Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral

State

Department

No. 6

APPEAL TO: Ms. Barbara Ennis
Freedom of Information Staff
Office of Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: STS / JRD

AGENCY STATE DEPARTMENT

PACKET #6

Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Released
WILLIAM PERL HQ 65-59312	NR 5/9/69	5-9-69	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ	1	1
K. DANZIGER HQ 101-1632	NR 7/22/66	7-22-66	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ	1	1
K. DANZIGER HQ 101-1632	NR 6/14/71	6-14-71	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ	1	1
A. FOKSON HQ 65-59611	NR 4/20/71	4-20-71	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ	2	2
J. BARR HQ 65-59453	267	9-18-61	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ	1	1
J. BARR HQ 65-59453	267	9-4-61	ENCLOSURE TO ABOVE STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ / COPY	1/1	0 *
W. DAYTON HQ 65-59336	279	9-28-56	REPORT OF STATE DEPARTMENT	3	3
V. GLASSMAN HQ 65-59334	NR 7/17/67	7-17-67	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ	1	1
A. SARANT HQ 65-59242	656	6-9-53	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ	1	1
A. SARANT HQ 65-59242	598	8-15-52	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ	2	2
A. SARANT HQ 65-59242	588	6-20-52	STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER TO HQ W/ENCLOSURE	1/1	2
A. SARANT AL 65-1664	934	5-13-54	EMBASSY REPORT TO STATE DEPARTMENT	1	** 0

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: SJS/

STATE DEPARTMENT PACKET #6

AGENCY STATE DEPARTMENT

Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Released
A. SARANT AL 65-1664	858	7-23-53	STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT TO HQ	6	#
SARANT AL 65-1664	750	5-28-52	EMBASSY REPORT TO STATE DEPARTMENT	1	*** 0

* NY 65-15392 Serial 671 is a duplicate copy of HQ 65-59453-267 Serial 671 was processed in State Dept. Packet #13 and released on 9/12/78

** AL 65-1664-934 should have been processed to HQ 65-59242 Serial 721 Serial 721 was processed in State Dept. Packet #13 and released on 9/12/78

*** AL 65-1664-750 is pertinent to HQ 65-59242-Enclosure to Serial 588 which is being processed in this packet.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C 20520

5

May 9, 1969

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: William PERL
BORN: 10/1/18
PLACE: New York

RESIDENCE: 5425 Valles Avenue, Apt. 2J
New York, New York 10471

BUREAU FILE NUMBER: ~~Unknown~~ 65-59312

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE: 65-5543

PASSPORT NUMBER: K-652473 issued April 30, 1969, at New York

ATTORNEY:

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE: Unknown

DATE OF DEPARTURE: June 21, 1969

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: Air

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY: Six days

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED: Denmark

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Attend Symposium

65-59312
NOT RECORDED
PASSPORT OFFICE
Robert D. Johnson

Copy to A.Y.
by routing slip for
☐ info ☑ action
date 5-21-69
by

MAY 23 1969

SOVI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

JUL 22 1966

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: William Danziger
BORN: April 18, 1918
PLACE: New York, New York

RESIDENCE: 178 Walnut Street
Lynbrook, New York 11563

BUREAU FILE NUMBER: 101-1632

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE: 65-5553

PASSPORT NUMBER: G 808639 Issued: July 6, 1966
At: New York

ATTORNEY:

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE: New York City

DATE OF DEPARTURE: July 23, 1966

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: Air: TWA

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY: 4 weeks

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED: France, Belgium, Netherlands
England

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Vacation and Business

PASSPORT OFFICE
PT/L - Robert D. Johnson

101-1632
NOT RECORDED
11 AUG 15 1966

Copy to [illegible]
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 8-[illegible]-66
by [illegible]

101-16[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 14, 1971

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: DANZIGER, WILLIAM

DATE OF BIRTH:	April 18, 1918
PLACE OF BIRTH:	New York, N.Y.
RESIDENCE:	178 Walnut Street Lynbrook, N.Y. 11563
BUREAU FILE NUMBER:	101-1632
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:	65- 5553
PASSPORT NUMBER:	B 1017181
DATE OF ISSUE:	June 3, 1971
PLACE OF ISSUE:	New York, N.Y.
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:	131-03-8368

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS

DATE OF DEPARTURE:	July 15, 1971
PURPOSE OF TRIP:	Business and Pleasure
LENGTH OF STAY:	3 weeks
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:	Air
COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED:	England

101-1632

PASSPORT OFFICE

Robert D. Johnson

PT/L-25
5-70

JUN 24 1971

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 20, 1971

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: FOOKSON, ABRAHAM

DATE OF BIRTH: October 18, 1916

PLACE OF BIRTH: New York, N.Y.

RESIDENCE: 10809 Huntley Place
Silver Spring, Maryland 20902

BUREAU FILE NUMBER: ~~Unknown~~ 65-59611

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE: Unknown

PASSPORT NUMBER: B 795034

DATE OF ISSUE: April 16, 1971

PLACE OF ISSUE: Washington, D.C.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: 131-09-6388

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS

DATE OF DEPARTURE: May 20, 1971

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Vacation

LENGTH OF STAY: 3 weeks

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: Air

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED: Germany, Austria, Italy.

65-59611
NOT RECORDED
16 MAY 11 1971

PASSPORT OFFICE
Robert D. Johnson

PT/L-25
5-70

55 MAY 12 1971

ESP. SEC

April 30, [illegible]

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: [illegible]

DATE OF BIRTH: October [illegible], [illegible]

PLACE OF BIRTH: New York, N.Y.

RESIDENCE: 10830 Huntley Place
Silver Spring, Maryland

BUREAU FILE NUMBER: Unknown

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE: Unknown

PASSPORT NUMBER: B 7[illegible]

DATE OF ISSUE: April [illegible], [illegible]

PLACE OF ISSUE: Washington, D.C.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: [illegible]

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS

DATE OF DEPARTURE: [illegible]

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Vacation

LENGTH OF STAY: [illegible]

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: [illegible]

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED: [illegible]

PASSPORT OFFICE

PT/L-25
5-70

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMM
THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1961

TO: The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Chief, Division of Investigations
Office of Security

SUBJECT: BARR, Joel
FBI FILE: 65-59453

Reference is made to your communication dated July 20, 1961 concerning the above-captioned person.

There are attached -3- copies of report of investigation in Moscow.

Overseas investigation in this case is completed.

Enclosures:
3 cc Moscow Rpt, 9/4/61

REC-12 65-59453-267

3 ENCLOSURE

EX-102

22 SEP 19 1961

62 SEP 25 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

FINDINGS AND DECISION

In Re: DAYTON, Weldon Bruce
Passport Applicant

RECEIVED FROM
SEP 28 1956
STATE DEPT OHB

I

a. Applicant was active in the Science for Victory Committee on the West Coast during 1943-44, serving as Chairman of the organization during much of that period.

b. On the basis of classified information in the Department's possession, it is concluded that the above-named organization was conceived and organized by Communist Party officials as a front for propaganda and espionage activities, and it is believed that the character of the organization would have been known to one holding office and actively participating in the affairs of the organization during the period concerned.

c. The conclusion expressed in (a) above is established by information in the open record.

II

a. Applicant, during the period 1946-50, at Ithaca, New York, maintained a close association and relationship with one ALFRED SARANT.

b. On the basis of classified information in the Department's possession, it is concluded that ALFRED SARANT was an active member of the Communist Party and involved in the Rosenberg espionage apparatus. He fled the United States in August, 1950, shortly after Rosenberg's arrest.

c. The conclusion expressed in (a) above is established by information in the open record.

RECORDED 42
INDEXED 42
65-59336-279
NOT RECORDED
23 OCT 2 1956

III

a. Applicant has maintained a close association and relationship with one BERNARD PETERS, who was responsible for his offer of employment as a physicist under PETERS' guidance and supervision at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, India.

State advised this is truly furnished to DAYTON's attorney in compliance with court order. J.P.L. 10-1-56

CP member 65-59336

OCT 9 1956

b. Classified information in the Department's possession indicates that BERNARD PETERS has held membership in the Communist Party; has had a lengthy record of Communist activities and associations and may have been involved in espionage activities. It is concluded that his presence in India is not in the best interests of the United States Government. He has recently renounced his American citizenship.

c. The conclusion expressed in (a) above, is established by information in the open record.

IV

a. Applicant was present, on more than one occasion, during 1949-50, at the premises known as 65 Morton Street, New York City.

b. On the basis of classified information in the Department's possession, it is concluded that Apartment 6-I at 65 Morton Street, New York City, under lease by ALFRED SARANT, aforementioned (1943-50) was used by JULIUS ROSENBERG, ALFRED SARANT and others, to further the purposes of ROSENBERG'S espionage apparatus.

c. The conclusion expressed in (a) above is established by information in the open record.

V

a. Having reached the conclusion expressed in IV a. above, a fact denied by the applicant, the Department has concluded that there is serious doubt as to the applicant's general credibility, a matter of prime importance in evaluating his testimony concerning his activities in the Science for Victory Committee, his relationship with BERNARD PETERS and his association and relationship with ALFRED SARANT, as well as his motives and reasons for his proposed travel and employment in India.

VI

On the basis of the foregoing findings and certain classified information in the Department's possession the disclosure of which might prejudice the conduct of United States foreign relations, there is reason to believe on the

balance of all the evidence that the applicant is going abroad to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement for the purpose, knowingly and wilfully of advancing that movement. Therefore the passport application is denied under Section 51.135 (c) of the Passport Regulations (22 CFR 51.135 c), and on the ground that to grant the application would be contrary to the national interest.

VII

In paragraphs I through VI, as indicated, certain conclusions and opinions are predicated in whole or in part, upon classified information in the Department's possession. To disclose publicly the sources and details of this information would, in the Department's opinion, be detrimental to our national interest by compromising investigative sources and methods and seriously interfering with the ability of this Department and the Executive Branch to obtain reliable information affecting our internal security. Moreover, it would have an adverse effect upon our ability to obtain and utilize information from sources abroad and interfere with our established relationships in the security and intelligence area; and might, with respect to paragraph VI, prejudice the interest of United States foreign relations.

Secretary

Date: _____

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

JUL 17 1967

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: Vivian PATAKI

BORN: January 30, 1919
PLACE: New York, New York

RESIDENCE: 62-15 53rd Avenue
New York, New York

BUREAU FILE NUMBER: Unknown

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE: 65-5550

PASSPORT NUMBER: H 653312 issued June 28, 1967
at New York Passport Agency

ATTORNEY:

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE: New York

DATE OF DEPARTURE: July 28, 1967

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: Air - SAS

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY: 21 days

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED: Czechoslovakia, France,
England, Italy

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Pleasure

65-59334-N/R
NOT RECORDED
AUG 8 1967

PASSPORT OFFICE
PT/L - Robert D. Johnson

New York

81 AUG 10 1967

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1953

In reply refer to
SY: HJS

Re: Alfred Epaminondas SARANT

My dear Mr. Hoover:

In response to your memorandum dated June 2, 1953, File No. 65-59242, please be informed that we will do everything possible to expedite receipt of report in subject's case.

G.I.R.-5

Sincerely yours,

John W. Ford

John W. Ford,
Director, Office of Security

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED-96
EX-127

65-59242-656

JUN 16 1953

ESP/SEC

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

reply refer to
JJD

August 15, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

Received from the State Department through Liaison channels
Date

TO: The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FROM: Mr. John W. Ford,
Chief,
Division of Security.

SUBJECT: Alfred Epaminondas SARANT.

Pursuant to your request, additional information concerning the subject (your file 65-59242) in the form of an Operations Memorandum from the American Embassy, Guatemala, has been received and is forwarded herewith.

Attachment:

Copy of O.M. No. 51 from Guatemala dated July 30, 1952.

Copy of Enclosure forwarded to Albany by RIS 11/27/52

65-59242-598

INDEXED

AUG 29 1952

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

AUG 23 1952

ATIONS MEMORA

No. 51

CURITY : CONFIDENTIAL

July 30, 1952

TO : Department of State

FROM : AMEMBASSY, GUATEMALA

REF : Embassy's OM No. 723, May 28, 1952; Department's OM May 14, 1952

SUBJECT : Alfred Epaminondas SARANT

A confidential source has advised that the records of the Guatemalan government relating to the entry and exit of aliens during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 fail to contain information indicating any person has entered or departed Guatemala using any of the following names:

Carol Dayton	Alfred Epaminondas Sarant
Carole Dorothy Dayton	Alfred Sarant
Dorothy Dayton	Bruce Dayton
Mrs. Bruce Dayton	Epaminondas Dayton
Mrs. Weldon Dayton	Weldon Dayton
Mrs. Weldon Bruce Dayton	Alfred Bruce Dayton
Mrs. Alfred Dayton	Alfredo Dayton
Mrs. Alfredo Dayton	Alfredo Sarant
	Bruce Sarant
	Weldon Sarant

Further efforts are being made to determine whether Alfred Epaminondas Sarant or Carole (or Carol) Dorothy Dayton are or have been in this country during or since 1950, and the Department will be advised.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ROUTING
SUBJECT
DATE 2/16/78

BDO'Neal/ec

Classified by 4913 APIDL
Remarks from DOS Cutoff 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
2-2-78

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

65-59242-598

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

reply refer to

June 20, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

TO: The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FROM: Mr. D. L. Nicholson,
Chief,
Division of Security.

SUBJECT: Alfred Epaminondas SARANT.

Reference is made to your memorandum of April 30, 1952 concerning subject.

With regard to your request in this matter, there is attached hereto for your retention two copies of an Operations Memorandum received from the American Embassy, Guatemala.

Attachments: (2)

Two Copies of Operations Memorandum No. 723 dated May 28, 1952 from American Embassy, Guatemala.

RECORDED-125 65-59242-588
INDEXED-125
23 JUN 24 1952

EX-25

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

No. 723

May 28, 1952

AMEMBASSY, GUATEMALA

Department's OM dated May 14, 1952

ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT

An examination of the files of the Embassy failed to reveal any information concerning Alfred Epaminondas Sarant or Carole (or Carol) Dorothy Dayton with whom he was reported to have been traveling in Mexico in August 1950.

The name and address "Mr. and Mrs. James Rosenhouse, Apartado Postal 19, Guatemala, C. A." found in Sarant's apartment obviously relates to the naturalized United States citizens Samuel J. Rosenhouse and his wife Beatrice Speevak Rosenhouse, not Elizabeth Rosenhouse. Mr. Rosenhouse is an importer of veterinary and pharmaceutical products operating as Distribuidora Centroaméricana with the address 12 Calle Poniente No. 9-A, Apartado Postal 406.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rosenhouse were born in Russia. It has been considered inadvisable to make direct inquiries of them at this time, but efforts are being made to obtain the desired information by other means.

The Department will be informed of pertinent developments.

BDO'Neal/ec

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

INDEXED 12 65-5924 588

ENCLOSURE

COPY OF THE

FORM DS-838
2-8-95

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF SECURITY

CASE CLASSIFICATION	TITLE
Special Inquiry	SARANT, Alfred Epaminondas aka Alfredo Sarant aka Bruce Dayton

CONTROL SYMBOL	REPORTING AGENT	FIELD OFFICE
	Walter S. Pedigo, RSS	Regional Security Hqtrs. Region V, American Embassy, Mexico, D.F.

WHERE INVESTIGATED	DATE OF REPORT	PERIOD COVERED
Guatemala City and Mexico City	July 23, 1953	July 6-22, 1953

SYNOPSIS: FINAL REPORT

Samuel James Rosenhouse declared during an interview with the reporting officer that he did not know anyone by name of Alfred Sarant or his wife, Louise Sarant, nor had he heard of the names Bruce or Carol Dayton. Rosenhouse did, however, admit he lived at Apartado Postal 19, Guatemala, the same address uncovered among the effects of Subject in the United States.

Further investigation of the Rosenhouses revealed the identity of Samuel James Rosenhouse, his wife Beatrice Speevak Rosenhouse, and their twin sons, Robert and Harvey, and that the father and sons are apparently engaged in legal business in Guatemala City.

It could not be determined whether Subject was or had been in Guatemala.

PREDICATION

Memorandum from Chief, Physical Security and Foreign Operations Staff, SY, addressed to Regional Security Headquarters, Mexico, dated April 28, 1953 requesting information for the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the whereabouts of Subject as well as background activities of the Rosenhouses in Guatemala.

DETAILS

a. Interviews

Interview with individual suspected of being a friend of Subject.

65-1664-858

Mr. Sameul James ROSENHOUSE was interviewed at his office, Callejon Concordia No. 15-48, Guatemala City, on July 7, 1953 concerning the whereabouts of the Subject.

SERIALIZED ... AUG 28 1953 FBI - ALBANY

COPIES REFERRED	APPROVED:
8 copies to Department 1 copy to Legal Attache, Mexico	Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

Regional Security Supervisor

GPO 83-30631

Rosenhouse declared he did not know Subject or his w. Louise, nor would he admit he knew anyone by the name of Br or Carol DAYTON. He persisted in saying he did not recognize Subject even after being shown Subject's photograph.

During the course of the interview, Rosenhouse related that he had lived in Mexico during the war years and had many American visitors during that period. He added that therefore he could not be expected to remember all the faces of persons entering his house.

Rosenhouse further related that he returned to New York City from Mexico after the war but that his twin sons, Robert and Harvey, persuaded him and his wife to come to Guatemala to live. He went on to say that except for being with his family there was little incentive to stay in Guatemala as there was no opera or good music and that business was very poor.

One point of interest brought to light during the interview was that Rosenhouse revealed that he had lived at Apartado Postal no. 19, Guatemala City, the same address uncovered among Subject's effects when his apartment in the United States was searched.

During the interview, Mr. Rosenhouse appeared perfectly calm and showed no sign of emotion whatsoever even when confronted with Subject's photograph.

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b10

c. Records checks

American Embassy, Guatemala

World Trade Directory report 1/9/51: Distribuidora Centro-americana, 12 Calle Poniente no. 9A, P.O.R. no. 406; firm rated good; owner James Rosenhouse, age 62, U. S. citizen and chemist; veterinary and pharmaceutical products; 100% U.S. import; financial reference: Bank of London and South America Ltd.; Trade reference: Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc., Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Miller Products Export Coop., New York. Exclusive representative for Fort Dodge veterinary products; Heyden Chemical Corporation, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York City: antibiotics and chemicals; Home Products International, Ltd., 22 E. 40th Street, New York City: vitamins and baby food; Miller Products Export Corporation, 29 Warren Street, New York City: Drug sundries.

The Embassy files also contain Application for Registration for Samuel J. Rosenhouse and his wife, Beatrice Speevak Rosenhouse; Application for Passport and Oath of Allegiance for Robert William Rosenhouse, and Application for Renewal of Passport for Harvey Rosenhouse. (Photostatic copies of these documents are enclosed with this report.)

[redacted]

b2c

[redacted]

Enclosures

1. Photostatic copy of Samuel J. Rosenhouse's Application for Registration along with enlarged photograph of Samuel James Rosenhouse and his wife, Beatrice Speevak Rosenhouse.

[redacted]

STATUS

This case is considered closed unless otherwise instructed by the Department.

Walter S. Pedigo, Jr.
Regional Security Supervisor

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral

State

Department

No. 7

Appeal to:
Ms. Barbara Ennis
Freedom of Information Staff
Office of Public Affairs
Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSR / [illegible]

Packet #7

AGENCY State

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Release
1	F. Pasternak (HQ) 100-398487	NR	4/27/66	State letr to HQ	1	1
2	Committee (NY) 100-107111	1701	11/5/53	State letr to NY	2	2
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
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9						
10						
11						
12						

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 27, 1966

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

5-3

RE: Florence Pasternak
BORN: July 21, 1904
PLACE: Poland

RESIDENCE: 41-44 48th Street
Long Island City, New York 11104

BUREAU FILE NUMBER: Unknown

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

PASSPORT NUMBER: G307366 issued April 19, 1966 at Washington, D. C.

ATTORNEY:

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE: New York

DATE OF DEPARTURE: September, 1966

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: Ship

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY: Six weeks to Two months

100-398487

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED: England, France, Italy

NOT RECORDED

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Vacation

16 MAY 9 1966

PASSPORT OFFICE
PT/L - ROBERT D. JOHNSON

5

Copy to
by
date
by

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF SECURITY
ROOM FIFTY TWELVE, GENERAL P. O. BLDG.
NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK

November 5, 1953.

Mr. Leland Boardman,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
290 Broadway,
New York, New York

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE:

Dear Mr. Boardman:

For your use, the following information confidentially furnished to this Office re the subject committee, is quoted:

"The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (Rosenberg-Sobell Case) has reorganized as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee. Headquarters are being maintained at the same address in New York: 1050 Sixth Avenue, although the office has moved to another suite of rooms, which does not seem to have diminished the floor space or activity. The organization still appears to be among the more active Communist fronts, with enthusiastic volunteer workers and constant mailings of literature -- something not often seen in Communist fronts these days.

"National executive secretary of the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee is Mrs. Emily Alman. There is to be a national executive board with fifteen members from each geographical region: West, Midwest, and East, and one national co-chairman for each of these regions. First objective of the new group is the raising of funds to provide for an appeal of the Sobell case to the Supreme Court.

~~100-118413-7~~

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
NOV 6 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

J. F. Harrington

100-104111-1701 ct

November 5, 1953.

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE: P. (2)

"Detailed information on the formation of the new group is enclosed, as follows:

1. Program adopted by Chicago conference, October 10-11 for new group.
2. Mimeographed letter from Emily Alman explaining reorganization.
3. Statement of policy adopted at Chicago meeting.
4. Detailed audit of books and records of National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, November 1951 to August 31, 1953.
5. Report from Rosenberg Book Committee.
6. Report by Emily Alman at Chicago conference, on future plans of Committee.
7. Literature:
   - Morton Sobell letter
   - "The Scientist in Alcatraz" - pamphlet
   - Analysis of Case against Morton Sobell
   - Reprint from The Progressive, September 1953, on meeting with the President, urging clemency.

"The foregoing information and materials may be of interest in view of the continuing exploitation of the Rosenberg-Sobell case by Communist organizations in Europe and elsewhere, and of the international propaganda campaign on behalf of the convicted spies."

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Edwin D. Lennerts
Acting Special Agent in Charge
New York Office
Office of Security

SCA:SY:JN:OG

1701

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral

State

Department

No. 8

Appeal to:
Ms. Barbara Ennis
Freedom of Information Staff
Office of Public Affairs
Depart of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

PACKET #8

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSK

AGENCY State

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Pages Released
1	Finestone (HQ) 65-60203	NR	11/14/51	HQ letter to State	1	1
2	Finestone (HQ) 65-60203	39	11/20/51	HQ letter to PH	5	5
3	Finestone (HQ) 65-60203	35	10/18/51	PH letter to HQ	2	
4	Finestone (HQ) 65-60203	184	9/3/52	NY report to HQ	35	35
5	FINESTONE (HQ) 65-60203	184	"	Copy of above report's cover pg	1	1
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12					1	

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: November 14, 1951

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief
Security Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN EDWARD MARQUESE
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to your letter of December 6, 1950, your reference SY/BSE. This letter enclosed a copy of an unevaluated report in translation from French which was received by your department from an outside source in Brussels and pertained to the Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Prague on August 15, 1950.

It is noted that the afore-mentioned report pertained to the Soviet efforts toward infiltration of American student circles and made particular reference to one John Marquese or Marquesse and an American colleague, Bill Grey (pseudonym).

For your information, (100-185087-293) an investigation is presently being conducted in an effort to identify the afore-mentioned Bill Grey, who was reported to have been a Soviet agent for many years. In order to assist in making a positive identification, it is desired that, if possible, further inquiry be made of your original source for any additional background or descriptive data concerning Grey.

EFE:mpm
100-371131
cc: 65-60203 (Finestone)

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 1/27/78

65-60203-NR

NOV 16 1951

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF

SAC, Philadelphia (65-4594)

November 20, 1951

RECORDED - 47
INDEXED - 56

Director, FBI (65-60203)

MAXWELL FINESTONE, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

As you are aware, a thorough investigation is being conducted concerning Maxwell Finestone on the basis of information received through [redacted] of unknown reliability. According to this informant, Finestone was reported to have been one of the last persons recruited by Julius Rosenberg in connection with the operations of his espionage network and was believed to have been the person who instructed Vivian Glassman to contact William Perl and to furnish Perl with money and directions to leave the country. In pursuance of this investigation, numerous interviews have been conducted with former classmates at Cornell University, friends, and associates of Finestone in order to obtain information as to his past activities and CP contacts.

As indicated in New York letter of October 17, 1951, information was received that one Sunny Porter, a student at Cornell University, was believed to have been a Communist and a friend of subject Finestone. While the latest information appearing in the records of the Cornell Alumni Office reflected her full name to be Marion Harriet Porter and her address 3[illegible] Penfield Place, Dunellen, New Jersey, New York reflet indicated that she is now married to one James Sherwood, a medical student at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In this connection, Bulet of October 24, 1951, requested that the Newark office discreetly ascertain through appropriate inquiry at Dunellen, New Jersey, the present whereabouts of Marion Porter and thereafter, if no information was developed making such action inadvisable, to interview her concerning Finestone. The Newark office should make an immediate effort to determine through discreet inquiry at Dunellen, New Jersey, any information as to Porter's present whereabouts and present CP affiliations. Thereafter, the Philadelphia office is authorized

cc: New York (65-15375)
Newark (65-4271)
Washington Field (65-5952)
Albany (100-11031)
Boston

cc: 100-371131(Marqusee)
EFE:mpm

65-60203-39

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to interview her concerning Finestone, unless information is developed making such interview inadvisable at the present time.

It is noted that an unevaluated report from an outside source in Brussels was received by the State Department, which report stated that one "Bill Gray" (pseudonym) was the author of a report which was made by this individual and one John Marqusee to the First Cominform Bureau during the period of the Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on August 15, 1950. It was further mentioned that this report asserted that Communist propaganda had been successful among American students. According to the source which originated this information, Gray was further identified as being a colleague of Marqusee, as having been Hungarian born, and as having been a Soviet agent for many years. Efforts to identify Gray are being made in connection with the present active investigation in the case entitled "John Edward Marqusee, wa.; Security Matter - C."

With respect to Marqusee and Gray, your attention is invited to certain information developed in connection with the investigation of the Rosenberg related cases. You will recall that, at the time of the interview with Vivian Glassman relative to the details of her having received instructions on July 21, 1950, from an unknown individual to contact Perl, she stated that the stranger by way of introduction first asked her whether she knew "John" and when she said "No," made reference to Joel Barr, her former fiance. The possibility is suggested that this "John" may have been identical with John Marqusee who, during July, 1950, traveled in Europe where Joel Barr was known to have been located since January, 1948. It is also of possible interest to note that, according to [redacted] Rosenberg while discussing the Morton Street apartment, mentioned that the apartment was rented by a student ostensibly for studying but that it was used by Joel Barr, "Bill" and himself for secret meetings and for the discussion of their plans. While it is considered that the "Bill" referred to is William Perl, it is, however, suggested

b7D

that this information be kept in mind during the course of the investigation which is conducted for the purpose of identifying the unknown Soviet agent "Bill Gray."

New York letter of October 15, 1951, requested Bureau authority for the Albany office to interview John Marqusee, who is known to have been an acquaintance and classmate of subject Finestone. However, in view of the fact that Marqusee is the subject of an active investigation, and by reason of the afore-mentioned information, it is not believed desirable that such interview be conducted at the present time. It is requested, however, that the New York office obtain a photograph of John Marqusee and exhibit same to Floyd Elwyn, Jr., on the possibility that Marqusee may have been the individual who was seen in the company of Perl and Finestone on April 17, 1951.

The Washington Field Office is requested to make an immediate check of the records of the State Department for full information as to the travel of Marqusee, Samuel Lee Hirshland (former student at Cornell and roommate of Marqusee) and Porter to Europe during the Summer of 1950, as well as during the Summer of 1951. It is noted for the information of the Washington Field Office that Hirshland is known to have been Marqusee's companion in Europe on a trip during the Summer of 1950 and, further, it has been reported that Marion Porter likewise made a trip to Europe during that summer and visited Italy. It might also be mentioned that, according to a recent report which the State Department received from the American Consul in Berlin on August 17, 1951, information was received through Jerome Waldo Goodman, a student at Harvard University, to the effect that two students from Cornell University, names unknown, were reported to have been in attendance at the World Youth Festival held in the Soviet Sector of Berlin during August, 1951. (100-185087-293, 316)

A review of the results of the investigation concerning Marqusee to date has failed to indicate any information as to the possible true identity of "Bill Gray." In this respect, however, the attention of the Albany office is invited to the information furnished by Weldon Bruce Dayton with respect to his trip from Ithaca, New York, to New York City in February, 1950. You will

recall that Dayton claimed he was driven to New York City by one Ernest Paul Gray, who will apparently be one of Dayton's principal alibi witnesses in the event of the latter's prosecution on the charge of perjury.

It is interesting to note, as reflected in the report of SA Francis X. Jahn dated at Baltimore July 5, 1951, in the Dayton case, that Ernest Paul Gray's original and true name was Ernest Paul Goldstein and that he was born in Vienna, Austria, March 12, 1926. Gray was naturalized as a United States citizen in July, 1945, in the Federal Court, New York City. For your further information, he graduated from Cornell University with a B.A. degree in 1947 and since graduation he has been at Cornell University off and on up until February, 1951, serving in the capacity of a teaching assistant on an AEA fellowship or as a research assistant in nuclear studies. The Albany office is therefore requested to make an appropriate inquiry at Cornell University in an effort to determine whether Gray is known to have made a trip to Europe during the Summer of 1950 and, if so, whether there is any information available indicating that he may have attended the Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Prague during that summer.

It is noted in the report of SA J. Herbert Foley dated 10-26-51 at Philadelphia that Samuel Lee Hirshland was interviewed on September 9, 1951. During this interview he furnished details concerning his trip to Europe during the Summer of 1950, and verified the information that Marqusee accompanied him as far as Rome, Italy, where Marqusee left him to attend the Student Congress Meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Further, that Hirshland knew of no associates of Marqusee by the name of "Bill Gray" who was reportedly of Hungarian descent. This report fails to indicate whether Hirshland was thoroughly questioned as to any other Cornell students and associates of Marqusee who may have accompanied them or were known to have been in Europe during the same period. The Philadelphia office should therefore reinterview Hirshland for full information as to any classmates or associates of Marqusee whom he knew to have been in Europe during the Summer of 1950, and particularly whether he may have heard of any such persons being in attendance at the Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth at Prague with Marqusee.

During this reinterview with Hirshland, he should be further questioned concerning the identities of the other representatives to the Prague Congress who were in the company of Marqusee when he met him (Hirshland) in Paris. Full information as to the hotel where these persons may have stayed, their nationalities, the schools they attended, their descriptions, or any other identifying data should be obtained. He should be specifically questioned as to his or Marqusee's acquaintance with Ernest Paul Gray, aka Ernest Paul Goldstein, and whether he either knew or heard that Gray had been a representative at the afore-mentioned Prague meeting. He should also be interrogated as to their association with Marion Harriet Porter, and whether they may have seen her in Europe during the Summer of 1950.

The Washington Field Office is similarly requested to check the records of the State Department for any information indicating the issuance of a passport for travel to Europe during the Summer of 1950 or 1951 to Ernest Paul Gray or Ernest Paul Goldstein.

For your information, the Bureau is attempting to obtain through the State Department further identifying information as to the identity of the "Bill Gray" referred to in the report from their source in Brussels.

The above investigation should be given immediate attention and any information of pertinence to the Marqusee investigation should be properly reported in that case, in which the Albany division is office of origin. Based on the results of information obtained with respect to Ernest Paul Gray and his possible identification as being "Bill Gray," consideration will be given to instituting a separate espionage investigation with respect to that individual.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: [illegible], FBI

DATE: 10/19/51

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: MAXWELL FINESTONE, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-60203)

Re Albany letter to Bureau dated August 14, 1951, in the case entitled VIVIAN GLASSMAN, was., Espionage - R, Internal Security Act of 1950, Bufile 65-59334.

The letter of reference setsforth a lead for the Philadelphia Office to conduct appropriate interview with SAMUEL LEE HIRSHLAND, a former student at Cornell University and the roommate of JOHN MARQUESEE at the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, Ithaca, N. Y. In this letter the Albany Office advises that an unevaluated report received from an outside source in Brussels by the Department of State (of unknown reliability) and transmitted to the Bureau, advised that "JOHN MARQUESEE", the American delegate to the Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Prague on August 15, 1950, was one of two persons submitting a report to the First Cominform Bureau during the Congress, which report claims that Communist propaganda and particularly the Stockholm appeal has been successful among American students, especially in the medical schools and hospitals and in the industry manufacturing sanitary and pharmaceutical supplies.

This same source advised that the author of this report was reportedly one "BILL GRAY" (pseudonym), a colleague of MARQUESEE, Hungarian born, and who had been a Soviet Agent in the United States for many years. Investigation failed to identify "BILL GRAY".

In view of the fact that SAMUEL LEE HIRSHLAND traveled to Europe with JOHN MARQUESEE during the summer of 1950, and since both were companions together in Belgium during the course of this trip, the possibility exists that either SAMUEL LEE HIRSHLAND or another close associate of JOHN MARQUESEE may be the "BILL GRAY" referred to in this source located in Brussels.

It is requested that the Bureau through its sources attempt to obtain a more definite description of the "BILL GRAY" referred to by the source of the Department of State.

JHF:feb
65-4594

G.I.R.-5

cc: New York City (65-15375)
Albany (100-110131)

RECORDED - 109
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65-60203-35

OCT 20 1951

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EX-120

DIRECTOR, FBI 10/17/51

The attention of the Bureau, New York and Miami Offices is directed to the report of Special Agent ROBERT F. ROYAL made at New York City, August 7, 1951; on page 82 of this report information is set forth that subject MAX FINESTONE stated that he had worked for the Psychological Corporation in ad copy tests; pharmaceutical study - interviewing of physicians and pharmacists.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[illegible] NEW YORK

[illegible]

AOB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	SEP 3 1953	6/16-19,22,24; 7/8,20;8/3,17,20, 21,24,27/53	ROBERT F. ROYAL

TITLE

MAXWELL FINESTONE, was.

CHARACTER OF CASE

ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FINESTONE working and residing CHAIT's Hotel, Accord, NY, for summer vacation. His wife, ANNETTE FINESTONE, nee ANNETTE CHAIT, continues to reside Apartment 2E, 106 Bedford Street, NYC, and spends the weekends at her father's hotel at Accord, NY. JULIUS ROSENBERG, one of FINESTONE's reported contacts, executed 6/19/53. WILLIAM PERL, another reported contact of subject, received five year sentence for perjury on 6/5/53. He is currently serving his sentence at the US Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana. Eight checks issued by ALFRED SARANT during period, 7/20/49-11/7/49 reviewed. Investigation re some of FINESTONE's contacts, bank account, general correspondence, etc. set forth.

[illegible]

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

NY FD 205 11/10/53 advs; agent assigned case has been assigned to Carl Greenblum, Esp R Special since 10-16-53. A rpt or necessary communication will reach Bureau 11-30-53

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[illegible] Unite

AP [illegible] 2/2/28

CC TO: Army
REQ. REC'D 4-1-63
APR 15 1963
ANS.
BY: [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-60203-184

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(1-NY 100-112893)

SEP 25 1953

[illegible]

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N. 65-15735

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[illegible]

[illegible] CURRENT ACTIVITIES

T-1, of known reliability, advised on June 16, 1953, that FINESTONE and his wife are currently residing in apartment 2E, 106 Bedford Street, New York 14, New York. T-1 stated that the FINESTONES are away on the weekends.

T-2, of known reliability, advised on June 18, 1953, that FINESTONE has a "country place", according to information furnished by Mrs. FINESTONE, which her husband will work in during the summer vacation period. Mrs. FINESTONE indicated that she will continue to reside in her New York City apartment during the summer months and go up to the "country place" on the weekends.

On June 18, 1953, T-2 believed that Mrs. FINESTONE's brother was at that time in her apartment.

T-2 advised on June 19, 1953, that FINESTONE remained in his apartment at 106 Bedofrd Street, until approximately 12:00 p.m., at which time he inquired at the superintendent's apartment and received some extra keys for his apartment.

T-3, of known reliability, advised that as of 4:00 p.m. on June 19, 1953, FINESTONE was in his Bedford Street apartment.

It is noted that this is the date of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERGS' [illegible], and by this hour the ROSENBERGS had exhausted any reasonable opportunity for clemency.

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1 - Washington Field (65-5952) (Info.) (REGISTERED MAIL)

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T-2, previously mentioned, advised on June 22, 1953, that Mrs. FINESTONE on June 19, 1953, left the key to her apartment with the superintendent, Mr. EDWARD J. HART of [illegible], who was scheduled to clean their apartment on June [illegible], 1953 (Saturday).

On June 20, 1953, a colored maid, not otherwise identified, picked up the key to FINESTONE's apartment.

T-2 advised that the FINESTONES returned to their New York City apartment at approximately 2:30 a.m. on June 22, 1953, having been away from their apartment over the weekend of June 20-21, 1953.

T-4, of known reliability, advised that on June 17, 1953, he was in contact with FINESTONE on June 16, 1953. FINESTONE indicated that he had to take some material in connection with his market research interviewing to the Prudential Life Insurance Company in New rk, New Jersey, on June 16, 1953.

On June 16, 1953, T-4 advised that FINESTONE indicated that he was going to Accord, New York, for the summer season beginning about July 4, 1953. T-4 believed that FINESTONE was possibly going to work in the Accord, New York area, at possibly his father-in-law's hotel.

T-4 also advised that an unidentified man in the FINESTONE apartment on Bedford Street, New York City, had advised on June 14, 1953, that FINESTONE had possibly gone to Washington, D.C. for the weekend of June 13-14, 1953.

It is noted that a number of individuals from the New York area went to Washington, D.C. for the weekend of June 13-14, 1953, in connection with the ROSENBERG vigil.

On August 20, 1953, T-4 advised that FINESTONE

[illegible] to Chait's Hotel, Accord, New York, since approximately July 4, 1953, and is scheduled to return to [illegible], approximately Labor Day.

It is T-4's understanding that FINESTONE is busily engaging himself with work in connection with his father-in-law's resort hotel.

On August 20, 1953, T-2, previously mentioned, advised that he had seen Mrs. FINESTONE earlier that morning, and she stated that her husband was working at the hotel in the "country" where she goes on the weekends. She indicated to T-2 that they are planning a vacation to an unknown destination during the fall.

It was presumed by T-2 that the FINESTONES would probably vacation in the Accord, New York area, during some period in the fall.

II. EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were executed at the New York State Penitentiary at Ossining, New York, on Friday evening, June 19, 1953, having been previously convicted and sentenced for conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States.

III. SENTENCING OF WILLIAM PERL, JUNE 5, 1953

WILLIAM PERL also known as WILLIAM HITTLERPERL, a contact of MAX ELI FINESTONE was convicted on two counts of perjury in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on May 22, 1953. PERL was sentenced on June 5, 1953, to a sentence on each count, to a five year term. The sentencing was to run concurrently. PERL subsequently has been transferred from the United States House of Detention in New York City to the United States Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

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IV. INFORMATION RE CHECKS RECEIVED FROM ALFRED SABANT

During a permissive search of ALFRED SABANT's, Ithaca, New York residence by Bureau agents on July 19-20, 1950, the following checks drawn on the First National Bank of Ithaca, and signed by ALFRED SABANT were located. The information occurring thereon is as follows:

Check No.	Date	Pay to the Order of	Amount	Endorsement
	July 20, 1949	MAX FINESTONE	$51.50	SAMUEL PETER
	August 4, 1949	MAX FINESTONE	78.65	MAX FINESTONE, FRIEDA E. ALEXANDER
	August 23, 1949	MAX FINESTONE	99.00	MAX FINESTONE, SAMUEL PETER
	September 10, 1949	MAX FINESTONE	92.50	MAX FINESTONE, SAMUEL PETER
	September 21, 1949	MAX FINESTONE	43.45	MAX FINESTONE, SAMUEL PETER
	September 29, 1949	MAX FINESTONE	44.55	MAX FINESTONE, SAMUEL PETER
	October 14, 1949	MAX FINESTONE	106.70	MAX FINESTONE, HARRY E. POTTER
302	November 12, 1949	MAX FINESTONE	3.36	MAX FINESTONE and the Hi-Speed Laundry EDWARD L. HISTED

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V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE I.F. STONE'S SPECIAL CHECKING ACCOUNT, BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

T-5, of known reliability, was contacted on June 19, July 8 and Aug st 3, 1953. T-5 furnished the following information concerning FINESTONE's special checking account at the Bankers Trust Company, Rockefeller Plaza Branch, 51st Street and Rockefeller Plaza, New York City:

DEBITS

Date	Check Number	Order of	Amount	Charge	Endorse
May 11, 1953			$ 15.67	$.10	
May 11, 1953			36.80	.10	
May 12, 1953			25.00	.10	
May 1[illegible], 1953			35.00	.10	
May 1[illegible], 1953			7.30	.10	
May 27, 1953			10.49	.10	
May 29, 1953			1.20	.10	
May 29, 1953	MC		.25		
June 3, 1953			8.85	.10	
June 4, 1953			10.00	.10	
June 5, 1953			62.50	.10	

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Date	Check Number	Order of	Amount	Charge	Endorser
June 8, 1953	167	Certified Answering Service, Inc.	$16.00	$.10	Pay to order of Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York, 320 Broadway Office, Certified Answering Service, Inc.
June 8, 1953	167	New York Telephone Company	27.35	.10	
June 8, 1953	168	Liberty Book Club	7.76	.10	
June 8, 1953	169	Consolidated Edison Company of New York	10.40	.10	
June 8, 1953	170	JACK BERKOWITZ	25.54	.10	JACK BERKOWITZ Number 17340, Hellenic Bank and Trust Com 139 Williams Street, New York

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Date	Check Number	Order of	Amount	Charge	Endorser
June 26, 1953	171	Traffic Summons Central Bureau	15.00	$.10	284741
June 30, 1953	MC		.25		
July 1, 1953	172	Franklin Center Realty Corporation	62.50	.10	Franklin Center Realty Corporatio
July 16, 1953	174	BESS HABERMAN	105.36	.10	BESS HABERMAN
July 16, 1953	175	WILLIAM WHITE	160.55	.10	WILLIAM WHITE
July 16, 1953	176	WALTER WYSS	89.80	.10	WALTER WYSS
July 16, 1953	178	ALBERT LINNICK	4.29	.10	ALBERT LINNICK The Walt Whitman Lodge Number 860, International Workers Order
July 16, 1953	179	SHAPIRO, RABINOWITZ and BOUDIN	25.00	.10	SHAPIRO, RABINOWITZ and BOUDIN

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Date	Check Number	Order of	Amount	Charge	Endorser
July 27, 1953	180	New York Telephone Company	$97.60	$.10	OR 5-5869
July 27, 1953	181	Consolidated Edison Company	6.72	.10	1544-689
July 31, 1953	NC		.25		

CREDITS

Date	Explanation
June 8, 1953	$70.72 - two checks: $30.00 and $40.72
July 13, 1953	55.00 - two checks: $50.00 and $5.00, mailed in
July 16, 1953	738.56 - check, mailed in

FINESTONE had a balance in his account of 322.40 as of July 31, 1953.

The aforegoing information concerning FINESTONE's bank account at the Bankers Trust Company was furnished on a confidential basis and should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The International Workers Order has been declared as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

VI. CORRESPONDENTS

T-6, of known reliability, advised that MAXWELL FINESTONE and/or ANNETTE CHAITE FINESTONE received mail at 106 Bedford Street, New York 14, New York, from the following individuals, business organizations, etc.

Date Received	Addressor	Post Office
May 21, 1953	American Labor Party 28 Greenwich Avenue	New York, New York
May 21, 1953	Suite 101 23 West 26th Street	New York 10, New York
May 21, 1953	Cornish Arms Hotel 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue	New York 11, New York
May 22, 1953	Research Center for Mental Health, New York University Graduate School of Arts and Science Washington Square	New York 3, New York
May 22, 1953	WILLIAM MANDEL 545 West 164th Street	New York 32, New York
June 5, 1953	ANNE CHAIT R.D. 4	Ithaca, New York
June 9, 1953	Cornish Arms Hotel 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue	New York 11, New York

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Date Received	Addressor	Post Office
June 9, 1953	Room 2 1050 Sixth Avenue	New York 18, New York
June 9, 1953	American Labor Party 313 Eighth Avenue	New York, New York
July 1, 1953	American Labor Party 17 Murray Street New York 7, New York	Church Street Station, June 29, 1953, 9:30 p.m.
July 10, 1953	W.R. [illegible] 9426-215th Street Queens Village, New York	Jamaica, New York, July 9, 1953, 11:30 p.m.
July 3, 1953	None	Jamaica, New York, July 2, 1953, 3:30 p.m.
July 10, 1953	ARTHUR C. BOUDIN, 500A Grand Street, New York 2, New York	New York 7, New York, July 9, 1953, 12:30 p.m.
July 11, 1953	W.R. [illegible] 9426-215th Street Queens Village, New York	Jamaica, New York, July 10, 1953, 11:00 a.m.
July 11, 1953	None 16 Brokaw Lane Great Nodk, Long Island	Great Neck, New York, July 10, 1953, 9:30 a.m.

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Date Received	Addressor	Post Office
July 16, 1953	G. STOTE, Packards Hackensack New Jersey	Hackensack, New Jersey, July 15, 1953, 2:00 p.m.
July 16, 1953	None 106 Bedford Street New York City 14, New York	New York 7, New York, July 15, 1953, 10:00 p.m.
July 20, 1953	W.R. WISS 9426-215th Street, Queens Village, New York	Jamaica, New York, July 19, 1953, 5:00 p.m.
July 24, 1953	FRANK S. ROSENFELT, RKO Radio Pictures Inc., RKO Building in Radio City, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, New York	New York 19, New York, July 23, 1953, 1:00 p.m.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor

"Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party, but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)

"2. Among 'organizations that are victims of Communist domination.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 40 and 41.)"

It is noted that on June 9, 1953, the FINESTONES received mail from Room 2, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, New York, which is the address for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. This committee was formed subsequent to the arrest, conviction and sentencing of the ROSENBERGS, for the purpose of securing clemency on their behalf.

It is noted that on June 5, 1953, FINESTONE received mail from ANNE E. CLAITE, Ithaca, New York. It is believed that this mail was received from his wife, who was in all probability visiting FINESTONE's mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. HUGH CHAFFIN of R.D. 4, Ithaca, New York.

Further it is noted that on July 10 and July 20, 1953, FINESTONE received mail from W.R. WYSS, 94-26 215th Street, Queens Village, New York.

It should be noted that WYSS is a business associate of FINESTONE, and the indices of the New York Office has failed to reflect any derogatory information concerning WYSS.

On July 10, 1953, it is noted that FINESTONE received mail from ARTHUR C. BOUDIN, 500A Grand Street, New York 2, New York.

It is recalled that FINESTONE formerly resided with ARTHUR C. BOUDIN at the 500A Grand Street, New York 2, New York address.

NY 65-15735

It is noted that on June 16, 1953, FINESTONE received mail from G. STONE of Packards, Hackensack, New Jersey. This person is identical with GEORGE STONE, brother of the subject.

It is particularly noted that on July 11, 1953, mail was received in the names of MAX FINESTONE and IDA BALDINGER, from 16 Brokaw Lane, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

Concerning IDA BALDINGER, who was born IDA SILVERSTEIN, who is married to SIDNEY BALDINGER, and whose permanent address is 1166 West Farms Road, Bronx, New York, T-7, of known reliability, advised on July 29, 1953, that IDA SILVERSTEIN, who is known under the name IDA BALDINGER has been away from her residence since early June and is not expected back in the city until after Labor Day, 1953.

T-7 related that IDA BALDINGER had secured a position as a waitress in a camp located in Upstate New York.

T-8, of known reliability, advised on July 22, 1952, that IDA BALDINGER could be reached in care of CHAIT, Accord, New York.

Again on October 8, 1951, T-8 advised that IDA BALDINGER could be reached in care of CHAIT, Accord, New York, as of August 22, 1951.

As of August 7, 1951, IDA BALDINGER was employed as a bookkeeper for CHAIT's Hotel, Accord, New York.

T-9, of known reliability, advised on March 25, 1944, that IDA SILVERSTEIN also known as IDA BALDINGER was Executive Secretary of the Simpson Club, Communist Party, which was located at 971 Simpson Street, Bronx, New York.

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On May 27, 1944, IDA SILVERSTEIN also known as IDA BALDINGER, Executive Secretary of the Simpson Club advised T-10, of known reliability, that she was employed with the headquarters of the Communist Party, USA, then in process of dissolution toward the Communist Political Association. She stated that she previously worked under CY GERSON, former Legislative Director.

On March 23, 1948, T-11, of known reliability, advised that IDA BALDINGER would not be at Communist Party Headquarters for about five weeks, inasmuch as it was believed she was attending the New York State Communist Party School, which started March 22, 1948, and was to last five weeks.

It should be noted that IDA BALDINGER had been active as Secretary to SIMON GERSON, New York State Communist Party Legislative Director during the past few months. (1948).

T-12, of known reliability, advised on March 28, 1950, that BALDINGER is employed at the New York State Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, doing stenographic work.

VII. INVESTIGATION CONCERNING CERTAIN CONTACTS OF FINESTONE

(A) THELMA DELMOOR
111-15 158th Street
Jamaica, New York

T-6, previously mentioned, has advised that FINESTONE and/or his wife received mail from THELMA DELMOOR at the above address on April 11, 1953.

In connection with another investigation, it was established that THELMA DELMOOR, of the above address is the maiden name of THELMA [illegible].

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The records of the Board of Health, Borough of Manhattan, New York, reflect that THELMA DELMOOR was born on October 22, 1921, at New York, New York. She is married to TUNCON ARMAND MILLER, and as of January 1952, she was a file clerk - appointee, United States Naval Supply Depot, Department of the Navy, Bayonne, New Jersey.

T-13, of known reliability, advised in 1946, that a souvenir journal entitled, "Organizing Conference for New York State Chapter United Negro and Allied Veterans of America", indicated that a conference was held June 8-9, 1946, at the Elk's Auditorium, 15 West 126th Street, New York, New York. According to the informant, this journal lists one THELMA DELMOOR as being one of the delegates of the New York State Organizing Committee for the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America has been designated by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

The June 22, 1946 issue of the "New York Age", a New York newspaper, carried an article entitled, "Yugoslavian Officer Relates Experiences". This article contains a group of pictures of individuals who were listed as being members of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America. Appearing as one of this group is one THELMA DELMOOR, formerly a member of the 3564th Service Unit of the Women's Army Corps.

The records of the Records Administration Center, Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, Missouri, reflect that she served in the 3564th Service Unit of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps from July 1943 to August 1943, as THELMA DELMOOR, and has had Army Serial Number 203534.

The records of the New York County Board of Elections, New York, New York, reflect that THELMA DELMOOR was a

registered voter with the American Labor Party in 1946 from 169 Manhattan Avenue, New York, New York, and again in 1947 from 1610 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York.

(B) MARTHA SCHLAMME
166 Second Avenue
New York 3, New York

T-6 advised on May 14, 1953, that FIRESTONE and/or his wife received mail from MARTHA SCHLAMME of the above address.

T-14, of known reliability, advised on June 22, 1951, that MARTHA SCHLAMME, a folk song singer, is presently entertaining to raise money for defense of arrested Communists.

MARTHA SCHLAMME, concert artist, performed at the rally to save the lives of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG under the auspices of the Committee of Volunteers to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, "a non-political committee of Flatbush residents."

This information was obtained from a clipping of the "Daily Worker", dated November 10, 1952, page 6, column 4.

An article entitled, "Brooklyn Rally Tomorrow for Rosenbergs" reports the rally to save the lives of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG was held on Thursday, November 13, 1952. This meeting also featured songs by MARTHA SCHLAMME. This article was obtained from the "Daily Worker" issue dated November 12, 1952, page 8, column 1.

MARTHA SCHLAMME, singer, performed at the "Theater Rally" to secure clemency for the ROSENBERGS as reflected by

the "Daily Worker" clipping dated November 14, 1952, page 8, column 4.

"Daily Worker" clipping dated December 9, 1952, page 8, column 2, announces that MARTHA SCHLAMME, singer, appeared at the "Save the ROSENBERGS" Williamsburg Committee public meeting on December 10, 1952.

An article entitled, "MARTHA SCHLAMME at ROSENBERG Rally" was included in the "Daily Worker" issue of December 10, 1952, page 7, column 3. MARTHA SCHLAMME, folk singer, headlined the cultural program at a Save-The-ROSENBERGS rally planned by the Williamsburg Committee on December 10, 1952.

MARTHA SCHLAMME performed at the "Greet the Delegation that Visited ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in Ossining, New York" rally held under the auspices of the New York Civil Rights Congress on December 23, 1952.

This information appears in a clipping from the "Daily Worker issue dated December 23, 1952, page 8, columns 3-5.

It is to be noted that the Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

Labor's Rally for the clemency for the ROSENBERGS, city wide call, held at the Palm Garden on February 4, 1953, listed entertainment by MARTHA SCHLAMME. This was held under the auspice of "The Labor Committee to Secure Clemency for the ROSENBERGS," as reflected by the "Daily Worker" issue dated February 1, 1953, page 16, column 3.

MARTHA SCHLAMME sang Negro spirituals at a labor rally for clemency for the ROSENBERGS held at Palm Garden on February 4, 1953. This article appears in the "Daily Worker" issue dated February 6, 1953, page 3, column 1.

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The "Daily Worker", is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

(C) CAROLE BINSWANGER
144 Livingston Street
Brooklyn, New York

T-6, previously mentioned, has advised that on December 30, 1952, FINESTONE received mail from one "CAROLE", who resided at the above address.

On January 30, 1953, inquiry was made at the above address and it was ascertained that CAROLE is probably identical with C. BINSWANGER who resides in an un-numbered apartment at 144 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The current Brooklyn address telephone directory dated August 7, 1953, lists CAROLE BINSWANGER of 144 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York as the subscriber to telephone number UL 2-8115.

T-1, of known reliability, advised on February 23, 1951, that the name of CAROLE BINSWANGER, 215 West 88th Street, New York, who may be possibly identical with the CAROLE BINSWANGER of 144 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, appears on what apparently represents the mailing list of the Hungarian Legation, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. MARGARET GRIFFIN, Elevator Operator, 215 West 88th Street, New York City, advised SA EDWIN H. EILERS that Mrs. C. BINSWANGER, Apartment 7G, at that address, is an outspoken Communist who regularly reads the "Daily Worker", and often times has meetings at her residence. Mrs. BINSWANGER is reportedly separated from her husband and has a daughter, BARBARA BINSWANGER, who is a stenographer employed by a CIO Union somewhere in Philadelphia.

Mrs. GRIFFIN stated that Mrs. BINSWANGER has attended street meetings of a Communist nature.

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On November 24, 1952, T-17, of known reliability, advised that CLARA G. BINSWANGER, 215 West 88th Street, New York City, sent a check for $5.00 to the New York Council for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York, for one reservation for the testimonial banquet, to ABNER GREEN and PETER PARISIADES to be held on Saturday evening, January 12, 1952, at the Yugoslav American Home, 405 West 41st Street, New York City.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born:

"1. Cited as subversive and Communist.
(Attorney General TOM CLARK, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

"2. 'One of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, page 155; also cited in Report, June 25, 1942, p. 13.)

"3. 'Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation' which also serve as 'money-collecting media' and 'as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion.' 'Works closely with the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party, in defense of foreign-born Communists and sympathizers.'
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 45; 1948, p. 113.)"

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T-16, of known reliability, has advised that BARBARA BINSWANGER was one of the persons attending the World Youth Festival at Prague, Czechoslovakia, that year, which was under the sponsorship of the World Federation for Democratic Youth, an organization under the control and influence of Communists. Its leader was a Communist French Deputy, GUY deBOYSON.

According to an article appearing in "The Daily Iowan", State University of Iowa student publication, BARBARA BINSWANGER of New York City was listed as secretary of the State University of Iowa, Young Progressives of America, at a meeting held on October 8, 1950, for the 1950-1951 school year.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Young Progressive Citizen's Committee:

"1. Cited as a Communist front which is a 'youth section of the Communist Progressive Citizens of America. *** Its chapters are active in universities and colleges. It has never deviated from the Communist Party line in any field.'

(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 393.)"

T-18, of known reliability, advised on May 15, 1951, that BARBARA BINSWANGER had married CHARLES [illegible] SCUDDLER, 1025 South 24th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

T-18 stated that SCUDDLER is an admitted Communist.

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(D) ESTELLO CHARUP
80 Woodruff Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

T-6, mentioned previously, advised that mail was received from the above individual by FINESTONE and/or his wife on May 20, 1953.

The indices of the New York Office fails to reflect any reference to this individual.

(E) LILLIAN SCHLESINGER
2212 Ditmas Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

T-6 has advised that FINESTONE and/or his wife received mail from the above individual on May 11, 1953.

The current Brooklyn address telephone directory dated August 7, 1953, fails to reflect a listing for LILLIAN SCHLESINGER at the above Brooklyn address.

The indices of this office failed to reflect any reference to be identical with this individual.

(F) LOUIS J. DAUKAS
c/o DUNNE and DUNNE
72 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

T-6, mentioned previously, has advised that FINESTONE received mail on November 19, 1952, from the above mentioned individual.

Mrs. RICHARD ELLIOTT, Room 403, 72 Wall Street, New York City, who is the superintendent of this office building, advised that DUNNE and DUNNE is a large law firm located on the fifteenth floor of that building, and they have a clerk by the name of DAUKAS working in their office who is of Greek derivation.

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The indices of the New York Office failed to reflect any reference to LOUIS J. DAUMAS.

(G) Post Office Box 104
Church Street Station
New York, New York

T-6, mentioned previously, has advised that FINESTONE received mail from Post Office Box 104, Church Street Station, New York 8, New York, on November 21, 1952.

MR. WILLIAM BAKER, POSTAL INSPECTOR [redacted], General Post Office, New York City, advised the writer on August 17, 1953, that the New York Telephone Company, 140 West Street, New York City, is the holder of Post Office Box 104, Church Street Station, New York, New York.

(H) Post Office Box 456
Brooklyn 1, New York

T-6, mentioned previously, has advised that FINESTONE and/or his wife received mail from Post Office Box 456, General Post Office, Brooklyn 1, New York, on February 28, 1953.

MR. J. J. DAMATO, POST OFFICE INSPECTOR [redacted] Room 709, General Post Office, Brooklyn 1, New York, advised the writer on August 21, 1953, that Post Office Box 456 is subscribed to by the Dime Savings Bank of 9 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

VIII. INVESTIGATION CONCERNING ADDITIONAL CONTACTS OF FINESTONE AND/OR ARTHUR BOURIN

T-19, of known reliability, has previously advised on March 20, 1953, that on March 8, 1952, MURIEL BOURIN, wife of

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ARTHUR C[illegible] ROUDIN, of 500A Grand Street, New York 2, New York, contacted someone at Oregon 5-0802 from Ellenville 503.

It is noted that [illegible]TONE and ARTHUR ROUDIN were the subscribers to Oregon 5-0802 at that time.

T-20 on April 28, 1953, advised that Ellenville, New York, 503 is the auxiliary telephone number for Ellenville 502, which is listed to SAM SLUTSKY, Lourenkill, New York, and has an additional subscriber, the Arrowhead Lodge.

It is also noted that on July 24, 1952, someone calling from the Arrowhead Lodge at Ellenville, New York, called Oregon 5-0802, and that MURIEL ROUDIN, calling from the Arrowhead Lodge, telephoned to Oregon 5-0802 on August 8, 1952.

T-20, of known reliability, advised on January 12, 1953, that in about 192[illegible], SAM SLUTSKY purchased property in Ellenville, New York, and on this property he built a hotel-type structure, which he called Arrowhead Lodge.

T-20 further advised that in 1944, SAM SLUTSKY and his wife gave Arrowhead Lodge to their four children.

On February 1, 1951, T-21, of known reliability, advised that the Arrowhead Lodge at Ellenville, New York, is a summer haven for Communists. In the summer the Jefferson School of Social Science takes over the resort and holds classes there.

T-21 stated that for a number of years, SAM SLUTSKY, elderly man, had owned and operated the resort.

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 10450.

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IX. INTERVIEW OF THOMAS BRAY

On August 27, 1953, Mr. THOMAS F. BRAY, who resides with his mother, Mrs. [illegible] R. [illegible]Y, 73-44 Austin Street, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York, telephone number LI 4-6355, advised that he is currently employed in the Sales Research Division of Radio Corporation of America at Harrison, New Jersey.

Mr. BRAY stated he first met MAX FINESTONE while he was working in the Research Division of the Pepsi Cola Company in New York City in 1949. He said that FINESTONE was employed there for a short time. He stated that again during [illegible] and June 1952 while employed for the Nowland-Schladermundt, a market research concern, of New York City on a research job which took him to several Canadian cities, that he was joined in Montreal by FINESTONE, who was also sent up by his company to assist with this market research project, which was being conducted for a client of Nowland-Schladermundt. He stated that they worked together for several weeks in both Montreal and Toronto, and FINESTONE left him and returned to New York City. He stated that he remained for a period of time in Canada doing research work in connection with his concern.

He stated that their relationship has been purely that of business associates, however, they did reside together while in Canada.

Mr. BRAY stated that he does not know anything concerning FINESTONE's other associates, friends, etc. However, he had come to the conclusion after discussion on various political and social problems that FINESTONE was of the "liberal-progressive" political philosophy. He was unable to cite any examples of this "liberal-progressive" political philosophy.

- P -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-1 Mrs. MARY HART, Superintendent's wife, 106 Bedford Street, New York 14, New York	Subject's current activities	6/16/53	SA ROBERT F. ROYAL (orally)	instant report
T-2 Mr. EDWARD HART, Superintendent, 106 Bedford Street, New York 14, New York	"	6/18,19, 22;8/21/53	"	"
T-3 [redacted]	"	6/19/53	"	"

b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-4 WALTER WYSS, 94-26 215th Street, Queens Village, Long Island, New York	Subject's current activities	6/17,18, 19; 8/20/53	SA ROBERT F. ROYAL (orally)	instant report
T-5 FRED HUTTER, Bookkeeping Division, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City	Banking activities	6/19; 7/8; 8/3/53	"	"
T-6 Superintendent, Village Station, US Post Office, NY 4, NY	Mail cover on subject's residence	Various dates between 5/21/53 and 7/24/53	New York Office (written)	"

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-7 Mrs. ROSE LIZZIO, Superintendent, 1166 West Farms Road, Bronx, New York	Current whereabouts of IDA BALDINGER	7/29/53	SA EDWARD W. BUCKLEY (orally)	100-62007-81
T-8 [redacted] b7d	Documentation of IDA BALDINGER	7/22/52	SA JOHN E. CLARK, SE STEPHEN W. JENNINGS (written)	100-62007-71
		10/8/51	SA NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA, SE STEPHEN W. JENNINGS	
		8/22/51	SA HERBERT P. LARSON, SE ALBERT E. FALLER	

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-9 Anonymous				
T-10 [redacted] b7E	Documentation of IDA BALDINGER	5/27/44	SA SAMUEL J. BAYHAM (orally)	100-62007-8
T-11 [redacted]	Documentation of IDA BALDINGER	3/23/48		100-62007-15
T-12 [redacted]	Documentation of IDA BALDINGER	3/28/50		100-62007-57
T-13 [redacted] b7d	Documentation of THELMA MAE MILLER nee THELMA DELMOOR			

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-14 Mrs. ANN DANIELS, 149 West 57th Street, New York City	Documentation of MARTHA SCHLAMME	6/22/51	SA JOHN G. WILLIS	100-105437-1
T-15 JAMES E. MANN, Chief of Embossing Section, Addressograph and Multigraph Company, 1208 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C.	Documentation of CAROLE BINSWANGER	2/23/51	Washington Field Office	100-89696-557, page 45

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-16 Department of State, Washington, D.C.	Documentation of CAROLE BINSWANGER			100-511259-102, page 11
T-17 [redacted] b7d	Documentation of CAROLE BINSWANGER			100-40064-6
T-18 KAY RANDOL, 4911 Webster Street, Omaha, Nebraska	Documentation of CAROLE BINSWANGER	5/15/51	SA JOHN V. BARNES	100-51259-588, pg. 1, 2
T-19 [redacted] b7d		3/20/53 4/28/53	SE THOMAS J. McGUIRE	65-15735-406 and 422, page 15

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-20 FRANCES LATHROP, Ellenville Savings Bank, Ellenville, New York	1/12/53 bank records	1/12/53	SA LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE (orally)	100-101811-6
T-21 [redacted]	Documentation of Arrowhead Lodge bad	2/1/51	SA WILLIAM B. HERSHEY (orally)	100-101811-2

LEADS

ALBANY

At Ithaca, New York

Will identify FRIEDA E. ALEXANDER, SAMUEL PETER and HARRY E. POTTER, endorsers of checks written in favor of MAX FINKSTONE by ALFRED SERANT during the latter part of 1949.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

LEADS (Cont'd)

LOS ANGELES

[redacted] B1

SAN FRANCISCO

[redacted] B1

WASHINGTON FIELD

[redacted] B1

NEW YORK

At Great Neck, Long Island

Will identify the occupant of 16 Brokaw Lane, Great Neck, Long Island.

It is noted that THEODORE and IDA BALDINGER received mail from this address on July 11, 1953.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

LEADS (Cont'd)

At New York, New York

Will identify JACK HERKOWITZ who apparently has account number 17340 at the Hellenic Bank and Trust Company, 139 Williams Street.

It is noted that FINESTONE wrote a check, number 170 on June 8, 1953 to JACK HERKOWITZ in the amount of $25.54.

Will identify BESS LAMBMAN whom FINESTONE wrote check number 174 on July 16, 1953, in the amount of $105.36. The endorsement for this check failed to reflect any further identifying data for BESS HABERMAN.

Will check indices for PHILIP FONER, Mountain Trail, Groton, New York.

REFERENCES

Report of SA ROBERT F. ROYAL, 6/11/53, New York.

Bureau letter to New York, 7/13/53.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

AOB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	SEP 3 1953	6/16-19,22,24; 7/8,20;8/3,17,20, 21,24,27/53	ROBERT F. ROYAL
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
MAXWELL/FINESTONE, was.			ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FINESTONE working and residing CHAIT's Hotel, Accord, NY, for summer vacation. His wife, ANNETTE FINESTONE, nee ANNETTE CHAIT, continues to reside Apartment 2E, 106 Bedford Street, NYC, and spends the weekends at her father's hotel at Accord, NY. JULIUS ROSENBERG, one of FINESTONE's reported contacts, executed 6/19/53. WILLIAM PERL, another reported contact of subject, received five year sentence for perjury on 6/5/53. He is currently serving his sentence at the US Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana. Eight checks issued by ALFRED SARANT during period, 7/20/49-11/7/49 reviewed. Investigation re some of FINESTONE's contacts, bank account, general correspondence, etc. set forth.

- P -

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Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral

State

Department

No. 9

Appeal to:
Ms Barbara Ennis
Freedom of Information Staff
Office of Public Affairs
Dept of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Packet - 9

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSR

AGENCY State

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Released
1	Sarant (HQ) 65-57242	673	5/10/53	State letter to HQ w/ encls.	1/17	1/15
2	Rogge (HQ) 62-54144	NR	4/11/50	State telegram	1	1
3	Rogge (HQ) 62-54144	NR	4/8/50	State telegram	1	1
4	Rogge (HQ) 62-54144	93	3/17/50	State letter	5	5
5	Rogge (HQ) 62-54144	95	4/6/50	State telegram	2	2
6	Black (HQ) 65-61847	NR	9/4/68	State form	1	1
7	Rogge (HQ) 65-54144	99	8/22/50	State letter	3	3
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1953

In reply refer to
SY: HJS

Received from the State Department
through Liaison channels
Date 8-11-53

Alfred Epaminondas SARANT, was.
Espionage - R.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 2, 1953, File 65-59242, and previous correspondence.

For your information, attached are two copies of report dated July 23, 1953 of investigation conducted in Guatemala City and Mexico City by Regional Security Supervisor Walter S. Pedigo.

For your information, supplemental report has been requested in this case and as soon as received copies thereof will be furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

John N. Horan

John N. Horan;
Acting Director, Office of Security

1 cc of report & enclosure to Albany 8-21-53 APL Lc

Attchment:
As stated

RECORDED-74

65-59242-673

INDEXED-74

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 25, D. C.

FORM DS-838
2-8-50

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF SECURITY

CASE CLASSIFICATION	TITLE
Special Inquiry	SARANT, Alfred Epaminondas aka Alfredo Sarant aka Bruce Dayton

CONTROL SYMBOL	REPORTING AGENT	FIELD OFFICE
	Walter S. Pedigo, RSS	Regional Security Hqtrs. Region V, American Embassy, Mexico, D.F.

WHERE INVESTIGATED	DATE OF REPORT	PERIOD COVERED
Guatemala City and Mexico City	July 23, 1953	July 6-22, 1953

SYNOPSIS: FINAL REPORT

Samuel James Rosenhouse declared during an interview with the reporting officer that he did not know anyone by name of Alfred Sarant or his wife, Louise Sarant, nor had he heard of the names Bruce or Carol Dayton. Rosenhouse did, however, admit he lived at Apartado Postal 19, Guatemala, the same address uncovered among the effects of Subject in the United States.

Further investigation of the Rosenhouses revealed the identity of Samuel James Rosenhouse, his wife Beatrice Speevak Rosenhouse, and their twin sons, Robert and Harvey, and that the father and sons are apparently engaged in legal business in Guatemala City.

It could not be determined whether Subject was or had been in Guatemala.

PREDICATION

Memorandum from Chief, Physical Security and Foreign Operations Staff, SY, addressed to Regional Security Headquarters, Mexico, dated April 28, 1953 requesting information for the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the whereabouts of Subject as well as background activities of the Rosenhouses in Guatemala.

DETAILS

a. Interviews

Interview with individual suspected of being a friend of Subject.

Mr. Sameul James ROSENHOUSE was interviewed at his office, Callejon Concordia No. 15-48, Guatemala City, on July 7, 1953 concerning the whereabouts of the Subject.

COPIES REFERRED	APPROVED:
8 copies to Department 1 copy to Legal Attache, Mexico	Special Agent in Charge

Rosenhouse declared he did not know Subject or his wife Louise, nor would he admit he knew anyone by the name of Bruce or Carol DAYTON. He persisted in saying he did not recognise Subject even after being shown Subject's photograph.

During the course of the interview, Rosenhouse related that he had lived in Mexico during the war years and had many American visitors during that period. He added that therefore he could not be expected to remember all the faces of persons entering his house.

Rosenhouse further related that he returned to New York City from Mexico after the war but that his twin sons, Robert and Harvey, persuaded him and his wife to come to Guatemala to live. He went on to say that except for being with his family there was little incentive to stay in Guatemala as there was no opera or good music and that business was very poor.

One point of interest brought to light during the interview was that Rosenhouse revealed that he had lived at Apartado Postal no. 19, Guatemala City, the same address uncovered among Subject's effects when his apartment in the United States was searched.

During the interview, Mr. Rosenhouse appeared perfectly calm and showed no sign of emotion whatsoever even when confronted with Subject's photograph.

b. [redacted]

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

b7C

c. Records checks

American Embassy, Guatemala

World Trade Directory report 1/9/51: Distribuidora Centroamericana, 12 Calle Poniente no. 9A, P.O.B. no. 406; firm rated good; owner James Rosenhouse, age 62, U. S. citizen and chemist; veterinary and pharmaceutical products; 100% U.S. import; financial reference: Bank of London and South America Ltd.; Trade reference: Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc., Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Miller Products Export Coop., New York. Exclusive representative for Fort Dodge veterinary products; Heyden Chemical Corporation, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York City: antibiotics and chemicals; Home Products International, Ltd., 22 E. 40th Street, New York City: vitamins and baby food; Miller Products Export Corporation, 29 Warren Street, New York City: Drug sundries.

The Embassy files also contain Application for Registration for Samuel J. Rosenhouse and his wife, Beatrice Speevak Rosenhouse; Application for Passport and Oath of Allegiance for Robert William Rosenhouse, and Application for Renewal of Passport for Harvey Rosenhouse. (Photostatic copies of these documents are enclosed with this report.)

[redacted]

My first

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[redacted]

b7C

Enclosures

1. Photostatic copy of Samuel J. Rosenhouse's Application for Registration along with enlarged photograph of Samuel James Rosenhouse and his wife, Beatrice Speevak Rosenhouse.

[redacted]

b7C

STATUS

This case is considered closed unless otherwise instructed by the Department.

Walter S. Ledigo, Jr.

I solemnly swear [illegible] statements made on pages 1 and 2 are true, and that the photograph attached is a likeness of me.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God.

[SEAL]

/s/Ralph Rosenhouse, also known as Harvey Rosenhouse
(Signature in full of applicant)

Fee for passport, $10.00.
Fee for administering oath and preparing passport application, $1.00.
No fee for registration.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 19 44

(Affix impressed seal whether for citizen form)

s/M.L.Severe,
Vice Consul of the United States of

Service No. 9922

ATTACH PHOTOGRAPH HERE

*Three signed identical photographs are required; one to be affixed, under seal, to each of the two copies of the application and a third to be affixed to the passport when issued. They must be recently taken, printed on thin paper, have a light background, and be not over three by three inches nor less than two and one-half by two and one-half inches, in size.

*In cases of persons who have never had or have lapsed in an American passport, an additional photograph should be submitted with application which are returned to the Department for authorization for issue of passport, or for approval of registration.

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT

Height: 5 feet 11 inches.
Hair: brown Eyes: grey
Distinguishing marks or features: none
Place of birth: Chicago, Ill.
Date of birth: July 20, 1917
Occupation: agriculturist

EVIDENCE OF CITIZENSHIP AND IDENTIFYING DOCUMENTS

Included in 440869 issued on 9/17/3
by Department of State
{ to applicant, / to Mother, Beatrice C.Rosenhouse } SUBMITTED.
State disposition of passport: returned to applicant

Other evidences of citizenship and identifying documents submitted, as specified below: (Indicate whether sent to the Department, retained by the officer, or returned to applicant.) Notice of Classification (Class II-A)Local Board no. 1, San Antonio, Tex. 11/3/44 and Tex.Form RNE-3showing nationality as see and returned

The following should be filled in if this application is for a PASSPORT:

Countries to be visited: Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador
Purpose of visit: business
Port of departure: Mexico, D.F.
Date of departure: as soon as possible
Name of ship: PANAIR
Is the ship of an American line? yes ("Yes" or "No")

REFERENCES

Dr. Eugenia E. Spoevac, aunt, 5417-1/2 Romaine St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Angela Gordon-Forbes, friend 1610 North Normandie St., Los Angeles, Calif

AFFIDAVIT OF IDENTIFYING WITNESS WAIVED

I, the undersigned, solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I reside at the address written below my signature hereto affixed; that I know the applicant who executed the affidavit hereinbefore set forth to be the person he represents himself to be, and that he is a citizen of the United States; that the statements made in the applicant's affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, I solemnly swear that I have known the applicant personally for _____ years.

(Signature of witness)

(Residence address of witness)

WAIVED - Applicant registered at this office on 5/21/42 valid to 5/21/44 approved by Dept. on 7/10/42

[SEAL]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1_____

If no American citizen is available, an alien known to the consulate may execute the affidavit.

Consul _____ of the United States of America at _____

The applicant requests that the following person be notified in the event of his death or disability:
Mrs. Ruth G.G.Rosenhouse, wife (Name) Lucerna 72/21, Mexico, D.F. (Address)

Additional data: Location of real and personal property, nature and place of investments, location of will, et cetera. (It is entirely optional with the applicant to give this information.)
No information furnished

Registration {approved / disapproved} by the Department of State on _____ (Date)

Certificate of Identity and Registration / Card of Identity and Registration } issued to the applicant on _____

(Signature of consular officer)

The Department will assume that the consular officer forwarding this application to the Department has satisfied himself that the applicant is fully entitled to the statement (Identity, either a citizen or the alien they appear to be).

REMARKS

REGISTRATION APPROVED
Date
Expires
Consul
Place

Application for Passport

Application for Registration

(Indicate plainly which is desired)

[FORM FOR NATIVE CITIZEN]

PASSPORT ISSUED
Date Oct. 28, 1949
No. 189(P3255,067)
Expires Oct. 28, 1951
Vice Consul
Place Guatemala

I, Robert William ROSENHOUSE, a Native citizen of the United States, solemnly swear that I was born at Chicago, Illinois on Oct. 20, 1917 (Place) (Date) (Place) that I am now residing at 1917 Oak Park Ave., Chicago and Los Angeles, Calif. (Place) (Place) and that I have resided outside the United States as follows:

(State name of, and period of residence in, each foreign country)

Mexico, from 1940 to 1945
Guatemala, from August, 1947 to date

My legal residence is at Guatemala, Guatemala

and I intend to return to the United States to reside permanently, within an indefinite period (months, years)

I was married on Dec. 24, 1940 to Eva Jerason Rosenhouse who was born at Guatemala on Feb. 10, 1927; who is an American citizen, and who is now residing at Guatemala, Guatemala

My father, Samuel J. Rosenhouse was born at Russia on about 1876 and is now residing at Hotel Robert Fulton, New York City

My mother, Beatrice Speevak was born at Russia on about 1900 and is now residing at Hotel Robert Fulton, New York City

(IF EITHER PARENT HAS BEEN OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, FILL IN THIS PORTION)

My father emigrated to the United States on or about about 1906 resided continuously in the United States from 1913 to 1949 at New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and became naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the unknown Court of at Los Angeles, Calif. (City and State) on about (Month) (Day) 1927 (Year)

My mother emigrated to the United States on or about about 1912 resided continuously in the United States from 1912 to 1947 at Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and became naturalized as a citizen of the United States through the naturalization of my father Court of at (City and State) on (Month) (Day) (Year)

I request the inclusion of my wife
the required citizenship through (State to full)

I request the inclusion of my minor children as follows:

(State in full) born at (Place and State or country) on (Date)
born at on
born at on

I have not been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered, or served in, the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted, or performed the duties of, any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; been convicted by court martial of deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, or of committing any act of treason against or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against the United States.

If any of the above mentioned acts or conditions are applicable to the applicant's case, a supplementary statement under oath should be attached and made a part hereof.

Signature

Mr. Rosenhous r presents Home Products International Ltd., 22 East 40th St., New York, N.Y.; Hayden Chemical Corp., 393 7 Av., New York, N.Y.; Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

CERTIFICATE OF ACTION TAKEN

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above passport was on Sept. 24, 1951 (Date)

renewed for ..... months.
renewed ~~[illegible]~~ until Sept. 19, 1953 the full period of potential validit
referred to the Department for consideration and decision together with a Form 213.
taken up.

Thomas A. Grunwell (Signature)

[SEAL]

Thomas A. Grunwell
American Vice Consul (Title)

Notarial Service No. 2075

(After application has been submitted to Department and instruction in reply received)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above passport was on ..... (Date)

renewed for ..... months.
renewed for two years.
refused renewal and passport taken up.

Authority .....

..... (Signature)

[SEAL]

..... (Title)

Notarial Service No. .....

In duplicate, but when the application is to be referred to the Department for consideration, it should be taken in triplicate. After the Department's decision is reported to the consular office, the triplicate copy should be filled in with the final action taken and forwarded to the Department, the duplicate copy on file in the office being amended accordingly.

A duplicate of the photograph to be affixed to the passport should be pasted here.

Photographs must be required in cases of persons whose photographs have not been submitted within two years previously in connection with a registration or passport application.

I solemnly swear that the statements made on pages 1 and 2 are true, and that the photograph attached is a likeness of me.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; So help me God.

(Signature to oath of applicant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October 1949

Vice Consul John T. Fisher of the United States of America

Fees for passport, $10.00.
Fee for administering oath and photostatic passport application, $1.00.
No fee for registration.

Service No. 5739

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT

Height: feet 11 1/2 inches
Hair Brown Eyes Grey
Distinguishing marks or features None
Place of birth Chicago, Illinois
Date of birth July 20, 1917
Occupation Journalist

EVIDENCE OF CITIZENSHIP AND IDENTIFYING DOCUMENTS

Passport No. 706 issued on Jan. 16, 1945
by Embassy, Mexico
to applicant, / to (Name and relationship) / SUBMITTED.
State disposition of passport Cancelled and returned to applicant
Other evidence of citizenship and identifying documents submitted, as specified below: (Indicate whether sent to the Department, retained in files of office, or returned to applicant.)

The following should be filled in if this application is for a PASSPORT:

Countries to be visited: Cent. Am.-U.S.
Port of departure:
Purpose of visit: Residence
Name of ship:
Date of departure
In the ship of an American line? (Yes or No)

REFERENCES

(Name)
(Address)

AFFIDAVIT OF IDENTIFYING WITNESS

I, the undersigned, solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that I reside at the address written below; my signature hereto affixed; that I know the applicant who executed the affidavit hereinbefore set forth to be the person he represents himself to be, and that he is a citizen of the United States; that the statements made in the applicant's affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, I solemnly swear that I have known the applicant personally for ____ years.

(Signature of witness)
(Residence address of witness)

(SEAL)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of ____, 1____

If an American citizen is available, an alien known to the executive may assume the affidavit.

Consul ____ of the United States of America at ____

The applicant requests that the following person be notified in the event of his death or disability:
Samuel Rosenhouse-father (Name) Hotel Robert Fulton, New York City (Address)

Additional data: Location of real and personal property, nature and place of investments, location of will, et cetera. (It is entirely optional with the applicant to give this information.)

Registration (approved / disapproved) by the Department of State on ____
Certificate of Identity and Registration / Card of Identity and Registration issued to the applicant on ____ (Date)

(Signature of executive officer)

REMARKS

Form No. 229
Passport Series
(Revised April 1949)

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF PASSPORT

CAUTION.—Extension of expressly limited passports must be applied for on Form 229

In conformity with the rules and regulations prescribed by the President and the Secretary of State pursuant to law, I, the undersigned, hereby apply for a renewal of the period of validity of my passport, the number and date of which appear herein.

RENEWAL SERIES No. 61
Passport No. 142157
Passport Serial No. U 12942
Issued on Sept. 20 (Date) 1949 *at* Washington (Place)

I, Harvey ROSENHOUSE (Name), a [illegible] / native American citizen, do hereby apply for the renewal of my passport. I was never married / married on _____ (To be filled in by women only)

My husband is a naturalized / native American citizen / an alien, a citizen of _____ (Name of country)

My legal residence is _____ (Street address), _____ (City), Guatemala (State)

I represent the Time magazine (Name of person or organization)

The part in this block is to be filled in by all persons who have acquired citizenship through naturalization.

Since my present passport was issued, I have resided outside the United States at the following places for the periods stated:

_____ from _____ to _____
_____ from _____ to _____
_____ from _____ to _____

The purposes of my visits to the foregoing countries were:

_____ (Give reason or reasons for stay in each country issued)

Harvey Rosenhouse (Signature of applicant)

1 Callejon Hall, no. 6, Guatemala City (Foreign address)

I certify that the person to whom the above passport was issued appeared before me in person and swore to and signed the above application on the 24th day of Sept., 19 51

Thomas A. Grunwell (Signature)
Thomas A. Grunwell
American Vice Consul (Title)
Guatemala (Consulting office)

Fee $8.00

[illegible] 2074

22/: ROSENHOUSE Harvey

Form No. [illegible]

REGISTRATION APPROVED
Passport
Date Dec. 26, 1944
Expires Jan. 16, 1946
Vice Consul
Place Mexico, D.F.

Application for Passport
Application for Registration

(Indicate plainly which is desired)

[FORM FOR NATIVE CITIZEN]

Telegram from Dept 12/26/44

PASSPORT ISSUED
Date [illegible]
No. [illegible]
Expires Jan. 16, 1946
Amer. Consul General
Place Mexico, D.F.

I, Ralph Rosenhouse, also known as Harvey Rosenhouse (Name in full), a NATIVE citizen of the United States, solemnly swear that I was born at Chicago (City or town), Illinois (State or country), on July 20 (Date), 1917; that I am now residing at Lucerna 72/21, Mexico, D.F. (Give present address in full); that I resided continuously in the United States from 1917 to 1931 at Chicago, Ill. & Los Angeles, Calif. (City and State); and that I have resided outside the United States as follows:

(State name of, and period of residence in, each foreign country; each visit to any foreign country, regardless of duration, must be stated)

U.S.S.R., from Nov. 1931 to Aug. 1932

Mexico (Name of countries), from August 1940 to date

My legal residence is at Lucerna 72/21, Mexico, D.F.

and I intend to return to the United States to reside permanently, within an indefinite period (months, years).

*I was {never married / last married} on July 20, 1943 at ..... to Ruth Garcia Granados who was born at Guatemala City, Guatam. on Dec. 1, 1922; who {is / is not} an American citizen, and who is now residing at Lucerna 72/21, Mexico, D.F.

My father, Samuel J. Rosenhouse (Name in full), was born at Puchovici (City or town), Russia (State or country), on Feb. 17, 1886 and is now residing at Lucerna 72/21, Mexico, D.F.

My mother, Beatrice Clara Speevak (Maiden name), was born at Odessa (City or town), Russia (State or country), on Jan. 2[illegible], 1892 and is now residing at Lucerna 72/21, Mexico, D.F.

(IF EITHER PARENT WAS BORN OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, FILL IN THIS PORTION)

My father emigrated to the United States on or about ..... 1913; resided continuously in the United States from 1913 to 1941 at Chicago, Ill., Los Angeles, Cal., and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District (Name of court) Court of the U.S. at Los Angeles, Cal. (City and State) on May 26 (Month) (Day) 1922 (Year)

My mother emigrated to the United States on or about ..... 1906, resided continuously in the United States from 1906 to 1940 at Chicago, Ill & Los Angeles, Cal and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District (Name of court) Court of the U.S. at Los Angeles, Cal. (City and State) on May 26 (Month) (Day) 1922 (Year)

I request the inclusion of my wife ..... (Name in full)

She acquired citizenship through .....

I request the inclusion of my minor children as follows:

(Name in full) ....., born at ..... (Place and State or country) on ..... (Date)

....., born at ..... on 1

....., born at ..... on 1

I {have not / [illegible]} been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered, or served in, the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted, or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; been convicted by court martial of deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war or of committing any act of treason against, or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against the United States.

If any of the above mentioned acts or conditions are applicable to the applicant's case, a supplementary statement under oath should be attached and made a part hereof.

[illegible]

I received Passport Jan. 16, 1945 /s/Harvey Rosenhouse

Ralph Rosenhouse, [illegible]
Harvey Rosenhouse

Robert W. Lanham

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. [illegible]
Approved until [illegible]

REGISTRATION APPROVED
Date Oct. 9, 1951
Expires Oct. 9, 1953
Vice Consul
Thomas A. Grunwell
Place Guatemala

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

(For use by persons whose status as a citizen has been approved by the Department of State at Washington)

Certificate of Identity and Registration [Issued / Renewed]
Card of Identity and Registration [Issued / Renewed]
Date
No.
Expires
Consul
Place

I, Samuel J. ROSENHOUSE was born at Puchovichi (Place)
Russia (State) on Feb. 17 (Date) 1886 [My father Jacob Rosenhouse was born at Russia; My mother Libby Strong (Name) was born at Russia]

I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the District Court of U.S.

Los Angeles, Calif. May 26, 1922 I have resided outside the United States since my naturalization as follows: 1931-32-Europe; in Mexico about 6 mos. each year 1942-Sept. 1945 but maintained legal residence in US; Guatemala Sept. 1945-Jan. [illegible] and Nov. 15, 1947 to date (Give names of countries and periods of residence in each)

for the [illegible] of pleasure and business; my legal residence in the United States is at New York, N.Y.; my occupation is that of chemist and botanist; I intend to return to the United States within an indefinite period to reside [permanently / temporarily]. I [~~have~~ have not] been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken on oath or made an affirmative or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered, or served in, the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted, or performed the duties of, any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; been convicted by court martial of deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, or of committing any act of treason against or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against the United States.

If any of the above mentioned acts or conditions are applicable to the applicant's case, a supplementary statement under oath should be attached and made a part hereof.

My husband—father—mother was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the _____ Court of _____ at _____ on _____

My [~~wife~~] Beatrice Spoevak Rosenhouse to whom I was married on Sept. 15, 1916 at Chicago Illinois was born at Odessa Russia on Jan. 28, 1892 [~~She~~] acquired American citizenship by my naturalization

I have the following minor children:

(Name)	(Place of birth)	(Date of birth)	(Residence)

I desire my registration to include the following members of my family: no one

In the event of death or accident notify:

S. Rosenhouse-brother (Name) 1549 Elevado St., Los Angeles, Calif (Address)

[signature] (Signature of applicant)

12 Calle P., no. 9-A, Guatemala City (Address)

Evidence of citizenship submitted: Passport no. 147489 issued to applicant by Dept. of State Oct. 11, 1949; passport no. 147490 issued to Beatrice C.S. Rosenhouse by Dept. of State Oct. 11, 1949 (To be filled in by Consul)

Thomas A. Grunwell
Thomas A. Grunwell

Guatemala (Place) Oct. 9, 1951 (Date)

NO FEE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received from the State Department through liaison channels
Date 4/18/50

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

2-H

SECRET

Action
EUR

Info
SS
G
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OLI
CIA
SY
EURX
DCR

FROM: Belgrade

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 476, April 11, 5 p.m.

Control 3974
Rec'd April 11, 1950
7:37 p.m.

SENT PARIS 84 REPEATED DEPT 476 LONDON 58.

D. John

Rogge has indicated that his present plans for Paris meeting with Cassou (URTEL 38 April 10) are not as ambitious as previous reports here had indicated (EMETEL 457 April 8). He has asked French Ambassador Payart to find out whether Cassou, whom Rogge does not know, will be available for discussion with him and Zilliacus in Paris about April 21 but Payart says he does not intend to do anything about request or become involved in any way.

Suggested meeting is at Rogge's personal initiative, who says it occurred to him after talks with Zilliacus here. Rogge says he hopes the three of them can find sufficient common ground for ringing declaration on behalf of "independent progressives" of the world.

Rogge and Zilliacus are leaving today for Yugoslavia, Macedonia, and will leave Belgrade for Paris April 19.

ALLEN

JRMc:AAL

file

62-54144

NOT RECORDED
15 MAY 23 1950

SECRET

SG

Clayton

62-54144

51 MAY 25 1950

INFORMATION COPY

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received from the State Department through liaison channels
Date 4/12/50

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

8

SECRET

Action: EUR

Info: SS G P OLI CIA SY EURX DCR

FROM: Belgrade

TO : Secretary of State

NO : 457, April 8, Noon.

Control 3281
Rec'd April 8, 1950
9:02 p.m.

PRIORITY.

SECRET DEPARTMENT 457, REPEATED PARIS 82 LONDON 56, DEPARTMENT PASS MOSCOW 43.

John Rogge called on me yesterday to report his impressions of Yugoslavia after ten days extensive travel throughout country as guest Yugoslav Government and following conference with Tito. While Rogge clings to notion Yugoslavs, like everyone else, should keep olive branch extended towards Soviet union, he alleges determination to "speak out in defense of Tito" in face of Cominform threats.

In response my inquiry re his future intentions Rogge said he would make every effort build strong Progressive Party in US and if he became head of party he would appoint only non Communist officials in party organization. He would not recuff Communist support but said showdown must come soon between Cominform Communists and Titoists in USCP.

I have learned from reliable source that Rogge and Ziliacus will meet Jean Cassou in Paris next week and dramatic announcement of formation of "Progressive " organization along Titoist lines will be made. Rogge emphasized in his conversation with me that "Progressive" forces in world must rid themselves of taint of Moscow domination and emerge as nationalist and patriotic groups in order become respectable and gain adherents.

ALLEN

EHL:WR

Note: Relayed to Moscow 9:35 p.m. 4/8/ALD.

NOT RECORDED 62-54144
APR 22 1950

5

SECRET

62-54144

INFORMATION COPY

5 7 MAY 5

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Hayford

SECURITY: UNCLASSIFIED

PRIORITY: SURFACE POUCH

Received from the State Department
Hongo Liaison channels
Date 3/27/50

For Dept. use only.

TO: Department of State

FROM: HELSINKI 214, March 17, 1950

REF:

SUBJECT: JOHN ROGGE GIVES INTERVIEWS TO FINNISH COMMUNIST PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 27 1950
DIVISION OF SECURITY

RECD: [illegible]

ACTION: EUR

INFO: DOR OCI IE SY PD CUR/X

There are being enclosed translations of interviews granted by John Rogge to the Communist organ TYOKANSAN SANOMAT and the organ of the Communist dominated Democratic Union's VAPAA SANA, both of which appeared in the March 15 editions of these Helsinki newspapers. Mr. Rogge was enroute from Moscow to the Conference of Peace Partisans in Stockholm. It is interesting to note that both of the newspapers emphasize Mr. Rogge's statements about discrimination against women in the United States as compared to the equality of men and women in the Soviet Union.

Although publishing reports concerning the Peace Partisans stopping in Helsinki and mentioning their visit to the Soviet Legation, no other Helsinki newspaper carried interviews with any of these people including John Rogge.

Warren M. Chase
Counselor of Legation

Enclosures:
1. Mr. Rogge's interview as published in TYOKANSAN SANOMAT, March 15, 1950.
2. Mr. Rogge's interview published in VAPAA SANA March 15, 1950.

Copy to:
NOE

[illegible]

JRY:[illegible]:cp 3-17-50

NOT RECORDED

62-54144-93

INDEXED

[illegible]

SECURITY

UNCLASSIFIED

Helsinki 214
Enclosure No. 1

Mr. Rogge's interview as published in the TYÖKANSAN SANOMAT, March 15, 1950.

Big Business In America Fosters Fear and War Hysteria In Order to Prevent Reforms and Increase Profits

"I am by nature an optimist and have faith in the tradition of American political freedom in spite of the fact that during the past few years there has been retrogression in America (literally: progress has retrogressed)" says Mr. John L. Rogge, former Assistant Secretary of Justice of the U.S.A. (SIC) who was the defense attorney in the trial of the 12 U.S.A. Communist leaders and who is now in Finland on his way from Moscow to Stockholm in the capacity of an American member of the delegation which visited the Kremlin.

Mr. Rogge, who [illegible]ides Henry Wall[illegible]s perhaps the best known Rooseveltian in America, after the war at the Nazi trials in Germany, was entrusted with the task of ascertaining the Nazi's connections with America. An eleven weeks stay in Europe brought into his hands an abundance of material where prominent American business men and officers were disclosed as agents and helpers of Nazi Germany. He began to publish the results of his investigations, with the result that without any advance notice he was suddenly released from his position as Assistant Secretary of Justice (SIC). Unauthorized disclosure of confidential information was said to have been the reason therefor ..... "I had received this task from my people," said Mr. Rogge, "and I considered it my duty to set my information before them."

"The power behind the change in U.S.A. foreign and internal policies during the past few years is Big Business, which, in the sphere of internal policy, desires to prevent all reforms and the growing strength of the labor movement, considering its own profits more important. It desires to make it appear as if war were on the way since in the throes of fear and panic which such belief engenders, it is possible to prevent reforms by stamping them as Communistic and on the other hand, to guarantee an increase in profits."

Mr. Rogge considers that the Truman doctrine, the Marshall aid pl[illegible] and the Atlantic Agreement are mistakes in American policy which should be remedied. A similar mistake was the trial of 12 Communist leaders, in which the traditional freedom of expression was thrown into the rubbish heap.

In Moscow the American peace delegation visited the Kremlin, where it met some of the members of the Supreme Soviet, bishops, teachers and workers, and where it became convinced that in the Soviet Union all efforts are directed towards constructing and industrializing the country.

This peace delegation, as has been earlier mentioned, submitted to the Supreme Soviet the proposals of the World Committee of the Peace Partisans for securing peace.

62-54144-93

"In America, negroes, Jews and women are discriminated against, and wherever there is discrimination in one form or another there is always the danger that it may spread."

"Women?" wonders the interviewer, and Mr. Hogge explains:

"In America a woman may with great work and pain educate herself to become a lawyer or physician, but in practice she cannot meet with success in these fields. Perhaps my greatest experience in the Soviet Union was ascertainment of the fact that in the Soviet Union there was equality between men and women."

His second experience in importance was a visit to a Moscow automobile factory where a truck, by means of the assembly line system, is manufactured every 10 minutes. These are two very advanced industrial states in the world: the Soviet Union and America.

Mr. Hogge went to Stockholm yesterday, where he will participate in the Peace Partisans' meeting. Upon returning to his home in New York he intends to devote his efforts as a private lawyer, to defending all who are persecuted, to taking part in the activities of Wallace's Progressive Party and to organization and development of the American peace movement. He is one of the few liberal Americans in whom live the American traditions of Lincoln, Jefferson and Roosevelt.

62-54144-93

SECURITY

UNCLASSIFIED

Helsinki 214
Enclosure No. 2

Mr. Rogge's Inverview With The VAPA SANA

Typical of the present day world and of the cold war is the fear of war - a fear that has been fostered in the United States since the death of Roosevelt and for which Big Business is responsible, states the former Assistant Secretary of Justice (SIC), Mr. L. John Rogge, to this paper in an interview granted on his way through Helsinki. Mr. Rogge was released from the position after his publication of a report concerning the uprooting of Nazism. "The people had entrusted me with the job of making the report and I considered it my duty to let the people know its contents." "Of course the pretext for my release was that I had 'disclosed government secrets', which is laughable."

Mr. Rogge, who is a member of the American peace delegation which visited the Soviet Union and who now continues his trip to the big peace conference in Stockholm, is a typical representative of Rooseveltian democracy. "Let each one hold his own opinions," says Mr. Rogge, and against that background he realizes that recent internal and foreign policy of the United States violates all democratic freedoms.

"Our democracy is built on the ideals of Lincoln and Jefferson", notes Mr. Rogge, "and the Truman doctrine, the Marshall aid plan and the Atlantic agreement are clearly in conflict with these ideals. An explanation for these phenomena must perhaps be sought in internal policy. When, after the death of Roosevelt, the rights of citizens began to be restricted, when people began to be put before the Committee investigating un-American activities, and when fear of a new war began to be engendered, the question, in the last analysis, was perhaps not about war. Of course there are people who absolutely hope for war, but for example the Congress - to say nothing of the people - probably eschews war."

"The motive behind all this is merely to abolish reforms and crush the rising working class. Big Business does not wish to give up its high profits. One means for keeping them up is to sow fear. In their fear the people - not only in the U.S.A. but in all the world - unconsciously perform services for reaction: maintain preparedness and give up reforms. For precisely that reason we must free ourselves from fear and for my own part I will struggle therefor."

In discussing the restriction of democratic rights in the United States, Mr. Rogge said that they had assumed partially similar aspects as the persecution of the Jews in Nazi Germany. The trials of Communist leaders (for whom he acted as defense attorney) is but a small side show. Most clearly can it be seen in the discrimination against negroes, Jews and women.

The interviewer is astonished: "women, in which way against women?"

62-54144-93

"While in Moscow I visited a big truck factory which is completely standardized (Americanized) and which manufactures a truck in ten minutes," said Mr. Rogge. "Here, to my amazement, I noted that women worked side by side with the men and received the same pay for the same work. This same phenomenon may be seen everywhere in the Soviet Union as well as in all the people's democracies. There, unobstructed, a woman can strive for and reach quite as high a position as a man."

"In the U.S.A. it is not so. In our country a woman may (VS's underscoring) become a judge or a physician but for the great majority of women the possibility is only theoretical. If a woman seeks one of these positions with us, she is subjected to pressure under the force of which, almost without exceptions, she gives up. This I call a discrimination of women and I consider it violates democratic freedom for it in no way differs from the Nazi doctrines regarding women: 'kinder - kuche - kirche' (children, kitchen, church)."

Mr. Rogge is at present a private lawyer in New York where his work is largely centered on the legal defense of suppressed people. In addition, he participates actively in peace work and was a representative at both of the large U.S.A. peace conferences. Perhaps it is for that reason his name is on the list of the Committee investigating un-American activities, although he has not yet been indicted, as he himself says.

Yesterday Mr. Rogge left Helsinki for Stockholm in order to take part in the peace conference. From Stockholm he will go to Yugoslavia - insofar as he obtains a visa - because he wishes to see with his own eyes the country which has given rise to so much discussion. From Yugoslavia he will go home to New York, U.S.A. in order to found there a big peace movement, to support the activity of Wallace's Progressive Party and to struggle, side by side with the suppressed, for the old American democratic freedoms.

62-54144-93

Received from the State Department through Li channels
Date 4/14/53

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

2-H

Action
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RESTRICTED

FROM: Belgrade

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 450, ~~April~~ 6, 6 p.m.

Control 2933
Rec'd April 7, 1950
1:07 p.m.

April 6 John Rogge granted honorary degree doctor of laws University of Belgrade convocation. Before 300 professors, students, government figures (Vilfan, Bartos, Vlada Simic, and press representatives, Rogge delivered impassioned plea for independence of small nations, for freedom and flexibility of thinking in world of new ideas, and for courage to stand firm as heretics (citing self and Yugos in this category) in face authorization your position. Urging policy non interference internal problems Yugoslavia, Rogge noted "the people of Yugoslavia have right say how they want solve their own problems. They have right say this in their own tongue without either Russian or American accent. I see little difference between the American attempt to quarantine and isolate east countries because their kind of government was distasteful to it and the Cominform attempt quarantine and isolate Yugoslavia because its government was distasteful Tito."

Rogge underlined need for countries to learn from one another, and said we in US could learn much from Yugoslavia about elimination of discrimination against minority groups and against women, while east countries had much learn from our criminal law procedures. Both east and west, he felt, could learn from American history of individual human freedom: "My idea of free society is one in which individual human beings may think what they like, associate with whomsoever they please and say what they think. A Communist should be able to get up in the capitalist part of world and say that Communism is better. A capitalist should be able get up in Communist part world and say that capitalism is better".

NOT RECORDED 62-54144-95
APR 20 1950

Commenting on tremendous industrial and construction activity he had witnessed on INDEXED Yugoslavia, stated vast resources US should be made available to "underdeveloped countries such as Yugoslavia and New China"

5 7 MAY 3 1950 287

Embassy

62-54144

RESTRICTED

INFORMATION COPY

RESTRICTED

-2- 450, April 6, 6 p.m. from Belgrade.

Embassy officers present noted little applause, perhaps partly due in-effective translator who although translating accurately made poor presentation devoid of feeling.

Text by pouch.

Borba reported April 5 briefly and without comment that Rogge and wife and Robert Goldman were received by Tito preceding day.

ALLEN

MSH:LPA

62-54144-95

RESTRICTED

REQUEST FOR BIOGRAPHIC DATA

TO:	FROM:	DATE
FBI CIA	[illegible]	9/4/68

FULL NAME (Married woman include maiden name)	ALIASES, NICKNAMES	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
[illegible], Nikolay Nikolayevich		April 16, 1907 [illegible]rino, USSR

HOME ADDRESS	SEX	CITIZENSHIP	MARITAL STATUS	SPOUSE'S NAME
	M	Russian		

OCCUPATION	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT EMPLOYER
Section Chief of ~~Mxix~~ Mining Institute	

PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS AND FORMER ADDRESSES (Approximately last ten years)

USSR (2nd INTL CONF ON SURFACE MINING)

You are referred to information furnished your Department previously, captioned "NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH ERCHOV, was; ESPIONAGE, R." , who may be identical with subject; ~~and~~ has same birthdate & place, who was student at MIT, and temporary employee. Auctor for machinery purchase

65-61847 [illegible]

FOR USE OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE ONLY

OFFICE	TYPE OF DEPARTMENT PROGRAM
SCA:VO	VISA APPLICANTS
DATE: September 4, 1968	
NAME OF SUBMITTING OFFICER: PJSaineri:rb	

FOR USE OF OTHER OFFICE(S) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EX 110 ~~REC-60~~ MCI 65-61847

NOT RECORDED

11 OCT 2 1968

FORM DS-939 59 OCT 10 1968

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SECURITY: CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY: AIR POUC

TO: Department of State 700.001/8-2250

FROM: Zurich, 28, August 22, 1950

Received from the State Department through Liaison channels

Date 9/8/50

REF:

SUBJECT: Visit to Zurich of O. John ROGGE

27 For Dept. Ave. 28

DCR OLI SY PD EUR/X

Mr. O. John ROGGE, former Assistant Attorney General and delegate to the Partisans of Peace Congress at Prague, arrived at Zurich by air on August 19, 1950 for the ostensible purpose of establishing contact with Konni ZILLIACUS, member of Parliament who was read out of the Labor Party. The Ambassador's secretary in Prague telephoned this Consulate General on August 18, 1950 relative to the travel arrangements of Mr. Rogge, and his desire that the Yugoslav Consulate General in Zurich be requested to make an appointment with Mr. Zilliacus on the following day. The British Consul General advised me that he knew nothing of Mr. Zilliacus' movements.

A telephone call was put through immediately to the Yugoslav Consulate General, and Mr. Milan LJUBOJEVIC, Vice-consul in charge, was told that Mr. Rogge could not keep his appointment with Mr. Zilliacus that day, but that he desired an appointment on the following day. Mr. Ljubojevic said that Zilliacus was not in Zurich and that word had been received from Bern that Mr. Zilliacus might not come to Zurich at all. To insure that this information reached Mr. Rogge, a letter dated August 18, 1950 (copy enclosed) was forwarded to him at the airport and the telephone number of the Yugoslav Consulate General was furnished, should Mr. Rogge desire to get in touch with that office.

While having luncheon at the Hotel Baur au Lac on August 18, I saw the Yugoslav Vice-consul and a gray-haired man pass by the table. Mr. Ljubojevic stopped to say that he had met Mr. Rogge and that the two of them were having luncheon together. Mr. Rogge then came over to speak to me and said that Mr. Zilliacus was on the Dalmatian Coast, and that he did not intend to come to Switzerland. It was Mr. Rogge's intention to get in touch with Mr. Zilliacus for, as he said, he wished, together with Jean CASSOU and Zilliacus, to issue a joint statement which would include

62-54144-99

CSO/CPKuykendall/mw CONFIDENTIAL

THIS IS NOT A PERMANENT RECORD COPY.
Retain in office files or destroy in accordance with security regulations. Reproduction of this message is not authorized.

5 J SEP 22 1950

South Korea and Yugoslavia. Although Mr. Rogge said that he intended to call upon me at the Consulate General, he has not done so as yet, but should a further conversation take place, the details thereof will be supplied to the Department.

C. Porter Kuykendall
American Consul General

Enclosure:
Copy of letter dated August 18, 1950
to Mr. Rogge

Copies to:
AmEmbassy, London
AmEmbassy, Prague
AmEmbassy, Belgrade
AmLegation, Bern

62-54144-99

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure to Zurich 20

American Consulate General
Zurich, August 18, 1950

C. [illegible] Rogge, Esquire,
Passenger Czech Airlines,
Flight 553,
Arriving Kloten Airport 1:05 p.m.,
August 19.

Dear Mr. Rogge:

I wish to advise, with reference to the telephone call from the Prag Embassy, that the message regarding your arrival today was transmitted to the Yugoslav Consulate General, with the request that it be communicated to Mr. Ziliacus. The Yugoslav Vice Consul, Mr. Ljubojevic, who is in charge of the office, said that Mr. Ziliacus was not in Zurich today and that word had been received from Bern that he might not come to Zurich at all. If you wish to get in touch with the Yugoslav Consulate General, I would suggest that you telephone the officer in charge at Zurich no. 23.52.80.

Very sincerely yours,

C. Porter Kuykendall
American Consul General

CPK/AF

CONFIDENTIAL

62-54144-99

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral

State

Department

No. 10

Appeal to:
Ms. Barbara Ennis
Freedom of Information Staff
Office of Public Affairs
Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Docket #10

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSR

AGENCY State

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Release
1	Urey (HQ) 116-18315	49	11/20/53	WFO letter to HQ w/ Copy	5/5	5/5
2	"	63	2/3/54	WFO report	7	7
3	"	63	5/3/54	copy of above report	5	5
4						
5						
6						
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5

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315) DATE: November 20, 1953

FROM: SAC, WFO (117-172)

SUBJECT: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 9, 1953, in which the WFO was requested to attempt to ascertain the identity of the individual in the Department of State whom UREY claims to have contacted in connection with his passport application in August 1952, which resulted in a renewal of his passport which had previously been denied.

On October 30, 1953, the records of the Passport Division were examined and reflected that on July 21, 1952, HAROLD CLAYTON UREY filed a renewal application for passport number 323366 which had been issued to him on July 10, 1950. This application reflected that he was planning to visit the following countries: England, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy and Morocco.

On August 7, 1952, the Passport Division sent a memorandum to Mr. FORD of the Security Division, Department of State, which reflected that the Passport Division had drafted a letter of refusal to Mr. HAROLD CLAYTON UREY and that if the Security Division agreed that there is reason to believe that UREY is a Communist, for them to initial and return this letter to the Passport Division for signature and mailing.

This file contains a letter dated August 12, 1952, which had been sent to Mr. UREY advising him that the Department of State was unable to provide him with passport facilities since it had been unable to obtain a satisfactory clearance of his Communist affiliations. The file copy of this letter to Mr. UREY contained the following penciled notation "Mailed through error August 12, see telegram of August 15" initials R.S.

HF:jfs

2 - Chicago (1 - 117-134)(Info.)
(1 - 116-1788)(Info.)
1 - WFO (121-23263)

RECORDED-88
INDEXED-88
116-18315-49
NOV 25 1953

50 JAN 29 1954

20 DEC 3 1953

These files further contain a copy of the memorandum to the Security Division dated August 7, 1952, which had been returned to the Passport Division with the following notation "Copy returned by J. W. FORD. No Sy action pending - return. August 15, 1952." A copy of a telegram dated August 15, 1952, to HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was contained in this file and read as follows "Greatly regret letter forwarded you under date August 12, was part of a file still under consideration in the Department. Please return letter to me, as application continues to be studied by other officers" signed R. B. SHIPLEY.

These files also contain a memorandum to Mr. SCOTT from Mrs. SHIPLEY dated August 16, which reads as follows: "Attached is the file on Dr. UREY, with the exception of the Visa file on WILLIAM C. STICKLER, who was sponsored by Dr. UREY, and whose visa was not recommended by the committee, known as IVRC. There is a brief resume of information regarding UREY in Passport files, which will undoubtedly suffice. I have no idea how this file was so handled as to dispatch the letter before Sy's consideration. We are discontinuing the practice of writing a suggested letter in these cases, which has been done a few times recently to save handling the case so many times. R.S." (RUTH SHIPLEY).

These files contain a letter dated August 18, 1952, to Mrs. SHIPLEY from Dr. UREY which read as follows:

> "Acknowledge receipt of your letter and telegram and in accordance with your telegram, I have asked my secretary to return the letter to you.
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> "I do hope that this trouble in regard to the passport can be arranged without difficulties. I have no Communist connections whatsoever. Before the war I thought that the Loyalists were a less dark shade of grey than the Nationalists. . . . an opinion which I still hold. I joined a number of organizations attempting to implement these ideas. All of these connections have lapsed. . . . not by resignation, but by complete inactivity since then. So far as I can recall, I resigned from two organizations. . . . the Association of Scientific Workers and the Independent Citizens Committee

of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. I resigned from the latter organizations in 1946. Since the war I had been Director of the Atlantic Union Committee which is very far from being approved of by the party line. In fact it must be completely anathema to our left hand friends in the Kremlin. I have been such an outspoken opponent of Communism that I have feared I would be called a rabid red baiter, and I would not like to have a reputation so extreme as that.

/s/ HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

The Passport files also contained a memorandum dated August 18, 1952, from Mr. JOHN W. FORD, Security Division, to the Passport Division, subject, HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, referring to the memorandum of August 17, 1952, and stating that after careful review of the files on Mr. UREY, Sy had no security objection to a passport being issued to him. This memorandum reflected that Mr. ROLANDER of AEC informed Mr. FORD that Dr. UREY had a current "Q" clearance and AEC personally had no objection to his traveling to countries outside of the iron curtain countries.

The Passport files contained a memorandum dated July 6, 1953, from MASON DRURY to Mrs. SHIPLEY which read "I explained the circumstances of the refusal to the Senator and he seemed satisfied."

Mr. WALTER K. SCOTT, Director, Executive Secretariat, The Office of the Secretary of State, 5131 New State Building, was interviewed by Special Agent HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. on November 2, 1953, at which time he was questioned regarding the identity of the person whom Dr. UREY had contacted in the Department of State regarding the renewal of his passport in August 1952. Mr. SCOTT advised that he recalled that the Passport Division through error had sent a letter of refusal of renewal of his passport prior to having the concurrence of the Security Division of the Department of State for the sending of such letters and as a result the requesting of Dr. UREY to return said letter pending the complete consideration of his application for passport

Mr. SCOTT stated that he recalled that Dr. JOSEPH BLAKE KOEPFLI, who was then Scientific Advisor in the Office of the Under Secretary of State for Administration, had contacted

him regarding Dr. UREY's receiving a letter of refusal of renewal of his passport. Mr. SCOTT stated that he did not recall the specific date that Dr. KOEPFLI contacted him regarding Dr. UREY's passport, but he did recall that upon his communicating with Mrs. SHIPLEY of the Passport Division, he was advised by her that the letter of refusal had been inadvertently sent out by the Passport Division prior to having the concurrence of the Security Division of the Department of State.

He stated that Dr. KOEPFLI was no longer with the Department of State and he believed that he was now with the California Institute of Technology.

Mr. SCOTT pointed out that although Dr. KOEPFLI had advised him that he had received a telephone call from Dr. UREY regarding the passport, that this telephone call had nothing whatever to do with the action of the Passport Division in later granting Dr. UREY a renewal of his passport.

He stated that Mrs. SHIPLEY had apologized for the Passport Division's having sent the letter of refusal to Dr. UREY before having the approval of the Security Division.

MASON DRURY, Special Assistant, Bureau of Security, Consular Affairs and Personnel, Department of State, advised that he had recalled receiving an inquiry from Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY regarding Dr. HAROLD CLAYTON UREY. He stated that after examination of the Passport files and discussing the file with Mr. SCOTT, he advised Senator McCARTHY that the letter of refusal of renewal of Dr. UREY's passport had been sent out by error by the Passport Division prior to having the approval of the Security Division, Department of State. He stated that he was present in New York during July or August of 1953 when representatives of Senator McCARTHY questioned Dr. UREY and that during this time they did not question Dr. UREY regarding the refusal of his passport renewal. He stated that he recalled specifically asking Mrs. SHIPLEY had anyone exerted influence on getting her to change the refusal of Dr. UREY's passport. He stated that she advised him that this was just an error of the Passport Division which was later corrected and no one exerted any influence on her, nor did she know of any telephone calls made to anyone in the State Department.

A check of the indices of the WFO was made and no references were located pertaining to Dr. JOSEPH BLAKE KOEPFLI.

WFO 47-172

The following information regarding Dr. KOEPFLI was secured from the Biographic Register, State Department, 1951:

Born February 5, 1904, in California; graduated from Harvard Military Academy; Stanford University, A.B., 1924, M.A. in 1925, and Oxford University, Ph.D. in 1928. Instructor, Johns Hopkins University, 1929 to 1932; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1932 to 1947; appointed Foreign Service Reserve Officer, Class Three, and assigned to London as Attache December 19, 1947, and Physical Science Administrative Officer, State, GS-15, February 1, 1951. Married.

- P -

DIRECTOR, FBI (116-18315) November 20, 1953

SAC, WFO (117-172)

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

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He stated that Mrs. SHIPLEY had apologized for the Passport Division's having sent the letter of refusal to Dr. UREY before having the approval of the Security Division.

MASON DRURY, Special Assistant, Bureau of Security, Consular Affairs and Personnel, Department of State, advised that he had recalled receiving an inquiry from Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY regarding Dr. HAROLD CLAYTON UREY. He stated that after examination of the Passport files and discussing the file with Mr. SCOTT, he advised Senator McCARTHY that the letter of refusal of renewal of Dr. UREY's passport had been sent out by error by the Passport Division prior to having the approval of the Security Division, Department of State. He stated that he was present in New York during July or August of 1953 when representatives of Senator McCARTHY questioned Dr. UREY and that during this time they did not question Dr. UREY regarding the refusal of his passport renewal. He stated that he recalled specifically asking Mrs. SHIPLEY had anyone exerted influence on getting her to change the refusal of Dr. UREY's passport. He stated that she advised him that this was just an error of the Passport Division which was later corrected and no one exerted any influence on her, nor did she know of any telephone calls made to anyone in the State Department.

A check of the indices of the NFO was made and no references were located pertaining to Dr. JOSEPH BLAKE KOEPFLI.

WFO 117-172

The following information regarding Dr. KOEPFLI was secured from the Biographic Register, State Department, 1951:

Born February 6, 1904, in California; graduated from Harvard Military Academy; Stanford University, A.B., 1924, M.A. in 1925, and Oxford University, Ph.D. in 1928. Instructor, Johns Hopkins University, 1929 to 1932; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1932 to 1947; appointed Foreign Service Reserve Officer, Class Three, and assigned to London as Attache December 19, 1947, and Physical Science Administrative Officer, State, GS-15, February 1, 1951. Married.

- P -

FD-721
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO

SECRET

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	FEB 3 1954	10/30;11/2/53; 1/21/54	HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. MAK

TITLE: HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

CHARACTER OF CASE: ATOMIC ENERGY ACT; SECURITY MATTER - C; ESPIONAGE - R

AGENCY: Mccarron
REQ. REC'D: 8-27-53
REP'T FORW.: 9-11-53
BY: ACJ B

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reflect subject applied for renewal of Passport number 323366 on 7/21/52. On August 12, 1952, Department of State advised subject unable to provide him with passport. This letter requested by State Department to be returned 8/15/52. Subject returned letter on 8/18/52. WALTER K. SCOTT, Director, Executive Secretariat, Office of the Secretary of State, advised that Dr. JOSEPH BLAKE KOEPFLI, former Scientific Adviser in the Office of the Under Secretary of State, received telephone call from subject re subject's passport but this call had no effect on action taken by Passport Office. MICHAEL FLEISCHER, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Interior, advised he attended Geochemical Conference held in Zurich, Switzerland, 8/11-13/53, which was attended by subject. He was in close contact with subject during this period.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

On October 30, 1953, the records of the Passport Office were examined by the writer and reflected that on July 21, 1952, subject filed a renewal application for

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: LLL

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

116-18315-63

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

FEB 4 1954

EX. 122

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
7 - Bureau (116-18315)
1 - Boston (Info.) (RM)
1 - Knoxville (Info.) (RM)
4 - Chicago (117-134) (RM)
(1 - File 116-1788)
2 - Washington Field (117-172)

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

Passport number 323366 which had been issued to him on July 10, 1950. This application reflected that he was planning to visit the following countries:

England
France
Belgium
Holland
Norway
Sweden
Denmark
Italy
Morocco

This file contained a copy of a letter dated August 12, 1952, from the Passport Office to subject advising him that the Department of State was unable to provide him with passport facilities since it had been unable to obtain a satisfactory clearance of his Communist affiliations. These files contained a telegram dated August 15, 1952, to subject, which read as follows:

"Greatly regret letter forwarded you under date August 12, was part of a file still under consideration in the Department. Please return letter to me, as application continues to be studied by other officers"

/s/ R. B. SHIPLEY

These files contain a letter dated August 18, 1952, to Mrs. SHIPLEY from Dr. UREY which read as follows:

"Acknowledge receipt of your letter and telegram and in accordance with your telegram, I have asked my secretary to return the letter to you.

"I do hope that this trouble in regard to the passport can be arranged without difficulties. I have no Communist connections whatsoever. Before the war I thought that the Loyalists were a less dark shade of grey than the Nationalists. . . . an opinion which I still hold. I joined a number of organizations attempting to implement these ideas. All of these connections have lapsed . . . . not by resignation, but by complete inactivity since then.

WFO/117-172

So far as I can recall, I resigned from two organizations. . . . the Association of Scientific Workers and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. I resigned from the latter organizations in 1946. Since the war I had been Director of the Atlantic Union Committee which is very far from being approved of by the party line. In fact it must be completely anathema to our left hand friends in the Kremlin. I have been such an outspoken opponent of Communism that I have feared I would be called a rabid red baiter, and I would not like to have a reputation so extreme as that.

/s/ HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

Mr. WALTER K. SCOTT, Director, Executive Secretariat, The Office of the Secretary of State, Room 5131, New State Building, Washington, D.C., was interviewed on November 2, 1953, at which time he was questioned regarding the identity of the person whom Dr. UREY had contacted in the Department of State regarding the renewal of his passport in August of 1952. Mr. SCOTT advised that he recalled that the Passport Office through error had sent a letter of refusal of renewal of subject's passport prior to having the concurrence of the Security Office of the Department of State, for sending such letter. As a result the Passport Office requested Dr. UREY to return said letter pending the completion of his application for passport.

Mr. SCOTT recalled that Dr. JOSEPH BLAKE KOEPFLI, who was then Scientific Adviser in the Office of the Under Secretary of State for Administration, had contacted him regarding subject's receiving a letter of refusal of renewal of his passport. Mr. SCOTT did not recall the specific date that Dr. KOEPFLI contacted him regarding subject's passport. Mr. SCOTT pointed out that although Dr. KOEPFLI had advised him he had received a telephone call from subject regarding his passport, that this telephone call had nothing, whatever, to do with the Passport Office later granting subject a renewal of his passport.

Mr. SCOTT advised Dr. KOEPFLI was no longer with the Department of State and he believed that he was now with the California Institute of Technology.

WFO 117-172

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Mr. FLEISCHER stated that he held a Q clearance from the Atomic Energy Commission and because of this was interviewed by them prior to his leaving the United States for Europe at which time they pointed out that some of the persons attending this conference might be sympathetic to Communism and that he should, therefore, be on guard against disclosing classified information.

Mr. FLEISCHER said that since subject is a very outspoken individual and is in no sense of the word a diplomat, it is his opinion that if subject had contacted any Communists or at that time had Communist leanings that subject would have talked about his Communist contacts or expressed his Communist leanings, which subject did not. He stated that in his opinion, subject did not give any indication that he had sympathy for Communism.

WFO 117-172

Mr. FLEISCHER advised that the Americans who attended this conference beside himself were MARJORIE HOOKER of the U.S. Geological Survey; H.C. UREY, University of Chicago; and two other individuals who happened to be traveling in Europe at the time. These two persons were Professor J.B. THOMPSON, Professor of Mineralogy, Harvard University and Dr. GORDON McDONALD, who had just joined the staff of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He advised that a Mr. TANNOR, first name unknown to him, had been sent to this conference by G-2 Headquarters, U.S. Army, Heidelberg, Germany, as an observer.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated 1/14/54, in which it is stated that the Bureau may wish to defer further investigation of the subject in the United States until such time as the inconsistencies in the information furnished are cleared up abroad. As a result of this no leads are being set out by this office to have the Americans who attended this conference interviewed.

This report is classified secret inasmuch as it refers to information attributed to Director, Division of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., who made this information available in a letter to the Director, FBI, dated 10/19/53.

LEADS

BOSTON DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being sent to Boston for information inasmuch as the Bureau or the office or origin may desire to have Professors THOMPSON and McDONALD interviewed.

KNOXVILLE DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

Informational copy of this report is being sent to Knoxville as that office now has outstanding leads in this case.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Chicago dated 10/9/53.
Chicago letter to Bureau dated 12/23/53.
Report of ELMER W. LARSON, JR. made at Chicago 10/15/53.
Bureau letter to WFO dated 1/7/54.

WFO 117-172

Mr. MICHAEL FLEISCHER, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D.C., was interviewed on January 21, 1954, regarding subject's activity and attendance at the Geochemical Conference held in Switzerland in August of 1953. Mr. FLEISCHER advised that the conference was held at Zurich, Switzerland, and started on Tuesday, August 11, 1953, and continued for three days. This conference was attended by approximately sixty members. He recalled that subject was definitely in Zurich on the evening of August 10, 1953, but could not say whether or not he was there on the morning of that date. He recalled that subject stayed at a small hotel across town from where he was staying. He stated that the conference sessions started approximately at 10:00 o'clock in the morning and had a relatively short adjournment for lunch and were reconvened in the afternoon and ran as a rule until 5:00 or 6:00 o'clock. He stated that he believed subject gave a short talk on the first day of the conference and that subject attended all conferences until adjournment on the afternoon of the third day. He stated that he and about ten other members had supper with subject on Tuesday evening and it was about 11:00 P.M. before they separated. Subject attended a large dinner had for the representatives in attendance at the conference on Wednesday evening. Mr. FLEISCHER advised that he does not feel that subject had an opportunity while attending this conference to have contacted anyone other than those who were attending the conference. He was definitely of the opinion that JEROME CARDAN did not attend this conference. He pointed out that although some of the subject matter discussed pertained to radioactivity in the elements it did not deal with atomic energy and did not cover any classified material.

Mr. FLEISCHER stated that he held a Q clearance from the Atomic Energy Commission and because of this was interviewed by them prior to his leaving the United States for Europe at which time they pointed out that some of the persons attending this conference might be sympathetic to Communism and that he should, therefore, be on guard against disclosing classified information.

Mr. FLEISCHER said that he is of the opinion that since subject is a very outspoken individual who is in no sense of the word a diplomat, that if he had contacted any Communist or had Communist leanings that he would so state them. He stated that in his opinion subject did not have such feelings.

FD-72
(1-10-45)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: CHICAGO

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	FEB 3 1954	10/30;11/2/53; 1/21/54	HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. MAK

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HAROLD CLAYTON UREY	ATOMIC ENERGY ACT; SECURITY MATTER - C; ESPIONAGE - R

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- RUC - [illegible] not permanently remove from file.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		116-18315-63

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(1 - File 116-1788)
2 - Washington Field (117-172)

Conv. Copy

This is an FBI investigative report and makes no recommendations for clearance or disapproval.

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

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WFO 117-172

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- RUC -

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral

State

Department

No. 11

Appeal to:
Ms. Barbara Ennis
Freedom of Information Staff
Office of Public Affairs
Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
PACKET 11

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSR

AGENCY State

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Release
1	Harry Gold (NY) 65-15340	148	10/15/64	State telegram	1	0
2	"	136	10/7/63	State telegram	1	0
3	"	135	9/14/63	State telegram	1	0
4	"	133	9/14/63	State telegram	1	0
5	"	134	9/14/63	State telegram	1	0
6	"	132	9/13/63	State telegram	1	0
7	"	131	9/9/63	State telegram	1	0
8	"	112	8/9/58	State report	1	0
9	"	109	3/21/58	Embassy letter to State	1	0
10	"	94	10/2/57	State report	2	0
11	"	216	2/11/71	State report	1/1	0
12	"	191	9/15/69	State telegram	1	0

(0)

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSK

AGENCY State

PACKET 11

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Pages Releas
1	Harry Gold (NY) 65-15340	190	9/15/69	State telegram	1	0
2	"	189	9/19/69	State telegram	1	0
3	"	182	10/2/68	State telegram	1	0
4	"	181	10/2/68	State telegram	1	0
5	"	152	11/2/64	State telegram	1	0
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency State Department
Packet No. 11

Rosenberg Et Al.

HQ or Field Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Date of Serial	DELETIONS (S)
NY	65-15340	94 216	10/2/57 2/11/57	(b)(1) These two documents are classified under sections 5(B)(1)(2)(3) of Executive Order 11562 and therefore, are denied in their entirety.
NY	65-15340	148 136 135 133 134 132 131 112 109 191 190 189 182 181 152	10/15/64 10/7/63 9/14/63 9/14/63 9/14/63 9/13/63 9/9/63 8/9/58 3/21/58 9/15/69 9/15/69 9/19/69 10/2/68 10/2/68 11/2/64	(b)(3) These documents fall within the scope of Section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and is exempt from release under 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(3), as they specifically relate to an individual's visa application.

Julius Rosenberg Et AL

Referral

State

Department

No. 12

APPEALS ADDRESS:
MS. BARBARA EMMIS
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STAFF
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASH. D.C. 20520.

PACKET #12

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: 21/2RO

AGENCY STATE DEPARTMENT

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Release
1	ELIZABETH BENTLEY HQ 61-6328	27	7/31/45	MEMO FITCH TO LADD	1	1
2	WELDON B DAYTON NY 65-15403	267	7/23/64	WFO LETTER TO NY W/ 1 COPY	4	4
3	WELDON B. DAYTON NY 65-15403	266	8/10/64	SA MEMO TO FILE	1	1
4	WELDON B. DAYTON NY 65-15403	265	6/2/64	NY LETTER TO WFO	1	1
5	WELDON B DAYTON NY 65-15403	261	4/21/64	WFO LETTER TO HQ	2	2
6	ABRAHAM BROTHMAN NK 100-33638	169	5/6/69	WFO CHM	2	2
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

WJP:edm

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: 7/31/45

FROM : Mr. E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT: U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Green
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Mrs. Gandy
Miss Gandy

Mr. Fred Lyon, State Department, requested Supervisor Ralph Roach to have the Bureau institute an investigation relative to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Mr. Lyon has information from the Russian Unit of the State Department that during the past few months since the resumption of parcel post service to the USSR with delivery by U.S. vessels to Soviet Black Sea ports, the Russian Unit has made frequent attempts to ascertain from official Soviet sources what facilities would be set up for the collection from senders of packages of duties, insurance, and other charges not collected by the U. S. Post Office.

It has been learned that the activities of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, will be resumed and that this firm has maintained some transfer of goods irregularly throughout the war; however, it is now prepared to expand its services as required on the basis of its exclusive contact with the Soviet agency "Intourist". It appears that upon application to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, a circular can be obtained showing duties and other charges that must be prepaid.

Mr. Lyon stated that he would appreciate it if the Bureau could obtain information on the following subjects relative to this corporation: Date of incorporation; names of directors and amount of stock owned by each; any information obtainable about the directors; Dun and Bradstreet report; what other concerns have the same address; amount of annual business, if obtainable; type of business - whether primarily shipment of food, of clothes, et cetera; tie up with any other organization such as Russian War Relief, et cetera; and whether any effort has been made because of name to imply official U. S. sponsorship.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that if the above requested investigation is approved, this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for action.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-6328-27

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15403)

DATE: 7/23/64

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-5559)(RUC)

SUBJECT: WELDON BRUCE DAYTON
ESP - R [redacted]
(OO:NY)

b1

ReNYlet (Interoffice) 6/2/64, requesting WFO check at Passport Office.

File maintained for WELDON BRUCE DAYTON at Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed on 7/15/64, by [redacted] and contained the following: b7c

Passport Z-113134 was issued to DAYTON on 6/20/62. Passport not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea, and Viet-Nam under communist control. Passport will expire on 6/19/65, and may be renewed for two years.

Application for passport was dated 4/5/62, at Copenhagen, Denmark, and contained following as indicated by DAYTON:

He indicated he intended to reside abroad "at least until August, 1963."

He indicated he was last married on 8/29/58, to BETTY LEE DAYTON born on 8/26/18, at Henderson, Texas.

Following background information was contained in passport file:

Date of birth:	2/10/18
Place of birth:	St. Helena, California
Permanent Residence:	Echo Lake, California
Current Residence:	De Conincksvej 17, Holte, Denmark.

2- New York
1- WFO

JHY:bab:lsr
(5)

INDEXED
FILED
JUL 1964
FBI - NEW YORK

[redacted] b7c

65-15403-267

Parents:

Father: WARREN PRESCOTT DAYTON, born 5/27/87, at Mc Leod County, Minnesota.

Mother: VEDA FERO DAYTON, born 7/19/91, at College Place, Washington.

Person to be notified in event of death or accident was:
WARREN P. and VEDA F. DAYTON, parents, 1833 Los Robles Blvd., N. Sacramento, Calif.

Description:

Height: 5'7"

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Hazel

Occupation: Physicist

DAYTON indicated he had resided in Switzerland from 8/9/59 to 7/21/60, and in Denmark from 7/24/60, to present date of application.

This information is all the pertinent information contained in passport file since file last reviewed and set forth in WFO letter of 6/30/59.

Copies made of photo appearing on application for passport to be forwarded New York by R/S when processed.

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15403) 7/23/64

SAC, WFO (65-5559)(RUC)

WELDON BRUCE DAYTON
ESP - R [redacted] b1
(OO:NY)

ReNYlet (Interoffice) 6/2/64, requesting WFO check at Passport Office.

File maintained for WELDON BRUCE DAYTON at Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed on 7/15/64, by [redacted] and contained the following: b7c

Passport Z-113134 was issued to DAYTON on 6/20/62. Passport not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea, and Viet-Nam under communist control. Passport will expire on 6/19/65, and may be renewed for two years.

Application for passport was dated 4/5/62, at Copenhagen, Denmark, and contained following as indicated by DAYTON:

He indicated he intended to reside abroad "at least until August, 1963."

He indicated he was last married on 8/29/58, to BETTY LEE DAYTON born on 8/25/18, at Henderson, Texas.

Following background information was contained in passport file:

Date of birth:	2/10/18
Place of birth:	St. Helena, California
Permanent Residence:	Echo Lake, California
Current Residence:	De Conincksvej 17, Holte, Denmark.

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUL 1964

[redacted] b2c

65-15403-267

(2) New York
1- WFO

JHY:bab:lsr
(5)

Parents:

Father: WARREN PRESCOTT DAYTON, born 5/27/87, at Mc Leod County, Minnesota.

Mother: VEDA FERO DAYTON, born 7/10/91, at College Place, Washington.

Person to be notified in event of death or accident was:
WARREN P. and VEDA F. DAYTON, parents, 1833 Los Robles Blvd., N. Sacramento, Calif.

Description:

Height: 5'7"

Hair: Brown

Eyes: Hazel

Occupation: Physicist

DAYTON indicated he had resided in Switzerland from 8/3/59 to 7/21/60, and in Denmark from 7/24/60, to present date of application.

This information is all the pertinent information contained in passport file since file last reviewed and set forth in WFO letter of 6/30/59.

Copies made of photo appearing on application for passport to be forwarded New York by B/S when processed.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (65-15403) DATE: 8/11/64

FROM : SA [redacted] b7c

SUBJECT: Weldon Bruce Dayton
Esp-R [redacted] b1

Re NY memo of SA [redacted] b7c
6/2/64.

Records of the Passport Office, U.S. Dept. of State, Washington, DC, reviewed on 7/15/64 by [redacted] reflected that Passport b7c
Z-113134 was issued to the subject on 6/20/62. At that time he was residing at De Conneksoy 17, Holte, Denmark, and stated he intended to reside abroad until at least 8/63. He resided in Switzerland from 8/9/54 to 7/21/60, and in Denmark from 7/24/60 to date of application.

Inasmuch as investigation has been completed case is being placed in closed status.

65-15403-266

1-NY 65-22043

[illegible] this.

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

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (65-5559) 6/2/64

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15403)

SECRET

WELDON BRUCE DAYTON
ESP-R
b1 [redacted]
(OO:NY)

b1 [redacted] (C)

During the period 1954 - 1958, he was denied the issuance of a passport on grounds that he was associated with persons of questionable loyalty. In 1958, as a result of a Supreme Court decision, he was issued Passport #1139166, and on 7/19/59, he left the US bound for Switzerland. (U)

b1 [redacted] (S)

There is reason to believe that as of 1961-62, he was employed at the Institut for Teoretisk Fysik, Blegdamsvej 17, Copenhagen, Denmark. (U)

WFO is requested to search records at the Passport Division, US Department of State, and to review DAYTON's file for recent information as to his current whereabouts, and advise NY as to results. (U)

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from [illegible] Category 1,23
Date of D[illegible]ion Indefinite
AP/rj 3/6/78

2 - Washington Field (RM)
1 - New York

JRC:nbc
(3)

SECRET

65-15403-265

APP[illegible]ATE AGENCIES
A[illegible]ICES
A[illegible]HTING
S[illegible]
DATE [illegible]

Chief Clerk
Post 6-2-64
342

eje

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-67551) 4/21/64

SAC, WFO (65-9053)(P)

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

On 4/9/64, IC[redacted] reviewed b7c
the files of the Passport Office, United States Department
of State, and obtained the following information regarding b7c
[redacted]

On 4/1/60 [redacted] submitted an application for
a United States Passport at Boston, Massachusetts, and
on 4/5/60, he was issued Passport [redacted] On his
application [redacted] indicated he [redacted] depart the
[redacted] b7c

Passport [redacted] was renewed on or about b6
3/12/63 for the purpose [redacted]
[redacted] indicated on his renewal [redacted]

2- Bureau
3- New York (RM) 65-22693
(1- 65-22988)(DAYTON)
(1- 65-22953)(KADANOFF)
1- Springfield (Info)(RM)
1- WFO

VPD:lsr
(7)

[redacted] b7c

65-15403-261

The following background and descriptive data was obtained from [redacted] passport application:

Name:
Birth:

Height:
Hair:
Eyes:
Occupation:
Permanent Residence:

Mailing address:

Marital Status:

Relatives:
Father:

Mother:

A photograph of [redacted] was obtained from the passport application and will be forwarded to the Springfield and New York Offices by routing slip when available.

[redacted] caused a search to be made of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, and was advised on 3/10/54, that no identifiable record was located of BRUCE DAYTON.

b7C

b7C

b6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

May 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

The files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, reviewed by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 29, 1969, disclosed that [redacted]

This individual stat[redacted]

b7c
b6

100-33638-169

~~Typed~~
1 copy in
100-50095

MAY 8 1969

[redacted]

[redacted] signature on the passport application reads

[redacted]

The following description appears in [redacted] file:

Height:
Weight:
Eyes:
Occupation:

[redacted]

b7c
b6

This document contains neither recommendations or conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Julius Rosenberg Et AL

Referral

State

Department

No. 13

APPEALS ADDRESS:
MS. BARBARA ENNIS
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STAFF
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: [illegible]

AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PACKET #13

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Release
1	JOEL BARR (NY) 65-15392	671	9/4/61	STATE DEPT FORM DS-838 REPORT	1	1
2	ALFRED SARANT (HQ) 65-59242	682	9/4/53	LETTER fr STATE DEPT TO HQ w/FORM DS-838 ENCLOSURE	1/1	1/1
3	ALFRED SARANT (HQ) 65-59242	721	6/11/54	LETTER FR. STATE DEPT TO HQ w/FORM DS-838 ENCLOSURE	1/1	1/0
4	WELDON BRUCE DAYTON 65-59336 (HQ)	N/R	4/27/62	STATE DEPT FORM DS-764 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION	1	1
5	JOEL BARR (HQ) 65-59453	130	1/29/52	LETTER HQ TO SAC, NY	1	1
6	JOEL BARR (HQ) 65-59453	131	12/18/51	ENCLOSURE TO SERIAL 130 FOREIGN SERVICE Dispatch	1	1
7	HAROLD UREY (HQ) 116-18315	37X	8/20/53	STATE DEPT TELEGRAM	1	1
8	JOEL BARR (HQ) 65-59453	N/R	10/17/50	STATE DEPT FORM DS-764 Request for INFORMATION	2	2
9	HAROLD UREY (HQ) 116-18315	91	6/8/54	LETTER STATE DEPT TO DIRECTOR	1	1
10						
11						
12						

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM DS-838
2-8-50

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF SECURITY

CASE CLASSIFICATION	TITLE
Spec. Inq./FBI	Joel BARR

CONTROL SYMBOL	REPORTING AGENT	FIELD OFFICE
	John V. Abidian	American Embassy Moscow, USSR

WHERE INVESTIGATED	DATE OF REPORT	PERIOD COVERED
Moscow	September 4, 1961	Aug. 20-Sept. 4, 1961

SYNOPSIS:

No record and no recognition of photographs of Subject by Embassy personnel.
OPEN

Reference: Chief, Division of Investigations.
Office Memorandum, July 31, 1961.

DETAILS: In conjunction with the annual security rebriefings at this post during August, 1961, the two photographs of the Subject were displayed to all American personnel. Since the great majority of Embassy officers make frequent trips throughout the Soviet Union, and since the Attache staff personnel operate a private club in Moscow which is visited by many tourists, it was considered worthwhile to display the pictures to all American Embassy personnel. Although no positive identification was made, all members of the Embassy staff were requested to report to the writer should they see the Subject in the future.

The files of the American Embassy, Moscow, were checked and no record of Subject was found. Consular Office indices and the Security Office records were similarly checked with NEGATIVE results.

Local investigation outside the diplomatic community is not possible due to Soviet controls. Other sources for verifying basic biographic data are not available.

The case is considered closed in the Moscow Office.

Two (2) photographs of Subject enclosed.

65-15392-671

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
SEP 20 1961
FBI—NEW YORK

COPIES REFERRED	APPROVED:
SY/I-4; Subject; Guren	John V. Abidian John V. Abidian Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 4, 1953

In reply refer to
SY: HJS

Alfred Epaminondas SARANT

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Further reference is made to your memorandum dated June 2, 1953, File 65-59242, and previous correspondence.

For your information, attached are two copies of report dated August 20, 1953 by Regional Security Supervisor Pedigo at Mexico City, Mexico, furnishing additional information in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John N. Horan

John N. Horan,
Acting Director,
Office of Security

Attachments:
As stated

The Honorable
John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RECORDED - 73 65-59242-682

53 SEP 24 1953

FORM DS-038
7-8-50

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF SECURITY

CASE CLASSIFICATION		TITLE
Special Inquiry		Alfred Epaminondas SARANT, aka Alfredo Sarant, aka Bruce Dayton
CONTROL SYMBOL	REPORTING AGENT	FIELD OFFICE
	Walter S. Pedigo, RSS	Regional Security Hqtrs., Region V, ARA-MID AmEmbassy, Mexico
WHERE INVESTIGATED	DATE OF REPORT	PERIOD COVERED
Mexico City	August 20, 1953	August 19, 1953

SYNOPSIS: SUPPLEMENTAL

PREDICATION

SY's memorandum of August 10, 1953 addressed to Regional Security Headquarters, Region V, Mexico, requesting additional information to confirm exact whereabouts of the Rosenhouse twins mentioned in original report.

DETAILS

Miscellaneous

This Headquarters' report of July 23, 1953 concerning Alfred Epaminondas SARANT stated in the synopsis that Samuel Rosenhouse and his twin sons are apparently engaged in legal business in Guatemala City. In other words, by all outward appearances, they are now engaged in legal business in that city. However, for further proof of their exact location, the reporting officer personally met and spoke with the Rosenhouse twins, Robert and Harvey, at the Ambassador's residence during the Fourth of July reception, 1953.

WSPedigo/mrk

65-59242-682

COPIES REFERRED	APPROVED:
4 copies to Department	Special Agent in Charge

Walter S. Pedigo, Jr.
Regional Security Supervisor

GPO 83-306

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1954

In reply refer to
SY: HJS

RECEIVED FROM
JUN 15 1954
STATE DEPT

TO: The Honorable
John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

FROM: Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security

SUBJECT: ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT, was.

Further reference is made to your memorandum dated March 12, 1953, above subject, your File 65-59242.

Attached are two copies of report dated May 13, 1954 by RSS Mexico City, Mexico, furnishing additional information in this case.

Attachments:
As stated

65-59242-721

RECORDED-38
INDEXED-38

68 JUN 29 1954

MAY 1 1962

Form DS-74A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

DATE: April 27, 1962 725

TO: FBI

FROM: Mr. James F. Brooks - Passport Office Attn: Miss Burckell

FULL NAME OF PERSON OR FIRM	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
DAYTON, Weldon Bruce	Feb. 10, 1918	St. Helena, Calif.

ALIASES AND NICKNAMES	RACE	SEX
	White	Male

ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	EMPLOYER
De Conincksvej 17, Holte, Denmark	Physicist	

TYPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED	CITIZENSHIP STATUS	NAT. CERT. NO.	MARITAL STATUS
[X] All information [ ] Derogatory			Married

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	HEADQUARTERS ADDRESS

REPLY

- [ ] Material attached
- [ ] No record
- [ ] No derogatory information
- [ ] Other

OSTENSIBLE PURPOSE: PASSPORT - SECURITY

NAMES OF LEADERS OR SPONSORS OR AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

REFER TO DATA RE
Weldon Bruce Dayton
WHICH WAS SENT YOUR
AGENCY ON various dates.
(last rept dated 2-10-61)

ESP. SECT
~~Subs. Control~~

FOR INFO. ~~[illegible]~~.
1 COPY RET'D STATE
5/11/62

65-59336-

NOT RECORDED
5 MAY 21 1962

DATE: 63 MAY 22 1962 870

CHECKED BY

SAC, New York

January 29, 1952

Director, FBI (65-59453)

JOEL BARR
ESPIONAGE - R

The Bureau has received through the State Department a copy of a despatch sent by Mr. John Gordon Mein, First Secretary of the Embassy at Oslo, Norway, dated December 18, 1951.

It is noted that this despatch sets forth the following information concerning subject Barr:

"Joel Barr (Department's telegram, Circular 458, November 15, 1951) entered Norway from Sweden and arrived at Storlien near Trondheim on February 26, 1949. Departed Norway from Oslo via Charlottenberg for Stockholm on February 27, 1949. He has not been in Norway since. Will advise if he returns."

The above is being furnished to you for your information and inclusion in your next report submitted in this case. In setting forth the information in your report, you should, of course, protect the original source of this information by an appropriate T symbol.

EFE:rmc

EX-28

RECORDED - 105

65-59453-130

50 FEB 15 1952

COMM - FBI
JAN 29 1952
MAILED 30

SECRET SEC. INFO.
SECURITY INFORMATION
(Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
700.5211/12-1851

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : OSLO

605
DESP. NO.

December 18, 1951.
DATE

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

COURIER POUCH
PRIORITY

Received from the State Department through Liaison channels
Date 1/10/52

REF :

SUBJECT: ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS REPORTED TO BE COMMUNISTS

For Dept. Use Only

REC'D- DEC 28

ACTION SY

INFO DCR EUR OLI PD

bs

28473

[redacted]

(3)

[redacted]

"Joel BARR (Department's telegram, Circular 458, November 15, 1951) entered Norway from Sweden and arrived at Storlien near Trondheim on February 26, 1949. Departed Norway from Oslo via Charlottenberg for Stockholm on February 27, 1949. Has not been in Norway since. Will advise if he returns."

[redacted]

61

John Gordon Mein
First Secretary of Embassy

65-59453-131

INDEXED - 160

EX. 102

JCMein/mlg
REPORTER'S

SECRET
Security Information

PREPARATION TIME

INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

Action: SAE

Info: SS G

Control: 6259
Rec'd: August 20, 1953
8:08 a.m.

FROM: Paris

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 654, August 20, noon

BTD

[redacted]

ARNESON FROM ROBINSON

FYI FBI Paris reports confidential source who has furnished reliable information in past declares Professor Harold Urey met Jerome Cardan August 4 or 5 in Lausanne. Initial source indicates his information came to him from second reliable sources who further indicated that during conference Urey furnished Cardan with documents and verbal reports relative to US progress research atomic energy. According to secondary source, Urey recently came Europe purpose attending Scientific Conference Zurich concerning AE matters. Cardan returned Paris August 10, presumably to relay data he had received to Soviets through French CP channels.

Comment: Cardan pseudonym for Jacques Berger, French scientific writer several fellow-traveler journals; Buchenwald deportee; Legion of Honor; scientist attached CNRS 1951; liaison worker between association Des Travailleurs Scientifiques and International Federation Scientific Workers. Known contact of Joliot-Curie's and reported atomic energy expert of CP France. Cardan known to have been in contact Leo Szilard in past.

DILLON

NLH/7

State dept has passed this to A.E.C.

116-18315-37X

INDEXED-1

62 SEP 15 1953

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY, IF CLASSIFIED, IS PROHIBITED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

DATE: Oct 17, 1950

TO: FBI	FROM: PD - R. V. Haig	
FULL NAME OF PERSON OR FIRM: BARR, Joel	DATE OF BIRTH: Jan 1, 1916	PLACE OF BIRTH: Brooklyn, NY
ALIASES AND NICKNAMES: None known	RACE: White	SEX: Male
ADDRESS: 241 W. 97th St., New York 25, NY	OCCUPATION: Student (1947)	EMPLOYER: Not ascertainable
TYPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED: [x] All Information [ ] Derogatory; CITIZENSHIP STATUS:	NAT. CERT. NO.:	MARITAL STATUS: Single ('47)
NAME OF ORGANIZATION:	HEADQUARTERS ADDRESS:	

REPLY
- [ ] Material Attached
- [ ] No Record
- [ ] No Derogatory Information
- [ ] Other

OSTENSIBLE PURPOSE: Passport-security

NAMES OF LEADERS OR SPONSORS OR AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

65-59453-N/R

RECORDED

25 DEC 30 1950

DATE

CHECKED BY

David Greenglass, who is under indictment in the Southern District of New York for participation in espionage with Harry Gold, Julius Rosenberg, and others has advised that in connection with Rosenberg's attempts to persuade Greenglass and his wife to flee from the United States in the Spring of 1950, Rosenberg mentioned that more important persons than Greenglass had already fled; that Joel Barr was working for the Russians in Europe, and that Barr was using his music studies as a cover for espionage activities.

Barr was born January 1, 1916, in Brooklyn, New York, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938 with a bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering. He was employed from July 1, 1940, to February 23, 1942, as an assistant electrical engineer at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey in the Signal Corps Laboratories, and was dismissed after investigation disclosed that he had signed a Communist petition in 1939.

Barr applied for a U. S. passport on December 1, 1947, giving as reason for travel abroad the desire to broaden his background by continuing study in Europe. U. S. passport #133825 was issued to Barr on December 8, 1947, and he sailed for Europe the following month. Although he has enrolled in various institutions of higher learning in Europe, it has been determined that Barr devoted little time to studies and attended classes only occasionally. Barr's last known residence is Villa Regine, 16 Rue de la Retouse, Seine, France, and he was known to have been in Paris on June 2, 1950, at which time he allegedly told an acquaintance that he was leaving Paris for an undisclosed destination. Barr is known to be acquainted with most of the individuals identified to date as members of the Julius Rosenberg espionage group.

65-59453

JMK:mpm

12/9/50

OK to furnish to State

GPC

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
SY/RDJ

JUN 3 1954

TO: The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FROM: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn,
Director,
Office of Security.

SUBJECT: Harold Clayton UREY

Reference is made to your letter of May 24, 1954 to the Central Intelligence Agency with information copy to this Department relative to Dr. Urey's contemplated travel to various countries in Europe, commencing July 21, 1954. You also furnished a number of investigative reports concerning the subject.

On June 7, 1954 the Passport Office advised that Dr. Urey's application for passport facilities is now in a pending status. You will be promptly informed if and when he is issued a passport.

cc -1- Mr. Frank G. Wisner,
Deputy Director, Plans,
Central Intelligence Agency.

RECORDED - 94 116-18315-91

63 JUN 25 1954

Julius Rosenberg Et AL

Referral

State

Department

No. 14

APPEALS ADDRESS:
MS. BARBARA ENNIS
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STAFF
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: glenn

PACKET #14 **AGENCY** DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Release
1	COMMITTEE FILE (NCSJRC) (NY) 100-107111	849B	4/14/53	MEMO WFO TO HQ	3	3
2	COMMITTEE (NCSJRC) (NY) 100-107111	BULKY 849B	1/5/53	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS FROM STATE DEPT	22	22
3	COMMITTEE (NCSJRC) (NY) 100-107111	BULKY 849B		Photographs	9	9
4	COMMITTEE (NCSJRC) (NY) 100-107111	759	3/19/53	AIRTEL TO WFO FR. NY-HQ	1	1
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835) 4/14/53

SAC, WFO (100-25474)

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On May 16, 1953 Mr. R. C. BOND, of the Security Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., furnished SA HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., WFO, photos of the group of persons representing the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, protesting the ROSENBERG sentence. According to Mr. BOND, this group was granted a hearing by the Public Liaison Section of the Department of State at 3:00 p.m., January 5, 1953. This group desired to present a protest of the harshness of the sentence imposed on ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Mr. VINCENT WILBER acted as chairman representing the Department of State.

Individuals in these group photos have been numbered and were identified by Mr. BOND as follows:

1. Mr. AL CAPLAN, Los Angeles, California
2. Mr. WM. B. ESTERMAN, Los Angeles, California
3. Rev. G. LEWIS RANDOLPH II, Los Angeles, California
4. Mr. ABBOT C. KAHN, Croton-on-Hudson, New York
5. Mr. JOHN DUNN, Cleveland, Ohio
6. Mr. I. E. STARR, Detroit, Michigan
7. Mr. GUY ENDORE, Los Angeles, California
8. Mr. JOHN WEXLEY, Bucks County, Pennsylvania
9. Cantor JACOB KAMINSKY, New York
10. Dr. MURRAY VERNON KING, Brooklyn, New York

Photos 1B504 2 [illegible] 1B506

On May 25, 1953 WALTER JESSOP, Liaison Section, Security Division, Department of State, furnished SA FLETCHER with a transcript of the proceedings of the conference held on January 5, 1953, at which time the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union protesting the ROSENBERG sentences. Photostatic copies of this transcript of proceedings are being furnished to the interested offices along with copies of the group photographs taken by Department of State employees.

EF:sjr
Enclosures--6

2-Cleveland (100-17037) (Encls-6) (RM)
2-Detroit (100-20938) (Encls-6) (RM)
2-Los Angeles (100-41648) (Encls-6) (RM)
2-New York (100-107111) (Encls-15) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-37667) (Encls-6) (RM)

100-107111-849B

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
APR 17 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

WFO 100-25474

Mr. BOND also furnished SA FLETCHER on March 16, 1953 with photos of a group of individuals who visited the Department of State on February 24, 1953, representing the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The individuals in these photos have been numbered and were identified by Mr. K. O. LYNCH of the Security Division as follows:

1. AARON D. SCHNEIDER
2. DAVID [illegible]
3. JOSEPH [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. State Department employee
8. ESTHER T. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]
11. [illegible]
12. Not identified. One or
13. the other is BETTY GLEDHILL
14. [illegible]
15. [illegible]
16. [illegible]
17. [illegible]
18. [illegible]

Mr. BOND stated this group arrived at the State Department at approximately 10:20 a.m. on February 24, 1953, and Mr. AARON D. SCHNEIDER acted as chairman of the group. Mr. SCHNEIDER advised upon arriving at the State Department that he had an appointment with Mrs. O'DAY at Mr. DULLES' office. This group was escorted to the diplomatic reception room on the fifth floor of the new State Department building where they were met by Mr. JACK B. TATE, Deputy Legal Advisor for the Department of State. Mr. TATE was handed a sealed envelope by Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. SCHNEIDER spoke on behalf of the ROSENBERGs as did BARNEY BROSTOFF and one of the ladies (not identified). Mr. TATE assured the group their petition would be placed in the proper hands for consideration. This group left the Department of State at approximately 10:45 a.m.

WFO 100-25474

A check of the indices of WFO reflects that ESTHER T. BAND, who is number eight in the photos, might possibly be identical with ESTHER TREBACH BAND, subject of New York case entitled "ESTHER TREBACH BAND, was.; ESPIONAGE - R", Bufile 100-347577, New York file 100-15170. A check of WFO indices also reflected that BARNEY BROSTOFF, who was assigned number ten in the photos, is possibly identical with the subject of New York case entitled "BERNARD B. BROSTOFF, was.; ES - C", New York file 100-22538.

The indices of WFO were checked on the remaining names and persons in this group without effecting a possible identification. Photos of this group are being enclosed for the New York Office. P

RESTRICTED

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN AND WAREHOUSEMEN UNION

PROTESTING ROSENBERG SENTENCES

3:00 to 3:55 p.m.
January 5, 1953

Room 1032
SA-3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division Of Central Services
Washington, D.C.

RESTRICTED

SUBJECT: Protest of Rosenberg sentences

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vincent Wilber, PL

ATTENDANCE:

Representing the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union:

Mr. Al. Caplan, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. William B. Esterman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Rev. O. Lewis Randolph II, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. Abbot C. Kahn, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.
Mr. John Dunn, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mr. I. K. Starr, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Guy Endore, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. John Wexley, Bucks County, Pa.
Cantor Jacob Kaminsky, New York
Dr. Murray Vernon King, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Representing the State Department:

Mr. Vincent Wilber, Chairman
Mr. Richard Friedman, PL
Mr. Parke Engle, IPS/E

Reported by: F. Wake

THE CHAIRMAN: I am Vincent Wilber of the Division of Public Liaison. I am glad to receive you and hear any statement you have to make or any statement by your delegation. Do you want to start off?

MR. CAPLAN: I think that you folks are pretty familiar with the purpose of our visit and pretty much aware of literally thousands of people who are in Washington today, and will be for a while, in terms of seeking clemency from the President for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Our prime purpose in visiting here is the result of discussions we have had with individuals who have recently returned from foreign lands, in addition to the publicity we have had. We have clippings from newspapers in France, England, etc., as to the effect the decision reached in the Rosenberg case is having on our relations with foreign countries. We understand of course that this is what the State Department is most interested in in terms of our diplomatic relationship with other lands.

If this execution takes place, we are very much concerned and alarmed about the position we are going to find our country, the U.S., in in terms of the thinking of peoples of other countries. We have noted a few examples in writing. The Chaplain to Queen Mary has issued a statement as being opposed to the execution of

the Rosenbergs. Many trade unions in France--the largest unions in France,--and the largest unions in England have placed themselves on record as calling for clemency.

I happen to represent an organization that comes in daily contact with Maritime workers from other lands and we get a feeling--

[Mr. Endore handed Mr. Caplan a newspaper at this point]

This advertisement pretty well speaks for itself.

We feel that the State Department is totally unaware of what is going on but we feel meeting with a group such as ours we can bring first-hand what we think is the thinking of millions and millions of American people who don't believe that the Rosenbergs must die. We don't feel for our discussion it is a question of innocence or guilt. Clemency is the thing we want to discuss with the State Department; in other words, the question of innocence or guilt may be an entirely different question. There might be some reasonable doubt in my mind but that is relatively unimportant at this point. The important thing is that in a comparatively few hours--in a few days--two people are going to die and we want to request Secretary Dean Acheson to call upon the President to use his good offices in issuing

executive clemency, and that is the prime purpose of our visit.

(At this point representatives of the press joined the group)

THE CHAIRMAN: Does any other member of the delegation have a statement to make?

MR. ENDORE: If I may I would like to read a line here from Dr. Urey's letter to the Court. Dr. Urey says: We are engaged in a cold war in which the loyalty and approval of the good people in the world are important objectives. Would it not be embarrassing in this general situation if after the execution of the Rosenbergs it could be shown the US had executed two innocent people and let a guilty one go free.'

MR. STARR: If I may add something-- Those who approve the cruelty of the sentence--and that of course is what Mr. Caplan said in summary--seek to pose this as a movement of Communists. As one who is not and never has been interested in the movement of Communism except that it is a world movement, I say that the State Department should know that the execution throughout the world would be considered a brutality unequaled by any other country. Many people in other countries have been convicted of espionage and treason but nowhere, to my knowledge, has anyone been put to death for it. Certainly, these

great United States--this great powerful country which prides itself on justice, and the reputation of which I should like to continue to protect as an American citizen, is it not fitting for it to set an example and change it. Nowhere could it be harmful to these United States in world affairs if the lives of these people were spared but a great deal of harm could flow if they are put to death, and that is what motivates me to come here and appeal and hope the State Department will put that to the President in its petition for clemency on behalf of these good people.

MR. ESTERMAN: I don't think I can add anything to what Mr. Caplan has said except to restate something he said. This is the first time I have ever been in a building attached to the State Department, but I think I understand the function of the State Department, particularly this Division of it, is to create and preserve and perpetuate good-will around the world. It isn't a secret anywhere in America or elsewhere that never in our history has anyone ever been sentenced to death for espionage or executed so far as I know, and I don't think I am misinformed. On the only occasions when people have been sentenced to death for treason, the sentence has never been carried out.

In terms of our reservoir of good-will, which is important, particularly in these times, as the previous speaker mentioned, it seems to me that we are depleting it unnecessarily and inviting the kind of criticism which would cost considerably more, in terms of good-will, to dispel. To get this good-will back will necessitate a much greater outlay than it will to perpetuate it by giving clemency to these people.

All my remarks are addressed to this subject outside of the question of guilt or innocence but I think as reasonable people it is terribly important when there appears to be, on the basis, for instance, of Dr. Urey's statement, some doubt—we cannot be placed in a position, again in terms of this good-will, of committing an act which could never be undone.

I think I have virtually said what Mr. Caplan said and perhaps I put another view on it which would be helpful. I think my view is shared by many people who read and study today. Although I am a Member of the Bar, as an American citizen I come a long way—all the way from the West Coast.

MR. ABBOT C. KAHN: I would like to add a word to what has been said and speak perhaps in two capacities; first of all, as a writer who is somewhat familiar with

the subject involved here, and, secondly, as a fan. All of my writings have dealt to some extent, beginning with my book "Sabotage," with matters of intrigue, espionage, sabotage, and propaganda. During the course of the war I was active in helping to expose several espionage and sabotage rings in this country, for which I received expressions of appreciation from various of the Intelligence departments and branches of the FBI.

One such case on which I worked, for example, was that of Count Anastase Vonsiatski, whom I think I was the first to expose in writing, and who ultimately was imprisoned along with Kuntz and other Nazi conspirators with whom he collaborated. He was engaged, as an American citizen, in espionage activities directed against the US of a very serious nature, providing both the Germans and Japanese with vital information concerning our war effort. He received a comparatively light prison sentence and today is a free man.

I mention this one case--there were other similar cases--because I think it indicates that there is absolutely no precedent, as has already been stated, for such punishment, which I can characterize only as monstrously cruel, and so I think it is regarded by

literally thousands and hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

So much for my own personal knowledge of such matters and from that knowledge, as I say, I know of no similar case in our country; in fact, just the contrary.

Speaking as a Jew, it has been said that this case is not a Jewish case--that the Jewish question is not involved here. That has been said by a number of individuals and in some cases by the press. However, a major portion of the Jewish press in this country feel the Jewish question is involved.

I am President of a Jewish organization, the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, which has many members--about 50,000. I am not representing the Order here and of course I cannot speak here for them, but I know the feeling of large numbers of Jews in this country is that the Jewish question is very considerably involved. I know also this is the feeling of a considerable portion of the anti-Semitic movement in this country. Anti-Semitic jingles and poems are being circulated throughout the country today saying that these two Jews must die or the Stars and Stripes will not continue to fly. That is a quote from one of the poems.

Throughout the world the Jewish people, who lost

six million of their brothers and sisters in the war, feel that this is a matter that concerns them very deeply. That, I think you know, has been indicated by the statements which have been received by outstanding Jews in Israel protesting against the death sentence.

It has been said here before and I would support the statement that it isn't now a question of innocence or guilt. There are those of us who feel strongly that the Rosenbergs are innocent. There are others who are appealing for clemency who are in doubt as to their guilt, and there are some who believe in their guilt, but I want to speak as a Jew for these two Jews and for this Jewish father and mother and for their two sons--having three small sons of my own. I believe that all concepts of leniency demand that their lives be spared.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

MR. CAPLAN: Rev. Randolph?

REV. G. LOYTE RANDOLPH II: I came all the way from Los Angeles to assist in asking the State Department and the President, or any other authority, to give these people another chance. I am the Minister of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Los Angeles, California, and President of the Los Angeles Federation of Churches, and I speak as an individual from this point of view that the

question of innocence or guilt is not a question now. As a Minister, in my position we are supposed to see to it that people get another chance. We preach that.

Next, I don't see that the execution of the Rosenbergs would solve anything and for that reason I came all the way from Los Angeles with this group to see if clemency could be granted, and we would appreciate it very much because as a Negro we know more about executions and gas chambers and mob violence than anybody else and naturally we are in sympathy--and when I say we I have reference to myself--with anybody who is going to be executed because we know more about it--we had it many years and had nobody to speak for us.

MR. MURRAY VERNON KING: I would like to speak to this case as it relates to the scientific field. In the sciences we find one thing so important for scientific development is great interdependence on the scientists of other countries. Scientists from the US go to other countries and scientists from other countries--many of them we meet here all the time. They come over here for visits and sometimes to work for years, and there is a great interchange of things that are of scientific value through this, having met some few of these scientists myself through scientific means and other places.

I have found one of the things that is always on the minds of these foreign scientists is: How free is the United States? They want to know about our system of trials and about our freedom of opinion, or, if you commit a crime, do you get a fair trial, and I myself fear very much if this execution goes through their attitude towards the US will not be as favorable as it was before. They will want to know if this was really, first, settled beyond reasonable doubt, and, second, if this is American practice, to demand the death penalty. If it isn't, what was the practice before, and why has there been the change?

It will have an impression on the minds of the foreign scientists and it will influence the scientists who might be deciding whether to come here. It will influence the amount of scientific information that is exchanged and I think it is rather important that the American prestige be upheld and that scientists recognize through the granting of clemency that we are a nation that is free.

This is emphasized also by the fact that Julius Rosenberg is an engineer. He would be felt to be part of the community of scientists and engineers and I think that the outcome of the appeal for clemency will

be keenly felt in the scientific community in other countries, especially the European countries, and this is the reason why I am asking for clemency.

CANTOR JACOB KAMINSKY: Ladies and gentlemen, I have been a cantor for many years, and in fact have two synagogues where I serve. The synagogues in the City of New York are getting poor because the Jewish people are moving out and some of them are dying.

I join personally the appeal with this here gentleman (indicating Mr. Abbot C. Kahn) as a Jew. I have here also my holy book which is a dedication. I pray to God that President Truman should free those people and not to give them sentences.

The history of the Jewish people is about 2,000 years and the Jewish people are suffering and all the time it came with the accusation of the Jewish people. I am not a good English speaker but I am speaking from my heart. I feel that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg should be free from that sentence, and if possible, from all their accusations.

I don't know whether they are guilty or not but the Jewish people are always praying that there should be no bloodshed unless they have to defend themselves and then we have a right to kill.

I have here my holy book. I will read it over in Hebrew and then in English because I am not a very good English speaker. (Reading in Hebrew and then translating in English) When the Jewish people suffered so many years they sanctified their lives for the holy king. They enjoyed life and worked for their bread and butter. When they were living they trusted one another but after they were dead they were not divided. They buried them together.

This prayer, dedicated for sometime in Easter, three or four hundred years ago where the Teutons, the same as the present Germans, killed out many communities in West Germany. This daily book has been in existence about 300 or 350 years. This book also notes the position of Spain and those people who ran away from Spain and settled in Holland and in West Germany and some of them went to Russia. They suffered a lot of anti-Semitism.

That is why I am joining the opinion of this group. Those who trust one another while they are alive, even when they are dead they could not part them. They are all together. So are the Jewish people now. If the Jewish people do a crime they do it not only for the community but also for God. It is anti-Semitism in the Rosenberg case even though Judge Kaufman is a Jew.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

CANTOR KANCIKSKY: I did not want to read the history of all this prayer. Will you read it over in English?

MR. CAPLAN: The last paragraph reads:

> May the Father of mercies, who dwelleth on high in His mighty compassion, remember those loving, upright and blameless ones, the holy congregations, who laid down their lives for the sanctification of the divine name, who were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death were not divided; swifter than eagles, stronger than lions to do the will of their Master and the desire of their Rock. May our God remember them for good with the other righteous of the world, and avenge the blood of His servants which hath been shed; as it is written in the Torah of Moses, the man of God, Rejoice, O ye nations, with His people, for He will avenge the blood of His servants, and will render vengeance to His adversaries, and will make atonement for His land and for His people. And by the hands of Thy servants, the prophets, it is written saying, I will cleanse their blood that I have not yet cleansed: for the Lord dwelleth in Zion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does anybody else wish to make a statement?

MR. JOHN DOE: I am a veteran of the World War and have recently been discharged from the Army as a European veteran. I was very much disturbed about three weeks ago to learn that Alan Nunn May, also convicted of spying in England, was free, and all I want to add is for you to do everything in your power to save the face of this country by pleading with President Truman to

grant the Rosenbergs clemency.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that all?

[Silence]

Mr. Caplan and gentlemen, you will understand that there isn't very much we can say about this and I hope that you don't infer from that that we don't regard your visit as important, or the case you brought here is not important. We cannot say much, of course, the first reason being it isn't our case. This is really not, as far as the matter of justice is concerned, a question involving foreign policy. The judicial process that is involved here is of course a concern of the Department of Justice and it would not be anything we would have anything to do with.

The second thing, I might say, is that the part of the question you raise regarding opinion in other countries by other people, of course that is properly our concern, and all I can do, and this I will do very gladly, is to take the written statement that you have left here, along with the full transcript that we have had made of the remarks here, and make them available to the officers who are concerned with matters like this.

That might of course involve several different offices of the Department. I think the Information Program is one

area that has an interest.

I think you know that the Department is aware of the necessity of interpreting American life and American justice correctly to people in other countries. We try to do it all the time. I am sure that we will try to do it in this case as we have in the past.

I think that is about all I can say and I hope you will appreciate why that is all that we could say at this time.

We are aware of the importance of the questions you bring up and we will bring your views to the attention of the people that are concerned with them.

MR. CAPLAN: I have one or two questions to ask. I am not trying to pry into the affairs of the State Department but from all the publicity and the demonstrative feeling of the people who have come to Washington in addition to meetings being held all over America, and will be held particularly this next week and as many acts as it is necessary to try to gain clemency from the President, I am assuming that there has been some discussion within the State Department, and as a result of actions taken in other countries relative to the action taken by the judiciary here. It would seem to me that it would not be too far out of line to make

Is there some feeling of going to the President and discussing this with him? I recognize that Secretary Acheson--I think it is reported he is cleaning up his desk so to speak--but with something as grave as this, the lives of two people at stake, it seems to me there should be some discussion whereby the Secretary can go to the President and offer an opinion. Now, has this been done?

THE CHAIRMAN: I cannot comment on that. I am sorry.

MR. CAPLAN: You have heard the expressions of feeling. There were a couple of things that perhaps were relatively unimportant at this time but I too have some feelings, pretty personal. I am a veteran of World War II. I spent a little over two years in the Marine Corps in the South Pacific. I have a brother who today is in Germany.

My brother, during World War II took part in the invasion of Germany. He related to me at first-hand many of the things he saw interms of passing through and liberating various concentration camps and he unfolded a story that of course, if you read certain publications, has been duplicated, and in our statement which I want to read, since the press is here--it is a brief statement so it will not take up too much of your time--it is

pointed out that the butcher in Germany, Ilse Kochs, is very frankly a question we raise and in so far as she is concerned, what relationship did the State Department have with General Lucius Clay in getting her her freedom?

Now this is not one who is convicted as being a spy. This was a murderess or many hundreds and literally thousands of people whose skins were used as lamp shades, and, as pointed out by one of our delegation, numbers of Jews who are now missing from this world as a result of these concentration camps and purges.

Now, perhaps in the minds of some people this sounds a little far-fetched. It isn't that far-fetched and there are people who are not Jews who feel that if this thing is anti-Semitic that it can, by no long stretch of the imagination, begin to apply to other people.

As Reverend Randolph pointed out, this is nothing new to the Negro people. We hear that in 1952 there was not a single lynching in the US but in my mind there was some legal lynching of people like Willie McGhee (Sp.?) and others, so in considering this question and again emphasizing that the State Department's view on this must be the reaction that takes place--people in France and Germany and England, Belgium, the Netherlands, etc.,

these countries were located or pretty close to the firing line. These people have seen this and I think that is one of the reasons why they are alarmed at what is happening here in our country.

This is my country right or wrong, if right to keep it right and if wrong to make it right, and it is a feeling I expressed before and it is a feeling I express now. I think our country is wrong. I think those people who have sentenced the Rosenbergs are wrong as representative of our Government. I think it is now up to the President who we understand is the only one at this point who can issue executive clemency.

I assure you will meet with the Secretary and relate to him our thinking and feeling but it might at least bolster it up to hear if your opinion was added—I am sure it will be—that you can convey for us pretty much what we feel perhaps—

With those few passing remarks I would like to read this, because of the press being here, before officially turning the statement over to you.

FROM THE FLOOR: The press has left.

MR. CAPLAN: I will read it anyway. This is a statement to the State Department from the Delegation of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg

Case, to the Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State:

The State Department cannot but be cognizant of the increasingly undesirable reaction to the Rosenberg's death sentence abroad, which grows from hour to hour.

Surely it must recall the irreparable injury to this nation following the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, as voiced by millions in all countries of the world, shocked at the execution of immigrants persecuted for their political ideas in another time of hysteria.

The moral prestige of the United States, its reputation for justice and mercy is being impaired by the presence of the Rosenbergs in the death house. Viewed from afar, it cannot but seem to possess all the overtones of a hysteria which Europeans find difficult to comprehend. Such opinions are held not only by labor and liberal groups abroad, but by the largest mass of conservative opinion as well, reflected recently in the statement of the Paris Le Monde, the Paris Presse, and the Reverend Charles E. Raven, Chaplain to the Queen of England.

The carrying out of the death sentence cannot but make more difficult cooperation between ourselves and our allies. It is indisputable that the nations that suffered the Nazi heel, Norway, France, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Italy, are aghast at the spectacle of the United States Government extending leniency and freedom to Nazi field marshalls and the Ilse Koehs, while putting to death two American-born citizens accused of having aided an ally.

We therefore urge that you advise the President of the United States of the danger to American prestige consequent upon the execution of the death sentence in this case, and that you urge him to extend executive clemency to the Rosenbergs.

"Such clemency would be welcomed as a reaffirmation of our traditional reputation for fair play, compassion, and mercy."

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I will make that available to the Secretary.

MR. ABBOT C. KAHN: Can a copy of the transcript be made available to Mr. Caplan?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, if you will leave your address with me so I can reach you.

Does anybody else have anything they want to add?

[Silence]

I hope you appreciate my statement is necessarily brief and I will pass on what you have told us. I think you very much for coming in.

MR. CAPLAN: Is it possible to get the Secretary's reaction?

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't believe it will be--not a personal reaction from him for obvious reasons. He is a pretty busy man.

[The meeting adjourned at 3:55 p.m.]

I. Mr. Al Caplan, Los Angeles, California.
10. Dr. Murray Vernon King, Eklyn, NY.
9. Cantor Jacob Kaminsky, New York

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5. Mr. John Dunn, Cleveland, Ohio.
6. Mr. I. K. Starr, Detroit, Michigan
7. Mr. Guy Endore, Los Angeles, California
8. Mr. John Wexley, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

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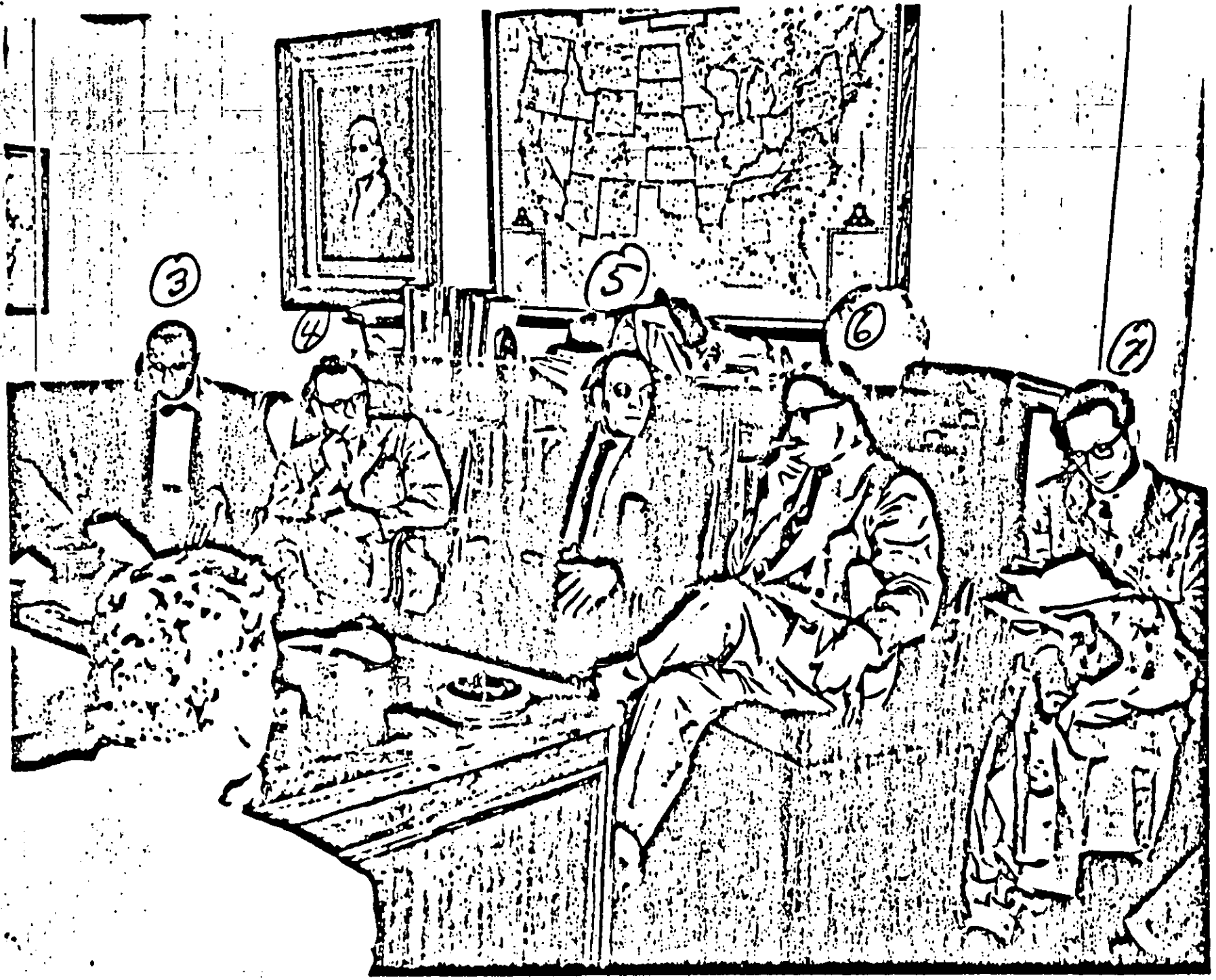
6. Mr. T. K. Starr, Detroit, Michigan
7. Mr. Guy Endore, Los Angeles, California
8. Mr. John Wexley, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.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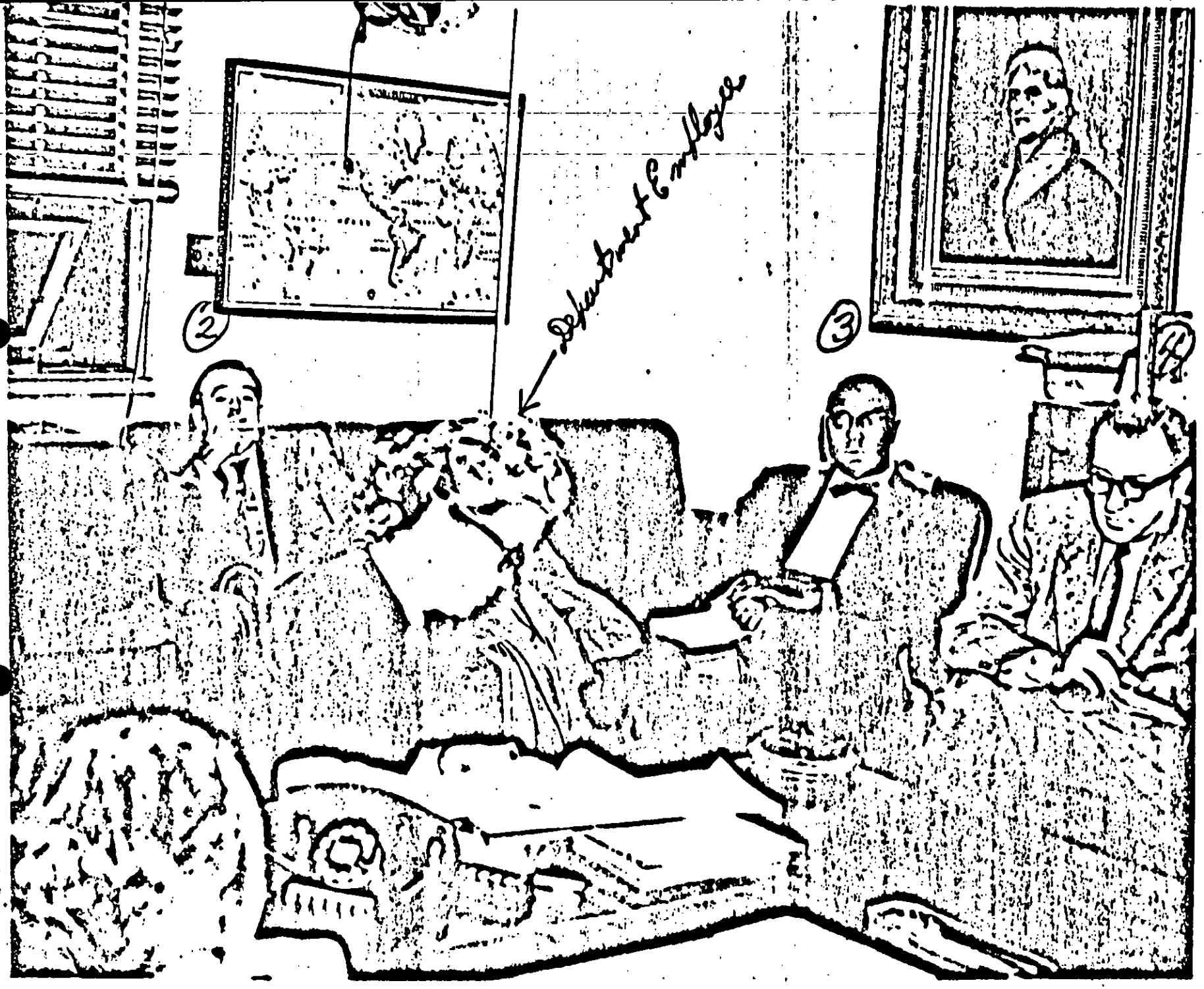
3. Rev. G. Lewis Randolph II, Los Angeles, California.
4. Mr. Abbot C. Kahn, Croton-on-Hudson, New York
5. Mr. John Durn, Cleveland, Ohio
6. Mr. I. K. Starr, Detroit, Michigan
7. Mr. Guy Endore, Los Angeles, California


Department Employee
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2. Mr. Wm. B. Esterman, Los Angeles, California
3. Rev. G. Lewis Randolph II, Los Angeles, California
4. Mr. Abbot C. Kahn, Croton-on-Hudson, New York

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Delegation on the Rosenbergs

9- Rita Feldman
10- Barney Brostoff
11- Rita Stein
12- not identified. One or
13- the other is Betty Olenick.
14- Sophie Grossman.
(see sw 849K)

Department of State Photo
Number 6116
Date 2/24/53
Photographer [illegible]

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10 - Barney Brostoff
11 - Celia Stein
14 - Sophie Grossman
15 - Norman Berkowitz
16 - Irene Land
12 - not identified (but could possible be Betty Olenick)

(See see 1498)

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Date 2/24/53
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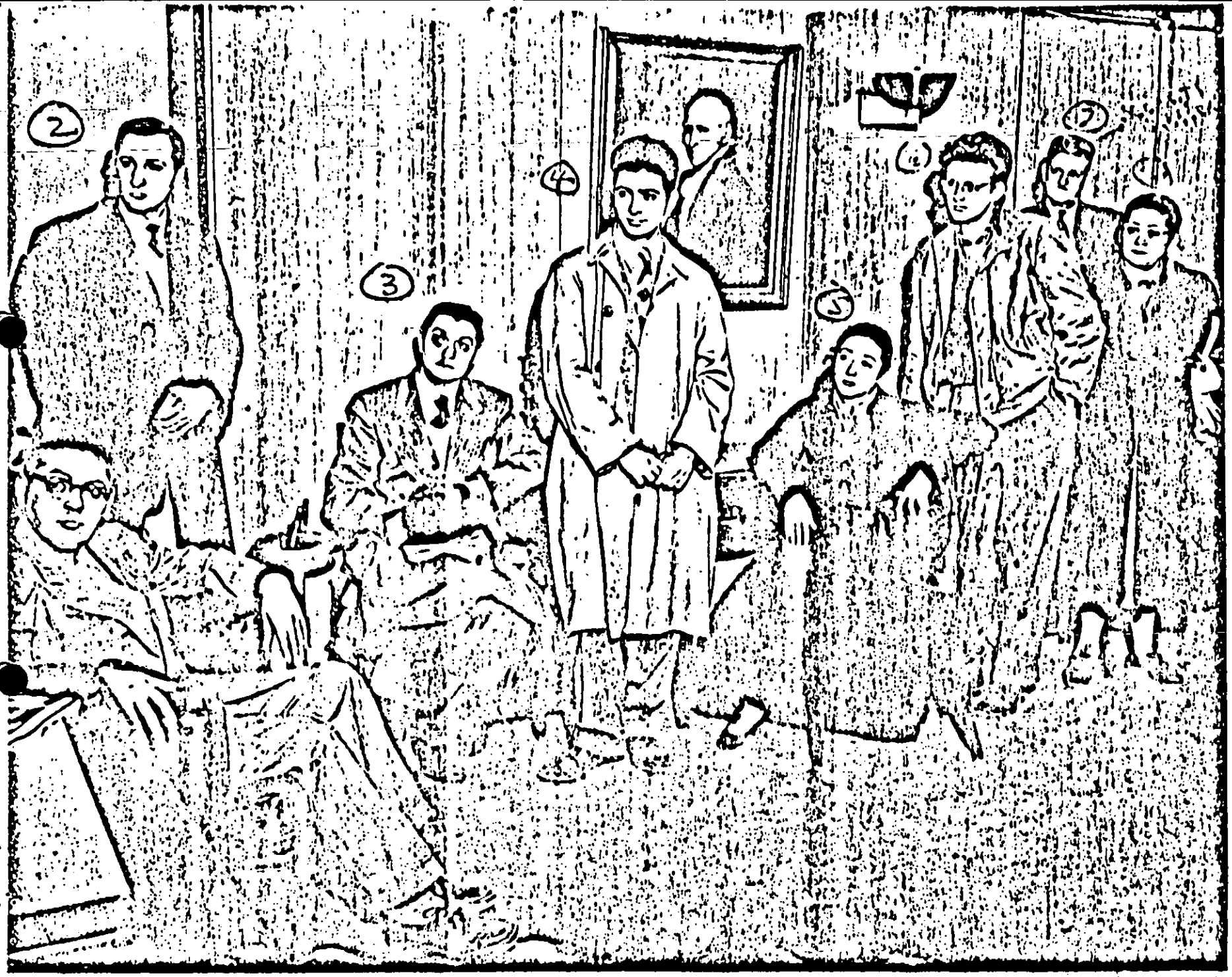
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1- Aaron B. Schneider
2- David Young
3- Joseph Wachs
4- Mel Zimmerman
5- Rosalyn Seitzer
6- Eric Brown
7- State Department employee.
8- Esther T. Kand
(see ser 8492)

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Date 2/24/53
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4- Sophie Grossman
5- Norman Berkowitz
6- Irene Tand
7- Celia Rosenfeld
8- Viviane Soukami

(see sw 849 E)

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Date 2/24/53
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GUIDANCE
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY UNIT

AIR-TEL

FBI WASH FIELD 3-19-53 4:30 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS DASH C. DAYLET. SECURITY DIVISION, DEPT OF STATE, ADVISED THAT APPOINTMENT WAS MADE BY DON ROTHENBERG IN BEHALF OF THE LABOR COMMITTEE OF ABOVE CAPTIONED COMMITTEE TO SEE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE DEPT MARCH TWENTY, FIFTY THREE AT THREE PM. ACCORDING TO ROTHENBERG, THIS GROUP WILL BE SMALL, NUMBERING BETWEEN EIGHT AND TEN. THIS GROUP WILL BE RECEIVED BY REPRESENTATIVE OF SECURITY DIVISION AND ESCORTED TO THE OFFICE OF MR. HOWARD A. COOK, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC LIAISON DIVISION, ROOM 1441 STATE ANNEX THREE. PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE TAKEN AND NOTES WILL BE MADE AS TO WHAT TRANSPIRED. COPIES OF THESE WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO WFO. J. J. ELLIS, SECRET SERVICE, WHITE HOUSE, ADVISED NO APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN MADE BY THIS COMMITTEE TO SEE ANYONE AT THE WHITE HOUSE TOMORROW.

HOOD

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AIR-TEL

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FBI - NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-307835) 4/14/53

SAC, WFO (100-25474)

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On May 16, 1953 Mr. R. C. BOND, of the Security Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., furnished SA HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., WFO, photos of the group of persons representing the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, protesting the ROSENBERG sentence. According to Mr. BOND, this group was granted a hearing by the Public Liaison Section of the Department of State at 3:00 p.m., January 5, 1953. This group desired to present a protest of the harshness of the sentence imposed on ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Mr. VINCENT WILBER acted as chairman representing the Department of State.

Individuals in these group photos have been numbered and were identified by Mr. BOND as follows:

1. Mr. AL CAPLAN, Los Angeles, California
2. Mr. WM. B. ESTERMAN, Los Angeles, California
3. Rev. G. LEWIS RANDOLPH II, Los Angeles, California
4. Mr. ABBOT G. KAHN, Croton-on-Hudson, New York
5. Mr. JOHN DUNN, Cleveland, Ohio
6. Mr. I. K. STAHR, Detroit, Michigan
7. Mr. GUY ENDORE, Los Angeles, California
8. Mr. JOHN WEXLEY, Bucks County, Pennsylvania
9. Cantor JACOB KAMINSKY, New York
10. Dr. MURRAY VERNON KING, Brooklyn, New York

On May 25, 1953 WALTER JESSOP, Liaison Section, Security Division, Department of State, furnished SA FLETCHER with a transcript of the proceedings of the conference held on January 5, 1953, at which time the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union protesting the ROSENBERG sentences. Photostatic copies of this transcript of proceedings are being furnished to the interested offices along with copies of the group photographs taken by Department of State employees.

RF:sjr
Enclosures—6

2-Cleveland (100-17087) (Encls-6) (RM)
2-Detroit (100-20938) (Encls-6) (RM)
2-Los Angeles (100-41648) (Encls-6) (RM)
2-New York (100-107111) (Encls-15) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-37667) (Encls-6) (RM)

100-107111-849B

SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED

WFO 100-25474

Mr. BOND also furnished SA FLETCHER on March 16, 1953 with photos of a group of individuals who visited the Department of State on February 24, 1953, representing the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The individuals in these photos have been numbered and were identified by Mr. K. O. LYNCH of the Security Division as follows:

1. AARON D. SCHNEIDER
2. DAVID YOUNG
3. JOSEPH [illegible]
4. MEL [illegible]
5. ROSALYN [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. State Department employee
8. ESTHER T. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. BARNEY BROSTOFF
11. CELIA STEIN
12. Not identified. One or
13. the other is BETTY OLENICK
14. [illegible]
15. [illegible]
16. [illegible]
17. CELIA [illegible]
18. VIVIANE SOUHAMI

Mr. BOND stated this group arrived at the State Department at approximately 10:20 a.m. on February 24, 1953, and Mr. AARON D. SCHNEIDER acted as chairman of the group. Mr. SCHNEIDER advised upon arriving at the State Department that he had an appointment with Mrs. O'DAY at Mr. DULLES' office. This group was escorted to the diplomatic reception room on the fifth floor of the new State Department building where they were met by Mr. JACK B. TATE, Deputy Legal Advisor for the Department of State. Mr. TATE was handed a sealed envelope by Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. SCHNEIDER spoke on behalf of the ROSENBERGs as did BARNEY BROSTOFF and one of the ladies (not identified). Mr. TATE assured the group their petition would be placed in the proper hands for consideration. This group left the Department of State at approximately 10:45 a.m.

A check of the indices of NFO reflects that ESTHER T. [illegible] ND, who is number eight in the photos, might possibly be identical [redacted] A check of NFO indices also reflected that BARBARA [illegible], who was assigned number ten in the photos, is possibly identical [redacted] b7c

The indices of NFO were checked on the remaining names and persons in this group without effecting a possible identification. Photos of this group are being enclosed for the New York Office. F

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Referral

State

Department

No. 15B

Appeal to:
Ms. Barbara Ennis
Freedom of Information Staff
Office of Public Affairs
Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

PACKET 15B

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSR

AGENCY State Department

	Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual	Released
1	Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs (NY) 65-15736	119	3/7/50	Bulky Exhibit sheet w/ encls.	23	24
2						
3						
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FD-141
(7-1-48)

BULKY EXHIBIT

Date received 3-7-50

FOOCASE

65-15136-1B
(Title of case)

Submitted by Special Agent [illegible]

Source from which obtained BUREAU SEW SERIAL 390

Address

Purpose for which acquired INVESTIGATION

Location of bulky exhibit IN CABINET WITH FILE

Estimated date of disposition TO BE DECIDED AT CONCLUSION OF CASE

Ultimate disposition to be made of exhibit RETAIN

List of contents:

119. 2 photostatic copies of report on Bow Street hearing 2-10-50.
120. 2 photostatic copies of article by Eugene F. Conde re Gerhard Fuchs.

One copy dest.; one copy retained as 1B ~~tsfr. to 1A~~ per SA D. F. Lord memo 7/8/50.

65-15136-1B (42)

65-15136-1B119

Copy for SY

COPY

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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American Embassy
London, England
February 10, 1950

AIR MAIL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a transcription of notes taken today by Mr. Matt C. McDade, of the Embassy staff, of the hearing at Bow Street Magistrates Court concerning Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs.

Respectfully yours,

/s/

J. C. Holmes
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosure:

Report on Bow Street
Hearing, February 10, 1950

REPORT ON BOW STREET HEARING, FEBRUARY 10, 1950

Chief Magistrate: Sir Laurence Dunn

Defendant: Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs

Defense Counsel: J. Thompson Halsall

Chief prosecutors for the Crown: Christmas Humphreys
R. E. Seaton

Charges (under Section 11C of the Official Secrets Act of 19--):

1. That on a day in 1947, for a purpose unsafe to the state, the defendant passed to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which might be of use to an enemy.
2. That in February 1945 for a purpose prejudicial to the state, in the United States, the defendant communicated to persons unknown information relating to atomic research which might be of use to an enemy.

Opening the case for the Prosecution.

Humphreys said the Crown would base its argument on the oral statements of Fuchs to three witnesses and on a written statement signed by Fuchs. The statement, he continued, would show that the admission was voluntary, without any threats or promises, and that it amounts to a "complete confession."

Dr. Fuchs, he said, was born near Frankfurt in 1911, schooled at Leipzig and Kiel. In 1932, he became an anti-Nazi and joined the German Communists, fleeing to Great Britain in 1933 due to fear of the Nazis. In 1940, he was interned in Britain. The prosecution described Fuchs as possessing a "brain very rare indeed" and one of the finest theoretical physicists living. In 1942, it continued, when atomic research was becoming intensified, Fuchs was removed from internment and permitted to do atomic research at Birmingham University. In July 1942 he was naturalized, signing the oath of allegiance; in 1942 he also signed the security pledge, which

was renewed in 1944. He always impressed his superiors as being thoroughly security minded. In his written statement, according to the Prosecution, he said that shortly after his release from internment, he was asked by a Professor Piles (phoenetical translation) to do some atomic research at Birmingham University. He didn't know what the work was, but it "would have made no difference." Fuchs decided to pass information to Russia. He established contact with agents, which had been continuous since then, knowing that the information would reach the Russians.

The testimony of Scardon, the prosecution continued, would show that there was a continuous passing of information at irregular intervals. An intermediary arranged the first interview. At first, Fuchs confined the information he passed to "his own brain" but this developed into "something more." He allegedly knew that he was transmitting this information to the Soviet Union because he was under the assumption that his first meetings in London were with Russians and, at one undesignated time, he visited the Soviet Embassy in London.

Continuing, the prosecution said that it would not be necessary to reveal how many results of atomic energy research were given away -- "you will hear evidence from experts" -- but that information was of the "highest value to the enemy."

The motive, it said, is irrevelant, adding subsequently, however, that his real motive was "unswerving devotion to Red Communism." It pointed out that he did receive money for his services. At first he received expenses only but after 1946 received the sum of £100 (explained in testimony).

It is clear, said the prosecution, that one-half of Fuchs was beyond "the reach of reason and impact of facts"; the other half was normal. He

produced a deliberate form of dual control, or "controlled schizophrenia" (as he reportedly termed it in his written confession), in order to maintain a Jekyll-Hyde existence. This leakage of information became known to authorities, said the Prosecution, and the resultant enquiry gave rise to grave suspicion of Fuchs at Harwell. The prosecution suggested that Fuchs became aware of this suspicion. He volunteered information that his father had been offered a chair at Leipzig in the Soviet Zone and discussed the possibility of his resignation with the Security Officer at Harwell. Fuchs' opener gave authorities a "good opportunity" to query Fuchs and many interviews took place before his arrest on February , 1950. The Prosecution also suggested that a "mental crisis" prompted his confession to the Harwell Security Officer.

Further, it said, he made a statement of his own free will (the statement dictated to Scardon), corrected it himself in hiw own handwriting, paragraphed it himself, and added these words: "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true."

In his written statement, according to the prosecution, he described how Professor Piles had asked him to do war work at Birmingham University. He didn't know what it was, but it would have made no difference in his subsequent actions. He made contact through the Communist Party and had complete confidence in Soviet policy because he believed that the West was responsible for the German-Russian war. Because of his bonds of work and friendships formed, he deliberately developed a split mind. During the war, however, he began to doubt Russian policy but still believed that the Soviet Union would build a "new world" in which he would take part. It followed, however, that he began to ask himself if he could continue his

secret activities. He decided that he could not do so. Shortly afterwards his father was offered the Leipzig chair; Fuchs allegedly wrote that he knew he could not stop him, but it made him face facts -- the certainty of incriminating letters, the situation created by his father living and working in the Soviet Zone, etc. He admitted denying charges when confronted with the first facts of suspicion, but said his resignation at that time would have been a "grave blow" to Harwell and arouse the suspicions of people "I loved." Speaking of "certain standards of moral behavior in everybody," he came to the conclusion that all he could do would be to try to repair the damage so that "Hartwell suffers as little as possible," and he spoke further of his friends there. He stated that most Britons he knew in his early days here were left wingers but, since working at Harwell, he had come to appreciate the "deep-rooted firmness" of the British as a whole.

First person to take the stand was identified as Commander Burr, of the Special Branch. He confirmed the two charges; taking Fuchs into custody, and the fact that Fuchs had asked to see Perrin. Burr presented Exhibit 1 -- identified only as the "File to the Attorney-General" -- Exhibit 2, the accused's certificate of naturalization, with the signed oath of allegiance on the back. It was dated July 31, 1942 and, Burr said, taken from Fuchs' private address at Harwell on February 2, 1950.

The Defense announced that it did not intend to cross-examine, but would pose one question to Scardon, when he took the stand.

FIRST WITNESS

Wing Commander Henry Arnold (RAF retired), Security Officer at Harwell

Q. When did the accused join the Harwell establishment?

A. Soon after August 1946.

Q. Was he in charge of the theoretical physics division?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you impress the importance of security upon him?

A. Yes.

Q. What was your impression?

A. "He appeared to be an exceptionally security-minded person."

Q. On October 12, 1949, did he come to see you to tell you about his father receiving the offer of a chair at Leipsig?

A. Yes.

Q. On October 20, 1949, did you see him about it?

A. Yes. He asked whether I thought he should resign. I replied that was not a matter for me, but for higher, administrative authorities.

Q. Did you introduce Scardon to Fuchs?

A. Yes.

Q. Were further meetings arranged?

A. Yes.

Q. On January 26, 1950, did Fuchs see you again before seeing Scardon?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ask him if he had disclosed any information to foreign agents?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he admit that he had?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you of any technical data that he had disclosed?

A. Very broadly.

Q. Was this technical information on the results of atomic energy research likely to be of "greatest possible value to an enemy"?

A. Definitely.

(Court recorder's summary of answers)

SECOND WITNESS

William James Scardon, officer of the Security Service

(given permission to refer to typed notes)

Q. Did you first see Fuchs on December 21, 1949, at Harwell?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Fuchs tell you about his early life?

A. Yes.

Q. Did your conversation touch upon the oath of allegiance which he had signed in 1942.

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?

A. He regarded it as a serious matter but he claimed freedom to act in accordance with his conscience should circumstances arise comparable to those existing in Germany from 1932-1933, when he would feel free to act on a loyalty to humanity only.

Q. Did you indicate that he was suspected of giving information to Russia?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his reaction?

A. He seemed surprised, he smiled and said "I don't think so."

Q. Did you make it clear that you had information on this matter?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said, "I don't think so. I don't understand. Perhaps you would tell me what the evidence is."

add to A. "... I have not done any such thing."

(Prosecution interposed a remark that this was his attitude for some time.)

Q. What did he say about the possibility of his resigning?

A. That since he was under suspicion, he might upon reflection think it quite impossible to continue to work at Harwell. And if he came to that conclusion, he would resign. He thought it would be simple to get a university post. He also foresaw no particular financial disadvantage. At the same time, he made it quite clear that his great interest was in the work in which he was then engaged.

Q. On December 30, 1949, did you tell him that the Ministry (of Supply) was likely to dismiss him?

A. Yes.

Q. Giving as the reason his father's presence in Leipzig?

A. Yes.

Q. On January 24, did you see Fuchs at your own request?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?

A. That it's "up to me now."

(Once again, according to the witness, Fuchs recounted his life story but made no admission of the offenses.)

Q. What was his mental state?

A. He seemed to be under considerable mental stress.

Q. What did you say?

A. I told him to unburden his mind and clear his conscience by telling me the full story. I told him it seemed to me that whereas his long story (provided) motives for the acts, he had told me nothing about the acts themselves.

Q. What did he say?

A. That he would never be persuaded by me to talk.

Q. What did he say after lunch (on the same day)?

A. He said he'd decided that it would be in his best interests to answer the questions. He added that he had a clear conscience but was worried about the effect of his behavior upon friendships contracted at Harwell.

Q/ Did he answer questions?

A. Yes

Scardon's summary of Fuchs' statements: He admitted that he was engaged in espionage from mid-1942 until about a year ago. There was continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy at irregular but frequent meetings. This illegal association commenced upon his own initiative. No approach was made to him. He spoke to an intermediary who arranged the first rendezvous. Thereafter, future interviews were arranged at current meetings, with alternate arrangements to meet any eventuality. For a long time, he confined the information to the product of his own brain. But as time went on, it developed into something more. Contacts sometimes were certainly Russian. But others were of unknown nationality. He realized that he was carrying his life in his hands, but he had done this since underground days in Germany. He said there were prearranged rendezvous and recognition signals to be exchanged. The associations were continued during 1944 in New York and for a period at Los Alamos and in London again on his return to England. Generally, the meetings were short and consisted of his passing documentary information, and of the other party arranging for the next rendezvous. At times he was questioned, but he definitely thought these enquiries were inspired from some other quarter than the brain of the contact. For the last two years, there was a gradual reduction of the flow of information which he passed, since the time he began to doubt the propriety of his actions. He still believes in Communism, but not as practised in Russia today; this form of Communism, he thinks, is something to fight against. He was never a member of the British Communist Party. He decided fairly recently that he could only settle in England, and he had been terribly worried about the impact of his behavior upon friendships with various people and in particular with Wing Commander Arnold at Harwell.

Expenses and rewards? In his early days, he accepted expenses, and admitted taking £100 shortly after returning to England in 1946. He explained that he had discussed acceptance by Dr. Allen Nunn May of money from the Communists, with a friend who knew May. The friend told him that May had accepted the money merely as a token payment. Fuchs, after much thought, accepted the £100 as 'symbolic payment signifying his subservience to the cause.'

Q. Did you see Fuchs on January 26 at his own request?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he seem anxious to resolve his position?

A. Yes.

Q. How did he come to make a statement?

A. He was worried over whether authorities would understand his position, I asked him if he wanted to make a written statement incorporating

any details which he thought should be borne in mind. I suggested three possibilities: 1, to write a memorandum himself; 2, to dictate a statement; or 3, that I write a statement at his dictation. Fuchs said he would like to avail himself of my services, so we arranged to meet in London on January 27th for this purpose.

After the conversation, Scardon queried Fuchs on his meetings with agents. According to him, Fuchs said he had six meetings in all before going to New York. The initial meeting was at a private house in London with a man whom he thought to be Russian, in 1942. Thereafter, meetings were held at intervals of about three months before he went to New York in December 1943. In New York, he had three or four meetings following the first which was arranged before he left England. There were further meetings before he went to Los Alamos in August 1944 and returned to England in 1946. (No more specific information given)

Q. How many persons did he contact in the United States?

A. Only one at the time.

Q. After his return to Britain?

A. Beginning in 1947, there were meetings at two-month intervals and always with the same person, in London.

Scardon then testified that he met Fuchs at Paddington Station on January 27, 1950, and took him to the War Office. He cautioned him that he was not obliged to make any statement, and there was no question of threats or promises. At the War Office, Scardon wrote down the statement. Fuchs read it over, corrected it and wrote the last line: "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true." Scardon witnessed the statement.

The original statement in Scardon's handwriting was entered as Exhibit 3, designated as a "secret document" and submitted for safe-keeping.

Q. What was Fuchs' attitude toward the future?

A. He was most anxious to discover what the future was to be, and did not want to waste any time in getting the matter cleared up.

Q. Did he offer to give technical information to a technical expert (regarding data that he had passed)?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he meet Perrin on January 30?

A. Yes. (Scardon said he again met Fuchs at Paddington, took him to the War Office to meet Perrin, and was present at their conservation.)

Fuchs' security undertaking was then entered as Exhibit 4.

Here, the Defense interposed its only question. It asked Scardon: "Would it be fair to say that since lunchtime on January 24, the defendant has helped you and been completely cooperative in every way?" Scardon answered yes.

THIRD WITNESS

Michael Willcox Perrin, deputy comptroller of atomic energy technical policy, in the Ministry of Supply.

Q. On January 30, did you meet Scardon and the accused?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he admit that he had passed technology information relating to atomic research research to the Communists?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give you what he said were full details in chronological order?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give you this information under four main headings?

A. Yes.

The first heading was "information passed between 1942 and December 1943 in Great Britain."
The second was "information passed between December 1943 and August 1944 while in New York." (It was pointed out that he was at this time a member of the British Atomic Energy Diffusion Commission.)
The third heading was "August 1944 to the summer of 1946 while employed on the British atomic energy team at Los Alamos.

Q. When was his first contact from Los Alamos with a Russian agent?

A. February 1945 in Boston.

Q. Did he admit that he passed information?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you what it was?

A. Yes.

Q. In your opinion, was it of value to an enemy?

A. Yes.

Fourth heading was "information passed from the summer of 1946 to February 1949 while at Harwell."

Q. Did he have dealings with agents in 1947?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he pass information relating to the results of atomic energy research?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it of value to the enemy?

A. Yes.

Q. Was all the information passed of a technical character related to atomic research, and of value to a potential enemy?

A. Yes.

Perrin then looked at Exhibit 4 and stated that it was the usual security undertaking issued to all persons in the wartime project.)

Fuchs stood up in the dock, and the Chief Magistrate then read the two charges. The Defense arose, stating that it had nothing to say and would offer no evidence. The Chief Magistrate then committed the case to trial in criminal court proceedings beginning on February 28.

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Address to the Court by Mr. Christmas Humphries, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, at the hearing of charges under the Official Secrets Act against Klaus Emil Julius FUCHS, at Bow Street Magistrate's Court on Friday 10th February, 1950, before the Chief Magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne.

(FUCHS was committed for trial at the C.C.C. during the Sessions beginning 28th February, 1950, and will remain in custody.)

May it please you Sir, I am instructed for the Director of Public Prosecutions with Mr. Seaton. Mr. Halsall appears for the defence.

There are two charges before you, and as you know, they are both under Section 1. 1.(c) of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

The first charge is that on a day in 1947, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, he communicated to a person unknown, information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

That offence took place in England.

The second charge is that he, being a British subject, on a day in February, 1945 for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, in the U.S.A., communicated to a person unknown, information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be, useful to an enemy.

On the actual offences, Sir, I shall call three witnesses and then ask for a committal to the Central Criminal Court. To all the three witnesses I shall call, the accused man made statements, orally, which amount to a confession of these two charges. To Mr. Skardon, an officer of the Security Service, he made a statement in writing, all due precautions having been taken to ensure that the statement was made voluntarily and without threat or promise. I shall produce it in evidence before you and I claim that it amounts to a complete confession of the charges. So far as its contents are capable of verification as to fact, it is believed to be true.

The evidence of these three witnesses and the written statement constitute the case for the prosecution.

The story is, briefly, as follows:

Dr. FUCHS was born at Russelsheim in Germany, near Frankfurt, educated at the University of Leipzig and Kiel, and, in 1932, so he says, he became an anti-Nazi, and joined the German Communist Party. In 1933 he left Germany for France and thence came to England as a refugee, so he says, from Nazi oppression.

The war broke out in 1939 and in 1940, on the invasion of France, he was interned in England.

In 1942 atomic research was being intensified in more than one country, certainly in England. The very finest brains available were needed to assist in that research and such brains as Dr. Fuchs possesses are very rare indeed. He was known as, and has proved himself to be, one of the finest theoretical physicists living, and has done magnificent work for British atomic research. After very careful examination of his background and mental make-up he was taken from internment and, in due course, his great brain was harnessed to atomic research in the team at Birmingham University.

In July, 1942, he was naturalised a British subject, and I shall produce the oath of allegiance which he signed at the time. "I, Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, swear by Almighty God I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George ~~VI~~, his heirs and successors, according to law".

When he first entered atomic research, which was before he was naturalised, he signed the usual security undertaking. There are two that I shall produce. This he did again in 1944. In that document it was made perfectly clear to him how security-minded he must be, and, understanding it, he signed it.

It is only right to say that he always impressed his superiors as being a thoroughly security-minded person, but it is now clear that such an oath of allegiance meant nothing whatsoever to a man whose mind was irrevocable wedded to communist principles. As he has said, in his own written statement, having described his life story up to internment:

..../"Shortly

"Shortly after my release, I was asked to help Professor Peierls in Birmingham on some war work. I accepted it and I started work without knowing at first what the work was. I doubt whether it would have made any difference to my subsequent actions if I had known the nature of the work beforehand. When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and I established contact through another member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continuous contact with persons who were completely unknown to me, except that I knew that they would hand whatever information I gave them to the Russian authorities."

From then on, as he later confessed, in terms, to Mr. Skardon, an officer of the Security Department, there was a continuous passing of information relating to atomic energy, at irregular but frequent intervals. This illegal association, he said, was commenced on his own initiative, no approach having been made to him. He himself spoke to an individual who arranged the first rendezvous and future arrangements were made for him. For a long time, he said, he confined the information he gave to the product of his own brain, but as time went on, this developed into something more. He says some of the contacts were certainly Russian, but often other nationalities. He said he realised he was carrying his life in his own hands, but had done this during his underground days in Germany. There were prearranged alternatives to cover any eventuality, and recognition signals arranged.

The association continued during 1944 in the U.S.A., and later on in London again, on his return to England.

Lest there should be any doubt, Sir, that his communications were to the U.S.S.R., and not merely to a vague and unspecified agent of a foreign power, he told Mr. Skardon before making his written statement that the first meetings were in London and at one stage he visited the Soviet Embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens.

..../He

He worked first in England, later in the U.S.A., and later back in England. In December, 1943, he went to New York and served in New York until August, 1944, as a member of the British Atomic Energy Diffusion Mission to the U.S.A. From August, 1944, until the summer of 1946 he worked in the American Atomic Section, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

He returned to the United Kingdom in the summer of 1946 and from that date until the present time was employed as head of the Theoretical Physics Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell.

How much of the results of his own research, and how much of the information acquired from his colleagues, he has given away to the Russian authorities, it is undesirable and unnecessary that I should here reveal, but you will hear evidence from experts that what he did reveal was of the highest value to a potential enemy.

The motive for this planned and deliberate treachery to the country of his adoption, as distinct from its purpose which must be proved in law, is irrelevant to these charges, but where the whole evidence is a series of confessions, it is only fair to indicate points that are inseparable from the defence.

He did receive money. He said to Mr. Skardon that he admitted accepting his expenses in the early days of this relationship, and to taking the sum of £100 shortly after returning to England in 1946. He discussed the acceptance, by Dr. Alan Nunn May, of money from the Russians, with a friend who knew him and who said he thought that May had taken this money as a token payment, and Dr. Fuchs said that having thought it over he accepted the sum of £100 regarding it as a symbolic payment signifying his subservience to the cause. But his real motive, Sir, as shown by his own statements, reiterated many times, was undoubted, unswerving devotion to the cause of Russian Communism.

The mind of the accused may possibly be unique and create a new precedent in the world of psychology. It is clear from his statements that one half of his mind was beyond the reach of reason

..../and

and the impact of facts. The other half lived in the world of normal relationships and friendships with his colleagues, and human loyalty. This dual control was, if one can believe him, consciously and deliberately produced, and he broke his mind in two to produce what he has himself described as "controlled schizophrenia". He produced in himself the classical example of that immortal duality in English literature - Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

As Dr. Jekyll he was a normal citizen, happy in the use of his magnificent brain in the cause of science. As Mr. Hyde he was betraying week by week his oath of allegiance, his vows of security, and the friendship of his friends. Outwardly he appeared to be, to all about him, a loyal Englishman by adoption. Inwardly, unknown to all about him, he was a political fanatic on the pay-roll of a foreign power.

In the course of time this steady leakage of information became known to the authorities in this country and the U.S.A. Intensive enquiry was made under extremely difficult circumstances and gradually that narrowed down to a grave suspicion of Dr. Fuchs at Harwell.

Whether he suspected enquiries were being made I do not know, but he suddenly volunteered news of his father - he volunteered that to Wing Commander Arnold, the Security Officer at Harwell at that time.

It was in October of last year he went to Wing Commander Arnold and said that his father, who was then domiciled in Frankfurt, in the U.S. Zone of Germany, had been offered a Chair at Leipzig University in the Russian Zone. He thought he ought to tell the Security Officer this as he wanted to know what he should do about it and whether it would make any difference to his position at Harwell. He discussed with Mr. Arnold the possibility and the likelihood of his resignation. Mr. Arnold said he would have to report the matter to his superior officer.

..../It

It was realised that here was an opportunity of questioning Fuchs about his background and mentality. Mr. Skerdon of the Security Service came and questioned him, and there were many interviews between then and the arrest in February of this year. Finally, after a long period and great detail being given of his mental background, and point blank denials of point blank accusations of treachery, he suddenly volunteered to answer questions. He answered many of them verbally, and finally, on January 26th of this year, he had clearly reached a mental crisis. He confessed to Mr. Arnold that he had communicated a great deal of information. As Mr. Arnold will say, that was technical information about the results of atomic research that would be of the greatest possible assistance to an enemy.

Finally, of his own volition, he made the statement I shall produce before you, Sir. He corrected it himself, he paragraphed it himself, and finally signed it, and I understand that he actually wrote in his words the final phrase, to the effect that "I have read this statement and to the best of my knowledge it is true."

That being so, Sir, I shall produce it before you.

The first part of the statement is a long detailed description of his early life in Germany. I don't propose to read it. I will, however, begin if I may in the middle of Page 6, the paragraph beginning "Shortly after my release....", that is, release from internment.

> "Shortly after my release, I was asked to help Professor Peierls in Birmingham on some war work. I accepted it and I started work without knowing at first what the work was. I doubt whether it would have made any difference to my subsequent actions if I had known the nature of the work beforehand. When I learned about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and I esteblished contact through

..../another

another member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continuous contact with persons who were completely unknown to me, except that I knew that they would hand whatever information I gave them to the Russian authorities.

At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and I believed that the Western Allies deliberately allowed Russia and Germany to fight each other to the death. I had therefore, no hesitation in giving all the information I had, even though, occasionally, I tried to concentrate mainly on giving information about the results of my own work.

In the course of this work I began, naturally, to form bonds of personal friendships and I had to conceal from them my inner thoughts.

I used my Marxist philosophy to establish in my mind two separate compartments, one compartment in which I allowed myself to make friendships, to have personal relations, to help people, and to be in all personal ways the kind of man I wanted to be and the kind of man which, in a personal way, I had been before with my friends in or near the Communist Party.

I could be free and easy and happy with other people without fear of disclosing myself because I knew that the other compartment would step in if I approached the danger point. I could forget the other compartment and still rely on it.

It appeared to me at the time that I had become a "free man" because I had succeeded, in the other compartment, to establish myself completely independent of the surrounding forces of society. Looking back at it now, the best way of expressing it seems to be to call it a controlled schizophrenia.

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In the post-war period I began again to have my doubts about Russian policy. It is impossible to give definite incidents because now the control mechanism acted against me also in keeping away from me facts which I could not look in the face, but they did penetrate and eventually I came to a point where I knew that I disapproved of many actions of the Russian Government and of the Communist Party, but I still believed that they would build a new world and that one day I would take part in it, and that on that day I would also have to stand up and say to them that there are things which they are doing wrong. During this time I was not sure that I could give all the information that I had. However, it became more and more evident that the time when Russia would expand her influence over Europe was far away, and that therefore I had to decide for myself whether I could go on for many years to continue handing over information without being sure in my own mind whether I was doing right. I decided I could not do so. I did not go to one rendezvous because I was ill at the time. I decided not to go to the following one.

Shortly afterwards my father told me that he might be going into the Eastern Zone of Germany. At that time, my own mind was closer to his than it had ever been before because he also believed that they were at least trying to build a new world. He disapproved of many things and he had always done so, but he knew that when he went there he would say so, and he thought that in doing so he might help to make them realize that you cannot build a new world if you destroy some fundamental decencies in personal behaviour.

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I could not bring myself to stop my father from going there. However, it made me face at least some of the facts about myself. I felt that my father's going to the Eastern Zone, that his letters would touch me somewhere, and that I was not sure whether I would not go back. I suppose I did not have the courage to fight it out for myself, and therefore I invoked an outside influence by informing Security that my father was going to the Eastern Zone.

A few months passed and I became more and more convinced that I had to leave Harwell. I was then confronted with the fact that there was evidence that I had given away information in New York.

I was not sure enough of myself to stay at Harwell and therefore I denied the allegation, and decided that I would have to leave Harwell. However, it then began to become clear to me that in leaving Harwell in those circumstances I would do two things; I would deal a great blow to Harwell, to all the work which I had loved, and furthermore, that I would leave suspicions against people whom I loved, who were my friends, and who believed I was their friend. I had to face the fact that it had been possible for me, in one half of my mind to be friends with people, be close friends, and at the same time to deceive them and to endanger them. I had to realize that the control mechanism had warned me of danger to myself, but that it had also prevented me from realizing what I was doing to people who were close to me. I then realized that the combination of the three ideas which had made me what I was, was wrong - in fact, that every single one of them was wrong. That there

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are certain standards of moral behaviour which are in you and that you cannot disregard, that in your actions, you must be clear in your own mind whether they are right or wrong. That you must be able, before accepting somebody else's authority, to state your doubts and to try to resolve them; and I found that at least I myself was made by circumstances. I know that I cannot go back on that, and I know that all I can do now is to try and repair the damage I have done. The first thing is to make sure that Harwell will suffer as little as possible, and that I have to save for my friends as much as possible of that part that was good in my relations with them. This thought is at present uppermost in my mind and I find it difficult to concentrate on any other points.

Before I joined the project, most of the English people with whom I had made personal contacts were left wing, and were affected to some degree or other by the same kind of philosophy. Since coming to Harwell, I have met English people of all kinds, and I have come to see in many of them a deep-rooted firmness which enables them to lead a decent way of life. I don't know where this springs from and I don't think they do, but it is there."

Thereafter, Sir, he expresses the desire to give to a technical officer details of the information he had given to a potential enemy power. He was therefore introduced to a Mr. Perrin who will be called before you, the Deputy Controller of Atomic Energy (Technical Policy) at the Ministry of Supply, and he will tell you the information he gave away amounts and did amount to information of the greatest possible value to a potential enemy.

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On second of February he was arrested and the charges were read over to him. He was cautioned and he made no reply. At the police station he was formally charged, again cautioned, and made no reply.

This, Sir, is in outline the case for the Crown. It is submitted that Dr. Fuchs' early admissions to the three witnesses to be called, together with his written confession, constitute not merely the prima facie case on these charges which you have to find, but proof of the very grave charges on which he stands before you.

Sergeant