH BLOOME, registered nurse.

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14932

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants referred to in the report of SA T. Scott Miller, Jr., dated March 28, 1949, at New York City are identified as follows:

Confidential Informant T-1: WILLIAM VAN ALLEN, Antitrust Division, U. S. Department of Justice, New York, New York, who was in charge of personnel of the Economic Warfare Section, Department of Justice, 30 Broad Street, New York City, until June 30, 1945, when that office was closed.

T-2: A highly confidential source who made available on February 17, 1949, the personal possessions of PAULINE SLAVIN, room 626, Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 West 23rd Street, New York, New York, to Special Agents J. Harold Glascock, Thomas J. McAndrews, the writer and Photographer Frank Schweitzer.

b/s

T-3: ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, a former Soviet agent.

T-4: [redacted] b2 b7D

T-5: A highly confidential source who made available the possessions of COPLON'S overnight bag at Pennsylvania Station on February 18, 1949, to Special Agents Raymond P. Wirth and J. Harold Glascock.

T-6: [redacted] b2 b7D

T-7: Bruno Music, postal carrier, Old Chelsea Post Office, 217 West 18th Street, New York City.

T-8: CHARLES CUMMO, postal carrier, Old Chelsea Post Office, 217 West 18th Street, New York City.

b/s

T-9: A highly confidential source who made available the personal posessions of JUDITH COPLON in her overnight bag at Pennsylvania Station on March 4, 1949, to Special Agents John M. O'Mara and J. Harold Glascock.

...ARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 8, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CLANDESTINE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, 8-1840CV 2971
POTENTIAL OPERATORS [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58776) [redacted]
[redacted] 3042 PWT/1mo
[redacted]

b7C
b7D

In connection with the investigation of MICHAEL and ANN SIDOROVICH and JULIUS ROSENBERG, certain investigation was conducted concerning a group of young men who gathered at a Jewish Mission known as Hermon House, 56 Second Avenue, New York City, during the early 1930's. This group included MICHAEL SIDOROVICH. Some members of the group were identified and were questioned regarding SIDOROVICH. [redacted]

b7C
b7D

STATION

When [redacted] was first asked if he knew MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, he replied that he [redacted] He then asked the agent if this inquiry was in connection with the Rosenberg Case. He was told that it was and then he remarked that he was not surprised because ROSENBERG and SIDOROVICH had both lived in Knickerbocker Village, New York City, at the same time, although not living together.

b7C
b7D

During the interview [redacted] said that he also knew JULIUS ROSENBERG who had been a Government inspector at the Jefferson Travis Corporation, 380 Second Avenue, New York City, [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

b7C, b7D

[redacted]

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cc NY 65-15348
NY 65-15380

165-58776 165

SEP 6 1950

memo to N.Y. 10-9-50 WAK:

JAR:MM
65-15144

Lt. to Dir.
NY 65-15144

From the above information it can be seen that a close relationship has existed between MICHAEL SIDOROVICH and [redacted] over a period of years and it is further believed significant that [redacted] also has known JULIUS ROSENBERG.

b7C b7D

[redacted]

b7C b7D

[redacted]

b7C,D

[redacted]

b7C,D

O/S

X Radio Industry

[redacted]

b7C,D

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SECRET

DATE: October 10, 1950

SUBJECT: JOHANNA WILHELMINA KOENEN, was.;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58798)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by SA/BT/jude
Declassify on: OADR 3/13/54
8-1840CV 5042PWT/lmn 9/15/87

Rebulet September 9, 1949, which sets forth information concerning the captioned subject which was received from the Intelligence Division of the Department of the Army. (X) u

where?

This letter states in part as follows:

Captain JAKOVLEV of the NKVD visited HARRY WAGNER in prison and told WAGNER that the latter's wife JOHANNA WAGNER had been an informant of the NKVD and had been reporting to Captain JAKOVLEV. HARRY WAGNER who is now in Germany has remarried and broken with the Communist movement. (X) u

u-9/4/87 Per Army letter

[redacted] (X) u

b7c b7D

There is enclosed herewith a photograph of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, with aliases, who is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	May 31, 1911
Place of Birth:	Borisoglevsk, Russia
Height:	5' 10"
Weight:	160
Hair:	Dark brown, has a tendency to fall over his forehead.
Marital Status:	Married - wife, ANASTACIA
Peculiarities:	Boyish features; mincing but not a feminine walk

8-1840CV
DECLASSIFIED BY 5042PWT/lmw
ON 9/17/87
+ army letter 9/4/87

Fmr. Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev (X) u

YAKOVLEV was a clerk at the Soviet Consulate in New York City from February 4, 1941, to May 26, 1946, and Assistant Consul General at New York City from July 26, 1946, to December 27, 1946, when he left the United (X) u

A. A. YAKOVLEV (X) u (X) u

Enclosure (1) - Photograph of ANATOLI YAKOVLEV - forwarded 92/10/25/50 WAA

CC: NY 100-61002

letter to 92 10/25/50 WAA

JWL:RJS
65-15288

RECORDED - 80
INDEXED - 80

65-58798-6

OCT 11 1950
25

1 ENC

EX-26

EX-26

SECRET

Classified by 3345 10/28/0VN
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10-23-75

Let to Dir
NY 65-15288

States for Paris on the SS AMERICA to work in the Russian Consulate at Paris, France. In 1944 and 1945 he directed the espionage activities of HARRY GOLD in gathering information concerning the Atom Bomb in the United States. There is also little doubt that YAKOVLEV directed the espionage activities of the JULIUS ROSENBERG network. (S) u

It will be noted that JOHANNA WILHELMINA KOENEN has been residing in New York City since 1939.

It is requested that the Bureau through the Department of Army have the photograph of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV exhibited to HARRY WAGNER in Germany to determine if YAKOVLEV is the Captain JAKOVLEV who directed the subject's activities in Moscow. (S) u ~~per Army letter 11/1/67~~

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Disposition in Yakovlev 100-346193-NR after 63 dated 10-25-50.

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FD-72
(1-28-48)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BALTIMORE

FILE NO. EEK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	11/2/51	10/11-13,16, 18,20/51.	VICTOR TURYN (A)

TITLE: VLADIMIR MORKOVIN, was.

CHARACTER OF CASE: ESPIONAGE - R

N.S.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Relationship of subject to all interviewees set out.

- RUC -

ds

b7C
b7D

86-1840CV
pg 1,17,18,19 only - reviewed for Rosenberg - info UNCLASSIFIED
3042PWT/lmw 5/25/87

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~~NOV 7 1951~~

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ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-	58801-	147

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51 DEC 14 1951

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-1

NY 65-15130

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

0/s

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

He advised that he was not acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that the name means nothing to him.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOP SECRET

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT

NY FILE NO. 65-15130 AVK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	7/31/50	7/10,11,12,13, 14,24/50	JAMES T. O'BRIEN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
VLADIMIR MORKOVIN, wa.	ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

ROSS D. SANDERS currently known as R. DAVID SANDERS, born DAVID ROSENTHAL, on 8/11/18 at Rock Island, Illinois. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in February, 1941 with degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. Presently residing 22-10 80th St., Jackson Heights, NY. Is employed by La France Topper Co.; manufacturers of topper advertise it "the product that puts a lasting creamy head on beverages". SAMUEL M. SLOAT is presently residing 147-28 Charter Road, Jamaica, Long Island; is in business for self under name of Queen Chemical Co., Bklyn., NY, engaged in reclaiming commercial solvents. Firm of Sanders and Sloat, successor firm to the Port Trading Co., went out of business in June, 1950. SANDERS and SLOAT no longer associated in business. RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS and MAX and HELENE ELITCHER, all of whom were associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG, stated they never heard of either SANDERS or SLOAT.

No dissemination case based on [redacted] b1 EFT

0/S

8-18100V
Classified by: 3041 PWT
Declassify on: OADR

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2&3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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SECRET

NY 65-15130

The records of Local Board 187, Brooklyn, New York, reflect that ROSS D. SANDERS, Order #2579, registered on October 16, 1940 from the address 3751 18th Avenue, Brooklyn. He stated that he had been born August 11, 1918 at Rock Island, Illinois, and was a student at the School of Commerce of the City College of New York, on 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York. He listed ABRAHAM SANDERS ROSENTHAL, his father, as the person who would always know his whereabouts.

In a questionnaire dated June 19, 1941, he gave his full name as ROSS DAVID SANDERS, stating he had also been known as DAVID SANDERS ROSENTHAL. His address at that time was 305 East 11th Street, phone AL 4-6250, and his Social Security Number was [redacted] He stated his education consisted of four years of high school and four and a half years day and evening school at the School of Business and Civic Administration of the City College of New York, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. b7c

He listed his employer as the American Cord and Webbing Company, 374 Broadway, as a research assistant, investigating sales markets.

He was inducted into the Army through the Selective Service System on January 23, 1943, Army Serial Number 32780975, from the address 127 West 96th Street. He was discharged August 14, 1943 honorably because of physical disability. The file notes that his sister, Miss BETTY ROSENTHAL, resided at 225 East 63rd Street, New York City.

Other employers listed during the period 1942-1943 were the National Union Radio Corporation, 51 State Street, Newark, New Jersey; E. L. Cournand, 114 East 25th Street, New York City, and the J. M. Gordon Company, 189 Greene Street. On May 10, 1942, while residing at 69 Charles Street, he was married. Prior to that time, he resided at 52 Bank Street with his sister, BETTY ROSENTHAL.

In addition to the education already listed above, in his Occupational Questionnaire SANDERS stated that he had taken one year of engineering work at Brooklyn Polytechnic, Brooklyn, New York, date not shown.

[redacted] b7C b7D

It will be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG graduated from the uptown school in 1939 with the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.

SECRET

SECRET

NY 65-15130

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

O/S

Confidential Informants T-7 and T-8, both of known reliability, who are familiar with Communist activities in the New York area, advised that they had never heard of ROSS SANDERS or SAMUEL SLOAT.

Mr. LOUIS BUDENZ, for many years a member of the Communist Party and until 1945, the editor of the "Daily Worker", also advised that he had never heard of either of these two individuals.

DAVID GREENGLASS, who admitted acting as an espionage agent after recruitment by JULIUS ROSENBERG, and his wife, Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, who were acquainted with many of ROSENBERG'S contacts, advised on July 12, 1950 that they had never heard of ROSS SANDERS or SAMUEL SLOAT or the Port Trading Company or VLADIMIR MORKOVIN.

MAX ELITCHER, a classmate of ROSENBERG in the School of Engineering at City College, whom ROSENBERG subsequently attempted to recruit for his espionage ring, advised that he was acquainted with many of the persons with whom ROSENBERG was in contact, but he had never heard of SANDERS or SLOAT, the Port Trading Company or VLADIMIR MORKOVIN.

O/S The report of SA MAHLON F. COLLIER, dated June 6, 1950 at Detroit, Michigan, in instant case, listed one MORDUCHOW or MORDUCLIOU, of the Polytechnic

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: OTTO VERBER, et al
ESPIONAGE - R and AU

DATE: December 3, 1952

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

refer to Army

[redacted]

(C)

PURPOSE:

refer to Army

[redacted]

(C)

BACKGROUND:

INDEXED - 53 RECORDED - 53

65-58841-625 refer to Army

[redacted]

(C)

Attachment
65-58841
JFW:amb
cc - 65-60641

memo to Belmont from Branigan
JFW: mpp
12-9-52

5/27/87
Classified by 3042 RUT/clm
Declassify on: OADR
Pg 1, 2 and 5 only
Ref: 86-1840 CV

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385

JAN 1953

refer to Army

[redacted]

(c) CIA

[redacted]

(c) Army

O/S

[redacted]

(c) Army

[redacted]

(c)

DETAILS:

Army

[redacted]

(c)

Array

o/s [redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C) Array

Array

o/s [redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C) Array

[redacted] (C) Array

RECOMMENDATION:

Array

[redacted] (C) Array

F 5346

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOP SECRET

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15124 RJS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/12/51	2/28; 5/26; 6/16/50; 1/5/51	LEO H. FRUTKIN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was [redacted] b1 (TS)	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CONFIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

E.O. 12958 1.5 (b)(1)

CI T-1 furnished information [redacted] b1 As a result of interview, LOUIS F. BUDENZ believed not identical with subject. Similarities between ELIZABETH BENTLEY and subject set out. A review of the files of J. PETERS, JOHN J. ABT, MATTHEW SILVERMAN, JOHN WILLIAMSON, ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN, MARIANNE LENSON, NATHAN EINHORN, ZALMOND DAVID FRANKLIN, and THOMAS BABIN was made without casting any light on the identity of the subject. Information relating to BERNARD CHESTER and LEMENT U. HARRIS set out. TS (2)

Technically 4/2/51 EL

0-1 NYC. 3-31-51 EL

N.Y. Rept will be submitted 4/30/51

Classified by 3042 Rutledge
Declassify on: OADR
Reason: 1.5(b)(1)
Justified by 2355 WAB/NCV
Exempt from GDS, Category 2-3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

[redacted] - P (2) b1

Entire Report Classified TS

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b7D

O/S

[redacted]

(U)

[redacted]

b7D

(U)

In Bureau letter dated October 9, 1950, it was also indicated that ELIZABETH BENTLEY admitted in her signed statement on November 30, 1945, that during the time she was associated with JACOB GOLOS she very often saw "BERNEY" SCHUSTER and his wife who came into the office where they talked with GOLOS. BENTLEY stated that at this time SCHUSTER was connected with the Finance Division of the Communist Party district and she also recalled that his Party name was "CHESTER". (U)

O/S

Late in the spring of 1944 BENTLEY met SCHUSTER on the street and had a long conversation with him. SCHUSTER asked BENTLEY how "Gregg" SILVERMASTER was and when BENTLEY appeared not to know SILVERMASTER he made a remark to indicate that he was familiar with SILVERMASTER and other persons who were doing the same type of work as SILVERMASTER. SCHUSTER informed BENTLEY that he had been somewhat irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members had been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned to the Party in an extremely nervous state. SCHUSTER indicated that some of

b1

b1s

Inasmuch as the information about [redacted] (TS)

(S) In a letter dated October 11, 1950, in re [redacted] ESPIONAGE - R", the Bureau pointed out that Confidential Informant T-1 advised on [redacted] (TS)

b1

(S) In Bureau letter dated October 11, 1950, in re [redacted] ESPIONAGE - R", it was indicated that [redacted] (TS)

b1

b1s

SCHUSTER'S Communist Party name is BERNARD CHESTER, and he frequently has been [redacted] (S) He has held a high position in Communist Party activities in New York and reportedly was the Treasurer of the Communist Party of New York State. As of June, 1949, he reportedly could regularly be reached at the National Party Headquarters in New York City. (U)

b1

With respect to the information that as of [redacted] (TS)

b1

b1

[redacted] TS

O/S

[redacted]

b1

(S)

On November 30, 1945, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY furnished information concerning one BARNEY SCHUSTER, who was connected with the Financial Division of the Communist Party, and whose Party name was Chester. She stated that SCHUSTER was a social acquaintance of JACOB GOLOS (one-time espionage superior of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN), and, with his wife, had visited GOLOS in the latter's office. On one occasion, however, SCHUSTER inquired how GREGORY SILVERMASTER was and indicated he was familiar with SILVERMASTER and others who were doing the same type of work as SILVERMASTER. (U)

O/S

Miss BENTLEY further advised that while SCHUSTER was irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members had been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned in an extremely nervous state, he agreed

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION -- TOP SECRET

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

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FILE NO. JP

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	4/11/52	3/20-22, 24-27/52	ALBERT J. KLEIN

TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was: [redacted] (TS)

[redacted] (S)

REFERRAL DOCUMENT
FOI/PA # 240,376

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE - R 6/19/87
Classified by 3042 Pwt/Pa
Declassify on: OADR
per 86-184 ccv

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TOP SECRET

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 6/28/84 INITIALS

T-1 information set out as to unknown subject [redacted] Background and a summary of Communist and espionage activities of BERNARD SCHUSTER set out. [redacted] (TS)

He was active in CP circles since 1930's; alleged to have been active in secret and underground Party work; has been active on NY State level in CP finances, discipline, counter-espionage and cover companies; has served as NY State CP Membership Director, Treasurer and Review Commission Chairman. SCHUSTER alleged to have been Comintern NKVD agent; was a contact of JACOB GOLOS and other Soviet espionage agents; acquainted with and furnished CP personnel to SILVERMASTER group; and handled such CP "members at large" as ABE BROTHMAN. Wife of JOSEPH KATZ was witness to his 1938 passport application and [redacted] T-1 information and [redacted] (TS)

[redacted] (S)

PROPRIATE AGENCY
UNDIVIDED OFFICES
ADVISED REPORTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASS 7-3-84
DATE
Corrected made per letter from SAC 5/12/52

EXPEDITE PROCESSING.
APR 17 1952

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Classified by MAC/VP
Declassify on: OADR 6/28/84
#240,376

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APR 18 1952

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SECURITY INFORMATION -- TOP SECRET

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of the Wholesale Book Corporation and when the Commonwealth Minupress Company, Inc., was organized on March 20, 1939, he became a Director thereof. He is also known to have been a limited partner in Screenmakers, Inc., which was incorporated on March 25, 1942. In 1943, he was reported to have received income and/or wages from M. A. GREENBAUM, MAX FRIEDMAN, and the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; in 1944, from Phenol Products Company, MAX FRIEDMAN, and Bernador Sales Company; in 1945, from Screenmakers, Inc., Bernador Sales Company, and the National Mercantile and Trading Company; and in 1946, from the Lake Ellis Corporation, National Mercantile and Trading Company, and Phenol Products Company. In addition, in 1944, he was reported to be an officer in the Rotocraft Corporation. SCHUSTER was a co-owner of the National Mercantile and Trading Company and was connected with it from 1945 until January of 1950. He was known to have also been employed in 1950 by Premier Smoked Meats, Inc., and is currently employed as an auditor by Delca Fish Preservators, Inc., 268 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. (S)(U)

B. Communist and Espionage Activities (S)(U)

[redacted] (S)(U)

TOP SECRET

1. [redacted] (TS)

Confidential Informant T-1 reported on [redacted] It is noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Statutes in the Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, and sentenced to death on April 5, 1951. (TS)(U)

TOP SECRET

It is believed that the [redacted] (TS)

2. Allegations Of Informants and Sources

a. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, in a signed statement dated November 30, 1945, stated as follows concerning BERNARD SCHUSTER:

"... During the time I was associated with GOLOS (JACOB GOLOS, her Soviet principal), I very often saw BERNEY SCHUSTER and his wife come into the office where they talked with GOLOS. I knew that SCHUSTER was connected with the Finance Division of the Communist Party District and also recalled that his Party name was "CHESTER". All during my association with GOLOS, I merely knew SCHUSTER as a social acquaintance of GOLOS. However, late in the Spring of 1944, I met SCHUSTER on the street and he had a long conversation with me. He asked me how GREGG SILVERMASTER was and, when I appeared not to know him, he made a remark to indicate that he was familiar with SILVERMASTER and other persons who were doing the same type of work as SILVERMASTER. As a matter offact, he told me that he had been somewhat irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members had been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned to the Party in an extremely nervous state. He indicated that some of the people needed psychiatric treatment as a result of the activities they had engaged in since leaving the Communist Party. He volunteered

b7D

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted] (S)(U)

Informant further advised that ABE BROTHMAN (convicted on November 22, 1950 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for obstruction of justice in furnishing false information as to his relationship with HARRY GOLD, self-confessed Soviet espionage agent) was a Communist Party "member at large" responsible to [redacted] during the war years and subsequently to [redacted], BROTHMAN must have been held in high regard by the Party since there could be no other reason for his success in avoiding being purged. In this regard, the informant explained that in 1948, BROTHMAN in a speech, attacked the Party leaders and had defended [redacted] as a result of which he was in trouble with the Communist Party. (U)

b7D

[redacted] (S)(U)

67D

[redacted] (S)(U) 67D

[redacted] (S)(U) 67D

[redacted] (S)(U)

[redacted] He described SCHUSTER as having been a close worker with JACOB GOLOS, the Soviet principal of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, and, in addition, he had had dealings with ABE BROTHMAN (a Soviet contact of HARRY GOLD, confessed Soviet espionage agent). (U) 67D

[redacted] 67D (U) (S)

furnished by Confidential Informant T-14, of known reliability, on [redacted] (S) b1

o/s

[redacted] (S) b1

In 1949, SCHUSTER'S name was again carried on a list of the members of the staff of the New York State Communist Party, and Confidential Informant T-9 [redacted] b1 b7D

b7D

o/s

[redacted] (S)(U)

In addition, information furnished by Confidential Informants T-15 and T-16, of known reliability, [redacted] (S b1

information as to their financing. It is also significant that SCHUSTER has always been active in finances for the Communist Party, and further that many of the individuals associated with SCHUSTER in the previously mentioned business concerns have had Communist affiliations. (S)(U)

It has been previously indicated that SCHUSTER handled ABE BROTHMAN as a "member at large" of the Communist Party during the war years, and it has also been previously indicated that [redacted] In this regard, it is noted that DAVID GREENGLASS, who has confessed to his involvement in espionage with HARRY GOLD and JULIUS ROSENBERG, has stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG had a contact named "PHIL" who has been identified as PHILIP SALOFF. [redacted] SALOFF is now operating the Printex Corporation of America, which, it is noted, was originally organized by SAM BROOKS and HARRY ELLIS. It is noted that both ELLIS and BROOKS were connected with the National Mercantile and Trading Company, as well as with Screen-makers, Inc., with which SCHUSTER was also connected. It is known that in 1950 a phone call was made from the Printex Corporation of America to the Process Chemical Company, in which HARRY ELLIS is connected. With regard to the Process Chemical Company, it is noted that Ulster Chemicals, one of the subsidiaries of Abraham Brothman Associates, had an exclusive sales agreement with Process. Abraham Brothman Associates was the firm of ABE BROTHMAN, who was handled by BERNARD SCHUSTER as a "member at large". In addition, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, who was a partner of BROTHMAN and who was also convicted on November 22, 1950, with BROTHMAN, for conspiracy to obstruct justice by reason of having persuaded HARRY GOLD to testify falsely, has stated that when BROTHMAN set up a laboratory in Queens, the money was put up by BERNARD PIDTO, who owned the Process Chemical Company. (TS)(U)

TOP SECRET

The above is being set out in detail because it shows a tie in between the companies operated by ABE BROTHMAN and JULIUS ROSENBERG with companies operated by HARRY ELLIS and SAM BROOKS, associates of BERNARD SCHUSTER in a number of companies.

6. Associations

It has been previously indicated that SCHUSTER is known to have associated with the following, all of whom are known to have been Soviet espionage agents:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

JACOB GOLOS

DR. GREGORY RABINOVITCH

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

RUBY WEIL

It has also been previously indicated that SCHUSTER possibly associated with the following known Soviet espionage agents:

JOSEPH KATZ

OTTO KATZ

JULIUS ROSENBERG

BODO UHSE

It has further been previously indicated that SCHUSTER had associated with the following, all of whom have been reported as having been engaged in underground activities for the Communist Party:

It is thus noted that the aforementioned group seemed to consist mainly of individuals employed in the scientific field. It is also noted that PHILIP MORTON FIELD has been identified as having been in contact with SAM CARR while the latter was a fugitive from the Canadian authorities from the period of 1946 to 1949. CARR was convicted in Canada in April of 1949, for furnishing a false passport to a known Soviet agent. (S)(U)

With regard to PETER BERGMAN, it is noted that his name was found in the address book of ISRAEL HALPERIN, a Canadian citizen who was arrested and charged with complicity in the IGOR GOUZENKO Russian espionage case. (S)(U)

In addition, MITCHELL FEIN and BERNARD FRIEDMAN were reported to have been active in Communist Party activities. (S)(U)

Another indication of an indirect association of SCHUSTER with a possible Soviet espionage agent is evidenced by the fact that SAMUEL BECKER gave the name of HARRY ELLIS as a reference in 1945. The association of HARRY ELLIS and SCHUSTER has been previously indicated, and it is noted that on October 2, 1944, SAMUEL BECKER was observed leaving the offices of the Electronics Corporation of America in New York City, with [redacted] (S) b1

III. [redacted] (TS) b1

A. Summary (S)(U)

[redacted] (TS) b1

TOP SECRET

[redacted] (TS) b1

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

b1

[redacted] such as infiltration of the National Guard, the Trotsky Movement and the New York City Police Department Confidential Squad. In addition [redacted] (TS)

TOP SECRET

b1

o/s

[redacted] (TS)

TOP SECRET

b7D

o/s

[redacted] (S)(U)

Confidential Informant T-3 [redacted] b1

(S)

[redacted] b7D

(S)(U)

Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that [redacted] b1

(TS)

TOP SECRET

In summary, [redacted] b1

(TS)

b1

o/s [e. [redacted] (S)

Nothing specific is known on this point; however, it can be stated that SCHUSTER apparently was cooperating with the SILVERMASTER group and further was alleged to have used an apartment in New York City for photographing purposes which apartment had allegedly been used by JACOB GOLOS. [redacted] (S)(U) b1

[redacted] (S)

The connections between SCHUSTER and EARL BROWDER, and between SCHUSTER and JOSEPH KATZ have been previously discussed. In addition, GREGORY has also been previously discussed. (S)(U)

o/s [redacted] (S) b1

[redacted] who, in turn, had indicated to BUDENZ that he knew SCHUSTER. [redacted] (S) b1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORT MADE BY ALBERT

[redacted]

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(TS) (S)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

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REFERRAL DOCUMENT
FOI/PA # 240,376
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 7/3/14 INITIALS

[redacted]

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[illegible] # 86-1840

(TS) TOP SECRET

- P -

CLASS. & EXT. BY [illegible]
REASON - FORM 11, 1-2, 4, 2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 2/25/80
2/25/80

[redacted]

(S)
(TS)

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TOP SECRET

B. [redacted] (TS)

b1

[redacted] (TS) ~~TOP SECRET~~

Confidential Informant T-1 has indicated that

[redacted]

b1

[redacted] (TS) ~~TOP SECRET~~

It is noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted in 1951 on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage and was sentenced to death by the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. ~~(TS)~~ (U) ~~TOP SECRET~~

C. [redacted] (TS)

This individual was mentioned by Confidential Informant T-1 on [redacted] (TS) ~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

Based on information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1 this individual is believed to be identical with [redacted] who is described in a later portion of this report. (TS) ~~TOP SECRET~~

D. [redacted] (TS)

b1

[redacted] (TS) ~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

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During the 1930's KATZ was employed by the Works Progress Administration and from 1939 to date he has been associated with numerous business ventures, furnishing financial backing for some of these ventures. (S)(U)

o/s

[redacted] (C) b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has identified KATZ as her former espionage superior from October, 1944 to May, 1945. She furnished KATZ with material she received from her contacts in Washington, D. C. from October, 1944 to December, 1944. BENTLEY'S contacts were taken away from her at the end of 1944, but she continued to see KATZ until May, 1945. These later meetings were concerned with problems arising as to BENTLEY'S former contacts and concerned the replacement of BENTLEY in her employment. (S)(U)

It was KATZ who arranged for BENTLEY to meet ANATOLI GROMOV, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, whom she continued to see until November, 1945. (S)(U)

[redacted] and THOMAS L. BLACK, self-admitted former Soviet agents, have identified KATZ as their espionage superior from 1939 to 1944 and from 1938 to 1948 respectively. (S)(U) b7D

In addition, HARRY GOLD, a convicted Soviet espionage agent, has identified KATZ as an alternate superior of his. (S)(U)

L-[redacted] (TS)

o/s

This individual has been mentioned by Confidential Informant T-1 on [redacted] (S) ~~TOP SECRET~~

This individual has been unidentified to date. (S)(U)

It is noted that Confidential Informant T-1 has reported that on [redacted] (TS)

TOP SECRET

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Report Form
FD-72 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	MINNEAPOLIS	JAN 8 1960	12/23/59

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
GUSTAV ADOLPH MUELLER, aka John S. Watson	PATRICK M. RICE	mew

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

XXXXXXX

REFERENCE

WFO airtel dated 12/24/59. 5/29/87

- RUC -

Classified by 3042 Pwt-DJC
Declassify on: OADR
pgs. A,1,10,17,18
86-1840

D-1 Minneapolis (2-13)
2-15-60
LML-ML

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

[redacted]

0/5
b1

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3-Minneapolis (RM)
1-New York (Info)(RM)
1-Washington Field (105-33366)

Photo on 3-29-60 BAW/ein

65-58974-16 REC-75

25 JAN 11 1960

ESP SEC

AGENCY State, asi, cia, rab (0-6d)
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 1-20-60
HOW FORW. r/s
BY

SECRET

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2 JAN 20 1960

[redacted]

0/5
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

0/5
b7D

The records of the Clerk of the U.S. District Court, New York, revealed that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., and EUGENE DENNIS were convicted in U.S. District Court, New York, on October 14, 1949, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940. 0/s

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast communist publication that ceased publication on January 31, 1958, in their issue dated February 13, 1957, identified DAVIS and DENNIS as two of the twenty Members at Large of the National Committee of the CP, USA, who were elected at the national convention in February, 1957.

"The Worker," a communist weekly newspaper, in the issue dated July 13, 1958, listed DAVIS and DENNIS as members of the CP National Executive Committee.

The CP, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Washington Post and Times-Herald," a Washington, D.C., newspaper, on Page A-19 of their issue dated April 9, 1959, carried an article stating that ALGER HISS, a former State Department official, was convicted of perjury in a case involving charges of spying for Russia.

The records of the Clerk of the Court, U.S. District Court, New York, reflect that ALGER HISS was found guilty on January 21, 1950, and on January 25, 1950, was sentenced to five years on each of two counts to run concurrently.

The "New York Times," a New York City newspaper in their issue dated March 30, 1951, carried an article stating that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were found guilty of wartime espionage for the Soviet Union in Federal Court, New York, on March 29, 1951. The same paper in their issue dated April 6, 1951, stated that Federal Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN imposed death sentences on JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on April 5, 1951. The ROSENBERGS were executed on June 19, 1953.

[redacted]

0/s
REFER
STATE

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 40

Section: See References

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ FILE

SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO.

VOLUME NO.

SERIALS

See References

Worksheet
(2-18-77)

File No: [illegible] Re: [illegible] Date: [illegible]/57 (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)	To ENV
40-17903 41	7-13-50	NY let HQ	1	1		10-6
40-[illegible] 42	9-13-50	NY let HQ	1	1		10-7
40-15372 [illegible]1	2-11-52	NY rept	2	2	b7D	10-9
40-15372 19	10-5-51	NY rept	2	1	b1 b7c b7D 1 pg Refer State	10-8
40-15372 330	3-13-52	NK let HQ	[illegible]	3	b7D	10-10
61-3199 640	3/12/57	[illegible] add	3	1	b1	10-12
61-7231 289	[illegible]	NY rept	8	7	b2 b7D 1pg Refer NAVY	10-13
61-7361-34 666	8/17/50	NY let HQ	1/1	1/1	b2 b7D	[illegible]
61-7550 2365	2/20/51	Navy let HQ	2	0	Refer to NAVY	11-1
61-10060 3	7/13/60	NK rept	3	3	b7D	[illegible]
61-10129 3254	[illegible]	PA let [illegible]	4	4		11-3
61-10169 [illegible]	[illegible]	LA rept	3	3	b7D	11-4
			34	28	2 4 0 0	

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: See Ref Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 4/87 (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)	75 INV
62-31615 765	2/24/53	Belmont memo Ladd	2	2		11-5
62-33716 84	3/[illegible]	nichols memo Nelson	2	2		11-6
62-60527 141.46	10/[illegible]/48	HQ let AG	1	1		
	[illegible]	routing slip	1	1	b2 b7c	8-2
62-83626 57	5/22/51	WASH News Service	1	1		
62-88217 1776	10/25/55	Roach Memo Belmont w/encl	2/8	2/8		11-9
62-88217 1983	4/30/56	nichols memo Belmont w/FBI	1/55	1/55		11-10
62-88217 202	8/19/51	nichols memo - 1 rotter w/encl	1/2	1/2		11-8
62-97856 71	12/23/52	nichols memo Director	1	1		11-14
62-98810 190	12/7/53	Belmont Memo Ladd w/encl	1/18	1/18		11-16
62-106323 6	12/29/60	NY rept	18	16	2 refer to PRISONS b1 b7c b7D	2-10
62-115530 4216	6/26/75	HQ let 3rd party	2	2		2-12
62-115530 4434	7/13/75	3rd party let HQ	1	1		2-13
62-115530 5216	7/28/75	3rd party let HQ	3	3		2-14
			120 rev	118 rel	0 deny 2 ref 0 presumed 0 prepice	

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: See Ref. Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 4/87 (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)	75 INV
64-200-221 2265	2/21/57	CIA let HQ	4	0	4pg refer to CIA	12-10
64-200-232 601	12/17/52	State Department d.c.	2	0	2 pg refer to State	12-11
64-200-237 423	3/27/53	Madrid let HQ	2	2	b1	2-15
65-0 6393	10/5/50	State let HQ	2	0	Refer to State	12-14
64-29833-258 249	12/2/65	3rd party let HQ	2	2	b7D	3-1
classified #50	4/24/12	classified document	3	2	b1 b2 b7C b7D 1pg refer to State	13-1
65-35048 181	1/1/51	NY let HQ	1	1		13-2
65-40602 43	12/17/50	WFO let HQ	1	1	b7D b7C b1	13-3
65-40602 48	4/10/51	NY rept	2	2	b7C b7D	13-4
65-44458 40	12/17/17	NY let HQ	1	0	Refer IRS	3-5
62-96294 40	12/1/55	Belmont memo Broadman	3	2	b7C 1pg refer to Army	11-12
62-78810 222	[illegible]/53	[illegible] memo Belmont	1/11	1/11	Not within purview of FOIA	13-1
64-47255 94	4/15/66	Summary	4	4		
			39	28	0 11 0 0	

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: Lee Re fx Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 4/87 (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)	75 INU
62-96280 4	1/5/52	Ladd memo director	2/6	2/6	b1	11-11
62-98810 374	4/6/54	Keay memo Belmont	1/47	1/47		12-6
62-98810 248	1/13/54	Keay memo Belmont	1/17	1/4	Not within purview of FOIA	12-4
65-57449 A	7/31/50	Chicago Herald	2	-	See Ladd main file	13-18A
	[illegible]/50	Times Herald	1	-		
	3/17/51	Times Herald	1	-		
65-57449 547	7/6/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	"	13-6
65-57449 599	7/19/50	NY TT HQ	1	-	"	13-7
65-57449 614	7/28/50	NY rept	24	-	"	13-8
	7/28/50	NY let HQ	1	-		
65-57449 644	8/7/50	PH TT HQ	1	-	"	13-9
	9/29/50	HQ let NY	4	-		
65-57449 655	8/18/50	CIA let HQ	-	-	"	13-10
	9/18-50	HQ let CIA	19	-		
65-57449 696	9/29/50	NY rept HQ	18	-	"	52-18
65-57449 697	10/12/50	Ladd memo director	2	-	"	13-12
65-57449 716	10/23/50	Belmont memo Ladd	1	-	"	13-13

150	61	13	0	76	0
un	rel	deny	ref	resumed	[illegible]

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: See Refs Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 1/87 (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)	75 INV
65-57449 745	12/22/50	NY rept HQ	12	–		
	1/12/51	HQ let NY	2	–	See field memo file	13-14
65-57449 772	2/14/51	DOJ memo HQ w/enc	1	–	"	
	3/20/51	HQ memo DOJ	1	–		13-15
65-57449 779	3/5/51	NY rept HQ w/SS	10/1	–	"	13-16
65-57449 789	4/28/51	NY rept HQ	5	–	"	13-17
65-57449 790	5/10/51	NY let HQ w/enc	1/123	–	"	
	7/5/51	HQ let NY	1	–		13-18
65-58859 228	2/20/53	NY rept	5	5	b7c b7D b2 b1	13-19
65-57905 88X	5/12/51	WFO let HQ	3	3	b1	13-20
65-58068 1905	Classified	Internal Memo	3	0	b1	13-15
65-58068 2532	Classified	Outgoing Memo	2	0	b1	3-16
65-58068 2590	Classified	HQ Letter NY	1	0	b1	3-17
65-58068 2617	Classified	Internal Memo	6	0	b1	1-1
65-58068 2816	Classified	Incoming Teletype	1	0	b1	3-5
			178	8	13 0 157 0	

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: See Refs Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: [illegible] 17 (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)	75 INU
65-58068 2881	Classified	Outgoing Memo	5	0	b1	3-18
65-58068 290	Classified	Incoming Teletype	3	0	b1	3-6
65-58068 3001	Classified	Outgoing Letter	2	0	b1	3-19
65-58068 3103	Classified	Incoming Letter	3	0	b1	3-20
65-58068 3124	Classified	Incoming Memo	2	0	b1	3-21
65-58068 3194	Classified	Outgoing Letter	4	0	b1	3-22
65-58068 369	Classified	Incoming Letter	2	0	b1	3-7
65-58068 384	Classified	Outgoing Letter	3	0	b1	3-8
65-58068 397	Classified	Internal Memo W/Encl.	1/13	0/0	b1	1-2
65-58068 449	Classified	Internal Memo	1/21	0/0	b1	3-9
65-58068 510	Classified	Incoming Letter	16	0	b1	[illegible]
65-58068 559	Classified	WFO Letter HQ	3	0	b1	3-[illegible]
65-58068 1073	Classified	HQ Letter NY	2	0	b1	3-[illegible]
			81	0	81	0

FBI/DOJ

1-7

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

File No: Lee Refs Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 4/87 (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)	75 INV
65-58068 662	Classified	WFO Letter HQ	1	0	b1	8-3
65-58068 681	12-10-51	NY Letter HQ	64	0	b1	1-3
65-58068 863	Classified	NY Letter HQ	8	0	b1	3-12
65-58068 891	Classified	Outgoing Memo	10	0	b1	3-13
65-58103 50	10/12/50	NY TT HQ	4	4		14-1
65-58103 55	11/24/50	WFO Let HQ	1	1	b1	14-3
65-58103 68	11/9/51	WFO Let HQ	1	1		14-4
65-58103 52	11/22/50	WFO Rept	4	4		

93 10 83 0 0 0
new nel dem nel pursued preproc.

FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Mem lum • UNITED S GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 13, 1950

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: SAMUEL HOCHSTAEDT, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau File 40-17943)

Rebulet, June 30, last.

The agent to whom instant investigation is assigned is also assigned the investigation of JULIUS ROSENBERG, a suspected Espionage agent, who is the brother-in-law of DAVID GREENGLASS, an admitted Espionage agent.

The ROSENBERG investigation, in accordance with Bureau instructions, is being given preferred and expeditious attention.

A summary report in instant case will be submitted as soon as possible. 0/5

See Sec 44

8-1840CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/87 BY 3042PWJ/DB

RECORDED - 29

INDEXED - 29

40-17943-41

JUL 14 1950

12

EX-3

WFN:JP
100-59543

55 JUL 31 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/13/50

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: SAMUEL HOCHSTEADT, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 40-17943)

Samuel Hochstaedt

Samuel Hochstad

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/87 BY 3042PWS/AB

ReNYlet 7/13/50.

As the Bureau is aware, this office is presently preparing a case against JULIUS ROSENBERG for trial on the basis of a conspiracy to commit espionage indictment. The ROSENBERG case is assigned to SA William F. Norton, Jr., as is the captioned case. It is not possible for SA Norton to prepare a summary report in this case at the present time. However, the summary report will be prepared as soon as the requirements in the ROSENBERG case permit.

RRG:MFB
100-59543

memo written to New York Sept 18 - setting deadline Oct 4 - 1950 for report etc.

RECORDED - 82
INDEXED - 82
SE 8
EX-13

40-17943-42

SEP 14 1950

100-36236-6, 12 14 15

65-35048

50 SEP 28 1950

FD-7[illegible] (1-10-49)

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. kdd

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/11/52	11/27,29,30;12/4,6,20,26,27/51 1/2-23/52	ROBERT E. CHASEN (A)

TITLE: EMILE LABIN

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 7/16/85 [illegible] only page 1, 41, 46 [illegible] NY 93-1967

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

GRIEG was classmate at CCNY of JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, convicted Soviet espionage agents. GRIEG interviewed in connection with ROSENBERG and SOBELL but no pertinent information developed. [redacted]

0/5 b7D

0/5 b7D

1-CC E-2 ONI CIA OSI INS AEC STATE McINERNEY 2-18-52

EXPEDITE PROCESSING FEB 15 1952

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Schmidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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ENCLOSURE

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INDEXED - 32

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~~6 - New York (105-3342)~~

140-19372-171

FEB 13 1952

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954

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

[redacted]

Confidential Informant T-2 said [redacted]

T-2 said [redacted]

T-2 said [redacted]

T-2 said [redacted]

SA WILLIAM R. YATES checked the records of the College of the City of New York, where it was learned that DONALD D. GRIEG had been a classmate in 1939 of JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, convicted Soviet agents. GRIEG was interviewed by Bureau Agents in connection with the above investigation but no information considered pertinent was developed from these interviews.

According to Confidential Informant T-2, [redacted]

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FD-76
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

(I)

FILE NO. MM

SECRET

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	12/5/51	10/20,22,26,30, 31;11/1,2,5,6,8, 9,12-16/51	ROBERT E. CHAS[redacted] (A)

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
EMILE LABIN	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

86-1840CV
Classified by 3042PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 5/14/57
only pg 1+19 requested for Rosenberg.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

9/5

Informant T-1 alleges that [redacted]

b1

(5) [redacted] INS records reflect that subject has made eleven trips outside of the U.S. since 1945.

REFER STATE

[redacted] T-23 stated [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] Information concerning other close relatives of subject set out.

CC-OSI FXP 1-30-52

EXPEDITE PROCESSING
DEC 12 1951

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Schrid
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
JMC

ENCLOSURE
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140-19372+19
DEC 10 1951
13

RECORDED - 26
INDEXED - 26

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2 Newark
4 New York (105-3342)
4 ADDIT. PHOTOSTATS MADE IN BUREAU

1-cc To E-2, UNI, CIR, STATE, INS, REC, AC INTERNEY 1/7/52 FXP

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SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

E. Re-membership in French Army

Confidential Informant T-25, who was well informed [redacted] (c) b1 9/5

Confidential Informant T-26, whose reliability is known, gave further information on [redacted]

(c) Neither of these informants provided any derogatory information on the subject EMILE LIBIN. b1

F. Information Concerning Ernest Joseph Pataki, Former Employee of Federal Telecommunications Laboratory, Nutley, New Jersey

PATAKI has been identified by VIVIAN GLASSMAN as having been her boyfriend during August of 1950. GLASSMAN has admitted a friendship since 1945 with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet espionage agents.

[redacted] 9/5

[redacted] b7C b7D

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (40-19372)

DATE: March 13, 1952

FROM : SAC, Newark (105-813)

SUBJECT: EMILE LABIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

[redacted]

0/S

b7D

[redacted]

8-1840 CV pg 1.4.5 reviewed for Rosenberg
Contains no classifiable info
3040 PWT/lmw 5/10/87

RECORDED - 13
INDEXED - 13

40-19372-330

MAR 18 1952

65 APR 8 1952

BET:HMT

EX. - 50

HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

Cc's: SAC New York (4) - (105-3342)

NK 105-813

[redacted]

O/S

b7D

On March 11, 1952, CHESTER JOHANSEN furnished SA BLAKE E. TURNER with two employment applications of FTL which were filled out by JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet espionage agent. These applications are presently being photographed and copies will be forwarded to the Bureau and New York. One application was dated November 7, 1941, when ROSENBERG apparently attempted to secure employment at FTL when it was located in NYC. The other application is dated February 16, 1945.

NK 105-813

JOHANSEN advised that ROSENBERG was never employed at FTL, but was unable to furnish any further information regarding him. At present the company registers are being checked to ascertain if possible the name of the person whom ROSENBERG contacted at the time he applied for employment.

Newark files reflect the name "SOL GREENBERG, FED. ~~DE.~~ GR 9-3800X609", which appeared in a small address book belonging to ALFRED SARANT. (It should be noted that Bowling Green 9-3800X609 is the telephone number of INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 67 Broad Street, New York City, parent company of FTL.)

There are no other references identifiable with SOLOMON GREENBERG and it is not known whether he is identical with the above individual. 0/S

The above information appears in the report of SA PETER F. MAXON at Albany, dated August 7, 1950, captioned "ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT, was. ESPIONAGE - R".

BET:HMT

CC's: SAC New York (4) - (105-3342)

MR. D. M. LADD

MR. A. H. BELMONT

March 12, 1951

SECRET

SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SERVICES
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

PURPOSE:

[redacted] (S)

DETAILS:

[redacted] (S)

[redacted]

Dissemination of these charts to other intelligence agencies does not appear to be advisable for the following reasons:

Attachments

JJW:tgk

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/[illegible] 2/8/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 2/8/80

161-3499-640

NOT RECORDED
149 MAR 2[illegible] 1951

INDEXED - 117

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 8-12-83
Comp # 56,261

3042 [illegible]

65 MAR 28 1951

SECRET

5/6/87 #26-1840

ORIGINAL FILE IN

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8077

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

BY FILE NO. 65-5182 SS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	3/23/45	12/19,22,26/44; 1/2,5,6,8,10-13, 16-18,22,25-27, 29,30;2/3,5,12-17, 20-24,26-28;3/1,3, 5-10,12-17/45	CHARLES J. McCREADY

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS AND TECHNICIANS, - CIO

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Legislative Committee, Chapter 31, denounced obstructionists in Congress who set up permanent Dies Committee, advocates constant pressure on Congressmen to see that progressive representatives are appointed to this committee. Its 1945 legislative program follows usual Communist li[redacted] Those plants having contracts with FAECT or reported Communist FAECT members employed are set forth. Communist officers and members of FAECT and reported Communist [illegible]rs set forth.

b7D

O/S

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/9/82 [illegible]

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent CHARLES J. McCREADY dated 12/28/44 at New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/24/82 [illegible]

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2 - Bureau
2 - Newark (info)
1 - Col. S.V. Constant, B.ofl., 2 S.C.
1 - Capt. T.S. King, DIO, 3 N.B.
3 - New York.

23 MAR 28 1945

RECORDED
INDEXED

NY 65-5182

MORRIS SAVITSKY, 61 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, New York:
SAVITSKY was transferred on February 23, 1944 from the Brighton 16th Club to the 4th A.D. Club, Kings County Communist Party. His wife SHIRLEY SAVITSKY is also a member of this club. He is presently employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as an assistant electrical engineer. He registered for Selective Service with Local Board #6, 45 Astor Place, New York City.

MILTON SCHWARTZ, 1490 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, New York:
[redacted]

Referred to Navy

SIDNEY YARMOVSKY:
[redacted]

O/S

VII. COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF FAECT OR SYMPATHIZERS UNDER ARMY JURISDICTION:

The following persons who are members of the FAECT are known to be Communists or are reported sympathizers. These individuals are presently under the jurisdiction of the War Department, and no investigation is being conducted:

EDWARD EVERETT AUER, 88 North 16th Street, East Orange, New Jersey:
Is a member of the Orange Branch of the Communist Political Association, Orange, New Jersey. He is known to have attended two Communist Party meetings in Des Moines, Iowa. His occupation is that of analytical chemist, and he is employed on a project at Columbia University. He registered with Local Board #12, 451 Springdale Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey. It is known that the FAECT headquarters of chapter 19 were at one time at 88 North 16th Street, the home of the Subject. He was active in an educational campaign to organize draftsmen and chemists at General Electric and Westinghouse in New Jersey.

O/S

NY 65-8102

JULIUS ROSENBERG, 10 Monroe Street, New York, New York:
ROSENBERG was transferred from Branch 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party to the East Side Club of the 1st. A.D., Manhattan Communist Party, February 1, 1944, on transfer #12179. He is presently employed by the U.S. Signal Corps, Newark, New Jersey.

MILTON WOLFE, Officer, U.S. Army in Italy:
[redacted]

0/5

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VIII. LIST OF PLANTS HAVING ONE OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN FAECT WHO ARE REPORTED TO BE COMMUNISTS OR SYMPATHIZERS:

The following is a list of plants in which the FAECT has contracts, in which it is organizing, or in which Communists or reported sympathizers who are members of the FAECT are employed. Those plants with an asterisk before the name are believed to have a contract with the FAECT:

ALENE DENTAL LABORATORIES, [illegible] Union Square, New York.
ALLIED PROCESS ENGINEERING COMPANY, 516 Broad Street, Newark, N.J.
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, [illegible] Grand Avenue, Maspeth, N.Y.
ANCHOR CAP AND CLOSURE CORPORATION, [illegible] West [illegible]th Street, New York.
[illegible] & SONS COMPANY, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
[illegible] ENGINEERING COMPANY, [illegible] East [illegible]th Street, New York.
[illegible] LABORATORIES, Inc., [illegible] West Street, New York City.
[illegible] & BOYCE, 295 Broadway, New York City.
* BREWSTER AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION, 34-01 38th Avenue, Long Island City
BROOKLYN NAVY YARD New York
* A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES, 114 East 32nd Street, New York.
Burchell PRODUCTS, Inc.

0/5

XII. COMMUNISTS OR REPORTED SYMPATHIZERS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE FAECT, NEW YORK AREA:

The following persons who are Communists or reported sympathizers, are members of the FAECT. They are known to be members of the FAECT by reason of either their activity in this union, their declaration of FAECT affiliation on their membership books of the Communist Political Association, or because their name appeared on the FAECT mailing lists.

The asterisk preceding the names of individuals listed below indicates that that person has been established as being a member of the Communist Political Association or that he is very active as a member of the FAECT and closely follows the Communist Political Association line.

LEO ADLER, 327 Central Park West, New York:
Addressed a communication to Governor DEWEY urging the release of MORRIS U. SCHAPPES.

* JANE ALBERT, 448 East 88th Street, New York:
She is a member of the 16th A.D. Club, Manhattan, of the Communist Political Association.

* KARL AMATNIEK, 178 Bleeker Street, New York City:
He was an employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in 1939 or 1940. He registered in 1933 and 1934 as a member of the Communist Party in New York, and in 1937, 1938, and 1939 he registered for the American Labor Party. He has associated with the Consumers Union. His wife was the former secretary to M. HEDLEY STONE of the NMU. He is known to have received correspondence from the Communist Party in New York.

He is presently employed as a radio engineer at the Philharmonic Radio Corporation, 528 East 72nd Street, New York. He registered for Selective Service with Local Board #68, 37 Magan Place, New York City. The subject is active in trying to organize a local chapter of the FAECT at the Philharmonic Radio Corporation.

O/S

SAM TAYLOR:
He is a member of the West Side Concourse Club, Second A.D., Bronx County CPA, and was nominated for President and Executive Board Member in 1945, to that club. He listed his union affiliation as being FAECT.

WILLIAM I. TEICHNER, wm. William Teichner, 8833 Laurel Avenue, Brooklyn, New York:
He was formerly Educational Officer for the Coney Island Club, Second A.D., Kings County CP. He was transferred to the Ocean Front Club, Second A.D., Kings County Communist Political Association on transfer #1807. He is a subscriber to the Sunday Worker. He is presently employed as a structural engineer by the New York City Board of Transportation, New York.

He is registered for Selective Service with Local Board #195, Brooklyn, New York.

O/S

ABRAHAM TIGER:
See section on Officers of Local 101.

MURRAY TRIFF, 41-07 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island:
He is known to have addressed a communication to Governor DEWEY urging the release of SCHAPPES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, 7[illegible] Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, New York:
He is a member of the Utica Club, 18th A.D., Kings County CPA. He is presently employed as a drawing room engineer at Lummus Engineering Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York. He registered for Selective Service with Local Board #26, 141 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

OSCAR JOHN [illegible], [illegible] 29th Street, Rego Park, New York:
He was a member of the Industrial Branch C-8 of the Communist Party and was transferred to the Rego Park Club, Queens County Communist Political Association, on transfer #1803. He is a structural engineer and is self-employed in room 1606, 114 East 32nd Street, New York. He registered for Selective Service with Local Board #251, 95-01 63rd Avenue, Rego Park, New York.

PILOT RADIO CORPORATION 19
PINSKY, PAUL 21
POMERANCE AND BREINES 19
POWSNER, MICHAEL 16
PRESNICK, MIKE 49

QUEENSBRIDGE HOUSING 19

RABIN, RALPH 49
RABINOVITCH, HERSH 11,14
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REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION 19
RICHMOND, PEARL 49
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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

11893

FOR VICTOR. BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 17, 1950

Director, FBI

RE: INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
NEW YORK DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY -C
Bureau File # 61 -7341

Dear Sir:

Submitted herewith is information obtained by [redacted] on as noted from the building located at 80 Fifth Avenue. This building is occupied by National Headquarters, IWO, in New York City.

b2
b7D

Description of exhibit:

Carbon copy of IWO General Office Membership List for the following:

LODGE#	LOCATION	DATE REC'D	REC'D BY
200	Brooklyn, NY	7-18-50	SA JJ KEARNEY & SE S.W. JENNINGS

Original and one photostatic copy of above being retained in the files of this office.

#86-1840CV
RECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
5/7/89

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

RECORDED - 98

61-7341-34-666

AUG 18 1950

INDEXED - 66

5

lcc: 100- 80223

Enc. (1)

Very truly yours,

RETURN TO INDEXING-DESK

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

EWP:BTF
100- 2936

2 Amount Paid for General Office	3 Total Due Including	4 Dues Date	5 Members Names	6 Year of Birth	7 Class	8 Option	9 Cem. & Fun'l	10 Type of Policy Symbol	11 Advance Payment Month	12 Advance Payment Amount	13 Owe 1 Mo.	14 Owe 2 Mo's	15 Dues in Arrears Suspended Owe 3 Mo's	16 Suspended Owe 4 Mo's	17 Expelled Owe 5 Mo's	18 Out Owe 6 Mo's	19 Date of Entry Mo.	Yr.	20 Certificate No.
NRA ✓	380	95	LUDMAN WILLIAM 1	11	2	A	MCF	CS			95	95	95				4	50	418659 1
NRA ✓	184	184	MANDELMAN SONIA 2	93	3	A	MCF4	LN									4	49	409649 2
NRA ✓	780	110	WANNES JACK 3	13	1	A	MCF	N			110	110	110	110	110	120	6	46	367585 3
NRA ✓	259	37	WANTELL WILDRED 4	20	3	A	O	N			37	37	37	37	37	37	6	46	368666 4
NRA ✓	721	103	WANTELL SOL 5	19	1	A	MCF	N			103	103	103	103	103	103	6	46	368667 5
NRA ✓	39	39	WARTIN LOTTIE 6	01	4	A	O										1	44	323080 6
NRA ✓	166	166	WARTIN MICHAEL 7	01	2	D	CF										1	44	323081 7
NRA ✓	434	434	WAYER NAT 8	94	0	D	CF										4	41	281619 8
NRA ✓	137	137	WAYER REBECCA 9	98	1	A	O										5	41	281926 9
NRA ✓	380	190	WORITZ FANNIE 10	92	3	A	MCF4	L			190						2	50	417427 10
NRA ✓	270	90	WULDWORF BELLA 11	95	6	A	MCF3				90	90					7	45	348733 11
NRA ✓	164	41	PADNOS EDNA 12	18	3	A					41	41	41				6	49	412710 12
NRA ✓	504	126	PADNUS MORTON 13	14	1	A	MCF				126	126	126				6	49	412709 13
NRA ✓	108	108	PANKEN ISIDOR 14	93	3	A	MCF2										6	40	270200 14
NRA ✓	74	74	PANKEN SALLY 15	97	4	A	CF3										6	41	284591 15
NRA ✓	630	126	PICKER ISIDORE 16	91	3	A	MCF3				126	126	126	126			6	43	315161 16
NRA ✓	1180	236	PLASTRICK HARRY 17	02	1	E	CF				236	236	236	236			4	47	385803 17
NRA ✓	540	90	PLASTRICK SARAH 18	08	1	A					90	90	90	90	90		4	47	385802 18
NRA ✓	216	54	POPOWITZ FRANCES 19	11	4	A	MO				54	54	54				2	45	339711 19
NRA ✓	547	387	PRESS STANLEY 20	29	1	A	YCF				160						5	48	401323 20
NRA ✓	122	122	RABOY BELLA 21	92	3	A	MCF3										6	47	389816 21
NRA ✓	129	43	RADIN ESTHER 22	14	3	A					43	43					2	50	417588 22
NRA ✓	378	126	RADIN HY 23	14	1	A	MCF				126	126					2	50	417587 23
NRA ✓	368	92	RAMIREZ PATRICK 24	13	3	A	MCF				92	92	92				4	50	418661 24
NRA ✓	228	57	RAMIREZ PEARL 25	23	2	A					57	57	57				4	50	418662 25
✓		111	RAPPAPORT ARTHUR 26	12	1	A	MCF		UG								3	50	417813 26
✓	130	65	RINGER ANNA 27	94	3	A	O				65						4	42	298419 27
NRA ✓	312	156	RINGER NATHAN 28	90	3	A	MO				156						4	42	298417 28
✓	153	51	ROBBINS ALBERT 29	10	6	A	M				51	51					5	47	388969 29
✓	123	41	ROBBINS ANN 30	14	6	A	CF				41	41					4	47	385490 30
✓	142	31	ROCKWAY BELLE 31	15	6	A					31	31	49				6	47	391482 31
NRA ✓	777	111	ROCKWAY ROBERT 32	12	1	A	MCF				111	111	111	111	111	111	6	46	366494 32
✓	274	274	ROSENBERG IRVING 33	01	1	D	CF										1	50	40723 33
✓	279	93	ROSENBERG ISADOR 34	32	1	A	YCF				93	93					3	50	417867 34
✓	142	71	ROSENBERG JULIUS 35	18	3	A	MCF				71						1	49	415255 35
✓	168	42	ROSENBERG ROSE 36	08	3	A	O				42	42	42				7	40	273455 36
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

FILE NO. 65-1606 ajk

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	7-13-40	7-1,2- 1940	ROSS K. PRESCOTT.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
RAND STEVENS, with aliases: Edward Stevens, Edward Stephens. RUTH CAROL FREEMAN.	ESPIONAGE (COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] O/S (b)(7)(D)

- C -

Bulky retained per form 4-341 dated 4/24/69

DETAILS: [redacted] O/S (b)(7)(D)

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated 4/1/77 Per FOIPA Request

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A P Ketchum

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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JUL 19 1940

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4 - New York
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JUL 19 A.M.

Bulky Encl. on RAMP.

[redacted] (b)(7)(D)

GENERAL INFORMATION

[redacted]

O/S

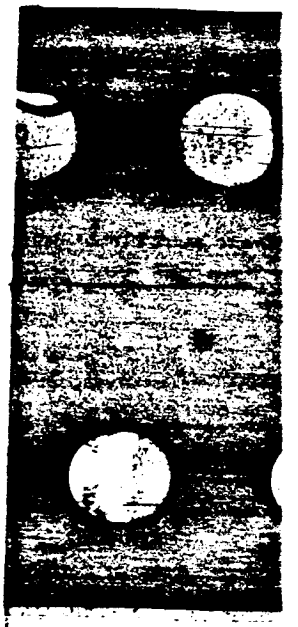
(b)(7)(D)

65-1606

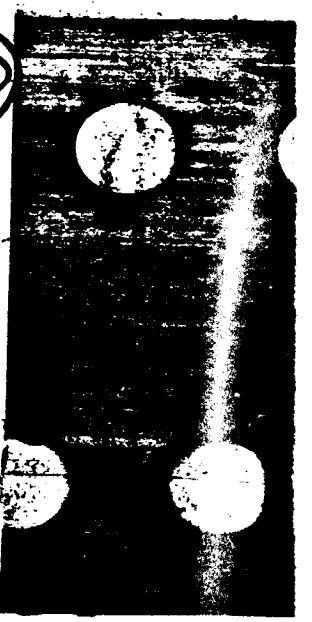
Exhibit #7:

[redacted]

(b)(7)(D)



(b)(7)(D)



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-10149)

DATE: November 23, 1953

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-8849)

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/6/87 BY 3042 RWJ/DB

Remylet, 10-26-53 and Bulet, 11-2-53.

There is forwarded herewith two copies of a transcript of the record referred to in relets. The copy of this record will be retained in Pittsburgh, UACB.

Enclosures - 2
REGISTERED MAIL

JBD:tbw

Index per Kleinkauf

RECORDED-99 61-10149-3259

24 NOV 25 1953

INDEXED-76 EX-111

79 JAN 14 1954

EXP. PROC.

HCUA TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM MANDEL

Narrator:

These are the voices of Senators MC CARTHY and MUNDT and of Committee Counsel ROY COHEN directed at whom? A scholar, who wrote a book ten years ago which the State Department later purchased for its overseas library, but this scholar fought back. On March 24, 1953, a radio and television audience of millions heard the testimony of WILLIAM MANDEL, author, summoned before the Senate Committee investigating Government expenditures. Lets hear this testimony. MC CARTHY and MUNDT had directed attention to the Jewish origin _____ at the outset.

N.Y. Russia

Mr. MANDEL, you are reminded that you are still under oath.

Mr. MANDEL would you give us your full name please?

N.Y. Russia

My name is WILLIAM MARKS MANDEL and to save you the trouble of bringing out any possible pseudonyms as you did with the matter of Mr. ARBOCK (ph) I would like to make clear that I am a Jew.

That you are what?

That I am a Jew.

So am I but I don't see that thats an issue here.

A Jew who works for MC CARTHY is thought of very ill by most of the Jewish people.

Are you a member of the Communist Party?

My dear sir, I have never consulted with the Communist Party in any manner regarding the writing of the Fourth _____.

Mr. MANDEL, are you a member of the Communist Party?

I would like to answer your question, sir, under my privilege of the Constitution, but I am going to answer it in my own way. Now you say book burning you _____ set fire to the books as Hitler did twenty years ago.

Are you a member of the Communist Party?

We will have no more of that Mr. MANDEL. You will answer the questions put to you or - where's the officer? Officer, stand by. We are going to have no more of this. Mr. COHEN is our Chief Counsel, he is entitled to normal courtesy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/6/97 BY 3042 PW/JAB

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R 362 JUN 12 1961

ENCLOS

61-10149-3254

in his line of defense.

That would be excellent proof that it is not Communist.

I feel it would be.

"The National Guardian" has been conducting quite a vigorous campaign in defense of the convicted atom spies.

Who are you referring to?

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. N.Y.

I want to make that clear. Convicted what?

Atom spies.

Do you know your law, Mr. COHEN (ph)?

Well, I prosecuted the case, I think so.

What were those people convicted of?

They were convicted of conspiracy.

Exactly, and conspiracy is not espionage.

They were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and the delivery of atom secrets to representatives of the Soviet Union. Now the question was, is the "National Guardian" today conducting a vigorous campaign asking for the release of the ROSENBERGS?

"The National Guardian" to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I am not an editor or a member of its staff.....

Do you read it?

I read it. "The National Guardian" to the best of my knowledge and belief, is conducting a vigorous campaign asking for executive clemency in that case on the grounds that scientists told those people that GREENGLASS, the stoolpigeon, could not possibly have remembered the information that he said he remembered.

You say that their campaign is limited to a request for executive clemency?

Insofar as my memory serves me. I may be mistaken about that,

but that's my recollection.

Do you think that the ROSENBERGS are guilty?

Unlike a great many people who are taking an active part in that campaign and who have read the transcript of the trial from beginning to end and who have drawn a conclusion that they are not guilty, I, as a scholar, will not offer an opinion because I have not read the transcript from beginning to end. However, I do think that the offering of the death sentence in peace time is unjustified, and I do think, to return to an earlier matter, that it is rather typical of the situation existing in this country that the first two people ever to get the death sentence in peace time for this crime happen to be Jewish.

Let me ask you this. You say to show that the "National Guardian" is not Communist dominated the fact that they published an appeal for funds by EARL BROWDER?

Yes sir.

Was not the "Daily Worker" itself sympathetic to EARL BROWDER and articles published following his indictment for perjury?

I do not know.

Do you read the "Daily Worker"?

There again we have to return, although it is very unfortunate for a scholar to have to do this, I have got under today's circumstances to return to the Fifth Amendment and state that I refuse to answer that question under the provisions of the Constitution not to testify against myself.

Narrator:

At this point the recording ends, and pertinent portions of the remainder of the hearing are reinacted from the stenographic transcript with the participation of Mr. MANDEL.

Senator MC CARTHY: This is the second time that the witness has brought up the word, Jewish. He tries apparently, to hold himself out as a representative of the Jewish people.

MANDEL: No sir.

MC CARTHY: Be quiet now until I finish.

Report Form
FD-[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	MAY 18 1956	4/2,3,5,24-27,30;5/7-10,11/56

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS	H. RAWLINS OVERTON	DLS VM mdl

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

INDEXED 7,9,10,18,22,23,24 3v

3042/not file pgs. 1,22 & 37 only & contain nothing classifiable 94487 #861840

SYNOPSIS:

Civil Rights Congress (CRC) in Los Angeles continued operations from June, 1955, until 1/6/56, at which time it dissolved in accordance with decision of the CRC in New York. Prior to 1/6/56, major activities were carried on by CRC Headquarters in Los Angeles, California, and by three local chapters. Generally, CRC program in Los Angeles during last six months called for organizing support around STEVE NELSON's fight against his conviction and sentence under the Pennsylvania State Sedition Laws, support of the Los Angeles, Denver and Puerto Rico Smith Act "victims." Other major activities included protests of the murder of EMMITT TILL in Mississippi, the murder of MAC ARTHUR MALONE in Los Angeles, and the murder of Reverend GEORGE W. LEE in Mississippi. CRC in Los Angeles continued its efforts to free ROSA LEE INGRAM and WESLEY ROBERT WELLS from jail. CRC in Los Angeles protested the segregation of Negro firemen in the Los Angeles Fire Department. During the past six months the CRC in Los Angeles experienced falling income and financial difficulties. At the time of its dissolution on 1/6/56, CRC in Los Angeles had debts of $1,200.00 and owed $879.00 in back salaries offset by $859.18 cash on hand as of 12/31/55. Upon dissolution, CRC officials instructed to liquidate all assets, pay back salaries and all debts so far possible.

EXT. PRCC

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — RUC — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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1 - FIO, Los Angeles (REGISTERED)
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1 - OSI, District 18, Maywood (REGISTERED)
1 - San Diego (100-2572)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (100-26871)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (100-23717)

16 MAY 1956

RECORDED - 25
INDEXED - 25

ENCL BEHIND FILE

7364

ENCLOSURE

4 ccs

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY [illegible]
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6-26-56
HOW FORW. RS
BY [illegible]

PROPERTY OF FBI — This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents may be distributed outside the agency to which

58 JUN 26 1956

b7D

[redacted]

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG N.Y.
AND MORTON SOBELL N.Y.

T-1 (5/23/55)

b7D

[redacted]

Activities Around Smith Act Defendants

T-18 (10/23/55)
T-24 (10/23/55)

b7D

[redacted]

T-1 (10/30/55)
T-2 (11/2/55)

b7D

[redacted]

HRO:PT
LA 100-23717

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, a self-admitted CP member and former editor of the "Daily Worker" advised on March 9, 1953 that WILLIAM PATTERSON was an associate of his in Chicago, Illinois, in 1937 and 1938. BUDENZ stated that he was advised by PATTERSON that prior to coming to Chicago, PATTERSON had been a representative of the Anglo-American CP at the Communist International.

BUDENZ stated that PATTERSON was a member of the national committee of the CP in 1945.

PABLO GARCIA RODRIGUEZ

T-47 (1/20/56)

b7D

[redacted]

ETHEL ROSENBERG; JULIUS ROSENBERG

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were tried in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Statute. They were convicted on March 29, 1951 and sentenced to death. They were executed on June 19, 1953.

MORTON SOBELL

MORTON SOBELL was tried with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Statute. He was convicted on March 29, 1951 and sentenced to serve thirty years in the Federal Penitentiary.

ELIZABETH SPECTOR

T-13 (4/25/53)

[redacted] b7D

FRANK SPECTOR

Records of the United States District Court for the Southern

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: February 24, 1953

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1953

Telson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
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Holloman
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/11/84 BY SP8BTJ/GCL 3042PWJ/AL
86-1840CV 5/6/87

Telecast WMAL - TV Channel 7, 6:45 p.m.

WINCHELL

"....Bronxville, New York, Sarah Lawrence College and Scarsdale High School will get the Congressional spotlight on Tuesday next. Alleged Red penetration."

COMMENT

Robert Morris, Chief Council of the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the U. S. Senate, recently advised a Bureau official that the Committee planned to continue hearings into Communist infiltration of the education field and indicated that the Committee had an interest in Sarah Lawrence College. The New York Office has been requested to advise the Bureau of the identities of any members of the faculty at Sarah Lawrence who are included in the Security Index. (Also the Scarsdale High School.)

WINCHELL

"....Washington, D. C., Senator McCarthy's Committee will expose one of the top men in the Department of State as a flaming 'pinko.' A holdover from the Truman crowd."

COMMENT

This individual may be Reed Harris, who holds a high position at State in the Voice of America Section. Harris has been investigated by the Bureau under a Loyalty of Government Employees and Voice of America classification. The Loyalty Section is presently preparing a memorandum reflecting a summary of the results of our investigation of Harris.

WINCHELL

"....Washington. A senate committee's big witness this week will be the female leader of over five hundred Communist teachers now in the Red underground in the United States. She was trained at Moscow."

RECORDED 162-31615-765
INDEXED - FEB 26 1953

EAB:rep

MAR 1953

O/S

WINCHELL

"....Secretary of State Dulles is considering several men for O'Dwyer's post as Ambassador to Mexico. One is John B. Glenn, the Vice President of the American Trust Company of New York, another is William Randolph Hearst, the publisher.

COMMENT

To date there has been no request made of the Bureau for an investigation of either Glenn or Hearst. (Washington Post of 2/24/53 states White House has nominated Francis White to be Ambassador to Mexico.)

WINCHELL

".....New York Journal American. Julius Rosenberg now in the death house at Sing Sing for giving the Russians our secrets, the A-Bomb Secrets, has turned Anti-Semetic of all people. He now calls Rabbis 'politicians with beards' according to the accredited Jewish organizations."

COMMENT

Rosenberg appears to be merely following the Communist Party line in assuming an "anti-cleric" attitude.

O/S

WINCHELL

"....San Francisco Call-Bulletin. Another youth outfit, the Eugene Debs Social Club, of the Socialist Workers Party is being established on the campus of the University of California."

COMMENT

The San Francisco Office advised recently of the existence of the Eugene Debs Social Club at the University of California, Berkeley. The Socialist Workers Party has been cit by the Attorney General. This matter is being closely followed by the San Francisco Field Office.

Broadcast WMAL 630kc 9:00 P.M.

WINCHELL

".....Pueblo. Louis Sturgis and Virginia Iser wanted for bank robbery and murder have just been captured."

76

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 5, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: BRIGADIER GENERAL JULIUS KLEIN

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Nease
Tele. Room
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/7/87 BY 3042 PWT/MAW

While talking to Irving Kaufman on other matters, he mentioned Julius Klein and stated that he has jumped Klein on several occasions for Klein's going to bat for Max Lowenthal some years ago when Lowenthal was called before the Internal Security Subcommittee. Kaufman claims that Klein states he made a terrible mistake in doing this, that he was asked to do it by Abe Fineberg whom he did not know and that he does not talk to Fineberg today, and that he was really played for a sucker. I told Irving that David Wahl who used to be with Fineberg probably was back of this, that Wahl was the individual who maneuvered Lowenthal's appointment to General Clay's staff in Germany, and that he has since taken the Fifth Amendment.

Irving stated that this is apparently preying on Klein's mind and that Klein has commented on numerous occasions what a fool he was. Irving thinks this might account for the fact that Klein has personally bought and distributed approximately 100 copies of "The FBI Story," and Klein thinks that he perhaps is getting back into the Bureau's good graces. book

I told Irving that this is not a fact, that frankly it would be impossible to trust Klein. - With this I agree wholeheartedly -

Irving stated that Klein would do anything to make amends. I told Irving that we would never have known of Klein's alleged change of heart if it had not been for his bringing this up. Irving commented that the Director had personally talked to him about Julius some years ago and that he had jumped Julius at the time and has jumped him on other occasions. I told him that, insofa as we know, Julius is still carrying water for Lowenthal other than what he, Irving, told us.

Irving stated that at one time Julius was a great friend of Dave Bazelon but today Klein is very bitter against Bazelon as a result of Bazelon's opposition to Irving. I told Irving that he should not be led off base, that Klein carries water on both shoulders, and that it would be difficult to have anything other than an uneasy feeling about him. Irving stated he was going to talk to Klein one more time to try to be absolutely sure that Klein has really changed.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:rm MAY 7 1957

EX-166 RECORDED-45 62-32716-84

INDEXED - 45 3 MAR 13 1957

memo Nichols to Tolson 3-11-57.

Irving said Klein has even talked to him about how he could right himself with the Director. I told Irving that the Director is a very charitable man and could understand when an individual was played for a sucker but that the Director could not forget Klein's duplicity and that, if Klein had really had a change of heart, then he should have gotten himself on record. Irving stated that Klein had even mentioned he might ask his friend Styles Bridges to try to right the situation for him. I told Irving that this situation was akin to that of Miles Standish and that Klein would have to speak for himself.

I find that I reported informally the information furnished me by Robert Morris on June 22, 1953, to the effect that members of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had been approached on behalf of Lowenthal, that Senator Eastland had told Morris that everyone he knew in New York had seen or called him, that Brigadier General Julius Klein had called Morris to urge that Lowenthal not be called for June 18, 1953, which was the scheduled date for the Rosenberg execution, that Klein had advanced as his reason that the Internal Security Subcommittee should avoid any anti-Semitic charge and not give any ammunition to anyone who would say this was an anti-Semitic plot, that Senator Jenner had told Morris so many people were calling his office that he did not go near his office for a couple of days to avoid pressure being brought on behalf of Lowenthal.

The foregoing is submitted for record purposes since it should be a part of the files.

Klein is coming into
See me at 4 PM today
vm

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
62-60527-74646
DIRECTOR, FBI

October 1, 1948

53253

RECORDED - 89 JULIUS J. ROSENBERG

Reference is made to the telephonic request of Miss Alice O'Donnell of your office on September 29, 1948, for any available information concerning Julius J. Rosenberg, 39 Broadway, New York, New York.

A review of our files, based on the available information, has failed to reveal that any investigation has been conducted concerning Julius J. Rosenberg.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/87 BY 3042 Pwt-bfc
86-1840

(Only identifiable information contained in Bureau files concerning the subject of Miss O'Donnell's inquiry is that in February, 1943, Julius Rosenberg, 39 Broadway, New York City, was Legal Counsel of the War Shipping Administration. [redacted] b2 b7c

Bureau files contain numerous OTHER references to various Julius Rosenberg's but none can be identified with the subject of Miss O'Donnell's inquiry. A J. Julius Rosenberg, 40 Wall Street, New York City, was, in 1941, reported to be a member of the National Lawyers Guild. (100-7321-6, p. 488)

In 1940 an unknown outside source advised that a Julius Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party in New York City and had Party Book No. 6602. (61-7559-10059, p. 3)

In 1944-1945, a Julius Rosenberg, who resided at 10 Monroe Street, New York City and who was a member of the Communist Party was employed by the United States Army Signal Corps. (100-340431)

In addition, the husband of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg (she was formerly Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission in New York City) is named Julius Rosenberg. (77-27729)

As indicated, it is impossible to determine if any of these individuals are identical with the subject of Miss O'Donnell's inquiry and the Bureau has not conducted an investigation concerning any of them.

G. I. R. - 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 4 10 37 AM '48
FBI

RECEIVED FROM D. O.
TIME 11:00 AM
DATE 10-4-48
BY RB

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

September 29, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Miss Alice O'Donnell of the Attorney General's Office called to request any information we might have in our files on Julius J. Rosenberg of 39 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Mr. Keay on Mr. Fletcher's desk has been advised.

53254

HB Fletcher

gan

Name checks

RECORDED - 89
INDEXED - 89

62-60527-14646
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5 OCT 4 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/87 BY 3042 Put DIC
86-1840 Appeal

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Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/7/87 BY 3042PWS/DB

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

(RELEASE AT 7:00 P.M. EST)

(SPIES)

THE CONGRESSIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE TODAY NAMED THE "FOUR DEADLIEST" ATOMIC SPIES AND CHARGED THEIR TRAITOROUS DEEDS SPEEDED UP THE RUSSIAN A-BOMB PROJECT BY AT LEAST 18 MONTHS.

"IN OTHER WORDS, IF WAR SHOULD COME," THE COMMITTEE SAID IN A 196-PAGE SUMMATION OF KNOWN SOVIET ATOMIC ESPIONAGE IN THE U. S. AND BRITAIN, "RUSSIA'S ABILITY TO MOUNT AN ATOMIC OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE WEST WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED BY REASON OF THESE FOUR MEN."

THE MAN WHO CAUSED "THE MOST DAMAGE" WAS THE NOTORIOUS DR. KLAUS FUCHS, GERMAN-BORN BRITISH SCIENTIST CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE IN LONDON LAST YEAR. THE COMMITTEE SAID "IT IS HARDLY AN EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT FUCHS ALONE HAS INFLUENCED THE SAFETY OF MORE PEOPLE AND ACCOMPLISHED GREATER DAMAGE THAN ANY OTHER SPY, NOT ONLY IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONS."

THE "SECOND DEADLIEST BETRAYER" WAS NAMED AS ITALIAN-BORN BRUNO PONTECORVO WHO VANISHED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN LAST SEPTEMBER AND MAY HAVE TAKEN SOME TRITIUM, CHIEF INGREDIENT OF THE DREAD HYDROGEN BOMB, WITH HIM. THE COMMITTEE SAID HE HAD BEEN WORKING WITH IT. IT ADDED THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE PONTECORVO BETRAYED A-SECRETS PRIOR TO HIS FLIGHT.

IN THE LESSER TRAITOROUS RANKS WERE PLACED DR. ALLAN NUNN MAY, BRITISH-BORN SCIENTIST, CONVICTED IN ENGLAND FOLLOWING THE CANADIAN ATOMIC SPY INQUIRY, AND DAVID GREENGLASS, AN AMERICAN AND ONLY NON-SCIENTIST IN THE GROUP WHO WAS SENTENCED IN NEW YORK LAST FRIDAY TO 15 YEARS IN PRISON.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO LISTED VARIOUS "COURIERS AND AGENTS" INVOLVED IN THE RUSSIAN SPY NETWORK, INCLUDING JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG WHO WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH THURSDAY IN NEW YORK, AND HARRY GOLD WHO IS SERVING 30 YEARS.

IN ADDITION, THE REPORT REVIEWED SOME CASES TURNED UP BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. IT STRESSED THAT NONE OF THESE HAS BEEN "PROVEN IN A COURT OF LAW" BUT SAID SOME OF THE FIGURES ARE UNDER PROSECUTION FOR PERJURY OR CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS."

THE COMMITTEE SAID THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE AMERICAN ATOMIC POSITION "IS INDISPUTABLY SEVERE."

IT SAID IT IS "POSSIBLE TO HOPE THAT SOME INNOCENT EXPLANATION ACCOUNTS FOR PONTECORVO'S DISAPPEARANCE" BUT THE FACTS "SUGGEST" THAT IS "EXTREMELY REMOTE."

RECORDED - 1 62-88626-57
INDEXED - 19 MAY 22 1951

4/8--GE6P

50 MAY 25 1951

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

We should get this complete statement

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 25, 1955

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

58766
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-6-84 BY

Tolson
Boardman
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD H. LEVI -
HARRY KALVEN, JR.
LOGAN GREEN
TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE (EASTLAND COMMITTEE), WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 12, 1955, PUBLIC SESSION

SYNOPSIS:

Transcript of Eastland Committee hearings concerning recording of jury deliberations in connection with University of Chicago Law School project received from Eastland Committee. Edward H. Levi, Dean, University of Chicago Law School, testified that that law school conducting research into juries system in effort to improve it. Admitted making recordings of jury deliberations at Wichita, Kansas, at request of attorney there and with consent of judges and counsel. Stated no control over project by Ford Foundation. Admitted prior membership in National Lawyers Guild. Harvey Kalven, Jr., Professor of Law at University of Chicago, testified concerning project and stated law school approached by Wichita attorney to record jury deliberations and recordings done with consent of judges and counsel. Stated he felt recordings of deliberations a legitimate operation if done for scientific purposes under proper safeguards and noted that matter not made public by University of Chicago. Admitted writing letters and making speeches asking clemency for Rosenbergs but based his actions on objection to death penalty. Does not feel jury operations harmed by recordings and stated no plans exist to record 500 or 1000 cases as reported in public press. Logan Green, Garden City, Kansas, attorney, stated he gave authority to record in case he was attorney for but did not believe he would in future.

ACTION:

(1) The original of this memorandum and the Photostat of the testimony should be placed in the Eastland Control File 62-88217.

1 Pat to 3 Rec'd
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 77-95548-

EX-113

ENCL.

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-88217-1776

NOV 27 1955

JGL:lmm/djeh (6)
1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - yellow (77-9584)
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Landis

RETURN TO RECORDING DESK

355

68 NOV 14 1955

Kalven also stated in his testimony that in his opinion the jury deliberations had not been harmed in the manner in which they made the recordings. He added the University had no plans whatever to make recordings of jury deliberations in 500 or 1000 cases as had been suggested in the public press and that he felt that there had been no confidence violated by this operation.

Kalven admitted in his testimony that he had sent letters to the White House urging clemency for the Rosenbergs and admitted he had made speeches at the University of Chicago also urging clemency for the Rosenbergs but stated that he did so in view of the fact that he did not feel that the death penalty was the correct one in that case.

Mr. Logan Green, an attorney of Garden City, Kansas, stated that he had been one of the attorneys in a Federal case in Wichita, Kansas, who had given his permission to have the jury deliberations recorded. He added that he did not give the matter serious thought at the time he gave authority for the jury deliberations to be recorded but stated that since the publicity had arisen in this case and if a similar proposal would be made to him at present, he did not think he would give permission for the deliberations to be recorded.

Vol.

The United States Senate

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration

of the

Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws

of the

Committee on the Judiciary

RECORDING OF JURY DELIBERATIONS

October 12, 1955

Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL
1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL 8-4266 8-4267 8-4268 8-4269

the Amendment was adopted. I am not making that as a firm proposition of law, sir. It is just my impression on that point.

Chairman Eastland. Let me ask you this question -- Have you finished your answer?

Mr. Kalven. Yes, sir.

Chairman Eastland, Did you write a letter to President Truman, asking clemency for the atomic spies, Rosenbergs?

Mr. Kalven. I did, sir. I have the letter with me.

Chairman Eastland. You say you have the letter with you?

Mr. Kalven. Yes, sir.

Chairman Eastland. Give us a copy of the letter.

Mr. Kalven. I would be pleased to read the letter.

Chairman Eastland. You may read the letter.

Mr. Kalven. It is a somewhat long and tedious letter, but I think it might be -- May I say, sir, that I wrote this letter to the President. It was as a private citizen. This letter has not been given out to anyone else.

Chairman Eastland. Sir?

Mr. Kalven. I wrote this letter as a private citizen to the President. No copies of this letter have been given out. This copy is from my file.

Chairman Eastland. Do you not know that the Daily Worker knew about it?

Mr. Kalven. The only way I know is that Fulton Lewis, Jr. had it on his broadcast the other night. I have no idea how the

Daily Worker knew about it.

Chairman Eastland. Have you read the Daily Worker?

Mr. Kalven. No, sir; I have never read the Daily Worker.

Chairman Eastland. You did know that the Daily Worker had a story about that letter?

Mr. Kalven. May I see the story, sir?

Chairman Eastland. On September 25, 1952, page 8.

(A photostat was shown to the witness.)

Chairman Eastland. Now, did you make a copy of that letter available to any other person?

Mr. Kalven. No, sir.

I think I can explain the apparent confusion. The letter I am talking about -- the letter I thought was referred to -- was a letter which I wrote to the President on the 24th of November, 1952, as a letter from myself, as a personal citizen, to the President. So far as I know, this is the only other copy -- one or two copies that I made for the file at that time.

Chairman Eastland. You never made it available?

Mr. Kalven. I never made it available.

Mr. Sourwine. Would you furnish that for the record, sir?

Mr. Kalven. Yes, sir.

(The letter referred to, dated November 24, 1952, is as follows:)

Chairman Eastland. Wait just a minute.

In writing that letter, was that the only thing that you did on behalf of the Rosenbergs?

Mr. Kalven. No, sir.

I have had an interest in the Rosenberg case from about the time the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied the appeal. I have read the record myself. I think I have formed an independent opinion about it. Occasionally, I have talked at meetings about it. I have had that kind of an interest in it, sir, and I still have it, as I have never quite been able to make up my mind about the case. I find it puzzling.

I, by no means, have a firm conviction of innocence or anything like that on the part of the Rosenbergs. On the other hand, as I say, the case puzzles me somewhat, leaves me a little uneasy, and that is it.

Chairman Eastland. My question was, did you do anything else in behalf of the Rosenbergs?

Mr. Kalven. Sir, I --

Chairman Eastland. Except write the letter?

Mr. Kalven. I am not quite sure I understand the meaning of that. I do not regard myself as having done anything on behalf of the Rosenbergs. I was interested in the case as a legal problem, a case --

Chairman Eastland. You do not think that letter was in behalf of the Rosenbergs?

Mr. Kalven. Well, I suppose that is true, sir.

Chairman Eastland. Well, certainly.

This states that a delegation from Chicago, of some people associated with the University of Chicago, called at the White House pleading for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Were you one of those?

Mr. Kalven. No, sir, I was not.

Chairman Eastland. Yes, sir.

So far as you know, you did nothing else in their behalf except write the letter, and you studied the record?

Mr. Kalven. Unless expressing an opinion at any time about the case is considered doing something on their behalf.

Chairman Eastland. You said you made speeches at meetings?

Mr. Kalven. No, sir. In a very limited way. I think there were perhaps two or three meetings at the University, at various stages of the case, at which I believe I spoke. I do not have a very clear recollection of this.

wg3fls.

2 Chairman Eastman. She read a speech?

Mr. Kalven. I have a copy of the speech with me. I would be glad to provide that for the committee.

Chairman Eastman. Yes; we would like tohave that for the record.

Mr. Kalven. The speech, sir, is a speech to Mr. Urey.

Mr. Sourwine. Did you, Professor, say a moment ago that you had never made up your mind about the Rosenbergs?

Mr. Kalven. Look; that is a hard matter to discuss. It is a complicated record.

Mr. Sourwine. I just asked what you said a moment ago.

Mr. Kalven. All right; let me put it this way. In connection with the death penalty, I have some doubts about the propriety of the death penalty under the circumstances. I have some doubts -- well, not ones that I can evaluate very clearly, about the quality of the evidence giving effect that the death penalty was imposed. It is an elaborate matter. I would not be unhappy to discuss it with you at some other time.

Mr. Sourwine. I do not want to try the Rosenbergs.

Mr. Kalven. I do not, either, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. I just wondered if I have heard you correctly; if you did say that you never finally had made up your mind about the innocence or guilt of the Rosenbergs.

Mr. Kalven. In the sense that I just stated it.

ng3

Mr. Sourwine. If that is the case, sir, why did you sign a letter to the President of the United States stating "We appeal to you as President of the United States to exercise your power and act at once to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg"?

Mr. Kalven. I do not really recall signing that letter. I take it that is the documnt I was just shown?

Mr. Sourwine. This is the document we showed you, and I understood you had said you did sign it.

Mr. Kalven. It appears that I did sign it, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Then the question is valid, if you had not made up your mind about their innocence or guilt, why did you sign that letter?

Mr. Kalven. I think the question of clemency is a question independent of the question of innocence and guilt.

Mr. Sourwine. May this go in the record?

Chairman Eastman. Yes, sir; it will be admitted into the record.

(The document, a photostatic copy marked Exhibit No. 1, is as follows:)

whg10

Mr. Sourwine. Here is an article from the Daily Worker of New York, Monday, February 14, 1955 -- that is this year -- a four-column head, "Urey Cites Role of Roy Cohn in Conviction of Sobell," and discusses a speech made by Dr. Harold Urey, in which he declared that "Injustice had been done to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and that many others in the United States today are similarly threatened."

Speaking at a banquet of more than 700 guests in his honor -- and towards the end of the story it says "Other speakers included Carey McWilliams, author and editor, and Prof. Harry Kalven, of the University of Chicago."

Do you recall that incident?

Mr. Kalven. Yes, sir; I referred to this already. That is the occasion on which my wife was good enough to read my speech, as I was not able to be there.

Mr. Sourwine. This story was in error; that you were not there, that you said your wife was?

Mr. Kalven. That is right.

Mr. Sourwine. Have you furnished that speech for the record, sir?

Mr. Kalven. I am trying to find a copy, sir; I have it with me.

Mr. Sourwine. I think you offered it. May this go into the record?

Chairman Eastman. Yes; it may.

(The document, Kalven Exhibit No. [illegible], is as follows.)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 30, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/15/84 BY SP7 Mack

SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE TESTIMONY SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The following volume of testimony has been received from the Committee and has been forwarded to Mr. Joseph Sizoo in the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate handling and return to my office for return to the Committee:

Volume 30, at Washington, D. C., April 27, 1956

Testimony of David Greenglass

O. John Rogge (atty)

Photostats of testimony made & original transcript returned to Mr. Nichols 5-2-56

cc - Mr. Sizoo

2 ENCLOSURE

LBN:jap

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Vol. 30

The United States Senate

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

April 27, 1956

Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL
1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL 8-4266 8-4267 8-4268

C O N T E N T S

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David Greenglass, Accompanied by; O. John Rogge, his Attorney	2147

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

- - -

Friday, April 27, 1956

United States Senate,
Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration
of the Internal Security Act and Other
Internal Security Laws, of the
Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:50 o'clock a.m., in Room 424, Senate Office Building, Senator Herman Welker presiding.

Present: Senators Welker (presiding, and Jenner.

Also Present: Robert Morris, Chief Counsel; Benjamin Mandel, Research Director; and William A. Rusher, Administrative Counsel.

- - -

Senator Welker. The meeting will come to order, please.

The witness will be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before the subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Greenglass. I do, sir.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID GREENGLASS,

ACCOMPANIED BY; O. JOHN ROGGE,

HIS ATTORNEY

Senator Welker. Your name is David Greenglass?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, sir.

Senator Welker. Where do you reside?

Mr. Greenglass. 265 Street, in New York.

Senator Welker. Where are you presently domiciled?

Mr. Greenglass. The Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Senator Welker. How long have you been there?

Mr. Greenglass. I have been there at the penitentiary for the past five years.

Senator Welker. Very well. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Chairman, this witness has been called in connection with the series of hearings being carried on by the Internal Security Subcommittee into the scope and nature of Soviet Activity in the United States.

During the course of yesterday's testimony, we received evidence that three Soviet Intelligence Operators connected with Amtorg, two assigned to the United States, to the Soviet Consulate in New York, and one to the Soviet Delegation at the United Nations, directed an intricate series of acts of espionage against the United States.

This witness today was mentioned in the course of the

testimony yesterday, and he is being called here in the same context.

Where were you born, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. Greenglass. I was born in New York City.

Mr. Morris. In what year?

Mr. Greenglass. 1922.

Mr. Morris. Can you tell us of your education?

Mr. Greenglass. I went to Haaren Aviation High School.

Mr. Morris. Will you spell that, please?

Mr. Greenglass. H-a-a-r-e-n; Haaren.

Mr. Moriss. -- Aviation High School?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes.

Mr. Morris. Where is that?

Mr. Greenglass. At Fifty-Ninth and Tenth Avenue in Manhattan.

Mr. Morris. And then after that?

Mr. Greenglass. I went to Brooklyn Polytechnic.

Mr. Morris. Did you graduate from Brooklyn Polytechnical School?

Mr. Greenglass. No. I dropped out to go to work.

Mr. Morris. Did you return to college thereafter?

Mr. Greenglass. I returned to college afterwards, after my Army career was over.

Mr. Morris. I see. Do you have a college degree?

Mr. Greenglass. No, I haven't.

Mr. Morris. You do not. Did you ever belong to the Communist Party?

Mr. Greenglass. No, I never was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Morris. Did you ever belong to the Young Communist League?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, I was.

Mr. Morris. Will you tell us when you joined the Young Communist League?

Mr. Greenglass. I was 16 years of age when I joined the Young Communist League.

Mr. Morris. And how long did you remain a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. Greenglass. Oh, a very short period of time, until about a year or a year and a half later.

Mr. Morris. Did you resign from the Young Communist League?

Mr. Greenglass. No. I just dropped out. I stopped going to the meetings and just generally didn't do any of the things that were assigned for me to do.

Mr. Morris. Now, why did you drop out of the Young Communist League?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, it bored me. It held no interest for my type of personality. I couldn't subject myself to the discipline that was needed. I would rather lie in bed on

Sunday morning than be up at six o'clock shoving Daily Workers under people's doors. And so I tapered off and stopped going.

Mr. Morris. So by the time you were 18 years of age, you were no longer formally a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. Greenglass. That is true.

Mr. Morris. Did you at any subsequent time join the Communist Party?

Mr. Greenglass. No, sir, I never did.

Mr. Morris. Now, what was the date of your abandoning the Young Communist League activities?

Mr. Greenglass. Oh, about 1939 or '40. It was '40, I guess.

Mr. Morris. 1939 or 1940. Now, what was your outlook, your ideological outlook, with respect to things relating to the Communist Party and the Soviet Union at this particular time?

Now, Mr. Chairman, we try not to ask in the course of the testimony anyone's ideological outlook with respect to the Communist conspiracy. This morning we have a witness who has appeared in Executive Session and who has come forward and co-operated fully with the subcommittee, and I think the subcommittee should take testimony about the circumstances and the mental viewpoint leading up to his doing work for Soviet espionage.

Senator Welker. Very well. It will be so ordered. Proceed, Mr. Witness.

Mr. Greenglass. Well, what it was: Philosophically, I was a Communist. Everything they stood for, I identified myself with. But my idea of what communism was, wasn't the actuality of communism. It was my idea of what the actuality of communism was. It was an idealized version of communism.

Now, being unwilling to subject myself to the discipline of the Young Communist League, I was not unwilling to believe in the principles behind it.

Now, all through this period, if anybody asked me, was I a Communist Party member, I would say, no, but I definitely believed in what they believed in.

Mr. Morris. If, for instance, you had been subpoenaed to appear before a congressional committee and you had been asked the question, "Are you now a Communist," what would your answer have been?

Mr. Greenglass. I probably would have pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

Mr. Morris. You would have?

Mr. Greenglass. Probably at that time, for the simple reason that I wanted to show my solidarity with what the Communists would do at this particular time.

Mr. Morris. I see.

Proceed, Mr. Greenglass.

Senator Jenner. Mr. Chairman, that is very enlightening for the benefit of this committee, in that we have witnesses here that take the Fifth Amendment who may not in fact actually be Communists nor not guilty of any conspiracy or related to any acts that criminally indict them.

Mr. Morris. It would indicate that, Senator.

Proceed, Mr. Greenglass.

Mr. Greenglass. Although in fact I would not have been a Communist at the time, as you see, it was a strange situation.

Senator Jenner. But you would have used the Fifth Amendment?

Mr. Greenglass. That is right. My mentor, Julius Rosenberg --

Senator Welker. Your what?

Mr. Greenglass. My mentor, Julius Rosenberg, never considered anybody a Communist unless he was a member of the Communist Party and subjected himself to the discipline of the Communist Party. He didn't even consider a Young Communist League member as a Communist Party member, you see. He was very specific about that. He was derisive of people who called themselves sympathizers.

Mr. Morris. How was Julius Rosenberg related to you?

Senator Welker. Just a moment.

Mr. Morris. Excuse me.

Senator Welker. Why do you use the word, "my mentor"?

Mr. Greenglass. At the time, that is exactly what he was. He was the one who taught me about what communism was. It was his own version. Probably he lied to me, or maybe he even believed what he told me. I don't know. But in that way, he was my mentor.

Senator Welker. Was he a relative of yours?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes. He is my brother-in-law. He was my brother-in-law.

Senator Welker. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. Morris. All right. Now, will you tell us how long you remained in that state of mind that you have just described to the committee, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. Greenglass. I stayed in that state of mind until fairly long -- I should say, it is really a short period of time -- fairly -- well, about six to nine months after I started to give information, which was in 1945. It is only with the advent of my becoming an espionage agent that a certain truth started to penetrate that did not penetrate before.

Mr. Morris. In other words, you remained in the conviction of mind that you have described for us until about six to eight months after you began transmitting secrets to the Soviet Union?

Mr. Greenglass. That is right.

Mr. Morris. Now, before we get to that point, Mr. Greenglass, may I ask you a few questions about your career?

Meanwhile, you were inducted into the Army, were you not?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, sir.

Mr. Morris. When did that take place?

Mr. Greenglass. In 1943, in April.

Mr. Morris. And what was your first assignment in the Army?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, of course, there was the basic training, which in my particular case was four weeks, because of my technical skills, and I was transferred to the Ordnance Department at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, where we did various types of research work and testing of German captured equipment.

Mr. Morris. And then from there where were you assigned?

Mr. Greenglass. I was sent out to the West Coast where I worked for a General Motors plant in South Gate, California, where they made tanks. I worked in the tool and machine shop. Then after that, I was at various Ordnance bases, and assigned to an overseas outfit. This outfit never -- I mean, it was scheduled for overseas, and these other men did go, but I was taken out and sent to Oak Ridge, which was part of the Manhattan Project.

Mr. Morris. Now, did you know what Oak Ridge was when you first went there?

Mr. Greenglass. No, I hadn't the slightest idea of where I was going or for what purpose I was being sent there.

Mr. Morris. When did you first learn what was going on

at Oak Ridge?

Mr. Greenglass. As a matter of fact, I never did learn what was going on at Oak Ridge. I was shipped from Oak Ridge to another part of the Project, Los Alamos.

Mr. Morris. Los Alamos.

Mr. Greenglass. At Oak Ridge I was just given security checks and some tests. I don't remember whether I was ever asked whether I was a member of any subversive group, but if I were asked, I could assure you, I probably would have said no.

3 Mr. Morris. Can you place the time when you were transferred from Oak Ridge to Los Alamos?

Mr. Greenglass. It was July, 1944, or August; or early August.

Mr. Morris. At that time, did you know what was going on at Los Alamos?

Mr. Greenglass. No, I didn't know that, either. I --

Mr. Morris. When did you first learn -- Excuse me, Senator.

Senator Welker. Did you finish your answer?

Mr. Greenglass. I was about to go a little further.

Mr. Morris. Go right ahead.

Senator Welker. Go ahead. Finish your answer.

Mr. Greenglass. I did know what I had to do in my immediate surroundings, which was an instrument shop doing experimental set-up work. That means we made the components

of various experimental apparatus that was to be used in research leading to the development of the atom bomb.

What I was doing specifically I knew, but what it was in a larger sense, I did not know at the time, no.

Senator Welker. Very well. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. Morris. Will you tell us when you first learned of the existence of the atom bomb?

Mr. Greenglass. In November, 1944, my wife came to see me on our second wedding anniversary. For a while it was just an ordinary second honeymoon. But the third day, she told me a strange story. It seems that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had invited her to the apartment where they lived, and when she came in, Julius, after the usual social amenities, took her aside and asked her whether she knew what I was doing.

Of course, it was a secret project, and I did have a cover. My cover was the fact that I was supposed to be a machine handler in a warehouse. Similarly, other men with various types of skills were given similar coverings.

Mr. Morris. Now, may I break in at this time? At this time, you were still a Communist Party sympathizer?

Mr. Greenglass. I still was.

Mr. Morris. And you had no more formal connection either with the Communist Party or the Soviet organization than that?

Mr. Greenglass. None whatsoever.

Mr. Morris. Proceed, Mr. Greenglass.

Mr. Greenglass. In this particular meeting, when she said, "No, I don't know what he is doing, except that this is what he has told me," Julius said, "Well, he is working on an atom bomb."

Well, of course, to my wife it doesn't mean very much. It didn't at the time, I should say. But he said to Ruth, he said, "What we want him to do is to give us information on this bomb to be transmitted to the Russians." And she felt very badly about it immediately and said, no, that she didn't feel that it was a proper thing to do, and that "You are not going to do it."

Mr. Morris. She was not going to tell you about it?

Mr. Greenglass. She was not going to tell me about it.

Senator Welker. Will you read that entire answer?

(The preceding answer of the witness was read by the reporter.)

Senator Welker. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. Greenglass. When she said this, Julius and Ethel both discussed it with her, bringing out that the Russians were allies, and that is no way to treat an ally; and secondly, that I would want to do it, and it was her duty as my wife to transmit this information to me and let me make the decision.

Well, it must have gone on for quite some time, but finally she agreed to go out and see me. And he said to her, "Listen. It is your anniversary, and since you want to go out there, I

will put up the money for the trip."

So since she did not have much money, of course, he knew he had to give her the money. The --

Senator Welker. Did he put up the money for the trip?

Mr. Greenglass. I think my wife put up the money, and in dribbles and dabs he paid it back. It was mostly talk.

Senator Welker. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. Greenglass. Now, this is the story she told on the way, while we were walking down by the river, the Rio Grande, in Albuquerque at this time. At first when this happened, when she told me this, I felt as though the whole world had opened up and I was falling into a chasm because, while I instinctively said, no, I was not going to give the information, in the back of my mind I knew I was going to give that information because -- Oh, yes, he did say one thing to here: "You just tell him that a man has to have the courage of his convictions."

Now, it seems a strange reason to do a serious thing of this nature, because you want to have the good will of some other man. But we do strange things, especially since it would be very difficult to explain our relationship without going into a lot of background of how I was the younger, he was the older, he was the graduate engineer, I was the young apprentice, the tyro. It was a strange relationship, and yet one where I genuinely liked this man. And I wanted to have his approbation.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Chairman, may I point out at this time

in the testimony, we are coming pretty generally to the area where the witness here testified at the Rosenberg trial. Now, since all his testimony there is a part of the public record, I suggest that we just pass over that, with only suggestions by way of filling in the continuity, until we get back into the area where there will be new evidence coming before the committee.

Senator Welker. It is so ordered.

Senator Jenner?

Senator Jenner. What I am interested in is this. As you say, the testimony of the witness is a matter of public record. But I think what the committee is primarily interested in is, did you know from your own experience or from your mentor, Julius Rosenberg, about the existence of Soviet Intelligence in the Soviet Delegation or the Soviet Embassy?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, later on, when we were in business together, when I had long since given up giving information, and was trying in general to disentangle myself from the web, he would use me as a sounding board, a door mat.

Mr. Morris. You mean Rosenberg?

Mr. Greenglass. Rosenberg, yes.

Mr. Morris. Julius Rosenberg.

Mr. Greenglass. -- because I was close by, and in this type of business you don't confide what you want to say to people who are casual acquaintances, and even your best friends

are not to be told. But because I had been in the apparatus before, he would use me in that sense; he would talk about things that he should not have if he was strictly adhering to the way espionage agents should work. But he did say that not only are there agents in the Russian Embassies in the satellite countries, the satellite country embassies, but also in the embassies of the Western Democracies, Russian agents. This is a direct quote.

Senator Jenner. Did he make any reference about the colleges?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, in trying to get me back into the apparatus after I had quit Los Alamos, when I left the Army, I could have very well stayed on in a very nice job, but I wanted to come home for one reason: I wanted to disentangle myself. Julius constantly wanted me to go to schools where I had friends, scientists, people I knew, going to these schools.

In the University of Chicago I knew two or three people, some in MIT. He wanted me to go to these schools, develop my contacts, get my degree, and then continue in the service of the Soviet Government.

When I said, "Well, how am I going to do all this?", well, he said, "Some of it you will do on the GI Bill of Rights." But I realized that it was insufficient to raise a family on. I had a wife and a child at the time. "SO the Russians will pay you to go to school."

And I said, "This is very interesting."

And he said, "Yes. I do it all the time. I have a number of people that I send to school and I pay."

Mr. Morris. Did he say what schools, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. Greenglass. Well --

Mr. Morris. I do not mean by name, but he describe the schools?

Mr. Greenglass. The type of school was of the Princeton, University of Chicago, MIT, Harvard type of school.

He wanted the better schools. He wanted them well-known, and that had fine engineering and scientific departments.

Mr. Morris. Now, you are not naming those schools by way of identifying the schools, but mentioning them by way of the types of school that he had in mind at the time that he had this conversation?

Mr. Greenglass. That is correct.

Senator Jenner. Did he name to you any of the schools where the Russians were financing students?

Mr. Greenglass. (Shakes head negatively.)

Senator Jenner. But he said he did it all the time?

Mr. Greenglass. He did it all the time.

Senator Welker. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. Greenglass. He, as a matter of fact, if you will, he was a paymaster. He had wide contacts with a wide group of men. He was the type of man that was charming, hard, and a wonderful

salesman. The proverbial statement about selling refrigerators to Eskimoes, he could do that. He had many facets to his personality, and with it all, he was a fine technical man.

He also had a certain directness, a certain ruthlessness, that would let him leave everything by the wayside. One of the things he did say to me that turned me cold -- this was late May, 1950 -- he was trying to get me to leave the country, and he had all kinds of schemes of ways of getting out, and --

Mr. Morris. Mr. Greenglass and Senators, may I get back to the continuity of the story? I did not mean to break into it at that time.

4 Senator Welker. Surely.

Mr. Morris. But I did want to make the point that we should not go over the whole material covered in the trial.

Now, roughly, during the period that you were at Los Alamos, you came east on your vacation, on your furlough, at one time, did you not?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes; twice, as a matter of fact, once in January and once in September.

Mr. Morris. Now, I wonder if you would tell us of your first meeting with Julius Rosenberg when you discussed the atom bomb. I wonder if you would give us as many details of that as possible, because, Senator, I think this particular testimony does bear on the subject matter of our investigation.

Senator Welker. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. Greenglass. At the time I was living at 266 Stanton Street. It was about 11:30 in the evening. I don't remember the exact day of the week. A knock came on the door, and when I opened the door, I found Julius Rosenberg standing there. He came in, and he kept his finger to his lips. I didn't say a word. He leaned close to my ear and he said, "Go next door and discover if there is a listening apparatus in the rooms next door."

Well, I was very much taken aback. I didn't know what to say to him. But he gave me an order and, all right, I --

Mr. Morris. Who lived next door?

Mr. Greenglass. There was an old couple living next door who must have been in bed for hours.

Mr. Morris. What time was it, now?

Mr. Greenglass. It was probably about twenty to twelve. I went next door. I knocked on the door, and an old woman in a bathrobe came to the door and said, "What can I do for you?"

And I had to invent a lie.

Mr. Morris. Speak up just a bit, Mr. Greenglass.

Mr. Greenglass. I had to invent a lie. I said, "I locked myself out and I would like to get through your window on the fire escape to my own apartment."

And she said, "Well, all right."

Mr. Morris. She was surprised by it, was she?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, she was very surprised. She must

have been even more surprised when I went through her bedroom to get to the fire escape. Of course, I just wanted to make sure that there was nobody there.

Mr. Morris. How old was this woman?

Mr. Greenglass. There was an old man lying in bed half asleep, her husband, and, of course, I went through the window and came into the apartment. And he said -- Julius, that is, said -- "Well?"

I said, "No, there was nothing there."

Then he felt it was all right to talk. The first thing he said to me is, "you know, Ruth told you you are working on an atom bomb."

I said, "Yes. Now I know."

"Well, do you know how it operates?"

I said, "No, I haven't the slightest idea how it operates. Except for some theories, I wouldn't know how to begin to put one together."

He says to me, "Well, then, I will tell you what to look for."

Thereafter he described a type of bomb that was made in Los Alamos.

Mr. Morris. In other words, without going into the details of it, Mr. Greenglass, he then did reveal to you and satisfied you that he had a knowledge of what was going on?

Mr. Greenglass. He definitely knew what it was about.

Mr. Morris. Now, will you place this time for us generally? We do not have to have the precise date.

Mr. Greenglass. January, 1945.

Mr. Morris. 1945.

Senator, that was about eight months prior to the detonation at Hiroshima.

Mr. Greenglass. If that is all you are interested in, I mean --

Mr. Morris. No. While you were on that furlough, did you meet with any Russians, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. Greenglass. Oh, yes. Of course, in order to understand why I met with one of the Russians, I had best tell you about the rest of this conversation.

He did say -- of course, I can't quote him verbatim because I don't remember it that well -- he said --

Mr. Morris. Senator, may I break in at this time?

John Rogge, who has been counsel for David Greenglass, apparently was due here this morning when we began the hearing, and has just arrived. I would be very happy if he could sit up here next to the witness here today.

Senator Welker. We are very glad to have you, Mr. Rogge.

Mr. Rogge. Senator Welker.

Senator Jenner. Good Morning, John.

Senator Welker. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. Morris. May I bring counsel up to date on this,

Senator?

Senator Welker. Go ahead.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Rogge, we have been covering the area of Mr. Greenglass' early developments since joining the Young Communist League, his induction into the Army, his transfer from Oak Ridge to Los Alamos, his furlough back to New York, at which time Julius Rosenberg described to him that there was an atomic bomb, and we are just at that point.

In the general framework of the hearing, Mr. Rogge, we are taking testimony on the general nature of the Soviet conspiracy, and we are trying not to duplicate to any great extent the testimony that was taken at the trial, because that is available to the committee.

We are trying to get new and additional information.

Mr. Rogge. As I have indicated to you, Judge Morris, my client does have information relating to the inquiry which this committee is conducting, and will be happy to give such information as he has in response to questions that may be put to him. As a matter of fact, he has cooperated with the Government almost from the beginning. Indeed, he was drawn into this thing by others. I do not think he liked it from the beginning. And after the net started closing, when he was given money and persuaded to leave the country, he refused to do so.

Shortly thereafter, when agents of the FBI came to him, it was not long after that until he made a brief statement to

them. He took time out to consult with counsel, and thereafter decided to continue his course of cooperation, and has since then cooperated with the Government and will continue to cooperate and will cooperate with this committee.

Senator Welker. Thank you very much, Mr. Rogge.

Mr. Rogge. May I say this? I thought the hearing this morning was to begin at eleven.

Mr. Morris. Ten-thirty.

Senator Welker. Very well. Thank you, Mr. Rogge.

Proceed, counsel.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Greenglass, did you, as a result of your conversation with Julius Rosenberg which I think you were just describing --

Mr. Greenglass. I was about to go on with that.

Mr. Morris. Will you go on with that?

Mr. Greenglass. He asked me to write up what I knew about what I was doing generally, nobody else but myself, because he realized that without any of this previous knowledge I would not have very much to tell.

Well, one of the things I was particularly working on was a thing called the high explosive lens mould.

Mr. Morris. Will you spell that, please, for the record?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, it is "lens" just as "lenses" in your glasses, and "high-Explosive".

Mr. Morris. You say, "lens mould"?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, "lens mould."

Mr. Morris. (Spelling) M-o-u-l-d?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes.

When I put this down on paper, he took the information. There wasn't too much, but whatever it was, he took, and later on -- I don't remember how he did it, but he got in touch with me and he said that the Russians are very much interested in this lens mould, and that he felt that he needed to get me in touch with somebody who would know more about this subject and then I could explain what a lens mould was, and this man would understand what I was talking about.

Well, some time later, I borrowed a car and I was told to meet him. As a matter of fact, it was at the place where the UN is now. On First Avenue in New York City there was a very large section of slaughter houses, and generally at the late hours of night it was quite dull and quiet. There was a dingy bar and grill located in a kind of step-down, cellar affair, and I was told to meet him in front of that, just about between 42nd and 49th, some place in that neighborhood.

I pulled up the car and somebody approached me from across the street, and it turned out to be Julius Rosenberg. He told me to pull up to a more dimly lit section than I was already, and he said, "Wait here," and he came back with another man whom he introduced to me by some first name which I am not certain of.

When he got into the car, he said, "Drive." His hat was pulled down low --

Mr. Morris. When you say, "his hat," whose hat do you mean?

Mr. Greenglass. This gentleman sitting beside me.

Mr. Morris. Did Julius Rosenberg accompany you on that trip?

Mr. Greenglass. No. He stayed behind.

Mr. Morris. He just introduced you?

Mr. Greenglass. He just introduced us and stayed behind.

Oh, yes. Later, after this meeting, Julius told me that this was a Russian I was speaking to. What Russian -- all I knew is that he was some kind of technical man, this particular Russian.

Well, in the course of the trip, he kept asking me questions about this lens mould, and in driving in a New York street, trying to watch the road and at the same time expounding on a scientific subject, it was very difficult to get anything across to him. But he milked it dry, I suppose.

We rode for about twenty minutes. Each time I turned around to emphasize a point, he would put his hand to my face and say, "Keep your eyes on the road." And we --

Mr. Morris. Did he do that so that you could not see his face, or did he do that because he was afraid for his personal safety in driving?

Mr. Greenglass. No. It was obvious to me that he just didn't want me to get a good look at him.

We drove up around York Avenue under the Queensborough Bridge, down around First Avenue, and continued to drive that way for about twenty minutes. Then I was told to park in the same place I had picked him up, and when I did so, he got out of the car, went up the block a bit, and Julius Rosenberg came back and said to me, "It is all right."

I offered him a drive home, and he said, no, that he was going to have a drink with this gentleman, and he left. And that was the end of it. That was the first and last time I ever saw a Russian.

Mr. Morris. Now, then, there were other occasions, were there not, in which you transmitted secrets that you were acquiring at Los Alamos to Julius Rosenberg?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes. Once --

Mr. Morris. Without going into details, there were other occasions, were there not?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, that is right.

Mr. Morris. Can you roughly tell us how many?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, after this, you mean?

Mr. Morris. Two, three, four, five?

Mr. Greenglass. All together, there were four, I believe.

Mr. Morris. Now, were you present yesterday when Harry Gold testified to a meeting that he had with you in your