

apartment?

Mr. Greenglass. In Albuquerque?

Mr. Morris. In Albuquerque.

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, I was.

Mr. Morris. Did you hear his testimony at that time?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, I did.

Mr. Morris. Was that testimony accurate in every respect?

Mr. Greenglass. As far as I can recollect, yes, it was.

Mr. Morris. And you did give him at that time, as he testified, secrets about the atom bomb project?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, I did. As a matter of fact, there was something he didn't mention. He mentioned that I wanted to speak about recruits for the spy ring. Now, the reason that he said that he squelched me -- and, of course, when he squelched me, it was quite puzzling, because I had been instructed to  
5 find such recruits.

Mr. Morris. Who had instructed you?

Mr. Greenglass. Julius Rosenberg had instructed me to find people who were sympathetic to communism in this project, and after finding them, he said, "Don't mention them. Just write them down."

Of course, it must have been my boyish enthusiasm that made me want to speak to him myself.

Mr. Morris. Now, how many recruits had you written down?

How many names had you written down, to the best of your

recollection?

Mr. Greenglass. Oh, I would say there were between 20 and 25.

Mr. Morris. Those are people, now, scientists whom you had assessed from your work --

Mr. Greenglass. -- I had assessed --

Mr. Morris. -- from your working with them at Los Alamos as people who would be likely recruits for Rosenberg's operation?

Mr. Greenglass. Let me modify that.

Mr. Morris. Go ahead.

Mr. Greenglass. I say, I had assessed more or less. Some I was quite accurate with, I am sure. Others, I may not have been. But in any case, I had given the FBI -- we have gone through it, and remembered every name -- we have discovered every name that was on that list and every picture of every one of those individuals has been identified, and --

Senator Welker. May I interrupt here?

Mr. Greenglass, how did you go about this business of finding people who were sympathetic to the Communist cause and would give away secrets of the United States Government? Just tell me the background. Would you approach the subject matter, or would they?

Mr. Greenglass. I will get to that right now.

You must understand that in order to be a Communist, you must push aside nationality. You must push aside patriotism.

The very essence of communism is not to have nationality or patriotism. It means that you believe in the whole people of the earth as an entity, or so goes the theory, you see.

Now, when a man believes this and believes that he is so right in what he believes, and you are so wrong, he is so absolute about what he believes that it can't possibly be wrong to do anything for his cause. It is just child's play to say that he is doing something wrong. He is above the law. He is above human feelings, too. As a matter of fact, he feels that if some people get killed in the mess, why, you can't make a revolution -- I mean, you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. That is a standard phrase I have heard time and time again.

Now, when I speak -- when I spoke to these people at Los Alamos, there were certain catch phrases that we used. One that would become friendly with me would say, "Well, I believe in this, that, and the next thing," and we realized that we had many points of agreement, so many in fact that it left out any possibility that the man I was speaking to was anything but a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

Now, that I feel is clear, isn't it?

Then, the next step is, I speak to him. He speaks to me. He tells me of a friend of his that he knew from school, which was no longer at Los Alamos, and at school this man was a Communist. I see, well, that man is a Communist. Now, I know

this other man, too. I speak to him. He doesn't say he was a Communist, but he says he is one of the boys, "The boys" being a word signifying Communists in this particular case.

At certain times I said, "What do you mean by the boys?"

"Well," he would say, "You know, a progressive guy."

And sometimes I would press further, and the fellow would finally say, "A Communist," or "A member of the Marxist Society at UCLA."

Well, that was far enough, because generally the Socialists don't talk about Marxist Societies.

In this particular case, I --

Mr. Morris. Now, these are concrete instances you are describing?

Mr. Greenglass. That is right. I didn't mention names or anything of that character.

Mr. Morris. No. We don't want you to.

Mr. Greenglass. I didn't remember names too well, of who these interviews occurred with. But I didn't mention names for the simple reason that I felt that the particular incident may not have applied to this particular person. But it happened.

That is the conversations I had.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Chairman, may the record show at this time that the witness has said that he has gone into specific names and identifications with the FBI?

Senator Welker. It will so show.

Mr. Morris. And he has also told some of the identities to us in Executive Session, but we are not prepared, Senator, to have the names come into the record at this time.

Senator Welker. The record will so show.

Proceed.

Mr. Greenglass. I could give specific instances --

Senator Welker. Very well. I think you have covered that.

Mr. Greenglass. That is how I got the names to put on the list in this manner.

Mr. Morris. Now, did this list of 20 to 25 -- did that exhaust, do you think, the reservoir of potential scientists who would turn over, who would work for Rosenberg?

Mr. Greenglass. Let me -- I will answer that. I frankly say "no". These people, these 20 or 25, were in my ken.

Senator Jenner. In his what?

Mr. Greenglass. My ken, my line of vision, my knowledge.

Mr. Morris. Ken, k-e-n.

Mr. Greenglass. While they were in my ken, there were others who were just as sympathetic who weren't in Los Alamos, that I heard of but I couldn't check of my own accord, and which I didn't put down, you see.

Now, there were well-known names I have heard of, but it was something I never checked of my own accord, and so I never put the names down, you see.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Chairman, I think at this point I should

mention here that Mr. Greenglass has gone into rather extensive details in some cases about the identity of these people, and also given us a description of the number of people involved there. I think for the purpose of our record, Senator, that we have enough of that picture, and we can pass over this particular part.

Senator Welker. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. Morris. Now, what was your last act of espionage at any time?

Mr. Greenglass. This happened in September, 1945.

Mr. Morris. And what episode was that?

Mr. Greenglass. I gave a twelve-page description of what I surmised from various conversations -- you see, I got the information in varying ways. One of the most important things is that any scientist, machinist, technician, anybody who does that kind of work, has a tendency to talk shop, and in talking shop, if you are listening, you hear what he has to say, and I was listening. As a matter of fact, I was taking a great many mental notes. And so I was able to formulate an idea, a picture in my mind of what went into this one of the types of bombs, and I made a drawing. The drawing, of course, was not in exact terms as an engineer would like it, but I did not have it in exact terms, and it would take entirely too much time to do it. I did not at any time take anything. I memorized what was before me and picked up conversation around me. That

is how I got my information.

This twelve-page report was given in 1945 to Julius Rosenberg.

Mr. Morris. Now, who were the couriers between you and Rosenberg, if any?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, the first one was my wife, enticed--

Mr. Morris. May I ask you at this point, what was the attitude of your wife toward this whole undertaking?

Mr. Greenglass. She was completely against it from the very beginning, but she would go along with whatever I wanted because she was and still is in love with me and I am with her, and so it was something she did in spite of her own beliefs.

And she constantly tried to change my mind, and eventually succeeded.

Mr. Morris. But she was the obedient wife; is that it?

Mr. Greenglass. She was an obedient wife.

Mr. Morris. And did you deliberate on these things? Did you engage her in conversation prior to the --

Mr. Greenglass. We had many conversations about it.

Mr. Morris. And did you always overrule her objections?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, there came a point where I could not overrule what was staring me in the fact.

Mr. Morris. What was that?

Mr. Greenglass. The fact that this was devastation on a tremendous scale and that it was an onus that I had to bear and

one which I would prefer not to have borne, and when I discovered this -- and this was '45, '46, in this particular time -- I began to realize that every belief that I had, needed re-examination, because every belief that I had was based upon some hidden qualm I had in my mind, one which I said, "It does not exist." This structure of belief, this monolithic structure, started to have cracks in the facade, and finally it crumbled. I couldn't believe any further. And once this occurred, I realized that I had been wrong, and I tried every which way to get out from under this entangling web.

In the period after I came back from the Army, I had been -- I was in business with Julius Rosenberg. This business that I was in with Julius Rosenberg was something I had been promised at a much earlier date, and I was still --

Mr. Morris. In other words, after you got out --

Mr. Greenglass. And when I was still in the Army, this business was begun.

Mr. Morris. Now, let me get that clear, Mr. Greenglass. In other words, after you left the Service --

Mr. Greenglass. Yes.

Mr. Morris. -- and after you had committed your last act of espionage --

Mr. Greenglass. -- Yes.

Mr. Morris -- you were about to go into your own business?

Mr. Greenglass. That is right. No. They had put me into

business before I even left the Service.

Mr. Morris. All right. Did you want to go into business with Julius Rosenberg?

Mr. Greenglass. No, I did not want to go into business.

Mr. Morris. Tell us the circumstances of your going into business.

Mr. Greenglass. In early 1942, my brother was in the U.S. Army stationed in Kentucky at the time with the First Armored Division. He was home on furlough -- no. This must have been later in '42. He had come home on furlough a few days, and we were in a moving picture theater, my wife, he and his wife, and Julius and Ethel. And he mentioned that he thought of going  
6 into business after the war.

Julius brought this up, and he said he had friends who would lend him the money. At the time I didn't know who these friends were. I had no idea, and neither does my brother. He never knew about it. But my brother felt it was a very good idea, and he said, "Yes, that is fine. We should."

And the conversation that took place for about an hour or two in a movie lobby waiting for a seat is what got me in this business. What happened was that my brother got home earlier from the war than I did for the simple reason that he had so many combat engagements, somewhere near 370, and three years overseas, and was wounded twice and had the Purple Heart and Clusters, and when he came back, Julius must have thought,

-- I can just picture his psychology: "This is a perfect cover-up, a patriotic war veteran in business with me."

And he said, "Well, what about this business?"

And so my brother went into business and obligated me to the tune of \$1,000. And, of course, later on, the obligation became larger. But the point is, I was now in business, and when I got out, there was a ready, going affair that I had to take care of. I couldn't very well back out of it and let my brother down. And my wife, of course, wanted me to back out of it and lose the money, if necessary. But I felt I could stave Julius' intrigues to go back into espionage off easily enough.

Senator Welker. What sort of business was this, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. Greenglass. Originally, it was a partnership buying and selling Government surplus. Then this was just for a short time. When I got out, we opened a machine shop business, and I was the machine shop foreman and the tool maker and things of that nature. And later on, we expanded and became a corporation called the Pitt Machine Products, Incorporated. And that is when -- at that point, I quit the business.

Senator Welker. Very well.

Mr. Morris. How did your relations with Rosenberg continue during this period?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, I tried to keep my opinions to

myself, especially opinions which would have brought on tirades from Julius Rosenberg. He was, as you know from I tell you, quite opinionated, and if I touched anything on communism, in front of people it would be perfectly all right, because he wouldn't say anything, but if I were in any way critical, later on he would give me a tongue lashing, as in the case of the Berlin Blockade.

My brother had brought the subject up --

Mr. Morris. That is the Berlin Blockade?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes. And there was some discussion about it. Later on, after he left, I said, "Now, this is one case where I must disagree completely with what you are doing and what is being done." I said, "These are innocent people. You can't tell me that because they are Germans, they must be killed. I can't believe that everybody is guilty. I can't believe that a child in arms that needs milk is going to be made the culprit in a case of this nature. I can't see where children that have been born during the war are guilty for what went on in Germany and throughout Nazi Europe."

Mr. Morris. Now, that is in connection with the Soviet efforts to blockade Western Berlin?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes. Well, after I got through, I feel that it took quite a great amount of courage for me to stand up and talk that way to him, because I had four years not in any way disagreed with him, and all my disagreements I kept to myself,

because I felt that he could be vicious in a tirade. That unleashed the well springs.

He turned me every way but loose. He tongue-lashed me so badly that I didn't know whether he made a mat to step on out of me. I felt, well, I had better keep my opinions to myself, because I felt that if I gave him the idea that I was completely unreliable, that there would be some type of re-percussion that I would not particularly desire.

But I, of course, kept my own opinion and my own counsels from then on.

Mr. Morris. Now, was it earlier than that that Rosenberg told you of the Soviet Intelligence Agents' being in the embassies of the Western Democracies and also, about his being the paymaster for students at the larger United States colleges?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes. In 1946 is the first time he started to press me to go to school. Of course, I went back to school, but not where he wanted me to go, and I didn't take any money for this purpose there. And this annoyed him considerably, especially since I did not quit the business and go full time but went at night. It annoyed him, too, that I did not go to the University of Chicago. I did not renew any of my contacts.

One of the things he was particularly annoyed at which I had forgotten to tell was that when the Federation of Atomic Scientists became -- was born -- I could have been a member of that, but maybe it was an innate sense of disliking to belong to

anything which made me stay away from that. I did not belong.

Mr. Morris. Was he pressing you to join that?

Mr. Greenglass. He told me later. He didn't press me, because I was out of his reach. But when I came back, he said, "You should have joined that."

Mr. Morris. Now, was he a member?

Mr. Greenglass. No. He could not have been a member.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Chairman, may I go back and ask a question I should have asked earlier?

Senator Welker. Very well.

Mr. Morris. In your earlier days, did you know of an organization called the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, I did.

Mr. Morris. Will you tell us what you knew about that particular organization?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, it was a night in June, nineteen --

Mr. Morris. That was a union, was it not?

Mr. Greenglass. It was a union, yes. Julius Rosenberg once brought me to the headquarters of this union.

Mr. Morris. Where was that?

Mr. Greenglass. At the time it was on Seventeenth Street or Eighteenth Street off Union Square in Manhattan Island and not far from a school, I believe it was the Stuyvesant High School. Anyway, I was sent -- I went with him to this place,

and I can't recollect exactly the reason I went with him there. I feel that it must have been to become a member myself. But that didn't come off. But in the process, while I was there and going there and coming back, he told me a little bit about the union. He said that most of the members were Communists or Communist sympathizers, and that in the course of a jurisdictional dispute with the UAW over the engineers who were working at the Brewster (?) Aeronautical Corporation that was in existence at the time in New York City, that he felt that the UAW was not being very fair, and they should have been, because at the time the UAW leadership was Communistic.

That is his words.

Mr. Morris. Now, when did you get out of the Army, Mr.

Greenglass?

Mr. Greenglass. In 1946.

Mr. Morris. What month in 1946?

Mr. Greenglass. I believe it was the last day of February.

Mr. Morris. Now, all during the subsequent postwar period, you were in business with Julius Rosenberg and your brother?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes.

Mr. Morris. Until what date?

Mr. Greenglass. In August 1949, I finally quit the business.

Mr. Morris. Now, did Rosenberg tell you anything about a proximity fuze?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes. In one of our earlier talks. You must understand that he had nobody to confide in who had been involved in this. There were some, of course, but they were scattered all over the United States, and it was difficult to talk to them when he wanted to talk to them. I was near at hand and right under his feet every day. He could see me whenever he wanted to. And one day he said that he had stolen the proximity fuze, the actual fuze itself; he had walked right out--

Mr. Morris. From where?

Mr. Greenglass. From Emerson Radio Corporation, where he was an inspector for the Signal Corps. He took the fuze, put it in his brief case, and walked through the guard. Of course, everybody knew him. He was the Government man in the place.

Mr. Morris. And he told you that?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes.

Mr. Morris. Now, what did you do after you got out of business with Rosenberg?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, I went to work for Armour Engineering Corporation in their Research and Development Department.

Mr. Morris. What year was this?

Mr. Greenglass. 1949.

Mr. Morris. Now, were you still seeing Julius Rosenberg?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, it was very much cut off. Our relationship was now at a low ebb, a minimum. But one day in October he came to see me, and he told me that I had to start

thinking about leaving the country, and I said, "Why?"

And he told me, "At the present time they are talking to the man who spoke to the courier who spoke to you."

Mr. Morris. Let me see, now, because the FBI --

Mr. Greenglass. No.

Mr. Morris. He did not say that?

Mr. Greenglass. Scotland Yard.

Mr. Morris. Scotland Yard?

Mr. Greenglass. England; in England, he said.

Mr. Morris. Scotland Yard was talking to the man who --

Mr. Greenglass. Who had been -- the man who had spoken to the man who had spoken to another man who was the man who had seen me in Albuquerque.

Mr. Morris. And that immediately caused you to think about your session with whom?

Mr. Greenglass. As a matter of fact, I did not remember exactly who he was talking about. And he said, "The fellow that saw you in Albuquerque."

And I said, "Oh, yes, Dave."

Now, this brings to mind, when Harry Gold came to see me in Albuquerque, he, by some error on his part, used my own first name to represent himself. And so I remembered it. Otherwise,

7 I probably would have forgotten it.

So I knew Harry Gold as Dave.

In any case, he told me that they were speaking to him and

that I had to think of leaving the country.

Of course, I had no intention of leaving. He told me that he wanted me to take a boat trip, get aboard a boat and go to France. And I said, "I don't believe they will ever let me get aboard a boat."

And he said to me, "Oh, yes, they will. More important fellows than you have left this country."

And I said, "Now, who could that be?"

And he said, "Joel Barr left the country."

Mr. Morris. Was that J-o-e-l?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes, Joel Barr, J-o-e-l.

I said, "Was Joel Barr an espionage agent?"

He said, "He most certainly was. He was one of my boys."

So I said, "Well, that is very surprising."

Maybe I ought to tell you a little about this Joel Barr. He had a Master's Degree in Electrical Engineering. He was a very esthetic man, slim, good looking, tall, a composer, a musician, a scientist, an engineer. He had been a project engineer for Sperry at the time in 1947. When he was shown a paper on which his signature was, the paper was a petition to bring back the nickel fare on the subway system in New York City-- the only mistake he made was that the petition was a Communist Party petition, which he had never thought about when he signed the thing. He had been told never to sign any petitions. But he thought this was such an innocuous petition that it wouldn't

make very much difference. And in looking at the petition, he said, "That can't be my name." But it was his name, and they fired him from his job in Sperry.

Of course, that is all he knew. They thought that he was a Communist Party member. As a matter of fact, I don't believe he ever was. He might have been a Young Communist League member in college, but that is as far as it might have gone.

Mr. Morris. And the fact of the matter is, as revealed to you by Rosenberg, he was one of his espionage agents?

Mr. Greenglass. He was an espionage agent. Later on, he used our shop to build some apparatus which he took with him --

Mr. Morris. Who is this? Barr, now?

Mr. Greenglass. Barr. He took it with him on his trip abroad.

Before knowing he was an espionage agent, and, of course, knowing he was Joel Barr -- he was a very pleasant fellow, a nice chap to talk to -- I asked about his progress, and Julius told me, yes, he went to Belgium to study music because he wants to break into the music business. He doesn't want to be an engineer or a scientist any more.

I believed it -- it didn't seem likely. To me it would not be gilding the lily, but coming down a step.

Well, anyway, later on I found that, through the letters, he had gone to see Jan Sibelius in Finland, and was some sort of protege of his, and then later he did a concert with a

concert singer in Stockholm. Then later when I was arrested, I learned from the FBI that he was no longer available in any of his Western European haunts. He just disappeared.

That is the story of Joel Barr.

Mr. Morris. Now, you are telling us about the efforts of Julius Rosenberg to get you to leave the country. Did he tell you about any other scientists who made forced departures from the country?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, he didn't tell me of any other scientists, but I did learn of them in this manner. There were, you see -- the way I learned it was this. You see, one of the names of these 25 on this list is a well-known scientist who is a full professor at a New York State college, and --

Mr. Morris. You are not going to mention his name, now?

Mr. Greenglass. I won't mention his name. And Joel Barr had a friend who was also an espionage agent. This friend approached the professor with a letter of introduction. Now, I know nothing about this except where I have learned this from the FBI later on.

Using this name that I had given to the Russians, he was taken in as a long-lost prodigal son, and was given the job at this university of project engineer on a cyclotron being built at this time. This friend, on the same day that I was arrested, this friend was approached by the FBI, and he refused to go with them without a warrant, and when they came back with

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a warrant at five o'clock, he had gone, and subsequently they don't know where he is.

That is as far as I know about that.

Mr. Morris: Now, would you tell us of your detachment completely from this whole setup?

Mr. Greenglass. Well, as I told you earlier, this complete thing of belief, this whole belief, as everybody when they formulate an ideal system, they hate to see the chinks appear in the system, one, because it is yours, you identify yourself with this belief; and every time something comes up to in any way change the picture of this ideal system, you feel it is a personal affront.

Now, I realize it is a far cry from the scientific method to allow this accumulation of fact and still disbelieve it.

But when you have beliefs that amount to almost a religious belief, because it is in your nature, almost -- communism, I mean -- you begin to take things on faith, and when you take things on faith, you cannot believe them very well. You are not objective.

But my whole point of view has always been to take things, not on faith, but on what is reasonable. And because of this, I finally saw that there was not enough evidence to support this whole structure. And when this structure fell in my mind, although the sympathy and the feeling was still there, I reversed this sympathy and this feeling and came to the conclusion

that it was a wrong belief and one that I had no business believing in. And with this final knowledge, when I was able to convince myself of this, I no longer could believe and no longer felt at home with the idea, and subsequently my emotions changed and I no longer felt emotionally tied to it.

That is generally how it came about.

This -- I passed this stage in 1946 and '47. But while I contemplated going to the FBI, I could not bring myself to talk about what had to be spoken about, about my wife, about my sister, about my brother-in-law. These were people, and while I might hate a belief, I could never bring myself to hate people. It just isn't in my nature. I am not a violent man, and when I think of things I did by non-violence, I wonder at myself.

Senator Jenner. I would like to get one point straight. Going back to the point that you brought up earlier, where you were informed by Rosenberg that the Russians had agents in embassies of the Western Democracies, did he include in that, Washington?

Mr. Greenglass. The way he said it, I wouldn't think in terms of the United States. I was thinking he meant --

Senator Jenner. Or was it in the embassies of Russia in the Western Democracies?

Mr. Greenglass. No. He said --

Senator Jenner. They had agents in the Western Democracies?

Mr. Greenglass. The embassies of the Western Democracies in

this country; in the consulates, he said. That is what he said.

Mr. Morris. Will you tell us of your arrest, Mr.

Greenglass?

Mr. Greenglass. I was arrested -- well, I think I would like to say one more thing about Julius Rosenberg.

In June 1950 -- this was after he had formulated a plan of escape which I was supposed to memorize, which was nothing on my part but a subterfuge, because I had no intention of leaving the country, as a matter of fact, what I had intended to do, and what I did do, was go into the Catskill Mountains and look over a bungalow which I was going to take for the summer for my wife and my children, and this, strange to say, was corroborated by the fact that the FBI agents followed me the whole way up there. I saw them. As a matter of fact, when I lost one of them, I practically stood up and shouted to make known where I was so he wouldn't have thought I was trying to slip out on him.

While walking along the drive with Julius Rosenberg, he said, "Do you think we will beat the FBI?"

And I said, "I don't know."

He said, "Well, you know, if I get word that it is too hot, we will just take off and leave the children and the women."

I said, "Two women and four children? We are going to leave them and go? Will we ever be reunited with them?"

He said, "Well, I don't know. Maybe yes; maybe no."

I said, "How can you think that way?"

I mean, I felt cold all over.

And he said, "Well, the Russians will send in division after division against a position and they will all be killed, and they won't bat an eyelash as long as something is being done to gain their end."

I couldn't be that ruthless. That was one of the things I wanted to tell you about Julius Rosenberg.

At the time of my arrest -- it was in June, 1950 -- I was brought to FBI headquarters, and that evening I told them the story, the whole story, with, of course, things that I had not remembered, I told later in other statements, because it was just that they wanted to know had I been in or had I not?

But I thought over this business of my sister, my wife, my brother-in-law, before bringing myself to testify in this particular case. I felt that I had to think about that quite a while before I could actually make a decision. I finally made my decision, and I testified. And at times, since we are only human, I have been sorry I testified, because these are my flesh and blood, and because I felt affection for them, and I still feel affection for them. But at any time -- and this I knew from the beginning -- that these people would have wanted not to be martyrs, they could have just easily put their hands up and said, "Stop. I will tell you the story."

But they refused. And later, when my mother went to see my

sister in Sing Sing and said, "Ethel, David is not lying. He is telling the truth. Why do you persist in your course? If you don't believe in capitalism or free enterprise or anything else, if you believe in the Russians and feel they are right, think of your children. Think of what you are going to do to them," my sister said, "You are not my mother. Leave. I don't want to have any more to do with you. You are as bad as Dave and your father."

And so my mother went, and my mother came to see me and told me the story. And she says, "She is no daughter of mine, and I will not sit shiva upon her."

That is a Jewish religious form which is gone through for a child that is dead, or a mother or a father or a wife. It is a form of mourning. And when someone doesn't do that, it is as though she had never been born.

Mr. Morris. How do you spell that?

Mr. Greenglass. S-h-i-v-a, as far as I know.

Mr. Morris. S-h-i-v-a?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes.

Mr. Morris. Excuse me.

Mr. Greenglass. So this martyrdom -- one thing more my mother said -- she said, "If people want to commit suicide, I will not stand in their way, and neither will I have anything further to do with them."

She said subsequently that she did not want her children

to be housed with my mother. Her mother-in-law believed completely in her son's and her daughter's innocence, and that is where they were, the children, I mean.

It is a hard thing to be called a murderer by people, but it is a much harder thing -- and I don't know whether it is a very intelligent thing -- but to deliberately martyr yourself for a completely erroneous ideological cause is, in my point of view, the most hypocritical and ridiculous thing a person can do.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Greenglass, did Rosenberg ever rationalize his service to the Soviet Union?

Mr. Greenglass. Rationalize it?

Mr. Morris. Yes. Did he ever explain why he was doing it?

Mr. Greenglass. Yes. He said that he was a Communist and that he wanted to see communism triumph throughout the world, and he was going to do it in the best way he knew how, and the best way he was fitted to do it, because of his technical skill, and, of course, another thing he did not list: his complete, his willingness to use anybody to gain his ends. He would do anything in his power to bring about the hegemony of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Chairman, I think I have no more questions at this time.

Senator Welker. Senator Jenner?

Senator Jenner. I would like to say at this point,

Senator, that having interrogated so many witnesses here, it is very obvious that this witness today and the witness yesterday have a refreshing contrast to most of the witnesses that have thus far appeared before the subcommittee. And because of their cooperation and because of the evidence that they have given us, we are able to function much more effectively.

Now, if there were many more people like this who, having been involved in the Communist conspiracy, who did come forward and tell all they knew about it as fully and completely as these witnesses did, it would not be long before the Soviet underground in this country would be smashed.

Senator Welker. That is very true.

Senator Jenner. I might add that it is refreshing to see witnesses like Mr. Gold and yourself appear here in public. You are paying society for the crimes that you have both committed. However, in your testimony here, you may be setting an example that will break this vicious conspiracy which is out to overthrow and destroy our country.

You have given this committee, particularly, certain information that I think is very valuable, in view of the fact that you never were a Communist, and yet, you were doing Communist work. I think by your story that many men and women will learn through this horrible experience what it might mean to the future. And as one individual, I think both of these men in their cooperation have shown great courage, and I want to

thank them in behalf of the committee.

Senator Welker. Thank you, Senator Jenner.

To you, David Greenglass, I met you for the first time when I visited on an inspection tour of Lewisburg Penitentiary last December, I think --

Mr. Greenglass. That is right.

Senator Welker. -- a job I had to do on another committee of Judiciary.

You realize that if you have wilfully testified falsely here, this committee will be very anxious to see you prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and the sentence that you are now serving in Lewisburg might very well be extended for a very lengthy period. Do you understand that?

Mr. Greenglass. I do.

Senator Welker. David, this devastating and tremendous scope of your activity and your ruthless disregard of loyalty to your country, to law, and to humanity, if you had it to do over again, would you ever become so involved?

Mr. Greenglass. Knowing what I know now, I don't believe I would.

Senator Welker. Was it worth it all?

Mr. Greenglass. It certainly was not.

Senator Welker. Very well. The hearings are concluded, and I want to thank you, David Greenglass, and you, Harry, for the testimony given before the committee. It has been

troublesome to you, I know. It has not been easy to hear.

The spectators will please remain in their seats until the witnesses and the Marshals leave the room.

Mr. Morris. Just one minute, Senator.

I would like to thank James Bennett, Director of Prisons, and the Deputy United States Marshals Joseph G. Oreto and William O. Collin and Frank Noe for the assistance that they have given the subcommittee during the testimony in arranging for the appearances of these witnesses before the committee, and all the other Marshals, the United States Marshal here in Washington and everyone else who was concerned with the project. Their cooperation has been splendid.

Senator Welker. Very well. The spectators will remain seated.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 o'clock a.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 9, 1951

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

TO : MR. TROTTER *hjt*

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: McCARRAN COMMITTEE  
Hearings - Subversive Infiltration in the  
Telegraph Industry

89536

There are attached two copies of the Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry, May 14, 15, 16, June 5, 6, 12, and 14, 1951.

These are to be indexed and filed.

LBN:FML  
Enclosure

CC - Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Laughlin

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

2 ENCL

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DATE 4/13/81 BY *SP-5/TJS*

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*Conrad*

CONVERSIV

INTEGRATION IN THE TELEC

# HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER  
INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIAL

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SUBVERSIVE INFILTRATION IN THE TELEPHONE INDUSTRY

MAY 14, 15, 16, JUNE 5, 8, 12, AND 14, 1951

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



62-88217-202

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1951

62-85

o/s

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest to the Chair that the witness be ordered and directed to answer that question.

Senator SMITH. The Chair orders you, Mr. Rabinowitz, instructs and orders you, to answer the question.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. I must decline to answer the question.

Mr. ARENS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ARENS. On the record. Mr. Rabinowitz, do you know a man by the name of Julius Rosenberg?

Mr. RABINOWITZ. The name is a very common one in New York.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know a man by the name of Julius Rosenberg who was the defendant in a criminal proceeding?

Mr. RABINOWITZ. If you are referring to the Julius Rosenberg who was recently convicted of espionage in the city of New York, and I believe—

Mr. ARENS. I am referring to that individual.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. I must decline to answer for the same reason. I think that the reasons are self-evident. Mr. Rosenberg, as I recall the reports of the case, was accused of a very serious crime for which he was sentenced to death, and I cannot answer questions concerning him, any possible acquaintanceship with him.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest to the Chair that the witness be ordered and directed to answer the question as to whether or not he knows Julius Rosenberg.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Rabinowitz, the Chair instructs and orders you, and directs you, to answer the question.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. I must decline to answer for the reasons stated.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Rabinowitz, were you a candidate for Congress in 1947?

Mr. RABINOWITZ. I was a candidate for Congress. I think it was about 1947. There was a by-election in my congressional district caused by the elevation of Congressman Leo Rayfiel to the district court. I ran on the American Labor Party ticket and was able to come second, but that is not good enough.

Mr. ARENS. In the course of your campaign for Congress on the American Labor Party ticket, did you have, as one of your associates in your campaign, an individual by the name of Jack Altman?

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Do you mean running on the ticket with me, or do you mean one of the campaign workers?

Mr. ARENS. One of the campaign workers.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Well, there were many, many workers, not as many as I would have liked, but there were a very large number.

Mr. ARENS. Does the name Jack Altman recall any recollections to your mind? Do you know a Jack Altman?

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Well, at the moment—I know a Jack Altman. I know a Jack Altman who is connected with the Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Employees of America, or at least who I know and whom I have had occasion to meet with professionally; that he has been associated with defendants in litigation in which I have been associated with plaintiffs, or vice versa. But I don't recall that he lived in Brooklyn. And knowing him as I do, I think it is unlikely that he would have been a supporter of mine in any congressional campaign.

o/s

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: December 23, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman
- Gandy

The Attorney General's advisory staff conference, in the absence of the Attorney General, was held in Mr. Malone's office. Present were Messrs. Cummings, Browning, Murray, Mullen and me. The following matters were discussed:

TOMAS AND ETHEL

1. Mr. Malone referred to the Rosenberg execution and stated he had signed a letter to the New York State authorities going into the details. Mullen spoke up and stated some problems had arisen; that under the New York law, in addition to the prison officials, there can be a maximum of 12 spectators; that in a conference with Jim Bennett, arrangements had been worked out for the wire services and the legitimate New York papers to have representation; however, they are getting more requests than they can fulfill. Mullen stated everything was fine until Bennett went to Sing Sing and then did not follow the lines of the original agreement and that he felt there should be an additional conference with the Attorney General, Bennett and Malone.

There was some discussion and I observed this, of course, was not a matter within the Bureau, but that it would appear, since the New York State authorities handled several executions a year in Sing Sing, since the Department has had little experience in handling executions, and further since the execution of the Rosenbergs is being carried out on a contract basis by the New York authorities, that consideration should be given to letting the New York authorities handle it. I think Mullen is getting in water over his head on this.

2. The Solicitor General, Walter Cummings, stated he had two cases to bring up. One case involved an Edmond Cartee, the Mayor of a small town in California, who was fined \$500 for baiting migratory fowls. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction; 18 months have elapsed; the U. S. Attorney has recommended the case be dropped; the Criminal Division has recommended the case

cc: Mr. Ladd

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*Stacy*  
*M. J. Bell*  
*Burke*  
*Kastner*  
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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*

DATE: December 7, 1953

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

SUBJECT: **LAWRENCE FRIEDMAN**  
Testimony Before Executive Session,  
Senate Permanent Subcommittee on  
Investigations (McCarthy Committee)  
on October 23, 1953, Volume 117A.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*ok*

The Bureau was confidentially furnished with transcript of testimony of Lawrence Friedman given before an Executive Session of the McCarthy Committee on October 23, 1953, as contained in Volume 117A, Executive Session Testimony, pages 1125 through 1132. Photostats made and original returned to Committee. Executive Session Testimony not to be disseminated outside Bureau.

*o/s*

Friedman was accompanied by attorneys William A. Considine and Jack Fisher, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. Friedman, whose address was not given, testified that he was presently employed by the Belock Instrument Corporation and that he had been an employee of Reeves Instrument Corporation. He denied any Communist activities. He pointed out that he had known Morton Sobell, Aaron Coleman, and Carl Greenblum. He stated, however, that he had no knowledge of their activities. Friedman could not be identified with any information in Bureau files. He was a cooperative witness and complimented the Committee on its work.

ACTION:

None. File memorandum and Volume 117A of Testimony in McCarthy Control File 62-98810.

- 1 - Mr. L. B. Nichols
- 1 - Espionage  
(Mr. Jones)

BAW:saw

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EXECUTIVE SESSION-CONFIDENTIAL

File No.....

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, D. C.

Volume *A*...

Nina Sutton, Reporter

MR. COHN: He also lived at that residence here.

MR. FRIEDMAN: He was associated with the lab. There were several other girls and boys, but none was related with the lab.

MR. COHN: Do you know Martin Landis?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, sir. I met him when I was working at Reeves.

MR. COHN: When was that?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I worked at Reeves from 1946 to 1948 and it was during that period.

MR. COHN: You had not known him before?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, sir.

MR. COHN: Did you know him well?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, sir.

MR. COHN: Where did you work?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I worked on the third floor in the Ordnance Department and he worked on the second floor in the main engineering office.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And did you know him socially at all?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, sir, not at all.

MR. COHN: How frequently did you see him around Reeves?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Very infrequently. We were not associated on the same project.

MR. COHEN: While Sobell was at Reeves were you handling any project for the Signal Corps?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHEN: Any classified?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHEN: Did they involve radar?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHEN: Did you work on any of these projects?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHEN: Did you do any work on the same project Sobell was working on?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, sir.

MR. COHEN: Are you familiar with the projects in general terms?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I know what the projects are, Sir.

MR. COHEN: Do you know the project Sobell worked on?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I only knew it by name. I was not closely associated with those projects.

MR. COHEN: What do you recall?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I believe it was a plotting board program for the Air Corps. As far as I know, that it the only project he was associated with.

MR. COHEN: What else did they have there at the time you were there?

MR. FREEMAN: Well, of course we had many programs. We were in the War Relocation Authority for the Navy. Of course, we had these Signal Corps programs and the plotting board program.

MR. COHEN: What is the plotting board program?

MR. FREEMAN: Sir, I am not too familiar with it, just in general terms. It was plotting the inside of a trailer.

MR. COHEN: I ask one question. Some of this information may be classified.

It was associated with the Signal Corps Radar. That is just about all I know about the program, Sir.

MR. COHEN: Did it have anything to do with 52 and 62?

MR. FREEMAN: I don't know what that means. I am not familiar with those designations.

MR. COHEN: Now, in connection with the Signal Corps program, would people come from time to time from Evans Laboratory down to there?

MR. FREEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHEN: Did any of them speak with Sobell?

MR. FREEMAN: Not that I know of, Sir.

MR. COHEN: You can recall no instance where anyone came from Hanford and spoke with Sobell?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, I don't, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you know Aaron Coleman?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Aaron Coleman was the project engineer on the 414A project. I was on the 414A program. I was one of the Mechanical Engineers on the Program.

THE CHAIRMAN: As you perhaps know, the Army intelligence raided Coleman's home and picked up some 43 secret documents which would be of great value to the enemy.

Do you have any knowledge of his having removed those documents?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, sir. No knowledge whatsoever.

MR. COHN: Mr. Friedman, do you know a man by the name of Carl Green <sup>blum</sup>?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. COHN: When did you meet Mr. Green?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I would say 1949. He was associated in some fashion with the 414A program and 414A Signal Corps project. During the demonstration of the program I recall he did come up to Reeves Instrument Corporation to witness the demonstration.

MR. COHN: When he came to Reeves did you see him in the company of Morton Sobell?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No, sir, I didn't.

MR. COHN: Did Sobell witness the demonstration?

M. C. H.: Was your work as a Special Inspector?

M. J. T.: I was in the New York Terminal Inspection Division, Inspection Division.

M. C. H.: During the time you were working in the Terminal Corps did you have access to classified material?

M. J. T.: Certainly while in the service.

M. C. H.: Is there any point where you were not cleared for classified material?

M. J. T.: I think at the very beginning I filled out some forms which were probably for clearance.

M. C. H.: Did you know Julius Rosenberg?

M. J. T.: Well, I was told he was at OCS. I actually do not remember him from there. He was in Inspection. I vaguely remember him from Inspection.

M. C. H.: Did you meet him when you were in Terminal Corps Inspection?

M. J. T.: I probably came into contact with him.

M. C. H.: Do you have any recollection of coming into contact with him?

M. J. T.: I have not. There were many inspectors.

M. C. H.: You don't remember him at all there at all?

M. J. T.: I remember a name. I came there in March

MR. COHEN: All I want to know is whether you knew him there?

MR. BENNETT: I want to explain that it is rather vague in my mind.

MR. COHEN: I would just rather have you tell me whether or not you knew him?

MR. BENNETT: I can't honestly say I knew him. I remember a name. There were three Rosenbergs on the roster.

MR. COHEN: Do you remember Julius Rosenberg?

MR. BENNETT: I would say vaguely. I don't think I remember him from there.

MR. COHEN: Do you remember him from any place?

MR. BENNETT: That would be the only place for even a casual contact as far as I know.

MR. COHEN: Did he work with you at any time?

MR. BENNETT: He never worked directly with me.

MR. COHEN: You mean on your assignment as inspectors?

MR. BENNETT: No, sir.

MR. COHEN: Was he ever under your supervision?

MR. BENNETT: No, sir.

MR. COHEN: He did not?

MR. BENNETT: I was Assistant to the Chief of the Inspection Division and in that sense if he was under my supervision, it would be in a very vague way.

MR. COHN: Now, insofar as you recall - you don't recall ever having met him?

MR. BENNETT: I can't truthfully recall having<sup>met</sup> him.

MR. COHN: Do you know Horton S. Bell?

MR. BENNETT: Horton S. Bell I recall from School. He was in Electrical Engineering School at the same time I was at CCNY. I know him there.

MR. COHN: You knew him there?

MR. BENNETT: Yes. I think I was definitely in classes that he was in at that time.

MR. COHN: Did you know that he was a Communist?

MR. BENNETT: No, sir. I had no relations with him that would even tend to bring that to my attention.

MR. COHN: Did you know any of your classmates as Communists?

MR. BENNETT: No, sir. I know of no classmates who were Communists. I would like to explain why.

MR. COHN: Don't explain why if you don't know.

Were you ever asked to go to a meeting of the Young Communist League?

MR. BENNETT: No, sir.

MR. COHN: Were you ever asked to go to Communist meetings of any kind?

TESTIMONY OF PERRY SEAY

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give in the matter now in hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

MR. SEAY: I do.

MR. COHEN: May we have your full name?

MR. SEAY: Perry Alexander Seay. The last name is spelled S-e-a-y.

MR. COHEN: You are employed at the Reeves Instrument Corporation?

MR. SEAY: Yes.

MR. COHEN: Since when?

MR. SEAY: 1946, November 1947. However, I was away for about an eight months period.

MR. COHEN: Where were you before you went to Reeves?

MR. SEAY: University of Texas.

MR. COHEN: While at Reeves did you know Horton Sobell?

MR. SEAY: Yes, I did.

MR. COHEN: Did you know he was a Communist?

MR. SEAY: Not at the time I was employed there, after his indictment.

MR. COHEN: Did you know him well when there?

MR. SEAY: I knew him as a business acquaintance.

MR. COHEN: Did he work in the same office with you?

MR. SEAY: For a period he did.

MR. COHEN: Who were the people that would come in to see him?

MR. SEAY: He had dealings primarily with the Air Force and was only on the Air Force job during the time I was there.

MR. COHEN: Was that a classified job?

MR. SEAY: Yes, sir, it was.

MR. COHEN: Do you know any of his social acquaintance that would drop in on him in the office?

MR. SEAY: No.

MR. COHEN: You don't recall the name of anyone who ever came to see him in the office?

MR. SEAY: Not a social acquaintance.

MR. COHEN: Anyone with whom he was particularly friendly?

MR. SEAY: No.

MR. COHEN: How about the names of anyone who would come to the office to see him regardless of the relationship?

MR. SEAY: (No answer)

THE CHAIRMAN: Would business people from various companies come there in connection with the work under way?

MR. SEAY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you name all the people you recall.  
Give us the names of all those?

MR. SEAY: Mr. Lesley Cornell.

THE CHAIRMAN: Where is Mr. Cornell?

MR. SEAY: Army Air Force, Rome Air Force.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was he a civilian or an Army officer?

MR. SEAY: He was a civilian employee of the Air Base.

THE CHAIRMAN: How often would he come in to see Sobell?

MR. SEAY: In frequently. It is difficult for me to say.  
I wasn't directly associated with the project Mr. Sobell was on.

THE CHAIRMAN: You may think it is unimportant to give us  
the names, but it is important that you give us the names of  
everyone who came in to see Sobell. Out of ten nine might not be  
important but the 10th one might be important.

MR. SEAY: I will do my best. You will have to remember  
that was over two years. I believe there was a Mr. Duncan.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who is he?

MR. SEAY: He is head of the Helipot Corporation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was he doing business with Reeves?

MR. SEAY: Yes, sir. He still does business with Reeves.

THE CHAIRMAN: As far as you know he would just come in on  
business?

MR. SEAY: I'd like to retract that statement. I don't know of any specific time he came to see Sobell.

THE CHAIRMAN: How about Cornell? Was that the first name you gave, Cornell?

MR. SEAY: Cornell was head of the project at Ford, which was then Watson Laboratories. Sobell was the chief engineer at Decree.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did Cornell see Sobell in the course of his work?

MR. SEAY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Only in the course of his work?

MR. SEAY: That was the only information I had.

THE CHAIRMAN: Keeping in mind that he was committing espionage at that particular time, I wish you would search your memory a little more carefully for these names?

How about Greenblum, Carl Greenblum?

MR. SEAY: I don't believe he had occasion to visit Sobell.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you know Greenblum?

MR. SEAY: Yes, I did.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have only given me the name of one person who visited Sobell. I am going to ask you when you leave here to go and make a list of other people who visited Sobell and give the description of who they are, in business as far as you know and who visited him socially. You will be considered giving that under oath.

Do I understand at this time that the only man you know of who visited Sobell was this man Cornell?

MR. SEAY: It has been two years since this incident. At the time I was not directly associated with the project involved. I only know Mr. Cornell visited there; that he was the project engineer ---

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you ever see him talk to Sobell?

MR. SEAY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: You didn't assume he talked to him?

MR. SEAY: I know he was there in connection with the project and with Sobell.

THE CHAIRMAN: How large was this office you and Sobell worked in?

MR. SEAY: The office was about - approximately eight people, eight desks.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was it as big as this room?

MR. SEAY: About as big as this end.

THE CHAIRMAN: You worked there how many years?

MR. SEAY: I was in that office --- It is difficult to say. I have been in six or eight different offices. Probably a year at the least.

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems with Sobell in there you could think of a few more people who visited him?

MR. SEAY: I cannot.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me ask you this: When Sobell was indicted for espionage, where were you working?

MR. SEAY: I was at Reeves.

THE CHAIRMAN: How long before that had Sobell been at Reeves?

MR. SEAY: He had been at Reeves, let's see, this was possibly two or three years. I don't know. I believe he came to Reeves about 1944 or 1946. If I am not mistaken he was there at the time I came in 1944.

THE CHAIRMAN: How long before he was indicted did he leave Reeves?

MR. SEAY: Possibly a couple of weeks before on vacation.

THE CHAIRMAN: A couple of weeks before he was indicted he was working in the office where you were?

MR. SEAY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: When you heard he was indicted didn't it make some impression on you, and didn't you go over in your mind the people who were visiting him?

MR. SEAY: Not to any great extent. I was concerned about the problem, highly concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN: Didn't you stop to think who had been visiting in the office? He is a man accused of espionage, punishable by death. You were working in the same office with him, had been there up to the week before over a period of a year. Didn't you stop and say to yourself: Is it true? Who was at the scene? Who was involved?

MR. SEAY: I would like to put in one comment. We have complete records at Reeves indicating who was there to see Sobell all during that period. I think that would be much more factual.

THE CHAIRMAN: Reeves keeps a record of anyone who comes in the place?

MR. SEAY: Yes. Reeves is doing classified work.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me ask you this: If I went to Reeves and I had secret clearance and was allowed to pass through the gate, would there be some record of who I was going to see?

MR. SEAY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: After I was in the plant could I see someone other than the people I was instructed to see? Couldn't I say I was coming to see you and end up talking to Sobell.

MR. SEAY: You would be the responsibility of the individual whom you went to see during the time you were in the plant. He could turn you over to Sobell or someone else.

THE CHAIRMAN: But if someone came to see you who had secret clearance you wouldn't object to them going over and talking to Sobell who is working in the same office, would you? That emphasizes the importance of your trying to remember. There wouldn't be a record in all cases. There is a reason you can't give us the names. Do you have an awful bad memory?

MR. SEAY: I wouldn't say I have a bad memory, a vague memory.

THE CHAIRMAN: ...

MR. SNEY: I understand that ...

THE CHAIRMAN: ...

MR. SNEY: ...

THE CHAIRMAN: ...

too much.

MR. SNEY: It is difficult to say in that ...

THE CHAIRMAN: ...

MR. SNEY: I said possibly a year. I ...

before the Grand Jury which indicted ...

THE CHAIRMAN: ...

MR. SNEY: I believe so, yes.

MR. SEAY: A number of times. It is difficult for me to say. I took material home on quite a few occasions to do work at night on.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you have a safe in your home?

MR. SEAY: No, I did not.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you ever give it to anyone who was not working at Reeves Laboratory?

MR. SEAY: Only when a receipt was signed for it. I don't know of any instances I gave material to other people. I have never given material to anyone when I felt was not cleared for the project on which I was working.

THE CHAIRMAN: How long have you been married?

MR. SEAY: I have not been married.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who were you living with when you and Sobell were working together?

MR. SEAY: I had a private apartment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, would you leave this confidential material in your apartment from day to day?

MR. SEAY: No, I don't believe so.

THE CHAIRMAN: You would always take it back the next day?

MR. SEAY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are sure of that?

MR. SEAY: Sir, I'd like to add one comment. I am very anxious to cooperate with you on any matters. If I have sounded very vague on some of the matters brought up, it is because they occurred a long time ago and at the time under insignificant conditions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just for your benefit I think you should know how I view it. I think, frankly, it is worse than vague. I think you know more than you are telling us. You have told us absolutely nothing.

You could not tell us the persons who came in to see Sobell. We would like to get the name of the fourth person who came to his home. We would like to get anything you might have which would be of some benefit to us; anything Sobell did to indicate he was a Communist espionage agent; anything anyone else did.

Think that over and if you want to come back and talk to us, we will be more than glad to hear you. You may be able to refresh your recollection.

MR. SEAY: Yes, sir. Am I suppose to try to make up a list of who visited Sobell in his office?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. SEAY: May I use the files of Reeves?

THE CHAIRMAN: I assume you can. I assume you have secret clearance and I assume you can see the files.

MR. SEAY: But that is permissible with you?

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW YORK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>12/29/60</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>10/5 - 12/15/60</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>CHANGED WALTER D. SCHNEIR</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>WILLIAM M. MATTINGLY</b>	TYPED BY <b>IIF</b>
CHARACTER OF CASE <b>MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)</b>			

*Handwritten:* 86-1840  
Classified by 3042 Jmt-DK  
Declassify on: OADR  
pgs. A, D, E, G, I, 6-15,  
20-23

*Handwritten:* T-3 9-2

The title of this case has been marked "Changed" to include a middle initial D. as reflected in Credit records and SCHNEIR's checking account. The title was formerly carried as WALTER SCHNEIR.

REFERENCES:

- NYlet to Bureau, 9/2/60.
- Bulet to NY, 9/20/60, entitled "ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, IS - R; ISA, 1950".
- NYlets, 10/17 and 11/18/60.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 1/19/61

Classified by 2909  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD: DISSEMINATION.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 - Bureau (62-106323) (RM)</li> <li>2 - Albany (Info) (RM)</li> <li>2 - Cincinnati (RM)</li> <li>2 - Minneapolis (RM)</li> <li>2 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)</li> <li>1 - Phoenix (Info) (RM)</li> <li>2 - Washington Field (RM)</li> <li>3 - New York (100-135206)</li> </ul>	<p><b>62-106323-6</b></p> <p><b>JAN 8 1961</b></p> <p><b>MCT-14</b></p> <p><b>REC-82</b></p> <p><b>EX-100</b></p>	
Distribution Record of Attached Report			
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
AAO		12-13	57 JAN 17 1961
By <u>WAH/clb</u>			

*Handwritten:* 43 cards

*Handwritten:* Classified

NY 100-135206

Identity of Source

Location

[REDACTED]

Instant report  
P. 24

67CD

(contacted by SA WILLIAM M. MATTINGLY)

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and "T" symbols have been utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

o/s

Informants used to document the I-SP/UI-SC are [REDACTED]

LEADS:

ALBANY, PHILADELPHIA AND PHOENIX (FOR INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are designated for these offices. Albany covers the residence of the SLACK family. Phoenix is the division in which ALFRED DEAN SLACK is to reside. Philadelphia is the office covering the Lewisburg US Penitentiary, where HARRY GOLD is incarcerated. Philadelphia presently has a lead set forth in this case by letter, 11/18/60.

CINCINNATI

Will identify through agency checks, indices or other means necessary Hopkins and Hopkins, 1260 (illegible) Mercantile (illegible) Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*o/s  
Conroy  
12/18*

U

NY 100-135206

5. Will make inquiry at Mac Fadden Publications, it being noted this publisher was the subject's last former employment.

[REDACTED]

b1

] S

- G\* -

COVER PAGE

6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM M. MATTINGLY Office: New York, New York  
Date: DEC 29 1960

File Number: New York 100-135206 Bureau: 62-106323

Title: WALTER D. SCHNEIR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE 8-10-87

Character: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(ESPIONAGE)

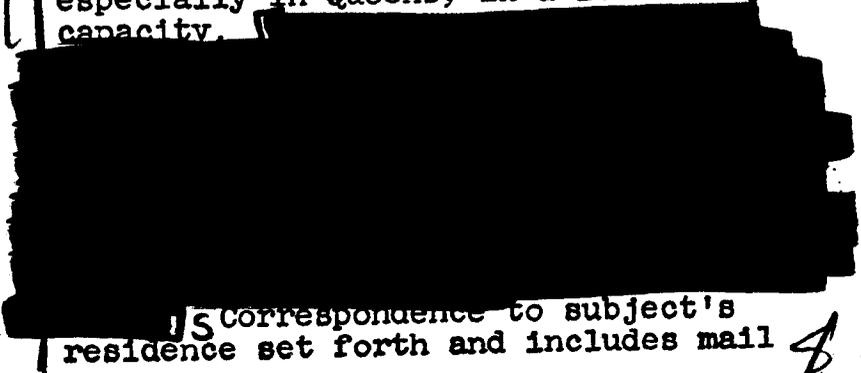
# 86-1840

Classified by 3042/jwt/dk  
Declassify on: OADR  
Pg. 1, 10, 6-15, 20-2:  
reviewer class

Synopsis:

WALTER D. SCHNEIR, born 12/14/27 at  
Brooklyn, NY, married MIRIAM CLARE  
BIUMBERG, born 3/28/33, NYC, on  
7/6/57. Subject educated at Syracuse  
University. He presently resides  
42-34 Elbertson St., Elmhurst, LI, NY,  
and is employed as a News Editor by  
M. D. Publications, 30 E. 60th St.,  
NYC. Subject has contributed to the  
I-SP. He has been active in Sane,  
especially in Queens, in a leadership  
capacity.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classified  
DATE 6/1/78 OJ/EA



US Correspondence to subject's  
residence set forth and includes mail

b1

SECRET

Classified by 2355 WAB/DOJ  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
10/22/75

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 1915 31013  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3  
DATE OF REVIEW 12/29/88  
19 June

Classified by 2209  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
2209/DEC 5/25/78

all (4) expect  
page 13

NY 100-135206

Synopsis (Cont'd)

from Mrs. LEWIS M. SLACK, sister-in-law of ALFRED DEAN SLACK. ALFRED DEAN SLACK involved in HARRY GOLD case. Also included was mail from IRWIN EDELMAN, a "pamphleteer" on behalf of executed atom spies JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Subject's checking account reviewed. Informants familiar with CP activities do not know SCHNEIR. Description set forth.

- P -

*J u*

NY 100-135206

2. Independent-Socialist Party (I-SP)

On November 26, 1958, SA EARNEST T. BIRD was furnished information from public records by [redacted] Election and Law Bureau, New York Department of State, Albany, New York, concerning the I-SP. This information had been filed with the New York Department of State by law and noted in it was that WALTER SCHNEIR of 35-38 75th Street, Jackson Heights, Queens, New York, had contributed \$10.00 to the I-SP on August 11, 1958.

b7D

o/s

3. Committee for Sane Nuclear Policy

[redacted]

b7D

B. Recent Activities

1. [redacted]

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acc

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[redacted]

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**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

Subject: Julius Rosenberg Et Al.

File Number: HQ

Section: See References



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

## NOTICE

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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**

File No: See Rpts Re: Rosenberg, Julius

Date: 1/88  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 Inv
			Actual	Released		
100-280339						
29	10-28-53	NK Report HQ	2	2	b7D	37-9
100-100123						
19	4-18-51	Incoming Letter w/Encl	1/1	1/1	b7c b7D	36-14
100-192536						
307	10-20-59	NY Report HQ	6	6	b1 b7c b7D	36-23
100-378694						
156	4-7-52	NY Report HQ	14	13	b7c b7D refer 1pg. in France	44-9
163	6-19-52	NY Letter HQ	2	2	b7D	44-10
171	11-24-52	NK Report HQ	1	1	b7c b7D	5-3
100-87638						
67	3-13-51	NY Report HQ	3	3	b1 b2 b2c b7D	36-13
100-384105						
5	3-19-52	NY Report HQ	3	3	b1 b7c b7D	38-13
100-377452						
30	4-20-51	CG Report HQ	3	3	b7c b7D	43-13
100-1556						
35	11/30/50	NY Rpt	8	8	b1 b2c b7D	34-15
41	7/7/51	Heinrich memo Belmont	2	2	b1 b2 b7D	34-16

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and and and and and and





File No: See Refs Re: Rosenberg Julius Date: 12/87  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	75 Inv
			Actual	Released		
100-3						
4100	3-20-51	NY Report To HQ	3	3		34-8
4595	7-10-53	HQ Letter NY	6	0	Refer Army	34-10
100-7660						
5462	12-31-52	Army Letter HQ w/Encl.	1/1	0/0	Refer Army	35-12
5492	6-30-53	Army Letter HQ w/Encl	1/2	0/0	Refer Army	35-13
100-69846						
138	11-9-51	Limberg Memo Hennrich	1	1	b1	36-10
140	11-27-51	NY Letter HQ	1	1	b1	36-11

16 5 0 11 0 0  
Rev Rel Army Ref presumed page

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1  
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/28/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/19,21,23/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>LAURENCE E. WESCOTT</b> <span style="float:right">mae</span>
TITLE <b>ABRAHAM BLOOM, was "Abe" Bloom, Arthur Block</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**  
 [REDACTED] Subject interviewed by Bureau agents advised he was acquainted with **MARK HARRIS** and **MAX ELITCHER**. b7D

**DETAILS:**  
 All informants contained in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise noted.  
 cc - ONE  
 HPH - AW  
 11/22/54  
 - RUC -

Newark Confidential Informant T-1 advised [REDACTED]

b7D  
 In an interview with subject by Bureau agents on 9/29/50 at The National Instrument Labs., Riverdale, Md., he stated that he was acquainted with one **MARK HARRIS** and **MAX ELITCHER**, and that this acquaintance came about through their mutual participation in United Federal Workers of America (UFWA) activities. at

Newark Confidential Informant T-2 advised [REDACTED]

p/s  
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 DEC 2 1959 R118

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>COPY IN FILE</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-280339-29</b>	RECORDED - 63 INDEXED - 63
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/29/87 BY [Signature]	
5 - Bureau (100-280339) Registered Mail 2 - Washington Field (100-14953) Reg. Mail 1 - New York (Info) Registered Mail 1 - G-2, Governor's Island, N.Y. (Reg. Mail) 3 - Newark (100-23345)		OCT 30 1953 [Signatures] SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL	

NK 100-23345

Newark Confidential Informant T-3 advised

o/s [REDACTED] b7D  
MAX ELITCHER, self admitted former member of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C. from 1939 to 1948, and who was recruited by MORTON SOBELL, advised Bureau agents on 10/23/50, At New York City, that JULIUS ROSENBERG approached him in the middle part of 1944, for the purpose of recruiting him into Soviet Espionage. ROSENBERG desired ELITCHER to furnish information obtained through his position at the U. S. Navy Department, Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. ELITCHER stated he declined to furnish any information to ROSENBERG.

MARK HARRIS, MAX ELITCHER, previously mentioned, advised on 7/27/50 that MARK HARRIS was a member of the Navy Cell of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., having joined in early 1944; and continued membership therein until the Spring of 1948. At this time ELITCHER ceased activity.

ELITCHER further stated that he was under the impression that HARRIS transferred from a New Jersey Branch of the CP to the Navy cell, and that HARRIS was not recruited in Washington.

o/s [REDACTED] The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- RUC -



(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

April 18, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I attach a memorandum which may be of importance to your people.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,



*tdm*  
~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

~~APR 19 1951~~

86-1840 CV  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 11/24/87 BY 3042 put/dtc

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

1 cc of encl. Pres  
by J.M. Kelly  
2 ENCL: JAC:lg  
encl.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 26  
INDEXED - 26

EX. 85 100-100123-19

APR 18 1951  
13 24

ack 4-21-51  
JMK

Page 5

9.9.78  
17348

11/24/87  
pg 1 encl. only uncl.  
26-1740 cv

4-18-51

SEMI-WEEKLY DIGEST OF UE NEWS AND ACTIVITIES

source + public JOHN A. CLEMENTS ASSOCIATES  
Matty Liff, secretary of UE Local 430 in the New York City  
area, is one of the UE Communist leaders who is worth watching.

0/5  
UE Local 430 is a key local of the Communists. There is some danger that they may lose control of the local to the IUE of Jim Carey. So bitter is the fight for control of the plants in which UE Local 430 is organized that James Matles himself, the top Communist UE boss, has assumed the direction of the struggle on behalf of the Communists. Matles' right-hand man is Matty Liff.

Matty Liff has been a close friend of the atomic spy, Julius Rosenberg who, with his wife, is now under sentence of death for treason to his country.

Liff and Rosenberg worked together at Emerson Radio in the early days of the UERMWA. Whatever government agencies may or may not know, the "public" is certainly ignorant of the menace of the UERMWA whose tentacles reach into some of the most vital defense projects in the country.

Matty Liff denies that he is a member of the Communist Party, but one Phil Amazaga, PHILIP AMEZAGA, an ex-Communist, has expressed his willingness to testify under oath that he knew Liff as a member of the Party.

0/5  
Two weeks ago, Liff was the center attraction of a brawl in one of the departments of Emerson Radio in Jersey City. He attacked one Pauline Rivera who was soliciting members for the IUE. Pauline sustained a bruised leg and arm. She swore out a warrant for Liff's arrest on charges of "assault and battery."

1  
100-100123-19

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>NEW YORK</b>	Office of Origin <b>NEW YORK</b>	Date <b>10/20/59</b>	Report made by <b>JOHN T. PRYOR</b>
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------	--

TITLE OF CASE <b>JACK BJOZE</b>	Report made by <b>JOHN T. PRYOR</b>	Classified by <b>SP-5 CBT</b>
------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

CHARACTER OF CASE

**ESPIONAGE - R**

*Only reviewed  
on 10/20/33/34  
#77 cv 597  
26-1840 cv*

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN T. PRYOR at NY, dated 8/24/59.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of this report is being furnished the NYO file on Vogue Travel Service as this office is the center of activity in this case.

*No dissem. necessary,  
all put in previously  
disseminated. SPL (U)*

*0:17 DNY re misspelling  
on page 23, P 5. publically  
11-4-59 JPL/abr*

AGENCY ICC-CIA  
REQ. REC'D 12-23-59  
REP'T FORW. 1-11-60  
BY Frank  
*Charles H. Frank*

Approved *[Signature]* Special Agent in Charge

- Copies made:
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  - 4 - New York (100-44737) (1 - 100-121940)

Do not write in spaces below

**100-192536-307**

**14 OCT 21 1959**

**EX 109**

FBI/PA #  
APPEAL #  
CIVIL ACT. # 77 Apr 999  
R.C. # 1235  
DATE 10/20/59

**62 NOV 6 1959**

*Some lines (s) bl*

[ NY 100-44737 ] ~

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[REDACTED]

BLOCK, IRVING u  
BLOCK, JOSEPH u

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[REDACTED]

CONTINENTAL VENDING MACHINE CO. u

[REDACTED]

DANZIGER, WILLIAM (u)

[REDACTED]

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EISLER, GERHARDT ELI & HER, MAX - 20, 33, 34 u

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[REDACTED]

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ALL INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS CLASSIFIED UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

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NY 100-44737 u

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~~SECRET~~

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NY 100-44737

~~SECRET~~

o/s [ GARRETT stated BELOCK personally hired eight men for work at Reeves Instrument Company, all of whom were considered to be Communists. EDWARD BOVE and ABE WEBER of this group admitted they were Communists to other employees at Reeves. (s)(u)

C.P. member  
(N.Y.)  
u

MAX ELITCHER, GEORGE MEYLER and MORTON SOBELL were also in this group. (s)(u)

(N.Y.)  
C.P. member  
u

o/s [ ~~REDACTED~~ (s)(u) b7D

MAX ELITCHER advised SA VINCENT J. CAHILL on May 10, 1951, that HARRY BELOCK offered him a job anytime at Reeves Instrument Company. ELITCHER was employed as an engineer at Reeves from October 6, 1948, until March 2, 1951. He admitted that MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG attempted on numerous occasions to recruit him into Soviet espionage. (s)(u)

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

o/s [ EDWARD GARRETT stated HARRY BELOCK hired JOHN DONATO for an inconsequential job at Reeves as DONATO was a good golf player. (s)(u)  
[ Le Bistro Restaurant ] (s)(u)

~~REDACTED~~

b7D

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-44737

[REDACTED]

b7D

(S)(u)

(S)(u)

SECRET

b7D

b7D

See the Appendix of this report for information concerning the National Lawyers Guild. (u)

WILLIAM DANZIGER C. member

NY T-10 advised on August 13, 1959, that a handwritten note "D. CARR, IN 1-9707, Continental Vending Machine, 956 Brush Hollow Road, Westbury, Long Island, 8/12 New York-Cleveland, UA 631, 6/30" was in the possession of Vogue on August 12, 1959. (S)(u)

WILLIAM DANZIGER advised SAS ROBERT J. BEATSON and EDWARD J. MURPHY in 1958, that he owned and operated the Continental Vending Machine Company. (S)(u)

o/s

NY T-4 advised on August 21, 1959, that WILLIAM DANZIGER is a client of Vogue Travel Service. NY T-4 stated that DANZIGER does not appear to be a particular friend of JACK BJOZE and VICKIE WILAINE. (S)(u)

MAX ELITCHER, 247 Delaware Avenue, South West, Washington D. C., advised SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL and JAMES T. O'BRIEN, in July, 1950, that he was a member of the CP from 1939 to 1948. ELITCHER advised that WILLIAM DANZIGER had been a member of the CP from about 1939, until the summer of 1948. He stated that DANZIGER joined the Navy Department cell of the CP shortly after his return from the West Coast in 1945. (S)(u)

SECRET

NY 100-44737

In a signed statement dated July 20, 1950, MAX ELITCHER admitted that JULIUS ROSENBERG attempted to recruit him into a Soviet espionage network in 1944. ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL made inquiries about DANZIGER during this same period. *[Handwritten initials]*

JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage on March 29, 1951, by the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. *(a)*

~~SECRET~~

GEORGE DAVID c.p. member  
3978 44th Street  
Long Island City, New York *[Handwritten initials]*

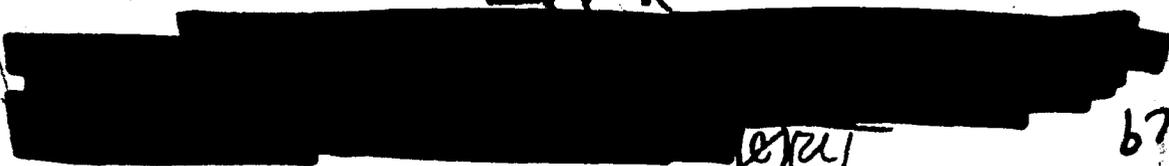
NY T-29 advised on  *bl*

 *(c)* *b7D* *22* *(65)*

ANN DOLINER  
Care of Local 140  
Security Fund  
80 East 11th Street  
New York City N.Y. *[Handwritten initials]*

*o/s*

NY T-23 advised that Vogue Travel Service received a letter on May 27, 1959, which bore the return address of ANN DOLINER, care of Local 140 Security Fund, 80 East 11th Street, New York City. *(a)* *n*

 *[Handwritten initials]*

*b7c*  
*b7D*

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGIN: NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK

DATE: 4/7/52

PERIOD: 1/28, 29, 27, 4, 12, 13, 20, 25, 26, 3/10, 11, 12, 17, 19/52.

REPORT MADE BY: RICHARD A. MINIHAN

GM

TITLE: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET

CHARACTER: ESPIONAGE - R

10-9-87 #861840

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET SUMMARY REPORT

3042/PWT/ack pgs. 1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25 & 26 only

SYNOPSIS:

Subject employed as mechanical engineer at Sam Tour, Inc., 44 Trinity Place, NYC, a vital facility not presently engaged in classified contracts. Subject reported to be member of CP, NYC, 1942, and attended meetings at residence of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Member of YCL at CCNY in 1938 and registered ALP, NYC, in 1942. Subject, in US Civil Service application, 10/16/41, answered "No" under oath to question concerning CP membership.

He stated he did not desire to cooperate with FBI or discuss the ROSENBERGS.

1-cc { G-2, OMI, OSI, McInerney, F.X.P. 4-2

1cc to I.N.S.

12-28-52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

LTA to G-2, 4/24/52 FXP

Edward Shriver

100-378684-136 APR 8 1952

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G.I.R.-6

109-0, 109-1, 109-10, 109-2

b7c, b7d

EXPLOSIVE PROCESSING, APR 10 1952

271

NY 100-99991

Industrial Division of the Communist Party, in the later part of 1942.

o/s [ 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 CCNY in 1938 or 1939 and that he received a mechanical engineering degree.

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

SUSSMAN stated that the meetings of the 16-B Branch of the Communist Party were held, during the time SHOIKET was a member, at the home of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, and that JULIUS ROSENBERG was the chairman of 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.

were: Other members of the group, according to SHOIKET.

~~ALFRED SARANT~~  
~~JOEL BARR~~  
~~MORRIS SAVITSKY~~  
~~MARTY HAMBURGER~~  
~~SOLOMON TANNENBAUM~~  
~~GERTRUDE SUSSMAN~~  
JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ETHEL ROSENBERG.

o/s [ The Young Communist League, the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Political Association have been declared by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

NY 100-99991

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 that the subject was a member of Branch 16-B of the Communist Party for at least several months in 1942 and 1943 but could not recall any specific occasion of subject's presence at a particular meeting.

P/S  
SUSSMAN said he was the secretary and treasurer of the club and that the subject probably paid dues to him, although he cannot recall any specific time. He stated that he was acquainted with the subject for four or five years at CCNY and during subject's membership in Branch 16-B of the Communist Party.

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

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 16-B of the Communist Party and a member of the Young Communist League at CCNY. SUSSMAN stated that he could not recall the subject's parents.

SUSSMAN also advised that no records were maintained at Branch 16-B of the Communist Party, but that in about February, 1944, he went to the Industrial Division Headquarters of the Communist Party, USA, located on Bleeker Street, New York City, and furnished them with a list of the current membership, which he recalled consisted of JULIUS ROSENBERG, SOLY TANNENBAUM, ALI SARANT, NATHAN and GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, JOEL BARR, MORRIS and SHIRLEY SAVITSKY, AND MARTIN HAMBURGER. He

NY 100-99991

stated that SHOIKET'S name was not included in the list because SHOIKET had separated from the group at this time, in that he was transferred to the Mare Island Shipyard, SUSSMAN added that with the exception of the women, all members were United States Government employees.

SUSSMAN advised that Branch 16-B, Industrial Division of the Communist Party, USA, had a farewell party in 1944 at Bonats Restaurant, which is located at 32d or 33d Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, New York City. SUSSMAN recalled that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, ALFRED SARANT, JOEL BARR and 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.

o/s [ SUSSMAN advised that GENE HARKAVY was not a member of Branch 16-B but an individual with whom he and SAVITSKY were friendly,

[REDACTED] b7c b7d  
[REDACTED] stated that it was [REDACTED] belief that JULIUS ROSENBERG was a member of the group to which [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] belonged when [REDACTED] was recruited; however, [REDACTED] could not say whether ROSENBERG attended meetings because [REDACTED] was never certain whether [REDACTED] was attending group discussions, neighborhood social affairs, American Labor Party caucuses or Communist Political Association meetings. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] found it impossible to tell which was which since collection of dues and organized political discussions seemed to be carried on at all such affairs. [REDACTED] stated that meetings of this nature took place at [REDACTED] home as well as at the ROSENBERG residence.

o/s [ [REDACTED]

o/s [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] recalled that the meetings were held at [REDACTED] and at JULIUS ROSENBERG's residence, 10 Monroe Street, New York City. [REDACTED] further stated that [REDACTED] could not recall paying dues, however, [REDACTED] knew that dues were paid, according to the income of the respective member. [REDACTED] recalled that this group broke up in approximately February, 1944, and transfer cards were issued to each of the members. [REDACTED] stated that she recalled the following individuals in attendance at the meetings:

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- MORRIS SAVITSKY and his wife
- ALFRED SARANT
- JOEL BARR
- JULIUS ROSENBERG
- ETHEL ROSENBERG
- NATHAN SUSSMAN

[REDACTED]

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o/s [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and NATHAN SUSSMAN were Communist Party members, or if the two were acquainted with each other.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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was interviewed at [REDACTED] home on March 22, 1951, and denied that [REDACTED] had ever been a member of the Communist Party, and that to [REDACTED] knowledge [REDACTED] had never been a member of the Communist Party. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was acquainted only casually with JULIUS ROSENBERG and NATHAN SUSSMAN.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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o/s

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised that he never knew JULIUS ROSENBERG or his wife, ETHEL. He stated that he neither recognized the photograph nor recalled the name HENRY SHOIKET. [REDACTED] stated he could not recall where the meetings of the discussion group were held but thought it might have been at SUSSMAN's home.

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o/s

[REDACTED] recognized a photograph of JOEL BARR but stated he could not recall where he had seen JOEL BARR, except that it might have been at a meeting.

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[REDACTED]

NY 100-99991

[REDACTED]

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He stated that he could not recall the name or number designation of this group but stated that it was a study or discussion group and all meetings he could recall attending were at the home of JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG was usually the chairman of this group. He recalled that ETHEL ROSENBERG was frequently present.

[REDACTED]

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o/s

[REDACTED] identified photographs of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, JOEL BARR, ALFRED SARANT, and NATHAN SUSSMAN as members of the group.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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o/s

DAVID GREENGLASS, a confessed and convicted Soviet espionage agent, and RUTH GREENGLASS, his wife, a self-admitted Soviet espionage 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 reasons.

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o/s [ It is to be noted that the present whereabouts of JOEL BARR are unknown. Confidential Informant T-2, a confidential source abroad, advised that JOEL BARR was last seen in Paris, France, on or about June 2, 1950.

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 16-B of the Communist Party. He stated that he was acquainted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG while a resident of New York City from 1942 to 1946.

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

According to [redacted] Tucson, Arizona, on August 9, 1950, they transported ALFRED SARANT and CAROL DAYTON, wife of SARANT's nextdoor neighbor at Ithaca, New York, from Tucson, Arizona, to Hermasilo, Mexico. [redacted] stated that SARANT advised them that he was leaving the United States to avoid further questioning by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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o/s [ JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, and one MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the United States District Court, of the Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. On April 5, 1951, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to the death penalty and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to thirty years in prison.

On March 15, 1944, Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that the following individuals had been transferred from Branch 16-B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party to the community clubs as indicated below:

JULIUS ROSENBERG - 10 Monroe Street, New York City, transferred in February, 1944, transfer number 12170, to the East Side Club of the First Assembly District Section of Manhattan, New York.

NY 100-99991

- SHIRLEY SARITSKY - 61 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, transferred in February, 1944, transfer number 12183, to the Fourth Assembly District Club of the Williamsburg Section of the Communist Party of Brooklyn, New York.
- MARTY HAMBERGER (ph) - 42 Ridge Street transferred in December, 1943, transfer number 12180, to the Fourth Assembly District Club.

0/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 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 New York City with JACOB GOLOS to keep a dinner engagement, he stopped the car and told her he had to meet someone. She stated that 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 stated he was tall, thin, and wore horned rimmed glasses.

BENTLEY recalled that GOLOS told her 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. GOLOS 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".

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 that some time later, probably in 1943, GOLOS had advised her that "JULIUS" and others in the group had proceeded to

NY 100-99991

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

Approximately six months prior to the death of GOLOS, ELIZABETH BENTLEY stated that he told her he was turning over "JULIUS" and that group to some other Russian, whom he did not identify. She said her last contact 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.

o/s [ JACOB GOLOS, according to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, was her Soviet espionage superior from 1938 until his death in 1943.

It is to be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG, at the time of his arrest in 1950, was described as five feet ten inches in height, 160 pounds, slender build and wore glasses.

o/s [ MILTON MANES, 356 Rock Hill Road, Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, a chemist at the office of Synthetic Liquid Fuels Branch Development Division, United States Bureau of Mines, Bruceton, Pennsylvania, advised agents of the Pittsburgh Office that in about January, 1937, he joined a chapter of the Young Communist League at the College of the City of New York and had been a member of the organization until June, 1937, when he graduated. He stated that the Young Communist League Chapter of CCNY, during the period he was a member, consisted of approximately one hundred members, of whom about ten or twelve including himself were engineering and chemistry students. He stated that the smaller group formed a separate group of the CCNY chapter known as the "Engineering Group."

MANES stated that he attended three or four meetings of the Engineering Group during the first six months of 1937, all of which were held at a hall located in the

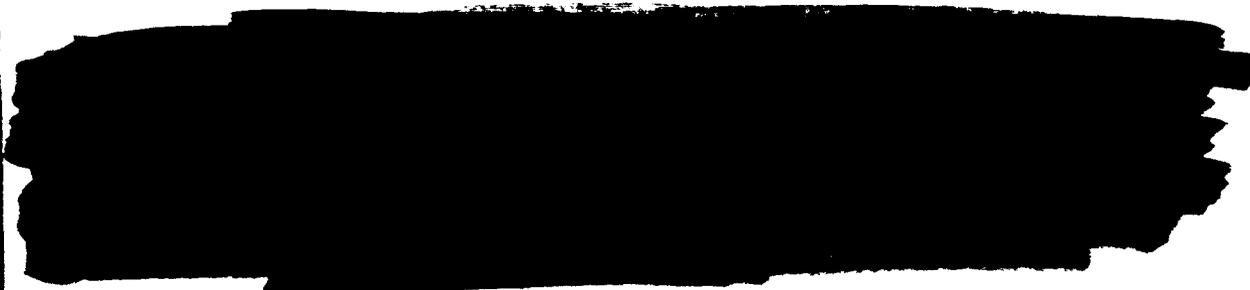
NY 100-99991

vicinity of Union Square and 14th Street, New York City, which was owned by some Italian nationality organization friendly toward the Communist Party. He said that among the individuals who 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 were: JULIUS ROSENBERG, NAT SUSSMAN, NAT SHOIKET and one SAVITSKY.

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 group and that discussions had centered around support of the loyalist forces in Spain, the organization of an "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.

On September 15, 1951, MILTON MANES was exhibited a photograph of HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET and stated that SHOIKET was identical with NAT SHOIKET, previously named by him as a fellow member of the YCL chapter at CCNY.

*o/s*



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Air  
Force*



*b7D*

It is to be noted that the following concerning the Socialist Workers Party and the American Student Union appears in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated March 3, 1951:

NY 100-99991

III. INTERVIEW OF HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c  
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[REDACTED] Subject also denied knowing LOUISE SARANT, ALFRED SARANT, and JOEL BARR. He denied any knowledge that any of these individuals were members of Industrial Branch 16-B of the Communist Party.

The subject identified a photograph of JULIUS ROSENBERG but advised that the recognition was based on

NY 100-99991

recent newspaper and newsreel publicity concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG's arrest and trial for conspiracy to commit espionage. He stated that his interest in ROSENBERG's photograph stemmed from the fact that he had attended the College of the City of New York and that ROSENBERG had also attended this college. [REDACTED] advised that he did not know ROSENBERG and stated he would not rule out the possibility that he may have seen ROSENBERG at the College of the City of New York. He stated that he was unable to identify a photograph of ETHEL ROSENBERG.

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[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

o/s

[REDACTED]

b7c  
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[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

NY 100-99991

[REDACTED]

b7c  
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

o/s

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

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On March 30, 1951, and April 6, 1951, [REDACTED] advised SA WILLIAM C. TOWER, of the Seattle Office, that he did not desire to cooperate further with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and refused to further discuss ROSENBERG or his associates.

b7D

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-378684)

DATE: 6/19/52

FROM : SAC, New York (100-99991)

SUBJECT: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET *aka, Henry N. Shoiket*,  
ESPIONAGE - R *for 9-1*

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN dated 6/19/52 at New York, New York.

G.I.R.-6

Reference is made to the summary report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN at New York dated 4/7/52 wherein a lead was set forth for the Seattle Office to obtain a photostatic 

It is to be noted that the Seattle Office by teletype dated 6/21/52 to New York, New Haven, Cincinnati and San Francisco advised 

By letter dated 4/23/52 the Seattle Office furnished photostatic copies of this PSQ, one of which is being furnished the Bureau as an enclosure to this letter.

The Bureau's attention is invited to Section 16 of this PSQ captioned "Organization Membership".

It is to be noted that it does not set forth the question if subject is or has been a member of the Communist Party or any Communist Party front etc., but merely bears the caption "Organization Membership", after which subject listed his engineering society, fraternity, employees association and union.

It would not appear that subject's answer to Section 16 would be the basis of any prosecutive action under Section 1001, Title 18.

It will be recalled that available information placing subject in Communist Party activities took place in New York City prior to his departure for the West Coast in 1943 and no Communist

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EX-115

JUN 28 1952

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-99991

Party activities <sup>have</sup> been developed since that time.

It is also to be noted that the date of the execution of this PSQ was 4/28/47 and not 10/7/44. The date 10/7/44 is the date of the WD AGO Form.

0/5  
It would therefore appear that the Department should be consulted to determine whether subject's failure to list his affiliations under "Organization Membership" would be the basis for prosecutive action. Secondly the question as to whether the change of the date subject executed this PSQ would effect the war time suspension of the Statute of Limitations.

In the event the facts in this case do not warrant any prosecution it would appear that this case should be placed in a pending inactive status in compliance with existing Bureau instructions covering Security Index subjects employed in vital facilities.

It will be further recalled that there has been no allegation of Espionage in this case and that the investigation was predicated on subject's membership in cell 16B of the Communist Party.

It is to be noted that a lead has been set out in the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN dated 4/7/50 to interview NATHAN SUSSMAN and exhibit appropriate College of the City of New York yearbooks in an attempt to refresh his recollection as to other members of the engineering club of the College of the City of New York, Young Communist League. This has been accomplished and SUSSMAN has furnished several additional names of possible members. These names are presently being searched in the New York Office indices with the view of conducting interviews where deemed advisable and appropriate. This review is being conducted in conjunction with the case entitled "WILLIAM PERL, was., ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY" (Bureau file number 65-59312) in order to develop additional corroborating evidence concerning PERL's association with JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBEL, all three of whom were alleged members of this club.

0/5  
In the event this case is placed in a Pending inactive

**SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/24/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/19/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN R. LYONS</b>	<b>HVC</b>
TITLE <b>HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED]

- R U C -

**DETAILS:**

*17/3/57  
no discuss  
neg. Jev.*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

He advised he did not know if SHOIKET was a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) at CCNY and did not remember if he was friendly with JULIUS ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBELL or WILLIAM PERL.

*3042/mt/clk 10.9.87  
pg. 1 only  
contains nothing  
Classifiable*

- R U C -

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**SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL**

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

**CONFIDENTIAL**

FILE NO. 100-21785 RAS

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>MAR 18 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/30, 31; 11/13, 20, 28/50; 1/2, 3, 6-8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21/51</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>
TITLE <b>SAMUEL IRONSTEIN, was.</b>			EDGAR C. FOREST WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject resides 41 W. 82 St., NYC, and operates Mid-Atlantic Trading Co., 1133 Broadway, NYC.

*o/s*

Identifying information set out regarding officers of Thermo Laboratories, Inc., Thermo Electric Fuse Corp., Allied Laboratory Instruments, Inc. and Bulldog Concrete Forms, Inc. Officers include NALERO FRAZIER, JOSEPH H. FILNER and JOSEPH GODFREY. All identified as Communists. Following contacts of subject identified: MORRIS GAINER, LOUIS MUENTZ, Doctor BERNARD BENDER and BENJAMIN BINDER.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP (S) BY DATE

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9-28-87  
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9-2-80  
CLASS. & EXT. BY: [Signature]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW: 9-2-90

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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**CONFIDENTIAL**

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont.)

II PAST EMPLOYMENT

As reflected in the investigative section of this report, the subject was at one time connected with Thermo Laboratories, a subsidiary of Thermo Electric Fuse Corporation, of which STANLEY LEVISON was Vice President.

In addition to the information concerning LEVISON, which was previously reported, it is noted that during the period December 1, 1947 to August 4, 1949, Confidential Informant T-64, of known reliability, has advised that LEVISON was a contact of ALFRED I. STERN.

[REDACTED]

It was also noted in the investigative section of this report, that ARTHUR POGRAM was Vice President of the Allied Laboratory Instruments, Inc.

No information in the files of the New York Office could be identified with POGRAM. However, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-13 has furnished information to the effect that ARTHUR POGRAM, 28 West 47th Street, New York City, a psychologist, was given as a reference by HELENE ELICHTER in February, 1943. At that time ELICHTER was employed in the Civilian Personnel Section of the War Department. HELENE ELICHTER is the wife of MAX ELICHTER, who had admitted being approached by JULIUS ROSENBERG to participate in espionage activities.

Confidential Informant T-66, of known reliability, has advised that ARTHUR POGRAM, 28 West 47th Street and 10 East 49th Street, New York City, was a contact of MAX and HELENE ELICHTER.

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

670

o/s

o/s

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

OK

T-61: b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]

T-62: b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED]

T-63: b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED]

T-64: b2

[REDACTED]

T-65: b7D  
b2

[REDACTED]

T-66: b7D

Anonymous

T-67:

[REDACTED] (c)

T-68:

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

T-69:

Anonymous

T-70:

b7C  
b7D [REDACTED]

T-71:

Pretext interview of [REDACTED] on 7/3/50 by SA JOSEPH A. ARWINE b7D

T-72:

b2  
b7D [REDACTED]

T-73:

Anonymous

T-74:

b7C  
b7D [REDACTED]

T-75:

b2  
b7D [REDACTED]

T-76:

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

T-77:

b2  
b7D [REDACTED]

T-78:

b7C  
b7D [REDACTED]

OK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

...has been...  
...Associations, including the A.L.P.,  
Lawyers Guild and others. He has repre-  
sented several Communist dominated  
unions, including A.C.F. and D.W.U. He has  
been active in Communist work and has been associated

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

FORWARDED: *Howard S. Smith*  
CLASS OF THIS RECORD: *SECRET*  
3-10-55 (100-3322)

MAR 27 1955  
100-33610  
RECORDED  
INDEXED  
PROPERTY OF FBI  
This confidential report and its contents are to be distributed only to those to whom they are to be distributed in accordance with the instructions to which they are attached.

**SECRET**

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-88229

~~SECRET~~

very beginning has been under Stalinist leadership and its rank and file are chiefly Communist Party followers.

Files of the Civilian Employees Records Section, Department of the Army, St. Louis Missouri, reflect that on February 16, 1945 VICTOR RABINOWITZ directed a letter to the Office of the Secretary of War stating that the firm Neuberger, Shapiro and Rabinowitz of 61 Broadway, were representing JULIUS ROSENBERG and the FAECT concerning ROSENBERG'S dismissal from a position with the Army Signal Corps and was requesting the Office of the Secretary of War to reinstate ROSENBERG.

JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted of violation of the espionage laws and sentenced to death in Federal Court in New York City in 1951.

#### MISCELLANEOUS UNION ACTIVITIES

The "New York Post and Home News" in its issue of October 7, 1948, in an article entitled, "House Group Closes Red Probe of Unions" lists VICTOR RABINOWITZ, attorney, as one of 13 individuals facing possible contempt of Congress charges after an investigation by a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee into alleged Communist activities in local labor organizations.

The "New York Compass" in its issue of October 11, 1949 in an article entitled, "United States Threatens Non Red Oath For All Unionists" sets out an Associated Press article dated Washington, D. C., October 10, reporting that VICTOR RABINOWITZ, union leader, argued before the Supreme Court that the oath requirements (non-Communist affidavit of the Taft-Hartley Law) violates constitutional guarantees of free speech, press and assembly.

The "Standard Star", New Rochelle, New York, newspaper, in its issue of October 20, 1951 contains an article

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

X

NY 100-68229

~~SECRET~~

o/s

the Communist Party, whereas other witnesses testified that there were fifty. On the basis of this testimony, SCHAPPE was indicted on four counts for giving false testimony before the Committee. He was convicted on June 28, 1941 and sentenced to a term of 18 to 24 months in the State Prison.

Testimony of JULIUS ROSENBERG on March 22, 1951 during his trial in Federal Court in New York City for violation of the espionage laws, reflects that after being contacted by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the day following the arrest of DAVID GREENGLASS, that he immediately requested for his attorney, VICTOR RABINOWITZ. DAVID GREENGLASS is a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent convicted for violation of the espionage laws in Federal Court in New York City in 1951.

The following Confidential Informants, all of known reliability, advised that the subject is unknown to them:

T-32, T-33, T-34, T-35, T-36, T-37, T-38.

DESCRIPTION

The following description of the subject was obtained from the records of Confidential Informant T-1

Name: VICTOR RABINOWITZ  
Date and place of birth: July 2, 1911, Brooklyn, New York  
Race: White  
Height: 5' 8"  
Weight: 160 lbs.  
Hair: Light Brown  
Eyes: Brown  
Marital status: Married June 22, 1935 at Brooklyn, New York, to MARCIA GOLDBERG

o/s

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 7-26-85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN	CHICAGO	FILE NO.	100-23417
MADE AT	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE	4/20/51
		PERIOD	2/21; 3/2, 10, 11, 14/51
		MADE BY	ROBERT K. MC QULEN
TITLE	THEODORE MAC LEAN SWITZ		RKL:CMW
		CHARACTER	INTERNAL SECURITY

Synopsis:

THEODORE MAC LEAN SWITZ, 617 Haven, Evanston, Illinois, was interviewed on 3/10, 11, 14/51 and advised he was in Soviet Underground from 1927 to 1934.



7-23-85  
Classified by SP4 E/W/6V  
Declassify on: OADR  
249,870

9-25-87  
3042 PWT-JAN  
# 86-1840CV

pgs 23, 24 were removed  
for classification & was  
unread

APR 25 1957  
(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

Approved and Forwarded [Signature] SAC : Do Not Write in These Spaces

100-377452-30

- Copies
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  - 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (Info)
  - 1 - San Francisco (Info)
  - 1 - Washington Field (Info)
  - 3 - Chicago

RECORDED  
INDEXED - 8  
APR 25 1957

1 cc Z Crim  
Division  
5-2-51  
76  
IDP  
CFA  
CFC  
39  
Mura to  
McGraw  
presenting under 1951  
et - 5-2-51  
etc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL  
Chicago File 100-23417

o/s  
purpose had P. TERS make an appointment for me with GRACE HUTCHINS. I do not now remember just where she and I got together, other than that date was in New York City. After meeting her she took me to either Central Park or the park along Riverside Drive and there introduced me to THEODORE SWITZ. I think that she remained with SWITZ and I during the short time that we were together. In accordance with "B. L. S." instructions, I turned over to him an envelope which I believed contained \$500.00. I explained to him that it was from the Soviets for any expense the SWITZ family might incur in the United States in connection with the arrest of ROBERT GORDON SWITZ. I remember that THEODORE SWITZ was very nervous throughout the entire meeting. He took the money from me and I left him very quickly. I have never seen him since."



(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(D)

Dr. SWITZ was shown photographs and furnished identifying data on the following individuals whom he failed to identify: (u)

OSCAR JOHN VAGO  
GAIK OVIKIMIAN  
JACOB MONESS  
NEHEMIA MONESS  
ELIAS MONESS  
BELLE SUSTENOVICINS  
ZALMAN SUSTENOVICINS  
JACOB KIRCHENSTEIN  
MICHAEL SIDOROVICH  
ANNE SIDOROVICH  
MORTON SOBELL  
HELLEN SOBELL (u)

CONFIDENTIAL

Chicago File 100-23417

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RUSSELL ~~R~~ MC NUTT  
JULIUS ~~R~~ ROSENBERG  
ETHEL ~~R~~ ROSENBERG  
ABE ~~S~~ SILVERSTEIN  
N. ~~S~~ SUSSMAN  
DAVID ~~G~~ GREENGLASS  
RUTH ~~G~~ GREENGLASS  
ALFRED ~~S~~ SRANT  
LOUISE ~~S~~ SRANT  
SEMIL ~~S~~ SEMENOV  
ANATOLE ~~S~~ YAKOLEV  
MARK ~~P~~ PAGE  
M. ~~F~~ FINESTONE  
THOMAS L. ~~B~~ BLACK

STANLEY ~~R~~ RICH  
WILLI ~~M~~ MUT FERPERI  
MAX ~~E~~ ELITCHER  
HELENE ~~E~~ ELITCHER  
WELDON B. ~~D~~ DAYTON  
WILLI ~~D~~ DANZIGER  
HENRIET T. ~~S~~ SAVIDGE  
BETTY ~~S~~ SANDERS  
JOEL ~~B~~ BARR  
VIVIAN ~~G~~ GLASSMANN  
ELLANOR ~~G~~ GLASSMANN  
CARLA ~~S~~ SMALLE ~~J~~ JAVNA  
STEVEN ~~J~~ JAVNA

(4)u

- CLOSED -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

**TOP SECRET**

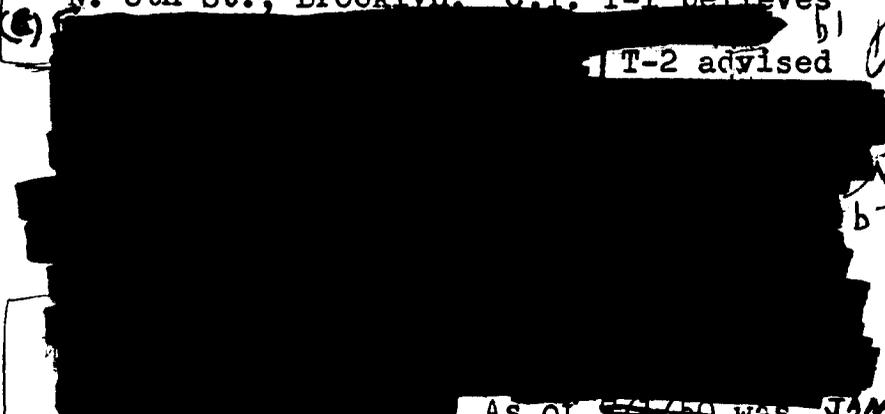
NY FILE NO. 100-268 RK

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/30/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/29; 4/26; 6/21; 7/3, 11, 14; 9/27, 10/3; 26, 30, 31; 11/8, 17/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>DANIEL F. O'CONNOR</b>
TITLE <b>BERNARD SCHUSTER, was.</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

SCHUSTER continues residence at 306 E. 15 St., NYC; National Mercantile and Trading Co. defunct since January, 1950. In July 1950 subject apparently employed Premier Smoked Meats Inc., 85 and 87 N. 6th St., Brooklyn. C.I. T-1 believes

*do not disseminate*  
*TOP SECRET*  
*o/s*  
*b1*  
*(S)*



T-2 advised

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

As of 7/1/50 was **JAN. 1950** Treasurer, NY State CP. **LOUIS BUDENZ** writes that **CHESTER** selected **RUBY WEIL** to act as courier in CP secret work. *PER SEC 45*

Classified by **2070 PWT-JM**  
Declassify on: **OADR**

**TOP SECRET**

Classified by **2355** *WA 8/29*  
Exempt from GDS, Category **2 & 3**  
Date of declassification **indefinite**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward Scheidt*  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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 5 - Bureau (100-1556)  
 2 - Washington Field  
 3 - New York

ENCLOSURE  
**100-1556-35** RECORDED - 96  
 DEC 4 1950  
 INDEXED - 96  
 EX-27

**TOP SECRET**

NY 100-268

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

o/s

b1  
b7D

Informant T-2, of known reliability, furnished the following information: u

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

*See back*

*See 36 reflects info provided a different source of material.*

~~TOP SECRET~~

(u)

NY 100-268

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

O/S

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

95

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

~~TOP SECRET~~ *Whole Page (4)*

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7D

With reference to the aforementioned JULES KORCHEIN, it is to be noted that KORCHEIN was formerly a business associate of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that in [REDACTED]

b1 ok  
[ ] (c)

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist paper, in its issue of April 7, 1945, carried an advertisement of the Jefferson School of Social Science which announced that KORCHEIN, International Vice-President of the (FAECT) Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians would speak on "Housing and Its Relation to The Community".

The Jefferson School of Social Science is an organization declared by the Attorney General of the United States to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was indicted on September 29, 1950 by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York for obstruction of justice in furnishing false information as to his relationship with HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent.

MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, previously mentioned, was also indicted on September 29, 1950 by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York for obstruction of justice for false information regarding the relationship of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and HARRY GOLD.

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-268

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

Bureau letter dated October 11, 1950, entitled [redacted] (S) ESPIONAGE - R", made reference to Bureau teletype dated July 16, 1950. The latter teletype contained information as of September 21, 1944 concerning an individual known to Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, as [redacted] In substance, this information was to the effect that [redacted]

[redacted]

Bureau letter reflected the belief that [redacted] (S) referenced [redacted] may be identical with BERNARD SCHUSTER, was. Bernard Chester, Boris Szuster, the subject of instant investigation. ~~TOP SECRET~~ W

The Bureau indicated that the identification appears to be a fairly probable one. Tentative identification is based on the information set out hereinafter. ~~TOP SECRET~~ W

The Bureau letter noted that the subject's [redacted]

[redacted] ~~TOP SECRET~~ W

(S) With respect to the information that as of September, 1944, [redacted]

[redacted] the Bureau letter directs attention to information furnished by Confidential Informant T-2 that [redacted]

see 834

[redacted] ~~TOP SECRET~~

The Bureau letter indicates that it is reasonable to infer from this that [redacted] (S)

b1 ~~TOP SECRET~~ SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

ADMINISTRATIVE (Continued)

The Bureau letter continued to the effect that LOUIS F. BUDENZ furnished information concerning one CHESTER, whom he believed to be a Comintern or NKVD Agent, and with whom he first came in contact during the middle 1930's. BUDENZ stated that CHESTER'S name was referred to him in his discussions with RICHARDS and ROBERTS, and further stated that on occasions CHESTER would "pirate" some of the employees of the "Daily Worker" for confidential work. BUDENZ said that in the latter part of 1944 CHESTER was supposed to have gone to Mexico.

o/s

Investigation of SCHUSTER reflects that he entered Mexico on November 25, 1944 and returned to the United States on December 20, 1944. Referenced Bureau letter requested that the New York Office furnish photographs of SCHUSTER and MAE MILLER to the Philadelphia Office to be displayed to HARRY GOLD. It was requested that the New York Office display these photographs to DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS, MAX ELITCHER, and others interviewed in connection with the JULIUS ROSENBERG case.

*See next page*

Philadelphia letter dated November 9, 1950 reflected that HARRY GOLD was then located in the New York Division and requested that the aforementioned photographs of SCHUSTER and MAE MILLER be displayed to GOLD at New York City.

By letter dated November 10, 1950 Confidential Informant T-11, of known reliability, was requested to ascertain the

[REDACTED]

Mrs. [REDACTED]

Confidential informant T-4 advised that in

[REDACTED]

o/s

*See next page (u)*  
TOP SECRET

ADMINISTRATIVE (Continued)

According to Confidential Informant T-12, of known reliability, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] u b7D 05

Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (C) b1

Bureau letter dated October 17, 1950, entitled "ABRAHAM MORRIS WALLACH, was; SECURITY MATTER - C", indicated that the "BERNIE" with whom WALLACH corresponded may be BERNARD SCHUSTER.

A photograph of the subject was exhibited to DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS. They advised that the photograph was not familiar to them.

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] u b7D 05

By letter dated November 1, 1950 the photographs of the subject were transmitted to the Bureau and to the Los Angeles Office. The Los Angeles Office was requested to exhibit the photograph of the subject to Confidential Informant T-7.

The following data is set out for the information of the Washington Field Office:

The report of SA WILLIAM A. STIGLER, dated January 22, 1945 at San Antonio, and San Antonio letter dated April 5, 1945 regarding captioned subject reflects [REDACTED] b7C b7D

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-2 has advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] u b7D all have copies

~~TOP SECRET~~

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D.C.

Will obtain all information available in the files of the Passport Division, United States Department of State, regarding any foreign travel by the subject. Photographs, if available, should be furnished to New York and the Bureau.

O/S

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will report the results of [REDACTED] b1

Will report the results of [REDACTED] b7D

Will ascertain if the subject continues [REDACTED] b7D

Will exhibit photographs of the subject to HARRY GOLD, MAX ELITCHER and other persons interviewed in connection with the JULIUS ROSENBERG case.

Will also exhibit photographs of the ROSENBERG ring to the building superintendent at 1 Union Square West, where the subject maintained office space until January 30, 1950, and the building superintendent at 305 East 15th Street, the residence of the subject.

Will reinterview Confidential Informants T-1 and T-2 for more detailed information regarding their knowledge of the activities of the subject.

O/S

Whole Page (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT *Q*

FROM : MR. HENNRICH *1/6*

SUBJECT: BERNARD SCHUSTER, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

**TOP SECRET**

DATE: February 7, 1951

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

*49-1*  
*2-1*

PURPOSE

To obtain authority for the transfer of the Security Index card on subject to the Special Section. *(u)*

DETAILS

*(u)*

[REDACTED]

*Heck*  
*Bob*  
*Blumstein*

**TOP SECRET**

[REDACTED]

Brothman, of course, was engaged in espionage, according to Harry Gold. Further information from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**TOP SECRET**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**TOP SECRET**

Both Elizabeth T. Bentley and [REDACTED] have advised that Schuster was connected with Jacob Golos, who, of course, was the one-time superior

EJVL:hc

100-1556-21

RECORDED - 143H

INDEXED 143

**TOP SECRET**

MAR 9 1951

Classified by *2355*

Exempt from GDS, Category *2+3*

Date of Declassification *Indefinite*

*100-1556-41*

**TOP SECRET**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

*1-18-58*

Classified by *3042 PWR/JAR*

Declassify on: OADR

*26-18406-111*

*5/15/51*

*CHS*

*b2D*

*015*

*(u)*

~~TOP SECRET~~

of Abraham Brothman, mentioned above.  b2  
b7D

Miss Bentley advised that Schuster frequently visited Jacob Golos and that he was aware of the work of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and others doing the same type of work. Schuster informed Bentley that he was irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members, who had been taken away from the Party, had been subsequently returned in an extremely nervous state. He agreed, however, to cooperate with Bentley in furnishing people whom he thought would be sufficiently strong in character to stand the type of work in which they would have to engage. (u)

Louis F. Budenz described Schuster as the head of the secret Communist Party apparatus work in New York State. He stated that Schuster selected Ruby Weil to assist in the infiltration of the Trotskyites. (u)

*this is him*

 b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

Espionage investigation of Schuster, who is commonly known as "Chester" and who has been involved in the financial activities of the Communist Party for years, has just begun, and his current activities have not yet been determined. (u)

RECOMMENDATION

Inasmuch as the immediate apprehension of Schuster in the event of an emergency might destroy chances of penetration and control of an operating espionage parallel, it is recommended that his Security Index card be transferred to the Special Section.

*M* (u)  
*Ar*

Form No. 100-2

NEW YORK

TOP SECRET

NY 100-2

100-2

NY 100-2

NEW YORK

MARCH 6 1951

EX-25, 38, 12/1, 2, 3, 9, 19, 28, 29/50

26, 27, 22, 23, 2/6, 8, 9, 12-16

DATE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ESPIONAGE - R

CHANGED

BERNARD SCHUSTER, was

Bernard Schuster, Bernard Chester

B. Chester, Chester, Boris

arnie Chester

PRIMARY REPORT

BERNARD SCHUSTER entered U.S. 2/21/51, as BORIS SZUSTER, born 10/11/04, Warsaw, Poland. Became naturalized citizen on 1/28/50, Supreme Court, Bronx County, NYC. Resides 306 E. 15th St., NYC. Apparently employed Premier Shakes & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn. Background data residence, foreign travels, and set out.

Subject since middle 1930's. Considered his a possible candidate for NYN work and as source of security information.

NY 100-268

SYNOPSIS Cont'd.



b7D

CP activities, 1938-1950, reported. Hand-writing specimen and photographs transmitted to Bureau. No known criminal record, NYC. b7D Description set out.

05

(S)u

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class DATE 5-3-78

CLASSIFIED BY 4913 AP/AA  
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3  
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE  
4-14-78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class DATE 2/27/80

TOP SECRET

NY 100-268

TOP SECRET

City, for the spring and fall of 1948, spring of 1949, fall and winter of 1949 and 1950, and spring of 1950, which catalogs reflected that BERNARD FRIEDMAN, M. A., Cornell University, National Research Council Grant, and teacher in the New York City High Schools, conducted courses in biology at this school. The spring 1950 catalog indicated that he conducted a course in Marxism and biology. The catalog described the course as a "survey of biological sciences presenting the Marxist approach to fundamental problems that have been changed by the important new contributions of Soviet biologists..." *U*

015

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

It has been ascertained that NORMAN APPELSWEIG, referred to above, is a consulting chemist.

No identifying derogatory information is available in the New York Office regarding NORMAN APPELSWEIG. The significance of his attendance at these meetings is not known.

With respect to the association of the subject with BERGMANN, FRIEDMAN and APPELSWEIG, all scientists, it is noteworthy that CHESTER in approximately 1943 had charge of the occupational and social groups, New York State Communist Party, and was, therefore, in a position to furnish espionage groups in the field of atomic energy and other technical fields. *?RECRUITS?*

E. Confidential Informant T-1, on September 27 and October 3, 1950, furnished the following information regarding [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

*qu*

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7D

fu

[REDACTED]

b7D

fu

[REDACTED]

b/s

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

fu

[REDACTED]

b7D

fu

[REDACTED]

b7D

fu

[REDACTED]

b7D

u

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

NY 100-268

[REDACTED]

b7D

PH

[REDACTED]

b7D

With reference to the aforementioned JULES KORCHEIN, it is to be noted that KORCHEIN was formerly a business associate of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN.

Confidential Informant T-26, of known reliability, advised that in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1 o/s  
(c)

The "Daily Worker", in its issue of April 7, 1945, carried an advertisement of the Jefferson School of Social Science, which announced that JULES KORCHEIN, International Vice-President of the FAECT (Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians) would speak on "Housing and Its Relation to the Community".

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was indicted on September 29, 1950 by a Federal Grand Jury in the 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.

The aforementioned <sup>Isadore</sup> NEEDLEMAN was the former attorney of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

o/s

Confidential Informant T-1 has advised [REDACTED]

b7D

Confidential Informant T-1 further advised that [REDACTED]

b7D PH

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

"practice of conveying thousands of dollars in cash back and forth between WEINER and the various unions and other organizations under Red control. These transactions never appeared on the books of any organizations since they were so arranged that the money appeared to be in the cash funds of the union or other body making the loan to WEINER..."

*Eugene Dennis*

"The secret fund was used for a number of purposes. It financed the beginnings of Communist-created front organizations setting them on their feet and giving them an initial financial advantage over any genuinely American competitor...but a more important use of this huge cash account was to finance the secret and illegal trips of the leading Reds to other countries. It was with the aid of this fund that EISLER, BROWDER, DENNIS, STACHEL and all the others moved into Asia and Europe and back with forged passports. Since the expenses of these trips were laid out in cash and never accounted for, they did not appear on the books of the Party..."

0/5

"Active in the administration of the secret fund with the alien WEINER was a native American whose wealthy family was connected with the Wall Street brokerage interests. He was LEMENT U. HARRIS, who has long lived in an exclusive section of Westchester County, near Chappaqua..."

"In his role of financial czar of the Party, WEINER also supervised the 'gifts' to the Party coffers made by men and women with big incomes. Party members who earned large salaries or who were receiving dividends from investments are 'requested' to contribute proportionately large sums, generally based on a percentage of their incomes. Special committees sometime make assessments on these comrades for sums above and beyond their constitutional dues, but the final word of how much was to be levied always rested with WEINER..."

As a corollary to the above selected passages from this book, it is pertinent to note

[REDACTED]

} See P 35  
b7D

It is also pertinent to note the information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1 regarding

[REDACTED]

- See P 28  
b7D

TOP SECRET

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

o/s

Confidential Informant T-56 has advised that EGON ERWIN KISCH has been a Communist for many years and is believed to be an OGPU agent. He was in Russia between 1931 and 1933 and reportedly carried out certain missions for the Soviet Government, including one in China. He was linked with the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia and actively participated in the unsuccessful Communist revolution in Austria at the close of the World War. u

This informant continued that KISCH has been one of the instigators of the Free German Movement in Mexico and has been closely associated with OTTO KATZ and BODO UHSE, among others. u

KATZ and KISCH departed from New York for England on February 28, 1946. u

ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informant T-57, of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED]

b1  
Do not disseminate (s)

[REDACTED]

b1

Bureau letter dated October 11, 1950 entitled: [REDACTED] (s) ESPIONAGE - R" reflected the belief that [REDACTED] (s) subject of instant investigation. The Bureau indicated that the identification appears to be a fairly probable one. Tentative identification is based on the information set out hereinafter.

b1

o/s

KS

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Bureau letter noted that the subject's

[REDACTED]

b1

o/s

(TS)

With respect to the information that as of

(TS)

[REDACTED]

the Bureau letter directs attention to information furnished by Confidential Informant T-1 that

b1  
b7D

(TS)

Referenced Bureau letter indicates that it is reasonable to infer from this that

[REDACTED]

b1

o/s

(TS)

In this connection information has been received from Confidential Informant T-1 since the date of referenced Bureau letter that

[REDACTED]

b7D

(TS)

Continuing, the Bureau letter reflected that with reference to the ability of [REDACTED] to furnish possible recruits in the field of atomic energy and other technical fields, it was to be noted that apparently in 1943, according to Confidential Informant T-28,

[REDACTED]

b1

In addition, also apparently in 1943, Confidential Informant T-30 advised that

[REDACTED]

b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

addressed a letter to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., stating he understood there were openings for experienced and competent accountants. He requested an application. It was forwarded to him, but no further action was taken by SCHUSTER.

O/S

It has not been determined whether the above individual is identical with captioned SCHUSTER.

Confidential Informant T-16 advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

There is no identifiable data in the files of this office regarding the above organization.

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

Confidential Informant T-1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

The photographs of CHESTER taken in 1938 and 1948 were exhibited to HARRY GOLD, MAX ELITCHER, and DAVID GREENGLASS. They failed to recognize either the 1938 or 1948 photographs of the subject.

A photograph of MAE MILLER was also exhibited to the above-mentioned individuals, and her photograph was not recognized by these individuals.

O/S

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED]

It is noted that Camp Unity is a Communist Party controlled and dominated camp.

[REDACTED]

b7C b7D

Confidential Informant T-53 advised that

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

By letter dated January 9, 1950, the Newark Office advised that the Bergen and Delaware telephone numbers, listed above, were listed to DAVID BLAUSTEIN, 168 Armstrong Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, and Model Outfitting Company, 105 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, respectively.

The indices of the Newark Office were negative regarding the above-mentioned subscribers. DAVID BLAUSTEIN may be related to DOROTHY BLAUSTEIN SCHUSTER.

By letter dated March 15, 1951 the Boston Office has been requested to furnish identifying data in their files regarding the Acco Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

P

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

LEADS (Cont'd.)

*Re-Sub 75*

Will check [redacted]

*P35,51*

*b7D*

[redacted]

*05*

*Re-Sub 75*

Will consider the advisability of conducting a physical surveillance to ascertain the activities of the subject. (In this regard, it is noted that an informant has advised [redacted])

*b7D*

*Sub 75*

Will [redacted]

*P19*

*b7D*

*C 53P4*

Will contact [redacted]

*"*

*b7D*

*C-53*

Will exhibit photographs of the subject to RUTH GREENGLASS and HELENE ELITCHER.

*C 59*

Will transmit to the Los Angeles Office photographs of the subject to be shown to [redacted]

*P56*

*b7C*

Will also request the Los Angeles Office to exhibit a 1938 photograph of the subject to [redacted]

*b2 b7D*

*C 53P3*

Will check [redacted]

*b7D*

Will report the results and check of the records of the Philadelphia and Boston Offices regarding Phenol Products Company, and Acco Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, respectively.

*P63*

*P62*

*Sub in 75*

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

51722

This Case Originated At: NEW YORK

Report Made at: 'Dates: 'Periods: 'Report Made By: 20/10 GMS

5/7-14, 15-29;

6/6-10, 12, 20-

23, 25-30; 7/1-

10/52

Report Made By: 20/10 GMS

SP2 TPA/che 9-6-85

253,896; 255,854

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS '8-4-52

Title:

JOHN J. OITZINGER

Character of Case:

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis of Facts:

Progressive Party of Illinois is outgrowth of group of Chicago attorneys who formed slate of candidates to oppose the "infamous Republican-Democratic one-party coalition" in the Cook County Judicial Election held November, 1947. As a result of election, Progressive Party gained legal status in Cook County; however, none of its candidates was elected. Activities in 1948, highlighted by growth of Communist Party support for WALLACE, Progressive Party presidential candidate, and lengthy legal battle to win place on Illinois ballot, Illinois Supreme Court held that Progressive Party of Illinois, had place on Cook County ballot in 1948 election; however, Progressive Party candidates failed to win office and also failed to garner a sufficient number of votes to maintain its legal status. Communist Party interest in and connection with PP Third Party Movement, set forth. PP of Illinois, general activities for 1949, centered around the growing peace issue and paralleled CP line. In 1950, PP of Illinois split with WALLACE over Korean issue. PP concentrated efforts in their nominating petition drive to obtain legal right to be placed on Illinois ballot. PP placed two candidates on Illinois ballot in local elections, but were subsequently defeated. Names of individuals circulating PP Nominating

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 07/15/85 BY SP6/STP/ML

1cc - [unclear]  
1cc - [unclear]  
1cc - [unclear]  
9-20-52  
RET/ala

6-2 referred  
4/29/58 re.  
Joseph M. Moya  
p. 166 and

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/15/52

Approved and Forwarded: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Do Not Write in These Spaces

Copies of This Report: 3042/pur/ck p90 137 15/08 134 793 4-620

See Page 3: [unclear] SP. 16 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

SP-7 AG/NU 569  
26/244  
Declassified 5/21/77 - GMS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-19003

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95

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VII. SCOPE OF CURRENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY ACTIVITIES FOR 1952

A. General Activities

1. Sponsorship Of Meetings In Behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

T-25 furnished on February 8, 1952, a mimeographed copy of a press release dated January 28, 1952, issued by the Progressive Party of Illinois, wherein it was reported that the Cook County Committee of the Progressive Party announced that WILLIAM A. RUBEN, Special Reporter for the National Guardian "The Progressive News Weekly" will address four large area meetings on the case of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG who were sentenced to death "for allegedly giving information to the Russians during World War II". In announcing these meetings WILLIAM H. MILLER, State Director of the Progressive Party of Illinois declared "A careful reading of the record as well as a review of the facts surrounding the case give grave cause for alarm as to whether this is an American counterpart of the famous Dreyfus Case . . . . The evidence would seem to indicate that the ROSENBERGS being Jews and Progressives are the scape goats of religious prejudice and political hysteria calculated to add fuel to the fires of war. In the process the traditional safeguards of American democracy are being ignored and trampled upon . . ." MILLER urged all Chicagoans who believe in democracy and fair play to attend these meetings. Admission to these meetings is free and dates and locations are as follows: Tuesday, February 5th, 8:00 P.M., Albany Park Community Hall, 4825 North Kedzie Avenue, West Side; Wednesday, February 6th, 8:00 P.M., Temple Judea, 1228 South Independence Boulevard, North Side; Thursday, February 7th, 8:00 P.M., Rogers Park Masonic Temple, 1716 West Lunt Avenue, South Side; Sunday, February 10th, 8:00 P.M., The Elms Hotel, 1634 East 53rd Street.

2. Negro History Week February 10th-16th

T-16

[REDACTED]

b-D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[REDACTED]

Rosenberg Case

Mr. MARSALKA urged that pressure be brought in the Rosenberg case. He reported that the Rosenberg Defense Committee had scheduled a June meeting in Madison Square Garden in New York City. He requested that the committee be furnished the names of additional sponsors and urged various actions to obtain a new trial for the Rosenbergs, who were "convicted in peace time in an atmosphere of hysteria".

Youth

[REDACTED]

Convention

[REDACTED]

Campaign Committee

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RA

October 22, 1952

G.I.R. 3-10-1

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. LADD  
MR. NICHOLS

On October 18, I attended the Attorney General's Advisory Staff Meeting. There was general discussion as to the Rosenberg Case and the Attorney General stated that he understood that some additional time would be given to counsel for the Rosenbergs and that it was not necessary at this time for the Department to consider any plea which may be later made for clemency. The Attorney General indicated that he felt that the sentence imposed in this case was warranted but, of course, complete and full study would be given to it after all legal action had been taken by counsel for the Rosenbergs to have a stay of execution.

Julius

There was then some discussion upon the case of Serge Kubenathin. He has recently had another hearing by the Board of Immigration Appeals. The Attorney General instructed Deputy Attorney General Malone to inform that Board that they must take prompt action upon this case and he did not want any unnecessary or undue delay.

Deputy Attorney General Malone then discussed the matter of the draft of the letter to the Federal Communications Commission concerning the Florida wiretapping case. He read the letter as he had drafted it and the Attorney General stated that he did not like the phraseology as it then stood. He stated he felt that the FCC should handle this matter but that he did not want to waive any rights of the FBI to investigate any matter of this kind if he, the Attorney General, decided that such an investigation should be made. In other words, he felt that the FBI had general authority and that there ought to be nothing said at any time which would exclude the FBI from exercising that right if it was considered desirable to so exercise it, that it should be upon the election of the Department of Justice to proceed and not at the invitation of some other agency. Mr. Malone has returned the letter to the Bureau for suggested redraft and this should be given prompt attention.

45

86-1840 CV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/24/87 BY 3042 Dwt-dlc

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 10:07 AM  
DATE 10-21-52  
BY [Signature]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

162-91856-34  
OCT 29 1952

JEH:mpd

RECORDED-33  
INDEXED-33

71 OCT 31 1952

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: June 11, 1958

FROM : M. JONES

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INDEXING OF "THE FBI STORY" AND "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

The indexes of both the Don Whitehead book, "The FBI Story," and the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," have not been indexed into Bureau files as such. Recently, there was an instance wherein an item appearing in the Whitehead book was brought to our attention by a reporter as the basis for an erroneous conclusion on his part. The search of the Bureau files which preceded our original outgoing letter to this reporter concerned the old motion picture "G-Men" and this file search did not make reference to the fact that this particular motion picture was mentioned in the Whitehead book footnotes. No effort has been made in the Records Section to index the Director's book. As far as the Whitehead book is concerned pertinent portions concerning individuals, mentioned in this work have been filed into that particular individual's main file and so indexed. This, of course, is not complete since it is hardly possible to index such items as "Pearl Harbor," the gangster era, or "Operations of the Communist Party." These nonspecific items cannot be accurately indexed.

The Records Section has advised that the actual index of both the books in question can be indexed in Bureau files and that such a procedure would indicate to an individual having a search made that a particular item appears on page so and so of either the Whitehead book or "Masters of Deceit." It should be borne in mind, however, that the index to neither book is complete due to space limitations and the feasibility of such an indexing procedure is, therefore, questionable. There is, however, a possibility of avoiding possible contradictory communications if it were possible for the individual preparing Bureau communications to have reference to a particular individual as they appear in these two books brought to his attention when a file search is made.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that the Records Branch index the indices of both "The FBI Story" and "Masters of Deceit."

1-Mr. Waikarte

JTM:grs  
(5)

13 JUN 20 1958

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sp-2 TAP/SAC

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen *RAR*

DATE: November 18, 1954

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley *MS*

SUBJECT: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PROPOSED REPORT TO THE HOUSE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1954.

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
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Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On November 11, 1954, there was received from the Department a copy of the revised report prepared by the Civil Service Commission. The material received consisted of the following:

1. A copy of the revised Volume 1 of the report (this is the basic report).
2. A copy of <sup>revised</sup> Appendices A and B to report (Appendix A consists of case examples and Appendix B consists of material supporting the report such as Executive Orders, Departmental Circulars, etc.).
3. A copy of Appendices A and B as originally prepared for the report.

The above material was returned to the Department by Bureau letter dated November 12, 1954. Three Photostats of it, however, were made for the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached two Photostats of the material received by the Bureau from the Department on November 11, 1954, be placed in file. The revised Volume 2 of report (Appendices A and B) has been marked for indexing. There has been little change in the revised Volume 1 as compared with that originally prepared. A copy of the original Volume 1 as well as original Volume 2 was marked for indexing and filed with Stanley's memorandum to Rosen dated October 22, 1954. It is not deemed necessary that further indexing be done regarding the attached Volume 1 or the attached original Volume 2 (Appendices A and B). One Photostat of the material received November 11, 1954, is being temporarily retained by the Employees Security Section for ready reference purposes. It will thereafter either be placed in file or destroyed. The results of the Bureau's review of the material received 11/11/54 are set forth in Stanley's Attachment memorandum to Mr. Rosen dated 11/16/54.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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1/25/87 SP6/AM

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12/25/87

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RETURN TO SENDING OFFICE

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- 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.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

9 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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SECURITY INFORMATION

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

**CONFIDENTIAL**

EXM

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>JAN 5 1953</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/22,24;11/5-7,21,26;12/3,15,9,11,12/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HAROLD V. CATES</b>
TITLE <b>WILLIAM ZEBULON FOSTER, was.</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

*Handwritten:* 100-330  
1/10/53  
RAB

*(b)(7)(D)*

Subject resides 1040 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, and his activities limited because of health. Subject attended and spoke at birthday gathering on his behalf NYC, 3/27/52. FOSTER submitted to court-ordered physical exam in November 1952. Subject has written "History of the Communist Party of the United States" which was released for sale in October 1952. Subject has contributed to "Political Affairs" and also writes numerous articles for DW.

- P\* -

*Handwritten:* cc-DK 1-14-53  
ALL INFORMATION HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

*Handwritten:* Classified by SP6 BJA/WA  
Declassify on: OADR  
3042 PWS/LLB 10/5/87  
only CP P60 removed  
unclassified

EXPEDITED PROCESSING  
JAN 7 1953

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED - 50  
INDEXED - 50

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau (61-10770) (61-230) - REGISTERED
- 1 - New York (100-9365)

61-330-600  
JAN 8 1953  
FIVE

*Handwritten:* B. J. ...

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SECURITY INFORMATION

RECEIVED

NY 100-9365

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Daily Worker", October 15, 1952, page 6, column 4, carried an article headed "FOSTER", which set forth information reflecting that the United States Supreme Court's refusal to review the death sentence against JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, had been denounced by the subject.

According to the article, FOSTER stated:

"The Supreme Court, in refusing to review this outrageous case, has once more shown that it is part and parcel of the whole reactionary offensive in the United States. The case is directly related to the attack upon the people's liberties in the Taft-Hartley Law, the Smith Act, McCarran Act, and the rest of the reactionary laws and practices in this whole war.

"Daily Worker", October 21, 1952, page 3, column 1, carried an article entitled, "Special Push on Cease-Fire Urged by Communist Party", which reflected that the National Committee of the Communist Party had issued a statement, signed by the subject, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, and PETTIS PERRY, stating that peace in Korea had been forced into the very center of the election arena, as peace in Korea is uppermost in the minds of the voters.

The statement alleged that neither major party candidate desired to end the war in Korea and actually desired to extend the war. Thereafter, the statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party stated that a growing campaign for an immediate cease-fire in Korea should be given a new and tremendous spurt of activity, particularly between labor and the Negro people.

The statement urged participation by these groups and further urged that they immediately let the major party candidates know of their demands for peace.

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NY 100-4931

o/s { claiming Board members are not sitting legally since not confirmed by Senate. Civil Rights Congress has circulated petition to Attorney General to have Smith Act declared unconstitutional. Death sentences for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG denounced by CPUSA. Civil Rights Congress prepared booklet designed to furnish legal information to those facing arrest. CPUSA endeavoring to break hold of right wing reformist leaders of various unions on labor movement. Several hundred World War II veterans demonstrated at Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. in early May, 1951 in effort to free WILLIE MC GEE from electric chair. CPUSA placing greater emphasis than ever before on Negro question in bid for larger Negro membership. CPUSA in its activities among youth and women continues to emphasize peace movement and termination of Korean War. National CP Farm Commission stresses building alliance of farmers and workers around peace campaign and necessity for organizing agricultural labor and migratory workers into unions. Negroes in literature and films are falsely portrayed, according to "Daily Worker" critics. "Morning Freiheit", in economic move, now appears in tabloid form. Five million copies of National Committee's statement on Supreme Court decision reprinted as pamphlet for widespread distribution. National CP Agitation Commission established to improve and facilitate Party's propaganda work. CPW

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

NY 100-4931

o/s [ It was pointed out that millions now know of the case and "the frame-up" is now out in the open. Demand was made that the police and New Jersey officials involved be brought to trial; that the four who were acquitted be reimbursed for their lost time, and the two sentenced to life imprisonment be rescued.

The Case of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG

The "Daily Worker" of April 9, 1951 carried a page one editorial charging that people sense something frenzied and cruel in the sentence of death meted out to JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

It was noted that the ROSENBERGS had been charged by Judge KAUFMAN with "putting into the hands of the Russians the A-Bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb". Judge KAUFMAN then explained that the nation was preparing for an Atom Bomb attack because the ROSENBERGS had altered the course of history.

It was noted also that Judge KAUFMAN had sought to link opposition to the Korean action and opposition to the foreign policy of the Government with espionage and sabotage.

o/s [ The editorial declared that theft by the Soviet Union of the secret of the Atomic Bomb is a myth since Soviet atomic scientists were making advancements long before the use of America's first Atom Bomb. Today the Soviet atomic science was said to be given industrial application.

Further, it was said that the planning of an atomic war against the United States by the Soviet Union is also a myth for it is America that brandishes the Atom Bomb in the face of mankind. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, had pleaded with America to outlaw all atomic warfare and had offered to destroy its own Atom Bomb stockpiles if Washington would do the same.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SAC, New York

July 10, 1953

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Director, FBI (100-3)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
(COMMUNIST PARTY CAMPS)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

*0-1 to NY, 7/10/53  
to annual report  
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The "New York Herald Tribune" for June 28, 1953, on page 3, section 2, carried an article entitled "The Red Underground" written by Herbert A. Philbrick. This article reflected in part the following information:

**Summer Camps**

Proud parents of potential pinks received instructions last week concerning "accredited" summer camps for Communist party indoctrination and training. In a party cell meeting held in the New York area last week, list of summer sanctuaries was designated by a party leader as "approved." Among them were: Camp Unity, Pine Lake Lodge, Chatts, Briehls, Camp Midvale, Ridgesfield, City Slicker Farm, Fur Workers Resort, Camp Kinderland, East Hill Farm and Camp Lakeland.

Classified by *SP-10/...*  
Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

9 ENCL

COMM  
JUL 10 1953  
MAILED 30

- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Conroy \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED SECTION]

The New York and New York City offices should check their files to determine whether or not a case is presently pending on the summer camps mentioned above located in their areas. Each office should make sure that an up-to-date investigation has been conducted and current reports have been submitted concerning each of these camps.

159  
HOB:9/19

AUG 13 1953  
New York  
New Haven

**CONFIDENTIAL**

100-3-24595

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INDEXED - 122

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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

DATE: November 9, 1951

FROM : MR. E. LINBERG

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: ALEXANDRE SEMENOVICH FOMINE, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

- 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
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

In view of the fact that Fomine has been determined  
to be identical with an individual known to [redacted] (S)

(TS) [redacted] a review has been made of the main file and  
all see references under the name of Fomine. The purpose of  
the review was to discover any connection between Fomine and  
any members of the Julius-Rosenberg espionage network or to  
throw possible light on the identity of [redacted]

The review  
(TS) [redacted] proved to be of negative results.

86-1840CV  
Classified by 3042PWT/IMW  
Declassify on: OADR 10/16/87

EL:mpm  
100-69846

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EX-13

~~TOP SECRET~~

7 6 NOV 21 1951

Classified by 2355/wab/uf/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

5-82

NCF  
INVESTIGATION  
D.C.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/27/51

FROM : SAC, New York

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: ALEXANDRE SEMENOVICH FOMINE, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of report of SAA  
VICTOR TURYN, dated November 27, 1951, at New York. (u)

Inasmuch as [redacted] (S) has furnished information  
reflecting that [redacted] (S) has been identified as (TS)  
ALEXANDRE SEMENOVICH FOMINE, the New York Office is reviewing  
all bgs and files containing reference to FOMINE. Reports such  
as the enclosed will be submitted periodically setting forth in  
chronological order, inasmuch as possible. [redacted] (S) b1

Every effort will be made to identify [redacted] (S)  
and appropriate leads will be set out when deemed necessary.  
Particular attention will be directed toward any contacts between  
FOMINE and any members of the JULIUS ROSENBERG network in an  
effort to possibly effect an identification of UNSUB [redacted] (S)  
[redacted] (S) further effort will be made to identify UNSUB  
[redacted] (S) (TS) b1

cc Los Angeles  
San Francisco  
Washington Field

82-1840W  
Classified by 3042 PWT/IMW  
Declassify on: OADR 10/16/87

G.I.R.-5

Enc. not rec.  
with [redacted]

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INDEXED - 126

100-69846-140

NOV 29 1951

EX - 102

VT:MM  
100-21246

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 2355 was u/l/x  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

59 DEC 14 1951

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **105677**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>APR 16 1953</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/1-3/15/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOSEPH V. WATERS</b>
TITLE <b>COMMUNIST PARTY, USA</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  
 Classified by *SP3 ccl*  
 Declassify on: *OADR 4-9-83*  
 QUARTERLY PERIOD - JANUARY 1 105677  
 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1953

Conviction of 13 CP leaders on 1/21/53 for violation of Smith Act not expected to terminate their leadership for the present because of anticipated appeals. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER remains as National Chairman with New York "Daily Mirror" report of his ouster denied.

No general fund drives now in progress, but several district drives are scheduled for near future.

[REDACTED]

Informant has reported [REDACTED]

VEISENHOWER attacked for war-like character of his administration; cease fire in Korea urged. Anti-Semitism in Soviet area denied, with distinction made as to Zionism. STALIN mourned as "greatest man of our times." U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security held hearing on 2/19/53 at NYC.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

**COPY IN FILE** 87-18400

7 - Bureau (100-377RM)  
 1 - G-2, 1st Army (RM)  
 1 - DIO, 3rd MD (RM)  
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 4 - New York (100-4931)

APR 23 1953

100-3-4573

RECORDED-60  
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63 JUN 2

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re UN employees suspected of subversive activity. FOSTER, in "Daily Worker" article, denounced US attempts at UN to brand USSR war aggressor. CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, General Secretary, Puerto Rican CP, protested use of Puerto Rican soldiers in Korea as "cannon fodder."

[REDACTED]

b/s

FOSTER calls for repeal of Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley Acts. Opposition to DMT renewed. CP continues efforts to expand campaign in behalf of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. FBI assailed as American counterpart of "Hitler's Gestapo"

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[REDACTED]

b/s

"Vet's Voice" of AVP urges cease fire in Korea to end "senseless war." "Vet's Voice" has also urged clemency for ROSENBERGS as victims of war hysteria. VALB condoled ANDREI GROMYKO on death of STALIN. Informant reports [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b/s

DW charges conspiracy to protect New York Police in brutality against negroes and conspiracy to make commonplace murder of US negro.

COPIES CONTINUED

- 1 - 2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)
- 1 - All Offices (info)

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NY 100-4931

o/s { peace in Korea is to cut off hostilities while efforts are continued to find a solution to the Prisoner of War issue. FOSTER stated this issue should be put before the then approaching United Nations session although it could be expected that the representatives of Wall Street would block any attempt for an immediate cease fire in favor of an extension of the war. The above article appeared in the "Daily Worker", February 8, 1953, page 4, column 2.  
Refute The Cry Of Anti-Semitism

An editorial appeared in the "Daily Worker", January 15, 1953, page 1, column 1, wherein comments were made concerning the charges of anti-Semitism in Russia and the satellite nations. The editorial stated that the "artificial hysteria" about anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is a frantic effort to justify the scheduled murder of two innocent Jewish parents, the ROSENBERGS, and are nothing but efforts to hide a truth from the Jewish community and the country as a whole.

In the editorial it was set out that the State of Israel is being used as a beachhead by the Washington and Wall Street anti-Semitic big capital brokers to rush guns to democracy hating feudal reactionaries in Egypt, Iran and Trans-Jordan.

The editorial stated a tragic fact is that certain agents in the "Ben Gurion leadership" and in the United States are selling Israel to the Pentagon. Further, they are betraying democracy and the Jewish people by supporting the pro-Nazi foreign policy of Secretary of State DULLES.

o/s { The editorial also characterized Secretary of State DULLES as pro-Nazi, implying that he, therefore, is anti-Semitic.

A series of five articles captioned "The Truth About The Prague Trial" appeared in the "Daily Worker", on January 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1953. These

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NY 100-4931

DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES  
 (Bureau File 100-3-83)  
 (New York File 100-89691)

This section was prepared by SA DONALD P. ADAMS.

~~X~~ Campaign to Save the Rosenbergs

The "Daily Worker" has continued to editorially and otherwise support and publicize the efforts of all groups participating in actions designed to gain widespread support for the campaign being conducted in behalf of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, presently awaiting execution in connection with their conviction on charges of espionage.

The January 7, 1953 issue of the "Daily Worker," Page 5, Column 1, in discussing the Rosenberg case, editorially described the people's entry into the case as being responsible for the momentary stay of execution. The editorial states that the "would-be executioners" are no longer as certain as they were that they can carry the execution through unchallenged. In calling for increased pressure on governmental authorities in the case, the editorial states, "Every day, every hour counts now in the fight. The ROSENBERGS can be saved from the electric chair. This is a fact which inspires the people, which must inspire everyone to the greatest activity now."

Editorially, the January 21, 1953 issue of the "Daily Worker," Page 5, Column 1, states that it was the Truman Administration which launched the "frame-up of the ROSENBERGS" and intended to use the case to fan "war madness" and to use the ROSENBERGS as the scapegoat for the country's hatred of the Korean War. The editorial calls for people's delegations to visit rabbis, ministers, negro people leaders, mayors, editors, radio stations, Congressmen, etc., in an effort to secure their participation and support of vigils, prayer meetings and picket lines in the campaign for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

An editorial captioned, "They Still Can Be Saved!" appearing on Page 1 of the February 15, 1953 issue of the "Daily Worker," pictures the ROSENBERGS as being victims of

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the "ruthless EISENHOWER-TAFT-DULLES leadership." The editorial states that the real target of the planned ROSENBERG executions was the working class. "The enemies of labor" responsible for the plight of the ROSENBERGS plan to make "subversion" and "espionage" a capital crime. The leaders of labor are called to fully participate with their organizations in the campaign on behalf of the ROSENBERGS in order that they may assist in forestalling the efforts of the forces responsible for the conviction of the ROSENBERGS to bring similar acts of persecution to the Labor Movement in the days ahead.

[REDACTED]

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Conviction of Thirteen Communist Party Leaders Condemned

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the Communist Party, is quoted in the January 22, 1953 issue of the "Daily Worker," Page 1, as stating that the conviction of the thirteen Communist leaders in the Smith Act trial in Foley Square was a punishment inflicted upon them because they dared to speak out against the Korean War and for peace. FOSTER describes the trial as being cut according to the same blueprint pattern that was used two years earlier to jail GENE DENNIS and the ten other members of the National Board of the Communist Party as well as in various other trials which he asserted were rammed through to a conviction in disregard of the law, the facts, and the American democratic traditions of justice. FOSTER pictured the trial as typical examples of Communists being framed and "mechanically convicted in a hostile, capitalistic court."

o/s

FOSTER repeated charges utilized by the Party during the progress of the trial as to the unfitness of the jurors and the utilization of Government witnesses whom he described as "stool pigeons," renegades, and perjurers. FOSTER also accused the court of exhibiting anti-Communist bias in many instances and concluded by calling on organized labor, the

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NY 100-4931

als [ The editorials urged that the trade unionists buy and read the paper regularly and get other persons to do likewise,

"Daily Worker" Calls on Labor to Speak Out for Saving the ROSENBERGS

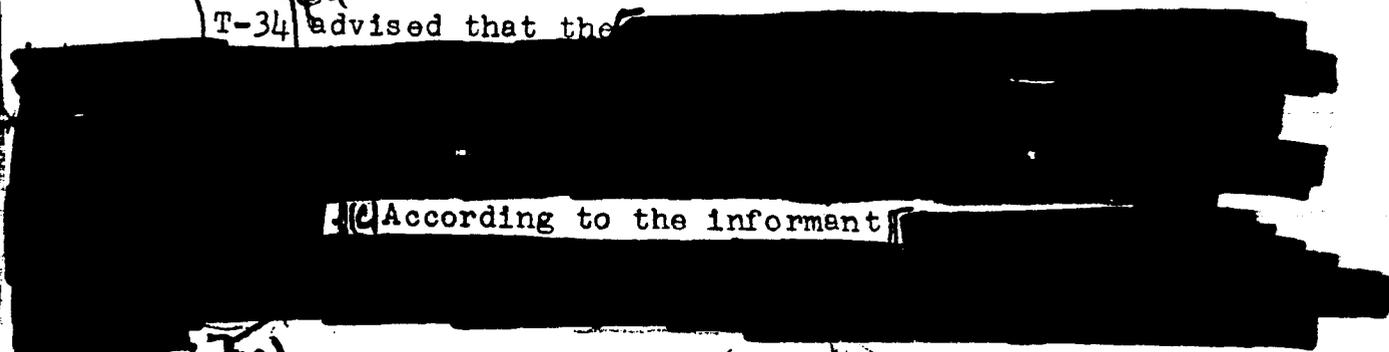
An editorial appearing in the "Daily Worker" for February 16, 1953, page 1, column 2, entitled "In Labor's Own Interest" urged Americans to speak out for saving the ROSENBERGS. The editorial cited the various European appeals in behalf of the ROSENBERGS, including appeals from both right and left wing labor groups of Europe. The question is asked, why does not United States labor recognize that the ROSENBERG case is a threat to the working class as much as were previous "frame-ups" such as SACCO and VANZETTI and the SCOTTSBORO cases among others. It was stated that labor in Europe is troubled by the strange silence of United States Labor on the ROSENBERG case.

The editorial terminated as follows:

"Labor can halt the execution of this savage sentence. It is a matter of honor to labor. But it is also a matter of labor's own security. The question must be raised anew - right now - in every department, shop and local. Every union official in every union body must be asked - now - to speak out to save the ROSENBERGS and redeem the honor of American labor."

Left Wing Labor Unions Concerned Over GOLDWATER Bill

T-34<sup>44</sup> advised that the



According to the informant

George M.

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NY 100-4931

"We who fought in Spain as part of the International Brigade remember with gratitude and admiration that it was JOSEPH STALIN who helped rally the forces of anti-Fascism with his never-to-be forgotten slogan, The Cause of Spain is the Cause of All Advanced and Progressive Mankind.

"The arms with which we fought against FRANCO, the food which prevented hunger came from the countries which JOSEPH STALIN led, the only major power which was true to its international obligations.

ds "Together with millions of people throughout the world we deeply mourn the death of our great ally against Fascism, JOSEPH V. STALIN."

Clemency for the ROSENBERGS

[On March 16, 1953, Confidential Informant T-15] made available the March 1953 issue of "Vet's Voice" which, on page 1, carried an article entitled "The ROSENBERGS". The above mentioned article states that never before in the entire history of the United States, in peace, or in war, has there been a sentence of death for espionage. u

The article goes on to state that from every corner of the globe, came appeals for clemency for the ROSENBERGS but still President EISENHOWER refused to intervene in the present death sentence. u

The article goes on to state, "We urgently appeal to our readers: If the ROSENBERGS live as you read this, please do all you can that they may continue to live. ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG are true victims of war hysteria. To save them is to strike a blow for peace." u

NY 100-4931

The "Daily Worker" of February 5, 1953, on page 3, column 2, printed a release attributed to the National Board of the Labor Youth League concerning the reversal by the United States Supreme Court of the conviction of ROOSEVELT WARD, JR. He was described in the release as a 22 year old negro youth leader occupying the position of New York Administrative Secretary of the Labor Youth League.

The statement noted that WARD had originally been convicted of violating the Selective Service Act of 1948 but that the lower court's decision had been unanimously reversed. This was described as a major victory for the cause of civil liberties and the rights of the negro youth. The claim was made that WARD had taken the position since his arrest on May 30, 1950 that he was available at all times for induction, and further that evasion "or any other such individualistic or provocative act" was completely against his principles, membership and activities in the Labor Youth League.

*o/s*  
The Labor Youth League statement went on to declare that the persecution of WARD showed to what length the Department of Justice and the FBI are ready to go in their attempts to silence negro and white young Americans opposing the drive to war and Fascism.

The Labor Youth League then called on its members and young people generally to take heart from the WARD victory and join in the struggle to check the Fascist forces unleashed by Wall Street in its drive for war. Youth was urged to join the fight for repeal of the Smith Act and for amnesty for the jailed Communist leaders, for clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and for smashing frame-ups against negro youth.

NY 100-4931

[REDACTED]

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o/s

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Greek

The "Greek-American Tribune" for January 9, 1953, Section 2, page 1, column 1, in an article entitled, "2500 In Clemency Bid", reported that on January 4 and 5, 1953, 2500 persons from all parts of the country converged on the Nation's capitol to urge the President to grant Executive clemency to ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. The article pointed out that the Greek-Americans have not participated fully in the ROSENBERG fight. The article went on to state that the fate of the Greek-Americans, as well as of all the minority groups and progressives, is inextricably linked with that of the ROSENBERGS.

The "Greek-American Tribune" in its editorial for January 16, 1953, Section 2, page 2, column 1, reported that the "McCarranites" had made a "sweep" in the New York Greek community, and had taken into custody twenty-six Greek seamen. The paper urged nationwide solidarity for these seamen, protests to the Attorney General, and the rousing of public opinion for an immediate repeal of "This Gestapo-like law" of McCARRAN and WALTER.

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the informant learned from

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Jewish

The "Daily Worker" during January and February of 1953, ran a series of eleven articles by LOUIS HARAP, Managing Editor of "Jewish Life", on the recent Prague trial. The articles were first published in the magazine "Jewish Life", and they condemned the charge of anti-Semitism leveled against Czechoslovakia. These articles pointed out also that Zionists and Zionist organizations permitted themselves to be used in the attempt to "Titoize" Czechoslovakia.

"Jewish Life" in its issue of March, 1953, page 3, columns 1-2, carried an article entitled, "The ROSENBERGS Can Be Saved!", by ALICE CITRON, a member of the Editorial Board of the magazine. This article reported on the world-wide and nation-wide protests of President EISENHOWER's rejection of the clemency appeal of the ROSENBERGS. Instant article urged all the readers to appeal to the President to reverse his rejection of clemency. The article was concluded thusly: "The Rosenbergs Can Be Saved! To Work!".

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o/s

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NY 100-4931

RELIGION

(Bureau File 100-3-82)  
(New York File 100-80864)

This section was prepared by SA JOSEPH V. WATERS.

Religious Leaders Seek Clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG

The "Daily Worker" of January 13, 1953, page 2, column 1, published a list of 209 individuals described as clergymen of various faiths, with 88 of these persons from the New York area. It was explained at the head of this listing that those listed had urged President TRUMAN to exercise his power of clemency to save the lives of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

The ROSENBERGS were convicted in New York City for conspiracy to violate the Espionage Law, and providing information to the USSR. Among the clergymen listed as being from the New York area, are the following:

Rabbi MAX FELSHIN, Queens *NY*  
Dr. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York  
Reverend JOHN PAUL JONES, New York  
Reverend DONALD S. HARRINGTON, Minister, Community  
Church, New York City  
Reverend JOHN HOWLAND BETHROP, Unitarian Minister, *NY*  
Brooklyn  
Reverend A. J. MUSTE, Executive Secretary, Fellowship  
of Reconciliation  
Reverend HARRY F. WARD, New York City

The "Daily Worker" of January 14, 1953, page 1, column 1, reported that 1500 Protestant clergymen had the day before asked President TRUMAN to save the ROSENBERGS. The article noted that the date of execution of the ROSENBERGS had originally been set for January 14, 1953, but had been postponed to enable the President to consider the case. It was stated in the article that the 1500 clergymen had signed a letter released by Dr. JESSE W. STITT, the Pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church, New York City.

The "Daily Worker" of February 13, 1953, page 2, column 2, stated that thousands of leading clergymen of all faiths and religions urged the President to grant clemency to the ROSENBERGS.

NY 100-4931

Fifty clergymen from various parts of the country were listed, with twenty from the New York area. Several of these were identified as follows:

Reverend DONALD S. HARRINGTON, Minister, Community Church, New York City  
 Professor J. H. RINDALL, JR., Department of Philosophy, Columbia University, New York City  
 Reverend JOHN N. BLYER, Chairman, National Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City  
 Reverend JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP, Unitarian Minister, Brooklyn

One Hundred and Sixty-One Protestant Leaders Seek Amnesty for "11"

The "Daily Worker" of January 15, 1953, reported on page 8, column 1, that 161 Protestant church leaders, representing fifteen denominations, had presented to President TRUMAN at Christmas time an appeal for amnesty for the eleven leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act. The article stated that the letter to the President had been released by Reverend EDWARD D. MCGOWAN, Minister of the Epworth Methodist Church, Brooklyn, New York, described as one of the ten clergymen who initiated the appeal. Reverend MCGOWAN stated, according to this article, that if action was not taken by President TRUMAN, a similar appeal would be made to General EISENHOWER upon his taking of the office as President. Included among these 161 signers of the letter are the following from the New York area:

Reverend JOHN H. YNES HOLMES, Minister-emeritus,  
 The Community Church of New York  
 Reverend GUY EMERY SHIPLER, Editor of "The Churchmen" *n.y.*  
 Reverend JOHN HOWARD MELISH, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn *n.y.*  
 Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, Ethical Culture Society, Brooklyn *n.y.*  
 Reverend JOHN PAUL JONES, Union Church on Bay Ridge, Brooklyn

Eighty-Nine Notables Ask Repeal of McCarran Act

The "Daily Worker" of January 19, 1953, page 3, column 1, carried an article reporting that an open letter had been signed by eighty-nine religious leaders, educators, and professional people, and was sent to Congress by a group of initiators and spon-

NY 100-4931

sors of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. Their letter declared that enforcement of that law has caused "serious infringements of the Bill of Rights, and has added materially to the atmosphere of depression and hysteria."

Among the signers were Reverend JOHN PAUL JONES, Brooklyn; and Rabbi LEO JUNG, Rabbinical Council of America, New York City.

Communist Party Members Instructed to Join Church Groups

[T-51] <sup>du</sup> has advised that [REDACTED]

The Methodist Federation For Social Action

[T-49] <sup>du</sup> described as a person familiar with the position of the Reverend JACK R. McMICHAEEL, has reported that he continues as Executive Secretary of the Methodist Federation For Social Action, and as Editor of the "Social Questions Bulletin", official publication of the Methodist Federation For Social Action.

[REDACTED]

The January, 1953 issue of the "Social Questions Bulletin", on page 2, column 1, reports that the Methodist Federation For Social Action has, by formal vote of its Executive and National Committees, and by rank and file membership balloting, asked the new Secretary of State and the State Department to end the current ban on travel to the USSR and its allied countries, and to grant passports as a basic citizenship right, without political screening. It has also asked the President to commute the death sentences imposed on JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

On page 3, column 1, of the same issue, a discussion was had on the background of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which provides the privilege of refusal to testify against oneself. This article states that the necessity of such

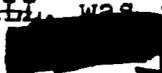
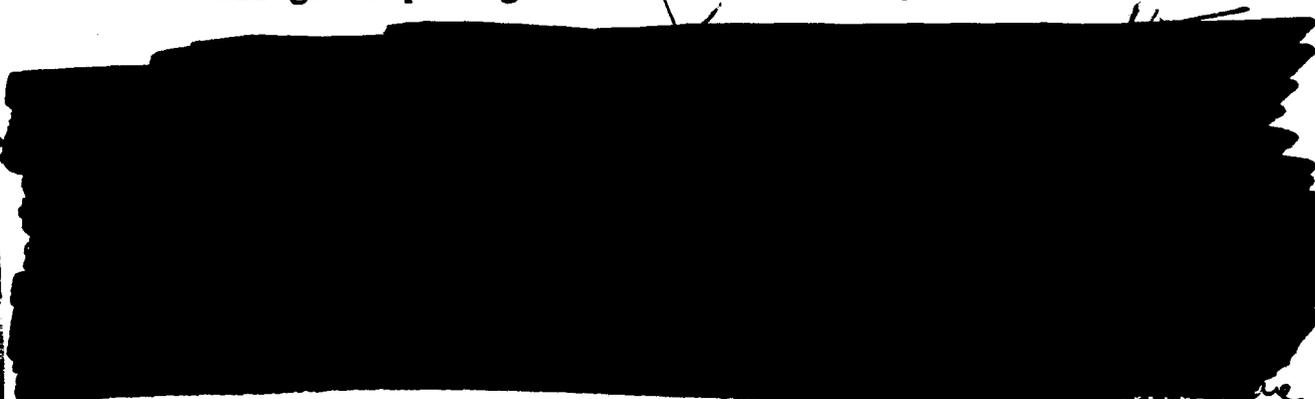
# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY FILE NO. 65-15299 HC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE APR 28 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/20-23, 29; 4/4-6, 9/51	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT L. STEVENSON
TITLE <del>THEODORE ALVIN HALL, was.</del> SAVILLE SAX, was. 		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		<p>Administrative</p> <p>Relatives, associates and references of the subjects interviewed. No pertinent information developed in course of inquiries pertaining to alleged espionage activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>Details: The following relatives, associates and references of the subjects were interviewed and the results of these interviews are being set forth. No pertinent information was developed in the course of inquiries pertaining to alleged espionage activities on the part of the subjects.</p> 	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		Classified by <i>287 UNO/pac</i> Exempt from GDS, Category <i>2</i> Date of Declassification Indefinite SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
2-Bureau (65-59122) 2-Chicago (65-3403) 2-Washington Field (65-5474) 1-Seattle (Info.) 2-New York		65-59122-283 APR 30 1951 RECORDED - 96 INDEXED - 96 EX-91	

~~TOP SECRET~~

*2-1840 CV*  
Classified by *3012 PWT/1mu*  
Declassify on: OADR 1/30/88  
Only pg 1, 3, 4, 6, 13-14  
were reviewed at this time

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NY 65-15299

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was shown pictures of SERGEY KOURNAKOFF, ANATOLI  
A. YAKOVLEV, NICHOLAS NAPOLI, DAVID GREENGLASS and JULIUS ROSENBERG,  
and she claimed not to recognize any of them.

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NY 65-15299

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was unable to identify pictures of KOURNAKOFF, YAKOVLEV, NAPOLI, GREENGLASS or ROSENBERG.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] identified a picture of SAVILLE SAX but was unable to identify pictures of KOURNAKOFF, YAKOVLEV, NAPOLI, GREENGLASS or ROSENBERG.

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NY 65-15299

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[REDACTED]

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She was unable to identify a picture of KOURNAKOFF, YAKOVLAV, NAPOLI, GREENGLASS or ROSENBERG.

[REDACTED]

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NY 65-15299

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...but he could identify pictures of KOURNAKOFF, NAPOLI, YAKOVLOV, ROSENBERG or GREENGLASS.

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NY 65-15299

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he was unable to identify pictures of KOURNAKOFF,  
YAKOVLAV, NAPOLI, GREENGLASS or ROSENBERG.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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he never heard of nor could identify a picture of  
SAVILLE SAX, KOURNAKOFF, YAKOVLAV, NAPOLI, GREENGLASS or  
ROSENBERG.

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NY 65-15299

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

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<sup>Not</sup> [REDACTED] he could identify pictures of KOURNAKOFF, YAKOVLAV, NAPOLI, GREENGLASS, ROSENBERG or SAX. However, he said that the pictures of YAKOVLAV and NAPOLI looked familiar. He was unable to recall where or when he might have seen these persons.

[REDACTED]

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3/19/59

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a. ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN

During 1957 and 1958, NY T-2 and NY T-3  
furnished the following information concerning  
ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN:

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als [REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ \$u

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the US pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- b. HARRY GOLD
- KLAUS FUCHS
- ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
- MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ
- JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG
- ALFRED DEAN SLACK

"The Shameful Years: 30 Years of Soviet Espionage in the United States", prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, US House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., December 30, 1951, states that on May 23, 1950, HARRY GOLD was arrested by FBI agents in Philadelphia on charges of espionage. GOLD confessed that over a period of time he had been used by the Soviet Intelligence Service as an intermediary in important contacts. During 1944 and 1945, GOLD admitted that he had met Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, a naturalized Britain of German birth, who held a high position in nuclear research in England, and that FUCHS, on these occasions, provided him with both written and oral information.

NY 100-135206

On June 15, 1950, ALFRED DEAN SLACK was arrested on espionage charges. SLACK admitted turning over to HARRY GOLD samples and highly classified information regarding processes employed in manufacturing certain explosives. *Russia N.Y.*

GOLD confessed that he turned this information over to SEMEN M. SEMENOV, an employee of ATC. GOLD, upon SEMENOV's instructions, discontinued contacting SLACK in view of his more important contacts with KLAUS FUCHS.

Following SEMENOV's departure from the US in September, 1944, GOLD continued his espionage contacts through ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, a Vice Consul of the Soviet Consulate in New York City. *Russia N.Y.*

Subsequent <sup>N.Y.</sup> investigation by the FBI disclosed that DAVID GREENGLASS, who had worked on highly confidential material in connection with atomic energy research, had been recruited for espionage by his brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG. GREENGLASS was attached to the Second Provisional S.E.D. Unit at Santa Fe, New Mexico. His work was at Los Alamos.

ROSENBERG was arrested July 17, 1950 in New York City on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. On August 18, 1950, FBI agents in New York City arrested Mrs. ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

On July 29, 1950, the FBI arrested ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ on charges of obstructing justice. Investigation had disclosed that in 1941 SEMENOV arranged a meeting between BROTHMAN and HARRY GOLD, at which time the three discussed the type of information that both were to secure for the Soviets.

NY 100-135206

GOLD later testified that a Russian official told him that BROTHMAN was performing for Russia what was equivalent to the efforts of at least one and possibly more Soviet army brigades.

GOLD had been employed as a chemist from February, 1946 to June, 1948 by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and Associates, consulting engineers. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, for a number of years, had been secretary to BROTHMAN and eventually was made a full partner. From 1942 to 1944, she was employed by the War Manpower Commission in New York City.

The final link in this chain, according to the publication, was forged on August 18, 1950, with the arrest of MORTON SOBELL at Laredo, Texas. SOBELL was charged with conspiring with JULIUS ROSENBERG and others in sending national defense information to the Soviets.

For their parts in this betrayal, each of these individuals was found guilty and received the following sentences:

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG received the death sentence.

MORTON SOBELL - 30 years  
HARRY GOLD - 30 years  
DAVID GREENGLASS - 15 years  
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN - 7 years  
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ - 2 years  
ALFRED DEAN SLACK was also imprisoned.

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NY 100-135206

*refer to Prisons*

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*o/s*

[REDACTED]

On August 4, 1950, ALFRED DEAN SLACK furnished a signed statement to SAS ROBERT E. MARGISON and CHARLTON C. MC SWAN in which SLACK confessed that in the late summer of 1943 or early fall of that year, he supplied HARRY GOLD with information concerning the manufacturing of Cyclo-trymethylene Tri-nitramine, which he compiled from literature at the library in Cincinnati, Ohio, as well as a sample of this compound which he surreptitiously obtained from the Holston Ordnance Works at Kingsport, Tennessee.

*Refer to Prisons*

[REDACTED]

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NY 100-135206

*Refer to Prisons*

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An article captioned "Rosenberg Stay Aided by ex-Red", by JACK STEELE, appeared in the June 18, 1953 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune". This article reported that an obscure Los Angeles "pamphleteer", whose activities had led to a stay of execution granted to JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, had disclosed on June 16, 1953, that he had been expelled from the ROSENBERG Defense Committee for what he described as his effort to expose "blunders" in the legal defense of the atom spies. This article added that "IRWIN EDELMAN, a former New York book shop owner, who was interviewed by telephone in Los Angeles, freely conceded that he was a former Communist, but said he had been expelled from the CP in 1947". He

NY 100-135206

admitted he had never seen or met the ROSENBERGS and had insisted he had intervened in their case in the interest of justice. EDELMAN ... supposedly operated a book shop in New York from 1928 to 1933, and moved to Los Angeles in 1948.

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New York

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June 26, 1975

Mr. John E. Norton  
Washington Representative  
Universal City Studios, Inc.  
1701 K Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

*O.J.O. - Rosen*

Dear Mr. Norton:

This is in reference to your request in behalf of Steve and Eleanor Karp for data on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

We are now processing the files on the Rosenbergs at the request of their sons. Because of the massive volume of records to be reviewed, it is now anticipated that the material will be released simultaneously as it becomes available to all requesters at approximate 30-day intervals.

The cost to each requester will be 10 cents per page of the available material. Each requester indicating an interest in receiving the material will be advised of the cost when it is ready for release.

If you wish to receive the Rosenberg data on a periodic basis, please advise us by return communication.

Sincerely yours,

*ST 104*  
REC 51  
C. M. Kelley  
Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

*62-115530-4216*

JUN 27 1975

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure  
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

*ENCLOSURE*

*MSC:MS (5)*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/87 BY 3042 RWT/afj/alam

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. \_\_\_\_\_
- Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
- Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_
- Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

JUL 25 1975

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

UNIVERSAL CITY STUDIOS, INC.

January 10, 1975

The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

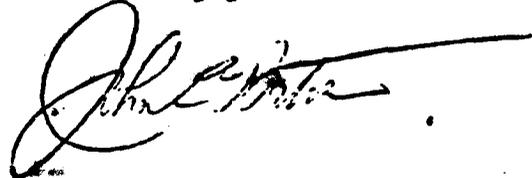
Dear Director Kelley:

Currently we have two writers, Steve and Eleanor Karp, engaged to write a screen play that has a background concerning the development of the atom bomb. The story will involve references to the role of Enrico Fermi, President Truman, Klaus Fuchs, and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. *NEA*  
*Rosenberg*

May we obtain such data as may be available from your files on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. We ask this in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Law.

We understand that we are to reimburse the government for researcher time as may be needed. When the material is available it may be sent to my office in Washington, or I'll be happy to pick it up upon telephone notification.

Sincerely yours,



JEH:dm

#86-1940CV  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/87 BY *[signature]*

~~TOP SECRET~~



JOHN E. HORTON, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE  
1701 K STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

(202) 298-4620

62-115530-4516

ENCLOSURE

516 Panmure Road  
Haverford, Pa.  
July 13, 1975

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Freedom of Information Act Section  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

*F.O.I.*

*Cons. Julius Rosenberg*

I am in receipt of a letter from Director Clarence M. Kelley explaining under what terms are available the files on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. I had previously ~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> inquiry about them to my Congressman. My main purpose had been to express support for the opening of these files. I would be interested in reading them but it is possible that I won't send for them since I am in retirement and have to think rather carefully about how I spend money. However I am glad that they will be available to those whom they most directly concern.

*Deceased*  
*[Signature]*

At the time the Rosenbergs were condemned, my mother and I expressed our concern by writing a joint letter to President Eisenhower asking for clemency. We were not aware at that time of the many pieces of evidence that throw doubt on their guilt, but were opposed to capital punishment especially where there is a shadow of a doubt. Personally I am convinced that the extreme penalty should never be applied in a political trial or one that has political overtones. The individual should be imprisoned if necessary and time allowed for political passions to die down and open the way for a more objective approach. For example, now the FBI and CIA are under a shadow. If a trial of officials came up and the death penalty was proposed, I think it should not be applied, but a period of time be allowed for "cooling down." This I say in spite of the fact that I am mainly on the side of those who are putting the agencies under this shadow.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/87 BY [Signature]

REC-20 62-115530-4434

Yours sincerely,  
Constante Hyslop  
Constante Hyslop

JUL 15 1975

516 Panmure Road  
Haverford, Pa.

*[Handwritten notes and signatures]*  
7/17/75

*[Handwritten initials]*

*Gold*  
8/14/86

*See*

# Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON BUREAU

JULY 28, 1975

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
J. Edgar Hoover Building  
Washington, D.C. 20535

O.F.I.

Dear Mr. Kelley,

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, I hereby request all files held by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, *U.2.*

My request includes, but is not limited to, those files and an inventory of files requested by Robert and Michael Meeropol.

If this request is denied either in whole or in part, please inform me of your agency's appeal procedure. If any expenses in excess of \$50 are incurred in connection with this request, please inform me of all such charges prior to their being incurred, for my approval. If you do not grant my request within 10 working days, I will deem my request denied.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

*Dennis A. Britton*

Dennis A. Britton  
Assistant Bureau Chief/News-Editor

EX-105 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/89 BY 3042/ptw/ldp  
62-115530-5216

LOS ANGELES TIMES

*ACK mac - Lm 8/29/75  
Copy of data  
of files over  
journalist  
Mr. Anthony  
for call  
Britton  
W. Sarin  
m/c*

17 JUL 29 1975

REC-48

August 6, 1975

62-115530-5216

*me*

EX 104

Mr. Dennis A. Britton  
Assistant Bureau Chief/News Editor  
Los Angeles Times  
Washington Bureau  
Room 730  
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Britton:

This is to acknowledge your letter of July 28th.

We are now processing the files on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at the request of their sons. As you may be aware they also requested the release of the files on other principal subjects of the case. However, a legal question has arisen concerning the disclosure of data on and furnished by two principals, which has delayed the initial release of any material. This problem has been referred to the Department of Justice for consideration and upon its resolution a substantial amount of material will be released shortly thereafter.

As the records in this case are voluminous, we anticipate releasing the documents, after they have been screened, at approximate 30-day intervals simultaneously to all requesters. The cost will be 10 cents per page to cover duplication. Each requester who has indicated an interest in receiving the data will be advised of the cost when it is ready for release. We have adopted this procedure to insure equal consideration of all requesters for this information.

Sincerely yours,  
L. M. Kelley

MAILED 7  
AUG 6 1975  
FBI

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

# 86-1840LV  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/89 BY 3042 awz/ltk

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. \_\_\_\_\_
- Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
- Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_
- Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure  
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

Enc: 1k (5)

*Handwritten initials and signatures:*  
HPC  
JK  
JFB  
JFK/alm

*Large handwritten signature:*  
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EX 104 REC-48

62-115530-5216

December 3, 1975

*me*

Mr. Dennis A. Britton  
Assistant Bureau Chief/News Editor  
Los Angeles Times  
Washington Bureau  
Room 730  
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Britton:

This is in reference to prior correspondence concerning your request for the Rosenberg data.

The processing of the main investigative files concerning the principals of the Rosenberg case, consisting of 28,438 releasable pages, has been completed. This includes 9,227 pages concerning Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and 7,179 pages from the Morton Sobell file.

The material may be reviewed in its entirety for selection purposes at FBI Headquarters. There will be a charge of ten cents per page to cover duplicating cost of any material selected. If you wish to take advantage of this method of reviewing the data, you may call Special Agent Thomas H. Bresson, telephone number 324-4648, to make an appointment.

If you are unable to come to our Headquarters and wish to have the data, it will be forwarded to you upon receipt of your check or money order made payable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the amount of \$2,843.80 for all of the material, or \$1,640.60 for only the material pertaining to the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. As you are probably aware, the charge for duplication is made pursuant to Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 16.9.

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. \_\_\_\_\_
- Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
- Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_
- Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
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- Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 7  
DEC 4 1975  
FBI

Sincerely yours,  
L. M. Kelley

Clarence S. Kelley  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/87 BY SP4SPW/10

**FBI**  
The Deputy Attorney General  
Susan M. Hauser

*Letting*  
*has 1/29-75*

*man*

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

4

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review, ~~and direct response to you.~~

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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14687

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~SECRET~~

Date: March 27, 1953  
To: Director, FBI  
From: *ds* LA, Madrid, Spain  
Re: Security Matter - C

*No (10) o/s b1*

(S) (S)

*o/s b1*

*o/s b1*

This information has been furnished by this office to CIA and the Embassy in Madrid, with a classification of "Confidential" to protect the source.

*o/s*

JEF:ems  
Enclosure (1)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 225 on 10/10/85  
Exempt from GDS Category 1,3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

*66-14029*  
*Classified by [signature]*  
*Declassify on [signature]*

*LITKAPPA*

RECORDED - 106  
INDEXED - 108  
66-14029-237-423  
30 APR 8 1953  
LEWY RECORDS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.  
82 APR 15 1953

RECEIVED  
APR 10 1953

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

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2/27/70  
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o/s

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
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REC-51 64-29833-258-249

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/13/87 BY 3042 PWT/vhp

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REC-51 UNIT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b/s  
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b/s  
b7D

[REDACTED]



~~SECRET~~

o/s

Confidential Informant T-2, of unknown reliability, advised in 1943 that ZUBILIN was a General of the NKVD and Head of the Soviet Secret Police in the United States.

Confidential Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet espionage agent, told him that one of ROSENBERG's contacts in the Soviet Embassy was married to an English schoolteacher. It is not known whether FEDOSEEV and his wife are the individuals referred to by T-3.

*refer to State*

[REDACTED]

o/s

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

(S)

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~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~SECRET~~

Inasmuch as there are individual pending cases on many of the personnel assigned to the Soviet Embassy, no attempt has been made herein to provide details of those persons' activities and contacts. However, their activities and contacts are mentioned briefly insofar as they effect the general activities of the Soviet Embassy.

Copies of this report are being furnished to the New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Offices inasmuch as investigations in those Divisions are, in many cases, related to the activities of Soviet Embassy personnel.

Copies of this report are being furnished to the Chicago, Philadelphia, and Newark Offices in accordance with Bureau instructions in general intelligence reports.

INFORMANTS

T-1: [REDACTED] ✓

b2/b7D

T-2:

Anonymous letter to the Bureau post-marked 2 a.m., August 7, 1943, as set out in the report of SA DAVID EDWIN TODD dated February 14, 1948, at San Francisco entitled, "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was., VASSILI MIKHAILOVICH ZUBILIN (and others); ESPIONAGE - R."

o/s

T-3:

JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOV at the Federal House of Detention, New York City, as reflected in New York teletype dated April 6, 1951.

T-4:

[REDACTED]

b1

T-5:

Surveillance by SA WILLIAM J. McGRATH, JR., and SA JOHN C. GORDON.

o/s

T-6:

Surveillance by SA WILLIAM J. McGRATH, Jr., and writer.

T-7:

Surveillance by SA JOHN C. GORDON

~~SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
 FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: January 11, 1951

SUBJECT: ERNEST LENS  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
 Bufile 100-15668

65-35048-180

8-818

Rebulet 12/20/50.

The remaining investigation in this case is to endeavor to locate the whereabouts of OSCAR WIKSTROM during 1936-1941; to interview BORIS NIMTON re the true identity of KARL OSCAR WIKSTROM who entered the U.S. in 1947 and 1948 and to exhibit photographs of the various subjects in instant case to informants on Soviet espionage.

It is estimated that the time for completion of this investigation is 60 working days. It is to be noted that the Bureau has previously desired this case be handled as the control case for the related cases. The Bureau is also advised that the JULIUS ROSENBERG espionage case is assigned to the agent handling instant case. The ROSENBERG case is scheduled for trial on 2/13/51. In view of the complicated nature of instant case it is not believed practical to reassign this case for continuing investigation to another agent.

Upon the termination of the ROSENBERG trial instant case will receive immediate and continuous attention.

WFN:IM  
 100-15668

5/25/51 Form 0-1 to N.Y. when report maybe reported in NY reply - 5/23/51

al

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 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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 DATE 5-13-87 BY 3042/aw/ds

INDEXED - 61  
 RECORDED - 61

65-35048-181

JAN 12 1951  
 37

EX-35

*Carver*

JAN 30 1951

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *ghw* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: FRIEDA GEBINER SCHWARZFELLER, was;  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-40602)

DATE: December 19, 1950

~~SECRET~~

G.I.P.

24-1  
29-1

*B-2 B*

*o/s*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7cD

b7cD

b7cD

For the information of the New York Office it should be pointed out that the address 10 Monroe Street, where subject's mother, Mrs. MARY GEBINER has resided for a number of years is also the same address as a former one of JULIUS ROSENBERG one of the main subject's of the [REDACTED] case presently under investigation. Whether or not Mrs. MARY GEBINER should be questioned concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG is being left to the discretion of the New York Office.

b1

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
5-13-87

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

cc: New York (65-10386)

RECORDED - 99

INDEXED - 99

165-40602-43  
DEC 20 1950  
26

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

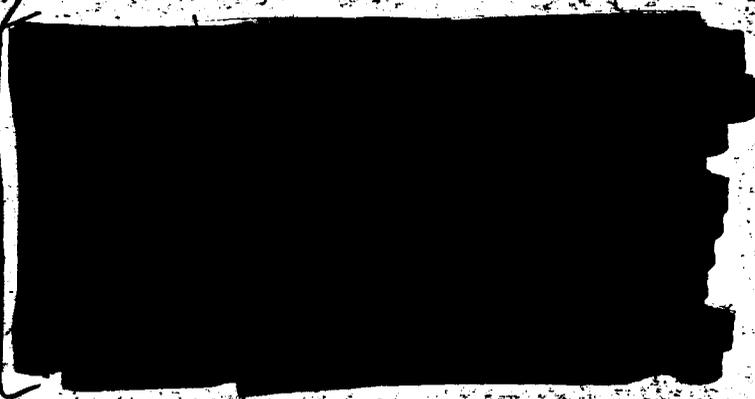
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

NY FILE NO. **65-10386** eg

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>APR 10 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/17; 3/12, 29, 30; 4/3/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. FREANEY</b>
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TITLE <b>FRIEDA GEBINER SCHWARZFELLER, was. MRS. WILLIAM SCHWARZFELLER</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>
---	---

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**



*4-7-51*  
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*3012/PAT/cls*  
*1951-17-3 have been*  
*reviewed & classified*  
*no classification*  
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*S. D. [unclear]*  
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*P. [unclear]*  
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**DETAILS:**



*1-856758-5*  
*OK*

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*ru*  
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> <b>COPY IN FILE</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	RECORDED - 97
COPIES OF THIS REPORT - Bureau (65-40602) - Washington Field (65-4977) - New York		<b>65-40602-48</b> <b>APR 11 1951</b>	SE 15 INDEXED - 97
COPIES DESTROYED			

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**65 APR 16 1951**

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Photographs of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were exhibited to Mrs. GEBNER during the course of the interview set forth in the details of this report. She advised that she had read of the ROSENBERG case in the newspapers but did not know him or his wife. She further advised that she does not know STANLEY RICH, who also had been a resident at Knickerbocker Village.

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-44458)

DATE: DEC 17 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES, wa.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

There are enclosed herewith five copies of the report of SA DOUGLAS P. WHITE, dated DEC 17 1951 at New York City. (u)

1. It will be noted that one of RHODES' contacts is NATHAN S. BIENSTOCK. It will further be noted that NATHAN S. BIENSTOCK is also a contact of STEPHEN LAIRD and ISIDOR FEINSTEIN STONE, both of whom are subjects, and a contact of RICHARD EDWARD LAUTERBACH, a subject until his demise. TOP SECRET

2. [REDACTED] Where sufficient information for identification was available and where pertinent information concerning these doctors was found, these individuals were documented in the attached report. (u)

Dr. GEORGE BERNHARDT resides at 40 Monroe Street, New York City (located in Knickerbocker Village where RHODES has resided since 1941) and maintains offices at 118 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was interviewed prior to his taking the witness stand in the JULIUS ROSENBERG espionage case as a Government witness at which time the following were present: SAS JOHN A. HARRINGTON and WILLIAM F. NORTON, and AUSA COHN, Southern District of New York. At this time Dr. BERNHARDT stated that if he was asked whether or not he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party that he would have to state that he refused to answer these questions on the ground that it might incriminate him. (u)

RECORDED-136

2cc Washington Field (101-2426)  
1cc Los Angeles (65-5304)  
1cc San Francisco (65-4467)

65-44458-40  
DEC 29 1951

INDEXED-136

DPW:MM  
100-39734

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Exempt from GDS Category 2 & 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

wf

o/s

pg 1 only of 3  
REVISED 1/20/52

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Letter to NY  
cc - HQ, SA, WFO  
1-15-52  
ASB/pc

FIVE  
[Handwritten notes]

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

DATE: December 1, 1955

cc - Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Stanley  
Liaison  
Mr. Aull  
Mr. F.L. Jones

TO : L. V. Boardman

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: SIGNAL CORPS INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
ROBERT L. STILMAR (INFORMANT)  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)  
(62-96294)

5-11-87  
3042 PWT/CTS  
10-11  
10-11

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SYNOPSIS



RECORDED-75

INDEXED-75

62-96294-40

Stilmar interviewed 8-6-54 on instructions from Attorney General concerning 1951 petition signed by him and others of SCIA requesting McCarran Committee investigate conditions at SCIA. Admitted had no information re espionage or subversive activities present Govt. employees; wanted present administration to pass on substance of 1951 petition; desired protect own position at SCIA and lay ground work to prevent dismissal; admitted furnished unclassified information McCarthy Committee 1953 relating to Fort Monmouth hearings. No investigation warranted based on Stilmar's information. Details furnished AG 8-7-54 and Dept. furnished same to Secretary of Defense. Bufile reflect no investigations conducted on Drs. Steimel, Foggy, Speigel, Schloemilch and Mr. Webb, and no identifiable information located on Dr. Rohde. Bureau conducted 2 applicant-type investigations.



Pertinent reports furnished CIA and CSC

JUN 8 1956  
ENCLOSURES  
60 JAN 4 1956

5.13.87  
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CTS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
#1940 pgs 1, 10, 11 only pgs reviewed

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman

o/s  
reflected that Foggy was being interrogated under the direction of the Scientific Detachment, Research and Technical Group, 7987 Army Group.

The inference by Stilmar that Foggy was not interrogated by persons having technical conference cognizance, therefore, appears unfounded inasmuch as a Department of the Army Research and Technical Information Group was in charge of the interrogation.

Stilmar pointed out that Dr. Steimel, Dr. Rohde and Dr. Odarenko are of "common Racial Origin"; that according to Dr. Steimel, the Soviet electronics industry is dominated by the "same element"; and that, therefore, some clue as to a motive (for espionage) may be provided. Stilmar then noted that atomic spy Rosenberg was also motivated, according to testimony by David Greenglass, by an intense desire to assist in building up the Soviet electronics potential to the extent that he turned over to the Soviets the proximity fuse and established a cell at Fort Monmouth to give further insistance.

Julius Rosenberg was never employed at Fort Monmouth. He attended a training course at Ft. Monmouth for a short period in connection with the preparation for his duties as an inspector for the Army Signal Corps. He was employed by the Signal Corps as an inspector from 9-40 to 2-45 when he was dismissed as being a Communist. During this time he had been assigned to various private plants having Signal Corps contracts, including Emerson Radio Company. During the trial of Julius Rosenberg in 1951, David Greenglass testified that Rosenberg told him that he had stolen the proximity fuse when he was working at Emerson Radio Company.

Comment

Bureau files reflect that a Bureau memorandum dated 11-27-53 from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Belmont in the case entitled "David Greenglass, Espionage - R," set forth an analysis of information furnished by David Greenglass to the Mc Carthy Committee in an affidavit dated 11-22-53 during an inquiry into suspected espionage at the Army Signal Corps at Ft. Monmouth. The memorandum reflects that Greenglass, in his affidavit, stated that Rosenberg told him that while working for the Signal Corps at Emerson he stole a proximity fuse by putting it in his briefcase and that he gave it to the Russians. Greenglass previously furnished this information to the Bureau in a signed statement on 7-17-50.

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman

Greenglass, in his affidavit, named Joel Barr as another member of the Rosenberg ring who committed espionage in the Signal Corps. Barr worked at Ft. Monmouth and later at the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Lake Success, NY. Greenglass related that Rosenberg, in trying to convince Greenglass to flee the U.S., told him that more important people had left and specifically mentioned Barr. Rosenberg told Greenglass that Barr was one of those people who gave him information on electronics and the "thinking machine."

During an interview with Greenglass by Bureau agents on 11-23-53 at Lewisberg, he admitted that he did not know what information Barr furnished to Rosenberg but that it was his opinion only that Barr had furnished information on electronics and the "thinking machine" because Barr worked at Ft. Monmouth and later at the Sperry Co. Greenglass further admitted that Rosenberg never told him that Barr was engaged in espionage while employed with the Signal Corps at Ft. Monmouth.

It appears that the above information furnished by Greenglass contradicts the observation of Stilmar with reference to the statement that Rosenberg established a cell at Ft. Monmouth. It is noted that Stilmar did not document his source for this statement other than the testimony of Greenglass. It appears, however, that the testimony referred to by Stilmar is that made available through the McCarthy Committee.

FLJ:hpf  
(8)  
62-96294

gms  
JL  
PWA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 28, 1953

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Gearty  
Mohr  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gins  
Miss Gandy

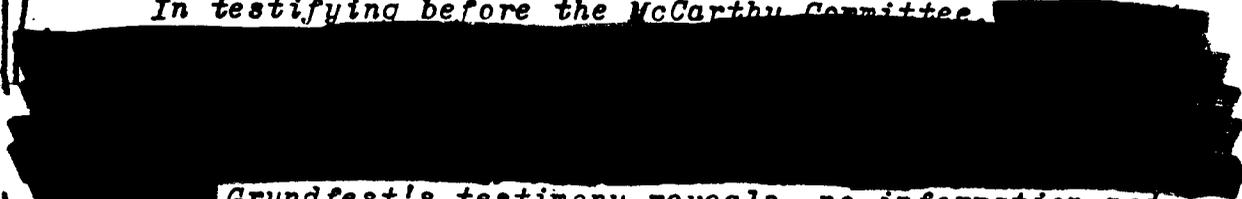
SUBJECT: HARRY GRUNDFEST  
TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE PERMANENT  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS  
(McCARTHY COMMITTEE) ON "SUBVERSION  
AND ESPIONAGE IN DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS -  
FT. MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY," VOLUME 17,  
EXECUTIVE SESSION, NOVEMBER 17, 1953.  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

*Handwritten signature: H. J. Brennan*

The McCarthy Committee confidentially furnished the Bureau a copy of Executive Session testimony captioned above on November 24, 1953. Photostats of this testimony were made and the original returned to the McCarthy Committee. This testimony is marked "Do Not Disseminate" and information contained therein should not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

Grundfest is the subject of an Internal Security - R case initiated in 1943. He has been identified as a member of the Communist Party in 1944 and is on the Security Index. (100-334195)

In testifying before the McCarthy Committee,



Grundfest's testimony reveals no information not previously known to the Bureau regarding matters within its jurisdiction, and suggests no new investigative leads requiring action by the Bureau.

*Not within purview of FOIA  
3-22  
31*

RECOMMENDATION:

File original of this memorandum, together with a Photostat of captioned testimony, Volume 17, in McCarthy control file, 62-98810.

File yellow copy of this memorandum, together with a Photostat of captioned testimony, Volume 17, in Grundfest's main file, 100-334195.

Attachment  
62-98810-2225  
cc: 65-61685 (Semontel)  
cc: 100-334195 (Attachment)

RECORDED-88

JAN 5 1954

68 MAR 25 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 9-1-87 BY 6042/BJT/CLK  
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File No. . . .

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

# HEARINGS

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

## UNITED STATES SENATE

New York, N. Y.

~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

Tuesday, November 17, 1953

Volume 17

SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE IN DEFENSE  
INSTALLATIONS - FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY

208 Ninth Street, N. W.

Washington 4, D. C.

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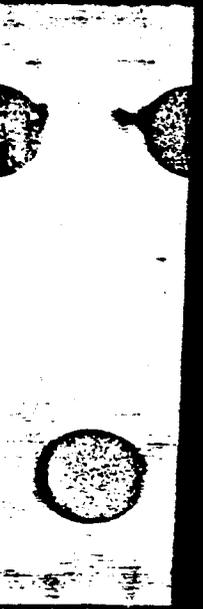
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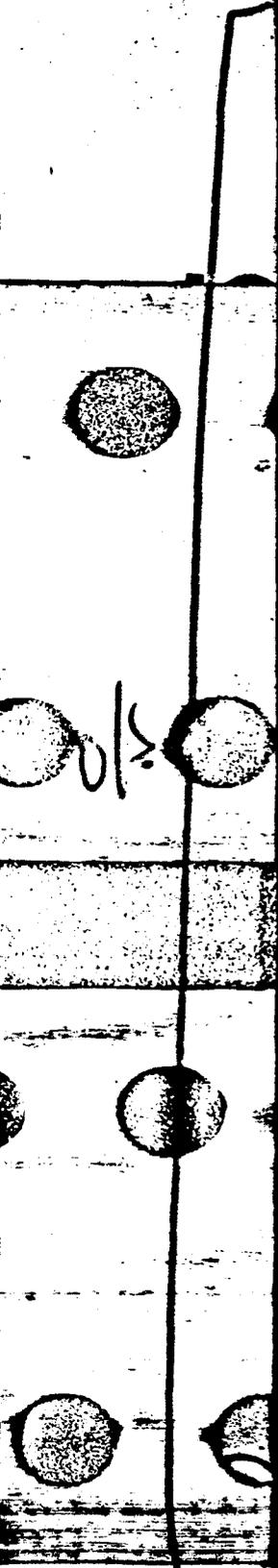
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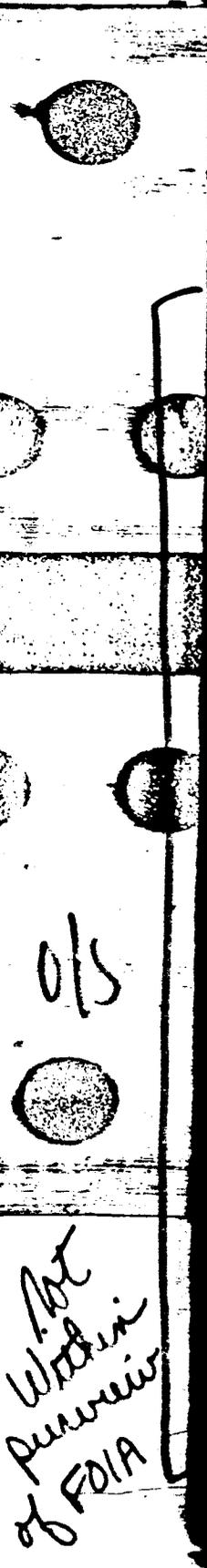
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**SUMMARY FROM SPANISH**

**"POLITICA"**

**No. 144, April 15, 1966**

**"The Shadow of the Rosenberg Case" -- Page 37, full translation**

Next June 19 will mark ten years since the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. They died in the electric chair in the prophetic Sing Sing prison, swearing for the last time that they were innocent of the crime of espionage for they which had been condemned to capital punishment. RELEASED USA

With the Rosenbergs, the "accomplice" Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years of hard labor, and he fulfilled this penalty at the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Sobell, like the Rosenbergs, maintained from the beginning that he is innocent and that he never engaged in espionage activities in favor of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs were condemned "for having supplied the USSR the plans for the manufacturing of atomic bomb."

The principle witness in the trial was Harry Gold, now 55 years old, sentenced to 30 years in prison in 1950 for having admitted being the author of an espionage crime, since "he conspired to send the USSR documents concerning the defense of the US." With this testimony and a sketch -- which was never made public -- the jury found the Rosenbergs and Sobell guilty.

This matter has now come up again in the U.S., since Harry Gold has been granted conditional release. He will be released from prison on May 18 and will be watched until July, 1980. If he observes good conduct during this entire time, he will be freed completely.

Sobell's Appeal. Merton Sobell also has the right to conditional release. Favorable proceedings have been going on for it since 1962, but the Committee for Conditional Freedom has systematically refused to recognize Sobell's right. In the Department of Justice in Washington,

*Orig. trans. filed with magazine and Pub. Files, IB 5-16-66, A-1118*

SUMMARIZED BY:  
JOYCE B. CLARK:pbs  
May 11, 1966

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an authorized spokesman acknowledged that from 1962 until now, the question of Sobell's freedom has come up without being favorably resolved.

Why? Sobell has always been locked up in an airtight silence. Accused by Harry Gold of having communicated, as an accomplice of the Rosenbergs, North American electronic secrets to the USSR, he remained silent, but he forcefully rejected the accusation. "I am innocent!" he shouted over and over when they read the sentence.

In the Lewisburg penitentiary, there is not one inmate who is not convinced of Sobell's innocence. The FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) and the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) slipped their best detectives and spies into the penitentiary disguised as prisoners to draw "the truth" out of Sobell. He insisted upon his innocence and that of the Rosenberg couple.

But it is suspected that Sobell knows much more and that he is waiting for his freedom to denounce to the world the judicial farce to which and the Rosenbergs were subjected. This farce was carried on at the climax of the anti-communist hysteria, when Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, of the Republican Party, presided over the Permanent Subcommittee of Senate Investigations.

McCarthy, from Grand Rapids, Michigan, became a sort of anti-communist Terquemada and, as the head of his powerful subcommittee, denounced the "existence of Communists" in the Department of State and in the Armed Forces, giving the long lists of "suspects." In these lists, even the name of Secretary of State Dean Acheson appeared. McCarthy named "traitors sold out to the USSR," including Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. The intervention of McCarthy in the Rosenberg case constituted a threat to many judges, juries and police agents to not take action against the accused. According to McCarthy, he who would dare defend them was "a terrible Communist agent." The influence of the Republican Senator was such that his simple indication was enough for the North American companies to suddenly fire the clerks and workers whom McCarthy considered "Communists sympathizers." The same occurred in public offices: anyone pointed out by McCarthy or his thousands of agents as "pre-Communists" had to retire or commit suicide. Some chose the latter.

The McCarthyist terror lasted from 1950 to 1956. The following year, revealed by his own comrades in the Senate and unable to give proof of the accusations which he made, McCarthy fell ill and died on May 2, 1957. He left behind a six-year fascist period, the blackest in the history of the U. S.

Commotion. Last March 28 saw a commotion in the Federal Court of New York: five lawyers representing Sobell asked to personally examine the voluminous file which served to condemn the Rosenbergs to death and Morton Sobell to thirty years in prison.

In this process, there are many documents which the district attorney cited in his accusations, but which no one, save the judges and the district attorney, has ever seen. One of these papers, the main one, is a sketch which, according to the district attorney and the FBI, Julius Rosenberg and his wife turned over to the USSR and thus permitted that country to build its first atomic bomb.

Historical facts demonstrate that the USSR did not need this sketch nor any Yankee plan to make the atomic bomb which was exploded in Siberia in 1949. Modern physical science does not yet present any secret to producing an atomic bomb like those exploded by the U. S. in 1945 and 1949. Any student of physics knows the procedure. Therefore, according to Sobell's lawyers, there is no reason for keeping this sketch a secret.

The lawyers maintain that the sketch is apocryphal, an invention of the FBI which needed "expiatory goats" to justify the accusations by Senator McCarthy, who insisted that there was an army of spies in the service of the USSR. If, as Sobell's defenders say, the sketch is a "fabricated document," the entire accusation, the entire trial -- with the verdict of the jury and the sentence -- would be exposed. It would leave for discovery one of the most monstrous judicial falsifications of all time, including even the "Dreyfus case," a Jewish French official unjustly condemned for spying and finally reinstated upon the discovery of the judicial falsification.

Sobell is Jewish, as were the Rosenbergs. McCarthy was a vehement anti-Semite, and the majority of the names on his lists of "suspects" belonged to Jewish persons.

In the manuscript presented by Sobell's lawyers to the Federal Court of New York, they affirmed that "many of the documents in the Rosenberg-Sobell file are false," and that many of the testimonial statements are "big lies." One of these testimonies is that of Harry Gold, who next

month will be put on conditional, watched freedom. Gold had denied the Rosenbergs by affirming that they had given Sobell a notched card which should fit into the remaining part, which was in the hands of a "contact" in Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the North Americans had their first atomic bomb factory.

When Harry Gold who worked as a spy apart from the Rosenbergs, testified at their trial, he was under the threat of a death penalty. The court sentenced him to only thirty years, with a right to conditional liberty at his proper time. Other witnesses, especially FBI Agents, stated things which as "professional secrets" could not be revealed.

In summary, if Sobell's five lawyers succeed in getting the file and the "secret" documents supplied by the FBI, they will be in a position to request a new trial for Sobell, to prove his innocence and to obtain his absolution and immediate freedom. This will also signify the rehabilitation of the Rosenbergs, although their lives cannot be restored.

\*\*\*

"Politica" charges Ludwig Erhard with "false pacifism" in his wary reply to the plan for the denuclearization of Central Europe, proposed by Adam Rapacki of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Relations. Erhard's "peace program" proposes that the United States, the USSR and France gradually withdraw their nuclear arms from Europe and agree not to use them again.

\*\*\*

"Politica" attacks the government of Gustavo Diaz Ordaz for having received President Johnson as a Chief of State, when his visit was intended to be an informal one. It also states that Johnson went to Mexico without a formal invitation.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

**TOP SECRET**

DATE: January 5, 1952

FROM : D. M. Ladd

TE 1632

SUBJECT: ANALYSIS OF HCUA PUBLICATION  
"THE SHAMEFUL YEARS"

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

### PURPOSE

To set forth, in accordance with your request, an analysis of a publication released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on December 30, 1951, entitled "The Shameful Years." Summary

### SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

1. A careful review of this 70-page report by supervisors in the Espionage Unit discloses that the report contains no pertinent information concerning Soviet espionage which has not been previously in possession of the Bureau.

2. It appears obvious that the HCUA has had access to a summary memorandum prepared in the Bureau on November 27, 1945, relating to Soviet espionage in the United States. The vast majority of the information in the House Committee report appears to have been taken from the Bureau summary. The first 23 pages of the HCUA report are very similar in content to the first 31 pages of the Bureau summary, with some rearrangement, paraphrasing and HCUA observations included therein. Even the introduction appears to have been taken, for the most part, from the introduction to the Bureau summary. Very little information in the Bureau summary has been omitted from the HCUA report. The report is divided into three general headings which are very similar to the headings of the Bureau summary. The HCUA indicates that it possesses a great deal of additional information which was not set forth to avoid jeopardizing present and future investigations. It is believed we can anticipate further disclosures, particularly concerning the Department of Justice employee (Abraham Glasser who is not named in the report) and concerning disclosures by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley.

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DATE OF REVIEW 3/5/90  
3/5/90

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A portion of the HCUA report pertaining to J. Peters (pages 55 and 56) appears to have been taken directly from the Bureau summary pages 15 and 16.

The material in the HCUA report relating to Alger Hiss (pages 56 to 58) is primarily testimony of Whittaker Chambers which has been made public.

The material relating to the Silvermaster - Perlo group (pages 58 to 61) appears to have been taken primarily from Bureau summary pages 65 and 66.

The portion of the HCUA report relating to William Walter Remington (pages 61 to 63) is primarily testimony of Elizabeth Bentley and public record of the Remington case. It contains nothing which has not previously been in possession of the Bureau.

o/s  
The references to Philip Olin and Mary Jane Keeney (pages 63 and 64 of the HCUA report) appear to have been taken from the reports which were made public in the Judith Coplon trial. (40-53588-6; 100-100035-25)

(S)  
The portion of the HCUA report pertaining to Judith Coplon (pages 65 to 67) is inaccurate insofar as they seek to explain how Coplon's activities came to the attention of the Bureau. As you know, this came from [redacted] and Bureau agents testifying at the two trials of Coplon testified only that the information was obtained from a confidential source. The other material relating to Coplon in the HCUA report appears to be factual and is public record. X b1

The material relating to Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold (pages 67-70) appears to be based on previously published data, public sources and court testimony.

o/s [ The majority of the data in the Bureau summary was included in the HCUA report. Set forth below is a tabulation of data not included:

~~TOP SECRET~~

Union Calendar No. 398

82d Congress, 2d Session

House Report No. 1229

# THE SHAMEFUL YEARS

## THIRTY YEARS OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES



DECEMBER 30, 1951  
(Date of original release)

JANUARY 8, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Prepared and released by the  
**COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1952

*enclosure*  
*62-96280-4*

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guilt of Judith Coplon was plain. Regardless of the seriousness of her offense, Judith Coplon remains free, because of legal technicalities.

#### KLAUS FUCHS AND HARRY GOLD

The reader, in reviewing this report, might consider from the cases cited that Soviet espionage has dissipated itself and, since the end of World War II, declined. The committee wishes that this were true, but unfortunately it is not. We have seen that with the beginning of World War II the Soviets accelerated espionage activities; also, that during the same period the Russians cultivated and left behind persons in the United States who, while they were not utilized, were available for espionage activities.

During the period since the first successful experiments with nuclear fission, the Russians have bent every effort toward maintaining pace with atomic development through espionage. This report has illustrated that for the Soviets one successful espionage agent has been worth more than many Soviet scientists. Whereas the scientists might have labored indefinitely without the proper information, the Russian espionage apparatus has furnished practically everything that would enable inferior scientists to assemble the atom bomb.

The case that we now consider, even though it had its origin prior to the conclusion of World War II, illustrates the fact that Soviet espionage has operated and surely shall continue to operate in the United States unless adequate laws are enacted.

On February 3, 1950, on the basis of information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, British authorities arrested Dr. Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, a naturalized Briton of German birth. Fuchs was charged with having betrayed atomic research secrets on at least two occasions, specifically in 1945, while in the United States, and again in England in 1947.

Dr. Fuchs' position with regard to nuclear research in England was comparable to that of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer in the United States. When it first appeared that scientists could produce the atomic bomb, the three countries then foremost in atomic research, Canada, England, and the United States, reached an agreement to pool the acquired knowledge of atomic explosives. It was agreed that because of facilities and "security," future experiments should be carried on in the United States.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs, as the leading British atomic expert, was one of the individuals selected to represent Great Britain in this research.

One of the mysteries in the selection of Fuchs was the failure of British authorities to notify the United States of all facts in their possession concerning the background of Dr. Fuchs. It was learned that as early as 1941 the British Government knew that the German Gestapo had named Klaus Fuchs as a German Communist. Even though the British had no way at that time of verifying the accuracy of the Gestapo charges, it is difficult to understand why there was no notification of this at the time Fuchs was permitted to enter this country.

Fuchs, after his arrest, stated that he had developed a sympathy for communism while in college. Fuchs further confessed that while in England he had associated principally with Marxians.

Notwithstanding these defects in his background, Fuchs came to the United States and, after assimilating the knowledge he lacked, fol-

lowed the progress being made in atomic research with unusual affinity. Fuchs was instrumental in the development of the first atomic bomb and was present at Los Alamos, N. Mex., on that memorable moment on July 16, 1945, when the first atom bomb was exploded.

In all, Fuchs was in the United States from 1943 to 1946, working on atomic research. Later, he attended top-level conferences on atomic matters in which the United States, Canada, and Great Britain participated. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, in charge of the Manhattan Engineering District, has identified Fuchs as one of the few scientists who had access to the United States plans for future atomic development. Fuchs had also learned of the plan for development of the hydrogen bomb.

It is of interest to note how Fuchs turned over his atomic information to the Russians. Naturally, Russian impatience would not abate until Fuchs could return to England. Therefore, an arrangement had to be made by the Russians to have him contacted in the United States. We have read earlier that in arranging positive identification for the meeting between John Hitchcock Chapin and Arthur Adams, the middleman, Clarence Hiskey, had taken a key from Chapin, which was later produced by Adams when he met Chapin.

In the same manner, some means had to be devised for Fuchs to recognize the Soviet agent he was to meet and furnish atomic secrets. The Russian superiors, not being certain as to the individual who would meet Fuchs, instructed him to expect to make contact at a certain location in New York City's lower East Side.

In the history of secret or clandestine meetings, there have been a variety of identifying signs and countersigns but probably few surpass the novelty of that devised by the Russians for Klaus Fuchs and his contact.

On an afternoon in January 1944, although it was hardly seasonable for tennis, especially in the lower East Side section of New York City, Dr. Klaus Fuchs was in that vicinity carrying a tennis ball. The tennis ball was the sign which, by prearrangement, would identify Fuchs.

Having carried out his own instructions, Fuchs next was to watch for a person whom he knew would be wearing gloves and carrying a book with a green binding. His vigil was rewarded for there appeared a short pudgy man bearing the necessary signs of identification. This person identified himself to Fuchs simply as Raymond and for 3 years this was the only name under which Fuchs knew this Soviet agent.

The two men then proceeded to a restaurant in New York's Bowery where Fuchs readily identified himself and proceeded to outline for "Raymond" the information he had secured up to that time regarding the developments in atomic research.

After this meeting, Fuchs resumed his duties with the Manhattan Engineering District. "Raymond" took a train to Philadelphia, Pa., where, under his true name, Harry Gold, he was employed in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Co.

On May 23, 1950, Harry Gold was arrested by FBI agents in Philadelphia on charges of espionage. Gold confessed when confronted with the mass of evidence the Government had accumulated against him. He confessed that over a period of time he had been used by the Soviet Intelligence Service as an intermediary in im-

portant contacts. During 1944 and 1945, Gold admitted that he had met Fuchs at various places in the United States and that Fuchs had on these occasions provided him with both written and oral information.

On June 15, 1950, the Department of Justice announced the arrest of Alfred Dean Slack on espionage charges. Slack admitted turning over to Harry Gold samples and highly classified information regarding the processes employed in manufacturing certain explosives.

Gold confessed that he turned this information over to Semen M. Semenov, an employee of the Amtorg Trading Corp. Gold, upon Semenov's instructions, discontinued his contacts with Slack in view of the more important contacts with Klaus Fuchs.

Upon Semenov's departure from the United States in September 1944, Gold's espionage contacts were continued through Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, a vice consul of the Soviet consulate in New York City. Yakovlev left the United States on December 27, 1946.

The investigation proceeded and on June 16, 1950, David Greenglass was arrested in New York City on espionage charges. During the summer of 1945, Greenglass had been attached to the Second Provisional S. E. D. Unit at Santa Fe, N. Mex. The records at Los Alamos reflect that Greenglass, while stationed there, worked on highly confidential material in connection with atomic energy research.

Harry Gold, in his confession, stated that he had gone to Albuquerque, N. Mex., during the summer of 1945, and there received highly classified material from David Greenglass. Gold stated that he had turned this material over to Anatoli A. Yakovlev.

The subsequent investigation by the FBI disclosed that Greenglass had been recruited for his espionage duties by his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, who was arrested July 17, 1950, in New York City on charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. The investigation disclosed that it was at the instigation of Rosenberg that Greenglass made secret atomic data available to both Rosenberg and Harry Gold. Further, in addition to bringing Greenglass and Gold together, Rosenberg had given Greenglass specific instructions as to what type of information was desired by the U. S. S. R.

Rosenberg had been employed by the War Department from 1940 to 1945, when he was removed by the Secretary of the War Department, upon the recommendation of Rosenberg's superior, who had received information indicating Communist Party membership on the part of Rosenberg.

On July 29, 1950, the FBI arrested Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz on charges of obstructing justice. The investigation had disclosed that in 1941 Semen M. Semenov had arranged a meeting between Abraham Brothman and Harry Gold, at which time the three discussed the type of information that Brothman and Gold were to secure for the Soviet Government. Gold later testified that a Russian official had told him that the work Brothman was performing for Russia was equivalent to the efforts of at least one and possibly more Soviet Army brigades.

Gold also confessed that in testifying before a Federal grand jury in New York in 1947, he had been induced by Brothman to testify that the two had met through Jacob Golos, the then deceased Soviet agent. Gold said that he falsely testified to that effect on Brothman's

insistence in order that their stories would be consistent rather than truthfully stating that their meeting had been arranged by Semenov.

Gold had been employed as a chemist from February 1946 to June 1948 by Abraham Brothman and Associates, consulting engineers. Miriam Moskowitz for a number of years had been secretary to Abraham Brothman and eventually had been made a full partner. From 1942 to 1944, she was employed by the War Manpower Commission in New York City.

On August 18, 1950, FBI agents in New York City arrested Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. She was charged with having conspired with her husband, Julius Rosenberg, and others, and of having recruited her brother, David Greenglass, to obtain secret atomic information for transmission to the Soviet Union.

The final link in this chain of Soviet espionage was forged on August 18, 1950, with the arrest of Morton Sobell at Laredo, Tex. Sobell, who had fled to Mexico after the arrest of David Greenglass, was deported by Mexican authorities. Sobell was charged with conspiring with Julius Rosenberg and others in sending national defense information to Soviet Russia. An electrical engineer, Sobell was employed on highly confidential work dealing with radar research for the United States Navy at the General Electric Co. plant, Schenectady, N. Y., during the period from 1942 to 1947. Previously from 1939 to 1941, he had been employed at the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

For their parts in this betrayal each of these individuals was found guilty and received the following sentences:

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg received the death sentence.

Morton Sobell—30 years.

Harry Gold—30 years.

David Greenglass—15 years.

Abraham Brothman—7 years.

Miriam Moskowitz—2 years.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/13/88 BY [signature]** 6, 1954

FROM : V. P. KEAY **PKS**

SUBJECT: ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE, HEARINGS BEFORE THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE (MCCARTHY COMMITTEE) PARTS I AND II 10/22; 11/24,25; 12/8,9/53

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The McCarthy Committee has furnished the Bureau printed volumes captioned "Army Signal Corps - Subversion and Espionage, Hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, Eighty-third Congress, First Session, Pursuant to S. Res. 40, Parts I and II. Part I consists of the testimony of Barry S. Bernstein, Aaron Hyman Coleman, Professor Harry Grundfest, Harry A. Hyman, Fred Joseph, Kitty Joseph Levitsky, Walter Edward Lotz, Jr., O. John Rogge, and Nathan Sussman with exhibits and Part II consists of the testimony of Aaron Hyman Coleman and Andrew J. Reid with one exhibit.

The testimony of Coleman, Grundfest, Hyman, Kitty and Sussman have previously been received and reviewed by the Bureau and all necessary action based thereon has been taken.

The testimony of Joseph Levitsky given on 11/24/53, has not previously been received at the Bureau, however, a review of this testimony reveals that no new or pertinent data not known to the Bureau appears therein and no action appears necessary at this time. The testimony of Barry S. Bernstein as it appears in the above-mentioned printed volume, is the Executive Session testimony he gave before the Committee on October 22, 1953, now made public. The Executive Session testimony had been previously received and reviewed in the Bureau and all necessary action was taken at that time.

The testimony of Andrew J. Reid, O. John Rogge and Walter Edward Lotz, Jr., has not previously been received in the Bureau. Lotz testified concerning the general jurisdiction of the Army Signal Corps in the field of research and development and the fact that most of the work is classified. Reid testified concerning the finding of classified information in the home of Aaron Coleman in 1946. Rogge

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Attachments (2)  
 1 - Mr. Nichols  
 121-18333 (Bernstein)  
 100-397359 (Levitsky)  
 JGL:mn

MAY 5 1954

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS—SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 40

PART 1

OCTOBER 22, NOVEMBER 24, 25, AND  
DECEMBER 8, 1953

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-10-87 BY 3042/STP/CLC  
#261840



Index Names in index - names in  
Exhibits - 718

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1954

62-98810-374

enclosure

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3. Excerpt from New York Daily Worker, December 10, 1952..	49	(*)

\*May be found in the files of the subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. You may step down. We will want you further. You may consider yourself under subpoena.

Mr. COHN. How many people worked under you?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. There are 17 people in the Section.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until you were suspended Friday, you had access to secret material?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until your clearance was lifted Friday, you had access to secret material.

Mr. BERNSTEIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your salary?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. Eighty-three-forty.

Mr. COHN. Of what college are you a graduate?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. City College of New York.

Mr. COHN. In what year?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. I finished up at night school in 1941.

Mr. COHN. Did you know Julius Rosenberg at City College?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. No; I did not.

Mr. COHN. Morton Sobell?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. No.

Mr. COHN. William Mutterperl?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. No.

Mr. COHN. Aaron Coleman?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. I knew him here, not at City College.

Mr. COHN. Were there any you knew at City College who have worked here?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. Quite a number.

Mr. COHN. Are there any you knew or suspected to be Communists?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. No, sir.

Mr. COHN. Did you know Carl Greenblum?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. No; I did not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your testimony that you never attended a Young Communist League meeting at City College?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No meeting that you had any reason to suspect was a Communist meeting?

Mr. BERNSTEIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You will be called back. I suggest that you refresh your recollection especially as to whether you attended a number of meetings in either the spring or the fall of 1939.

Mr. BERNSTEIN. In City College?

The CHAIRMAN. In New York, YCL meetings.

(Whereupon, at 4 p. m., a recess was taken, to reconvene at 8 p. m., in room 29, Federal Building, New York, N. Y.)

Colonel Lotz. Well, the proximity fuse is a type of fuse that is attached to bombs or shells or rocket warheads that will detonate those devices in flight. When they come within effective range of their targets, if those fuses are attached, for example, to one of these devices, it is not necessary that they come in contact or impact with their target.

Mr. COHN. In other words, the bombs, or whatever it might be, will explode without an actual impact with the target? The fuse will set them off?

Colonel Lotz. That is right, sir.

Mr. COHN. Can you tell us, again without revealing classified information, just how big, physically, a proximity fuse is?

Colonel Lotz. Of course, there are various types of these fuses. Mr. COHN. But of the Signal Corps one in particular.

Colonel Lotz. The type that we were procuring in the Signal Corps during the war ran, say, 10 inches long, and maybe 4 or 5 inches in diameter, and probably weighed a couple of pounds, 2 or 3 pounds.

Mr. COHN. Would it be possible to place one of these proximity fuses in a briefcase? Were they that small?

Colonel Lotz. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. I would like to ask you this, Colonel: What was the classification of the proximity fuse during World War II?

Colonel Lotz. It was "secret," sir.

Mr. COHN. The classification was "secret"?

Colonel Lotz. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. You have already given us a definition of "secret"; is that right?

Colonel Lotz. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. "Secret" classification is assigned to information, unauthorized disclosure of which would endanger national security, cause serious injury to the interests of our Nation, or be of great advantage to a foreign nation; is that correct?

Colonel Lotz. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Now, Colonel, has the Army made available to this committee a copy of the personnel file of Julius Rosenberg?

Colonel Lotz. Yes; it has.

Mr. COHN. And have you, at the request of the committee and the Army, examined this personnel file of Julius Rosenberg?

Colonel Lotz. I have, sir.

Mr. COHN. Can you ascertain from that whether or not Julius Rosenberg was employed by the Army Signal Corps at any time?

Colonel Lotz. I have ascertained that Julius Rosenberg was employed by the United States Army Signal Corps from 1940 until early 1945, sir.

Mr. COHN. Can you tell us again with reference to this Rosenberg file, which the Army has made available to us, whether or not Rosenberg, when employed by the Army Signal Corps, actually had access to the proximity fuse which we have been discussing?

Colonel Lotz. The file indicates that during his Signal Corps employment, Rosenberg had been assigned as an inspector to the Emerson Radio Co., and during that period of time he was inspecting the production of a type of proximity fuse, sir.

Mr. COHN. And was this around 1944 or 1945?

Colonel Lotz. Yes, sir.

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Mr. COHN. What was the classification of the proximity fuse at the time Rosenberg was inspecting it for the Signal Corps?

Colonel LOTZ. It was "secret," sir.

Mr. COHN. Is that still classified?

Colonel LOTZ. Yes, sir; it is still classified.

Mr. COHN. Was it downgraded in later years?

Colonel LOTZ. Yes, sir. After the war, in about 1948, June of 1948, that particular device which Rosenberg had access to was downgraded from "secret" to "confidential."

Mr. COHN. And it still remains classified "confidential"; is that correct?

Colonel LOTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. And a "confidential" classification applies to those things, unauthorized disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the interests of our Nation, or would be of advantage to a foreign nation?

Colonel LOTZ. That is right.

Mr. COHN. That is "advantage" rather than "great advantage"?

Colonel LOTZ. That is right, sir.

Mr. COHN. Now, Colonel Lotz, if Julius Rosenberg, when employed by the Signal Corps, had stolen one of these fuses and given it to a foreign power, would that have resulted in a serious menace to the security of this country?

Colonel Lotz. Well, all I can say to that is that it was classified "secret" at the time that Rosenberg had access to it.

Mr. COHN. You have given us the definition of "secret."

Colonel LOTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Now, Colonel, I want to ask you this: Can you tell us generally speaking, in general terms, what is involved in this field of electronics?

Colonel Lotz. Well, electronics is a rather broad field, but in general it would include the devices which contain vacuum tubes and other components which perform the functions of vacuum tubes.

Mr. COHN. I would like to ask you this: Has the Signal Corps been concerned with electronic valves and vacuum tubes?

Colonel Lotz. Well, we are concerned with vacuum tubes. By "valves," I presume you mean the British terminology where "electronic valves" is equivalent to the American name of "vacuum tube."

Mr. COHN. They are really synonymous terms?

Colonel Lotz. They are.

Mr. COHN. And the Signal Corps has been and is concerned with vacuum tubes?

Colonel Lotz. Yes, sir, we are concerned with that within the Army.

Mr. COHN. Where in particular, or at what physical location are these vacuum tubes worked on?

Colonel Lotz. Our vacuum tube work is done at Evans Signal Laboratory, and of course we, like all research and development programs, subcontract that work to various industrial concerns.

Mr. COHN. That is the Evans Signal Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, which you have described?

Colonel Lotz. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Does the Signal Corps, in addition, have responsibility for capacitors, c-a-p-a-c-i-t-o-r-s?

Colonel Lotz. Yes, sir. We deal with capacitors. They are fairly common electronic components.

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Mr. COHN. And where are they worked on, commonly?  
Colonel LOTZ. The work that we were doing on those would be done at Squier Signal Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, and there again, that work might be contracted to some commercial organization.

Mr. COHN. How about transformers?

Colonel LOTZ. Yes, sir, they are electronic components also.

Mr. COHN. Would they be worked on at Squier, also?

Colonel LOTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Does the Signal Corps have responsibility for the preparation of tube manuals?

Colonel LOTZ. Yes, sir, we do, for tubes peculiar to military requirements.

Mr. COHN. Where would that work be done?

Colonel LOTZ. That would be done at Evans, and other agencies, Squier, and so on, and perhaps also at contractors' plants, but more likely to be done at one of our laboratories.

Mr. COHN. I assume that the classification of the tube manual would depend upon the classification of the vacuum tube to which it is addressed, would that be, generally speaking, true?

Colonel LOTZ. Normally, the tube manual would be classified, since it gives details of the tubes that are listed in it. It would normally be classified with the highest classification of any tube that was listed in it.

Mr. COHN. Thank you.

I have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. I have one question, Colonel. If a Communist were to have access to Signal Corps material up until, we will say, 1953, do you consider that extremely dangerous to the security of this Nation?

Colonel LOTZ. That would depend upon the classification of that material, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If they had access to the general run of material at Fort Monmouth?

Colonel LOTZ. Any unauthorized access would be dangerous, sir.

Mr. COHN. That is the purpose of classifying material, is that right?

Colonel LOTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. I have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no further questions.

Mr. COHN. Thank you very much, Colonel. We appreciate your cooperation.

I wonder if at this time we could ask Mr. O. John Rogge to come forward.

#### STATEMENT OF O. JOHN ROGGE, AN ATTORNEY

Mr. COHN. You are a member of the bar of the State of New York, and admitted to practice in the Federal courts, is that correct?

Mr. ROGGE. That is right.

Mr. COHN. And you have represented various witnesses before this committee, is that correct?

Mr. ROGGE. I have.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Rogge, have you for a number of years acted as counsel to David Greenglass?

Mr. ROGGE. I have.

Mr. COHN. And did you have occasion to talk with David Greenglass in recent weeks?

Mr. ROGGE. Yes, I did.

Mr. COHN. Would you describe that for the committee?

Mr. ROGGE. The circumstances were these: In the investigation which this committee is conducting into espionage, the clients whom I represent, of whom David Greenglass is one, will cooperate with the committee. Pursuant to that position, various representatives of the committee—yourself, Mr. Cohn, and Mr. Schine, and Mr. Carr—and I went down to Lewisburg and conferred with Mr. Greenglass. I conferred with him first, and he indicated that he was willing to cooperate.

I think that I should add in fairness to David Greenglass that he has cooperated with the Government almost from the beginning, and he is continuing that cooperation.

Pursuant to that position, both you and Mr. Schine questioned him, and Mr. Carr took notes. Afterward, those were reduced to written form, and questions and the answers which David Greenglass made were submitted to him, and he went over them, and I have a copy of those questions and answers. I can say to you that they correctly represent questions that were asked of David Greenglass, and answers that he gave.

Mr. COHN. We want to thank you very much, Mr. Rogge, for your cooperation with the committee and the trouble which we have occasioned you with that trip to Lewisburg.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Buckley, assistant counsel for the committee, has produced here the sworn affidavit of David Greenglass, accompanying the questions and answers which have been referred to by Mr. Rogge, and I wonder if I might read them into the record at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is an excellent idea.

Mr. COHN (reading):

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
County of Union, ss:

David Greenglass, being duly sworn, deposes and says:  
I have read the attached interrogatory consisting of four typewritten pages and I incorporate everything contained therein in this affidavit.  
I have placed my initials and the date on each of the attached four pages.  
I have carefully read each question and each answer which appear on the attached four pages and I declare that the questions were those that were asked of me and the answers were that which I gave.

DAVID GREENGLASS.

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 22d day of November 1953.

G. W. HUMPHREY, Warden.

Authorized by the act of February 11, 1938, to administer oaths.

Interrogation of David Greenglass conducted at the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., October 1953.

Q. What is your name?—A. David Greenglass.

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

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Have you talked with your attorney, Mr. Rogge?—A. Yes, he was up here and I told him I would cooperate.

Q. Are you incarcerated in Lewisburg Penitentiary?—A. Yes. I am serving a 15-year term.

Q. For what?—A. Conspiracy to commit espionage.

Q. Did you plead guilty in Federal court, New York, to conspiracy to commit espionage in which Julius Rosenberg and others were involved?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you yourself give atomic secrets to Rosenberg and to Harry Gold for transmission to Russia?—A. Yes. When I was stationed at Los Alamos at the atomic bomb project, I passed sketches and other information on the bomb to Rosenberg and to Gold at their request.

Q. After you were discharged from the service and left Los Alamos did you have occasion to learn anything further about the espionage activities of the Rosenberg ring?—A. Yes, I was told more.

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

I think the public record shows that that was 1950.

Q. Did you learn if there was espionage in the Army Signal Corps?—A. Yes; I learned that there was espionage in the Army Signal Corps. I learned that the Rosenberg ring took and obtained secrets from the Army Signal Corps and transmitted them to Russia.

Q. Will you give us some of the details concerning your knowledge of espionage in the Signal Corps?—A. Yes. Rosenberg told me that the Russians had a very small and a very poor electronics industry (this is, of course, another name for the radar industry) and that it was of the utmost importance that information of an electronics nature be obtained and gotten to him. Things like electronics valves (vacuum tubes), capacitors, transformers, and various other electronic and radio components were some of the things he was interested in. Rosenberg also told me that he gave all of the tube manuals he could get his hands on to Russia, some of which were classified "top secret."

I think, Mr. Chairman, you will recall from Colonel Lotz' testimony that vacuum tubes and tube manuals were worked on at Evans Signal Laboratory and its contractors.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. COHN (reading):

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

The CHAIRMAN. I think the record should show that the term "thinking machine" is a term applied to certain radar devices.

Mr. COHN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the term that is used in the Signal Corps.

Mr. COHN (reading):

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

After the war when Rosenberg and I were in business together in New York, Rosenberg used his Signal Corps contacts in attempts to obtain contracts for Pitt Machine Products and the G. & R. Engineering Co.

That is the Greenglass & Rosenberg Engineering Co.

As a matter of fact, Julius made a number of trips to Signal Corps officials in Philadelphia for this purpose.

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

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

Q. Did Rosenberg tell you anything about working on the proximity fuse while he was at the Signal Corps installation at Emerson?—A. Yes. Rosenberg told me that while he was employed for the Signal Corps at Emerson he stole the proximity fuse and gave it to the Russians.

Q. Did Rosenberg tell you exactly how he accomplished this theft?—A. Yes. Julius told me that it was his practice to bring his lunch to work in a briefcase. He said that he was actually able to place a proximity fuse in the briefcase and walk out of the Emerson plant with it.

Q. Did Rosenberg tell you what he did with the proximity fuse once he had stolen it?—A. Yes. He told me that he handed it over to a Russian agent.

Q. Was Rosenberg the only member of the ring who committed espionage in the Signal Corps?—A. No. There were others.

Q. Would you give us details on what you know about the others?—A. Yes. There was Joel Barr. He worked out at Fort Mommouth with the Signal Corps and later he worked with Sperry Gyroscope in Lake Success, N. Y. Julius, at this time, was trying to get me to leave the country, hoping that I would not be caught and thereby expose the spy ring. When I differed with Julius on the method of leaving the country, he said that I should leave via the port of New York, taking a steamship to France.

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

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

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

Q. When did the operation of the Rosenberg ring which had as its purpose the obtaining of radar secrets for Russia stop?—A. As far as I know these operations never stopped and could very possibly be continuing to this very day. When I was with the ARMA Co.—

which Colonel Lotz has named as a Signal Corps contractor, Mr. Chairman—

during 1949 and 1950, working in their research and development department on various fire control gyroscopic and radar apparatus, Julius asked me to obtain information on the projects upon which I was working. I refused.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cohn, I think in connection with the ARMA Corp., the record should show that Mr. Greenglass gave the committee additional leads concerning present employees of ARMA. Those witnesses that have been before the committee, and those uncovered through the information which Mr. Greenglass gave indicate considerable evidence of Communist activity on the part of present employees.

Mr. COHN. That is right, and the last question in here makes it clear there is additional information which Mr. Greenglass gave to the committee which we are in the process of tracking down, and calling in witnesses concerning it. And Mr. Greenglass has said that he will be available when that information has been developed, and we can go back there and complete that picture.

Q. Do you know Vivian Glassman?—A. Yes, I do.

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

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

Q. Did you believe Vivian Glassman to be a member of the Rosenberg spy ring?—A. After Julius Rosenberg told me about Joel Barr, I knowing about the relationship between Joel Barr and Vivian Glassman, came to the conclusion that Vivian Glassman was involved in some way.

Mr. Chairman, the records, of course, indicate that Vivian Glassman had been employed during the war at Fort Monmouth, and as soon as her health permits she will be a witness before this committee. She has been heard in executive session, as you will recall.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the fact that Vivian Glassman's attorney informs us that her health will not permit her being present before the committee tomorrow, she having been subpoenaed for tomorrow, I think the record should show that she was before the committee in executive session and was asked whether or not she was a part of the Rosenberg spy ring, and she refused to answer on the ground that a truthful answer might tend to incriminate her, and she was asked about many other activities in connection with espionage at Fort Monmouth, and asked about her connections with people at Fort Monmouth as of today, and connection with some of those who were suspended. And in all of those cases she invoked the fifth amendment. Is that roughly correct, Mr. Cohn?

Mr. COHN. That is exactly correct, Mr. Chairman.

Q. With reference to some of the other information which you have given to Mr. Carr, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Schine, and Mr. Buckley, of the subcommittee staff, will you be agreeable to answering questions in the near future?

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

That concludes the deposition, Mr. Chairman.

May we have this received in evidence and made a part of the record in these proceedings?

The CHAIRMAN. It will be received and made a part of the record. (The affidavit and deposition referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 1 (a) and (b).")

The CHAIRMAN. I think the record should also show, Mr. Cohn, that you and Mr. Carr and Mr. Schine and Mr. Rogge spent 2 or 3 hours with Mr. Greenglass, and that Mr. Buckley the other day spent an additional 6 hours with him, and that there is considerable infor-

mation given by Mr. Greenglass which is outside of this affidavit; that you did not include the names of people in this affidavit whom we have had no opportunity to call; and I think after they have all been called and all of the leads run down given by Mr. Greenglass, it may well be important to have Mr. Greenglass testify down here in executive session.

We have a great deal of difficulty with working that out, and it will be necessary to have him confront certain witnesses to know whether he recognizes them. We cannot very well take them to the Federal penitentiary at Lewisburg. And there is some reluctance, and I can understand why, on the part of the Justice Department to have him produced here in New York. I think we should proceed to work out some arrangement whereby we can arrange the necessary confrontations between Greenglass and the various witnesses whom he has named.

Mr. COHN. We will take that up with the Justice Department.

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the Greenglass testimony concerning the Rosenberg ring and its operations, and with particular reference to the year 1953, Mr. Carr has procured for the committee a file relating to the witness whom we are about to call, and I wonder if I could ask him one or two questions with reference to that file.

Mr. Carr, have you obtained and has there been made available to the committee the file of a man named Joseph Levitsky, L-e-v-i-t-s-k-y?

Mr. CARR. Yes, there has.

Mr. COHN. Does that file reflect anything concerning Levitsky's employment?

Mr. CARR. Yes, it does.

Mr. COHN. Will you tell us what that shows, briefly?

Mr. CARR. The file reflects that after working for the Philadelphia Signal Corps as an inspector and associate engineer in 1940 through 1943, he obtained employment at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, in Nutley, N. J.

Mr. COHN. That Federal Telecommunications, of course, as we know, to which Levitsky transferred in 1943 from the Signal Corps, has been identified by Colonel Lotz as a subcontractor for the Signal Corps, which is today doing Signal Corps work, and which since 1946 has been handling classified contracts for the Signal Corps up to and including the classification of "Secret."

Mr. Carr, does that file reflect how recently Joseph Levitsky has been working at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories?

Mr. CARR. The last day of February 1953.

Mr. COHN. He has actually been working there into the year 1953, is that right?

Mr. CARR. That is correct.

Mr. COHN. Does the file show whether, when he left there in February of 1953, he was fired or he resigned?

Mr. CARR. No, he resigned.

Mr. COHN. He resigned in February of 1953 from this laboratory, is that right?

Mr. CARR. That is correct.

Mr. COHN. Now, Mr. Carr, does that file include Levitsky's application for transfer from the Signal Corps to the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories?

Mr. CARR. Yes, it does, dated November 6, 1943.

Mr. COHN. November 6, 1943?

Mr. CARR. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. And does that file show the names of the people who Mr. Levitsky gave as references to obtain that position for him with the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories?

Mr. CARR. Yes, it does.

Mr. COHN. Would you direct your attention to the last name, the last reference given by Mr. Levitsky to obtain that position, on that application?

Mr. CARR. Yes. The name is Mr. Julius Rosenberg, 10 Monroe Street, New York City.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Chairman, the record of the Rosenberg trial, a copy of which we have, indicates that the Julius Rosenberg of 10 Monroe Street is the Julius Rosenberg who was convicted and executed for a conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States, in an indictment in which Mr. Greenglass, whose testimony was read here, was named as a codefendant.

We believe this Mr. Levitsky is of particular importance in view of the fact Rosenberg was given as a reference for Levitsky in obtaining this position, and the fact that Levitsky was allowed to remain in this position until the year 1953, and that when he left, he left under his own power, having resigned.

I would now ask, Mr. Chairman, if we may call Mr. Levitsky as the next witness.

Mr. Chairman, before Mr. Levitsky is called, you correctly called to my attention the fact that we should place in the record at this point, before Mr. Levitsky is called—and Mr. Levitsky has been advised of this—that he has been named in sworn testimony before the committee as a Communist. That testimony is the testimony of a man named Carl Greenblum, G-r-e-e-n-b-l-u-m, and he has testified in executive session. On pages 1063 to 1065, you will recall he first denied knowledge that Levitsky was a Communist and had been a Communist, and denied completely any knowledge of that; and that afterward he was emotionally upset and left the room, and came back in again and said he had been hiding his association with Levitsky, and then proceeded to testify in pertinent part as follows, page 1079 of the record:

I want to start afresh, and I want to explain the circumstances of coming here and trying to hide an association with Levitsky, who I know to be a Communist. I know him to be a Communist because he told me he was a Communist.

That is with reference to Joseph Levitsky.

I wonder, with that in the record, if we may have Mr. Levitsky as a witness before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Mr. Levitsky should have the information that the testimony in executive session shows Mr. Levitsky had about as close an association as anyone could possibly have with the Rosenberg spy ring.

Mr. COHN. There is detailed testimony on that in the record, of Mr. Levitsky's close personal association with Julius Rosenberg over a period of years.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Levitsky, will you take the stand?

(The witness Levitsky, accompanied by his counsel, Leonard B. Boudin, approached the witness stand.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Levitsky, very serious charges have been made against you here in executive session, and charges of association with an espionage ring and charges of espionage, and charges of membership in a Communist conspiracy. The committee was very careful not to have those made public until you were here and had a chance to deny the very serious charges. You are here this morning and you will be given that opportunity.

Let me ask you first, did Julius Rosenberg help you to get your job at the Signal Corps or at Telecommunications?

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. Senator, you have stated that serious charges have been made against me.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Julius Rosenberg help you to get your job at Telecommunications or at the Signal Corps laboratory?

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. Except for the fact that I happened to put his name down in the application, he had absolutely nothing to do with my getting that job as far as I know at Federal.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you give him as a reference?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I am told, and I don't recollect that myself, but I am told that I did give him as a reference.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, to refresh your recollection, I will hand you your application in your own handwriting and ask you whether or not you did give Julius Rosenberg as your reference to get this job.

Mr. LEVITSKY. It appears to have my name, and I guess I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether you did or not?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I did, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You did?

Mr. LEVITSKY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know Rosenberg when you gave his name as your reference?

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. You mean, was I acquainted with him?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LEVITSKY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You were?

Mr. LEVITSKY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How well did you know Rosenberg?

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. I just don't understand what that means—"How well do I know Rosenberg?"

The CHAIRMAN. You don't understand that?

Mr. LEVITSKY. Would you be more specific? It is a general question, and I don't want to have to answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you a member of the Communist Party with Julius Rosenberg? Will that help you out?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I would like to state my reasons for declining to answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. You may do so.

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer the question on the grounds that this subcommittee is not engaged in a bona fide legislative inquiry, but in the criminal investigation constitutionally within the exclusive jurisdiction of a grand jury.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether you ever signed such a statement?

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. Could you before I give my answer show me such a statement, if there is any.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to know whether you can run the risk of committing perjury before you answer? I am asking you whether you ever signed such a statement.

Mr. LEVITSKY. If there is such a statement, I would like to see it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever sign such a statement? Let us put it this way: If you don't recall what the pledge was, did you ever sign a pledge generally pledging support to the Communist Party along the lines that I have read to you?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer that question for all of the reasons previously given, including the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Including the grounds of self-incrimination?

Mr. LEVITSKY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a member of the Communist Party, or rather were you a member of the Communist Party while you were handling classified material for the Government?

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer the question for the reasons previously given.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Levitsky, were you a member of a Communist ring with Julius Rosenberg?

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer for the reasons given above, including the fifth amendment.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Levitsky, were you engaged in a conspiracy to commit espionage?

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. I have previously denied in executive session that I have ever committed any acts of espionage, and I see no reason why this question is asked at this public hearing.

Mr. COHN. You are being asked now whether you were engaged in a conspiracy to commit espionage, and after you answer that question we will go into great detail about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you did not engage in such a conspiracy to commit espionage, here is your chance to deny it under oath.

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. Can you please give me an idea of what you regard as conspiracy to commit espionage?

Mr. COHN. I wouldn't know, Mr. Levitsky. I think that you can answer that question without any difficulty for us.

Have you engaged in a conspiracy to commit espionage? I will withdraw the question, and I will take what you say on good faith, and I will withdraw that question and ask you another question first: Did you ever ask any other person to commit espionage?

Mr. LEVITSKY. If you have anything particularly in mind, could you please specify it?

Mr. COHN. We don't have to tell you what we have in mind, and what evidence we have. We are asking you, who are the witness and the person involved, whether or not you asked anybody to commit espionage.

(The witness consulted his counsel.)  
 Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer for the reasons given above, including the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know a Mr. Carl Greenblum?

Mr. LEVITSKY. Yes, I did.  
 Mr. COHN. Did you take Mr. Greenblum to a meeting in New York where you introduced him to three members of an espionage ring, of the Rosenberg espionage ring?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer on the grounds given above, including the fifth amendment.

Mr. COHN. Did you take anybody from New Jersey to New York to a restaurant on 38th Street, and introduce them to William Perl, a member of the Rosenberg ring?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer for the reasons given above in my statement, including the fifth amendment.

Mr. COHN. Did you following Julius Rosenberg's arrest on espionage charges, when asked whether or not you had been involved in espionage with Rosenberg, did you state as follows: "Yes, and but for the grace of God, there go I."

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. Is that question asked seriously?

Mr. COHN. That question is asked very seriously.

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. Can you put into evidence then where, when, and to whom I made that statement?

Mr. COHN. Mr. Levitsky, if you did not make that statement, tell us "No, I did not make that statement," and if you didn't ask anybody to commit espionage, tell us so; and if you did not take anyone to this meeting on 38th Street, say "No" to each question, and that will end that.

Mr. LEVITSKY. Do you refuse to specify where, when, and to whom I made that statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Counsel is instructed not to give the witness any further information. We have seen you Communists come before this committee so often trying to find out what information we have so that you will know whether you can safely commit perjury or not, and you are not being given any such protection before this committee. You have been asked a very simple question, of whether you made a statement of this nature. If you made a statement of this nature, you know you made it.

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer on the basis of my statement made previously, including the fifth amendment.

Mr. COHN. Did you in July of 1953 make a trip to New Jersey, and visit three people and ask them to engage in espionage?

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer for the reasons given above.

Mr. COHN. Did you ask persons who were employed at Fort Monmouth, in the Signal Corps, to engage in espionage?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline for the same reason.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you feel that your answer might tend to incriminate you?

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. I am advised by counsel that I need not adopt your formulation of this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you a simple question: Do you feel that your answer might tend to incriminate you? If you do, you are entitled to the fifth amendment privilege, and if not you are not entitled to the fifth amendment privilege.

So that the witness will further understand the position of the Chair, you have given various reasons for refusing to answer. All of them are invalid. The only valid ground for refusal to answer this question is if you feel the answer might tend to incriminate you.

And so I will ask you the simple question: Do you feel the answer might tend to incriminate you, and if not you will be ordered to answer the question.

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. In the context of this investigation, and the statements made to the press by Mr. Cohn earlier, the answer is "Yes, it might tend to incriminate me."

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are entitled to the fifth amendment privilege.

Mr. COHN. In February of 1953, when you were working at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory, were you a Communist?

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer for the reasons given above.

Mr. COHN. Since you resigned from the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory, have you asked any person working there to commit espionage?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer for the reasons given above.

Mr. COHN. Since you left the Federal Telecommunications Laboratory, have you asked any persons working at Fort Monmouth to commit espionage?

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer for the same reason.

Mr. COHN. Specifically, on March 9, and March 11, of 1953, were you in communication with a man named Harry Hyman?

Mr. BOUDIN. Excuse me a moment.

The CHAIRMAN. We will give you all of the time you want.

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. BOUDIN. Could we have the question repeated?

(Whereupon the pending question was then read by the reporter, as above recorded.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer for the reasons given above.

Mr. COHN. Did you and Harry Hyman in March of 1953, discuss recruiting people into a Communist espionage ring?

(The witness consulted his counsel.)

Mr. LEVITSKY. Are you serious about that question?

Mr. COHN. We are serious about every question that we have asked you here, starting from the application which you made giving Julius Rosenberg as a reference, through every other question that has been asked you at this hearing.

Mr. LEVITSKY. I decline to answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. On the grounds of self-incrimination?

Mr. LEVITSKY. On the grounds given above in my statement.

The CHAIRMAN. On the grounds of self-incrimination?

Mr. LEVITSKY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HYMAN. I decline to answer for the reasons previously stated.  
 The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this question: Julius Rosenberg was convicted of espionage, and he has been executed. From your answers here, apparently you were engaged and still are engaged in the same type of espionage. Do you feel that you should be walking the streets of this country free, or that you should have the same fate as the Rosenbergs?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

Mr. HYMAN. That is an outrageous question, and it is more rhetoric than a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Answer it. It is not so outrageous when you know we have 140,000 casualties, many of them directly as a result of the work of traitors.

Mr. HYMAN. Repeat the question, please.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the reporter read the question?

(The question was read by the reporter.)

(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Mr. HYMAN. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rainville, do you have any questions?

Mr. RAINVILLE. Mr. Hyman, you have several times here said today you had given testimony in executive session, and refused to repeat that testimony here because this is for political purposes. Under those circumstances, would you be willing to have your executive testimony read into this record?

(The witness conferred with his counsel.)

The CHAIRMAN. I may say, Mr. Rainville, the performance he gave in executive session was almost identical to what he gave today, and the evidence is of no value. In executive session, we went through the same procedure.

You may step down. Wait just a minute.

Mr. Hyman, we will need you further. You may go into the side room if you care to, but we will need you further.

We will call Professor Grundfest.

Professor, will you raise your right hand and be sworn? In the matter now in hearing before the committee, do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GRUNDFEST. I do.

TESTIMONY OF HARRY GRUNDFEST

Mr. COHN. Professor Grundfest is represented by counsel, Mr. Osborn Frankle, of the New York Bar.

The CHAIRMAN. May I remind the reporters that the committee rule is that you will not take any flash pictures while the witness is testifying; and, if he requests, of course, we will take no pictures at all.

Mr. FRANKLE. As long as they are not being taken during the testimony.

Mr. COHN. May we have your full name?

Mr. GRUNDFEST. Harry Grundfest.

Mr. COHN. G-r-u-n-d-f-e-s-t?

Mr. GRUNDFEST. That is right.

Mr. COHN. Where do you reside?

b/s

wants to make, we want to remind you of the committee rule that that should be submitted to the Chair, I think the rule is 24 hours in advance of the giving of that statement. I do not know whether you anticipate one or not.

Mr. GREEN. Quite obviously that is impossible, because we came down here without a secretarial staff.

Mr. COHN. You talk to me after the hearing, Mr. Green, and if there is difficulty on that, tell me about it, and I will take it up with the Chair and see if we can get that rule waived, and any other accommodations we can give you along those lines we will be glad to do that.

Mr. GREEN. That will be fine.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Chairman, before the next witness is called, in view of Mr. Coleman's reaffirmation of his testimony in executive session, the following testimony becomes extremely important, and I would like to read it into the record at this point. The issue here is whether or not Mr. Coleman had continued his association with Julius Rosenberg, who was convicted and executed for conspiracy to commit espionage in the southern district of New York, following their days at City College. To that effect, Mr. Coleman testified as follows—I read from page 637:

Let me ask you this, Mr. Coleman. Did you see Julius Rosenberg at all after you left college?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, sir; I have never seen him or heard from him or corresponded with him.

Question. Did you see him after you attended the Young Communist League meeting with him?

Answer. I believe I did in my class.

Question. Did you see him thereafter?

Answer. Never.

Now, I am reading from page 639:

The CHAIRMAN. When did you say you first went to the Signal Corps?

Mr. COLEMAN. In March of 1939.

The CHAIRMAN. March of 1939?

Mr. COLEMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Rosenberg was working there in the early 1940's; did you?

Mr. COLEMAN. I did not; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever learn Rosenberg was working for the Signal Corps?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, sir; I did not.

The CHAIRMAN. May I suggest, Mr. Cohn, at this point, that we ask the witness whether or not he questions the fact that these questions were asked and the answers made as read by counsel?

Mr. COLEMAN. I am sorry, I did not hear that.

The CHAIRMAN. If, as this testimony is read, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Green, you take issue with the correctness of the transcript, you will promptly notify counsel. Otherwise, we will assume that this is as you remember the testimony.

Mr. COLEMAN. On the last point, I believe the first time that I learned—

The CHAIRMAN. I am not asking you the questions now.

Mr. COLEMAN. I think on the last question, I am not sure.

Mr. COHN. I will read it again.

The CHAIRMAN. All we want to know is if there is anything wrong in the stenographic minutes here.

Mr. COHN (reading):

The CHAIRMAN. When did you say you first went to the Signal Corps?

Mr. COLEMAN. In March of 1939.

The CHAIRMAN. March of 1939?

Mr. COLEMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Rosenberg was working there in the early 1940's; did you?

Mr. COLEMAN. I did not; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever learn Rosenberg was working for the Signal Corps?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, sir; I did not.

Now, let me read the next one to you, and maybe that will clarify something, and then you can comment on the whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN. While you are looking for that, may I say, Mr. Green, that we have completely reliable reporters, and they use the utmost caution, and there is no question in the mind of the Chair that this is an exact transcript. However, I think in fairness to the witness, he should be entitled to comment if he thinks at any place the stenographic reporter misquoted him.

Mr. COHN. Reading from page 684:

The CHAIRMAN. When did you last see Mr. Rosenberg?

Mr. COLEMAN. In this class, in my senior year, I last saw Mr. Rosenberg.

The CHAIRMAN. You never saw him after that?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, sir; I did not.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not know that he worked at the Signal Corps?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, sir; I did not.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you first learn that he worked at the Signal Corps?

Mr. COLEMAN. When I read about his arrest in the newspapers.

Is there anything in here which you say was an inaccurate taking down in the notes of what you said?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, sir. That is all you wanted to know?

The CHAIRMAN. That is all. You will be called back, so do not leave the room.

Mr. COLEMAN. One point—

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want any speech from you. I merely called you back here to give you a chance to tell us if you were inaccurately quoted by the stenographic reporter; and if you were, tell us; and if not, I will hear from you later.

I think for the record at this time we should make it clear that we have been getting what I consider good cooperation from the Army, and all of the individuals who will be questioned here as to their alleged Communist activities have been individuals who have been in the Signal Corps for a number of years, and the Army has indicated that they are just as anxious to get to the bottom of this as we are. Is not that correct, Mr. Cohn?

Mr. COHN. Yes, Mr. Chairman; absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the present administration of the Army.

Mr. COHN. That is correct.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the next witness is Nathan Sussman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Nathan Sussman.

Mr. COHN. I am asking the Chair to take him now. He has about 3 minutes, and he has to make a plane connection.

8/5

## TESTIMONY OF NATHAN SUSSMAN

Mr. COHN. Mr. Sussman, may we have your full name?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Nathan Sussman.

Mr. COHN. S-u-s-s-m-a-n?

Mr. SUSSMAN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. You are reminded you have been previously sworn,

Mr. Sussman. That oath is still in effect.

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. You reside in New York City. Is that your permanent home?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Are you engaged in private business now?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if the cameramen would move back from in front of the witness. It is somewhat of a mental hazard to have the bulbs going off in his face while he is testifying.

Mr. COHN. Now, Mr. Sussman, did you ever work for the United States Government, by the way?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. COHN. Where did you work?

Mr. SUSSMAN. The Inspector of Naval Material in New York.

Mr. COHN. In New York. And when was that?

Mr. SUSSMAN. In October of 1940, to April of 1942.

Mr. COHN. That is your only Government employment?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir; Federal Government.

Mr. COHN. Now, Mr. Sussman, have you ever been a Communist?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir; I have.

Mr. COHN. And during what years were you a Communist, covering all phases of your Communist activity?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Well, between 1935 and 1940, and in 1942 to February of 1945.

Mr. COHN. Now, taking the period from 1935 to 1940, when you were a Communist, did you belong to any Communist organizations?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir; the Young Communist League.

Mr. COHN. And where did you belong to the Young Communist League?

Mr. SUSSMAN. From 1935 to 1938 at City College.

Mr. COHN. From 1935 to 1938 at City College?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. You were a student at City College at that time?

Mr. SUSSMAN. That is correct.

Mr. COHN. Did you know a man named Julius Rosenberg?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir; I did.

Mr. COHN. That is the convicted atom spy?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes.

Mr. COHN. Was Julius Rosenberg a Communist?

Mr. SUSSMAN. He was a member of the Young Communist League.

Mr. COHN. He was a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Did you know Morton Sobell at City College?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir, I did.

Mr. COHN. I refer to Morton Sobell, convicted with Rosenberg, of conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 30 years. Was Morton Sobell a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Was he a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. SUSSMAN. He was.

Mr. COHN. Did you know a man by the name of Nathan Shoiket?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes.

Mr. COHN. Was he likewise in the Young Communist League?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Savitsky and Mr. Shoiket have been subpoenaed and we have asked that they appear before the committee tomorrow or Thursday, as soon as we can hear them.

Now, Mr. Sussman, is it a fact that some 2 or 3 years ago, prior to the Rosenberg trial, you furnished the FBI with information concerning your Communist activities and told the FBI about the fact that Rosenberg, Sobell, Coleman, and the others you have mentioned were in the Young Communist League?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. You gave them that information at that time?

Mr. SUSSMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Sussman, we will want to call you back at some future time, and we appreciate your making arrangements to be here. We know you have other engagements for today, and we will want to call you back at some future time. Counsel will be in touch with you.

Mr. COHN. Thank you very much.

Mr. GREEN. I am aware that it is not in accordance with the customary practice, but may I ask the witness a couple of questions?

The CHAIRMAN. You can submit them in writing to the Chair. The rules of the committee, adopted unanimously, are that counsel will not be entitled to cross-examine any witness, and he may, however, submit questions to the Chair, and we will ask them of the witness.

Mr. COHN. We will be glad to do that, Mr. Green. We will put that on the agenda and anything along those lines you want.

Mr. GREEN. Then may I have notice of the following appearance of the witness, so that I may present such questions?

Mr. COHN. You certainly may.

The CHAIRMAN. How much time would you want, 48 hours?

Mr. GREEN. I should think so.

Mr. COHN. We will put that on the agenda of things we have to talk about, and we will make arrangements for questions to be submitted.

Now, Mr. Chairman, at this time in view of Mr. Coleman's sworn testimony that he was never a member of the Young Communist League, and now in view of the testimony of Mr. Sussman that Mr. Coleman was in fact a member of the Young Communist League, with Mr. Sussman, with Julius Rosenberg, and Sobell, and Barr, and the others mentioned, Savitsky and Shoiket—and Rosenberg has been executed; and Barr, the record will note, according to the best information we have been able to obtain, has been named in public testimony as a member of the Rosenberg ring and named in testimony before this committee and other places; and Barr has left this country, and according to our best information is behind the Iron Curtain at this time and, of course, unavailable to the committee.

Sobell, of course, is serving a 30-year term for conspiracy to commit espionage, in Alcatraz. Shoiket and Savitsky have been subpoenaed and will appear before the committee; and as far as Mr. Surrene is

concerned, the best information the committee has is that Surrene, as you know, Mr. Chairman, of course worked down at Fort Monmouth, as did Joel Barr; and Surrene, according to our best information, has likewise fled this country and is behind the Iron Curtain in the Soviet Union at this time. Mrs. Surrene is in this country, and we have subpoenaed her to appear before the committee.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in view of the direct conflict in testimony, and in view of Sussman's sworn testimony that Mr. Coleman was a member of the Young Communist League, I want to go to another point that we think is of the utmost importance. That is, of course, Mr. Coleman's connection with Julius Rosenberg, the convicted atom spy.

I read to the Chair before Mr. Coleman's sworn testimony, and I would like to read that briefly again, if I might. The committee was inquiring, you might recall, to ascertain the extent of Coleman's connection with Rosenberg, and particularly whether or not they knew each other while they were both with the Signal Corps. The question was, page 637:

Let me ask you this: Did you see Julius Rosenberg at all after you left college?  
Mr. COLEMAN. No, sir. I have never seen him or heard from him or corresponded with him.

Page 639:

The CHAIRMAN. When did you say you first went to the Signal Corps?

Mr. COLEMAN. In March of 1939.

The CHAIRMAN. March of 1939?

Mr. COLEMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Rosenberg was working there in the early 1940's, did you?

Mr. COLEMAN. I did not; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever learn Rosenberg was working for the Signal Corps?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, sir; I did not.

Now, I might state that this position of Mr. Coleman's, namely, that any connection or contact with Rosenberg ended in City College, that he never met him down at Fort Monmouth, was so strongly emphasized by Mr. Coleman that when some of the New York newspapers contained statements that Coleman had in fact seen Rosenberg at Monmouth and was in fact a friend of Rosenberg's after college days and knew him and had seen him after college days, Mr. Coleman through his counsel, Mr. Green, sent letters to the newspapers demanding retractions and threatened suit if they were not forthcoming.

I have specifically in my hand a letter from Mr. Green of October 31, 1953, to Norma Abrams, of the New York Daily News, in which with reference to a statement in the Daily News that Mr. Coleman was an admitted close friend of executed atom spy Julius Rosenberg, Mr. Green states to the Daily News, on authorization of his client:

Mr. Coleman was never at any time a close friend of Rosenberg, and has never admitted that he was. Rosenberg was a classmate of Mr. Coleman in City College in New York and they never saw or communicated with each other in any manner after Mr. Coleman's graduation in 1938.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cohn, do you have a witness to dispute those facts?

Mr. COHN. Yes. We do not have a live witness, but we have the testimony of Julius Rosenberg himself, which was given at his trial in New York when he was on trial for conspiracy to commit espionage, for which crime he was convicted and executed.

The CHAIRMAN. I may say that the testimony from the grave would not be admissible in a criminal action against Mr. Coleman for perjury. In a committee, however, where we are seeking the facts and not prosecuting criminally that evidence, of course, is admissible. It will be received.

Mr. COHN. Mr. Chairman, the subject matter of the inquiry to Rosenberg on cross-examination was concerning people like Barr and how long his association with them continued after they were classmates at City College. Bearing in mind that Rosenberg and Sobell were in the same class, as were Barr, Coleman, and others, Rosenberg under cross-examination was asked a question as to which people who were his college friends he continued a relationship with after he left college.

He named Joel Barr, I recall, and one or two others, and that was all he could recall. Subsequently, on redirect examination, and I am reading from page 1284, this is at the very beginning of his redirect examination, he was questioned as follows by his counsel, Mr. E. H. Block:

Question. Now, between the time that Mr. Sapol cross-examined you the other day and today, did you have an opportunity to think more closely about the classmates you had at City College, New York, and whom you saw subsequent to your graduation from that institution?"

ROSENBERG. I did, sir.

Question. And can you give us now the names of some other classmates of yours with whom you had either social or business relations after your graduation?

Answer. Well, there were people who were in my squad in the electrical-engineering courses. Mr. Aaron Coleman who subsequent to graduation I met at Fort Monmouth when I was assigned there.

Of course, that is a direct and flat contradiction by Rosenberg of Coleman's testimony on the very important point of his association with Julius Rosenberg, and when it started and when it stopped, and I hope this can be incorporated in the record; and I recommend it be sent to the Department of Justice.

The CHAIRMAN. The testimony will be sent to the Department of Justice with the recommendation that it be sent to the grand jury, not only this but all of the testimony of Mr. Coleman and those who appeared in executive session.

Mr. Cohn, I think for the record at this time, as this testimony unfolds, many people will wonder, I know, why these individuals were kept on so long, some of them right down to the date we commenced these hearings, and I think we should make it very clear that the FBI in all of the cases insofar as we can determine had done a thorough job of investigating and had reported fully to the military forces the nature of the evidence against these various individuals handling secret work.

Is that substantially correct, Mr. Cohn?

Mr. COHN. That is definitely correct, and Mr. Sussman's testimony here is that he furnished this information to the FBI and to the Department of Justice prior to the Rosenberg trial, and which was over 2 years ago. Undoubtedly, he did that according to routine and invariable procedure, and that information was placed by the FBI in reports which would have been sent to the agency in which Mr. Coleman was working, and we know that no action whatsoever was taken against Mr. Coleman until a month before this investigation began.

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**ARMY SIGNAL CORPS—SUBVERSION AND E.**

**HEARINGS**

BEFORE THE

**PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES SENATE**

**EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS**

**FIRST SESSION**

**PURSUANT TO**

**S. Res. 40**

**PART 2**

**DECEMBER 9, 1953**

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations

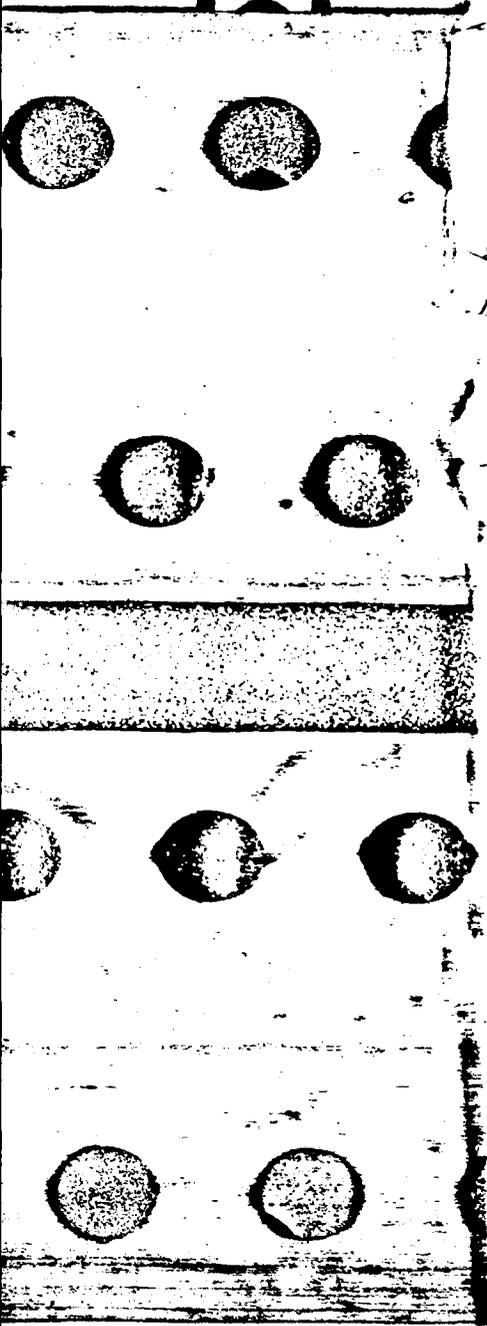


*Index Names in Index & NAMES  
IN Exhibits - 812*

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1954

40558

*61-015-234*



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III

Mr. REID. No, I have not.

Mr. COHN. And, Mr. Reid, of course, I think the record speaks for itself in the fact that by virtue of the fact these documents were found there, Mr. Coleman had not been telling the truth when he denied to you that he had any of these documents at home?

Mr. REID. That is right, sir. He did change his story.

Mr. COHN. Now, Mr. Reid, did you write a report of this entire incident?

Mr. REID. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Did you submit that report to your superiors?

Mr. REID. That is right.

Mr. COHN. And was Mr. Coleman promptly fired from Fort Monmouth for what he had done?

Mr. REID. No, sir.

Mr. COHN. What happened?

Mr. REID. He was subsequently suspended for 10 days.

Mr. COHN. And then he was put back right where he was, is that right?

Mr. REID. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Now, Mr. Reid, I want to ask you another question: When did there first come to your attention, and when did you first call to the attention of your superiors, information from the FBI concerning Communist connections on Mr. Coleman's part?

Mr. REID. Now, I am not going to answer that question, on advice of counsel.

Mr. COHN. You regard that question as coming within the directive?

Mr. REID. Yes, sir.

Mr. COHN. Can you tell the committee the names of the people to whom this FBI information was given, plus the fact that Coleman had been found with these forty-odd documents in his home, plus the fact that he had lied when asked whether or not he had them there, and plus the fact of his request to Kitty for classified information which had been intercepted were a matter of record, plus the allegations concerning his membership in and participation in the Young Communist League and his association with Julius Rosenberg? Can you tell us the names of the people who were given all of that information, and who in the face of it, left Mr. Coleman where he was and never even went to the trouble of ordering a hearing to determine the facts and see whether or not he should remain where he was?

Mr. REID. I could not answer that question.

Mr. COHN. You feel under the directive that you cannot answer that question?

Mr. REID. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Reid, one other question. We already have the information, but I think it should be inserted in the record: Is it correct that in 1951 the FBI made available to the Signal Corps Laboratories at Fort Monmouth a lengthy report pointing out that well-established Communist infiltration existed and the situation was potentially extremely dangerous from the standpoint of espionage? This report further contained a list of individuals with information as to their Communist affiliation, and Aaron Coleman's name was on that list.

(Witness conferred with Mr. Adams.)