Juius Rosenberg Ethl Referral Central Intelligence Agency

No. 21

	PACKET#21	•	AGENCY Central Intelligence Digency				
1	William Per 1 (HQ) 65-59312	NR 5/2/5,	5/22/5/	HQ letter to WFO cont 3rd par	ty 2	Release O	
2	David Greenglass (NY) 65-15255	24	5/3/50	40 letter to HO.	. /	15	
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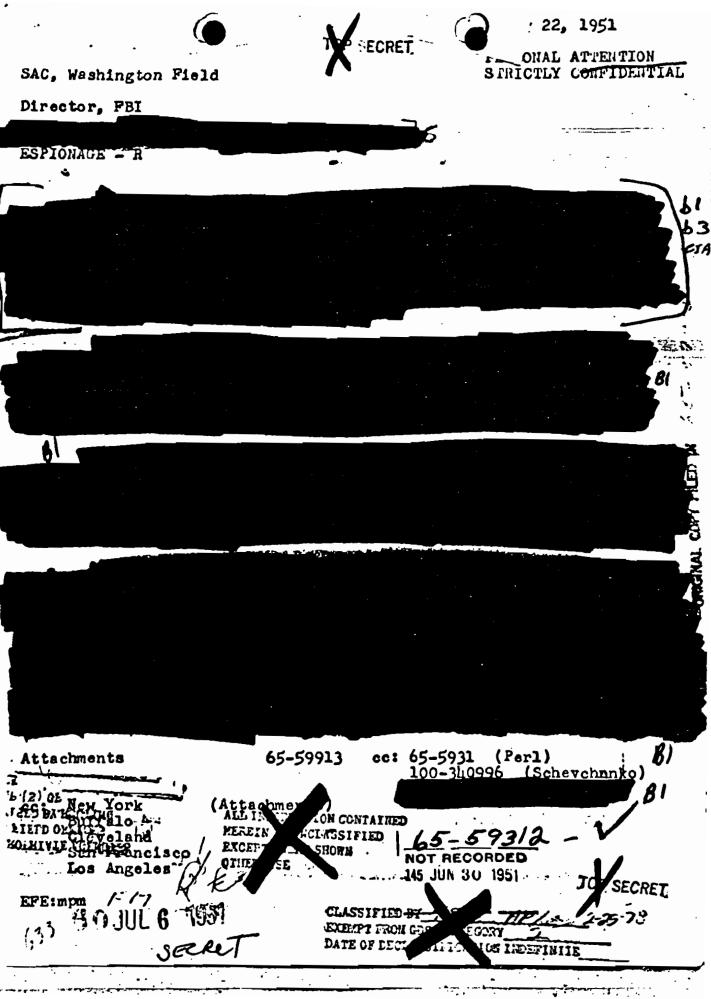
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Packet No. 21

Rosenberg Et Al.

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ла НЛ	65-59312 65-15255	NR 24	5-22-51 5-3- 5 0	(b)(3)	Recommendations for release or denial and the appropriate exemption provisions are noted with each document. The statutes under which (b)(3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.	
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REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

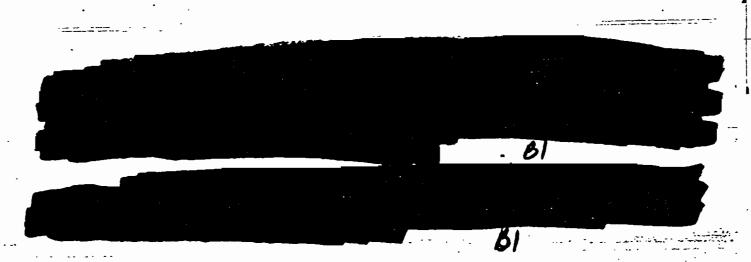
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JARO FOLL P SECRET

Director, FEI

SAC, Albuquerque

Dr. EMARN TELLER ARA - Employee Security Matter - C 116 - 438

Lay 3, 1950

Rebulet to How York dated April 28, 1950, which advised that the los Angeles office had been advised by local representative of CIA, had reported that a very confidential source close to the family had received information to the effect that Dr. FERTA.

known to the Thilles in the event there should ever be occasion for it to come to their attention.

It is suggested that in view of the above that the Buresu might desire to request that the los Angeles office re-interview for further details concerning the information that he

Tor further details concerning the information that he furnished. It would be highly desirable to ascertain when and under what circumstances the statement attributed to lirs. ISLER was made. Apparently, source is close to the TELLERs and might be able to furnish information concerning the TELLERs close associates presumably in New York City in 1911 at which time one EELARD TELLER was teaching at the Norkers School in New York City.

100-308

CC - 2 Los Angeles ATRIMATE

Dict Tork AIR DATE

1 Chicago AIR DATE

1 65-19

ATR MATE SPECIAL LELIVITY

SERIALIZED MAY 5 - 1950 6
FBI - NEW YORK

Classified by APIDEN 5/5/28
Exampt from GDS Approx
Date of Declaration ion Indefinite

Julius Rosenberg Ethl

Referral Central Intelligence Agency

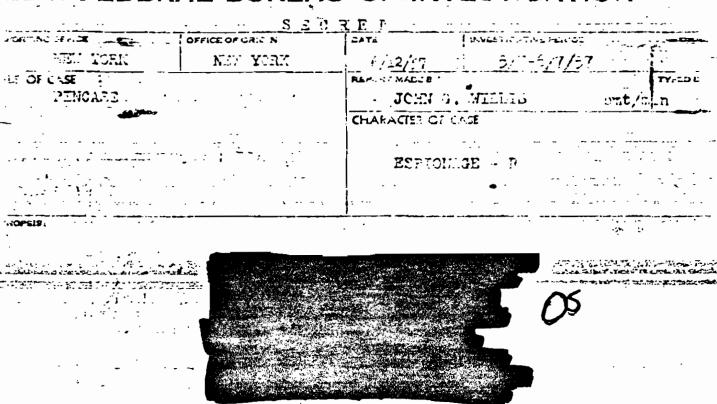
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Mr. Cause w. Owens "SEE REFERENCE" PACKET # 22 AGENCY CENTRAL INTELLISENCE ASENCY No. of Pages
No. of Pages
Pages Description Actual Release 291 6/57 NY REPORT to HQ NY 65-17259 148 16/53 LEGAT LETER to HR NY 65-15916 1 T

Agency	ETA 22		REFE	RRAL DOCU	MENT JUSTIFICATION Rosenb	erg Et Al.	
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I FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

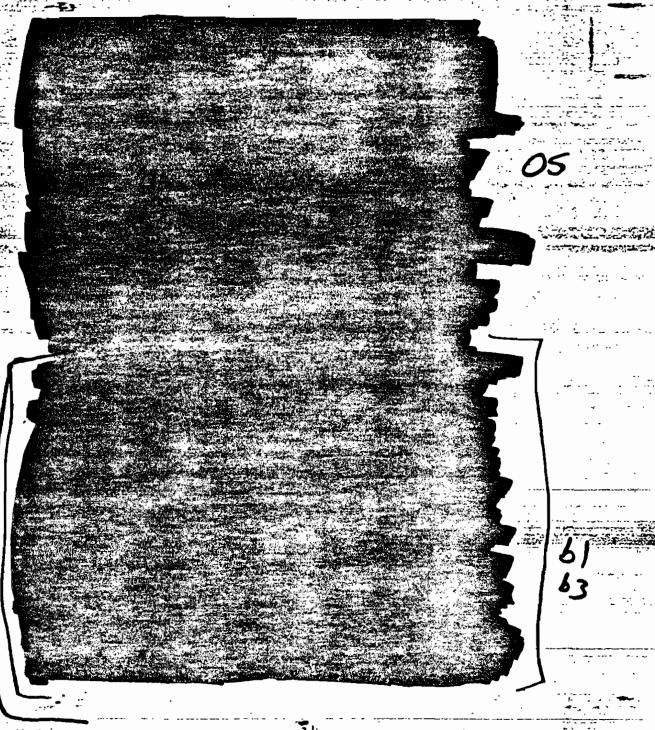


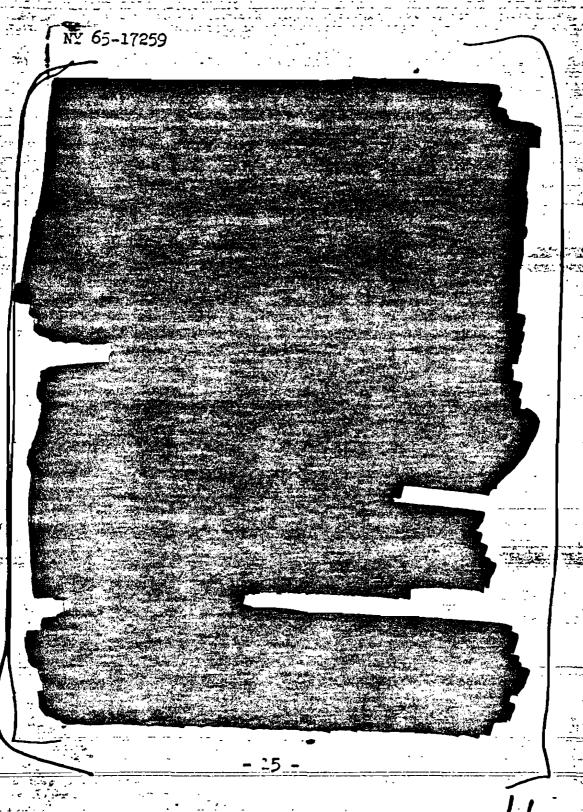
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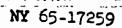
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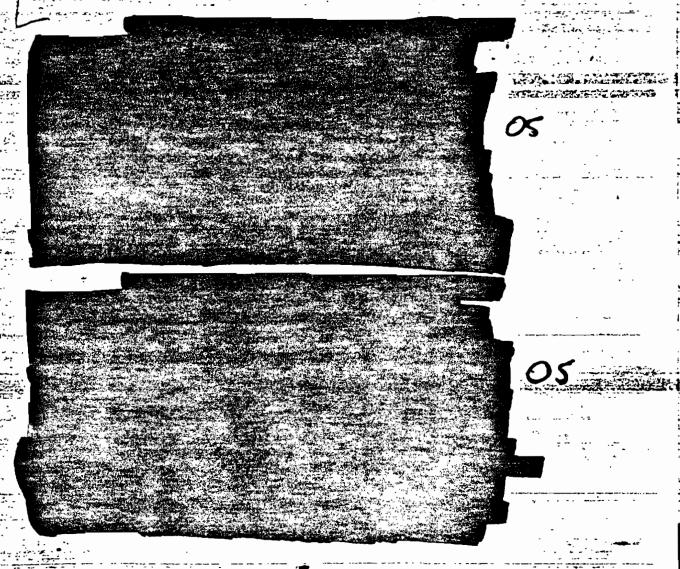




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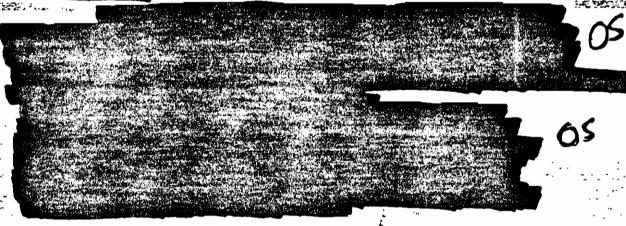


HELEN SOBELL is the wife of MORTON SOBELL, who is presently serving his sentence at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California, after having been convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union.



NY 65-17259

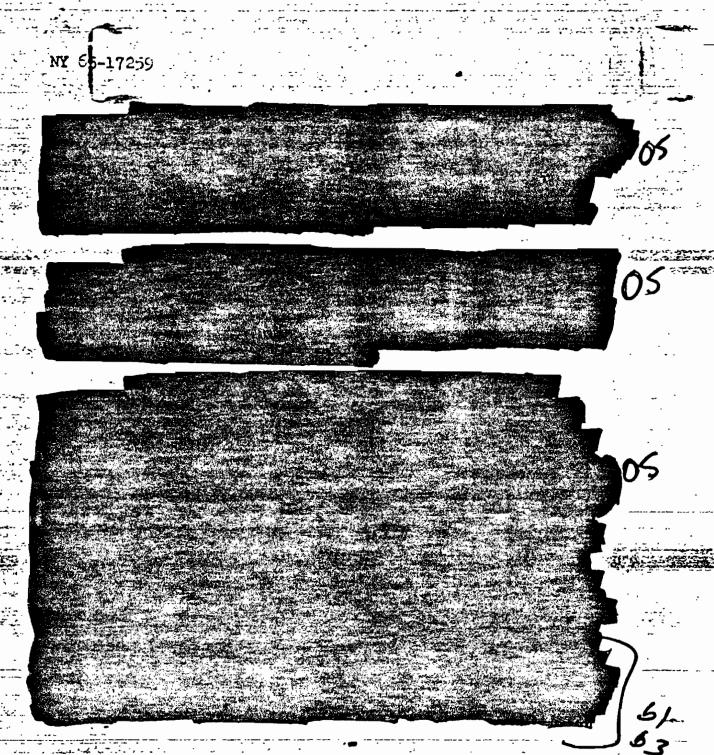




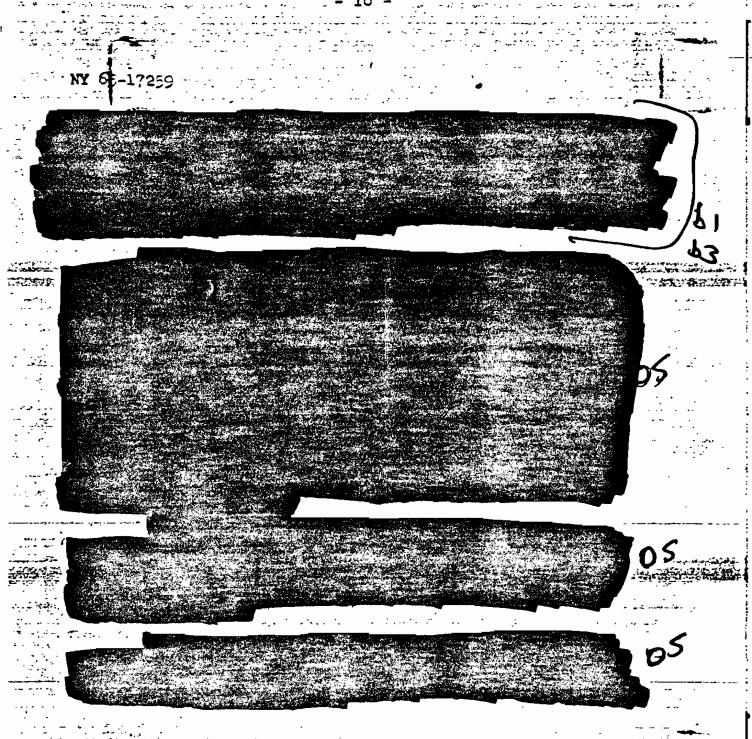
On May 12, 1957, Mrs. HANNA MAKI was interviewed in her residence at 74 Dorisiee Drive, Peekskill, Mew York, by SAS EUGENE E. OJA and JOHN G. WILLIS.

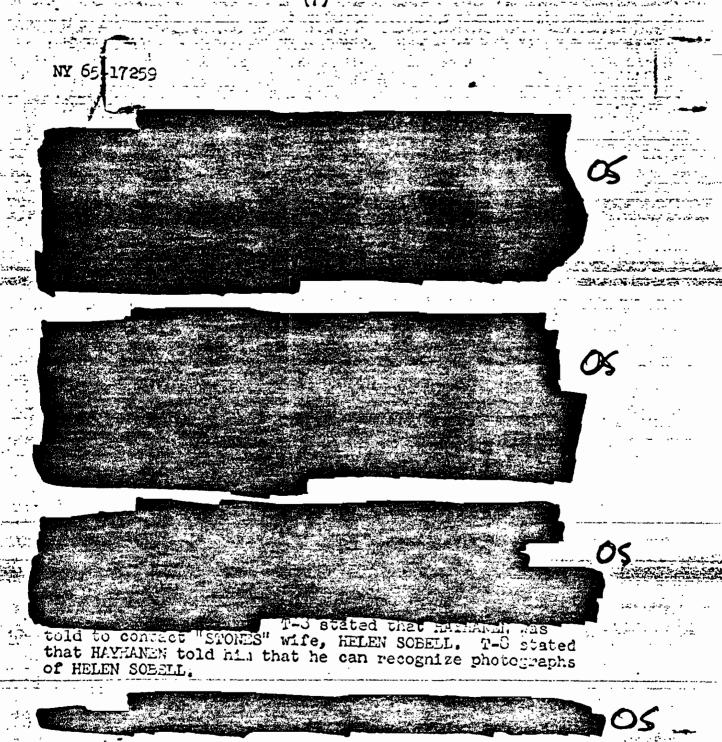
The agents introduced themselves and identified themselves with credentials as Special Agents of the Pederal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. MAKI acknowledged the identification of the agents and stated that she was the wife of EUGENE NIKOLAI MAKI. The conversation commenced in English, but after a few minutes it was apparent that it would be necessary to conduct the interview in Finnish and accordingly, SA OJA commenced speaking in Finnish, Mrs. MAKI's native tongue.

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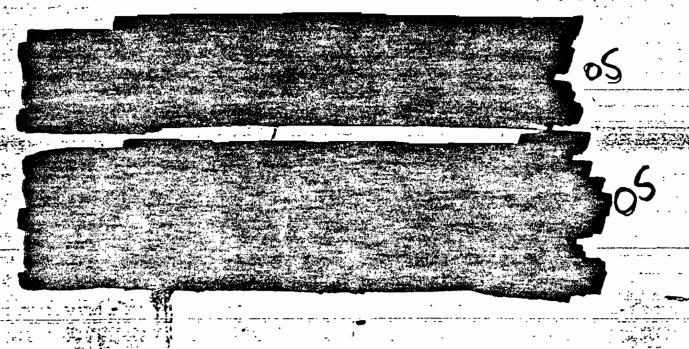
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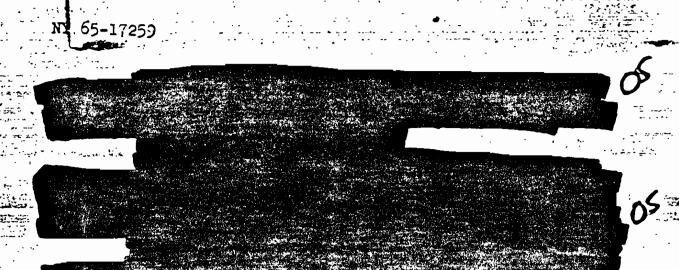




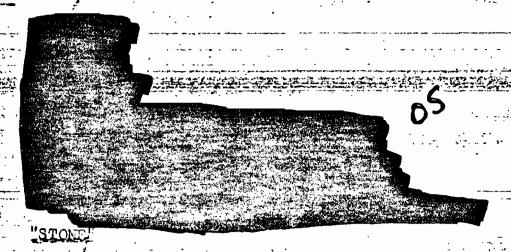


"MARK" and HAYHANEN buried \$5,000 which was supposed to go to HELEN SOFELL. On May 2C, 1957, T-8 advised that HAYHANEN had looked at a map of the Bear Mountain area and had pinpointed the location of the two spots in Bear Mountain where this money had been buried. T-8 subsequently advised that on May 21, 1957, he had learned from HAYHANEN that the latter had travelled to Bear Mountain State Park and located these two drops under rocks, their general position indicated by signals placed on nearby trees. HAYHANEN told T-8 that a search of these drops met with negative results. HAYHANEN told T-3 that he doubts if "MARK" ever used them again after placing the money in them, which HAYHANEN later removed.





HAYHAMEN advised T-8 that the following individuals have been mentioned by "NARK" as either being engaged in soviet intelligence as agents or couriers, or as contacts of "MARK":



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NY 65-17259

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

The following information is set out to reflect items of interest in the General Intelligence field as obtained during several interviews with T-3.

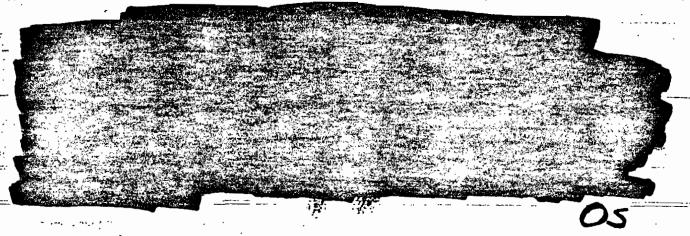
They are grouped together to facilitate reference:

On May 24, 1957, T-3 advised that he had been told by HAYHAMEN that the latter had a conversation with "MARK", who told HAYHAMEN that they were using Communist Party (CP) members as agents and HAYHAMEN believed that some of "MARK'S" agents may have previous or present CP membership, but that "MARK" would not contact CP members unless they were agents. HAYHAMEN told T-8 that in Moscow, he was advised that an agent would be better if he was not a CP member and that CP members who were agents should be told to make some move which would cause them to be thrown out of the CP. "MARK" also told HAYHAMEN that he does not have any CP connection in the United States; however, he told HAYHAMEN that he did know somebody who was a CP member on a local committee and when he wanted to know HELEN SOPELL's address, he asked this CP member for it. The CP member was skeptical

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NY 65-17259

about furnishing SOBELL's address and "MARK' could not inform the true reason why he wanted this address. So he told the member that he did not see her address in the papers and was wondering about it. HAYHAKEN told T-8 that MARIC did not get SOBELL's address through this CP member, but received it from Moscow. T-8 stated that it was HIVHANEN'S stated opinion that if "MIRK" moved into an address and found there were Communists living there, he would move out because "MARK" always said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was closely watching Communicts. On the other hand, T-8 stated that it was HAYHANEN's opinion that if "MURK" had an agent who had C? connections, he might well live in the same building as the agent, because it would be easy for him to communicate with the agent. HAYHANEN explained to T-8 that "FARK" could greet the agent aa he would other tenants in the building and in the course of a passing contact, could make arrangements to meet the agent elsewhere with a minimum of suspicion. HAYHANEN told T-8 that if "MARK" has any contact with CP members in the United States, he doubts if Moscow knows about it. .. HAYHANEN told T-8 that in Moscow he received strict instructions to break all contact with anyone he found to be a member of the CP, this to be done for security reasons. Accordingly, HAYHANEN told T-8 that he doll not know and has never known any CP members in the United States and knows nothing about the CP, United States of America.



NY: 65-17259

On May 17, 1957, T-8 advised that HAYHANEN told him that in a general conversation with "MARK," the latter stated that the Russians wanted to get the ROSENSERGS out of the United States but were not able to. "MARK" stated that because of GREENGLASS, the Federal Eureau of Investigation (FBI) obtained more information, and and the otherwise, they would not have been able to arrest the ROSENBERGS and others. "MARI!" stated that if the Russians are to get spies, they would have to use the wives also, as a wife should know what the husband is doing, because she might get him in/by thecking on his activities. WMARK' stated that the ROSENBERGS had a very good position and were good agents; that Russian officials do not like to give a good agent to an illegal agent, because the official would be without information "MARK" felt that because of restrictions himself. on officials, officials could not move freely and work well enough with agents in other cities, and are thus losing contact. "MARK" stated that officials get orders from Moscow to give agents to an illegal agent, but there give excuses why it cannot be done - thus officials are at fault.

"MARK" stated that it is not good to have contact with officials inasmuch as the TBI follows them. He stated that it is better to have a radio station and direct contact with radio operators overseas who can relay messages to Moscow.



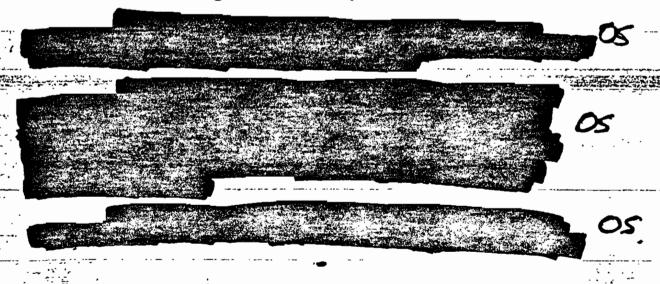
WORK" stated that Moscow wanted agents to work with illegal groups, but this is being done slowly, since officials do not like to give them up.

NY 65-17259

HAYHANEN told T-3 that the information above regarding the ROSENBERGS and JUDITH COPLON came from "MARK," when "MARK" was discussing how agents should be handled. HAYHANEN told T-8 that "MARK" did not indicate whether he had any dealings with the ROSENBERGS or COPLON.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and they were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

DAVID GREENGLASS has advised that he was recruited to work in the Soviet espicaage apparatus of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. ETHEL ROSENBERG was the sister of DAVID GREENGLASS. On April 6, 1951, GREENGLASS was sentenced in the United State's District Court, Southern District of New York, to 15 years in prison, after entering a plea of guilty of conspiracy to commit espicaage in behalf of the USSR. GREENGLASS is currently serving his sentence.



NY 55-17259

INFORMANTS

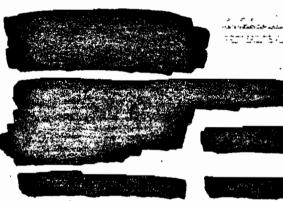
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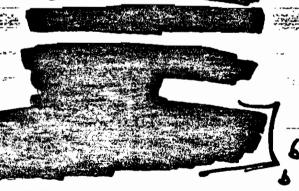
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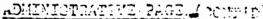
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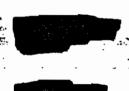


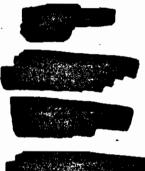




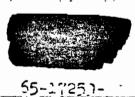












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NY 55-17259

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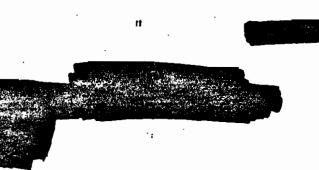
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTID.)

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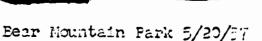
T-8 (Contid.)

Info re other agents

Conversation with "MARK" 5/17/57



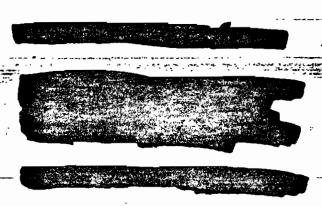






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JGW:mai

NY 65-17259

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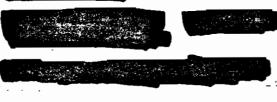
T-8 (Contid.)

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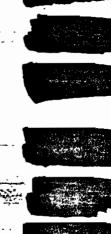
Info re ROSENBERGS 5/17/57

65-17259**-**36











"ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTID.)

JGW:mai

NY: 65-17259

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTID.)



he had railed to recruit agents in the U.S. as directed, had failed to open the photo shop in New Jersey as directed, and failed to pay the \$5,000 to HELEN SOPELL. T-8 stated that he is convinced that the Soviets are completely aware of his disappearance.



ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTID.)

American Embassy Paris 8, France

Date: October 6, 1953

To: Director, FBI (65-60662)

From: Legat, Paris (65-209)

Subjects

Re Paris letter 9/24/53

Juius Rosenberg Ethl Referral Centra 1 Intelligence Agency

No. <u>23</u>

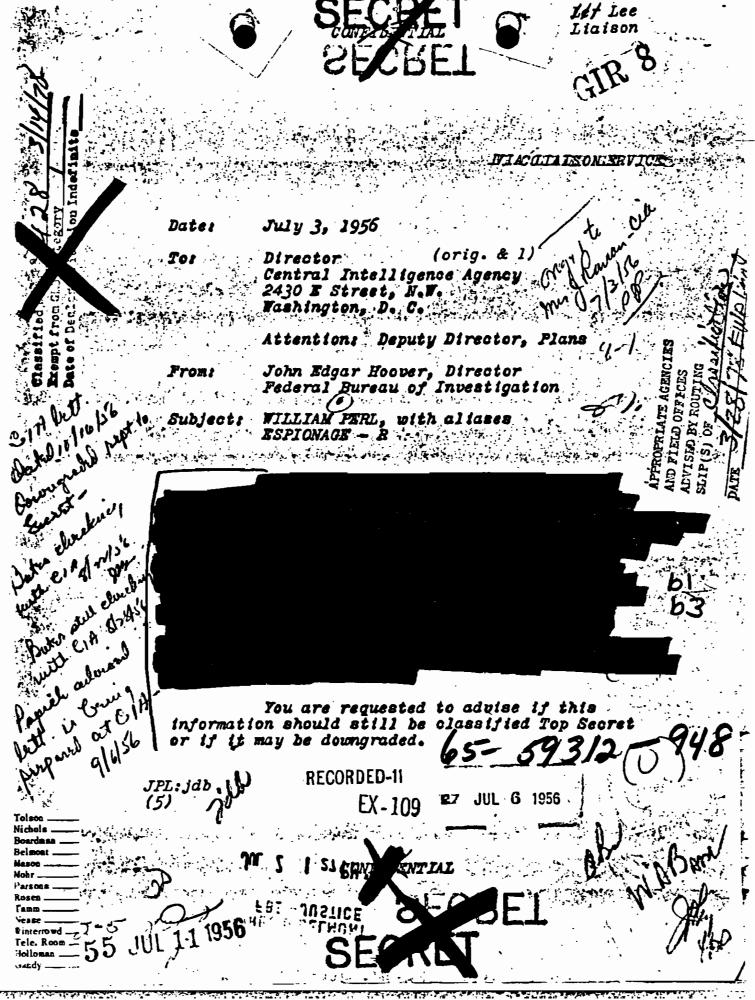
Appeal to:
Mr Gine F. Wilson Agency
Central Tatelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505 REFERRAL Beviewed by: SK PACKET#23 AGENCY Central Intolligence Agency No. of Pages
- Actual Released Serial Document Description 7/3/52 William Perl 948 -HQ letter to CIA (HQ) 65-59312 William Parl HQ letter to CIA (HO) 65-59312 WILLIAM PERL 95/ CIA letter to HQ Ha 65-59312

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency CIA
Packet No. 23

Rosenberg Et Al.

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-59312-949

Prom:

Subjects

BY COURIER SERVICE

Dates July 3, 1956.

Director of Special Investigations The Inspector General Department of the Air Force

Building Tempo E 4th and Adams Drive, S. W.

Washington, D. C. Commission

John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

WILLIAM PERL, with allases ESPIONACE - R

June 26, 1956, 27-602, in which you requested to be advised if it would be permissible to downgrade a Top Secret document dated September 8, 1952, which was furnished to you

For your information, that document was classified Top Secret inasmuch as it contained information furnished by another

Government agency.' That agency has been requested to advise if this document may be

downgraded and you will be advised of the results of that inquiry.

JPL:jdb

BY COURIER SVC. 14 JUL COMM . FBI

FBI = JUSTICE

65-59312-94

Bulest to 091

18/19/56

CUI. NEW HA

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

16 OCT 1956

: Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM

: Deputy Director, Plans of

SUBJEC

WILLIAM PERL, with aliases

ESPIONAGE - R

1. Reference is made to your communication of July 3, 1956, forwarded via liaison, in which you requested permission to downgrade one of the two top secret attachments to our memorandum to you of May 15, 1951.

2. We wish to advise that both attachments have been downgraded to secret.

CSCI 8617

25 CCT 23 1956

Julius Rosenberg Ethl Referral Central Intelligence Agency

No. 24

Mr George W. Owen! Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C 20505

REFERRAL

	Washington, U.C.	•	REFER	Reviewed by:	1 / 2000	·
•	PACKET 24 Aubiect and File Humber	Seriel	AGENC	Document Description	No. of	Pages
1	Stanley Rich (NH) 65-1367	96	3/18/52	BS le-Her to NH	1	
2	Weldon Bruce Dayton (HO) 65-59336	408	16/19/66	HO internal memo .	. 2	20
3	C Altred Savant (HQ) 65-59242	531	1/16/52	HQ letter to CIA	2	2
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REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency Packet No.

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Rosenberg Et Al.

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Office Memorendum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

SAC. NEW HAVEN (65-1367)

March 18, 1952

SAC. BOSTON (65-3385)

STANLEY ROBERT RICH S ESPIONAGE - R:

On March 5, 1952, Dr. EDWARD L. BOWLES, General. Consultant to President, Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Waltham, Massachusetts, who is also a consultant to the Secretary of the Army made available through his secretary, 13 made available through his secretary Mrs. MINNIE MURRAY, the attached copy of a letter and affidavit form he received from subject asking him to testify to the loyalty of Subject in that Subject has, according to the letter, been asked to furnish evidence to prove that he is a good security risk in order to receive clearance to do special work for the Navy.

Dr. BOWLES stated he is aware of an investigation that has been conducted concerning the Subject and, therefore, felt that the attached request of the Subject would be a matter of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He requested advise as to how he should respond to this request. He felt that, knowing the Government is interested in the Subject, he could not respond favorably to the Subject's request and on the other hand, he felt that if he did not answer the Subject's request, it would tip off the Subject that the authorities are the interested in his loyalty to the United States.

وميته المرازية والمستعدد والمرازي المرازي الراث الأرازي والمراج المرازي والمراجع المرازي والمرازي

Dr. BOWLES was told that the Federal Bureau of Investigation could not advise him as to how he should answer Subject's request and that any comment he made : (4) about the Subject on the affidavit would have to be left. to his own judgement.

The above and attached are being submitted ation purposes for information purposes.

WJP:mo

Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

ITOP

Branigan

SUBJECT: WELDON BRUCE DAYTON ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

DATE: 10/19/60

- Mr. DeLoach

- Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Wick

Callahan Conrdd

Rasen Suttivan 70.00

Trofter .

Holmes

Tele, Room

- Mr. W. A. Branigan - Mr. Glascock

1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

This memorandum reports the decision of the Internal Security Division to remove the name of the subject from the Security Index.

EACKGROUND:

Dayton was born in 1918 in California and graduated from the University of California in 1939 with a degree in In 1943 and 1944 he was associated with a number of persons connected with the Communist Party and the Communist Political Association and was also associated with the Science for Victory Committee headed by Communist Party members. 1944 Bernard Peters, described by an informant of unknown reliability as a Soviet agent, attempted to get Dayton a job in the Radiation Laboratory, but this attempt failed.

In 1950 he again became of interest due to his association with Alfred Sarant, member of the Julius Rosenberg espionage ring. When questioned in July, 1950, Sarant admitted that Rosenberg had propositioned him to work in espionage, but he claimed he "didn't bite." In August, 1950, Sarant.took . Dayton's wife with him and fled from the United States and they have never been located. Sarant had an apartment in 5 New York City from 1943 to 1946 which is believed to have been used by Rosenberg for conspiratorial purposes. Four witnesses identified Dayton as having been in that apartment in January, 1950. He denied this before a Federal grand; jury and perjury prosecution was declined. His name was included on the Security Index until November, 1957.

In June, 1954, he applied for a passport which after extensive hearings was denied. He appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and on 6/16/55 the Court held that he was entitled to a passport. At this time the Director noted that his case should be reevaluated for inclusion on the Security, Index. This case was reevaluated and his name was included on the Security Index in June, 1953. 65-59336

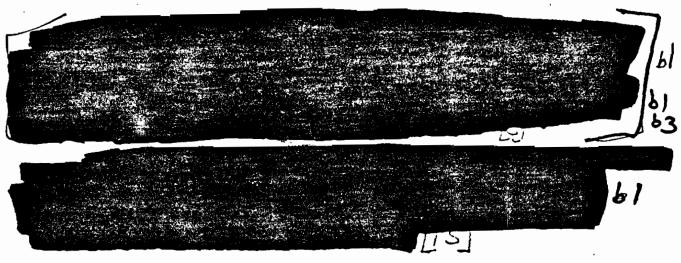
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REC- 58

IS UNCLASSIFIED

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Eullivan (ICP SECRET RE: WELDON BRUCE DAYTON 65-59336



CURRENT STATUS:

The Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Justice Department, advised by letter of 19/13/66 that the subject's name should be deleted from the Security Index. The field will be instructed to delete this name but to submit recommendations for including his name on the Reserve Index. Section A.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Los Angeles instructing that the subject's name be deleted from the Security Index and that recommendations should be submitted for including his name on the Reserve Index.

The View

JOP SECRET.

65-59242 -531

BY SPECIAL MESSIONE

ECORDED - 138

EE-130 Date:

January 16, 1952

Tc:

Director Contral Intelligence Agency 2430 E Street, H. W. Washington, D. C.

> Attention: Mr. Lymen B. Kirkpetrick Assistant Director for Special Operations

From:

Join Idear Hoover, Director Felor I Eureau of Investigation

Subject:

aliend exhibited savar, va. Espionace - R

Fairence is made to your latter of January 2, 1952. in the above-coptioned matter, your file TO IN 47072, in which you request any additional data available concerning formet witch sesiat your Aroung in Coton dad a :

For them information, operated to consideration is presently being given to the ration of desending whiches there is any such activation between the Second or and

Classified by Category Leading Wifes
Exempt from S. Category L
Date of Decl Sitted ion Indefinite

EY SPL. AISGIR. 30 JAN 16

Investigation is being confundable in the to establish the eract nature and purpose of the contact between the Rossants and the Rosses, the results of which will, of course, be promotly brought to your attention.

It might be pointed out, however, in this respect that subject Sarant is known to have been acqueinted with one Judah Joseph Shapiro who was a friend of his wife, Louise Sarant, and her parents, the Rosses. It has been learned that Shapiro is presently the Cultural Director of the American Joint Distribution Committee in Paris, France, with which organization it is understood Mrs. Rossant was employed while in Paris, France. According to the Eureau's information, Irs. Shapiro, in Deptember, 1950, was reportedly in contact in New York City with Mrs. Bessic Entz, wire of Joseph Entz, a known Soviet agent, who is now believed to be in Israel.

Your Agency will be promptly adviced in the event information is developed as to any association between Serent en.

Salar Sa

93



65-59242.531

· 2 -

Julius Rosenberg Ethi Referral Centra/ Intelligence Agency

No. 25

mr Ganga w. owens Central Intillegene Agency REFERRAL Roviewed by: JSR (ulua) Washington, D.C. 20505 AGENCY Central Intelligence Agency PACKET 25. No. of Pages Serial Document Description Actual Released Robert Heinemais CIA /cHen. to HQ NR (HQ) 100-346228 Joel Barr CIA letter to HQ 298 (+10) 65·57453 Weldon Bruce Dayton NR CIA letter to HP (HQ) 65-59336 10/23/53 HQ letter to BU NR 8/15/13 11 CIA letter to HQ 57 bl NR 0 Alfred Sarant 7/29/5 669 CIA letter to HP 6 40 (HQ) 65-59242 4/21/52 566 CIA letter to HQ 531 CIA letter to HP Harry Gold CIA biographic register 208 1UV) 65-15340 Elizabeth Beitley 130/52 CIA letter to H. Dwlowry NR. (HQ) 61-6328 of back of letter

Appeal to:

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency CIA
Packet No. 25

Rosenberg Et Al.

Hy or Leld Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Date of Serial	DELETIONS (S)					
HQ	65–59336	NR	8/15/73	(b)(1) These documents have been classified by CIA pursuant to Executive Order 11652.	0				
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REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

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Packet N	25	-		Rosenberg Et Al.					
Hy or Field Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Date of Serial	Deletions (S)					
HQ HQ HQ HQ HQ HQ	100-346228 65-59453 65-59336 65-59336 65-59336 65-59242 65-59242 61-6328	NR 298 NR NR NR 566 531 NR	9/7/62 5/28/74 10/5/53 10/23/53 8/15/73 4/21/52 Undated 1/30/52	(b)(3) Recommendations for release or denial and the appropriate exemption provisions are noted with each document. The statutes under which (b)(3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.	\$				
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r remension with	י. ז גער דער איז שר								

7 SEF 1962

TO:

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM:

Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT:

Ernest Louis ZAUGG

REFERENCES:

File No. 100-202336, memorandum dated 7 April 1959;

memorandum dated 15 January 1959

In July of this year Eddject wrote a letter to a former Director of this Agency telling of his activities since World War II and stating that he had attempted to contact the Director by phone at various times when he was in Washington, but had never been able to reach him. Further information on Subject which has come to our attention indicates that Subject's uncle, Albert HOLZER, born circa 1933 in Boston, Massachusetts, was married on 8 October 1954 to Christel FUCHS HEINEMAN, born circa 1913 in Germany, the sister of convicted Soviet spy, Klaus FUCHS. HOLZER then resided at 29 Collins Street, Ryde Park, Boston and was clerk and treasurer of the HOLZER U. Inc., a small family book bindery. Christel FUCHS HEINEMAN had been married before and divorced and in 1954 resided at 190 Clare Avenue, Boston. Her occupation was also book binder.

2. We would appreciate receiving any information you may have on Albert and Christel HOLZER and any connection they may have with Eubject other than family ties.

CS CI 3/772,517

NOT RECORDED
149 SEP 26 1962



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28 MAY 1.74

BROWARIES

TO

Director

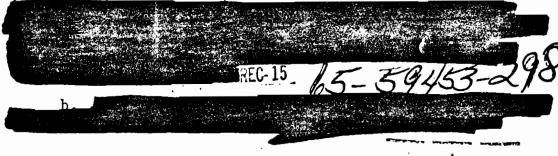
Federal Bureau of Investigation Attention: Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: Joel BARR, Espionage-R.

REFERENCE: FBI File 65-59453

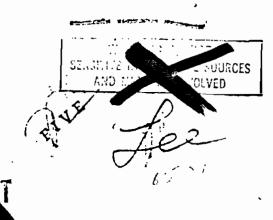
- 1. Subject, who was born on 1 January 1916 at New York, New York, of Russian-born parents, has been of interest to your Bureau, because of involvement in a wartime Soviet espionage network with which Julius ROSENBERG, David GREENGLAS, Alfred SARANT and William PERL were connected.
- 2. Subject has been of interest also to this office, inasmuch as he departed from the USA on 21 January 1948, having been issued US passport No. 133825 on 8 December 1947.

a. Our files reflect that Subject spent the first part of 1948 in France, The Netherlands and Finland.



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.6-5-6 JPL:w





that no substantive information has been received concerning Subject's whereabouts and activities since June 1950.

3. We should be grateful for any information that you may be able to provide concerning Subject's activities subsequent to the summer of 1950.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS:

J. aphan James Angleton CIA

CIR-316/01268-74

CCI. U.Igh

Tut Director Foderal Bure

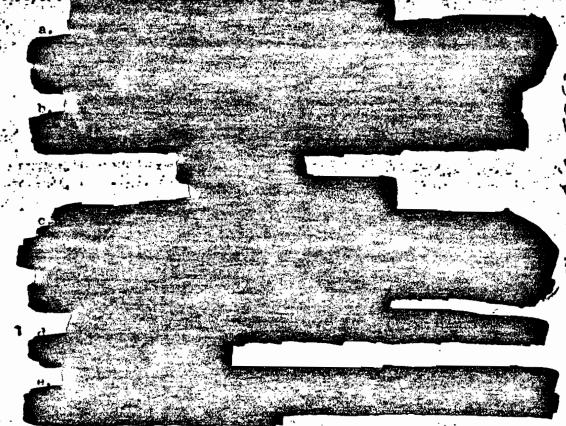
Foderal Bureau of Investigation Attentions Br. S. J. Papich C.

FRUH: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Bernard PETERS
Internal Security - C

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 18 June 1953, your file number 100-205953, and to our memorandum, U. DE 7851, dated By July 1953, both entitled Bernerd PETERS.

2. The following information on Dermand PAERS was received in a



warded to the Bureau.

CS D3 10904

SEC AITY INFOOMERING

NOT RECORDED NAS CITOR 105 OCT 28 1956 NAS ORIGINAL COPY

SAC, Euffalo \\\ 100-9886) October 23, 1953 Director, FBI (100-205953) BERNARD PETERS. was. Classified by LU28 INTERNAL SECURITY - R Exempt from GDS, Category FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT Date of Declassification Indefinite The Central Intelligence Agency, by memorandum dated October 5, 1953, classified Security Information -Secret, advised that the following information was received in a recent report from Bureau files reflect that Peters' is possibly Weldon Bruce Dayton, inasmuch as Dayton, until recently, represented. the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory, Echo Lake, Colorado, during which time he resided at 319 13th Street, Idaho Springs, Colorado. Denver should ascertain from establish the identity of the person who, at the present time or the the past, has rented P. O. Box 516, Idaho Springs, Colorado. 2 - Denver (100 5279) 33 Boston (100-23423) DUPLICATE OCT 231953 - San Francisco (100-17815) TEMs eme you cc - 65-59336 (100-19780)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Received from CIA through Lielson Chennell

July 8 to 195**3**

TO:

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM:

Deputy Director, Plans

SUPJECT: Alfred Evaminondas SARANT, was

ESPIONAGE - R

With reference to the investigative request contained in your memorandum of 17 July 1953, subject as above, please be advised that the request has been transmitted to our field representative and the results will be forwarded to your Bureau as received.

CS DB-3459

G.I.R. 6

RECORDED-99 165-59242-669 EX 124

RAL INTELLIGENCE AGE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

21 APR 1952

TO:

Director

Foderal Bureau of Investigation

Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM:

Lyman B. Kirkpatrick

Assistant Director

SUEJECT: Alfred Epaminondas SARANT, was.

Espionage - R

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 16 January 1952. subject as above, and to previous correspondence on this case.

As mentioned in our SO DB-47072 of 2 January 1952, an extensive region of our files

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was neveloped which would have bearing on this connection. In view of FEI agent Charles B. Schildecker's reports from Miami, Florida, of 15 and 25 February 1952, it is always possible, of course, that the relationship between the ROSSES and the RCSSANTS is a purely social one.

3. The files of this Office contain no pertinent information concerning other than confirmation of the fact of his position with the American Joint Distribution Committee in Paris, France.

EBI

4. To date our investigations abroad have not disclosed subject's whereabouts, nor any additional information concerning him. Should such information be developed, you will be immediately advised.

SO DB-51672

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7. ... Sec. 24 1833

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Received from CIA through Liston Chaunets

TO:

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attention: C. M. Dates

FROM:

Lyman B. Kirkpatrick

Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Alfred Epaminondas SARANT, was.

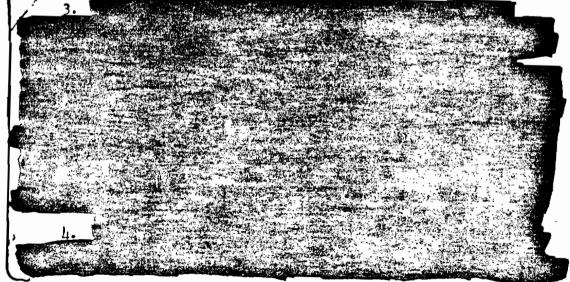
Espionage - R

Brake Em

1. Reference is made to previous correspondence on the above subject and specifically to your memorandum of 21, September 1951.

2. This is to advise you that to date extensive investigation by this Agency's representatives in has failed to develop any information concerning the present whereabouts of subject or his companion, Carol Dorothy DAYTOM. Investigation in is continuing in an effort to ascertain, if possible, if and by what means subject left that country and you will of course be advised of any results as received.

CIA



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5. In the mountime our appropriate representatives abreed have been briefed on subject's case and have been directed to utilize all available facilities in an effort to determine if subject is presently located in bestern burge or Israel. Should subject's present location to escentained further investigation of his current activities and contacts will be conducted and you will be so adviced.

SO DE 47072

OFFICE OF

CENTRAL REFERENCE

BIOGRAPHIC

REGISTER

CURRENT POSITION:

Employee, 20th Session, United

Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

(September 1965).

BIRTHDATE AND BIRTHPLACE

Born 20 June 1909 in Ryazan'

Oblast', RSFSR.

CAREER

Employee, Soviet Permanent Mission,

United Nations, New York (1946-

1950)

TRAVEL

: Member, Soviet Delegation, 13th

(1958) and 19th (1964) Sessions,

UNGA.

PERSONAL

: Wife, Iraida Ivanovna, born 23 September 1912 in Kirmy,

USSR.

REMARKS

Sarychev is a known espionage agent. He was refused entry when he arrived to attend the 12th Session of the UNCA in 1957. He was denied a visa in March 1958, Au-

gust 1958, and September 1963.

2 November 1965

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downgrading and
declassification



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Juius Rosenberg Ethl Keferral Centra 1 Intelligence Agency

Mr. GEORGE W. OWENS Contral Intelligent Agency REFERRAL Washington, D.C. 20505 Reviewed by 1 93/2 /who AGENCY Central Intelligence Agency . DACKET 26 Beriel Elizabeth Bentley NR HQ letter to CIA (HQ) 134-435 Alfred Sarant 7/17/53 HQ le Her to CIA 663 HO) 65-59242 HARRY GOLL 1/10/05 WFO letter to HP W/ CIPY 166 (NY) 65-15340

H ppeal to:

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency	CIA	•
Packet		

Rosenberg Et Al.

Hy or Field Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Date of Serial		DELETIONS (S)	
нΩ	65-59242		7/17/53	(b)(3)	Recommendations for release or denial and the appropriate exemption provisions are noted with each document. The statutes under which (b)(3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.	
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100**-**361126 · ·

BY COURIER SERVICE

Dates

Director (orig and one) Central Intelligence Agency 2430 E Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

John Edgar Hoover, Director Front Federal Bureau of Investigation

DECLARSTITIED BY 6438 Subject: DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 12, 1955, captioned "Hopkinson, Phyllis, aka (F.B. I. file number 118-2768); Heinemann, Helen, aka; Kornei, Lucy (sister of Edith Kornei Pribaum, (F.B. I. file number 140-2584).

if Elizabeth Bentley should be contacted regarding Wheeler, the following names be mentioned to her: Phyllis Hopkinson and Lucy Kornei, as well as the names of those individuals employed in the Labor Supply Section, Economics Division, Research and Analysis Branch, OSS, in the early 1940's.

In the above memorandum you requested that,

Miss Bentley was interviewed regarding the above individuals and stated she had no knowledge or recollection of any information pertaining to the following, concerning whom you made inquiry in the above memorandum:

Lucy Kornet Phyllis Hopkinson Helen Jaszi, nee Heinemann

Svend Laursen Jeanne A. Hedley, nee Blodgett Sam John Van Hyning Hans Hermann Landsberg

oc - 1 - 134-435 (Elizabeth Bentley)

HWS: rmp

MAILED

1955

L UNIȚINIMITAL

Letter to Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Regarding Miss Bentley's knowledge of Donald Wheeler, she pointed out that her relationship with Wheeler was so limited that he could have had close connections with the above individuals and that the same would not have come to her attention. Miss Bentley advised further that the above individuals were not members of that group of which Wheeler was a member during the period she handled Wheeler's group. She added, however, that the practice among the espionage groups with which she was familiar at that time was such that Wheeler could have been instructed to give certain individuals jobs in his Government organization and yet have been instructed not to handle their espionage activities. Bentley concluded by stating that it would have been possible for Theeler to have been instructed by one of his previous espionage superiors to assist the above individuals in obtaining OSS employment and yet for Wheeler not to have knowledge of any espionage activities in which they might have engaged.

The above is being set out for your information and assistance.

The

65-59242 -113

BY SPECIAL MESSEEGER

RECORDED-88

ADVISTO SELIP(S)

Nichola

July 17, 1953

Tos Director

Central Intelligence Agency 2430 E Street, N. No Salar Agency Washington, D. Co and Salar Agency Washington, D. Co and Salar Agency Market Salar Agency Salar Age

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Ecover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALFRED EPANIKONDAS SARANT, was Exemption

Reference is made to previous memorands, your file 80 DB 47072, in the above-captioned matter.

It will be recalled that Sarant and Carol Dorothy Dayton fled the United States shortly after the arrest of Julius Essenberg, Soviet agent who was executed recently. Photographs of Sarant and Dayton were made available to your Agency. Investigation to locate these individuals has been negative to date. 1

Information has been developed that Sarant has an aunt, Marie Economidy, who formerly resided in this country and returned to Greece around 1949 after her husband's death. The present address of Mrs. Economidy is reported to be General Delivery, Athens, Greece. [1]

SUL 21 1953 2-15 SECURITY INFORMATION - CCRESCURITY ABOV

NOTE: Bufiles are negative on Marie Economidy. WA

SEP

Director, FBI (65-59204)

BAC, MFO (65-5518) (RUC)

The same is a

PILIPP TIKHONOVICH SARYCHEV 4IS - R (UNCA) 3 (00:NY)

ReBulet dated 9/13/65, and WFOlet dated 10/26/65.

on 11/2/65, search to be made of the Biographic Register, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and they reflected the following information classified "Secret" by CIA:

PILIPP T. BARYCHEV current position is an employee of the 20th Session, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). He was born 6/20/09, in Ryazan' Oblast', RSFSR. His wife IRAIDA IVANOVA was born 9/23/12, in Kirmy, USSR.

His career was described as follows

Employee, Soviet Permanent Mission, United Nations, New York (1946 - 1950). Member, Soviet Delegation, 13th (1958) and 19th (1964) Sessions, UNIA, >

SARYCHEV is a known espionage agent. He was refused entry when he arrived to attend the 12th Session of the UNGA in 1957. He was denied a visa in Farch, 1958, August, 1958, and September, 1963.

In the event this material is subsequently utilized form suitable for dissemination, CIA should be concealed by a T symbol, and should be classified "Secret" since CIA so classified the information,

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EXEMPT FROM CATEGORY 2.3 SEARCHED INDEED
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2 - MPO 107K (05-15340)(MH)

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MY NOV 1 2 1965

SECO director. FbI (65-59204) BAC, 1070 (65-5518) (RUC) PILIPP TIKHONOVICH SARYCHEV is - R (UNCA) = (00:NY) ReBulet deted 9/13/65, and WPOlet dated 10/26/65. 1 1 on 11/2/65, search to be made of the Blographic Register, Central Intelli-gence Amency (CIA), and they reflected the following information classified Secret by CIA: FILIPP T. BARYCHEV current position is an employee of the 20th Session, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). He was born 6/20/09, in Ryazan' Oblast', RSFSR. His wife IRAIDA IVANOVA mas born 9/23/12, in Kirny, USSR. His career was described as follows Employee, Soviet Permanent Mission, United Nations, New York (1946 - 1950). Member, Soviet Delegation, 13th (1958) and 19th (1964) Sessions, UNGA. SARYCHEV is a known espionage agent. He was refused entry when he arrived to attend the 12th Session of the UNIA He was denied a visa in March, 1958, August, 1958, in 1957. and September, 1963. In the event this material is subsequently utilized in form suitable for dissemination, CIA should be concealed by a T symbol, and should be classified "Secret" since CIA so classified the information. CLASSIFIED B 1913 せん ノノローろと EXEMPT FROM (A SEARCHED _ DATE OF DECLAS A CATION INDEFINITE SERIALIZED U FILED ~Y NOV1 2 1965 1000年 HEI-MEW YORK - Bureau (Z)- New York (65-15340)(RM) ALALS - NOPO Herman is unclassified

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Juius Rosenberg Ethl Referral Centra 1 Intelligence Agency

No. 27

	Appeal to: Mr Gene F. Wilson Central Intelligence Washington, D. C.	Agency 20505	REFER	RAL Reviewed by: 9512	/ma	·
	PACKET 127	Seriel	AGENC	Central Intelligence Agency Document Description	No. of	
1	Weldon Brue Dayton (HQ) 65-59336	B43	7/28/58	HQ letter to CIA	2	2
2	Alfred Sarant (HQ) 65-59242	693	12/8/53	Haletten to AL.	. /	15
3	Ha 65-59242		3/12/53	HQ letter to State	2	2
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REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

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, HQ		59242 693 12 -8- 53	12 -8-5 3	•	noted with each document. The statutes under which (b)(3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.				
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Licison REG. 11 - 343 VIA ZIAISON EX-108 July 28, 1958 Director Venture Central Intelligence Agency 2430 B Street, No Vo 和知识的 The Kashington, D. C. in the control of the control Attentions Deputy Director, Plans The Land of the Land of the Land John Edgar Hoover, Director Prome the Federal Bureau of Investigation 的连接人们过少 WELDON BRUCE DATTON STEERS OF ESPIONACE • 2 PARTIES AND THE PROPERTY OF THE **应则是18年度,在18年** Reference to made to your memorandum dated ... In addition to the information set forth in 20 . V the attachment to your memorandum, the following 🕵 background data concerning Dayton to furnished for your Informations In March, 1944, Bernard Peters, described by an informant, whose reliability is unknown; as a Soviet agent attempted to secure employment for Dayton at the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, but was unsuccessful due to Dayton's communist sympathics. During 1943 and 1944, Dayton associated with a number of persons active in the Communist Party and Communist Political Association in the San Francisco area and he was associated with the Science for Victory Committee which was headed by members of the Communist Party. 65 Morton Street, Hew York City, from October, 1943, until September, 1946, and when he moved to Ithaca, How York, he sublet this apartnent to Villian Perl SPZ. 11 0 3 55 W 28 50 LN .28 TO THE BOTT OF PAGE 2) RECILIATION Exempt from GOS, Q

Director

Central Intelligence Agency

and Joel Barr, members of the Bosenberg Espionage Network. This apartment is believed to have been used by Rosenberg and members of his ring for photographic and conspiratorial purposes. Dayton was identified by witnesses as having been in that apartment in January, 1950.

Dayton originally applied for a passport in June, 1954, to travel to India to work for Dr. Bernard Peters at the University of Tata, Bombay, India. He filed an affidavit denying past or present membership in the Communist Party. The passport was refused by the Secretary of State and Dayton appealed to the Board of Passport Appeals, which held hearings and in October, 1955, Dayton's request for a passport was disapproved. Dayton then brought court action to obtain his passport which culminated in his successful appeal to the United States Supreme Court on June 16, 1958.





SAC, Albany (65-1664).

December 8,

The state of the s ALFRED EPANINONDAS SARAET, WOS.

ESPIONAGE - R (Bufile 65-59242) _ 693

JOEL BARR

ESPIONAGE (Bufile: 65-59453) 🔆

The Bureau has effected errangements through the place appropriate stops ogainst Sarant and Barr in which will cover possible exit from or entry into that country by these individuals by plane or ship.

only and should not be reported in an investigative report.

2 - New York (100-77232)

APL: 610 Pel

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

23 WAPAT

65-59242

BY SFECIAL MESSERGER

Dates

Narch 12, 1953

Tot

ur. John W. Ford Director Office of Security Department of State 515 22nd Street, Y. T.

Washington, D. C.

APPROPE AND PIELD ADVISIO BY

SLIP(3) OF

Froms.

John Edgar Hooper - Director Date of Declassi Federal Bureau of Investigation

Classified by Exempt from G

Subject:

ALTRED EFAUINONDAS SARANT, was. ESPIONAGE - B

Reference is made to previous memoranda from your Agency dated June 20, 1952, and August 15, 1952, (refer to SI/JJD) in connection with the above-entitled investigation. [

It will be recalled that Sarant, a well-known associate of Julius Rosenberg, convicted Seviet espisable agent, fled from the United States into Mexico in August. 1950, accompanied by Carole Dayton, the vife of afficeror' and neighbor in Ithaca, New York. The whereahow individuals is unknown at the present

Finer recalled that your Aigency was Hentify Mr. and Mrs. James Rosenhouse, Apartado 141 19, Guatemals, acquaintances of Sarant, in an effort to determine whether Sarant was residing in that country or was in contact with the Rosenhouses. Your Agency subsequently BY SPL Mianuagised that Mr. and Mrs. Hosenhouse were located in Justemals,

and that it was considered inadvisable to make direct inquiries 3 3 MAN 1 . p.f them at this time; further, efforts were being made to obtain the desired information from other means. 9242-635 RECORDED-14

COMAI - FBI

" CRIPE

oc - 2 - Albany

cc - 2 - Legal Attache, Mexico City, Mexico

Note: Foreign Service Desk.

SECURITY INFORMATION

Another confidential source of known reliability advised in June, 1852, that Rabert Rosenhouse published a small English language daily newspaper in Guatemala City known as "Headlines." This source also advised that Rarvey Rosenhouse was the Guatemalan correspondent for the U. S. published "Time" magazine and operated a radio station in Chadremala City. (Information from CIA classified Secret by

Information also appears in our files thus in Information also appears in our files thus in 1949, one Harvey Rosenhouse was Assistant Frees Advisor of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D. C.

It is requested you endeavor to determine if the nomenhouse twins are in Guatemala with their parents at the present time. It is also requested that Hr. and Hrs. present time. It is also requested that Hr. and Hrs. hosenhouse be interviewed for information ourserning diffred hosenhouse be interviewed for information unless there is some Sarant, and their association with him unless there is some reason making it inadvisable to conduct such interviews. It would be greatly appreciated if this matter is given prompt attention.

NOTE: Letter russified Secret since info from the maritime diere

Julius Rosenberg Ethl Referral Centra 1 Intelligence Agency

Appeal TO M. Gronge W. OWENS Central Intelligence Agency REFERRAL Reviewed by: Jek /when Washington, D.C. 20505 AGENCY Central Intelligence Agency PACKET 28 No. of Pages · Actual Released Serial Document Description William Perl 2/11/52 663 HQ internal memo (HQ) 65-59312 14/1/52 HQ letter to NY 687 O. John Rogge 2/4/47 34 Text of broadcast 51x (HQ) 62-54144 Elizabeth Bentley 9/23/5-1 Ny memo w/ copy (NY) 134-182 . لمحنور:

REPERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency CIA

Rosenberg Et Al

Packet No. 128					Kosenberg St Al			
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Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO C. II. 181116 FROM

DATE: February 11, 1952

CIA

SUBJECT:

WILLIAM PERL, aka.

ESPIONAGE - R

PERJURY

Reference is made to your memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated January 9, 1952, pointing out that copies of the Soviet publications entitled, "Instruction for Designers, Volume III" and "Express Information" might be available at CIA.

This matter was discussed with Mr. January 10, 1952. He has now advised that efforts are continuing to identify these publications, but that it does involve considerable checking.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed with CIA.

CWB: Iw

RECORDED 123 65-59312

50 OFEB 291957

April 1, 1952 SAC, New York (65-15387) Director, FBI (65-59312) WILLIAM PERL, aka it die in ESPIONACE - R PERJURY For your information, aveffort has been made by the Bureau to obtain copies of the afore-mentoned aeronautical publications through CIA. The Bureau is in receipt of information from CIA obtained through liaison to the effect that neithr of such publications are available to their organization as far asthey can tell. They, however, furnished the following information as these publications: a) "Express Information" is the title of two periodicals. one of which was first published in 1944 in Moscow by the Scientific Research Institute of Techylogy and the Organization of the Aviation Industry; the other is purished by the Ministry of Aviation Industry b) "Instruction for Designers" may be one of the series "Sprayochnik Aviakons uktora" pullished in Moscow by the Central Aerodynamic and Hydrognamic Institute of Moscow. Volume two, the only one available as far as is known is "Handbook of Aviation Construction, Hydroplanes." he cove is being furnished to you for your information 1 65-59312-687 APR 5 11952 :COMM - FBI

> APR - 1 1952 MAILED 28

Re: O. John Rosse

Foviet Overseas Service, in English Morse to North America,

York Feb. 7 The weekly newsletter IN FACT published an interview to get formerly Special Assistant to Attorney General Clerk, whom Clar issed lest October. Roggeveetlaned that he believed he was dismissed aly because he mentioned the names of important Congressmen during port which previously was prepared for the use of the Justice Department of the American Issaists. prepared for the use of the Justice Department

In prosecuting American fascists.

During his speech on Oct. 22 at Swarthmore College, Rogge declared that ormer benator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and other public officials ormer benator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and other public officials ormer benator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and other public officials ormer benator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and other public officials or minimized the Nazi and interview that during the last quently, convicted, Rogge also said in an interview that during the last quently, benefit also said in an interview that during the inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, where he inyear B investigation in Cermany, he visited the Soviet Zone, he in the Cermany in the Cermany in the Cermany in the Cermany in

"Hertelet informed Rogge concerning Nazi efforts to provide funds to defeat Roosevelt during the 1010 elections. Rogge added that he questioned Hertele as freely as I desired; there was no censorship or interference. IN FACT writes that the section of Rogge's report centaining Hertelet's testimony writes that the section of Rogge's report centaining Hertelet's testimony also listed a number of prominent Americans whom the Nazis considered as also listed a number of prominent Americans whom the Nazis considered as capable of being organized against U.S. participation in the war after the capable of being organized against U.S. participation in the war after the Cermans invaded Poland. Rogge Esid that when he showed Attorney Ceneral Clark this section of the report, (Clark) advised him that the report would be a secret document, although Rogge had hitherto anticipated that the report voild be published.

CI H. Lorsega andro Broadcard, # 283 Let. 4, 1947 62 -54/44-51X

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New York, N. Y. 9/23/52

MEMO:

Re: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, Informant

On 9/10/52 the writer made arrangements with ELIZABETH BENTLEY for an interview at her residence at Madison, Connecticut to be held on 9/18/52, at which time the second would accompany SA FRANCIS ZANGIE and the writer to her residence for purposes of an interview. The primary purpose of this interview was to display to Miss BENTIEY documents located by CIA in the OSS files in order that she might determine whether or not these were documents furnished to her by her espionage contacts in OSS.

CIA P3

On 9/17/52, Miss BENTLEY telephonically contacted the writer at the New York Office and advised that she had been in an auto accident during the evening of 9/15/52 and had sustained a number of bruises, was knocked unconscious for a short time, and that her car was a total wreck. She said that a "drunken driver" was coming down the middle of the road toward her and in an effort to avoid a collision she had driven to the left and had hit a boulder. She said she had been removed from her car by three local men who had assisted her in getting home.

In her telephone conversation with the writer, she requested that she be permitted to ride back to New York with the agents in order that she might see her doctor, namely, Dr. SAMUEL GROOPMAN, The writer advised her he would see what could be done in this regard, although no definite commitments were made to her at that time.

It was noted that during this conversation Miss BENTIEY sounded somewhat hysterical, wept at least once, and was somewhat incoherent as to what happened to her. She advised further that she had as yet had no medical attention and that she was beginning to feel an emotional reaction to the shock of the accident.

After a discussion of this matter with SA ZANGLE, it was decided that we should recontact Miss BENTLEY and request that she come to New York by train the following day the expenses of which were to be borne by us. She was thereafter recontacted by telephone at her residence and after some discussion she agreed that this might be the better course of action to follow inasmuch as it would permit her to see her doctor sooner. After apparently consulting a timetable, she advised the writer that she would arrive at Grand Central Station at 9:35 a.m. on 9/18/52.

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MEMO ! NY 65-11/603

On the morning of 9/18/52 the agents, after contacting awaited Miss BENTLEY's arrival at Grand Central Station until approximately 10:00 a.m., after which the writer called the office and was informed that Miss BENTLEY had been trying to get in touch with him. She was thereafter telephonically contacted at her residence and claimed she had overslept and had, therefore, missed her train.

Following receipt of this information the agents, accompanied by drove to Miss BENTLEY's residence at Madison, Conn. She appeared to be in a highly nervous state and upon the arrival of the agents was observed to be consuming a Scotch and soda. She immediately launched into a discussion of her physical condition and said she felt she needed to be given a sedative and sent to a hospital for several days. Following a preliminary discussion of her problems, the agents and proceeded with the discussion of the documents which had brought with him and of other OSS documents with which he was familiar.

During this period she appeared to calm down noticeably and seemed rational in her speech and recollection. Upon the conclusion of this part of the interview, she again launched into a discussion of her troubles and reiterated she would like to accompany the agents back to New York so that she might consult with her physician. Inasmuch as it was then about 3:00 p.m., it was suggested that she call her doctor, explain her condition to him, and determine if he considered it advisable for her to travel, and determine whether or not he would be available to treat her upon her arrival in New York. After making the call, she advised the agents that Dr. GROOPMAN had advised strongly against her traveling and stated that he would not be available that evening to examine and treat her.

She then expressed herself as being in a quandry as to her next course of action. It was thereupon suggested that she contact a local physician and seek his services. She stated that she had previously been treated by Dr. HYMAN BIRNBAUM of Madison but that he had given her medication which she claimed had a bad effect on her and as a result she did not trust him. Also, she claimed that Dr. BIRNBAUM had, after having been in Madison only one year, "been driving a Cadillac", implying that he acquired this status through some nefarious practices. She also said that Dr. BIRNBAUM had a reputation for "fooling with women patients", although she was unable to state the source of this information.

After considerable discussion, she decided to call a Dr. GREENBERG of Old Saybrook, Conn. but was informed upon doing so that he was out of town. She thereafter attempted to contact Dr. BIRNBAUN and was

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informed that he too was unavailable. Thereafter the writer examined the Classified Section of the telephone book to ascertain if there were other doctors in the vicinity who could treat her. As they were noted the names were suggested to her and in each instance she would decline to call any of them, claiming they were "rhubarb and soda doctors" or would offer some other illogical reason for not calling them, although it was apparent that she had little or no knowledge of their abilities or reputations. In the meantime she again attempted to contact Doctors GROOPMAN and BIRNBAUM with negative results.

She thereafter requested that she be driven into the town of Madison in order that she might pick up her mail and obtain some groceries. This request was acceded to by the agents and after she had done her shopping she requested that the agents stop by Dr. BIRNBAUM's residence to see if he had returned. Upon her arrival at the doctor's residence, the doctor was found to be in but stated that this was his day off. However, he agreed that in view of the apparent emergency he would treat Miss BENTLEY. He thereafter indicated he had administered a sedative to her. He had also given her a prescription which she had filled at the local pharmacy following which she was returned to her residence and the agents departed.

At about twelve noon on Sunday, 9/21/52, the writer received a call from Mias BENTLEY at his residence. She said the sedative administered by Dr. BIRNBAUM had put her to sleep at about 6:30 Thursday evening and that she had remained asleep until Friday morning, following which she took one of the pills prescribed by the doctor and claimed that shortly after this she "blacked out" and had not awakened again until 11:00 a.m. Sunday morning. She claimed to be quite ill and stated that she was unable to eat because of the swellen condition of her face. She asked the writer if he knew of any doctors or nurses in New Haven who could take care of her. She also said she felt she needed an antidote for the drugs given her by Dr. BIRNBAUM.

The writer advised her he knew of no doctors or nurses in the vicinity or at New Haven and suggested that she call a local physician to treat her. This she refused to do. However, the writer told her that Dr. GROOPMAN and the New York Office would be contacted to determine whether or not there was anything that could be done for her. Dr. GROOPMAN was contacted telephonically at which time he said he could render no opinion as to what could be done for Miss BENTLEY without seeing her inasmuch as he had no knowledge of what drugs had been administered by Dr. BIRNBAUM. He suggested that she recontact Dr. BIRNBAUM inasmuch as he would be able to

MEMO ? NY 65-11603

treat her more intelligently. Dr. GROOPMAN indicated, however, that should Miss BENTLEY be brought to New York that he would be available and could treat her during the day or early evening.

Before a decision could be reached as to what to do in this case, Miss BENTLEY again called the writer and said she had called Lady ARMSTRONG, prominent Catholic laywoman who has befriended her, and that Lady ARMSTRONG had expressed the opinion that Miss BENTLEY should be brought to New York where she could stay at the Prince George Hotel and would thereby be able to see her doctor until she was straightened out. She requested that the writer come to Connecticut and get her.

She was told to wait until we could determine our course of action in this matter. Week-end Supervisor DAVID CONROY was thereupon contacted and the situation explained to him. He thereafter contacted Supervisor McANDREWS, who advised that the writer and SA ZANGLE should proceed to Madison, Conn. and bring Miss BENTLEY to New York. Dr. GROOPMAN was again contacted and told that we were bringing Miss BENTLEY to New York and that it would be about 9 p.m. or after before we returned to the city. He indicated he would be available to see and treat Miss BENTLEY. Thereafter the writer recontacted her and told her that we would arrive in Madison at about 6 p.m.

The agents arrived at BENTLEY's residence at 6:30 p.m. Upon arrival Miss BENTLEY, who had just awakened, was noted to present a very unsteady appearance and exuded a strong odor of liquor. She immediately accused the agents of being late. It was explained to her that because it was Sunday and traffic was heavy that there had been some delay. Immediately preceding her departure from her house, she began weeping and bemoaning the fact that her home state of Connecticut had been mistreating her and that she was going to fight for her rights. Any efforts on the part of the agents to ascertain in what ways she was being mistreated were met with nebulous or non-responsive answers.

Throughout the trip from Madison, BENTLEY was rambling and incoherent in her speech, making unreasonable accusations against the state of Connecticut, the Connecticut State Police, Dr. BIRNBAUM, JOHN WRIGHT (her former handyman with whom she was embroiled several months ago), engaged in some back-seat driving, weeping, sleeping, and fingering a small crucifix, and chain-smoking. Upon arrival at the Prince George Hotel, she demanded that the agents enter the hotel with her and upon arrival in the hotel further demanded that the writer call Dr. GROOPMAN. At that time she was

NY 65-11,603

told that she must call Dr. GROOPMAN herself inasmuch as she could best explain her condition to him. She became argumentative and began to cause a scene in the hotel lobby, whereupon she was led to the telephone booth in the rear of the lobby, handed a dime, and told to place a call to the doctor, which she did. During the conversation it was apparent that Dr. GROOPMAN told her he would not come to the hotel because of the lateness of the hour and that the writer had told him that we would arrive in New York at about 8:00 p.m. BENTLEY was overheard saying that she "would take it out on them".

After leaving the booth, BENTLEY began accusing the writer of making improper arrangements with Dr. GROOFMAN. This was emphatically denied and she was told it was felt her attitude reflected considerable ingratitude for the efforts expended in her behalf by the agents during the afternoon and evening. She calmed down somewhat, became apologetic, saying she was not blaming the agents but rather she blamed others for her predicament, including AUSA ROY COHN. It was pointed out that this was ridiculous; that Mr. COHN had expended considerable effort in her behalf.

She then expressed herself as being unable to determine what she should do next. She was advised that she should register at the hotel and see her doctor during the next morning. She then became insistent that the writer register for her. She was told that she must handle this matter herself and she again became argumentative. At this point she was led to the hotel desk, was greeted by the clerk, and she proceeded to register. Following this, the writer and SA ZANGLE departed.

It is believed by the writer that while some of Miss BENTLEY's condition can be explained by overuse of alcoholic beverages, it is nevertheless felt that even when not under the influence of liquor she is becoming mentally unstable, difficult to handle, secretive about her personal affairs, until she reaches the point where she has gotten into some kind of trouble whereupon she makes excessive and unreasonable demands of the Bureau, the Department of Justice, and the individual agents. It is felt that if this condition continues, her credibility as a witness in the various cases we have pending which involve her will be seriously affected.

During all of the writer's contacts with her, which have extended over a period of about a year and a half, every effort has been made by the writer to be pleasant with her, to take a sympathetic and understanding attitude toward her, because it was felt that she has had a

MEMO NY 65-11.603

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This matter was discussed with Inspector Hennrich on 9/22/52 by Supervisor McAndrews, and he expressed the opinion that AUSA ROY COHN and USA MYIES LANE should be advised of Miss BENTLEY's condition.

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LESTER O. GALLAHER, SA

New York, N. Y. 9/23/52

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It was noted that during this conversation Miss BENTIEY sounded somewhat hysterical, wept at least once, and was somewhat incoherent as to what happened to her. She advised further that she had as yet had no medical attention and that she was beginning to feel an emotional reaction to the shock of the accident.

After a discussion of this matter with SA ZANGLE, it was decided that we should recontact Miss BENTLEY and request that she come to New York by train the following day the expenses of which were to be borne by us. She was thereafter recontacted by telephone at her residence and after some discussion she agreed that this might be the better course of action to follow inasmuch as it would permit her to see her doctor sooner. After apparently consulting a timetable, she advised the writer that she would arrive at Grand Central Station at 9:35 a.m. on 9/18/52.

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LESTER O. GALLAHER, SA

Julius Rosenberg Ethl Referral

Reterral Central Intelligence Agency

No. 29

Mr. Grace W. Owens Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505 REFERRAL Bortored by: Sch /who AGENCY Central Intelligence Agency · PACKET 29 No. of Pages Actual Released Serial Document Description Morns Pasternak 1/16/68 Ny report to HQ (HQ) 100-236265 Rosenberg/ Schell Similar 5326 1 5/23/63 CIA telegram (NY) 100-107111 7/24/63 11 NV report to HQ 5407

Appeal to: .

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

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or 1d Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Date of Serial	DELETIONS (S)				
NY	100-107111	5326	5/23/63	(b)(1) These documents have been classified by CIA pursuant to Executive Order 11652.				
					G.			

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Nency CIA

Rosenberg Et Al.

or eld Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	of Serial	DELETIONS (S)			
NY NY	100-10711: 100-10711:		5/23/63 7/24/63	(b)(3)	Recommendations for release or denial and the appropriate exemption provisions are noted with each document. The statutes under which (b)(3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.		

14-214 (key, 3-6-17) BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION REPORTING OFFICE OFFICE OF ORIGIN **NEW YORK** /16/68 **NEW YORK** 12*/15* /67 - 1/15/**6**8 TITLE OF CASE REPORT MADE BY **67**C nab CHARACTER OF CASE MORRIS PASTERNAK SM - C REFERENCE: NY report of SA 1/16/67, and NYIet and LHM, 9/11/67. 676 ADMINISTRATIVE: A copy of this report is being furnished to INS, NYC, in 'view of subject's naturalization and INS request, 10/21/60. Subject's wife, FLORENCE PASTERNAK, is included on the Security Index of the NYO (Bufile 100-398487; NYfile 100-55806). ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED A J.J. CQUIT TALS BAVINGE RECOVERIES CONVIC AU TO FUG. PENDING OVER ONE YEAR TYES INO ENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS TYES HO DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW APPROVED COPIES MADE: REC 29 (5) - Bureau (100-2/36265) (RM) - INS, NYC (A 12088066) (RM) 1 - Secret Service, NYC (RM) 12 JAN 18 1968 3 - New York (100-52334) semination Record of Attached Report Agency (? Da Request Recd. Date Fwd. How Fwd. - A -

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THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS NOT INCLUDED IN

THE ATTACHED REPORT INASMUCH AS IT WAS FURNISHED BY

A MOST SENSITIVE AND RELIABLE

SOURCE AND IS NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU

AND SHOULD NOT BE SET OUT IN ANY INVESTIGATIVE REPORT.

INFORMATION FROM

SHOULD BE UTILIZED

FOR LEAD PURPOSES ONLY AND ANY STATEMENT CONCERNING THE

COVERAGE IN EFFECT IN THIS INSTANCE MUST BE AVOIDED. UNDER

NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE SUBJECT OR ANY UNAUTHORIZED

PERSON BECOME AWARE THAT THE BUREAU HAS KNOWLEDGE OF THIS

CONTACT.

On 6/15/67 a most sensitive and reliable source advised that GOLDIE LERNER of Moscow, USSR, was in contact with R. LERNER, 340 West 28th Street, NY, NY, during April, 1967. According to the informant, MORRIS and FLORENCE PASTERNAK from NYC had recently arrived in Moscow, USSR. They planned to remain in Moscow for approximately 13 days.

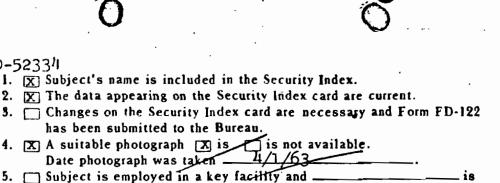
INFORMANTS:

The following NY informants, contacted in December, 1967, mentioned in the Miscellaneous section of this report, are as follows:



616

NY 100-52334



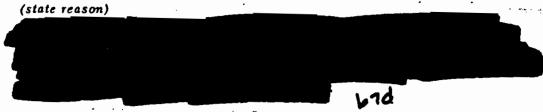
6. This report is classified. (state reason)

charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are

7. X Subject previously interviewed (dates) 11/7/50; 10/9/62 [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) -On 10/9/62, Agents were refused admission to subject's apartment by the subject's wife. She refused to call the subject to the door, and stated she had nothing to say to the FBI either. There is no reason to believe subject would be cooperative at this time.

8. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.

9. X This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because -



10. 🔀 Subject's SI card 🗀 is 🔣 is not tabbed Detcom. Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-236265
Directlyfile 100-52334
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Morris Pasternak

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked. 1. Thas attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status. 2. [] Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means. 3. [X] Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U.S. 4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return. 5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria: (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior: (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment; (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government. 6. Midviduals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making. Photograph [7] has been furnished [7] enclosed [7] is not available may be available through

Very truly yours.

John Edger Hoover

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)
U. S. Secret Service NYC, NY (RM)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

616

Copy to:

1 - INS, NYC (A 12088066) (RM) 1 - Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Report of:

January 16, 1968

Office

New York. New York

Field Office File #:

100-52334

Bureau File #: 100-236265

Title:

Dates

MORRIS PASTERNAK

Character

SECURITY MATTER - C

Subject resides at 41-44 48th Street, LIC, NY, Synopsis: and is retired. Subject traveled to Europe during Certain NY informants contacted in December, 1967, had no information concerning subject's activities.

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

Island City, New York.

he resides at 41-44 48th Street, Long Island City, New York, and is retired.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

she and her husband MORRIS had just returned a short time ago from a trip to Europe and are both residing at 41-44 48th Street. Long

This document contains neither recommendations nor 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.

NY 100-52334

III. MISCELLANEOUS

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, as caused to be searched by SA uring December, 1967, reflected no information identifiable with the subject.

Certain informants of the New York Office, who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New York City area, after viewing a photograph of the subject, advised during December, 1967, that they had no information concerning the subject's activities.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT	NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE 2 A 1UA	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	÷		
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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

review of the current indices of the Associated Hospital Services of New York failed to reflect any Blue Cross Hospitalization or Blue Shield Medical Coverage for the employees and/or executives of the New York Office of the CSJMS.

Copies of this report have been designated to interested local intelligence agencies.

This report is classified "Secret" inasmuch as this classification was assigned to the information furnished to the Bureau by the Central Intelligence Agency, by letter dated 5/23/63. 61.61, C14

In the event that the information classified "Secret", i.e. the information furnished by is excised, this report should be classified "Sonfidential" as it contains information obtained from informants of continuing value such as

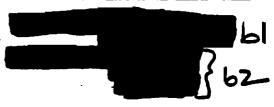
and the unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein could reasonably hamper the future effectiveness of these informants and thus in turn, seriously affect the national defense interests of the country.

INFORMANTS:

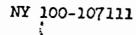
Identity of Source

NY T-1

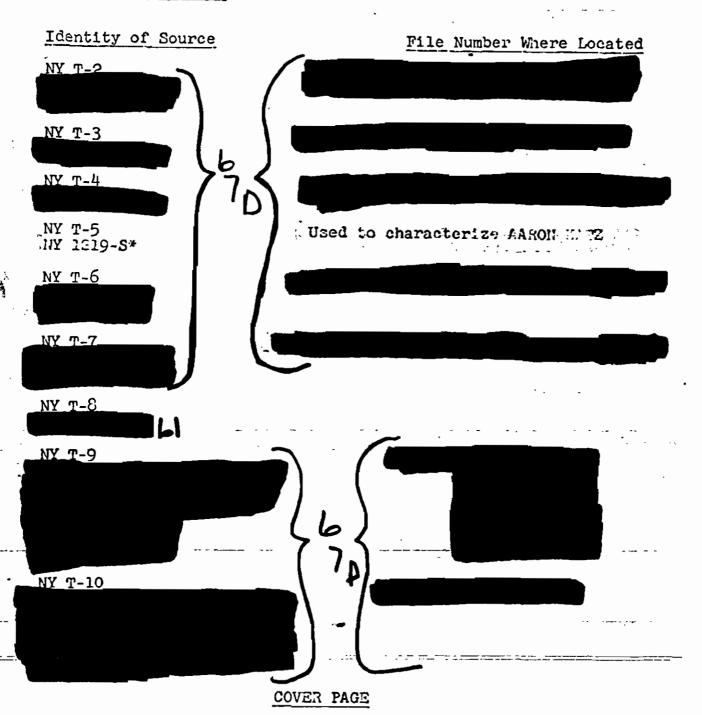
File Number Where Located

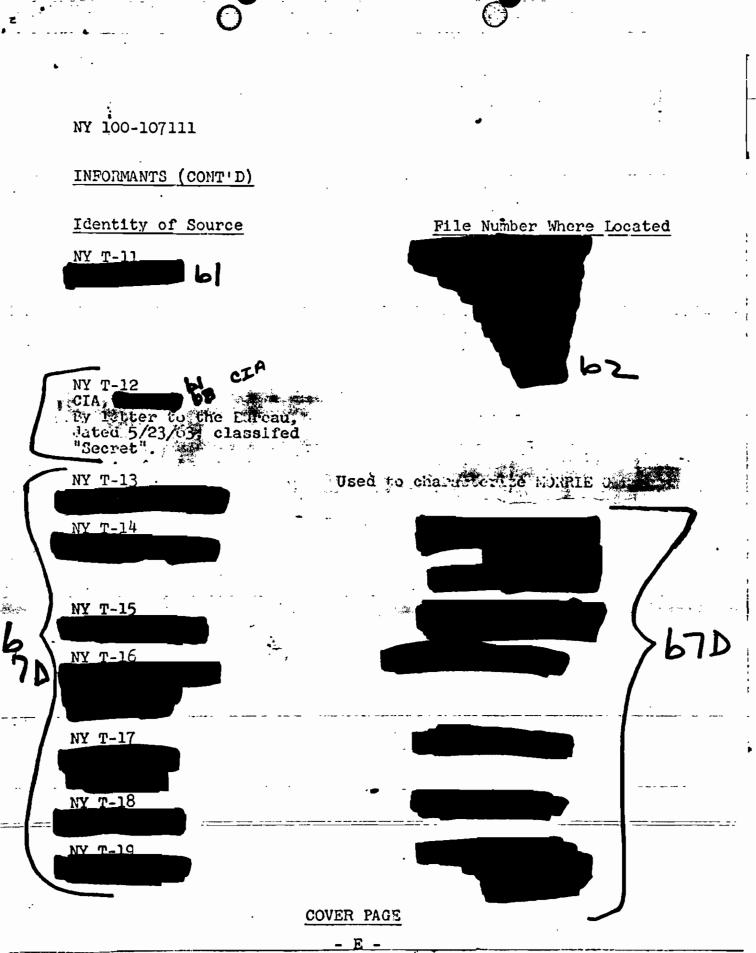


COVER PAGE

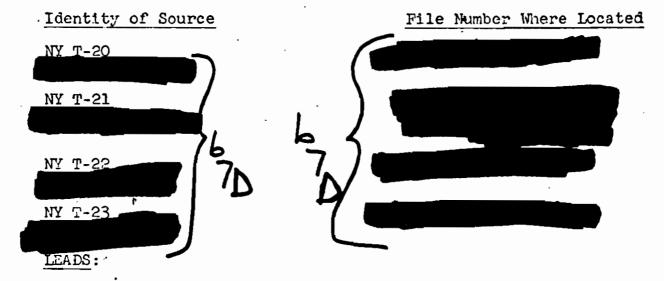


INFORMANTS (CONT'D)





INFORMANTS (CONT'D)



Copies of this report are being furnished for information purposes to all offices wherein active adjuncts or affiliates of the CSJMS have been revealed to exist either through publicity of the CSJMS or by confidential informants, and to those offices wherein reside individuals prominent in the varying letter writing campaigns of the CSJMS.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will follow and report the activities of captioned organization as revealed through confidential informants, panel sources and/or publicity releases.

S E R E T UN OD STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1-G-2, First Army, New York City (RM)
1-ONI, Second Pistrict, USAF, New York City (RM)
1-ONI, Third Naval District, New York City (RM)

Report of: Date:

JUL74 1953

670 Office:

New York, New York

Field Office File #:

New York 100-107111

Bureou File # 100-387835

Title:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE

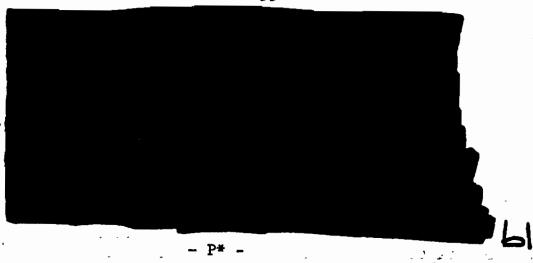
FOR MORTON SOBELL

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis:



DETAILS:

SECRET Group I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification



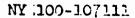


A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS) may be found in the Appendix Section of this report.

The CSJMS, the New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and the Sobell Committee will be referred to by the initials CSJMS, NYCSJMS and SC, where appropriate, in this report.







JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOFELL

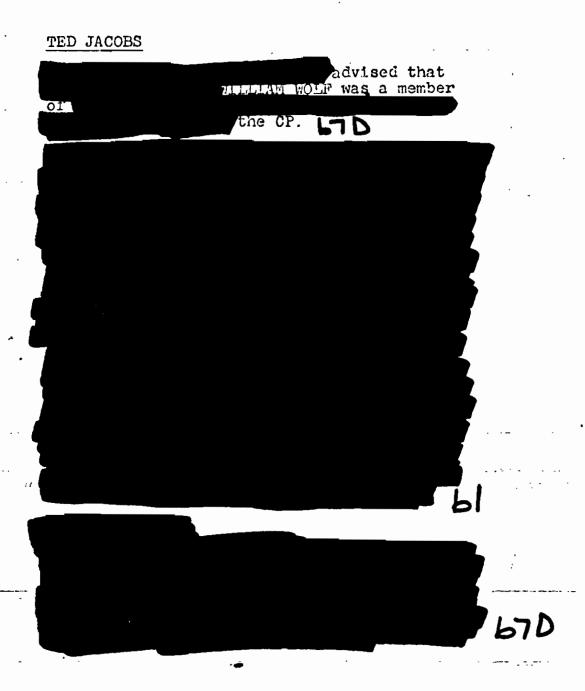
JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, on a charge of Conspiracy to Commit Espionage on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). The ROSENBERGs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBEIL was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on the JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were same date. legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953. MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States Prison Medical Center, Springfield, Missourl.

HELEN SORELL

MELEN GUREWITZ (HEIEN SOBELL,
Mrs. MORTON SOBELL), as a member of the
Education and Literature Committee of the CP
in Washington, D. C., as of February 1, 1944.

ROSE SOBELL

that the SOPELL family had resided at this address from about July, 1931, to December, 1940





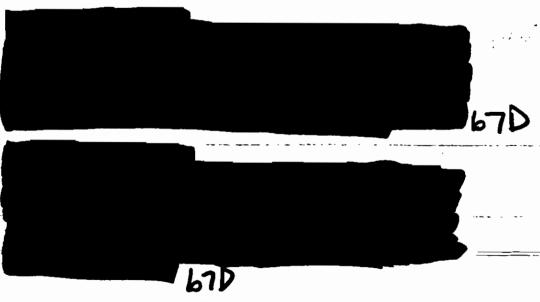
EVELYN HARAP

advised that HARAP was a member of the

67 D

AARON KATZ

NY T-5 advised on April 27, 1944, that AARON KATZ was a member of the CP for six years and had been transferred into the Waterfront Section of the CP on December 23, 1943. According to NY T-5, KATZ in 1944 held CP membership book number 31250.





A characterization of the Eighth World Youth Festival may be found in the Appendix Section of this report under the caption United States Festival Committee, Incorporated.

B. FINANCES

advised on the indicated dates that the bank balances of the "Sobell Committee", which account was maintained at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, New York City, on the indicated dates were as follows:

Date of Balance	Balance	Date Advised
January 28, 1963	\$ 696.53	January 28, 1963
February 25, 1963	\$1,413.76	February 25, 1963
March 26, 1963	\$ 990.78	March 26, 1963
April 25, 1963	\$ 701.24	April 25, 1963

Date of Balance	Balance	Date Advised
May 24, 1963	\$1,129.87	May 24, 1963
June 25, 1963	\$3,057.34	June 25, 1963

made available on January 28, 1963, information concerning the checking account of the SC, which account was maintained at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York City. Check Number 4116, dated January 9, 1963, in the amount of \$1,000.00, was made payable to HELEN SCHELL

made available on March 26, 1963, information concerning the checking account of the SC, maintained at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York City. Chack Number 4189, dated February 28, 1963, in the amount of \$2,000.00, was made payable to HELEN SOBELL.

made available on April 25, 1963, information concerning the checking account of SC, maintained at the Chemical-Bank New York Trust Company, New York City.

Check Number	Date of Chesic	Payee	Amount
4229	March 28, 1953	Cash	\$ 182.60 (This check was endorsed and cashed by HELEN SCEELL).
_42 3 7	April 3, 1963	Cash .	\$ 182.60 (This check was endorsed and cashed by LEAH SCHNEIDER).

Check Number	Date of Check	Payee	Amount
42 ⁴ 3	April 11, 1963	Cash	\$ 110.00 (This check was endorsed and cashed by HELEN SOBELL).
4248	April 12, 3963	Cash ·	\$ 876.60 (This check was endorsed and cashed by HELEN SOBELL).
4250	April 15, 1963	Cash	\$ 500 00 (This check was endorsed and cashed by HELEN SOBELL).

made available on May 24, 1963, information concerning the checking account of the SC maintained at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York City.

Check Number	Date of Check	Payce	Amount
4278	May 3, 1963	Cash	\$ 113.80 (This check was endorsed and cashed by HELEN SOBELL).
- 4273	Мэт 3, 1963	 . Cash	\$ 245.20 (This check was endersed and cashed by LEAH SCHNEIDER).

Number Number	Date of	Check	Payee	Amount
4300	May 22,	1963	Cash	\$ 100.00 (This check was endorsed and cashed by HELEN SOBELL).

concerning the checking account of the SC, maintained at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York City.

Check Number	Date of Check	Payee	Amount
4333	June 13, 1963	Cash	\$ 110.00 (This check was endorsed and cashed by LEAH SCHNEIDER).
4336	June 14, 1953	Cash	\$ 101.50 (This check was endorsed and cashed by HELEN SORELL).
4338	june 17, 1963	HELEN SOBELL	\$ 172.78
4337	June 17, 1963	HELEN SOBELL	\$ 750 00
. 4345	June 20, 1963	Cash	\$2,000.00 (This check was encorsed and cashed by HELEN SORELL).

Check
Number
Date of Check
Payes
Amount
4344
June 20, 1963
HELEN
SOEELL

The information furnished by is not to be made public except to the usual proceedings following the issuance of a surposed duces became.

In the event it is desired to utilize the information furnished by the person to be subpoenaed is Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, New York City.

It is to be noted that advised that he did not retain custody of the basic documents from which the above check information was secured.

information concerning the bank account of CARL HARSSLER (special account) of Hyland Park, Michigan, which account was maintained at the National Pank of Detroit, Petroit, Michigan.

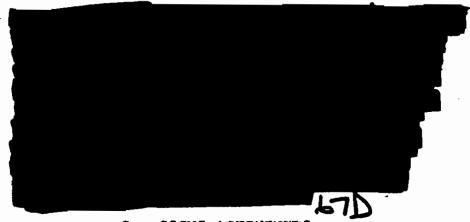
By check Gated February 23, 1963, a check on this account, in the amount of \$250.00, was made payable to the CSJMS.

The information furnished by is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a suppoena duces tecum.

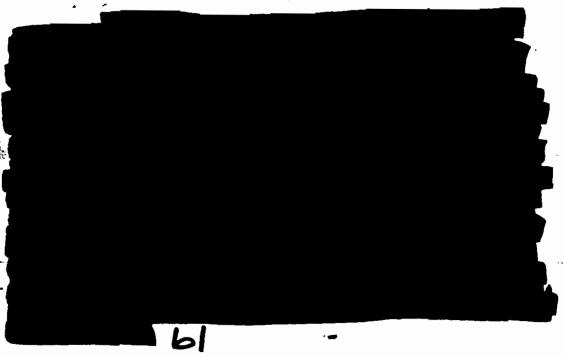
It is to be noted that advised their he did not retain custody of the basic documents from thich the above information was secured.

In the event that the information furnished by is to be utilized, a subpoena duces tecum should

be directed to National Bank of Detroit, Woodward and Englewood Branch, Detroit, Michigan.



C. CSJMS ACTIVITIES



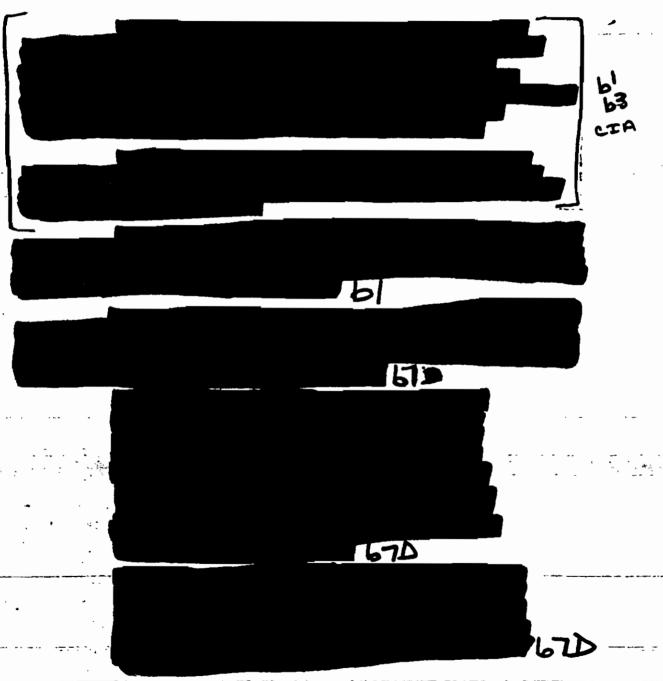
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NY 100-107111



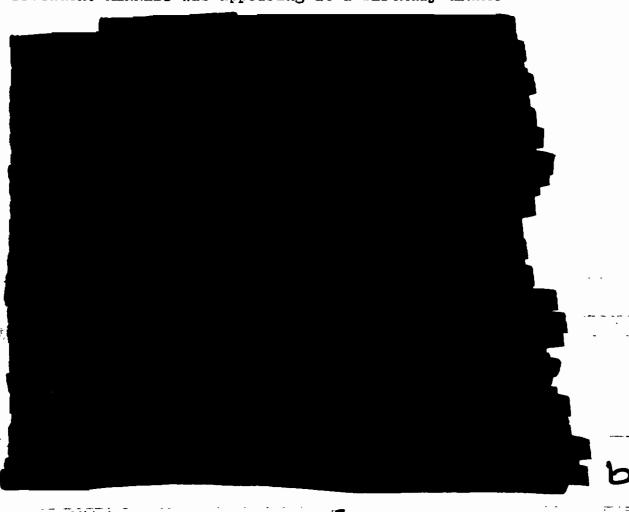
that the CSJMS had requested the assistance of his organization in hading a film gentitled, "MORYOU SOUDLE - A Plea for Justice! Brown byor the facilities of television station WOOK, Washington, D. C. advised that the film, which had a run time of twenty-nine (29) minutes, ten (10) seconds, had been described to him as "a dramatic

seconds, had been described to him as "a dramatic documentary probing the public issue of America's conscience", and was also available in sixteen (16) millimeter sound.



On May 23, 1953, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed four pickets carrying

placards protesting the innocence of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, or stating that a thirty year sentence for MORTON SOBELL was excessive and letters should be written to the President demanding clemency for SOBELL, marching in the vicinity of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, where : President KENNEDY was appearing at a birthday dinner



On June 21, 1963, by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to AL 4-9983, the number listed in the current Manhattan telephone directory to the CSJMS, resulted in a person, who identified himself as MORRIE GURKO, advising that Mrs. HELEN SOBELL and her son, MARK, planned to leave the United States on June 25, 1963, for a tour of the major cities of Europe in behalf of the CSJMS.

GURNO advised at this time that HELEN SOBELL intended to picket the United States Embassies in all cities visited, and would maintain a twenty-four hour vigil at the United States Embassy in London, England.

Trans World Airlines (TWA), Incorporated, New York City, advised SA on June 25, 1963, that or reservations had been made for travel from New York City on June 25, 1963, for Mrs. H. SOBELL, and that the following itinerary had been planned:

New York City to Rome June 25

Rome to Brussels
June 29

Brussels to Amsterdam July 7

Amsterdam to Hamburg July 14

Hamburg to Berlin
July 14

Berlin to London July 16

London to Manchester July 16

Manchester to London July 18

London to Paris July 23

Paris to Geneva July 29

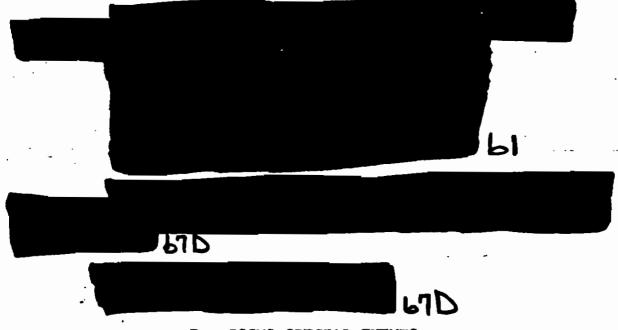
Geneva to Zurich August 1

Zurich to Vienna August 7

Vienna to Venice August 7

Rome to New York September 1



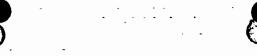


D. CSJMS SPECIAL EVENTS

1. Barry Gray Program Debate February 14, 1963

On February 14, 1953, radio station WMCA, New York City, on its 11:00 p.m. program featuring radio announcer BARRY GRAY, featured for the first half of the program a public debate with HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL; STEPHEN LOVE, retired professor of law from Chicago's University of Northwestern; and ROY A. COHN, professor of law at New York Law School and one of the Government prosecutors in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case.

HELEN SOBELL introduced the debate by stating that MORTON SOBELL, who had been in prison for 13 years, had been unjustly accused, convicted and sentenced, and added that she was taking his case to the courts and to the people. HELEN SOBELL cited the fact that eminent law professors, clergymen and senators favored SOBELL's

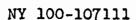


release as proof of the injustice in his conviction and added that the United States Court of Appeals in a current decision stated that ETHEL ROSENBERG would have been entitled to a new trial were she to have been convicted today. HELEN SOBELL emphasized that she believed ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were completely innocent and unjustly executed.

HELEN SOBELL completed her opening statement by stating that sne did not have any hope for the release of MORTON SOBELL.

STEPHEN LOVE and ROY COHN engaged in a spirited debate in which LOVE stated that he believed MORTON SOBELL to have been innocent, the sentence of 30 years to be excessive and the conviction to have been won by the Government on the basis of anti-communist feeling and sentiment. LOVE stated that the facts in the case had never been considered either by the Court of Appeals or the United States Supreme Court.

COHN stated that SOBELL had been convicted properly and despite the arguments raised by SOBELL's attorneys, no evidence or argument had been found which was able to convince either the United States Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, although defense arguments had been presented to both courts on at least 7 different occasions. COHN summed up the activities of MORTON SOBELL as a member of the Communist Party since 1941, his attempts to recruit others into espionage, and his actual delivery of material to JULIUS ROSENBERG. COHN pointed out the fact that SOBELL did not take the stand in his own defense although the opportunity was afforded him, and pointed out his flight to Mexico and attempts to obtain passage to socialist ... countries, utilizing fictitious names. COHN summed up .SOBELL's defense attorneys' arguments as being a phony emotional appeal utilizing the names of distinguished people who were not aware of the facts.



2. The Community Church New York City Meeting February 27, 1963

A meeting sponsored by the CSJMS was held at the Community Church, 40 East 35th Street, New York City, on February 27, 1963, at 8:15 p.m. This meeting was entitled "How Do You, the Jury, Find? - The Rosenberg-Sobell Case After 10 Years." Estimates of the number of persons attending this meeting were from 500 to slightly over 1,000 persons.

The Chairman of the meeting was Professor G. MURRAY BRANCH of Atlanta, Georgia, who opened the meeting with a prayer and gave a short talk in which he stated his personal belief in the innocence of MORTON SOBELL.

ANGUS CAMERON spoke for approximately 30 minutes in which he stated his belief in SOBELL's innocence and advised the audience that a new book concerning the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case would be published before the end of 1963, which would highlight the injustices and inaccuracies of the Government case.

ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, spoke briefly advising that she had recently been released from the hospital and thanking those present for their support. ROSE SOBELL stated that she felt that MORTON SOBELL would be released before the end of 1963.

A film entitled, "Morton Sobell - A Plea For Justice", was shown which film consisted of interviews with prominent persons who stated their belief in SOBELL's innocence.

HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, spoke in defense of her husband; told of the arrest of MORTON SOBELL in Mexico and his return to the United States; spoke of the perjuries committed by Government

witnesses; stated that there was no evidence that SOBELL had committed espionage; made a plea for contributions to help in the fight to free SOBELL.

HELEN SOBELL advised that a memorial meeting, paying tribute to the ROSENBERGS, would be held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on June 19, 1963.

A collection was taken from the members of the audience and it was announced that \$1,741.00 had been received as well as an unstated amount of pledge cards filled out.

ROLAND WATTS spoke briefly in defense of MORTON SOBELL and urged that he be given a new trial based upon legal grounds.

DONALD MAC NAMARA spoke briefly and stated that there were many cases in world history where injustice was done in court. MAC NAMARA stated that, in his opinion, the SOBELL case was one of these cases.

Rabbi BALFOUR BRICKNER spoke briefly and stated that he felt SOBELL was unjustly imprisoned BRICKNER advised that he had been told that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had informed SOBELL that he was a "forgotten man" and BRICKNER stated that the meeting showed SOBELL that he was not a "forgotten man."

The February 27, 1963 meeting at the Community Church in New York City was attended by the following informants of the New York Office and information concerning this meeting was reported by:



3. Carnegie Hall New York Meeting June 19, 1963

that the CSJMS had a meeting in the main auditorium of Carnegie Hall beginning at 8:15 p.m., June 19, 1963.

advised that approximately 2,200 persons attended and that each person paid an admission fee of ninety-nine cents.

The CSJMS proceedings entitled, "Innocent - 10th Year Meeting", included the following:

Rev. ERWIN GAEDE, Chairman, introduced two ballad singers who gave solo selections of "Thirty Years" and "My Loved Ones". GAEDE introduced prominent individuals present in the audience including visitors from cities east of the Mississippi.

Dr. HAROLD C. UREY gave the main address in which he stated that the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL had been convicted in a hysterical era of McCarthyism. UREY stated that the testimony convicting SOBELL was doubtful, that the thirty year sentence was excessive, and made a plea for the immediate parole of SOBELL.

A tableau, "Voices for Justice" was presented which portrayed well known American miscarriages of justice, e.g., the TOM MOONEY case, the SACCO-VANZETTI case and the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case.

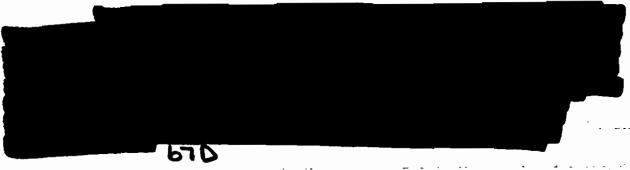
The Rev. GAEDE introduced the SOBELL family. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON, and HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON, spoke briefly thanking the audience for attending. HELEN SOBELL made an impassioned plea for funds in order to secure the necessary release of SOBELL and to vindicate the ROSENBERGS.

The SOBELL television film was shown followed by a four minute film interview with Lord BERTRAND RUSSELL in England in which RUSSELL called the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case the most notorious case of American injustice.

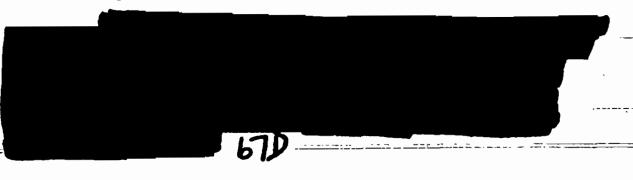
The June 19, 1963 meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, was attended by informants of the New York Office and information concerning this meeting was reported by:



E. MISCELLANEOUS

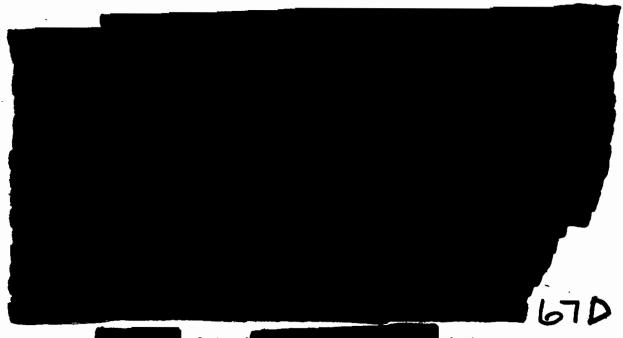


A characterization of the Bronx Committee for Civil Liberties and/or Bronx Committee for Civil Liberties and Civil Rights may be found in the Appendix Section attached hereto.



May to the set

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



advised that a meeting of the BCLC was held on March 11, 1903, in New York City, at which an admission charge of 50 cents was charged to hear HELEN SOBELL speak on the SOBELL case. According the SOBELL television film was shown prior to HELEN SOBELL's talk on the current legal status of the case, the work of the CSJMS, and the need for funds.

present

approximately sixty (50) people

Information concerning the March 11, 1963
meeting of the BCIC, in New York City, was also furnished
by



F. PUBLICITY

1. "The Worker"

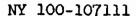
"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On Page 12 of the December 30, 1962 issue of "The Worker" is a news article entitled "Sobell Plea to JFK Cites Flaw in the Rosenberg Case", which reports that the United States Attorney admitted during court proceedings that ETHEL ROSENBERG would probably be entitled to a new trial in the light of recent court decisions. The article reports that this would form the basis of a new appeal to the President for the release of MORTON SOBELL.

On Page 6 of the January 6, 1963 issue of "The Worker" is a feature article entitled "Film Premier - Dramatic Documentary Probing the Public Issue of America's Conscience" which favorably reviewed the SOBELL television film "Morton Sobell - A Plea For Justice".

On Page 3 of the February 12, 1963 issue of "The Worker" is a news article "Meetings Mark 10th Year of Rosenbergs' Execution" which reports that a series of meetings to vindicate the ROSENBERGS and free SOBELL would be held during 1963.

On Page 8 of the March 5, 1963 issue of "The Worker" is a news article, "500 at Rally Hit Denial of Sobell Parole", which reports a February 27, 1963 rally in New York City.



On Page 5 of the March 5, 1963 issue of "The Worker" is a box announcement "See the Film Premier of Morton Sobell - A Plea For Justice....Hear Helen Sobell Speak, Monday, March 11, 8:30 p.m...."

On Page 3 of the March 12, 1963 issue of "The Worker" is a news story entitled "TV Network Censor Morton Sobell Film", which article protests the fact that no major television network would accept for presentation the SOBELL television film.

On Page 8 of the April 16, 1953 issue of "The Worker" is a news article, "Morton Sobell Asks High Court Review", which reports the appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision of the United States Court of Appeals rejecting SOBELL's demands for a new trial.

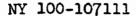
"National Guardian"

A characterization of the "National Guardian" may be found in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

On Page 7 of the January 3, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian" is a news article, "A New Appeal for Sobell", which reports an appeal to the President for the holiday release of MORTON SOBELL.

On Page 4 of the January 17, 1953 issue of the "National Guardian" is a news article "Sobell Turned Down in Parole Bid", which reports that the United States Parole Board denied the appeal for parole of MORTON SOBELL.

On Page 3 of the February 21, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian" is a lengthy feature article, "Court Rebuffs Sobell, Despite New Trial Grounds - Appelate Court Admits Flaw in Rosenberg Conviction", which reports that the United States Court of Appeals denied a new trial to MORTON SOBELL on February 6, 1963.



On Page 3 of the April 25, 1953 issued of the "National Guardian" is a news article, "Sobell Asks High Court to Review Case First Time", which reports the appeal by attorneys for MORTON SOBELL to the Supreme Court from a rejection of SOBELL's pleas by the United States Court of Appeals.

On Page 1 of the June 13, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian" is a lengthy feature article, "July 19, 1953: 10 Years After the Death of the Rosenbergs", which reports the events of the week of the ROSENBERGS execution, and calls for the release of MORTON SOBELL.

On Page 3 of the June 13, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian" is a news article, "Rosenbergs Memorial Meetings Set", which reports that meetings will be held on June 15, 1963, in Washington, D. C., at the White House, and on June 16, 1963, at the ROSENBERGS grave on Long Island, and on June 19, 1963, in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, to commemorate the ROSENBERGs, and protest SORELL's imprisonment.

On Page 9 of the June 20, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian" is a news article, "High Court Denies New Hearing to Sobell", which reports the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant a hearing to MORTON SOBELL.

On Page 8 of the June 27, 1953 issue of the "National Guardian" is a new article, "2,500 At New York Meeting Honor Ethel and Julius Rosenberg", which reports that a meeting was held in New York City on June 19, 1963, protesting the execution of the ROSENBERGs and the continued imprisonment of MORTON SOBELL.

Paid advertisements relating to the CSJMS appear in the following issues of the "National Guardian":

January 3, 1963 February 14 and 21, 1963 March 7, 21 and 28, 1963 April 4, 11, 18 and 25, 1963 May 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, 1963 June 13, 1963

Letters to the editor, relating to the imprisonment of MORTON SOBELL and/or the execution of the ROSENBERGS, appear in the following issues of the "National Guardian":

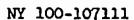
February 7 and 14, 1963 March 7, 1963 April 25, 1963 June 27, 1963

3. "Morning Freihelt"

A characterization of the "Morning Freihelt" may be found in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

On Page 3, and continued on Page 6, of the February 26, 1963 issue of the "Morning Freiheit" is a feature article, "The New Appeal for Morton Sobell", which reports:

- 1. A February 27th meeting in New York City sponsored by the CSJMS.
- 2. The Parole Board rejection of SOBELL's appeal.
- 3. Famous personalities who believe SOBELL unfairly sentenced.
- 4. Notice of new appeal to the United States Supreme Court.



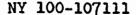
On Page 3 of the May 15, 1963 issue of the "Morning Freiheit" is a feature article, entitled "A Birthday Gift for Morton Sobell", which summarizes the activity on the behalf of SOBELL, proclaims his innocence and the innocence of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, reports a meeting to be held in New York City on June 19, 1963, and calls for his release from prison.

On Page 14 of the June 9, 1963 issue of the "Morning Freiheit" is an announcement, "Innocent", which pictures the ROSENBERG and SOBELL families, reports a June 19, 1963 meeting in New York City, a June 15, 1963 youth appeal in Washington, D. C., and a June 16, 1963 visit to the ROSENBERGS grave.

On Pages 4 and 6 of the June 18, 1963 issue of the "Morning Freiheit" is a feature article, "10 Years Since the Execution of the ROSENBERGS", which announces a meeting to be held in New York City on June 19, 1963; gives a lengthy personal history of the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL; summarizes the trial and sentencing of the ROSENBERGS; and, calls for the honoring of the ROSENBERGS and the liberation of SOBELL.

On Page 1 and Page 2 of the June 21, 1963 issue of the "Morning Freiheit" is a news article, "2,500 At Rally Meeting in Carnegie Hall Demanding the Liberation of Morton Sobell", which summarizes the June 19, 1963 meeting.

On Page 8 of the June 23, 1963 issue of the "Morning Freiheit" is a news article, "The Demand to Free Sobell", which reports on a mass meeting held on June 19, 1963, at Carnegie Hall to demand the release of MORTON SOBELL from prison.



4. Other New York City Papers

On Page 3 of the February 7, 1963 issue of the "New York Standard", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article, "Sobell's Appeal Rejected Again"; which reports the rejection of MORTON SOBELL's fifth appeal to have his sentence vacated by the United States Court of Appeals.

On Page 23 of the February 10, 1963 issue of the "New York Standard", is a news article "Sobell Plans New Appeal", which reports that attorneys for MORTON SOBELL had announced plans to appeal to the Supreme Court the rejection of his appeal for vacating his conviction by the United States Court of Appeals.

On Page 27 of the June 18, 1953 issue of the "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article, "Hearing for Morton Sobell Denied by Supreme Court", which reports that the United States "Supreme Court, on June 17, 1963, denied a hearing to SOBELL's attorneys.

Similar articles appear on Page 6 of the June 18, 1963 "New York Mirror"; Page 6 of the June 18, 1963 "New York Daily News"; and Page 5 of the June 17, 1963 "New York Herald Tribune", all New York City daily newspapers.

On Page 11 of the June 22, 1963 issue of the "New York Journal American", a New York City daily newspaper, is a feature article under the bi-line of JACK LOTTO, entitled "Making Martyrs of Traitors", which reports the nation-wide activities on behalf of MORTON SOBELL.

G. SOBELL COMMITTEE RELEASES

The press releases, issued on a continuous basis by the CSJMS to varying mailing lists, are represented by the following:

made available

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mimeographed press release on the stationery of the CSJMS entitled "Presidential Inquiry of U.S. Parole Board Policy Urged By Yale Professor Thomas Emerson Following New Parole Denial for Morton Sobell", which is quoted in part as follows:

"Notables Attack Ruling as Political, Unjust and Tarnishing American Image......

"NEW YORK--Individuals representative of the many eminent persons throughout the world urging freedom for Morton Sobell are vigorously condemning the new denial of parole that has come from the United States Parole Board in Washington in the case of the American scientist fighting to prove his innocence of the conspiracy to commit espionage charge on which he was condemned to 30 years......

"Sobell's health is a factor, since he has been suffering severe stomach discomfort, not alleviated by the gall bladder removal operation which he underwent in prison......

made available
a pamphlet entitled "When Conscience Speaks", which is a
reprint of a sermon on the SOBELL case delivered in 1959
at the Unitarian Church of Marin, California.

made available a three page mimeographed release of the CSJMS entitled, "Notes on an Historic Opinion in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case", which is quoted in part as follows:

"The United States Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit on February 6, 1963, officially acknowledged

"in a unanimous decision by Justices Swan, Friendly and Marshall that under the law as interpreted today, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell would have been entitled to a new trial......

"Does Morton Sobell now obtain a new trial? The answer is no. The Court of Appeals says it is too late for him to raise the issue, that the time to have raised it was on direct appeal immediately after the trial, and that even though the trial would be set aside under present law, it was in accordance with the law as interpreted then.....

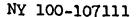
"The situation that now exists is an ironic one. If a trial is admittedly unfair by Supreme Court standards, is it just to keep a man in prison because the courts say the injustice is pointed out too late?....

"THE ISSUES

"Briefly, the key points are as follows:

- "1. The case against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell was prejudiced by the prosecution having attacked Ethel Rosenberg for previously using the 5th Amendment.....
- "2. However, the court says it is too late to raise the issue, unless Morton Sobell could establish that it was a Constitutional one falling within the habeas corpus rights permitting collateral attact at any time....
- "3. Another important part of the appeal brought out that although Morton Sobell was given a wartime sentence, the jury never was asked whether to find if what he was supposed to have done (Sobell has maintained his complete innocence) was in war of peacetime....

pages, is a study in how a court twists and turns to avoid releasing a man in a case of great magnitude....



"The latest 'too late' ruling is the second ruling along these lines. Previously, the U.S. Court of Appeals has said that prosecution tactics in an aspect of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial were 'wholy reprehensible' and had the defense so moved, a mistrial should have been granted...."

made available a three page letter on the stationery of the CSJMS, dated February, 1963, which is quoted in part as follows:

"February, 1963

"Dear Friend:

"As 1963 begins, Morton Sobell is in his 13th year of imprisonment. For almost six years he endured Alcatraz. Now he has been at the Atlanta Penitentiary for five years. It is ten years since his co-defendants on the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, were executed. The case has not been forgotten. New scientific information, new rulings by the Supreme Court, keep reminding us that these three maintained their innocence....

"Regardless of the ultimate outcome of the appeal by Mr. Sobell, the historic observation by judge and prosecutor raises anew the need for an impartial inculry into the Rosenberg-Sobell affair...

"Now that there is an opportunity for perspective, an uncommitted group of Americans might fully explore the case that continues to be discussed in books, articles, classrooms, law journals, in the courts, and by students of public affairs the world over.

"A step toward achieving this goal would be the establishment of a substantial committee of eminent Americans to seek a Commission of Inquiry. The initiating committee would not be the impartial group to make the



"study. But the very formation of such a committee would, we believe, provide the moral position that would enable us to find those eminent public figures who would undertake to go into the facts and produce findings that would answer questions urgent to the well being of out country...."

made available a four page release of the CSJMS entitled "Summary of Legal Briefs on Behalf of Morton Sobell" which is quoted in part as follows:

"A summary follows of the main points in the motions which not only cry out for rectifying a grave injustice to Morton Sobell, but raise a devastating legal issue involving the entire Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

"Point I

"The brief submitted to the Court of Appeals gives quote after quote from the trial record in which the prosecution grossly prejudiced the cross-examination of Ethel Rosenberg in a manner since vigorously condemned by the United States Supreme Court in rulings involving other cases.....

"Point II

Morton Sobell's appeal also demands a new trial on the grounds that trial Judge Irving Kaufman violated his rights by improperly charging the jury. Although a basic point at issue in the indictment was whether or not the supposed conspiracy took place during time of war, Judge Kaufman did not inform the jury that, in order to convict Sobell, who pleaded innocent, it would have to determine whether what he did, if it found he did anything, was during wartime. This the judge failed to do.....

NY 100-107111

"Point III

"But whether or not a new trial is granted, the appeal holds that Morton Sobell was illegally sentenced to 30 years. The maximum sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage during peacetime was 20 years. Thirty years or death was the wartime penalty. Judge Kaufman never instructed the jury to decide whether Sobell was supposed to have done anything in war or peace, but arbitrarily invoked the wartime penalty without legal authority to do so...."

made available a two page press release on the stationery of the CSJMS entitled "Morton Sobell Transferred From Atlanta Prison to Springfield Medical Center Because of Health", which is quoted in part as follows:

"NEW YORK--Morton Sobell, in his 13th year of imprisonment on a conspiracy to commit espionage charge, has been transferred by the Federal Government from Atlanta Penitentiary to the Springfield, Missouri, Prison Medical Center because of failing health...."

made available a ten page pamphlet entitled "The Facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case 1950 - 1963", which pamphlet summarizes the arrest, trial and conviction of the ROSENBERGs and MORTON SOBELL, and reports the opinions of notables concerning the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case.

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APPENDIX

BROWN COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Folitical Prisoners was formed in 1932 by Communist Party (CP) members in the Bronx, New York. He described this committee as the type of Communist group that is formed in a local community for the purpose of agitating for amnesty for convicted CP leaders.

a second source advised that the name of the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners had been changed to the Bronx Civil Rights Committee. The first source advised that the name of this organization had been changed again to the Bronx Civil Liberties Committee. The second source advised that the organization was actively participating in a campaign for the abolition of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities.

670

a third source advised that the organization had unanged its name again to the Bronx Committee for Civil Liberties and Civil Rights. He advised that the organization was actively campaigning for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, repeal of the SMITH and WALTER-MC CARRAN Acts, as well as for amnesty for all political prisoners, including those in prison under the TAFT-HARTLEY Act.

a fourth source advised that the organization has no established headquarters and utilizes the Allerton Community Center, 683 Allerton Avenue, Bronx, New York, as its meeting place and mailing address.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTED TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOURLL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENEERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, 'the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'. . . "

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "Mational Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on likerature issued by the Committee. In March, 1935, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Hanhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 16, 1953, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Schell" (CSJMS) as being located at 240 Eroadway, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

"MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Morning Freiheit":

"Morning Freiheit

- "1. The Communist International 'subsidized the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit.'

 (Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1996, p. 159.)
- "2. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
 (Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE,
 Congressional Record, September 24,
 1942, p. 7586.)
- "3. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"



NY-100-107111

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APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Communistee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SORELL, August 2%, 1956, p. 12.)"

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APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED (EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)



The third 1961 issue of "World Youth", a publication of World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada, the United States, as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as Communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., pages 91 and 177.



A pamphlet issued by the USFC described the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsitki Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States participation in the Festival.

On May 7, 1963, a second source furnished information that the USFC continues to be active and utilizes Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

JUL 2 4 1963

NY-100 407111

T1tle

Committee to Secure Justice for Norton Sobell

Character

Internal Security - C; Internal Security Act of 1950

Special Agent above, at New York.

is made to the report of dated and captioned as

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor 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.

Juius Rosenberg Ethl Referral

Central Intelligence Agency

No. 30

Appeal D: Mr. Gene F. Wilson. Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505 REFERRAL Reviewed by: AGENCY Central Intelligence Agency · PACKET 30 No. of Pages Actual Released o. John Rogge Serial. Document Description 3/18/49 CIA letter to HQ 85 (HQ)62-54144 Thomas Black 2/3/53 CIA letter to HQ. X60' (HQ) 65-61847 Thomas BLACK Ha 65-61847 NR 12/5/52 12/5/52 CIA letter to HQ

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency CIA
Packet No. 30

Rosenberg Et Al

Packet No. 30				Rosenberg Et Al.				
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HQ	65-61847	x60 NR	2/3/53 12/5/52	(b)(3)	Recommendations for release or denial and the appropriate exemption provisions are noted with each document. The statutes under which (b)(3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.	•		
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 1 8 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INDEXED - 25

SUBJECT:

O. John ROGGE

1. A usually reliable source has reported that during a meeting of leaders of the Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC) a letter received by Juan Francisco MUJICA from Dr. José Francisco SOCARRAS, Colombian Communist now in Paris, was discussed. The letter concerned the Communist movement in Europe with particular reference to discussions held during the World Congress of Intellectuals held in Breslau, Poland, in August 1948.

- 2. According to SOCARRAS'S letter, the subject, former Assistant Attorney General and Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, made statements at this Congress which allegedly gave conclusive proof of the persecution by the United States government of Communists, and particularly of those Communists holding government positions. Subject allegedly stated that he had been discharged from his position in October 1946 because he wished to investigate the activities of fascist groups in the United States. Subject further stated that at that time (August 1948) he was defending many individuals who were accused of disloyalty to the U. S. government, including government employees discharged on suspicion of being Communists or Communist sym-: pathizers.
- 3. As proof of his statements, subject cited the cases government employees who he said had been discharged with no chance to defend themselves. He specifically cited the case of Navy Department employee, who was charged with being a Communist and of recruiting members for his union. Subject stated that advised of the origin of the accusation. A second case cited by subject was that of another Navy Department employee, who was discharged for belonging to the International Labor Order," an organization later accused by the state prosecutor of New York as being subversive and dangerous to the security of the United States. In a memorandum addressed to the presiding officials of the Congress, subject allegedly stated that more than 100,000 U.S. citizens were being watched by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. RECORDED - 25
 - In his letter SOCARRAS stressed the necessity for Communists all

COPIES DESTROYED 40 OCT 23 1964



over the world to be particularly alert since the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were scattered throughout the world and had infiltrated all world political, social, and intellectual organizations. SOCARRAS stated that Communist leaders should be particularly watchful of any "intellectuals", particularly North Americans, even though they might be considered leftist.

- 5. The PCC leaders discussed SOCARRAS's letter at some length, and it was suggested that perhaps FBI agents had been responsible for the split in the Colombian Communist Party. It was recalled by the PCC leaders that on various occasions Augusto DURAN, Partido Comunista Obrero (PCO) leader, had received money from Earl BROWDER and had retained part of this money for his personal use without accounting for it to the local Communist Party.
- 6. It is requested that this information be given no distribution outside your department.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

ALAN R. MCCRACKEN

Acting Assistant Director

Ref. No. SO DB-14618

cc: State

War

Navy

Air

Justice

62-54144-85

SL III



ENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Powlet.

TO:

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation Attention: Mr. S. J. Fapich

FROM:

Frank G. Wisner 70 W

Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Unknown Subject, wa., 1001111

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 6 October 1952, file number 65-60227, captioned as above, and to our memorandum of 17 November 1952, SO DB-60239.

CS DB-134

65-61847-160

INDEXED . 7.

CENTRAL INTULE LORNOR ACTION A

TO:

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation Attention: Mr. S. J. Fanich

FROM:

Frank G. Wisner

Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT:

1. Reference is made to your mimo of 2 October 1952, file number 65-60248, entitled "Unknown Subject, wai, "GEORGE!". Reference is also made to your memorandum of 6 October 1952; file number 65-60227, entitled "Undnown Subject, wai, 9 JOHN".

SO 08-60239

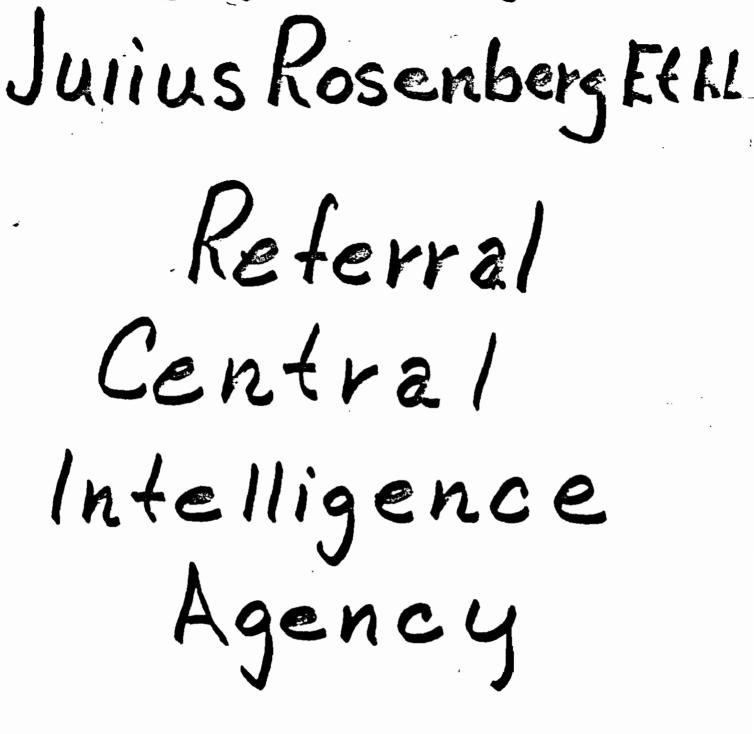
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REPERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency CIA Pecket No. 31

Rosenberg Et Al.

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Hy or Field Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Date of Serial	DELETIONS (S)			
ИY	65-14635	5 474	5-21-64	(b)(3) Recommendations for release or denial and the appropriate exemption provisions are noted with each document. The statutes under which (b)(3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.			
•		·		(b)(1) This document is being withheld pursuant to Executive Order 11652.			
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Juius Rosenberg Etkl Referral Central Intelligence Agency

No. 32

	Appeal to: Mr. Grosse w. O Contrat Intelligence Washington; D.C.	1 flgarcy	REFER	TAL OFF	<i>(</i>	
8u	PACKET 32		AGENC Date	Reviewed by 1 Sex Tentral Intelligence Agency Document Description	Mo. of	Pages Released
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REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Agency CIA Packet No. 32

Rosenberg Et Al.

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HQ	65 5 9242	533	12/21/5: 1/2/52	(b)(3)	Recommendations for release or denial and the appropriate exemption provisions are noted with each document. The statutes under which (b)(3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.			
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Director, FBI (65-59242)

December 21, 1951

SAC, Albany (65-1664-Sub 1)

SUBJECT:

ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT, Was; LOUISE ROSS SARANT, Was. ESPIONAGE - R

refrence is made to Bureau letter to Albany, dated December 10, 1951, requesting that this office immediately give consideration to the matter of recommending a tesur on the home of VICTOR K.D. ROSS, father of LOUISE SARANT, at whose home she is known to be presently residing () The Bureau advised that this is being suggested at this time particularly in view of the recent information to the effect that Mrs. ROSS has received several communications from Mrs. MURRAY J. ROSSANT, who, according to CIA,

LOUISE SARANT and children, according to information received from the Miami Office on November 27, 1951, are presently residing with her mother, Mrs. VICTOR ROSS, at Apartment 11, 3014 Douglas Road, Coral Gables, Florida, telephone no. 487634, According to a confidential informant of the Miami Office, subject and her mother intend to stay in Miami for the winter season. (w)

Based upon the above, it is not believed that a tesur on the home of VICTOR ROSS, at the present time, would prove productive. [u] EXPENITE PROCESSING

The Bureau should advise the Miami Office as to what action that office should take in this matter. For the information of Miami, in its letter the Bureau advised that in the event a tesur was considered desirable, the Bureau letter could be considered as authorization to make an appropriate survey to determine the practicability of installing a tesur. further stated that if it is determined that this installation is feasible and adequate security can be effected, Form FD-142 should be immediately submitted to the Bureau. It is believed, however, that no action should be taken by Miami until so advised by the Bureau.

PFM: 1mk

CC: Miami

INDEXED : 153

Classified by

Exempt from GDS, Category Date of Déclassitication Indefinite

461p2x 3-31 -18

MHOHS EXSIM LAST.

January 2, 1952



SAC, MIAMI

URCENT

CODE IN FULL

ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT, WAS., ET AL; ESP-R. JUNE.

RE ALBANY LET DECEMBER TWENTY-ONE LAST. AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR TESUR SURVEY APARTMENT LOUISE SARANT, CORAL GABLES, AND IF FEASIBLE AND ADEQUATE SECURITY POSSIBLE IMMEDIATELY SUBMIT FORM FD ONE POUR TWO. /27

ORDED - 153 cc: Albany (By Mail)

HOOVER

Sarent, an important member of Rosenberg network, fled U.S. in 8/50 with Carol Dayton, wife of Weldon Bruce Dayton. Recently the Victor K. D. Rosses, Ithaca, NY, parents of Louise Sarant, received communications from Mrs.

Murray J. Rossant, who, according to CIA,

Further, Weldon Bruce Dayton received letter last month postmarked exact in Israel. Both Ross and Dayton known to be in telephonic communication with Louise Sgrant in Coral Gables and she is staying entire Winter with her mother in Apartment 11, 3014 Douglas Road, Coral Dables, Florida, telephone 48-7634.

Purpose of Tesure to determine exact whereabouts of Marant from intelligence standpoint and The present espionage potentialities as to Louise Sarant or Rosses. (U.)

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TELETYPE

JAN 2 1952

FEBERAL BOREAU OF INVESTIGATION B. S. DEPARTMENT OF INSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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SEO E 10:41 PM PER JW 65-59242-533

Julius Rosemberg Ethl Referral

Keferral Central Intelligence Agency

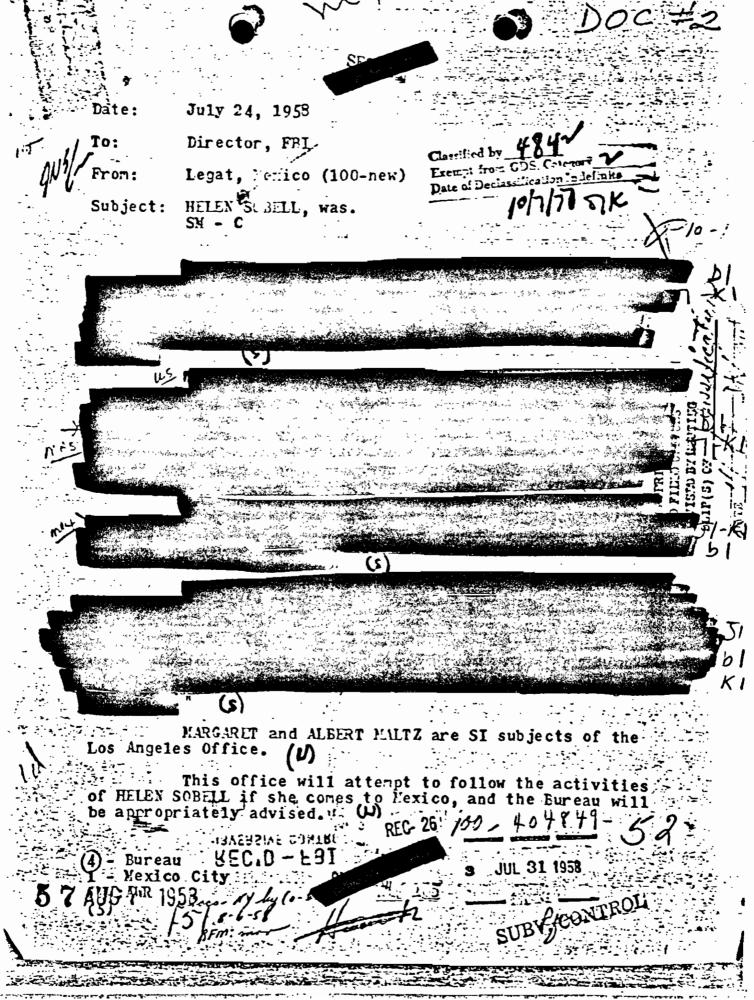
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AGENCY CONTRAC # NO. OF Pages

No. of Pages

Actual Releases PAiket # 33 HELEN SOBELL AO 160-404849 Date Document Description Sarial 152 12/20 CO-P. P. P. 11-71M SemBARY 47 X / 34



MC 100-new

Extra copies of this communication have been prepared for transmittal to the New York Office.



August 8, 1958

Tot Director, FBI

From Legat, Mexico

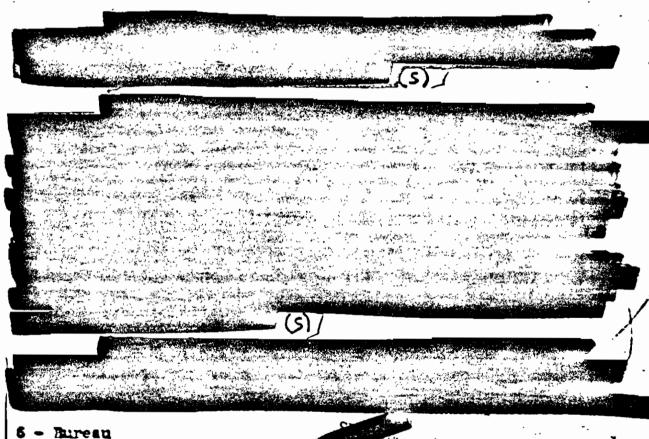
(100-new) Subject: SIGNUED M. MENGER

54 - C

MURIEL WENCER, nee (100-new)

Muriel Uram, aka

Mrs. Ligaund M. Wenger



- Mexico City (1 - 100-new MURIEL WENCER)

(1 - 100-new SIGNUND WINGER)

(1 - 100-1848 Helen Scholl) JTH: mas

(9) **5 7** AUG 25 1958

Exempt from COS, Category

NOT RECORDED

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EC 100-new

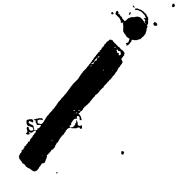


The Mexico City telephone book reflects only one listing for a MURICL MENGER or MINGER which is MURIEL WENGER, residence Campos Eliseos 219-2, telephone 11-25-15. U

The Anglo-American Directory published in Mexico City for the year 1957 reflects that SIGMUND WENGER, an American, is married to KURIEL URAN WENGER, an American. They have two children, LESLAY and STEPHEN. He is President of the Acme Lamusa, S. A., located at Calle Industria 238, Zone 9, Mexico, D. P., telephone number 22-13-65. The MENGERs reside at Campos Eliseos 219, Polanco, Mexico, D. P., telephone number 11-23-15. Mr. WENGER is a member of the American Club.

The files of the Citizenship Section of the American Embassy, Mexico, D. F., reflect that SIGHUND M. NENGER was born at Brooklyn, New York, on November 20, 1910. He entered Mexico in March, 1947, and from 1948 to 1955 was employed by the Acme Lamisa, S. A. His father, PAUL WENGER, was born in Toland, and his mother, FELICIA HERSHOOFF, was also born in Toland. In 1948 he listed his residence in the United States as 159 East Olive Street, Long Beach, Brooklyn, New York. He stated that his father was naturalized in a Federal court in New York about 1907 or 1908 and that his mother became a U. S. citizen through the naturalization of his father. WENGER's wife was listed as MURIEL URAN WENGER whom he married in Brooklyn, New York, on May 6, 1938. In 1948, he listed two children, LESLEY C. WENGER (female) who U





MC 100-new

was born in Brooklyn, New York, on Cotober 8, 1941, and STEPHEN PADL HINGER, who was born in Mexico, D. F., on May 24, 1947. In May, 1948, when he made application for registration at the U. S. Embassy, WENGER listed as the person to be notified in case of an emergency, PAUL WINGER, 632 5th Avenue, New York City. WENGER registered as an American citizen at the U. S. Embassy, Mexico, D. F., on 5/21/48, 2/19/51, 2/24/53 and 3/23/55.

He applied for a U. S. Passport on Ceptember 29, 1952, and on September 30, 1952, received U. S. Passport No. 254PS-91522, which passport was to expire on September 29, 1954. At that time, he listed as references the following: PAUL WENGER (father), 159 Clive Street, Long Beach, California, and EUGINE BINGER (brother), 11 Brockside Drive, Cranston, Phode Island.

The Citizenship files reflect that HINGER had been issued a U.S. Passport on July 10, 1946, Passport Number 103546U14953, and that Mrs. HENGER had been issued a passport on June 25, 1946, Passport Number 96635U9180.

The Citizenship files reflect that in 1953 the WENDERS resided at Calle Amores 1209, Colonia del Valle, Mexico, D. F., and in March, 1955, at Campos Eliseos 219, Apartment 2, Mexico, D. F. L.

On his application for passport in 1952, Mr. WINGER was described as 5: 6", brown hair, and brown eyes. U

Extra copies of this communication are being forwarded to the Eureau for the New York Office. U

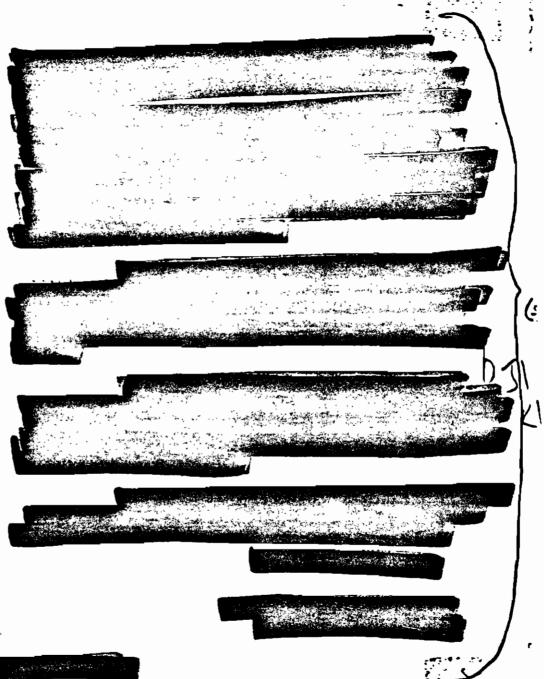
It would be appreciated if the New York Office would check its indices on the above-captioned subjects and advise the Pureau of any pertinent information contained therein so that Legat, Mexico, may be appropriately advised.



FILE # _	100-404849
SUBJECT	HELEN SOBELL
SERIAL _	57 DATE 10-27-58
is exempunder (hto Executinformatisource. Officers	PAGES 3,4,5,6,7,8,7,0,11,1243,14) 15,16,17,18,19 of from disclosure, in its entirety, (1) as it has been classified pursuant ative Order 11652 as it contains sion which would disclose an intelligence This serial bears the Classification s number. This information is also with— (j) (1), (b), (k) (1), per CIA letter dated

CLASSIFICATION RETETIED: Y 6922 WUP Jump EXEMPT FROM COS COS DATE OF DECLASSIFIES 5/19/74 Exempt from GDS, Category October 27, 1958 Date of Declassification Indefinite Date: . 10/7/13 न्र (100-404849) Director FBI Legat, Kexico (100-1848) . Subject: HELEN SOBELL, was. 11-19-58 FAP/a July 20, 1958

MC 100-1848



Extra copies of instant communication are forwarded for the information of the New York Office (100-109849)

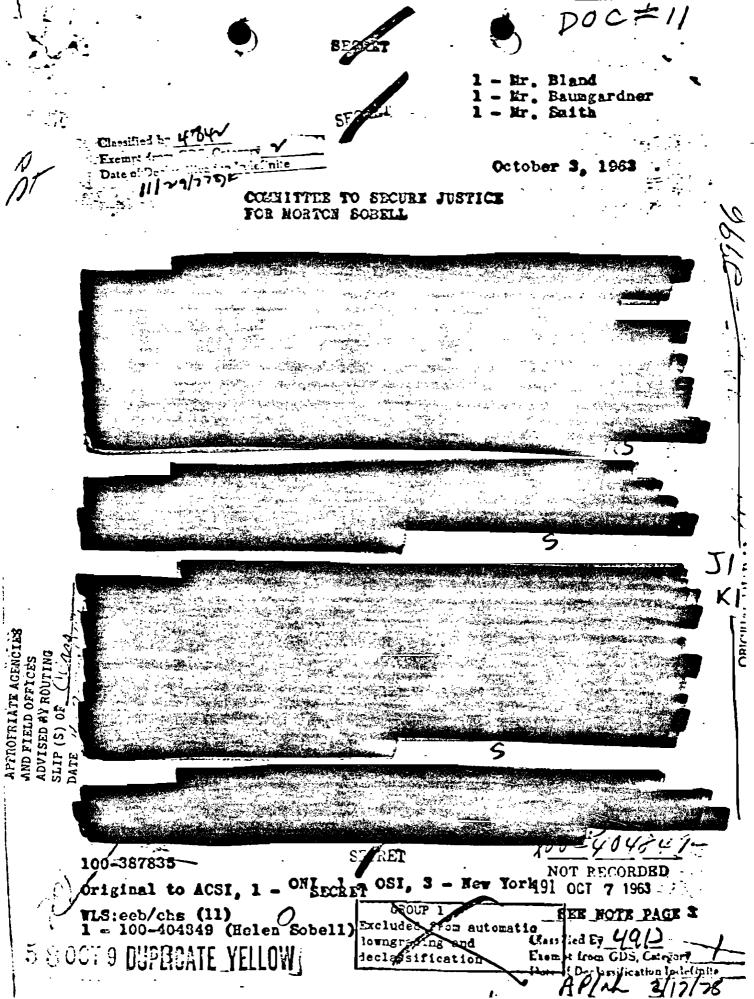
RUC. (L)

SEC.

DECOPY XX CABLEGRAM **AIRGRAM** 8-3-63 Hered Levilor 5082 INFO LEGAT BERN FROM LEGAT ROME KI JOSEPH C. MICHELA Parited Sty 491 REC-19 4 1210 9 1963 DUA FE If the intelligence contained in the above message is and reminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably

paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DOC #10 RNMENT UNITED STATES 1emorandum Director, FBI (100-404849) DATE Legat, Bern (100-677) (P) HELEN LEVITOF SOBELL SUBJECT: SM - C Re New York memo 7/17/63. Foregoing for information. U Bureau (1 - Liaison) (1 - New York) 1 - Bonn (100-1022) (info)direct) 1 - London (info) (direct) 1 - Yadrid (info)(direct) 1 - Paris (info)(direct) 1 - Rome (100-655) (info) (direct) 1 - Bern HDG:mls 10 AUG 18 1963 (10)Exempt from GDS, Category Date of Declassification Indefinite



ommittee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell



Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the "Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. It major effort centered upon Morton Sobell," the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The Mational Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States, was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and "then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case..." (Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116).

In September, 1954, the name "Mational Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.



Committee to Secure Justice for Norton Sobell

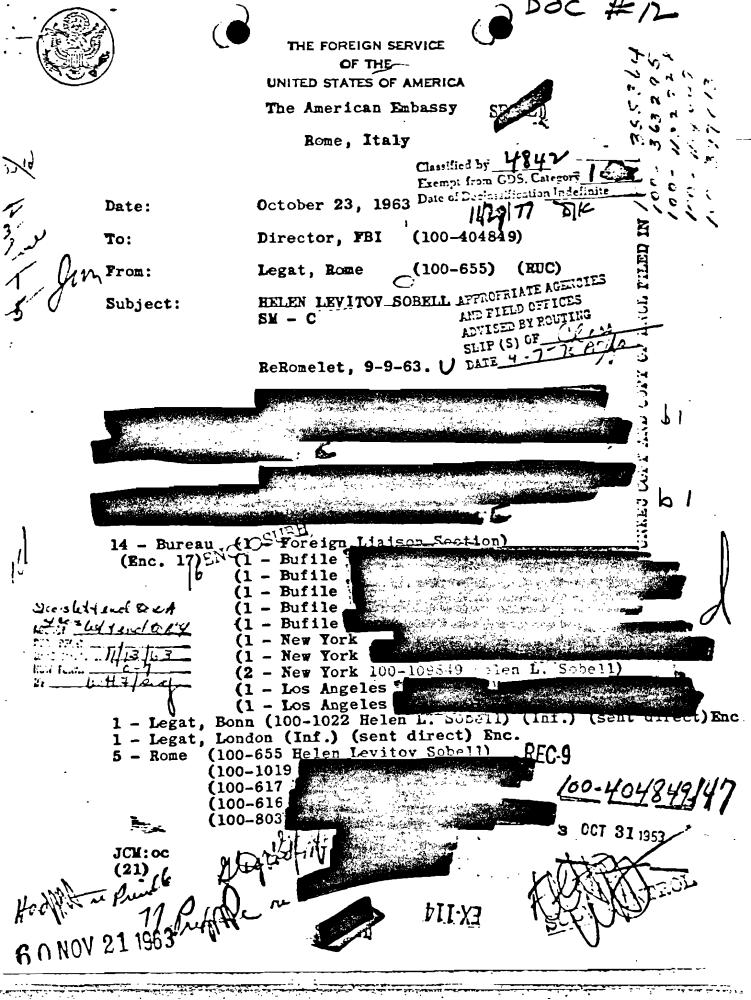
The Address-Telephone Directory for the Borough of Einhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 18, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York,

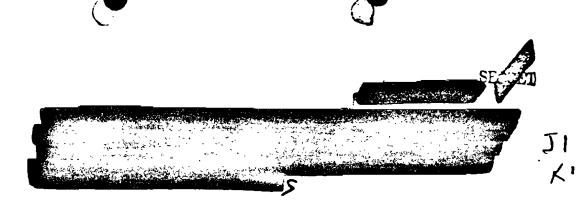
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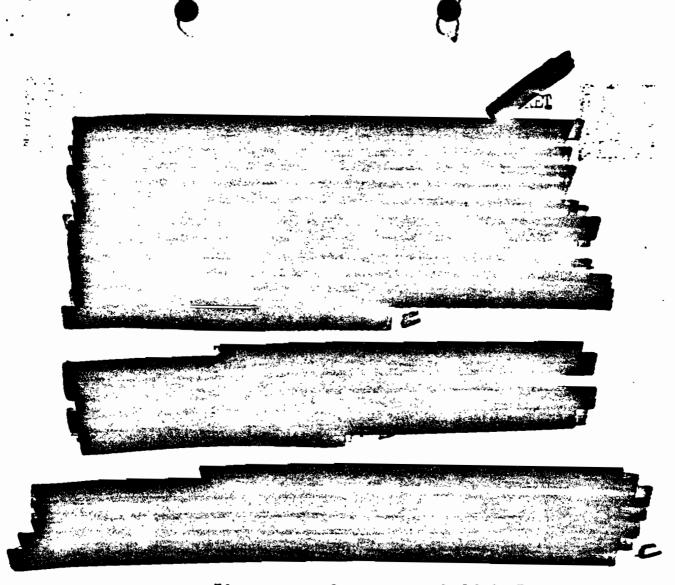
has been jurnished to the anite bouse and to the Attorney General by separate communication.

FILE #	100-4	04849		
SUBJECT	HELEN	SOBELL		
SERIAL	147	DATE	10-23-	63
CONSISTING		9	PAGES -	_
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In view of the subject's return to the United States, this office is taking no further action in this matter at this time.



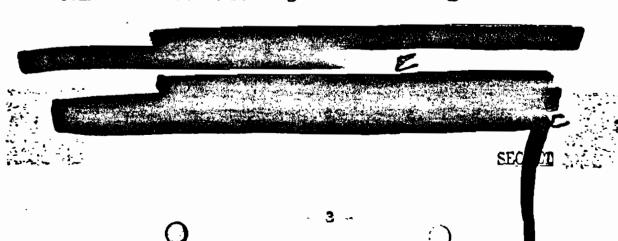
"A press conference was held in Rome yesterday at the offices of the National Committee for Democratic Solidarity by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, the physicist who was sentenced by the courts of the United States to 30 year imprisonment during the trial which sentenced to death the ROSENBERGS, accused of espionage in favor of the Soviet Union. HELEN SOBELL is making a tour of principal European cities in an effort to obtain the freedom and rehabilitation of her husband, who has been incarcerated for 14 years and is presently gravely ill.

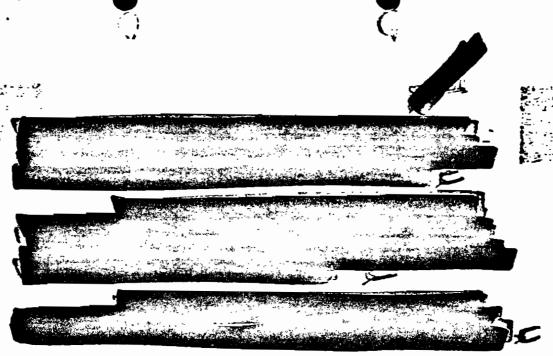
"During the first part of her conference; Helen Sobell talked of the period when the Rosenberg-Sobell trial was held. She said, 'At that time the Korean War was in progress and the American people were in a state of hysteria because of the atomic bomb. The USSR had exploded their first nuclear weapon causing panic in America where, until that time, it was believed that the USSR was at a technical level inferior to that of the United States and not in possession of atomic arms. Under the leadership of McCarthy, a witchhunt was begun; the trial was commenced concerning the Rosenbergs and Sobell, wrongfully accused as being the chief espionage agents.'

"Subsequently, Sobell recalled that Public Prosecutor Roy Cohn had asked Morton Sobell to testify against the Rosenbergs and upon his refusal to do so, Cohn incriminated Sobell for complicity in the crimes attributed to the Rosenbergs. Sobell continued that this was a true case of injustice; that the trial was based on lies and false elements. She added that documentation of the falsity of the evidence was presented to the American courts, but it still was not possible to have these proofs respected from a judicial point of view.

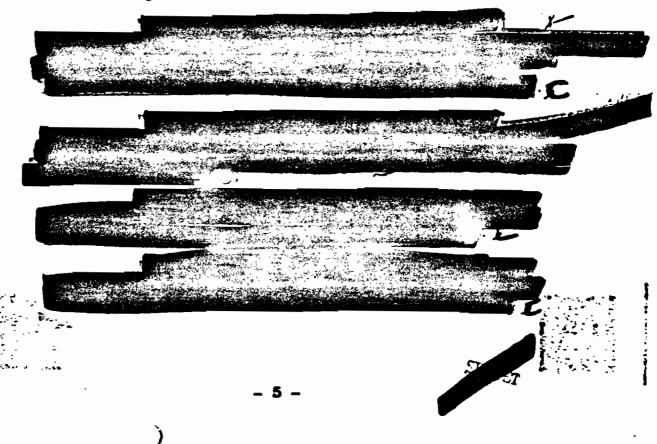
"Mrs. Sobell recalled that two days previously Roy Cohn had been arrested for false oaths and obstruction of justice. U

"At the conclusion of the press conference, Relen Sobell distributed to representatives of the press a declaration pertaining to the arrest of Roy Cohn and to the Rosenberg-Sobell trial."





"Following the September 8, 1963, article in 'Paese Sera' regarding Sobell, the newspaper 'L'Unita', organ of the Communist Party of Italy, in its September 18, 1963, issue carried an article entitled 'Liberty for Sobell', and the Communist magazine 'Vie Nuove' on September 26, 1963, carried an article entitled 'Sobell sees her husband only 24 hours a year'. U



FILE #	100-404849
SUBJECT	HELEN SOBELL
SERIAL	148 DATE 11-21-63
CONSIST	ING OF 4 PAGES -
is exemunder (pt from disclosure, in its entirety, b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
informa	utive Order 11652 as it contains tion which would disclose an intelligence This serial bears the Classification
	s number. This information is also with- (j)(l), (b),(k)(l), per CIA letter dated

DOC#13 UNITED STATES G ERNMENT Memora $ec{n}$ uum Director, FBI (100-404849) 11/21/63 A EIT Legat, Bern (100-677) (RUC) CC TO: SUBJECT: REQ. REC'D. HELEN LEVITOF SOBELL SM - C MAR 2 5 1965 Remylet 9/11/63. **J** Foregoing for information. Bureau (Encl) 6) (1 - Liaison) (Encl.) 1 - Bonn (Encl.) (info) (direct) 1 - London (Encl.) (info) (direct) cc 70: Jlcti 1 - Paris (Encl.)(info)(direct) REQ. REC'D 10-19 1 - Rome (Encl.) (info) (direct) DCT 31 1967 1 - Bern ANS HDG:mls On the Ord; (8) EX-185 32 100.404749.148 was the DEC- 13 6 1:0V 26 1953 APR 22 1970 Classified by 4947 Exempt from CDS, Category Date of Declassification Indelinite Guido FINOCCHIARO -6 4DEC 101963, 3

Juius Rosenberg EGAL Referral

Central Intelligence Agency

No.

MR. GEORGE CUENS CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WAS H. D. CZUSTOS	AGENCY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY							
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(MV) 6515340	209	11-13-70	TO DIRECTOR		/			
2 HEZEN SOBELL (Ha) 1100-404849	53-	9-9-58	Communication TO HO	. ,	٥			
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REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

Packet No. 34

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	-			(b) (1)	This exemption applies to information which is properly classified pursuant to an Executive Order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.	
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DIRECTOR, FBI (65-59204)

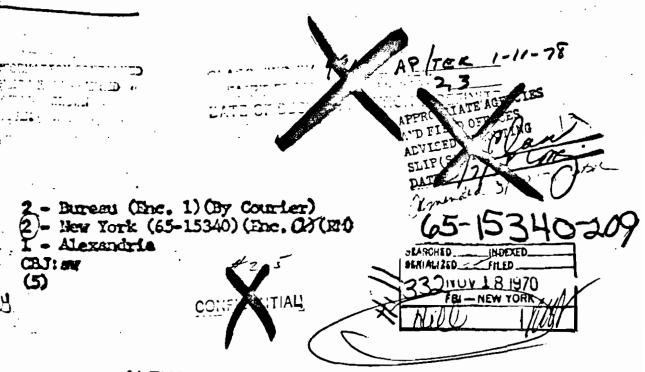
SAC, ALEXANDRIA (65-RC) - FUC-

FILIPP TETICIONICH SARYCHEV

Be Dureou letter to New York, 10/13/70.

of the Central Deference Service (CES) USSR Division files of the Central Intelligence Agency, Langley, Virginia, concerning subject and was provided with information enclosed berewith. Dissemination of this information is being left to the office of origin. In the event information is reported from the material, the source should be concealed and reported as obtained from a Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations.

The above information is classified secret.



ALEXANDRIA FILE WILL BE DESTROYED IN 90 DAYS

Doc.=1 COPY. DECOP xx Cablegram Airgram URCENT JOHN N. SPEAKES 7:24 PM HJT RECEIVED: underlined portion omitted from message. Awaiting correction. (4) 15 SEP 16 1958 HIRTEL TO A UCI 15 1703

Julius Rosenberg Ethl Referral Centra 1 Intelligence Agency

APPEAL ADDRESS: ML GEORGE QUENS CONTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPERRAL AGENCYCENTRAL INTELLIGENCE REGINCY
No. of Bages WASH. A.C. 20505 PACKOT 35B HELEN SOBELL Document Description

LETTER TO DIRECTOR + 50+EBF 10/20/8 ENCLOSURES 100-404849

REFERRAL DOCUMENT JUSTIFICATION

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٠		•		(ъ) (1)	These documents have been classified by CIA pursuant to Executive Order 12065.	
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Julius Rosenberg EtAL Referral

Keferral Centra 1 Intelligence Agency

No. <u>36</u>

APPEAL ABDRESS: MR. GEOLGE OWENS REFERRAL CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Reviewed by WASH. DC 20505 AGENCY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Document Description . Actual Re Aubtect and File Musher Beriel HAROLD UREY 1/8/5 DOCUMENT FROM QIA (CG) 117-134

Agency CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Pecket No. 36

ly or Leld Ofc.	File No.	Serial No.	Dete of Serial	DELETIONS (S)	
CG	117–134	17		The statutes under which (b) (3) in invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.	
- Constitution of the cons		·			

ATTACHIEIT TO CS DE-8681

2.101:

- 1. Professor Dr. Niels Henrik David Selli, form 7 Cotober 1885 in Copenhagen, Tenmark, is Director of the Niels EUR? Institute of Theoretical Physics, the University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, and is generally considered to be one of the Foremost nuclear physicists and atomic scientists in the world today. He has earned the title in some quarters of "Founder of Modern Atomic Theory" as the result of his research and discoveries, and was described by Dr. Albert ETASTEIN as "unquestionably one of the greatest discoverers of our age in the scientific field".
- 2. BOHR reportedly was working with Dr. EINSTEIN in the winter of 1938-1939 at the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton. New Jersey.

The work at 10001s Lis Woute was on a purely research baria.

51 (13)

- 6. Dr. BOHR was described as President of the Royal Danish Scientific Society and a member of the committee formed to organize and arrange the Third Danish Expedition to Asia, under the auspices of the Danish National Museum, according to information dated 8 September 1948 from a very reliable source.
- 7. According to unevaluated information dated from 1946 to 25 March 1949, BOHR has written several books and has been the recipient of numerous awards and honors including the Hotel Prime in 1922. He was described as a member of more than twenty of the leading scientific academies of the world including the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.H. It was further stated that according to an article in Prayda, one of MACV, fou, the President of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R., accused BOHR of mixing idealism and science.

9. On 12 June 1950 Michs De.2 reportedly delivered an "o en Letter to the United Nations" to the Secretary General of the United Nations. In this letter Professor BUR was sain to have stated that "We must create an open world, with common knowledge about social conditions and technical enterprises, including military preparations in every country". Deal's "Open Letter" was reportedly irreducted upon by the Communist Press as a contribution to its "Feace" propagands directed against the U.S. Subject was said to have been disturbed by this reaction. In his reply to the Danish Communist Party, he said that he could not subscribe to any resolution which did not call for an open world; this would can lifting the veil of Russian secrecy. POLE reportedly refused to sign the Stockholm peace jetition.

FORIT was one of the control of the line for any the most apprehensive to the most and the most apprehensive to the most and the second of the strate in a min of decimal surece.

it. Dr. Wiels will and Dr. Jacob Christian Der Tosse Silv or the Darish delegates to the conference of the Association of Scientific Northers which was held in Ar Brend

attempted to ascertain what NCHR knew of Soviet guised mussiles work. BOHR stated that contrary to a statement he was reported to have made in 1949, he knew nothing of the practical application of missiles or of what the U.S.S.R. was doing in that field and that furthermore he had never made such a statement. BOHR then began expounding upon the unfortunate state of the world and on why he had written his "Open Letter".

till was very condial and cooperative out seemed obtessed with its position as she only man outside of the two spheres of power (U.S.-position as she only man outside of the two spheres of mowledge which and the U.S.S.R.) who possesses a high degree of knowledge in the field of atomic energy. What is reported to be troubled by this and accuses himself of aiding in creating the world's most festive wear on. He feels that the only way he can secure peace of mind is by melting the world community of scientists to agree to a free exchange of information.

13. Professor ROW visited Stockmolm and Calo in Tale 1950 to me of a with the foreign which as peace plan which he hoped to for the form count with class refere the United Mallens. The season with a son a with a post will less set forth in his open that a state in the first in the form of the post will less set forth in his open to the or the first in the formulation of the state in the first of the open interest of the open interest will be open in the open in the state of the open in the open interest in the open i

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HQ	100-404849	158	3/13/67	(b) (3)	Recommendations for release or denial and the appropriate exemption provisions are noted with each document. The statutes under which (b) (3) is invoked are the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.	
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