

NY 65-15336

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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The confidential informants referred to in the report of SA John W. Lewis dated August 1, 1951 New York are identified as follows:

- Confidential Informant T-1: SOL TERNICK, Assistant Cashier, Public National Bank, Delancey and Orchard Streets, New York City, contacted by SA(A) Harold F. Good, June 21, 1950. 6-
- T-2: BERNARD WEINTRAUB, Manager, Manufacturers Trust Company, 376 Grand Street, New York City, contacted June 27, 1950, by SA Harold F. Good.
- T-3: JOHN MUNDINGER, Personal Credit Department, National City Bank, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City.
- T-4: Confidential Source [REDACTED] contacted by SE [REDACTED] on June 30, 1950. 6267D
- T-5: Manhattan Engineering District file obtained from the Security Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., per Bureau letter 6/20/50.

REFERENCE:

- Report of SA John W. Lewis, New York, 6/26/50.
- Report of SA C. Edward Nicholson, Jr., Washington, D. C., 7/3/50.
- Report of SA C. Lawrence Rice, Kansas City, 6/24/50.

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LEADS

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No leads are being set forth in this report inasmuch as this case is being given continuous and expeditious attention and all leads are being set forth by teletype or letter.

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Apartment 6, 265 Rivington Street, New York City, by the reporting agent on June 15, 1950. GREENGLASS had advised that he had obtained this disk at Los Alamos and believed it to be a part of the atom bomb.

The Bureau is requested to ascertain from the Atomic Energy Commission whether this disk is a part of the atomib bomb and whether its possession by the subject is a violation of the Atomic Energy Commission's rules.

By teletype dated July 1, 1950, the Chicago Office was requested to attempt to ascertain the exact date of issuance of the first war bond listed on page 4 of the report of SA Garold P. Fitzgerald dated June 22, 1950, at Chicago, Illinois.

By letter dated July 5, 1950, photostatic copies of three letters written by Mrs. ~~RUTH GREENGLASS~~ and of three letters written by DAVID GREENGLASS which had been obtained by the reporting agent during a search of GREENGLASS' home on June 15, 1950, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. It was requested that the handwriting of DAVID GREENGLASS be compared with the known specimens of his handwriting which had been submitted previously and that the handwriting of both DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS be searched through the [National Security File] and that appropriate specimens be retained therein.

By teletype dated July 5, 1950, the Washington Field Office was requested to refer to the report of SA C. Lawrence Rice made at Kansas City on June 24, 1950, in connection with the special orders transferring GREENGLASS from the Mississippi Ordnance plant to the Manhattan Engineering District and to attempt to locate his special order in the files of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., to review it for all information concerning GREENGLASS' transfer.

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Philadelphia with the above requested information concerning BEACRAFT and requested that he be interviewed.

By letter dated June 28, 1950, the Los Angeles Office advised that photographs of DAVID GREENGLASS were displayed to AMADEO SABATINI and JONES ORIN YORK without effecting an identification. This letter stated that subject's photograph was not being displayed to VICTOR ~~CUBARKIN~~ inasmuch as CUBARKIN is not known to be reliable.

By teletype dated June 29, 1950, the Detroit Office advised that LIONEL WILLIAM ~~DE MARS~~, who was formerly in charge of the laboratory machine shop at Los Alamos, had stated that he had no knowledge of the nature or classification of work brought into the shop. DE MARS had advised that the following persons shared the same barracks with GREENGLASS and might have some knowledge of the nature and classification of the work done by the subject and the material to which the subject had access:

Staff Sergeant HARRY BEACH
T/3 W. E. ~~MARSHMAN~~
T/4 JOHN F. ~~WEINGART~~

DE MARS stated that he had no information concerning the present whereabouts of the above mentioned men.

By letter dated June 29, 1950, the Boston Office advised that its indices were checked against the name MICHAEL A. ~~LOPIANO~~ and no references were found.

By letter dated June 30, 1950, the New York Office transmitted to the FBI Laboratory three white pages and two carbon sheets of typing specimens obtained from the Smith Corona Noiseless Portable Typewriter of DAVID GREENGLASS, 265 Rivington Street, New York City, with GREENGLASS' permission by reporting agent on June 15, 1950. Two of the three white sheets contained known specimens of DAVID GREENGLASS' handwriting on the back side. The Laboratory was requested to search both the typing and the handwriting specimens through the appropriate portions of the [National Security File] and to retain appropriate copies therein.

By letter dated June 30, 1950, the New York Office submitted to the Bureau one lucite disk with six holes which was found in a brief case in a closet of the children's room of the apartment of DAVID GREENGLASS,

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Assistant to the Director, who referred ROGGE to the Department on June 22, 1950, and that on June 28, 1950, Mr. ROGGE had called ~~of~~ ~~to~~ ~~see~~ ~~me~~ at the Department with respect to instant case and had requested that an agent call on him to obtain some additional evidence which ROGGE had obtained from GREENGLASS.

SA Daniel F. O'Connor interviewed Mr. ROGGE on June 28, 1950, at the latter's office, 401 Broadway, New York City. ROGGE said that he felt that GREENGLASS had not made a complete divulgence of his activities and that he felt that from the family relationship of RUTH GREENGLASS, DAVID GREENGLASS and JULIUS ROSENBERG, the brother-in-law, there were doubtless other items that might be disclosed and ROGGE said that he would obtain these items in subsequent consultations with GREENGLASS. He also said that he desired that GREENGLASS cooperate with the Government because in so doing the identity of a more important individual or individuals might be ascertained. Mr. ROGGE suggested that GOLD be questioned regarding the identity of the person who gave him the one-half box top which has been mentioned in the details of this report in an attempt to identify persons of more importance than GREENGLASS. ROGGE said that the only person GREENGLASS is able to implicate is his brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG. He said that prior to going to Washington he had not talked to GREENGLASS concerning the proposed program of cooperation but had discussed the matter with RUTH GREENGLASS and she was agreeable to this program.

Mr. ROGGE said that he had taken up this matter with DAVID GREENGLASS on June 28th and had obtained the latter's permission to offer his cooperation. ROGGE said that until such program of cooperation was worked out he did not want the matter discussed with ROSENBERG. He said that he had told RUTH GREENGLASS that he could make no promises that he would obtain leniency in the matter but he did tell her that he had been able to do so in a previous case.

By teletype dated June 28, 1950, the St. Louis Office was requested to furnish all information available at the Records Administration Center of the Adjutant General's Office concerning 1st Sgt. DONALD C. BEACRAFT, Army Serial #13150996, to the Philadelphia Office or to the place of BEACRAFT'S last residence in order that BEACRAFT would be interviewed for information concerning his knowledge of GREENGLASS and other soldiers transferred with GREENGLASS to Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

By teletype dated June 30, 1950, the St. Louis Office furnished

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One copy of the cover page of the Ordnance Soldier's Guide marked restricted and issued by Ordnance Replacement Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

The Bureau was requested to ascertain from the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Army whether it is a violation of security regulations for DAVID GREENGLASS to have possession of the above mentioned documents.

On June 23, 1950, SA Maurice W. Corcoran ascertained through inquiry at 243 East 18th Street, New York City, that HUGH R. HOLLAND had moved to 823 Parker Street, Newark, New Jersey, and that he is employed by WALLACE & TIERNAN COMPANY, INC., Newark. Newark was requested by teletype the same day to interview HOLLAND and to determine the extent of his knowledge regarding the nature of the duties and assignments of DAVID GREENGLASS while the latter was employed at the Los Alamos atom bomb project.

By teletype dated June 24, 1950, the Albuquerque Office was requested to attempt to locate information at Los Alamos concerning the present whereabouts of ALAN DE MARS. Detroit was requested to attempt to locate DE MARS through general sources of information. Newark was requested to interview DAVID SCHAUFLEER, Edison Industries, Orange, New Jersey, concerning his knowledge of GREENGLASS' duties at Los Alamos. The Bureau was requested to obtain appropriate clearance from the Atomic Energy Commission for the testimony of JOHN PATRICK FITZPATRICK concerning the Los Alamos atom bomb project.

By teletype dated June 27, 1950, Newark was requested to interview WENDELL MARSHMAN, Pompton Plains, New Jersey, for information in his possession concerning the specific duties of the subject while at Los Alamos.

By letter dated June 27, 1950, the Mobile Office advised that the indices of the Mobile Office contained no information concerning any person with a name similar to HERSHEL R. MILTON.

On June 28, 1950, Mr. A. H. Belmont, Inspector, Bureau, telephonically advised SA Robert R. Granville that O. JOHN ROGGE, subject's attorney, had attempted to discuss instant case with Mr. D. M. Ladd,

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the subject had been in conference that afternoon with RUTH GREENGLASS,
O. JOHN ROGGE, attorney, and the latter's assistant, Mr. FABRICANT.

By letter dated June 6, 1950, the Kansas City Office advised that Captain A. GREENBERG, Chief, Correspondence Section, Kansas City Records Center, advised that the records of Manhattan Engineering District had never been received at Kansas City Records Center and that he believed the records were in the custody of the Chief of Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C.

By letter dated June 19, 1950, a photostatic copy of the sketch made by DAVID GREENGLASS of the high explosive lens mold on June 15, 1950, was furnished to the Bureau with the request that the Bureau ascertain from the Atomic Energy Commission if any information concerning this sketch was classified. The Bureau was also requested to ascertain if information to the effect that Dr. ~~MOORE~~, ~~OPPENHEIMER~~ and ~~KISTIAKOWSKY~~ were employed at Los Alamos was classified information as of June, 1945.

By teletype dated June 20, 1950, the Albuquerque Office was requested to obtain a copy of a registration card made for RUTH GREENGLASS during her stay at the Franciscan Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, from November 26, 1944, until December 6, 1944, so that the handwriting appearing thereon could be compared with the known handwriting of RUTH GREENGLASS.

By letter dated June 22, 1950, the following items found in the home of DAVID GREENGLASS on June 15, 1950, were forwarded to the Bureau:

One list of promotions of enlisted men, dated March 27, 1945, and marked restricted.

One mimeographed letter dated August 8, 1945, to all members of the Laboratory from J. R. OPPENHEIMER.

One undated mimeographed form marked restricted and signed by J. ~~B.~~ OPPENHEIMER.

One letter dated August 6, 1945, to all military and civilian personnel, Manhattan District, from K. D. NICHOLS, Colonel, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

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~~GOTTESMAN~~ ~~GOTTESMAN~~
fill out certain applications. There were certain character references that I had to give, who were neither employers nor relatives. So I chose NORMY and MOISHE and BEN ~~GOTTESMAN~~. They will receive letters from the War Department asking them about my character, political affiliations, etc. Please make sure that they are informed of this. They are to have known me ten years or longer. Darling, I was to give work references and I gave as references Uncle IZZIE and my three bosses at PEERLESS. The names are Mr. ~~DROCHMAN~~, Mr. ~~ERNST~~ and Mr. ~~CARL BERGMAN~~. Dear, I wish you would speak to them and IZZIE and let them know that I am in the Army and that I am not getting a different job. You see they are to be my references on my ability. I think they will know me as GREENGLASS but let them know that I am GREENE. You may tell them all you know so that they will get it straight."

A letter from T/5 G. GREENGLASS, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, New York City, dated Tuesday, August 1, 1944, is as follows:

"Dear, I will probably be shipped out of here in a week or so. Don't discontinue the instructions I gave you on seeing those people, though, because I will be going to a similar place where they will be needed anyway. It will probably be a very similar post. Dear last night I went to the library and now I am more convinced than ever that the right people have a guiding hand in this place. Dearest I must tell you that it is imperative that those people who I have as references answer the inquiry promptly. Darling, please see that it is done."

On July 5, 1950, the reporting agent personally furnished the Albuquerque Office with photostatic copies of the letters of RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS which were set forth in the details of this report and in the details of the report of SA John W. Lewis dated June 26, 1950, at New York, New York.

On June 13, 1950, the physical surveillance of DAVID GREENGLASS reflected that he rode to work with an unknown man in an old Chevrolet automobile bearing 1950 New York license tag number 7L-9567. The records of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, New York City, reflect that the above mentioned license number is registered to a 1938 Chevrolet coach owned by OSCAR ~~NELSON~~, 950 East 4th Walk, New York City.

On June 19, 1950, Mr. KENTON, Probation Officer, Federal Detention Headquarters, 11th and West Streets, New York City, advised that

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Peerless Laboratories, 115 East 23rd Street, New York City, stated that DAVID GREENGLASS, Social Security No. 057-12-3377, was employed by that company, using the name DAVID GREEN, as a turret lathe machinist from November 17, 1941, to April 14, 1943, and left because he was drafted into the Navy and that GREENGLASS could be reemployed by that company.

Confidential Informant T-5 advised that during the above mentioned investigation the following persons were interviewed on September 2, 1944, all of whom furnished favorable information concerning GREENGLASS:

~~HARRY F. ERNEST~~
115 East 23rd Street
New York, New York

~~CARL BERGMAN~~
115 East 23rd Street
New York, New York

~~WALTER ROSENTHAL~~
Box 404
Warren Avenue
Thornwood, New York

~~JOSEPH CAMILLIERE~~
100 Bay 50th Street
Brooklyn, New York

~~LOUIS FREIG~~
189 Ross Street
Brooklyn, New York

Concerning the above mentioned investigation, two letters written by DAVID GREENGLASS were found in his home during a search pursuant to a voluntary waiver of search by reporting agent on June 15, 1950, and are being retained in the files of the New York Office. These letters are partially quoted below.

A letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, dated July 31, 1944, at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is as follows:

"Darling, I must tell you this. You see I have been asked to

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References

NORMAN BROWN
79 Lewis Street
New York, New York
Grocery salesman of 10 years'
acquaintance

M. BAUM
40 Marcy Place
New York, New York
Clothier of 12 years' acquaintance

BEA GOTTISMAN
254 Rivington Street
New York, New York
Housewife of 12 years' acquaintance

Inquiries were made of the above mentioned employers and references by letter from the Army Service Forces, U. S. Engineer Office, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on July 29, 1944.

MORRIS BAUM answered by letter that he had known DAVID GREENGLASS for eleven years as a friend and stated that GREENGLASS was loyal, honest and a swell fellow to know.

NORMAN BROWN answered by letter dated August 2, 1944, that he had known GREENGLASS for twelve years and that his reputation for honesty and integrity was good and commented that GREENGLASS was mentally alert, resourceful and a true friend.

Mrs. BEA GOTTESMAN replied by letter dated August 2, 1944, that she had known GREENGLASS as a friend in the neighborhood since September, 1934, and that his reputation for honesty and integrity was good and that he had always shown initiative and was reliable and a good, sincere friend.

By letter dated August 1, 1944, the Secretary to the Dean of Brooklyn Polytechnic, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that that institution had no record concerning the activities or character of DAVID GREENGLASS.

By letter dated August 7, 1944, Mr. E. F. MURPHY, Office Manager,

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised that a personnel security questionnaire dated July 28, 1944, was prepared by DAVID GREENGLASS, Army Serial No. 32882473, Special Engineer Detachment, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The information entered therein is set forth in part as follows:

Employers

Peerless Labs
115 E. 23 Street
New York, New York
From October, 1941, to April, 1943

International Tel and Tel
Spring and Vesey Streets
New York, New York
May, 1941, to October, 1941

Freeman Brothers
8th Street and Broadway
New York, New York
January, 1941, to May, 1941

Naborhood Electric Company
22nd Street and 4th Avenue
New York City
(Vacations and after school)

Organizations

United Electrical, Radio & Machine
Workers of America Union
Willoughby Street
Brooklyn, New York
For three years

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As of February 16, 1950, the President, JULIUS ROSENBERG, stated that the firm's assets were \$54,000.00, which consisted of cash, \$1,000.00, accounts receivable, \$3,000.00, merchandise, \$15,000.00, fixtures and equipment, \$35,000.00. On the same date ROSENBERG stated that the liabilities of the firm were \$800.00, which consisted wholly of accounts payable. ROSENBERG stated that the main expense of the firm was the payroll, which on that date amounted to \$420.00 weekly.

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VIII. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY DAVID GREENGLASS TO HIS ATTORNEY

On June 28, 1950, Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE, attorney for DAVID GREENGLASS, 401 Broadway, New York City, furnished the following information to SA Daniel F. O'Connor:

Mr. ROGGE stated that he had been advised by DAVID GREENGLASS that his contact at Los Alamos was to be identified by the production of one half of a box top which was to match the torn part of the box top which was furnished to GREENGLASS by the latter's brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG. Mr. ROGGE said that GREENGLASS had advised him that the whole box top was in the possession of JULIUS ROSENBERG before it was torn in two. ROGGE said that GREENGLASS also told him that some person other than HARRY GOLD was supposed to have contacted him. Mr. ROGGE also stated that GREENGLASS had advised that "they" wanted GREENGLASS to remain at Los Alamos but that GREENGLASS had refused. ROGGE could not state to whom the term "they" refers.

IX. EMPLOYMENT OF DAVID GREENGLASS

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that in 1946 a partnership called the ~~G. & R. ENGINEERING COMPANY~~, 370 East Houston Street, New York City, was formed by JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID SCHEIN, BERNARD GREENGLASS and DAVID GREENGLASS. This company was succeeded in December, 1947, by the PITT MACHINE PRODUCTS, INC., 370 East Houston Street, New York City. This corporation was formed in November, 1947, at which time the officers were JULIUS ROSENBERG, President, BERNARD GREENGLASS, Secretary, DAVID GREENGLASS, Vice-President and DAVID SCHEIN, Treasurer. After January 1, 1950, BERNARD and DAVID GREENGLASS withdrew from the corporation for an undisclosed cash consideration and the officers since that time have been JULIUS ROSENBERG, President, and DAVID SCHEIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

The PITT MACHINE PRODUCTS, INC., is a general machine shop manufacturing all types of parts for various manufacturing concerns in the New York metropolitan area, having the necessary machinery and equipment for the conduct of business and employing about seven persons. This business is located on a ground floor space approximately 40x40 feet and a basement space 40x48 feet in a five story brick loft type structure located on a side street in the congested Lower East Side tenement area. The remainder of the building is tenanted by concerns engaged in light manufacturing lines.

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~~SECRET~~VII. CORRESPONDENCE OF DAVID AND RUTH GREENGLASS

The following letters between GREENGLASS and his wife were reviewed and the following information was obtained:

Letter dated May 14, 1943 from Private D. GREENGLASS, Aberdeen, Maryland, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS in which he states: "You know I have been discussing politics with fellows here, and boy, we will certainly raise that red flag, if not now, in the near future."

Letter addressed to RUTH GREENGLASS from Room 227, 799 Broadway, New York City, postmarked July 1, 1943, containing an invitation to the Manhattan Division Y.C.L. Outing (YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE) to be held Sunday, July 11th at Tibbets Brook Park.

Letter from Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California dated November 28, 1943, in which she states as follows: "One of the boys who was an usher heard someone call me by name and he asked if I was related to the GREENGLASS on Sheriff Street. As it turned out, he knows you from the Club Colin Kelly, and his wife says she knows you too. His name is HARRY WOHL, and her maiden name is EVELYN BERGER. They both send you their regards."

Letter from MRS. RUTH GREENGLASS, New York City to T/5 DAVID GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, dated January 20th, 1944, in which she states as follows: "Darling, I can very easily understand your feelings as regards to dissolution of the C. P. I can't tell you more about it than I have, but I will try my darndest to get you some literature on it. After reading your letters -- the one you wrote Monday and which included in some measure a political discourse -- made me feel very close to you. It brought to mind the many, many times you explained things to me . . . I forgot to tell you, at least I think I did, that GLADYS and SEAN went down to Washington, D. C. for a week. They went for a pleasure trip, but at the same time they said they would visit our Congressmen and let them know the people's feelings on such things as the soldiers' vote, subsidy, poll tax, etc."

Letter from MRS. D. GREENGLASS, Albuquerque, New Mexico to T/4 DAVE GREENGLASS, Sante Fe, New Mexico dated May 28, 1945, in which she stated: "I hope you will still be able to bring in the PM's -- Carry it in a paper bag if you have to, please."

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<u>Date</u>		<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Balance</u>
May	26	\$ 40.00		
	29	10.00		
	29	48.00		
May	31	65.00		44.78
June	14	13.80	520.00	
	16	8.00		
	19	5.75		
	23		290.00	
	26	20.00		807.23

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS opened a Christmas Club Savings Account No. 500976 at Public National Bank and Trust Company, Delancey and Orchard Streets, New York City, on November 29, 1946, and closed the account on September 9, 1947. It consisted of small deposits and no withdrawals and \$23.00 was paid to her when the account was closed.

Confidential Informant T-1 also advised that savings account No. 502644 at the Public National Bank & Trust Company, Delancey and Orchard Streets, New York City, was opened by Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS in trust for STEVEN L. GREENGLASS, her son, on July 29, 1947. The activity of this account consisted of small deposits and one small withdrawal. The balance as of June 21, 1950, was \$50.00.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that in 1947 DAVID GREENGLASS obtained loan No. 3-1217-698 in the amount of \$300.00 from the National City Bank, New York City, and that after deducting the interest the bank issued to DAVID GREENGLASS official check No. 239335 in the amount of \$285.98 which was endorsed by DAVID GREENGLASS and by RUTH GREENGLASS and was either cashed or deposited at Branch A, Public National Bank and Trust Company, New York City.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Mar. 3		\$ 30.00	
8	25.00		
	2.00		
9	39.00		
10	20.00	40.00	
	14.96		
15	8.00		
17		32.00	
20	20.00		
22	9.53		
24		32.00	
29	.25		
30	12.50		346.66
April 3	32.50		
7		45.00	
11	14.96		
12	8.00		
13	8.79		
14		22.00	
17	20.00		
19	20.00		
	15.00		
21	18.40		
	20.00		
24	30.00	146.80	
25	.25		
27	73.17		
28	12.50		284.89
May 1	10.00		
5		59.31	
11	43.13		
	20.00		
12		20.00	
15	8.00		
	6.32		
17	2.60		
18	5.98		
19		20.00	
23	40.00		
	20.00		
25	20.14		
	.25		

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Dec. 12	\$ 130.00		
	10.00		
13	47.00		
16	10.00	\$ 21.00	
	14.18		
	1.00		
21	5.37		
	12.00		
	20.00		
22	.25		
28	2.00	40.00	\$ 49.43
<u>1950</u>			
Jan. 3		13.00	
5	20.00		
	24.62		
6		90.00	
10	45.00		
12	5.00		
	8.00		
13	12.51	15.00	
19	18.40		
20	20.00	47.63	
24	10.00		
	.25		
25	20.00		
26	12.50		
27	6.13	66.00	78.65
Feb. 6	5.00		
	20.00		
10		106.51	
16	14.58		
17	12.77		
	17.10		
20	15.00		
21		263.44	
24	.25		363.90

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
10/9/46	\$ 140.00
1/27/47	40.06
4/7/47	286.00 (Check)
7/2/48	74.00 (Check)
4/5/49	300.00
4/11/49	42.50

Only one withdrawal of more than \$100.00 was made from this account which was in the amount of \$250.00 on April 9, 1947. The balance as of June 21, 1950, was \$1.56.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS opened a special checking account at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 376 Grand Street, New York City, on October 7, 1949, and that DAVID GREENGLASS has the power of attorney to sign checks on this account.

The following is a complete transcript of this account from its inception:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Checks</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Balance</u>
<u>1949</u>			
Oct. 7		\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00
14		17.00	
18	\$ 20.00		
28		34.00	49.00
Nov. 2	5.37		
	12.48		
3	20.00		
4		31.15	
9	14.15		
14	18.40		
15		15.00	
21	20.00		
25		77.00	
29	.25		81.50
Dec. 2		71.12	
7	20.00		
9		107.61	

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Nature of Deposit</u>
7/7/44	\$ 75.00	Check
8/8/44	72.00	Check
9/2/44	60.00	Check
10/4/44	78.00	Check
12/9/44	70.00	Check
1/23/45	50.00	Check
2/17/45	383.67	Check
9/13/45	110.00	Check
1/30/46	402.00	Cashier's check on New Mexico bank
3/12/46	100.07	Check

The following withdrawals of \$100.00 or more were made from the above account:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
12/3/42	\$ 300.00
3/18/43	107.00
3/7/44	120.00
11/24/44	100.00
12/30/44	150.00
2/27/45	200.00
4/18/46	150.00
4/20/46	100.00
4/22/46	500.00
6/24/46	133.30

Confidential Informant T-1 advised the same Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS as mentioned above had opened savings account No. 500599 at Public National Bank and Trust Company, Delancey and Orchard Streets, New York City, on October 9, 1946, at which time Mrs. GREENGLASS furnished her address as 265 Rivington Street. The following deposits were made to this account:

NY 65-15336

~~SECRET~~

<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2,472,810	1/18/46	\$ 50.16
2,502,424	2/1/46	49.07
2,552,713	2/15/46	49.07
185,991	3/13/46	49.07
2,205,214	11/29/45	48.66
2,395,635	12/6/45	48.66
2,424,770	12/20/45	48.66
2,449,620	1/7/46	50.16

VI. BANK ACCOUNTS OF DAVID GREENGLASS AND RUTH GREENGLASS

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that savings account No. 25104 at the Public National Bank and Trust Company, Delancey and Orchard Streets, New York City, was opened on November 30, 1942, in the name of DAVID GREENGLASS and/or RUTH GREENGLASS, 266 Stanton Street, New York City, whose address was changed on March 28, 1946, to 64 Sheriff Street, New York City. The account was closed on August 9, 1946. DAVID GREENGLASS was born March 3, 1922, at New York City and his mother was named TESSIE FEIT. RUTH GREENGLASS was born May 1, 1924, at New York City and her mother was TILLIE LETTER. The following deposits were made to the above account:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Nature of Deposit</u>
11/30/42	\$ 660.00	
1/4/43	50.00	
1/7/43	30.00	
2/17/43	45.00	
3/9/43	47.00	
6/7/43	50.00	Check
7/3/43	40.00	
8/2/43	75.00	Check
9/2/43	50.00	Check
10/4/43	60.00	Check
12/4/43	55.00	
1/5/44	104.00	Check
1/20/44	75.00	
2/7/44	50.00	Check
6/7/44	50.00	Check

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NY 65-15336

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GREENGLASS, Army Serial Number 32882473, for the period from the date of his call to active duty, April 12, 1943, through February 28, 1946, when he was discharged. He advised that a thorough search had failed to reveal vouchers making payment to GREENGLASS for the months of November, 1944, and January, 1946. In this connection he advised that the vouchers for November, 1944, and January, 1946, had been "redlined," which indicated that although GREENGLASS signed the payroll, he was not present at the time actual payment was made.

In connection with Voucher No. 12979, noted above, which was apparently paid on November 30, 1944, and which has been redlined in so far as GREENGLASS is concerned, it will be recalled that GREENGLASS when interviewed on June 15, 1950, stated that his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, came to Albuquerque, New Mexico, about November 29, 1944, and that she met her in Albuquerque to celebrate their wedding anniversary. In this connection he stated that he was on a five-day pass at that time.

V. OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION RECORDS OF RUTH GREENGLASS

There are listed below the Government salary checks issued to RUTH L. GREENGLASS during her employment by the Office of Price Administration, Albuquerque, New Mexico, from May 17, 1945, to March 4, 1946. Photostatic copies of these checks were furnished to the New York Office by the Washington Field Office. The original checks are retained by the General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.

<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1,572,268	5/17/45	\$ 75.62
1,572,541	5/17/45	54.43
1,721,219	6/6/45	54.42
1,779,681	6/22/45	38.01
1,829,631	7/4/45	50.65
1,899,753	7/20/45	55.40
1,956,716	8/3/45	55.40
2,009,659	8/21/45	55.40
2,033,791	8/30/45	55.40
2,059,231	9/13/45	48.66
2,084,004	9/27/45	8.91
2,113,795	10/12/45	33.65
2,138,532	10/25/45	48.66
2,163,339	11/8/45	48.66

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<u>Voucher No.</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Date of Voucher</u>	<u>Payment</u>
8169	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	4/30/45 (Payment for month of May) 1945)	\$ 35.50
10597	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	6/30/45	35.50
2200	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	7/31/45	35.50
984	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	8/31/45	37.00
2826	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	9/30/45	35.50
514	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	10/31/45	48.04
31937	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	11/30/45	35.50
45319	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	12/31/45	35.50
674	Company E, Santa Fe Detachment, 9812th TSU-CE, Manhattan District, Santa Fe, New Mexico	1/31/46	Not paid
55764	SED 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	1/31/46	35.50 due but not pa:
14067	Attached, unassigned 1852 SCU, Ft. Bliss Separation Center, Ft. Bliss, Texas	2/28/46 (discharged)	246.50

In connection with the above mentioned vouchers, Mr. L. F. CONNEALY advised that they were the complete available pay records of DAVID

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NY 65-15336

<u>Voucher No.</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Date of Voucher</u>	<u>Payment</u>
5745	First Supplemental, First Provisional SED Unit, Corps of Engineers, Oak Ridge, Tennessee	7/31/44	\$ 25.30
6020	Second Provisional SED Unit, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	8/30/44	36.10
8676	Second Provisional SED Unit, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	9/30/44	31.00
11396	Special Engineer Detachment, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	10/31/44	31.00
12979	Special Engineer Detachment, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	11/30/44	31.00
14136	Special Engineer Detachment, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	12/31/44	31.00
16083	Special Engineer Detachment, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	1/31/45	31.00
18668	Special Engineer Detachment, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	2/28/45	46.15
43	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	3/31/45	31.00
6752	SED, 9812th TSU-CE, P.O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico	4/30/45	35.50

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<u>Voucher No.</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Date of Voucher</u>	<u>Payment</u>
37376	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, Ft. Ord, Cal.	12/31/43	\$ 31.00
43119	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, Ft. Ord, Cal.	1/31/44	31.00
11076	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, Pomona, Cal.	2/29/44	30.32
434	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, Pomona, Cal.	2/29/44	32.50
2712	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, Pomona, Cal.	4/30/44	30.16
3930	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, ASFIC MOP, Flora, Miss.	5/31/44	32.50
181	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, ASFIC MOP, Flora, Miss.	6/30/44	42.55
1127	Company A, 4th Training Group, MOP, Flora, Miss.	7/25/44	15.00 (partial payment)

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NY 65-15336

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<u>Voucher No.</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Date of Voucher</u>	<u>Payment</u>
22301	Company G, First Ordnance Training Regiment, Ordnance Replacement Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland	4/30/43	\$ 18.67
26980	Company G, First Ordnance Training Regiment, Ordnance Replacement Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland	5/31/43	16.50
8774	97th Ordnance Company (MM) Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland	7/31/43	59.67
85625	3113th Ordnance Base, Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance Base, Armament Maintenance Battalion, Camp Santa Anita, Arcadia, Cal.	9/7/43	30.00
17793	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, Ft. Ord, Cal.	10/7/43	30.00
23838	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, Ft. Ord, Cal.	10/31/43	35.70
30510	3113th Ordnance (B) Armored Vehicle Maintenance Co., 613th Ordnance (B) Armament Maintenance Battalion, Ft. Ord, Cal.	11/30/43	29.88

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NY 65-15336

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<u>CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS</u>	<u>NAME AND NUMBER</u>	<u>ARRESTED OR RECEIVED</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
Army	DAVID GREENGLASS #32882473	4/5/43 New York, N.Y.		
USM, NYC, NY	DAVID GREENGLASS #C-88450	6/16/50	Conspiracy to disclose information affecting national defense to foreign government	Pending

On July 12, 1950, the fingerprints of DAVID GREENGLASS were searched through the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, with negative results.

IV. ARMY PAY RECORDS OF DAVID GREENGLASS

By letter dated June 16, 1950, Mr. L. F. CONNEALY, Assistant Chief, Reconciliation and Clearance Subdivision, General Accounting Office, Army Audit Branch, Building 203, 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, forwarded to the St. Louis Office photostatic copies of available Army pay records of DAVID GREENGLASS. These photostats were forwarded to the New York Office by St. Louis letter dated June 26, 1950.

A review of these records reflects that the following monthly deductions were withheld from the subject's pay by the Army:

\$27.00 Family allotment
\$6.50 For National Service Life Insurance
About \$1.50 for laundry
In some instances, \$7.50 for War Bonds

There is set forth below a list of the monthly payments received from the Army by GREENGLASS after the above mentioned sums were withheld:

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NY 65-15336

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DETAILS:

I. PROSECUTIVE ACTION

On June 23, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS appeared before Honorable EDWARD McDONALD, United States Commissioner, Southern District of New York, at which time the Commissioner adjourned the removal hearing until July 13, 1950, at the request of Mr. IRVING H. SAYPOL, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. The Commissioner also continued the subject's bail at \$100,000.00.

On July 12, 1950, the subject's attorney, Mr. O. JOE ~~ROGGE~~, and Mr. IRVING H. SAYPOL, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, appeared before Commissioner McDONALD, at which time the Commissioner adjourned the removal hearing of the subject to 11:30 A.M. August 2, 1950.

II. CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF INFORMATION FURNISHED TO GOLD BY DAVID GREENGLASS

By teletype dated June 20, 1950, the Bureau advised that information had been received from the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., to the effect that the high explosive lens mold concerning which GREENGLASS had furnished information to HARRY GOLD was under military classification by the Manhattan Engineering District at that time and is still classified by the Atomic Energy Commission.

By teletype dated June 28, 1950, the Bureau advised that information had been received from the Atomic Energy Commission at Washington, D.C., that Dr. RALPH C. SMITH, Assistant Director of Classification and Security, Los Alamos, New Mexico, can testify from records as to the confidential nature of the work performed by DAVID GREENGLASS as well as the confidential classification of the lens mold.

III. IDENTIFICATION RECORD

The following identification record of the subject dated June 27, 1950, was received from the Identification Division of the Bureau under FBI #439514A:

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NY 65-15336

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III. IDENTIFICATION RECORD	2
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V. OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION RECORDS OF RUTH GREENGLASS	8
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VII. CORRESPONDENCE OF DAVID AND RUTH GREENGLASS	15
VIII. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY DAVID GREENGLASS TO HIS ATTORNEY	16
IX. EMPLOYMENT OF DAVID GREENGLASS	16

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15336 DMCK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/1/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/20-7/13/50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. LEWIS
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

USC, SDNY continued subject's removal hearing to 8/2/50. AEC advised high explosive lens mold is classified. Identification record of DAVID GREENGLASS fails to reflect prior criminal record. Data listed from Army pay records concerning subject. OPA pay checks of RUTH GREENGLASS listed for her employment at Albuquerque, N.M., in 1945 and 1946. Bank accounts of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS examined at Public National Bank & Trust Co. and at Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC. Additional excerpts set forth from correspondence of DAVID GREENGLASS and his wife. DAVID GREENGLASS advised his attorney that identification between him and HARRY GOLD was achieved through matching a torn box top which originated with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/25/82 BY SP2/PWT/PLS

11-25-82
 CLASSIFIED BY: SP2/PWT/PLS
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Not Classified
 per Dr. Reinhardt,
 ERDD, 10/31/75.

COPIES DESTROYED
R 35 AUG 22 1961

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 5 - Bureau (65-59028) 3 - Philadelphia (65-4331) 4 - Albuquerque (65-39) 4 - New York 1 - New Jersey R-18-50 R J L	65-59028-29582 AUG 3 1950 RECORDED - 73 INDEXED - 73

6 AUG 29 1950

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 14, 1950

FROM : G. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

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

In my absence today, SA W. Branigan took a call from SA Touhey of the New York Office who made reference to the fact that David and Ruth Greenglass were presently being interviewed. Touhey informed that the information obtained from Greenglass thus far is general in nature and such that Greenglass recalls without prompting or questioning. He advised that the information generally tended to indicate that Julius Rosenberg was the more important figure in the Soviet's apparatus. He stated that it is contemplated the interview with the Greenglasses will continue for several days. He advised that it was the recommendation of the New York Office that they be allowed to continue the interview in an effort to develop all of the information that the subjects have, rather than to concentrate on developing information concerning Rosenberg with a view to his immediate apprehension. SA Branigan informed Touhey that this was the general pattern in the Gold interviews and that unless he was advised to the contrary, it was entirely permissible for the New York Office to continue to exhaustively interview the Greenglasses before prosecutive action would be considered against Julius Rosenberg. At the same time, SA Touhey stated that the New York Office has spot checked the activities of Rosenberg and they find that he is following a normal pattern of activity. They advised that they do not contemplate spot checking Rosenberg over the weekend for the reason that they could not do so without unnecessarily alarming Rosenberg. Touhey was advised that this was desirable.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-14-86 BY 3042/PLJ/job

mem
DCM

Hennrich

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*see memo
re letter
call*

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WA Branigan

Touhey

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

AUG 2 1950
Down
TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 2 4-18 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP R. SUBJ-S REMOVAL HEARING CONTINUED TO AUG TWENTYEIGHT NEXT.

SCHEIDT

ALBUQUERQUE ADVISED

HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-88 BY 502/pst/cls

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G. I. R. - 2

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165-59028-297
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EX-71

cc: Mr. Lamphere

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F.B.I. TELETYPE

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DECLASSIFY ON DATE

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TOP SECRET

WASH TO NYC & PHIL FROM ALBUQUERQUE VIA LOSA

DIRECTOR, FBI, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

URGENT

UNKNOWN AMERICAN NO. FIVE, AQ, NM, HARRY GOLD, INFORMANT, RE NY TEL JUNE EIGHT LAST. ADDITIONAL INFO OBTAINED FROM LASL RECORDS LOS ALAMOS, THAT DAVID GREENGLASS WORKED IN X-SERVICE SECTION UNDER JOHN P. PATRICK IN SUB-SECTION KNOWN AS QUOTE STUDENT SHOP UNQUOTE. FUNCTION OF THIS SUB-SECTION SHOWN AS QUOTE TO MAINTAIN SHOP EQUIPMENT FOR USE OF MEMBERS OF X DIVISION, TO MAKE MISCELLANEOUS EXP ITEMS. DO EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON LARGE JOBS, BEFORE FINAL DESIGN IS MADE FOR LARGE ORDERS UNQUOTE. LET OF RECOMMENDATION FOR GREENGLASS PREPARED FOR SIGNATURE OF J.R. OPPENHEIMER, OCT. ONE, FORTY FIVE, STATES IN PART QUOTE YOU HAVE WORKED VERY EXPERTLY IN A SMALL EXPERIMENTAL ENGINEERING SHOP, AS A MACHINIST, ASSISTING IN WORKING WITH DESIGN DETAILS IN VARIOUS MECHANISMS BEFORE PRODUCTION. YOUR BROAD KNOWLEDGE OF MACHINING TOOLS WAS A GREAT HELP IN PLANNING TOOLING SETUPS ON PRODUCTION, AND IN IRONING OUT DESIGN TROUBLES IN PILOT MODELS UNQUOTE. SUCH LETS OF RECOMMENDATION WRITTEN FOR ALL ARMY PERSONNEL AT LOS ALAMOS, NM. RE PH TEL JUNE TWO LAST STATING GOLD ADVISE UNKNOWN AMERICAN NO. FIVE SUGGESTED HE TRY TO LOCATE ANOTHER MEMBER OF HIS SECTION WHO HAD RECENTLY BEEN REDUCED IN GRADE TO CORPORAL. RECORDS LOS ALAMOS REFLECT

FROM T-THREE TO PRIVATE IN MAY OF FORTY FIVE. WAS REDUCED IN GRADE JEROME MAXELL, APRIL TWENTYEIGHT LAST IN CASE CAPTIONED URGENT, WAS ETOI, E-N, PAGES SEVEN THRU NINE FOR INFO RE RUSSIAN GROUND AND COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS OF BEDERSON. IN MAY FORTY FIVE BEDERSON WAS IN GROUP X-FIVE WHICH IS IN SAME DIVISION BUT NOT SAME GROUP TO WHICH GREENGLASS ASSIGNED. REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW GOLD TO DETERMINE WHETHER NAME BENJAMIN BEDERSON PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO DETERMINE FROM GREENGLASS, IF HE IS INTERVIEWED, WHETHER BEDERSON WAS SOLDIER HE SUGGESTED GOLD RECRUIT AND WHETHER HE MADE THIS SUGGESTION TO ANY OTHER RUSSIAN CONTACT.

RECEIVED 6-10-50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 10 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LAID
FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 11, 1950

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

On the afternoon of August 11, 1950, Mr. Raymond Whearty of the Department advised that the Department had a letter from US Attorney Grantham in New Mexico advising the Department that the Judge there contemplates hearing the Greenglass trial during the month of September. Mr. Grantham advised that from recent developments in New York, he was of the opinion that Greenglass might be guilty under Rule 20 in New York rather than come to New Mexico, and he wanted advice from the Department in connection therewith.

Mr. Whearty inquired whether we had any information that Greenglass was going to plead guilty in New York. I told him we did not. He thereupon stated he would get in touch with U. S. Attorney Saypol.

5-1

G.I.R. 2

AHB:mer

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DATE 11-25-86 BY 2012 bwt/cls

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Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

July 14, 1950

Director, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-86 BY 3092/PWT/CIS

man

In connection with the indictment of David Greenglass in Santa Fe, New Mexico, a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission has advised that the phraseology in the indictment referring to Greenglass' delivering a sketch of a "lens mold" is not descriptive of the sketch actually turned over by Greenglass to Gold in Albuquerque in June of 1945. The Atomic Energy Commission representative bases this on the fact that the sketch prepared by Greenglass at the time of his arrest and which he states represents what he passed to Gold, is actually a sketch of a steel tube to be used in studying the effects of implosion. The Atomic Energy Commission representative was also mildly concerned over the fact that the use of the term, "lens mold," in the indictment was in effect the declassification of a term which has never been declassified by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Jan

The above matter has been discussed with United States Attorney Grantham, who stated that the terminology used in the indictment was identical with the terminology used by Greenglass in describing the sketch which he gave to Gold. Mr. Grantham said that the use of this terminology was to preclude a possible attack by the defense on the grounds that the indictment alleges an item at variance with that which Greenglass stated he turned over to Gold. Mr. Grantham anticipates using a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission, probably Dr. Ralph C. Smith, to testify that the information and sketch described by Greenglass pertained to classified material regardless of the terminology used by Greenglass. Mr. Grantham said that he did not think the terminology would affect the indictment.

Dr. Ralph C. Smith of Los Alamos has stated that he can testify that the sketch pertained to classified material. Dr. Smith said that it might be possible for the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington to declassify the terms "lens mold" and "implosion," prior to the time of any trial.

The above is being furnished to you for your information in connection with this matter and the Atomic Energy Commission will be contacted with respect to declassifying the terms mentioned above.

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

MAILED 17
JUL 17 1950
COMM - FBI

63 AUG 16 1950

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EX-71
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JUL 18 1950
JUL 18 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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STORAGES
JUL 18 1950
5/6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Richmond
SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 8/5/50

G. I. R. - 2

Reference is made to Washington Field Office teletype dated 8/1/50.

Mr. THOMAS CHURCHILL SPAIN, 1016 S. Boulevard, Petersburg, Va., was interviewed on August 2, 1950 by SA U. LeROY SWEENEY and SA WILLIAM M. BOARDMAN at the Virginia Electric and Power Company, Petersburg, Va., where Mr. SPAIN is employed in the Engineering Division. This interview was conducted in private.

Mr. SPAIN advised that he had been assigned to the Mississippi Ordnance Plant for a period of approximately fourteen months, which assignment began in the late spring or early summer of 1944. His position had been that of classification and assignment officer and he had held the rank of Captain in the Army.

Mr. SPAIN denied knowing GREENGLASS and explained that there were approximately 9000 men assigned to the Mississippi Ordnance Plant, for various types of training. He said that he very seldom came in contact with the trainees and that they were assigned to other installations upon request of the War Department. In some instances, men were specifically requested by name, and in other instances men were requested by qualifications only. In the event substitutions were necessary, the men were chosen by qualification only, and their names were sent to the War Department for approval. SPAIN said that substitutions were a common occurrence on these transfers and he did not recall the instance where GREENGLASS was substituted for another man for assignment to MED.

SPAIN explained that he signed all requests for substitutions, but that these letters were written by other personnel in the Classification and Assignment Office.

cc New York
Washington Field

WNB:MEW
65-1670

- RUC - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-86 BY 3042/AT/CS

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519

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

August 8, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

W 46/DR
CONFIDENTIAL

There are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports in this case:

Report of Special Agent Harold E. Fitzgerald, dated June 28, 1950, at Chicago;
Report of Special Agent Robert G. Jensen, dated July 24, 1950, at Philadelphia.

Enclosures

DL:hs

65-59028

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-86 BY 3042/PJ/TCS

RECORDED - 75

165-59028-302
AUG 16 1950

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
AUG 8 1950
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - 107
AUG 9 3 57 PM '50

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

MAILED 17
AUG 9 1950
COMM - FBI
63 AUG 23 1950

520

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-96 BY 6022/PTJ/STW

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

RECORDED

(1-10-48.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

WFO FILE NO. 65-5425

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/14, 18, 19, 31; 8/1/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/1/50	REPORT MADE BY C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR. CEN:JG
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was Dave Greenglass, David Green, David Greene		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records at Department of Army, U.S. Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., reflect subject was transferred by special orders dated July 24, 1944, from the Mississippi Ordnance Plant to the Manhattan Engineering District at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. GREENGLASS was selected for this assignment by Captain THOMAS C. SPAIN, AGO, Mississippi Ordnance Plant, to replace another soldier originally scheduled to make this transfer but who was AWOL at the time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-86 BY B/SDH/PLT/CL

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Through records available at the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Army, Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C., it was determined that special orders dated July 24, 1944, were issued from the Headquarters, Army Service Forces Training Center, (ORD), Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Flora, Mississippi, transferring the subject from there to the Manhattan Engineering District at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

According to these records the following correspondence preceded the issuance of these special orders for DAVID GREENGLASS:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED		65-59028-304	RECORDED - 57
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		10/18/50	INDEXED - 57
R 35 AUG 22 1951		AUG 23 1950	RL EX 29
3 - Bureau (65-59192)			
3 - New York (65-15255)			
2 - Albuquerque (65-39) (Information)			
2 - Richmond			
2 - Philadelphia (65-4331) (Information)			
2 - Washington Field			

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WFO 65-5425

On July 6, 1944, orders were sent to the Mississippi Ordnance Plant to transfer six soldiers, all named, to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, for assignment to the Manhattan Engineering District. By letter, called Endorsement in Army parlance, dated July 14, 1944, the Mississippi Ordnance Plant replied that one of the six men so named was AWOL and asked permission to substitute DAVID GREENGLASS for the AWOL soldier. The writer of this letter dated July 14, 1944, was Captain THOMAS C. SPAIN, AGO, who was then classification and assignment officer at the Mississippi Ordnance Plant. Subsequently, the Office of the Chief of Ordnance advised SPAIN by letter (called a Second Endorsement) that it was permissible to substitute DAVID GREENGLASS for the AWOL soldier in order to make up the full complement of six men. Hence, the special orders hereinbefore mentioned were issued for the subject, transferring him to the Manhattan Engineering District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET

The Department of the Army advised that their records reflected that Captain, later Major, THOMAS C. SPAIN, ASN O-423028, had been released from active duty on March 21, 1946, at Fort Meade, Maryland, and that his last known residence was 1016 South Boulevard, Petersburg, Virginia.

Reference is made to St. Louis Office letter to Washington Field Office dated June 28, 1950, requesting that this office attempt to locate Special Order #124, Army Service Forces, United States Engineer Detachment, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, dated May 24, 1945, and relating to one BENJAMIN BEDESON, through the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Previous attempts by the Washington Field Office to locate this type of information has disclosed that same is not in the possession of the Office of the Chief of Engineers but if available at all is in the custody of the Atomic Energy Commission. Accordingly, Mr. ARTHUR ROLANDER, an official in the Security Section of the Atomic Energy Commission, caused a check to be made through the records available both in Washington, D. C., and at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which check disclosed only the existence of an index card for BENJAMIN BEDESON, which card indicated his

b7c

Since the St. Louis Office has advised that this special order was not to be found through a search at RACAG, Mr. ROLANDER, of the Atomic Energy Commission, expressed the belief that this special order, together with other similar orders, has been destroyed. (This information was furnished to the Director and SAC, New York, by teletype dated July 18, 1950.)

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WFO 65-5425

LEAD SHEET

RICHMOND DIVISION

AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

Will locate and interview THOMAS G. SPAIN, 1016 South Boulevard, for any information he can furnish regarding the subject's selection as a transferee from the Mississippi Ordnance Plant to the Manhattan Engineering District at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, in July, 1944. (This lead was furnished by teletype to the Richmond Office on August 1, 1950.)

For the information of the Richmond Office, the subject, DAVID GREENGLASS, is a confessed Soviet espionage agent, who furnished atomic bomb secrets to HARRY GOLD at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in May, 1945.

Copies of this report were furnished the Albuquerque and Philadelphia Offices in line with the existing instructions.

REFERENCES: New York Teletype to Washington Field Office dated July 5, 1950.
Report of Special Agent C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR., dated July 3, 1950, at Washington, D.C.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

August 18, 1950

RECORDED - 57 DIRECTOR, FBI

65-59028-304

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Wm/Dan [unclear]
CONFIDENTIAL

EX-30

There are enclosed herewith copies of the following reports in this case:

Report of Special Agent John W. Lewis, dated August 1, 1950, at New York;

Report of Special Agent C. Edward Nicholson, Jr., dated August 7, 1950, at Washington, D.C.;

Report of Special Agent Henry L. McConnell, dated August 8, 1950, at Albuquerque.

As further reports in this matter are received they will be forwarded to you.

RJ
Enclosure

RJL:hc
65-59028

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-86 BY *B302/PW/CL*

2 DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
AUG 21 1950

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

MAILED 2
AUG 21 1950
COMM - FBI

52
AUG 25 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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AK
AK
CH
AK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont
FROM : Mr. C. E. Hennrich
SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 18, 1950

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

ASAC Whalen in New York advised me that United States Attorney Saypol states he is now considering having David Greenglass plead in New York under Rule 20 to the indictment in Albuquerque. Saypol indicated that he was going to discuss this matter with the Department.

[Handwritten signature]

CEH:IGS
[Handwritten initials]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-86 BY 3042/PLT/pls

RECORDED - 57

EX-30

473

65-59028-305
AUG 23 1950
5

*file
6
[Handwritten initials]*

52 AUG 25 1950

527

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-39

REPORT MADE AT ALBUQUERQUE	DATE WHEN MADE 8/8/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/20, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30; 7/3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 17, 27, 31/50	REPORT MADE BY HENRY L. MC CONNELL MCP
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID GREENGLASS indicted 7/6/50 by FGJ, District of N.M., for violation Title 50, Section 32, Subsection A. Certifications forwarded same date to USA, SDNY. Bond set at \$100,000 by FDC, returnable forthwith. Dr. RALPH C. SMITH, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory can testify as to classified character of information allegedly disclosed by GREENGLASS.

- P - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-25-86 BY 3042 PWT/cls
#561840CV

DETAILS:

At Santa Fe, New Mexico

U.S. Attorney EVERETT M. GRANTHAM advised that the following indictment was returned on July 6, 1950, by the Federal Grand Jury for the District of New Mexico:

"The Grand Jury charges:

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~ 2

"That from on or about January 1, 1945, and continuously thereafter for a considerable period, the exact period being to the Grand Jury unknown in the District of New Mexico, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and elsewhere, DAVID GREENGLASS, the defendant

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED	65-59028-306 RECORDED - 57
35 AUG 22 1950 OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (65-59192) 1 - USA, Albuquerque 1 - AUSA, Santa Fe 3 - New York (65-15336) 4/3 (1 - USA, SDNY) 2 - Philadelphia (65-4331) 1 - Albuquerque	AUG 14 1950 EX-30 Jury 8.18.50 R.L.

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32 AUG 25 1950

528

herein, did, the United States then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with HARRY GOLD and ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, alias "BOHN" and divers other persons to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate sub-section (A) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to-wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit and attempt to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to-wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and Agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the United States, to-wit, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to Atomic Energy and nuclear fission.

"Pursuant to the said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, the defendant and other conspirators, did commit, among others, the following overt acts:

"1. On or about June 3, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, met and conferred with HARRY GOLD and at that time delivered to said HARRY GOLD information relating to the National Defense of the United States.

"2. On or about June 3, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, received from HARRY GOLD the sum of \$500.00 in currency.

"3. On or about the 3rd day of June, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, prepared a sketch of a high explosive lens mold.

"4. On or about the 3rd day of June, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS prepared a statement concerning the Los Alamos Project.

"A True Bill."

Mr. GRANTHAM further advised that U.S. District Judge CARL A. HATCH, upon receiving the indictment, set the bond for GREENGLASS at \$100,000, returnable forthwith in the District of New Mexico. Certified copies of the indictment and warrant were forwarded Air Mail Special Delivery that same date by Mr. GRANTHAM to the U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York.

AQ 65-39

At Los Alamos, New Mexico

Mr. W. J. McELWREATH, Atomic Energy Commission, Director of Security, Santa Fe Operations Office; Dr. RALPH C. SMITH, Assistant Director of Classification and Security, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory; P. F. BELCHER, deputy to SMITH, were advised by the reporting agent in the presence of Special Agent FREDERICK W. ARMSTRONG on July 3, 1950, as to the nature of the testimony expected from WENDELL EDWARD MARSHMAN. Dr. SMITH advised that in this testimony anticipated from MARSHMAN, there was no information that was classified by the Atomic Energy Commission and expressed the opinion that it could be "printed in the newspaper."

Dr. SMITH and those present were read verbatim the following excerpt from the statement of subject GREENGLASS:

"I think that I gave GOLD a sketch of high explosive lens mold, or something of that type of thing which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube, to understand what effect it would have on uranium so it could be determined how they could arrive at a critical mass that would not explode before detonation."

"I have furnished a rough pencil sketch of a portion of the above mentioned high-explosive implosion test to FBI Agents."

The gentlemen attending the conference also examined a photostatic copy of the sketch prepared by subject GREENGLASS.

Dr. SMITH advised that the statement above quoted dealt with "classified material" and that the sketch examined by him was also one pertaining to "classified material." He stated that this material was classified at the time GREENGLASS was stationed at Los Alamos, was presently classified and had been classified during the intervening period.

- P E N D I N G -

AQ 65-39

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Dr. SMITH and those present were advised of the testimony expected from MARSHMAN as it appears in the Newark teletype to the Bureau, New York and Albuquerque dated June 27, 1950.

At the time of the conference, Dr. SMITH was advised that the U.S. Attorney was not available for a conference on the date of this interview, July 3, 1950; but that Mr. GRANTHAM, the U.S. Attorney, would be available in his office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the morning of July 5, 1950. Dr. SMITH was further informed that Mr. GRANTHAM had expressed the intention of relying on Dr. SMITH for testimony as to the classified character of the information allegedly disclosed by GREENGLASS and that Mr. GRANTHAM would be available for any appropriate conference on the morning of July 6, 1950, at 9:00 a.m.

AQ 65-39

LEADS

Copies of this report are being forwarded to Philadelphia for their information in view of GOLD'S present incarceration within that district.

ALBUQUERQUE DIVISION

At Albuquerque, New Mexico

Will follow and report prosecutive action.

REFERENCE: Report of SA HENRY L. MC CONNELL dated 6/16/50 at Albuquerque.

Report of SA LEO H. FRUTKIN dated 6/23/50 at New York City.

Newark teletype to the Bureau, New York and Albuquerque dated 6/27/50.

Albuquerque teletype to the Bureau, Philadelphia and New York dated 7/1/50.

Bureau teletype to Albuquerque dated 7/3/50.

Albuquerque teletype to the Bureau dated 7/6/50.

Albuquerque memo to the Bureau, cc: New York, dated 7/10/50.

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ FILE

SUBJECT DAVID GREENGLASS

FILE NO. 65-59028

VOLUME NO. 6

SERIALS

307-331

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File No: 65-59028
Section 6

Re: GREENGLASS, DAVID
NEWSPOL V NEESC

Date: March 87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
307	8-5-50	NY Let HQ	59	59	b1, b2, b7D
308	8-21-50	HQ let NY	1	1	
NR	8-5-50	NY TT HQ	1	-	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-354
NR	8-2-50	Atomic Energy Comm. let HQ	-	-	Disposition of document handled by ERDA in 1975. (5)
NR	8-8-50	HQ let NY	4	4	
309	8-16-50	NY Let HQ	50	50	
309	8-16-50	NY let HQ	1	1	
310	8-17-50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
311	8-1-50	NY TT HQ	2	2	
312	6-29-50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
313	8-16-50	NY TT HQ	1	1	1 retr DOE
313	8-25-50	HQ let Atomic Energy Commission	1	1	1 retr DOE

122 Rev 121 Rel 0 Deny 0 Ref 1 Presumed 5 Preproc
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-59028

Re: GREENGLASS, DAVID

Date: 3/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	8-31-50	NY let HQ	1	1	b1
314	8-17-50	Atomic Energy Comm. let HQ	-	-	Disposition of document handled by EROA 1975. (2)
314	8-31-50	HQ let NY	1	1	
315	8-23-50	CIA let HQ	-	-	Disposition of document handled by CIA 1975 (1)
315	9-1-50	HQ let CIA	2	2	
316	8-29-50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
317	9-8-50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
318	9-12-50	PX TT HQ	2	2	
318	9-13-50	HQ TT PX	1	1	
319	9-8-50	PX TT HQ	1	1	
319	9-11-50	HQ TT PX	1	1	

11 Rev 11 Rel 0 Deny 0 Ref 0 Presumed 3 Preproc FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-59028 Re: GREENGLASS, DAVID

Date: 3/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
320	9-7-50	PX TT HQ	1	1	
321	8-31-50	WFO TT HQ	1	1	b1
321X	8-28-50	Ladd memo HQ w/Encl.	1/45	1/44	b1
NR	9-20-50	Belmont memo Ladd	1	-	Disposition of document in Fuchs 65-58805-1447
322	9-13-50	PX TT HQ	1	1	
323	9-18-50	CG Let HQ	5	5	b2, b7C, b7D
323	9-27-50	HQ Let CG	1	1	
324	9-18-50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
325	9-11-50	CG Let HQ	1	1	b7C, b7D
325	9-19-50	HQ Let NY	1	1	
326	9-20-50	^{Director, Spec. Inv.} HQ Let USAF	2	2	
327	9-25-50	Atomic Energy Comm Let HQ	-	-	Disposition of document handled by ERDA 1975 (1)

b1
Rev 59
Rel 1
Deny 1
Ref 0
Presumed 1
Preproc 1

File No: 65-59028

Re: GREENGLASS, DAVID

Date: 3/87
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
327	10-12-50	HO Lt NY	1	1	
327	10-18-50	HO Lt AAG	1	1	
328	10-27-50	NY Lt HQ	1	1	
329	10-29-50	HQ Lt AAG	1	1	
330	10-2-50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
331	9-13-50	PX Rept HQ	5	5	b7c

10 Rev 10 Rel 0 Deny 0 Ref 0 Presumed 0 Preproc
FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

TOP SECRET

NY

FILE NO. 65-15336 RMC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/5/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/12, 14, 16-22, 23, 24, 26/50	REPORT MADE BY LEO H. FRUTKIN
TITLE DAVID GREENGLASS, was,			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID GREENGLASS was indicted 7/6/50 at Santa Fe, New Mexico, charged with a conspiracy to violate Sub Section (A), Section 32, Title 50, U.S.C. DAVID GREENGLASS furnished additional voluntary signed statements. WALTER S. KOSKI furnished signed statement describing high explosive lens experiment. DAVID GREENGLASS recalls that RUTH GREENGLASS stayed at Franciscan Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, in latter part of November, 1944. Original wrapper from "\$4,000.00" given to DAVID GREENGLASS by JULIUS ROSENBERG recovered. Signed statements regarding the "\$4,000.00" obtained from LOUIS ABEL. Information obtained from DAVID GREENGLASS regarding MIKE and ANNE SIDOROVICH, NAT SUSSMAN and RUSSELL McNUTT. RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS identified MIKE and ANNE SIDOROVICH from group photographs.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF...
[Handwritten initials and signatures]

DATE...
[Handwritten notes and signatures]

Classified by *3042 PWT/16* CLASSIFIED BY *59-2-10P/103*
 Declassify on: OADR *1/7/87* DECLASSIFY ON: OADR *7/30/87*
 77 ON 999 (CLO)

DETAILS: It will be recalled that on June 15, 1950 the apartment of DAVID GREENGLASS was searched pursuant to a waiver of search executed by GREENGLASS. Among the letters found there were the following:

1. Letter from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS, 266 Stanton Street, New York City, dated July 31, 1944, and addressed to T/S DAVE GREENGLASS, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, in which she stated, as follows:

100 copies 2204

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 11 MAY 28 1965 6-Bureau (65-59192) 4-Albuquerque (65-39) 2-Philadelphia (65-4331) 2-Washington Field (65-5425) 1-Cleveland (Copies cont'd.)	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">65-59028-307</div> <div style="font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">RECORDED: 5</div> <div style="font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">INDEXED: 3</div> <div style="font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">TOP SECRET</div>

100 McIn...

Classified by *X 355*
 Date of...
[Handwritten notes and signatures]

NY 65-15336

"Darling,

" From what you say I have an idea of where you are. I guess you're not far from Knoxville and the TVA Project. But I can't pry you with questions JULIE was in the house and he told me what you must be working on. Sweets, I can't discuss with you (and certainly no one else either) but when I see you I'll tell you what I think it is and you needn't commit yourself."

2. Letter to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, 266 Stanton Street, New York City, postmarked Kansas City, Missouri, August 4, 1944, signed DAVE, in which he stated, as follows:

"Dear,

" I have been very reticent in my writing about what I am doing or going to do because it is a classified top secret project and as such I can't say anything. In fact I am not even supposed to say this much. . . .

" P.S. . . . Not a word to anybody about anything except maybe JULIE."

It will also be recalled that on June 16, 1950 JULIUS ROSENBERG was personally contacted at his home, 10 Monroe Street, Apartment GE-11, New York City, and he voluntarily accompanied SAS William F. Norton and John A. Harrington to the New York Office where he was interviewed by them. ROSENBERG furnished the following information:

Copies (cont'd.)

1-Albany
1-Buffalo
1-Los Angeles
1-Newark
1-San Francisco

7-New York (1-NY 65-15324)
(1-NY 65-15348)
(1-NY 65-15255)

NY 65-15336

~~X~~ ROSENBERG

~~X~~ GREENGLASS

ROSENBERG said he was born May 12, 1918 in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan, New York. His father, HARRY, was a tailor by occupation and had been born near Warsaw, Poland, at a place he believed to be named Novigrov, in 1888 or 1889, and his father entered the United States in early 1900. His mother, SOPHIA COHEN, was born at Lumza, Poland in 1888. His parents were married on Clinton Street, New York City, in 1906 or 1907. He was graduated from Public School 88, located on Lewis and Rivington Streets, Manhattan, New York. He was graduated from Seward Park High School in June, 1934. He then entered the City College of New York, School of Engineering, and graduated with a B. S. Degree in Electrical Engineering in February, 1939. He attended the Day School during this period although he took some courses in the Evening Session. While in college he was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers but he engaged in no sports and achieved no scholastic honors.

In 1938 or 1939 he took an aeronautical drafting course in the Union of Engineers School, located on East 16th or 17th Street, New York City, and in 1940 he studied airplane structure, aerodynamics, and aviation motor design at the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, and in 1940 he took a tool design course at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York.

ROSENBERG said he was employed in the latter part of 1938 by the Nabor Electric Company, East 22nd Street, New York City, working on electric installations.

ROSENBERG said that his instructor at the Union School was a Mr. WILLIAMS, who operated the Williams Aeronautical Company, West 17th Street, New York City, and he was employed by WILLIAMS between 1938 and 1939.

ROSENBERG married ETHEL GREENGLASS, sister of DAVID GREENGLASS, on June 18, 1939. His wife, ETHEL, was employed by the United States Census Bureau at Washington, D. C.

ROSENBERG had previously filed applications for various United States Civil Service positions and in the Summer of 1940 he was appointed as a Junior Inspection Engineer with the United States Army Signal Corps and given a P-1 Civil Service rating. He was first assigned to the Brooklyn Army Base, Brooklyn, New York, for two years. Then, he was assigned to the Philadelphia Procurement Agency of the Signal Corps at

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for a one year period, and he was assigned for two years at the Newark Procurement Agency, Newark, New Jersey. In 1944 or 1945 he was fired from the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Agency for alleged subversive activities. ROSENBERG said that his job was to set up inspection units for the Army Signal Corps with a factory and to see that the manufactured product passed all inspection requirements from the time the contract was awarded until delivery. He said he worked in private industry on radio receiving sets and transmitters. ROSENBERG said he never worked at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey because that was a design and laboratory agency and he was assigned to a procurement and inspection agency.

When ROSENBERG graduated from engineering school he wanted to get a job and it was suggested to him that if he joined the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians Union, he would get a job. He went to the Union office located on Beekman Street, New York City, where he met MARCEL SCHERER, who got him into the Union. MARCEL SCHERER at that time was a Union organizer and he later designated ROSENBERG to be the Chairman of the Union's Civil Service Committee. The purpose of this Committee, according to ROSENBERG, was to get the F.A.E.C.T. into the Government agencies.

ROSENBERG said that when he was dismissed from the Signal Corps it was charged that he belonged to the F.A.E.C.T., which was a Communist Union, and being a member of this Union, he was a Communist. It was also charged that he lived with MARK POGARSKY at 111 South Third Street, Brooklyn, New York, and that POGARSKY was a Union member and was stated to be a Communist Party member; further, that the POGARSKYS had Communist Party gatherings in their home. It was charged that when ROSENBERG moved into 111 South Third Street, Brooklyn, New York, the "Daily Worker" appeared under the apartment doors and that when he moved out this practice was discontinued. A charge was made that ETHEL ROSENBERG signed some Communist petition to place a Communist on the voting ballot. ROSENBERG was told that they had evidence of his membership in a Communist Party group.

ROSENBERG claimed he was given no hearing but that he was working as an Assistant to Lieutenant ALCOTT, the Signal Corps Area Officer, and that he was called to the Newark Inspection Signal Corps Office, Newark, New Jersey, where the charges were read to him. He then made notes of the charges and was told he had the right to answer them. ROSENBERG

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stated he was suspended from active duty and he then went to the F.A.E.C.T. Union for assistance. The Union sent him to VICTOR RABINOWITZ, an attorney with offices on lower Broadway, New York City. ROSENBERG claimed that because he could not pay for an attorney he answered the charges himself and the lawyer examined the answers before he submitted them to the Signal Corps. He was then notified by the Signal Corps that he was permanently dismissed and he appealed this decision unsuccessfully.

ROSENBERG then became employed at the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Company, New York City, as an engineer and he then stopped his activity in the Union. ROSENBERG said he never worked at any Western Electric plant, but that he worked three or five days at the General Electric plant located at West Lynn, Massachusetts. He was an inspector at the Jefferson Travers Company located on Second Avenue and 22nd Street, New York City, in late 1940 and early 1941. For six months in 1941 he was an inspector at the RCA plant, Camden, New Jersey. He was later Assistant Inspector and then Inspector in Charge at the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Company, New York City. ROSENBERG said that though he applied for entrance into Cooper Union in 1940 he did not meet the requirements.

ROSENBERG said that when DAVID GREENGLASS was inducted into the Army he knew that he was in an ordnance outfit but he did not know if he was assigned to Maryland. He thought DAVID GREENGLASS was in California at Fort Ord. He also thought that RUTH GREENGLASS went with her husband when he was first inducted into the Army. About a year later, he believed, DAVID GREENGLASS went to New Mexico and RUTH followed him there. He said he assumed that DAVID GREENGLASS came to New York with RUTH in the Summer of 1945 on a furlough. He thought he met them at his mother-in-law's, Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS, and that DAVID mentioned something about his working on a secret project and that he wanted to go overseas with his outfit. ROSENBERG thought that DAVID came back to New York on a final furlough in 1946. ROSENBERG said that about a year or two prior to DAVID being in New Mexico nobody knew where DAVID was. ROSENBERG said that he recalled DAVID had two stripes on his uniform sleeve when he returned on furlough to New York City. ROSENBERG claimed that he and DAVID did not discuss the Atom Bomb from the technical standpoint, either before or after the restrictions were lifted. He said that prior to the dropping of the Atom Bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, he did not know anything about the Atom bomb.

JULIUS ROSENBERG said that when DAVID GREENGLASS was in

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the Army RUTH spent a Summer vacation with himself and his wife at his Summer home at Budd Lake, New Jersey. ROSENBERG claimed that when he was at his mother-in-law's home (Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS), he was told that RUTH was going to New Mexico to live but he did not know if she had a house or apartment to live in. ROSENBERG did not recall that RUTH visited DAVID before she went out to live in New Mexico but he said he believed that RUTH went out there to live a year before DAVID was discharged from the Army. He thought that she lived there less than a year but he could not recall whether she went out to New Mexico in the late Summer or early Fall.

In refreshing his recollection, ROSENBERG said that when his son, MICHAEL ALLAN ROSENBERG was born on March 10, 1943, he was at Orlando Field, Florida on a job for the Signal Corps and that he believed RUTH was present at the circumcision ceremony and she went out to New Mexico after his son, MICHAEL, was born. ROSENBERG then recalled that RUTH went out to New Mexico in the Fall of 1944 and she went out there to live permanently. ROSENBERG did not see either RUTH or DAVID GREENGLASS until the Summer of 1945 when they returned to New York on DAVID'S furlough. ROSENBERG said it was his recollection that RUTH lived in an apartment at Albuquerque, New Mexico and that DAVID was not home every night but he had to get furloughs to see RUTH.

ROSENBERG recalled that about a year before DAVID GREENGLASS' discharge from the Army, RUTH GREENGLASS had a miscarriage in Albuquerque, New Mexico and this was a few months before they returned to New York on their Summer vacation. ROSENBERG said that he saw DAVID at the beginning of his furlough and at the end of his furlough, on both occasions while he was visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS. He also saw DAVID and RUTH in New York in the Spring of 1946 prior to DAVID'S discharge from the Army. ROSENBERG admitted that he spoke to RUTH at Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS' home prior to her departure from New York for New Mexico and he believed that she was going to stay temporarily.

At first ROSENBERG said it was not clear in his mind whether RUTH went to New Mexico in 1944 on a visit or if she went out to live there but he believed she went out to live there in 1944. Then he recalled that RUTH went to New Mexico for a visit in November, 1944 and stayed a short while and returned to New York.

ROSENBERG stated that in the Spring of 1945 DAVID returned

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to New York on a furlough. ROSENBERG believed it was the Spring of 1945 because DAVID was wearing a light Eisenhower jacket. ROSENBERG also thought RUTH was still in New York in March, 1945, and that RUTH went out to New Mexico alone after DAVID had returned there and obtained an apartment for her. ROSENBERG said that DAVID and RUTH did not return to New York again until the Spring of 1946, when DAVID was on his final furlough.

Around the end of July or August, 1944 ROSENBERG stated he knew that DAVID was at Los Alamos, New Mexico in the Ordnance Department, on some kind of a project. In the Fall of 1944 RUTH GREENGLASS told ROSENBERG that DAVID was at Los Alamos working on a secret project. ROSENBERG claimed that he did not know it was the Atom Bomb until after the first Atom Bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. He assumed that since DAVID was working on a secret project in New Mexico, DAVID must have been working on the Atom Bomb. ROSENBERG remembered that in early November, 1944 RUTH had spoken on the phone to DAVID in Albuquerque and about a week or so after that she went out to New Mexico to visit DAVID. ROSENBERG said DAVID obtained a furlough to see RUTH in Albuquerque.

ROSENBERG admitted seeing RUTH before she left New York City for her visit to New Mexico. ROSENBERG also saw RUTH when she returned to New York from her visit to New Mexico, at which time he asked her how DAVID was. RUTH said DAVID was fine and she also told ROSENBERG that DAVID was working on a secret project at Los Alamos.

ROSENBERG was not sure DAVID was in New York on furlough the Winter or Spring of 1945. He recalled that DAVID was wearing a light Eisenhower uniform jacket, at which point SA Harrington called to ROSENBERG'S attention the fact that DAVID was at Los Alamos and he would be wearing a Summer uniform, rather than Winter clothes. ROSENBERG said that in view of this it could have been very early in the Spring of 1945 that DAVID was on furlough in New York because his recollection was thrown off by reason of the fact that he recalled DAVID'S wearing light clothes.

ROSENBERG said he saw DAVID when he came home to New York from New Mexico and that he saw him again before he left. ROSENBERG said that these were only social visits or parties at his mother-in-law's house or at the home of one of the members of the family, such as Mr. and Mrs. PRINTZ.

SA Harrington asked ROSENBERG if he had ever seen DAVID

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alone and ROSENBERG at first denied this. Then he admitted seeing DAVID alone on one occasion and said that was to play pool at a local pool room called "Sammy's." ROSENBERG explained that DAVID is very fond of shooting pool.

ROSENBERG was asked if he contacted RUTH prior to her leaving for New Mexico in November, 1944, to request her to sound her husband DAVID out to see if he would be willing to turn over confidential information to the Soviets concerning the secret project he was working on at Los Alamos. ROSENBERG denied contacting RUTH in New York City and making such a request of her. ROSENBERG was asked what arrangements he had made for DAVID to be contacted by the Soviets in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and what means of identification was to be used. ROSENBERG denied making any such arrangements and he claimed that he lacked the technical knowledge to question DAVID on what he was working and further, that he did not know any Russians.

ROSENBERG was questioned as to whether he recalled arranging for DAVID to meet him in a car in New York City and driving to the East Side of Manhattan to meet an unidentified Soviet who questioned him about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos Atom Bomb project. ROSENBERG denied that he had made any such arrangements for DAVID to meet any Soviet individuals. ROSENBERG wanted to know if DAVID had said that he did this and also wanted DAVID GREENGLASS to confront him and make this accusation. When he was asked if DAVID did confront him and reiterate this statement that he would do, ROSENBERG said he would deny it.

ROSENBERG was asked to sign a waiver of search of his residence and he said he would not sign anything or answer any questions until he consulted his attorney. The interview was then ended and ROSENBERG telephoned the office of VICTOR RABINOWITZ, 76 Beaver Street, New York City, and arranged for an appointment with him at 5:00 o'clock, June 16, 1950.

On July 6, 1950 a Federal Grand Jury sitting at Santa Fe, New Mexico indicted DAVID GREENGLASS, specifically charging, as follows:

" That from on or about January 1, 1945, and continuously thereafter for a considerable period, the exact period being to the Grand Jury unknown in the District of New Mexico, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and elsewhere, DAVID GREENGLASS, the defendant herein, did, the

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"United States then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with HARRY GOLD and ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, alias "JOHN" and divers other persons to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate sub-section (A) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to-wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit and attempt to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to-wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and Agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the United States, to-wit, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to Atomic Energy and nuclear fission.

" Pursuant to the said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, the defendant and other conspirators, did commit, among others, the following overt acts:

" 1. On or about June 3, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, met and conferred with HARRY GOLD and at that time delivered to said HARRY GOLD information relating to the National Defense of the United States.

" 2. On or about June 3, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, received from HARRY GOLD the sum of \$500.00 in currency.

" 3. On or about the 3rd day of June, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, prepared a sketch of a high explosive lense mold.

" 4. On or about the 3rd day of June, 1945 at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, prepared a statement concerning the Los Alamos Project. "

The FBI Laboratory performed an examination relating to three white pages and two carbon sheets of typewriting specimens obtained from a Smith-Corona Noiseless Portable Typewriter of DAVID GREENGLASS, 265 Rivington Street, New York City, also containing known handwriting of DAVID GREENGLASS. The FBI Laboratory concluded that the DAVID

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GREENGLASS signatures appearing on a signature card for Savings Account #35169, of the Albuquerque National Trust and Savings Bank, Albuquerque, New Mexico, had been written by DAVID GREENGLASS, whose known signature appeared on the typewriting specimens mentioned hereinbefore.

The FBI Laboratory subsequently examined photostatic copies of three envelopes and accompanying letters addressed to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, bearing known handwriting of DAVID GREENGLASS, and photostatic copies of three envelopes and accompanying letters addressed to DAVE GREENGLASS, bearing known handwriting of RUTH GREENGLASS. The FBI Laboratory concluded that the RUTH GREENGLASS signatures appearing on a signature card for Savings Account #35169, of the Albuquerque National Trust and Savings Bank, Albuquerque, New Mexico, as well as the RUTH GREENGLASS signatures appearing on other available specimens, as well as the "Mrs. D. GREENGLASS" signature appearing on one of the specimens, were written by RUTH GREENGLASS whose known handwriting was found on the photostatic copies of three envelopes and accompanying letters addressed to DAVE GREENGLASS.

The FBI Laboratory also concluded that the handwriting on the photostatic copies of three envelopes and accompanying letters addressed to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, bearing the known handwriting of DAVID GREENGLASS, was written by the writer of the statements signed "DAVID GREENGLASS," appearing on the reverse sides of the sheets of paper comprising the known typewriting specimens set out hereinbefore.

On July 17, 1950 DAVID GREENGLASS was interviewed by SAS John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin and he furnished the following voluntary signed statements:

"New York, New York
July 17, 1950

" I, DAVID GREENGLASS, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this state-

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"ment freely and voluntarily and I have been advised of my right not to make a statement. I have also been advised of my right to an attorney. No promises or threats have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

" I was born March 3, 1922 at New York City and my home is now at 265 Rivington Street, New York City, New York. I was inducted into the United States Army April 12, 1943 and was given Army Serial Number 32882473 and was discharged from the army February 28, 1946. About August, 1944, as a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army, I was assigned to a highly-secret army project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, which I later learned to be the atom bomb project.

" About November 29, 1944, I traveled from Los Alamos to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where I met my wife RUTH who had come from New York City to celebrate our wedding anniversary. On or about that date, while walking on Route US 66 toward the Rio Grande River in Albuquerque, my wife RUTH told me that my brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG, who is married to my sister ETHEL, had asked RUTH to ask me to furnish information concerning the work I was doing at Los Alamos so that it could be furnished to the Soviet Government. RUTH told me that I was working on the atom bomb project. I was very surprised but told RUTH that I already knew I was working on the atom bomb. She said that my brother-in-law explained that we are at war with Germany and Japan and they are the enemy and that Soviet Russia is fighting the enemy and is therefore entitled to the information. RUTH told me that she did not like for me to get involved in this matter as she thought it would cause trouble. I told RUTH, however, that I would agree to give whatever information came to me in the course of my employment at Los Alamos on the atom bomb project.

" I had a furlough from about December 30, 1944 to about January 20, 1945, which time I spent in New York City. While in New York City during that time I talked to JULIUS ROSENBERG and ROSENBERG described to me generally how the atom bomb functions. I later learned through my employment at Los Alamos that the bomb which ROSENBERG had described to me at that time was the naval type atom bomb which was later dropped on Hiroshima about August, 1945. During this same meeting with JULIUS ROSENBERG in January, 1945, I furnished JULIUS ROSENBERG with a list of names of persons employed at Los Alamos whom I believed to be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information concerning the atom bomb for the Russians.

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" It may have been during the above-mentioned furlough in January, 1945 or possibly during a furlough about September, 1945 that the following incident occurred:

" One night, while I was in New York City on furlough from the Los Alamos atom bomb project, my brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG, asked to see me. I borrowed an automobile, drove to the vicinity of about First Avenue, somewhere between East 42nd Street and East 59th Street in New York City, and parked the car at the curb on a north-bound street facing north. JULIUS ROSENBERG walked over to the car and told me to wait. Then he walked away and came back with a man and introduced him to me by first name which I do not recall. The man got into the car and JULIUS ROSENBERG walked away. I drove the car around in New York City for about 15 minutes while the man asked me questions about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos atom bomb project at that time. I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was driving but was unable to furnish him with a great deal of information concerning it because I was concentrating on the driving. After I let the man out of the car I never saw nor heard of him again. At the end of my furlough time I returned to my assignment at Los Alamos.

" About February, 1945, my wife RUTH moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. She said she had been told by JULIUS ROSENBERG that a woman named ANNE would come to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and would meet RUTH in front of a store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, at which time arrangements would be made for a meeting to pick up information to be furnished by me concerning the atom bomb. As I recall, ANNE was supposed to come to Albuquerque about the latter part of May and RUTH was to walk in front of the store at a certain time on three different consecutive days until the meeting with ANNE should be made. This meeting, however, never occurred.

" About June, 1945, a man came to the apartment where my wife RUTH was living at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He had with him a torn piece of cardboard which matched a torn piece of cardboard I had been furnished as a means of identifying the person to whom I was to furnish information concerning the atomic bomb. I am unable to recall at this time whether my half of the torn cardboard was furnished to me by JULIUS ROSENBERG during my January, 1945 furlough in New York City or whether ROSENBERG had given it to my wife RUTH to give to me when she moved to Albuquerque in February, 1945. This man who had the proper identification, I believe, introduced himself to me as DAVE, although I am

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"not certain of the name he used, however, I later recognized this man's pictures in various newspapers as being HARRY GOLD. At the time GOLD came to me in Albuquerque in June, 1945, I furnished him with a list of names of persons employed at the Los Alamos atom bomb project whom I thought might be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information to the Russians concerning the atom bomb and I also gave him a sketch of a high explosive lens mold which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube to understand the effect it would have on uranium so that it could be determined how a critical mass could be arrived at which would not explode before detonation. I also furnished GOLD with information concerning the identity of a world-famous scientist who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name and also furnished information that Oppenheimer and Kistiakowsky were working at Los Alamos. GOLD told me that I was living in a rather poor place and said I could probably use some money. I answered that I could use some money. GOLD then gave me an envelope containing \$500 in currency. GOLD said that he would come back to see me again and I agreed to see him but he never contacted me again. My wife RUTH also met GOLD at that time.

" I had a furlough from Los Alamos about September, 1945, which I spent in New York City. Almost as soon as I got to New York City JULIUS ROSENBERG got in touch with me and I met him on the street somewhere in the city. At that time I furnished JULIUS ROSENBERG with an unsealed envelope containing the information I had been able to gather concerning the atomic bomb, as well as a couple of sketches of the molds which make up the atom bomb. To the best of my recollection, the information I furnished ROSENBERG concerning the atom bomb at that time is substantially as follows:

" The atomic bomb is made up of 36 pentagonal-shaped molds. When all set together, the molds form a sphere made of a high explosive, with a ball of plutonium in the center. Inside the plutonium is a sphere of beryllium. A barium plastic shield is in between the plutonium and the high explosive. The high explosive has two detonators for each high explosive segment. The detonators are connected to a number of condensers, possibly about 36 or 72. The condensers are also called capacitors. The number of detonators is twice the number of molds and the number of condensers is equal in number to the detonators. The beryllium has a hollow center. The beryllium has a number of cone-shaped holes in it. The apex of each cone is toward the periphery of the beryllium. The beryllium is gold-plated which prevents it from emitting neutrons. The de-

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"tonation of the high explosive causes the plutonium to be crushed or imploded and therefore increases the number of plutonium neutrons which are free. The beryllium also becomes imploded and the beryllium neutrons are jettied out through the cones into the mass of plutonium which sets off the chain reaction of the plutonium which results in an atomic explosion.

" I do not know whether ROSENBERG read the above information or what disposition he made of it. He did not give me any money for the information at that time. The war was over at that time and I was hoping to be discharged from the army in the near future. ROSENBERG at that time attempted to persuade me to continue my employment at the Los Alamos atom bomb project in a civilian capacity after such time as I should be discharged from the army. I declined to follow this advice, inasmuch as I desired to return to my home in New York City.

" Shortly after my discharge from the army February 28, 1946, I returned to my home in New York City and after a few months became associated in business with JULIUS ROSENBERG. He and I and others were partners in the G & R Engineering Company, New York City, in 1946, and continued that arrangement when that company was taken over by the Pitt Machine Products Company, Incorporated, New York City. I severed my relations with the latter company in September, 1949. During my association with JULIUS ROSENBERG in business from 1946 to 1949, I learned through conversations with him that he has been extensively engaged in Soviet espionage. He has told me that he has contacts with scientists or engineers in Cleveland, Ohio, and in upstate New York, I believe at Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Schenectady. He also told me that usually, where he has a contact who is a scientist working at some plant or laboratory doing secret work, that he also has a contact with a technician or some insignificant person who makes microfilm of the information furnished by the scientist. This microfilm is then taken to some movie theater in New York by JULIUS ROSENBERG where it is hidden in some obscure place by the contact and is shortly thereafter picked up by the Russians. He has told me that in some instances his contacts furnish him the information before it is microfilmed and in those cases, ROSENBERG himself makes up the microfilm. For this purpose, he has a leica camera and also has two apartments having no tenants where he does the photographic work. One of these apartments is located in the vicinity of 12th Street and Avenue B in New York City and is a furnished apartment. The other is located somewhere in Greenwich Village, New York. I do not know whether he has

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"rented both of the above apartments at the same time. He offered to let me use the apartment at 12th Street and Avenue B for living quarters when I was discharged from the army in February, 1946; however, I declined this offer as I did not wish to have any further participation in Soviet espionage and so did not see the apartment. ROSENBERG has told me that when he wants to meet any of his Russian espionage superiors in person that arrangements are made for them to meet him somewhere on Long Island and that on those occasions the Russian is very careful to elude any surveillance that is being conducted on him. JULIUS ROSENBERG told me that he knows about a sky platform the United States Government is working on in upstate New York. He explained that this project is presently in the stage where the mathematics are being worked out and it would consist of a platform at a point in space where gravity ceases to exist, perhaps about 5,000 miles from the earth. He also told me that he knows of work being done on atomic energy in connection with its use in producing power for airplanes. He has mentioned a contact in upstate New York who is working on jet airplanes. He has since my discharge attempted to persuade me to become a student of nuclear physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be financed by him and the GI Bill of Rights in order that I could make contacts in the field of nuclear physics to obtain information for the Soviet Government. He also on one occasion attempted to persuade me to become a student at the University of Chicago at Russian expense because several of the persons there previously worked on the Los Alamos atom bomb project. He has also told me that he is known to ELIZABETH BENTLEY and JACOB GOLOS. ROSENBERG was under the impression that he had introduced me to HARRY GOLD; however, that is a mistake. ROSENBERG has told me that the Russians are very weak in electronics and radio tubes and any information in that regard is very valuable to them. JULIUS ROSENBERG also once told me that he took the whole proximity fuse out of Emerson Electric Company in a briefcase while ROSENBERG was employed there and that the proximity fuse was a highly secret invention at that time.

" The person named ANNE, ^{SIDOROVICH} mentioned above, who was supposed to have contacted RUTH in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is married to MIKE, SIDOROVICH whose last name I cannot recall. I do not know whether I ever met ANNE but have a vague impression of having met her once at the home of JULIUS ROSENBERG. I remember that MIKE attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, while I was there in 1940 and I believe that he was a freshman at that time in the day school and probably went on to graduate as I understand he is now a graduate engineer. About the Summer of 1948, MIKE came to the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., and asked to see

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"JULIUS ROSENBERG who was not there at the time. He told me I believe that he was then working at some establishment in Ohio which I believe may be Gibbs and Cox in Cleveland, Ohio. MIKE is described as follows: age, about 32 years; height, 5'8"-5'9"; weight, 185-190 lbs.; build, heavy, muscular, solid; hair, black, bald in center; round head, muscular jaws, smokes pipe and talks with pipe in mouth, ruddy complexion, good teeth; nationality, born in United States, of Russian or Ukrainian ancestry; heavy beard, but smooth shaven.

" Through conversation with JULIUS ROSENBERG, I got the impression that the man who previously rented the apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, now occupied by ROSENBERG, was an engineer also engaged in Soviet espionage and it was through this medium that ROSENBERG was able to get the apartment. This man left New York City ostensibly to go to the West Coast to live but instead went to China. ROSENBERG also told me that a number of the scientists who attended the Cultural and Scientific Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City some time ago, were contacts of ROSENBERG. ROSENBERG also told me that one of his contacts is a man who flew to Egypt as a \$200-a-day consultant on an Egyptian dam project. This trip was made in the summertime between the period from 1946 to 1949.

" Periodically, since I was discharged from the army, I have borrowed sums of money from JULIUS ROSENBERG in different amounts up to \$200 each which probably totals about \$1,000. On each occasion, ROSENBERG would tell me that he would have to borrow the money from someone else to let me have it. I regarded each of these as loans but because of my knowledge of ROSENBERG'S Soviet espionage activities, I believe that ROSENBERG regarded them as blackmail.

" About February, 1950, when KLAUS FUCHS was arrested in England, ROSENBERG came to me and said that I would have to leave the country because FUCHS' arrest would lead directly to GOLD. I declined, however, to leave the United States. When HARRY GOLD was arrested, JULIUS ROSENBERG came to me and pointed to GOLD'S picture in the paper and said that this is the man who contacted me in Albuquerque and that I would have to leave the country. He said that more important persons than I have left the country already and that JOEL BARR had left the United States before FUCHS was arrested and is doing work for the Russians overseas. He gave me \$1000.00 for expenses to get out of the United States. I told him that this was not enough money for me to leave because I had numerous

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"debts to pay. A few days later, JULIUS ROSENBERG again came to my home and gave me \$4,000 in twenty-dollar bills to leave the country. I believe that day was Sunday, May 28, 1950. I indicated to JULIUS that I would leave the country and he said I should leave any time after June 11, 1950. JULIUS gave me the following instructions as to what I should do in this regard. I was to go to Mexico City by train with my family. There I was to rent a house and write a letter to the Soviet Embassy at Mexico City. In the letter, I was to mention something about the United Nations. I was then to wait three days, at which time I would go to the Plaza De La (something or other) and stand in front of a statue of Christopher Columbus at 5:00 p.m. with my thumb in a Mexico City street guide. A man would then come to me and say have you ever seen such a statue before. I was to answer no, that I have lived in Oklahoma all my life. He was to say there is a much better statue in Paris. The man would then give me passports and money for a trip to either Stockholm, Sweden, or to Berne, Switzerland, where I was to repeat the same procedure and if I were to go to Stockholm I would stand in front of a statue of Linneaus, at which time I would receive the necessary papers to continue my trip to Czechoslovakia where I was to write to the Soviet Ambassador to merely state 'I am here.'

" JULIUS ROSENBERG also told me that some of the Soviet espionage agents are not Russians but are in the diplomatic service of friendly nations, that is nations that are not behind the iron curtain.

" My wife and I decided not to leave the country but wanted to give ROSENBERG the impression that we intended to leave. We decided to go to the mountains in upstate New York and stay there until ROSENBERG left the country as he indicated he would do. We planned to return to New York City after we had learned of ROSENBERG'S departure. I assume that ROSENBERG has not departed from the United States because he is under surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

" I have read the above statement consisting of this page and ten preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

"Witnesses:

/s/ DAVID GREENGLASS

John W. Lewis, Special Agt., FBI, NYC.
Leo H. Frutkin, Sp. Agt., FBI, NYC

"

* * * * *

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New York, New York
July 17, 1950

" I, DAVID GREENGLASS, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily and I have been advised of my right not to make a statement. I have also been advised of my right to an attorney. No promises or threats have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

" I was born March 3, 1922 at New York City and my home is now at 265 Rivington Street, New York City, New York. I was inducted into the United States Army April 12, 1943 and was given Army Serial Number 32882473 and was discharged from the army February 28, 1946. About August, 1944, as a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army, I was assigned to a highly-secret army project at Los Alamos, New Mexico which I later learned to be the atom bomb project.

" About November 29, 1944, I traveled from Los Alamos to Albuquerque, New Mexico where I met my wife RUTH who had come from New York City to celebrate our wedding anniversary. On or about that date, while walking on Route US 60 toward the Rio Grande River in Albuquerque, my wife RUTH told me that my brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG, who is married to my sister ETHEL, had asked RUTH to ask me to furnish information concerning the work I was doing at Los Alamos so that it could be furnished to the Soviet Government. RUTH told me that I was working on the atom bomb project. I was very surprised but told RUTH that I already knew I was working on the atom bomb. She said that my brother-in-law explained that we are at war with Germany and Japan and they are the enemy and that Soviet Russia is fighting the enemy and is therefore entitled to the information. RUTH told me that she did not like for me to get involved in this matter as she thought it would cause trouble. I told RUTH, however, that I would agree to give whatever information came to me in the course of my employment at Los Alamos on the atom bomb project.

" I had a furlough from about December 30, 1944 to about January 20, 1945, which time I spent in New York City. While in New York City during that time I talked to JULIUS ROSENBERG and ROSENBERG described to me generally how the atom bomb functions. I later learned through my

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"employment at Los Alamos that the bomb which ROSENBERG had described to me at that time was the naval type atom bomb which was later dropped on Hiroshima about August, 1945. During this same meeting with JULIUS ROSENBERG in January, 1945, I furnished JULIUS ROSENBERG with a list of names of persons employed at Los Alamos whom I believed to be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information concerning the atom bomb for the Russians.

" It may have been during the above-mentioned furlough in January, 1945 or possibly during a furlough about September, 1945 that the following incident occurred:

" One night, while I was in New York City on furlough from the Los Alamos atom bomb project, my brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG, asked to see me. I borrowed an automobile, drove to the vicinity of about First Avenue, somewhere between East 42nd Street and East 59th Street in New York City, and parked the car at the curb on a north-bound street facing north. JULIUS ROSENBERG walked over to the car and told me to wait. Then he walked away and came back with a man and introduced him to me by first name which I do not recall. The man got into the car and JULIUS ROSENBERG walked away. I drove the car around in New York City for about 15 minutes while the man asked me questions about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos atom bomb project at that time. I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was driving but was unable to furnish him with a great deal of information concerning it because I was concentrating on the driving. After I let the man out of the car I never saw nor heard of him again. At the end of my furlough time I returned to my assignment at Los Alamos.

" About February, 1945, my wife RUTH moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. She said she had been told by JULIUS ROSENBERG that a woman named ANNE would come to Albuquerque, New Mexico and would meet RUTH in front of a store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, at which time arrangements would be made for a meeting to pick up information to be furnished by me concerning the atom bomb. As I recall, ANNE was supposed to come to Albuquerque about the latter part of May and RUTH was to walk in front of the store at a certain time on three different consecutive days until the meeting with ANNE should be made. This meeting, however, never occurred.

" About June, 1945 a man came to the apartment where my wife RUTH was living at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He had with him a torn piece of cardboard which matched a torn piece of cardboard I had been furnished as a means of identifying the person to

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"whom I was to furnish information concerning the atomic bomb. I am unable to recall at this time whether my half of the torn cardboard was furnished to me by JULIUS ROSENBERG during my January, 1945 furlough in New York City or whether ROSENBERG had given it to my wife RUTH to give to me when she moved to Albuquerque in February, 1945. This man who had the proper identification, I believe, introduced himself to me as DAVE, although I am not certain of the name he used; however, I later recognized this man's pictures in various newspapers as being HARRY GOLD. At the time GOLD came to me in Albuquerque in June, 1945 I furnished him with a list of names of persons employed at the Los Alamos atom bomb project whom I thought might be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information to the Russians concerning the atom bomb and I also gave him a sketch of a high explosive lens mold which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube to understand the effect it would have on uranium so that it could be determined how a critical mass could be arrived at which would not explode before detonation. I also furnished GOLD with information concerning the identity of a world-famous scientist who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name and also furnished information that Oppenheimer and Kistiakowsky were working at Los Alamos. GOLD told me that I was living in a rather poor place and said I could probably use some money. I answered that I could use some money. GOLD then gave me an envelope containing \$500 in currency. GOLD said that he would come back to see me again and I agreed to see him but he never contacted me again. My wife RUTH also met GOLD at that time.

" I had a furlough from Los Alamos about September, 1945, which I spent in New York City. Almost as soon as I got to New York City JULIUS ROSENBERG got in touch with me and I met him on the street somewhere in the city. At that time I furnished JULIUS ROSENBERG with an unsealed envelope containing the information I had been able to gather concerning the atomic bomb, as well as a couple of sketches of the molds which make up the atom bomb. To the best of my recollection, the information I furnished ROSENBERG concerning the atom bomb at that time is substantially as follows:

" The atomic bomb is made up of 36 pentagonal-shaped molds. When all set together, the molds form a sphere made of a high explosive, with a ball of plutonium in the center. Inside the plutonium is a sphere of beryllium. A barium plastic shield is in between the plutonium and the high explosive. The high explosive has two detonators for each high explosive segment. The detonators are connected to a number of condensers,

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"possibly about 36 or 72. The condensers are also called capacitors. The number of detonators is twice the number of molds and the number of condensers is equal in number to the detonators. The beryllium has a hollow center. The beryllium has a number of cone-shaped holes in it. The apex of each cone is toward the periphery of the beryllium. The beryllium is gold-plated which prevents it from emitting neutrons. The detonation of the high explosive causes the plutonium to be crushed or imploded and therefore increases the number of plutonium neutrons which are free. The beryllium also becomes imploded and the beryllium neutrons are jetted out through the cones into the mass of plutonium which sets off the chain reaction of the plutonium which results in an atomic explosion.

" I do not know whether ROSENBERG read the above information or what disposition he made of it. He did not give me any money for the information at that time. The war was over at that time and I was hoping to be discharged from the army in the near future. ROSENBERG at that time attempted to persuade me to continue my employment at the Los Alamos atom bomb project in a civilian capacity after such time as I should be discharged from the army. I declined to follow this advice, inasmuch as I desired to return to my home in New York City.

" Shortly after my discharge from the army February 28, 1946, I returned to my home in New York City and after a few months became associated in business with JULIUS ROSENBERG. He and I and others were partners in the G & R Engineering Company, New York City, in 1946, and continued that arrangement when that company was taken over by the Pitt Machine Products Company, Incorporated, New York City. I severed my relations with the latter company in September, 1949. During my association with JULIUS ROSENBERG in business from 1946 to 1949, I learned through conversations with him that he has been extensively engaged in Soviet espionage. He has since my discharge attempted to persuade me to become a student of nuclear physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be financed by him and the GI Bill of Rights in order that I could make contacts in the field of nuclear physics to obtain information for the Soviet Government. He also on one occasion attempted to persuade me to become a student at the University of Chicago at Russian expense because several of the persons there previously worked on the Los Alamos atom bomb project.

" Periodically, since I was discharged from the army, I have borrowed sums of money from JULIUS ROSENBERG in different amounts up to \$200 each which probably totals about \$1,000. On each occasion

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"ROSENBERG would tell me that he would have to borrow the money from someone else to let me have it. I believe he made these loans to me without expecting repayment because of the knowledge I had of his Soviet espionage activities.

" About February, 1950, when KLAUS FUCHS was arrested in England, ROSENBERG came to me and said that I would have to leave the country because FUCHS' arrest would lead directly to GOLD. I declined, however, to leave the United States. When HARRY GOLD was arrested, JULIUS ROSENBERG came to me and pointed to GOLD'S picture in the paper and said that this is the man who contacted me in Albuquerque and that I would have to leave the country. He said that more important persons than I have left the country. He gave me \$1000.00 expenses to get out of the United States. I told him that this was not enough money for me to leave because I had numerous debts to pay. A few days later, JULIUS ROSENBERG again came to my home and gave me \$4,000 in twenty-dollar bills to leave the country. I believe that day was Sunday, May 28, 1950. I indicated to JULIUS that I would leave the country and he said I should leave any time after June 11, 1950. JULIUS gave me the following instructions as to what I should do in this regard. I was to go to Mexico City by train with my family. There I was to rent a house and write a letter to the Soviet Embassy at Mexico City. In the letter, I was to mention something about the United Nations. I was then to wait three days at which time I would go to the Plaza de la (something or other) and stand in front of a statue of Christopher Columbus at 5:00 p.m. with my thumb in a Mexico City street guide. A man would then come to me and say have you ever seen such a statue before. I was to answer no, that I have lived in Oklahoma all my life. He was to say there is a much better statue in Paris. The man would then give me passports and money for a trip to either Stockholm, Sweden, or Berne, Switzerland, where I was to repeat the same procedure and if I were to go to Stockholm I would stand in front of a statue of Linneaus, at which time I would receive the necessary papers to continue my trip to Czechoslovakia where I was to write to the Soviet Ambassador to merely state, 'I am here.'

" My wife and I decided not to leave the country but wanted to give ROSENBERG the impression that we intended to leave. We decided to go to the mountains in upstate New York and stay there until ROSENBERG left the country as he indicated he would do. We planned to return to New York City after we had learned of ROSENBERG'S departure.

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" I have read the above statement consisting of this page and seven preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ DAVID GREENGLASS

"Witnesses:

John W. Lewis, Spec. Agt. F.B.I., NYC, NY
Leo H. Frutkin, Sp. Agt. FBI, NYC. "

On July 17, 1950 RUTH GREENGLASS was interviewed by SAS John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr. and she furnished the following voluntary signed statement:

"New York, New York
July 17, 1950

" I, RUTH GREENGLASS, make the following statement to John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I make this statement freely and voluntarily after having been advised of my right not to make a statement, that I have a right to an attorney, and have consulted an attorney. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. This statement is not being made as a result of any threats, promises or duress.

" I was born May 1, 1924 at New York City and presently reside at 265 Rivington Street, New York City. I was married to DAVID GREENGLASS on November 29, 1942 at New York City.

" In the early part of November, 1944, I planned to visit my husband DAVID in Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. DAVID was then in the United States Army and stationed in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

" In the early part of November 1944, one evening I visited JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife ETHEL at their home, GE-11, 10 Monroe Street, New York City. ETHEL ROSENBERG is my husband's sister. On the evening in question, JULIUS ROSENBERG knew that I intended to visit my husband

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"DAVID in Albuquerque, New Mexico about November 29, 1944. During the course of the evening, JULIUS ROSENBERG told me that I might have noticed that he and his wife ETHEL ROSENBERG in recent months had not been attending any Communist Party meetings or any functions that had what he described to be a 'Red' tinge to them, and that ETHEL ROSENBERG had not been buying the 'Daily Worker' at her usual newsstand. To explain to me why he and ETHEL ROSENBERG had discontinued their open affiliation with the Communist Party, JULIUS ROSENBERG said that he always wanted to do more than to be just a member in the Communist Party and that, therefore, he had searched for two years to place himself in contact with a group which I believe he described as a 'Russian underground.' In this way JULIUS ROSENBERG felt that he could do the work that he was slated for. He stated that he wanted to do something to directly help Russia and that it took him two years to find the group through which this help could be given.

" JULIUS ROSENBERG then told me that my husband DAVID was at that time working at the place where the atom bomb was being made and that this bomb was more dangerous than any weapon that had ever been used. He also told me that there were radiation effects from the bomb. At this time I had no knowledge as to what the significance of the atom bomb was, though I did know that my husband was working on a secret project for the United States Army.

" JULIUS ROSENBERG requested me when I visited my husband DAVID in Albuquerque, New Mexico to ask DAVID if he would make scientific information available to the Russians. JULIUS ROSENBERG said that the Russians were working on the atom bomb and that there was not a free exchange of information between the Allies and Russia. JULIUS ROSENBERG said that he felt that Russia should be placed on an equal plane with the other Allies as far as the availability of this atomic information was concerned.

" Because I was very reluctant to do what JULIUS ROSENBERG requested me to do, his wife ETHEL ROSENBERG, who was present during this conversation, told me that I should at least ask my husband DAVID if he would furnish this type of information to the Russians. I was very reluctant to do what JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG requested me to do, but they finally persuaded me to ask DAVID if he would be willing to furnish information to the Russians.

" At a later date, prior to my departure for Albuquerque,

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"New Mexico, JULIUS ROSENBERG gave me about \$150 to help pay the expenses of my trip. In the latter part of November 1944 I left New York by train for Albuquerque, New Mexico. I had previously made reservations by telegram at the El Fidel Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

" I arrived at Albuquerque, New Mexico a few days before my wedding anniversary. DAVID arrived in Albuquerque about November 28, 1944 and joined me at the El Fidel Hotel. We spent our second wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. DAVID had a pass for about five days.

" Just prior to my return to New York, while DAVID and I were taking a walk, I told him what JULIUS ROSENBERG had told me about his working at the place where the atom bomb was being made. DAVID asked me who had told me about the atom bomb and I told him that JULIUS ROSENBERG had. I then told DAVID of the request that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG had made to me that I ask DAVID to furnish the Russians with scientific information, and I explained their request to DAVID in the same way that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG had explained it to me.

" At first DAVID was shocked at what JULIUS ROSENBERG wanted him to do. At first he said no and he did not make any decision that same day. The following day, after having thought it over, DAVID said that he would do what JULIUS ROSENBERG had requested of him. DAVID also said that he would discuss this matter with JULIUS ROSENBERG when he returned to New York on his expected furlough. DAVID told me about the physical set-up of the Los Alamos installation and he gave me the names of certain people who were working there in November, 1944, among whom, as I now recall, were Oppenheimer and Urey.

" I returned to New York in the early part of December 1944 and JULIUS ROSENBERG came to see me at my apartment at 265 Rivington Street, New York City and I told him that DAVID agreed to do what he requested. I also gave JULIUS ROSENBERG the names that I remembered that DAVID had given me of the people who were working at Los Alamos. I also told JULIUS ROSENBERG about the physical set-up of Los Alamos as DAVID had told me. JULIUS ROSENBERG said he would wait until DAVID returned to New York on his expected furlough to discuss this matter further with DAVID.

" About a month later, my husband DAVID returned to New

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"a later date. A day or so later, JULIUS ROSENBERG returned to my apartment again in the evening and JULIUS ROSENBERG and DAVID left the apartment together. DAVID returned to my apartment about two hours later and told me he had met somebody whom he had not been able to see too clearly because the man kept his face in the dark. DAVID told me that he had met this man on a street in the 50's in the vicinity of an elevated railroad. DAVID said that JULIUS ROSENBERG introduced DAVID to this unknown man saying 'This is DAVE', but JULIUS ROSENBERG did not tell DAVID who the man was or what his name was. DAVID spent between twenty and thirty minutes with this unknown man but I do not recall what DAVID told me he discussed with this unknown man.

" After his furlough, DAVID returned to Los Alamos, New Mexico and in March 1945 I went out to Albuquerque, New Mexico to live. First I lived in a hotel and then I stayed at the apartment of a friend of DAVID'S whose wife had gone back East. When DAVID'S friend's wife returned from the East, I then went to a hotel to live until I finally obtained the apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. DAVID only came home on week-ends.

" One Sunday morning in June 1945, a man came to our apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico and said he was DAVE from Pittsburgh. This man gave my husband DAVID the matoring half of the Jello box side. This man told DAVID what information he wanted and DAVID wrote down the information requested and told this man to come back later. This man returned later that same day, at which time DAVID gave him some written information and in return DAVID received a sealed envelope from this man. I recall that DAVID and this man discussed how the atom bomb was detonated and that this man told DAVID that he was a chemical engineer. I also recall that DAVID and this unknown man discussed lenses and high-speed cameras. This unknown man also indicated to DAVID and me that he might return at a later date and he wanted information from DAVID along the same lines as DAVID had given him. He also wanted to know the names of the people at Los Alamos who were inclined to be 'leftist'. I think that DAVID gave this man the names of such people working at Los Alamos.

" After this man received this information, we all left the apartment and we walked to the front of the USO building in Albuquerque. We left this man in front of the USO building and DAVID and I returned to

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"York City on furlough and one evening DAVID and I went to JULIUS ROSENBERG'S apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City where we met JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and a woman I knew as ANNE. ANNE and her husband MIKE I knew as old friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and ANNE and MIKE at that time lived at Chappaqua, New York. ANNE remained at JULIUS ROSENBERG'S apartment for a short period of time and then left.

" JULIUS ROSENBERG asked DAVID what he was doing and DAVID told JULIUS ROSENBERG he was working in the experimental shop at Los Alamos. DAVID explained to JULIUS ROSENBERG that if someone brought in a sketch of a part he wanted made, DAVID would make it for him because DAVID was a machinist and this was the type of work he did. I recall that JULIUS ROSENBERG asked DAVID how the atom bomb was detonated but I do not recall what DAVID told JULIUS.

" We all had dinner. After dinner JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, DAVID and myself sat around talking. JULIUS told DAVID what he wanted him to do. He did not want DAVID to go out of his way to obtain information and he did not want DAVID to be obvious in what he was doing. I did not understand what JULIUS and DAVID were talking about because it was of a technical nature.

" Before we left JULIUS ROSENBERG'S apartment, JULIUS ROSENBERG produced the cover from a Jello box side. JULIUS ROSENBERG, in the presence of his wife ETHEL, DAVID and myself, cut this Jello box side in half in an irregular manner. One-half of this Jello box side JULIUS ROSENBERG gave to DAVID and JULIUS said that he would give the other half of the Jello box side to ANNE, the woman who had been in his apartment previously that same evening. JULIUS ROSENBERG said that ANNE would come out to see us in New Mexico to get the information from DAVID and that she would produce the matching half of the box side. I believe there was some discussion by JULIUS ROSENBERG of ANNE being met in a movie theater at Denver, Col.

" During DAVID'S furlough in January 1945, JULIUS ROSENBERG was very persistent about being with us a great deal at a time when we felt that we wanted to be alone.

" Several days after DAVID had received the Jello box side from JULIUS ROSENBERG, JULIUS ROSENBERG came to my apartment and spoke to DAVID about DAVID meeting JULIUS ROSENBERG and an unidentified man at

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"our apartment. We opened the envelope which this man had given DAVID and discovered that it contained \$500. The taking of the money made DAVID and me feel worse because it was now apparent that we were not just passing information but rather that we were being paid for it.

" When Dr. KLAUS FUCHS was arrested, JULIUS ROSENBERG came to our apartment and told DAVID and me that the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico in June 1945 would be the next one to be picked up and that 'they' were going to contact this man to tell him to keep quiet.

" On May 23, 1950 JULIUS ROSENBERG came to our apartment with a copy of a newspaper which I think was the New York 'Herald Tribune' in which appeared a photograph of one HARRY GOLD who had been arrested in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by the FBI. JULIUS ROSENBERG told us that this HARRY GOLD was the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico. JULIUS ROSENBERG then told us that we had to leave the United States because sometime between June 12 and June 16, 1950 something would happen to us. JULIUS ROSENBERG wanted DAVID and me to take our two children with us to the Soviet Union. JULIUS ROSENBERG was going to obtain United States passports for us. JULIUS ROSENBERG said 'My friend tells me before you get a passport you have to get injected against smallpox.' JULIUS ROSENBERG wanted us to get a doctor to give us a false letter stating that we had received such a smallpox inoculation. DAVID and I refused to do this. JULIUS ROSENBERG then told us that he would get his doctor who lives in Knickerbocker Village, New York City to prepare such a letter for himself and for us.

" JULIUS ROSENBERG advised us to leave everything we had in our apartment at Rivington Street and to just take our clothing with us and go to Mexico City, Mexico. At Mexico City we were to rent a house and after living there one month we were to write to the Soviet Consulate at Mexico City, Mexico using a name which JULIUS ROSENBERG gave us but which I do not recall at the present time, and about three days later we were to meet someone in front of a statue in a park in Mexico City, Mexico. After this meeting we were to travel by boat to Europe and proceed to either Berne, Switzerland or some other city in Europe, the name of which I do not recall, where we would again contact the Soviet Consulate there by letter and three days later we would meet someone in front of a statue in a park in the European city. At this point our transportation to the Soviet Union would be arranged for us. JULIUS ROSENBERG told us

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"that he thought that it was a golden opportunity for us to go to the Soviet Union. At this time JULIUS ROSENBERG gave DAVID and me \$1,000 in cash consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. \$500 of this I put in a special checking account at the Manufacturers Trust Company located at Grand and Norfolk Streets, New York City, and the balance was used to pay some debts and household expenses.

" About June 2, 1950 JULIUS ROSENBERG returned to our apartment and gave DAVID and me \$4,000 in cash, consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. This money was to be used by us for our flight from the United States. At this time JULIUS ROSENBERG promised us an additional \$2,000 which we never received from him.

" I would like to make it clear that at the time we received the \$5,000 from JULIUS ROSENBERG we never intended to leave the United States because this is our country and we want to stay here and live here and raise our children. I would like to point out that we accepted the money from JULIUS ROSENBERG because DAVID said that if JULIUS suspected that we would not leave the United States that some physical harm might come to us or our children.

" I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this page and nine other pages and I have initialled the bottom of each page and every correction.

" I say that this statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ RUTH GREENGLASS

"Witness:

John A. Harrington, Special Agent, FBI-N.Y.
William F. Norton, Jr., Special Agent, FBI-N.Y. "

On July 19, 1950 DAVID GREENGLASS was interviewed by SAS John W. Lewis and John A. Harrington and he furnished the following voluntary signed statement:

"New York N.Y.

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"July 19, 1950

" I, DAVID GREENGLASS, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and John A. Harrington whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that I am not required to make a statement and that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right to an attorney. I make this statement of my own free will and no threats or promises have been made to me to get me to make this statement.

" I recall that when RUTH came to see me at Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our second wedding anniversary together November 29, 1944, that she and I stayed at the El Fidel Hotel. After a few days we took a walk on Route 66 beyond the city limits. At that time RUTH told me of a conversation between her and JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG which took place at the ROSENBERG'S apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, in early November, 1944. This conversation she said was as follows: JULIUS told RUTH in effect that he was gathering information for the Russians, and that he wanted me to give information concerning the work I was then doing at Los Alamos N.M. JULIUS said that I was working on the atom bomb. RUTH said she told JULIUS that she did not want to ask me to do what JULIUS asked. At that point she said that my sister ETHEL ROSENBERG said well at least ask DAVID to do this. RUTH said she was reluctant to agree to this, but that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG finally persuaded her that she should at least tell me what JULIUS wanted me to do.

" I then told RUTH that I was shocked. This was the first information I had received that I was working on the atom bomb, however I did not tell this to RUTH. I said to RUTH I know that I am working on the atom bomb. Then I said no, I won't give JULIUS the information. The next day I changed my mind and told RUTH to tell JULIUS that I would furnish him the information.

" Then I told RUTH to tell JULIUS the following information: I described the approximate amount of the population at Los Alamos, the approximate size of the project, and the names of some of the personnel working there. I think I mentioned the name of Oppenheimer and Urey as connected with the project.

" In the first week of January 1945 while I was at home in New York City on furlough, my wife and I visited JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG at 10 Monroe St. New York City, N.Y., At that time I was introduced by

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"JULIUS to ANNE, who JULIUS said was MIKE'S wife. I knew that JULIUS was referring to MIKE SIDOROVICH whom I had previously known at Brooklyn Polytech. The five of us talked for a while and then ANNE left. I remember that ANNE put on her coat and when she got to the door she turned around and I said for her to remember me to MIKE.

" After ANNE left RUTH and I and JULIUS and ETHEL had dinner together and spent the rest of the evening in the apartment. After dinner we sat around and talked and JULIUS asked me what I was doing at Los Alamos. I explained to him that someone would bring to me a sketch or drawing and that I would make parts in the machine shop where I was working and sometimes I would make changes so that part would function properly. JULIUS asked me how the atom bomb was detonated. I did not know at that time and so advised JULIUS.

" JULIUS then told me what he wanted me to get in the way of information for him from the Los Alamos project. He gave me a general description of how the naval atom bomb works. JULIUS cautioned me against sticking out my neck in getting the information for him and said I should be very careful not to be obvious. My wife and ETHEL were listening to the conversation between JULIUS and myself and were also talking between themselves. Toward the end of the evening and before we left JULIUS' apartment, JULIUS got out the side of a Jello box. While RUTH, ETHEL and I watched, JULIUS cut the side of the Jello box into two parts, with a pair of scissors. He cut the side about half way through perpendicularly and then continued the rest of the cut at about a 45 degree angle. He handed me the portion with the pointed edge.

" JULIUS then said that ANNE would be given the other portion of the side of the Jello box. He then said that ANNE would meet either RUTH or me in front of one of the main theaters in Denver, Colorado at such time as I would have information that he wanted about the Los Alamos atom bomb project. He gave me the impression that these arrangements were tentative. He told me that ANNE had been there that night so she could identify us, and we could recognize her.

" I have read the above statement consisting of this page and six preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ DAVID GREENGLASS

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Witnesses:

John W. Lewis, Spec. Agent, FBI, NYC
John A. Harrington, Special Agent, FBI, NYC

On July 19, 1950 WALTER S. KOSKI was interviewed by SA Leo H. Frutkin at Brookhaven National Laboratories, Long Island, New York. On that occasion a photostatic copy of the sketch drawn by DAVID GREENGLASS, purported to be a high explosive lens, was shown to WALTER KOSKI.

In his own handwriting WALTER S. KOSKI furnished the following voluntary signed statement:

"July 19, 1950

" I, WALTER KOSKI make the following voluntary statements. I arrived at Los Alamos on Jan. 1944 and was assigned to study cylindrical implosions. During this period it was desirable to investigate the feasibility of producing a symmetrical implosion. It was believed that this probably could be attained by using the so called explosive lens which was a combination of slow and fast explosives so formed and arranged that if the appropriate points were initiated a cylindrically symmetrical detonation wave would result. The object then was to permit this detonation wave to imping everywhere simultaneously on a metal cylinder and then to measure photographically the silhouette of the inside of this cylinder as it collapsed.

" I have examined a photostatic copy of a sketch bearing the signature DAVID GREENGLASS June 15, 1950. This sketch is a reasonable description of the high explosive system and the metal cylinder that I used in the above mentioned experiments.

" This experiment was designed to investigate the shape of the high explosive components and the velocities that they should have to give a symmetrical implosion. These studies then could be carried over to the high explosive components of the atomic bomb where a symmetrical implosion is necessary.

" In view of the intimate connection between this experiment

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and the atomic bomb design this work was classified as 'Secret' at Los Alamos.

/s/ WALTER S. KOSKI
July 19, 1950

Witnessed:

Leo H. Frutkin
Special Agent
F.B.I., N.Y.C.

WALTER S. KOSKI drew a rough sketch of the high explosive lens experiment and signed the sketch with his name and the date, July 19, 1950.

It may be noted that WALTER S. KOSKI advised that a mold is used to form the high explosive lens. Into the mold is placed a fast high explosive and a slow high explosive to form the high explosive lens. Then the mold is removed.

WALTER S. KOSKI resides at 4027 Alameda Boulevard, Baltimore, 18, Maryland, Telephone Hopkins 8511. He has a PHD Degree in Chemistry which he received at Johns Hopkins University in 1942. He performed high explosive research for the Hercules Powder Company during 1942-1943. He was employed in the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory during 1944-1947. He has been an Associate Professor of Chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University since 1947. During periods of leave from Johns Hopkins University during 1947-1948 he has been employed at Brookhaven National Laboratories, Long Island, New York. He has been employed at Brookhaven National Laboratories during the Summer months of 1950 and expects to return to Johns Hopkins University in September, 1950.

On July 21, 1950 SAS John A. Harrington and Leo H. Frutkin displayed motion pictures to RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS of two females walking on the streets of Cleveland, Ohio. Both RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS were unable to identify these pictures.

On July 31, 1950 SAS John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr. displayed to RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS certain group photographs. One of these photographs depicted ANNE SIDOROVICH standing on the left

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side of the entrance to 10 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York City. Both RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS positively identified this individual as ANNE SIDOROVICH.

One photograph depicted ANNE SIDOROVICH standing to the right of an unidentified woman in front of a wire fence. Both RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS positively identified ANNE SIDOROVICH in this photograph.

One photograph depicted ANNE SIDOROVICH seated at a bar with two unidentified women. Both RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS positively identified the photograph of ANNE SIDOROVICH.

One photograph depicted ANNE and MIKE SIDOROVICH seated around a table with an unidentified woman. Both RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS positively identified ANNE and MIKE SIDOROVICH in this photograph.

On July 31, 1950 photographs of the following individuals were displayed to RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS without effecting identification:

BETTY SANDERS;
ABE SILVERSTEIN;
LOUISE SARANT;
ALFRED SARANT;
MAX ELITCHER;
HELENE ELITCHER;
MORTON SOBELL;
WILLIAM PERL;
WELDON BRUCE DAYTON.

The following photographs were identified by DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS:

VIVIAN GLASSMAN;
JOEL HARR.

On July 31, 1950 DAVID GREENGLASS advised SAS John A. Harrington, William F. Norton, Jr. and Leo H. Frutkin that his present recollection is that RUTH GREENGLASS stayed at the Franciscan Hotel on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, New Mexico when she visited him at the end of Nov-

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ember, 1944. The basis for his recollection is that he now recalls that when he went to the hotel to see RUTH he stopped first at Maisel's Shop on Central Avenue to buy RUTH a ring, and after leaving Maisel's Shop he entered the Franciscan Hotel.

On July 31, 1950 DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS advised SAS John A. Harrington, William F. Norton, Jr. and Leo H. Frutkin that the \$4,000.00 which DAVID GREENGLASS had received from JULIUS ROSENBERG had been wrapped in brown manila paper and had been secured with gummed paper. They did not open the package after DAVID GREENGLASS received it from JULIUS ROSENBERG. DAVID GREENGLASS hid the package, which he said was rectangular in shape (like a brick), in the flue of the chimney in the front bedroom of his apartment at 265 Rivington Street, New York City. DAVID stated he stuck the package to the wall of the flue with "Texcel" Tape. When he later removed the package from the flue he also removed the "Texcel" Tape. After removing the package from the flue DAVID turned the package over to his brother-in-law, LOUIS ABEL, on the same day. This package was up to that time unopened.

RUTH GREENGLASS recalled that after the package was in the possession of LOUIS ABEL she asked ABEL to give her \$100.00. RUTH did not know whether or not LOUIS ABEL had opened the package and had extracted the \$100.00 therefrom. She did recall that the \$100.00 which ABEL gave her consisted of five twenty dollar bills.

RUTH GREENGLASS stated she had heard from LOUIS ABEL that he had hidden the package in the hassock in his apartment and had brought the package to O. JOHN ROGGE, DAVID GREENGLASS' attorney, on June 16, 1950 after DAVID was arrested. RUTH GREENGLASS also advised that Mr. ROGGE told her that when the money was counted in his office it was discovered that it was \$100.00 short of \$4,000.00.

RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS advised that they never opened the package themselves and never actually saw the money that was in it.

On July 31, 1950 Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE made available voluntarily the brown manila wrapping paper which had formed the package around the \$4,000.00. After identifying the wrapper with his initials Mr. ROGGE turned the wrapper over to SA John A. Harrington. Mr. ROGGE advised that the \$3,900.00 had been deposited in the bank and was no longer available in its original form.

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On July 18, 1950 LOUIS ABEL, 87 Columbia Street, New York City, furnished the following voluntary signed statement to SAS John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin:

"July 18, 1950
New York N. Y.

" DAVID GREENGLASS gave me \$4,000.00 about 3 days before he was arrested and asked me to hold it for him. After he was arrested he asked me to give the money to his attorney O. JOHN ROGGE which I did. DAVID GREENGLASS is my brother in law. I don't recall whether DAVID or RUTH gave it to me. I asked DAVID if it was stolen and he said no.

" He said he did not want the money and I asked no questions because of our close relationship and I did not want to embarrass him.

/s/ LOUIS ABEL
87 Columbia St.
New York, 2, N. Y.

"Witnesses:

John W. Lewis, FBI, NYC, NY
Leo H. Frutkin, FBI, NYC.

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On August 1, 1950 LOUIS ABEL, 87 Columbia Street, New York City, furnished the following voluntary signed statement to SAS John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin:

"August 1, 1950

" I, LOUIS ABEL, 87 Columbia St., N.Y.C. make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Leo H. Frutkin of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He has told me that I do not have to make any statement and that any statement I make can be used against me in a court of law. He has told me that I have the right of counsel. No promises or threats have been made to me to obtain this statement.

" About one and a half to two weeks before DAVID GREENGLASS was taken into custody DAVID told me that he would like me to hold a sum of money for him. I do not recall his telling me how much money he wanted me to hold. In the space of twenty-four hours, possibly the next evening, I went up to DAVID'S house and DAVID gave me a package which he told me contained money. This package was oblong in shape, the width of a dollar bill and a little longer in length than the length of a dollar bill. It was about an inch or a little more than an inch thick. It was wrapped in brown manila paper and was sealed with a brown gummed paper. It was tied with heavy brown twine as illustrated on a sketch I have drawn. I took ~~this~~ package home and placed it inside my hassock for safekeeping. I didn't look at the package again until RUTH GREENGLASS asked me to take \$100.00 out of the package for her some time later. This was about one week before DAVID was taken into custody. At that time I untied the twine, broke the gummed paper seal, and took out five \$20.00 bills. I saw \$20 bills & \$10 bills at that time but did not count the money. There seemed to be twice as many \$10 bills as \$20 bills. I tore off the ends of the brown manila wrapping which had the gummed paper on it because there was too much wrapping paper. I then put scotch tape on the package to seal it. I believe I threw away the twine and put rubber bands around the package. I don't recall how many rubber bands I used. After DAVID'S arrest I took this package of money to Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE & left before he counted it but after he had opened the package.

" I remember after DAVID asked me to hold money for him, I

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asked him why, but he was evasive in his answer. He said he wanted to get rid of it, that he would like to flush it down the toilet.

" I have read this statement and find it to be true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ LOUIS ABEL

Witnessed

Leo H. Frutkin
Special Agent
F.B.I., N.Y. "

LOUIS ABEL on August 1, 1950 also drew a sketch of the package which had been given to him by DAVID GREENGLASS, indicating its general shape and the position of the twine which had bound it. He signed and dated this sketch.

RUSSELL McNUTT

On July 18, 1950 DAVID GREENGLASS informed SAS Leo H. Frutkin and John W. Lewis that during the Summer of 1946 he saw one RUSSELL McNUTT for the first time when McNUTT visited the G & R Engineering Company, 300 East 2nd Street, New York City, and spoke to JULIUS ROSENBERG. McNUTT discussed a proposition with ROSENBERG and DAVID GREENGLASS whereby McNUTT would be their contact for exporting machinery to South American countries. At that time McNUTT had a "partner" with him who was a little shorter than McNUTT. This "partner" was a dark man who had gone to school with McNUTT and had been born in Tampa, Florida of Spanish ancestry. JULIUS ROSENBERG told DAVID GREENGLASS that McNUTT and McNUTT'S "partner" were okay, meaning Communists. DAVID GREENGLASS was of the opinion that McNUTT had gone to school with ROSENBERG.

McNUTT and his "partner" visited the G & R Engineering Company a number of times while the export proposition was being planned. The "partner", through his knowledge of Spanish, was to make the necessary business contacts in South America. The "partner" was to be paid by McNUTT, one-half or one-third of McNUTT'S salary until the export business got going.

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For reasons unknown to DAVID GREENGLASS, the export proposition never went into operation. DAVID GREENGLASS was of the opinion that McNUTT possibly accompanied by his "partner" left the United States for some South American country sometime afterwards. GREENGLASS stated that McNUTT and possibly his "partner" are still in South America, the identity of the particular country being unknown to GREENGLASS. DAVID GREENGLASS believes that RUSSELL McNUTT is employed as a civil engineer in the South American country, and earns approximately \$12,000 a year.

According to DAVID GREENGLASS, RUSSELL McNUTT is married to a woman whose maiden name was DIAMOND. Sometime after McNUTT had left the United States, McNUTT'S brother-in-law, SIGMUND DIAMOND, told ROSENBERG and GREENGLASS that McNUTT was coming back to the United States for a visit. This occurred about the summer of 1948 or 1949.

According to DAVID GREENGLASS, SIGMUND DIAMOND is "all right," meaning not a Communist, and resides on the southwest corner of Rivington Street and Norfolk Street. (The Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects one SIGMUND DIAMOND residing at 129 Rivington Street, New York City.) DIAMOND is about twenty-five years old, works as a baker for Streits Matzoh Company, and attends school at night under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

According to GREENGLASS, McNUTT had been a principal in a land development proposition at Yorktown Heights in Westchester County, New York. McNUTT sold shares in this development to ROSENBERG and DIAMOND. GREENGLASS believes that JULIUS ROSENBERG invested about \$5,000 in this development. GREENGLASS recalls that he once went to an architect's office near Columbus Circle and 59th Street, New York City, to make a payment of about \$1,000 on the shares in the land development proposition, on behalf of ROSENBERG. GREENGLASS stated that this money was loaned to ROSENBERG by Mrs. REGINA FEIT (DAVID GREENGLASS' aunt.)

DAVID GREENGLASS expressed the opinion that RUSSELL McNUTT may be, or may have been, an espionage contact of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that RUSSELL ALTON McNUTT was born May 21, 1914, at La Cygne, Kansas, and married ROSE DIAMOND in Brooklyn, New York, on June 26, 1937. He resided at 1565 Odell Street, Bronx, New York, in October, 1940, and previously resided at 129 Rivington Street, New York City. In January, 1941, he resided at 26 Metropolitan Oval, Parkchester, Bronx, New York. His educational background is as follows:

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Independence, Kansas, Jr. College, pre-engineering, 2 years
Kansas State College, Civil Engineering, one year
Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, Civil Engineering, three years

His employment record was as follows:

Office of the Borough President of Manhattan, beginning about 1937,
as Civil Engineering Assistant;
Republic Steel Corporation, Port Henry, New York, about September,
1942, as Designing Engineer on steel and concrete structures;
Chemical Construction Corporation, subsidiary of American Cyanamid
Corporation, New York City, about October, 1943, as Designing
Mechanical draftsman;
Kellex Corporation, New York City, about November, 1943, as Designer
Draftsman on structural steel and reinforced concrete
(Oak Ridge, Tennessee, about April, 1945)
Kellex Corporation terminated July 7, 1945;
Industrial Planners and Designers Incorporated, 1841 Broadway
(at Columbus Circle), New York, beginning July 30, 1945.

T-1 furnished the following description of RUSSELL ALTON McNUTT:

Birthdate	May 21, 1916
Birthplace	La Cygne, Kansas
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	185 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Scars and marks	Scar on lip
Occupation	Civil engineer
Marital Status	Married
Wife	ROSE DIAMOND
Mother-in-law	Mrs. EV. DIAMOND 129 Rivington Street New York City
Father	ERNEST E. McNUTT Haddam, Connecticut
Mother	ADDIE McNUTT

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Sisters	ERNESTINE McNUTT Haddam, Connecticut;
Brothers	VELMA McNUTT WILLIAM McNUTT New York City; WILLIAM McNUTT Middletown, Connecticut;
Daughter	GERALD McNUTT Haddam, Connecticut;
Birthdate	RONDA JOYCE McNUTT January 9, 1943
Social Security No.	132-03-9827

It may be noted that DAVID GREENGLASS stated that RUSSELL McNUTT combed his hair in the pompadour style.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that RUSSELL A. McNUTT, 192 Rivington Street, was employed as a draftsman by American Cyanamid Corporation from October 5, 1942 until October 22, 1943, and had been terminated due to a reduction in force. T-2 advised that in November, 1946, a letter of inquiry was received by American Cyanamid Corporation from Morrison-Knudsen, which letter requested information on RUSSELL McNUTT, and stated that he had applied for a job as civil engineer for foreign work in Afghanistan.

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that RUSSELL McNUTT had made an application with MORRISON--KNUDSON Contracting Company, 1860 Broadway, for work in Afghanistan, but that no action had been taken on this application inasmuch as McNUTT apparently was not qualified.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that RUSSELL A. McNUTT in August, 1945 was the President of the Industrial Planners and Designers, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York City. The firm allegedly was engaged in the following business:

"Business of drafting, designing, decorating, and work on products, processes and materials, making the industrial surveys, editing, and publishing of technical and advertising letters, magazines, books and publications; and owning and operating real estate projects and advertisements, acting in a consultant, advisor capacity in connection with the foregoing activities."

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Confidential Informant T-3, another Governmental Agency, advised that information was received from Confidential Informant T-4, of unknown reliability, on August 23, 1946 to the effect that RUSSELL McNUTT and WILDO McNUTT are the sons of ERNEST McNUTT, and that ERNEST McNUTT, then of Topeka, Kansas, was one of the persons who served on the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Kansas. It was stated that ERNEST McNUTT was, by profession, a newspaper man and kept his membership in the Communist Party secret. TA-4 further stated that WILDO McNUTT and RUSSELL McNUTT were then members of the Communist Party, and that RUSSELL McNUTT then held an office in the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians of New York, and did organizing work for that organization.

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, in May, 1947, was informed by the Industrial Planners and Designers Company, 1841 Broadway, New York City, that RUSSELL McNUTT had left for Caracas, Venezuela, in February, 1947, under a two-year contract and would remain in that country at least that length of time.

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On July 17, 1950 Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS furnished to SAS John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr. the following information:

JULIUS ROSENBERG

According to RUTH GREENGLASS, JULIUS stated that ELIZABETH BENTLEY knew him and knew that he was a Communist Party member. She stated that the YCL Club Lincoln, to which she and ETHEL ROSENBERG belonged, later changed its name to the Colin Kelly Club. RUTH GREENGLASS stated that ETHEL ROSENBERG has a bad back which was injured when she was a year and a half old, and that when ETHEL returned to New York from Chappaqua, New York in 1945 she had to lie on a bed board. ETHEL ROSENBERG also has low blood pressure.

With relation to JULIUS ROSENBERG, RUTH said that he suffers from boils, colds and related illnesses, such as the flu. She stated that most of the ROSENBERG family have low resistance.

RUTH GREENGLASS was of the opinion that most of JULIUS' friends were from the College of the City of New York, and that when he was first in business he said that he had a lot of contacts from the College of the City of New York who he thought would give him work.

JOEL BARR

According to RUTH GREENGLASS, JOEL BARR had a girlfriend named VIVIAN, last name unknown, who is a social worker and formerly worked for the National Maritime Union in 1944 or 1945, and subsequent to that time she worked for the Jewish Philanthropies. RUTH said that about 1945 VIVIAN lived on the northwest corner of Fifth Street and Avenue C, New York City. She described VIVIAN as being about as old as ETHEL ROSENBERG, who is about 35, 5' 1" to 5' 2" tall, 120 to 125 lbs., wore her hair in a short feather bob, hair black, wore rimless glasses, dark eyes, good looking, born in New York City, rapid speaker.

RUTH GREENGLASS said that Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS and MIKE and ANNE (SIDOROVICH) knew VIVIAN.

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MARK PAGE

RUTH GREENGLASS said that JULIUS ROSENBERG told her that he tried to recruit MARK ~~PAGE~~ to furnish information to the Russians and that PAGE refused, and that ROSENBERG said, "He was disappointed." ROSENBERG said that PAGE and his wife, STELLA, live on Chestnut Street, East Orange, New Jersey. MARK PAGE

RUTH GREENGLASS

RUTH said that she was employed by Local 450, UERMWA, which was the local union office for the Sperry Gyroscope plant from some time in 1943 until her husband came home on furlough in December, 1944 or January, 1945.

RUTH GREENGLASS said that she was a secretary and that she also did stencil work and had typed survey reports to be presented to the War Labor Board. The local office was first located at Bridge Street, Brooklyn, New York, and then later on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

MIKE SIDOROVICH

RUTH GREENGLASS was shown a copy of a photograph of MIKE SIDOROVICH which she identified as an individual she knew as MIKE, the husband of ANNE. She stated that her husband, DAVID GREENGLASS, knew MIKE previous to 1945 and that, therefore, she was sure that MIKE was not the unknown man who DAVID had met on the East side in the 50's during the time of his January, 1945 furlough. RUTH stated that she first visited the ROSENBERGS' home one month before her marriage, and that after MICHAEL ROSENBERG'S birth she then saw MIKE and ANNE together four or five times at the ROSENBERG apartment, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, and that the ROSENBERGS appeared to be intimate with ANNE and MIKE.

RUTH stated that STELLA and MARK PAGE knew ANNE and MIKE SIDOROVICH. RUTH GREENGLASS is of the impression that ANNE SIDOROVICH

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was not employed because she appeared to have leisure time, and that no mention was made of where she was employed, and further, she was of the impression that MIKE was the only one in the family who was employed. It was also her impression that MIKE may have left New York City because he was nearsighted and had to give up his work. In fact, she said she believed that was his reason for going to Chappaqua to live on the farm.

On July 25, 1950 SAS Martin F. Carey and James P. Lee interviewed Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS at the Arma Corporation, 254 - 36th Street, Brooklyn, New York, where she had gone to obtain a box of tools which had been left there by her husband, DAVID GREENGLASS. Pursuant to a waiver of search executed by Mrs. GREENGLASS, the contents of the tool chest of DAVID GREENGLASS were examined by the agents and nothing other than his working tools was located in the box.

Mrs. GREENGLASS stated that her husband, DAVID GREENGLASS, looked upon JULIUS ROSENBERG with a certain degree of hero worship and that JULIUS ROSENBERG always attempted to influence DAVID GREENGLASS toward thinking along Communist lines and that JULIUS ROSENBERG had brought Communist Party literature to DAVID when DAVID was only about 13 or 14 years of age.

Mrs. GREENGLASS also stated that at the time of the arrest of HARRY GOLD, JULIUS ROSENBERG had told both her and DAVID that GOLD was the man whom he had introduced to them. She was not positive if JULIUS stated that he had introduced GOLD to both of them or just to DAVID, but she was positive in stating that to the best of their recollection, she and DAVID had seen GOLD only on one occasion in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and that JULIUS had not introduced them, that is, had not personally introduced them.

Mrs. GREENGLASS also stated that she had talked with her husband, DAVID, over the past weekend and that he was of the opinion that the last name of the girl, VIVIAN, who was the girlfriend of JOEL BARR, was GLASSMAN.

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The following information, in addition to the signed statements set forth above, was furnished by DAVID GREENGLASS during interviews with him in the office of the United States Marshal, Southern District of New York, by Special Agents JOHN W. LEWIS and LEO H. FRUTKIN, on July 14, 16, 18 and 20, 1950:

JOEL BARR

DAVID GREENGLASS said that when JOEL BARR left the United States, probably during 1949, JULIUS ROSENBERG told DAVID GREENGLASS that JOEL BARR had gone to Europe to study music under the famous composer SIBELIUS, who wrote "FINLANDIA". Subsequently, shortly after the arrest of KLAUS FUCHS, JULIUS ROSENBERG told DAVID GREENGLASS, in February, 1950, that JOEL BARR had left the United States to do espionage work for the Russians in Europe, and that BARR had been one of ROSENBERG'S espionage contacts. GREENGLASS stated that ROSENBERG told him BARR is using his music studies as a cover for his espionage activities. GREENGLASS advised that JOEL BARR is a close friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

BENJAMIN BEDERSON

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he had obtained some information concerning the workings of the atomic bomb from BENJAMIN BEDERSON, who was a fellow employee of GREENGLASS at Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico. GREENGLASS said specifically that BEDERSON had answered DAVID GREENGLASS' questions concerning the capacitors which produced the spark for the detonators which are used in the atomic bomb. GREENGLASS said that he gave BEDERSON no reason to believe that this information would eventually be furnished to the Russians. GREENGLASS stated that BEDERSON is a leftist in his political views, but is of the opinion that BEDERSON is not a member of the Communist Party because he would be amenable to Communist Party discipline.

MILTON MANES

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that he had approached MILTON MANES for the purpose of obtaining information for the Russians, but had been unsuccessful in this attempt. GREENGLASS was of the opinion that MILTON MANES was a graduate of the City College of New York, probably one semester before JULIUS ROSENBERG, and that MANES had subsequently been employed on the gasification process in mines for the Bureau of Mines or the Department of Interior.

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JULIUS ROSENBERG

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that the G & R Engineering Company was established in 1946, with the following individuals as equal partners in the firm: DAVID GREENGLASS, BERNARD GREENGLASS, JULIUS ROSENBERG and ISIDORE GOLDSTEIN. In establishing this company, each of the partners furnished \$1,500 in capital except DAVID GREENGLASS, who furnished \$1,100. In addition, GOLDSTEIN made loans to the company. When the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., took over the G & R Engineering Company in 1947, GOLDSTEIN left the firm and was paid back the \$1500 of his original investment, plus the money he had loaned the company, which amounted in all to about \$3,900. DAVID GREENGLASS put no cash into the new corporation. This corporation purchased about \$8,000 worth of machinery from the United States Government, and this amount was paid off about the end of 1948 or during 1949. DAVID GREENGLASS received a salary of \$55.00 a week from the corporation, but did not draw the salary during some periods when the funds of the company were low.

DAVID SCHEIN invested about \$15,000 in the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. at the time the corporation was formed, and it was out of that sum that the debt to GOLDSTEIN was paid off. The common stock in Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. was split equally among DAVID GREENGLASS, BERNARD GREENGLASS, JULIUS ROSENBERG and DAVID SCHEIN. In addition to the common stock, preferred stock was issued to DAVID SCHEIN in the amount of \$15,000, which represented his total investment in the firm.

In August, 1949, DAVID GREENGLASS quit working for Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., and started looking for a job. He felt that he could do much better financially working for someone else. His brother, BERNARD GREENGLASS, felt the same way and also quit working for the firm about two months later. DAVID GREENGLASS signed over all of his shares in the corporation in February, 1950, to JULIUS ROSENBERG, who promised to give him a \$1,000 promissory note for the shares, but GREENGLASS believes that ROSENBERG never signed the note, although he may have given such a note to RUTH GREENGLASS, DAVID'S wife, inasmuch as she took care of all the financial matters for the family. RUTH GREENGLASS and BERNARD GREENGLASS were present when JULIUS ROSENBERG promised to give DAVID GREENGLASS \$1,000 for the latter's shares in Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. DAVID GREENGLASS was of the opinion that BERNARD GREENGLASS probably made similar arrangements with JULIUS ROSENBERG concerning the stock BERNARD GREENGLASS held in the corporation. DAVID GREENGLASS said that he had considered having the corporation liquidated, but decided that all the proceeds of such a liquidation would amount to less than the \$15,000 in preferred stock held by DAVID SCHEIN, and that all the proceeds would, therefore, go to SCHEIN.

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DAVID GREENGLASS advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG would sometimes take business and lose money for Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., just for the purpose of keeping the machine shop busy. GREENGLASS is of the opinion that no Russian espionage money ever came into the funds of Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc.

DAVID GREENGLASS said that during his business association with JULIUS ROSENBERG, during the period from 1946 to 1949, he learned through conversations with ROSENBERG that the latter was extensively engaged in Soviet espionage, and had numerous contacts in this regard.

JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that he had a friend in upstate New York working on jet planes, which GREENGLASS believed is probably someone working for General Electric at Schenectady, New York. GREENGLASS advised that about two years ago, probably during 1948, one of ROSENBERG'S contacts came to New York City from either upstate New York or Cleveland, Ohio, and told ROSENBERG that his wife was extremely ill, and that he needed money. DAVID GREENGLASS said that JULIUS ROSENBERG had told him that prior to his recent purchase of a Leica Camera for use in making microfilm, that he had used a German camera which had been given to him illegally. GREENGLASS obtained the impression from ROSENBERG that ROSENBERG is constantly receiving reports from his espionage contacts.

During the first few days in June, 1950, JULIUS ROSENBERG told DAVID GREENGLASS that he was going to Cleveland, Ohio. However, a few days later, when ROSENBERG went to DAVID GREENGLASS' apartment to sign some papers, ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that the latter was under surveillance, and that he had decided not to go to Cleveland. GREENGLASS stated that he had gathered the impression that one of ROSENBERG'S espionage contacts is a professor or research man at either the University of Rochester or the University of Syracuse in upstate New York.

JULIUS ROSENBERG told DAVID GREENGLASS that ELIZABETH BENTLEY, JACOB GOLOS and HARRY GOLD are acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG. JULIUS ROSENBERG was under the impression that he introduced DAVID GREENGLASS to HARRY GOLD, however, DAVID GREENGLASS knows that ROSENBERG is mistaken in this regard, and that GREENGLASS never met GOLD, except at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG has stated that the Russians are very weak in electronics and radio tubes, and that they are very anxious to get any and all information in regard to those items. DAVID GREENGLASS stated that he furnished no information to JULIUS ROSENBERG concerning his work at Arma Corporation, Brooklyn, New York.

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DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he had learned through conversations with JULIUS ROSENBERG that the man who immediately preceded JULIUS ROSENBERG as the tenant of ROSENBERG'S present apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, was also engaged in Soviet espionage. GREENGLASS believes that this man is an engineer who ostensibly went to California to live, but instead went to China to engage in Soviet espionage.

JULIUS ROSENBERG told DAVID GREENGLASS he had contacted several of the scientists who attended a large scientific and cultural meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City some time ago.

GREENGLASS advised that he had learned through JULIUS ROSENBERG, that one of the latter's espionage contacts flew to Egypt as a \$200 a day consultant for a dam project in Egypt. GREENGLASS was unable to fix the date of this consultant's flight to Egypt, except to say that it was in the Summer and that it was sometime during the period between 1946 and 1949.

DAVID GREENGLASS recalled that sometime during 1949, JULIUS ROSENBERG complained that he was somewhat short of funds and that this situation is aggravated by the fact that he has to maintain two apartments. GREENGLASS stated that he did not know whether this statement of ROSENBERG'S at that time, meant that he was maintaining one apartment or two, in addition to the apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, where ROSENBERG was then living.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that the unknown man he had contacted at ROSENBERG'S request, in January, 1945 in New York City, and who questioned him concerning the atom bomb, somewhat resembles a photograph of ARTHUR ADAMS, except that the unknown man did not wear glasses and that the mouth expression of the unknown man is somewhat less grim than that of ADAMS.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that ROSENBERG has advised him that some of the Soviet espionage agents in the United States are in the diplomatic service of nations friendly to the United States, that is nations who are not behind the Iron Curtain.

DAVID GREENGLASS recalled that a close friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG, many years ago, was a man named "ABE", last name unknown, who lost a leg while fighting in the Loyalist Army during the Spanish Civil War.

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GREENGLASS said he had heard nothing concerning "ABE" for many years, and that "ABE'S" fiancée at one time was RUTH MARKOWITZ, (ph.), who at one time lived in the building on the South West corner of Willette and Rivington Streets in New York City. The entrance to this building is on Willette Street, and RUTH'S father owned the building. RUTH has married someone other than "ABE" since that time, changed her name and moved away.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG'S next door neighbor at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, came to JULIUS ROSENBERG'S shop in 1946 or 1947 to apply for a job, as he was thinking of becoming a machinist. GREENGLASS stated that he learned at this time that this unknown man had been the foreman of an electrical construction gang working for the Manhattan Engineering District at either New York City or Oakridge, Tennessee. GREENGLASS also learned that JULIUS ROSENBERG thinks highly of this individual and that the latter is of German extraction and that his wife is Jewish. GREENGLASS described this man as being blond, bald, and in his middle forties. GREENGLASS stated that he had no indication that this individual was ever in the Communist Party or had Communist Party leanings, and had no reason to believe that ROSENBERG had ever approached this individual to obtain information for the Russians. GREENGLASS said that this man's apartment is on the same floor as that of JULIUS ROSENBERG at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, and is the first apartment on the right as one leaves the door of JULIUS ROSENBERG'S apartment.

DAVID GREENGLASS stated that one time while he was visiting JULIUS ROSENBERG at the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, New York City, between September 1, 1949 and May, 1950, that JULIUS ROSENBERG showed him a camera. GREENGLASS stated that ROSENBERG took this camera from the desk drawer which is located in the office of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. This camera was a Leica which looked rather new, and it was in a brown leather carrying case which appeared to have been used. ROSENBERG told him that he had purchased this camera at Willoughbys in New York City, and that he sometimes fastens the camera to a drop leaf table in his home. GREENGLASS said that he gathered the impression from ROSENBERG that the latter keeps all of his developing equipment at apartments other than the one in which he resides.

EMANUEL SCHWARTZ

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that some of the information he had gathered at Los Alamos concerning the atom bomb, he had obtained from a fellow employee named EMANUEL SCHWARTZ, who was a Canadian born mathematician from Chicago. He said

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He said that SCHWARTZ gave him information concerning a specific mass, that is the exact critical mass used in the atomic bomb. GREENGLASS said he gave SCHWARTZ no reason to believe that this information would be furnished to the Soviet Union, and was of the opinion that SCHWARTZ had the political outlook of scientists in general. He explained that by this he means that scientists in general are of the opinion that everything should be planned. He said, however, that there is no indication that SCHWARTZ is a Communist and that he had obtained this information from SCHWARTZ, because SCHWARTZ apparently felt that GREENGLASS was entitled to the information, having been cleared to work on the atomic bomb project, and that it was a general practice among the employees there to discuss their work freely with fellow employees

MICHAEL SIDOROVICH

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that MICHAEL SIDOROVICH came to the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, New York City to contact JULIUS ROSENBERG during the Summer of 1948. ROSENBERG was not there at the time, and DAVID GREENGLASS so advised SIDOROVICH. SIDOROVICH then told DAVID GREENGLASS that he would see ROSENBERG later. DAVID GREENGLASS gathered the impression that SIDOROVICH was on his vacation at that time and was employed at a plant in Cleveland, Ohio. DAVID GREENGLASS was also of the opinion that his brother BERNARD GREENGLASS was present at the time SIDOROVICH attempted to contact ROSENBERG.

On July 19, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS wrote the following on the back of a photograph of MICHAEL SIDOROVICH:

"This is a picture of MIKE SIDOROVICH who is the husband of ANNE, who was to have met me or my wife at Denver or Albuquerque to pick up information about the atom bomb.

/s/ DAVID GREENGLASS"

The signature of GREENGLASS on this photograph is witnessed by Special Agents JOHN W. LEWIS and JOHN A. HARRINGTON. This photograph is being retained in the file of the New York Office pertaining to MICHAEL SIDOROVICH.

NATHAN SUSSMAN, wa.,
Nathan Sussman

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he suspects that one of JULIUS ROSENBERG's Soviet espionage contacts is NATHAN SUSSMAN, although ROSENBERG has never so advised GREENGLASS. GREENGLASS stated that SUSSMAN has Communist Party leanings

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and was a member of Steinmetz Hall Branch of the Young Communist League at the City College of New York in New York City. GREENGLASS said that SUSSMAN probably graduated from City College of New York one year prior to the graduation of JULIUS ROSENBERG. GREENGLASS advised that he first knew of SUSSMAN in connection with JULIUS ROSENBERG about 1938. GREENGLASS advised that SUSSMAN is an accomplished electrical engineer and is regarded very highly by JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that SUSSMAN, prior to World War II, was employed on the Servo systems in connection with automatic machine tools. GREENGLASS states that SUSSMAN was in periodic contact with JULIUS ROSENBERG until as recently as 1947, and that GREENGLASS last saw SUSSMAN at JULIUS ROSENBERG'S home.

GREENGLASS advised that SUSSMAN lived on the lower East Side in Manhattan, New York City, prior to the war, and has been married during the last two or three years. He said that he believed SUSSMAN might furnish JULIUS ROSENBERG with espionage information in a passive manner, but would not be an aggressive espionage agent. He described SUSSMAN as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	35
Height	6'
Build	Slender
Hair	Sandy
Peculiarities	Bald on one side, sandy mustache; somewhat resembles JULIUS ROSENBERG.

- PENDING -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGEDONALD BEACRAFT, MICHAEL ANGELO LO PLANO,
HERSCHEL ROY MILTON

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that while he was stationed in the State of Mississippi in an ordnance outfit of the United States Army, in 1944, that he was separated from this outfit when it was shipped overseas. He said also that there were two others who were separated from the outfit at that time, but that neither had Communist leanings and neither were transferred to the Manhattan Engineering District, to the best of his knowledge. He said that these two men may have been HERSCHEL ROY MILTON and MICHAEL ANGELO LO PLANO.

GREENGLASS stated that while he was in that ordnance outfit, his First Sergeant had been DONALD BEACRAFT, who, prior to going into the Army, had been a trooper with the Pennsylvania State Police. GREENGLASS stated that it is his opinion that BEACRAFT had no information concerning GREENGLASS' Communistic sympathies. He is also of the opinion that his transfer to the Manhattan Engineering District from the Ordnance Outfit, was accidental, probably through the punchcard system used by the War Department in Washington, D. C., which would have shown that he was a machinist.

Doctor BOHR, wa., Baker

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he had learned through general talk in Los Alamos that Doctor BOHR, the internationally famous scientist, who was employed there under the assumed name, BAKER, was a Communist Party sympathizer.

BELLMAN

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that at the place where RUTH GREENGLASS first lived in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1945, there was a man named BELLMAN residing there who allegedly has leftist tendencies.

HY ADLER

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that HY ADLER slept above him in barracks at Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico. He stated that HY ADLER is not a Communist Party sympathizer.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

He advised that HY ADLER was a machinist who had, prior to the war, been employed by the Electronics Corporation of America, at New York City, which was operated by SAM NOVACK. HY ADLER told DAVID GREENGLASS that SAM NOVACK is a radical, and that he had overheard a conversation between NOVACK and another man indicating that the Electronics Corporation of America was an outgrowth of the Lafayette Radio Company, which was started by money from Russia.

DAVID GREENGLASS said that in view of SAM NOVACK'S alleged radical tendencies, he had written to RUTH GREENGLASS advising her that she might be able to get a job with SAM NOVACK. He said he was unable to recall whether she had applied for a job there.

HENRY LINSHITZ

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that HENRY LINSHITZ was one of the physicists employed at Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project, and whom he understood, was inclined to leftist tendencies politically. He said that LINSHITZ was a member of the Association of Atomic Scientists, and had received a Doctor of Philosophy Degree from Duke University.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

By Bureau letter dated July 12, 1950 the New York Office was advised that a review of the Bureau files had been made on the following names:

DAVID GREEN	TESSIE GREENGLASS
DAVID GREENE	TILLIE FEIT
RUTH PRINTZ	SAMUEL GREENGLASS
RUTH GREENGLASS	BERNARD ABRAHAM GREENGLASS
RUTH PRINTZ GREENGLASS	RUTH PRINTZ
MAX JACOB PRINTZ	DOROTHY PRINTZ
TILLIE LEITER	NATHAN PRINTZ
TILLIE LEITER PRINTZ	SYLVIA PRINTZ
BARNETT GREENGLASS	SIDNEY JOSEPH PRINTZ
TILLIE FEIT GREENGLASS	PHILIP ABRAHAM PRINTZ

It was pointed out that the name PRINTZ also had been searched as PRINZ.

No pertinent data on the above names was located with the exception of the following information:

On September 8, 1947 the New York Office, under the caption of "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DISTRICT NO. 2, GENERAL MEMBERSHIP LIST, INTERNAL SECURITY - C," submitted a list of Communist Party members. This list included a JOHN COURTNEY WACKEY under the caption "Kings County." It was reported that he resided at 654 Walter Street, New York City, and that the New Haven Office advised by letter dated April 25, 1945 that he had been arrested by the Stamford Police Department on April 10, 1945. A search of his belongings disclosed that in addition to other material relating to the Communist Party he had an address book in which appeared the names and addresses of several individuals and organizations. This address book contained the following entry:

"RUTH GREENGLASS, 266 Stanton Street, New York City
(Member of the AYD)"

It will be noted that this information relative to RUTH

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

GREENGLASS as a member of the AYD was reported in the report of SA Leo H. Frutkin, dated June 12, 1950 at New York City.

By letter dated July 13, 1950 the Albuquerque Office requested that the New York Office interview DAVID GREENGLASS in an effort to ascertain whether or not WILLIAM SPINDEL could be identical with (S) "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; was [REDACTED] The attention of (S) b1 the Albuquerque Office and other interested offices was directed to San Francisco letter dated July 7, 1950 which contains an analysis of the facts then known concerning DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS and JULIUS ROSENBERG, in the light of the information furnished by [REDACTED] concerning (S) b1

(S) [REDACTED] However, in accordance with the request of the Albuquerque Office, DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS were interviewed. DAVID GREENGLASS advised that WILLIAM SPINDEL impressed him as being a "Leftist," but he was unable to state whether or not WILLIAM SPINDEL was a member of the Communist Party. In contrast to several of DAVID GREENGLASS' associates at Los Alamos, WILLIAM SPINDEL was very secretive about the work he, SPINDEL, was doing at Los Alamos. SPINDEL refrained from discussing his work at Los Alamos. So far as DAVID GREENGLASS knew, SPINDEL was unknown to JULIUS ROSENBERG. DAVID GREENGLASS also advised that Mrs. SPINDEL had been active in the American Students Union, (cited as a Communist front by Special Committee on Un-American Activities on 1/3/40, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44).

Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS had no information to the effect that WILLIAM SPINDEL was a "Leftist." Mrs. GREENGLASS stated that so far as she knew, WILLIAM SPINDEL was not engaged in espionage and was not known to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

On July 25, 1950 Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised that he was unable to recognize the following individuals from their photographs. He was also unable to identify them from their names:

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS;
MIKE SIDOROVICH;
MAX and HELENE ELITCHER;
WELDON BRUCE BAYTON;

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

JOEL BARR;
ALFRED and LOUISE SARANT;
MORTON SORELL;
WILLIAM PERL.

By teletype dated July 26, 1950 the Albuquerque Office advised that registration cards, cash records and account records of the El Fidel Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for November and December, 1944 failed to reflect any information regarding RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS as having resided there. The records of the Franciscan Hotel prior to January, 1946 have been destroyed. RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS were not known to the Manager of the Franciscan Hotel.

It may be noted that the handwriting of DAVID GREENGLASS and RUTH GREENGLASS was compared with the specimens in the National Security File at the FBI Laboratory, without effecting an identification. The FBI Laboratory also advised that the typewriting specimens obtained from the aforementioned Smith-Corona Noiseless Portable Typewriter of DAVID GREENGLASS had been compared with specimens in the National Security File without effecting an identification.

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LEADS

No leads are being set forth in this report inasmuch as this case is being given constant and expeditious attention and all leads for other offices are being set forth by teletype.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA Leo H. Frutkin, dated August 5, 1950, at New York, New York, are as follows:

- T-1: Records of Local Selective Service Board #5, New York City, as reflected in the report of SA Hubert H. Finzell, 2/14/47, New York, in the case entitled "RUSSELL ALTON MC NUTT; INTERNAL SECURITY - R."
- T-2: Mrs. HALLEY, Personnel Officer, American Cyanamid Corporation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, as reflected in the report of SA Hubert H. Finzell, 2/14/47, New York.
- T-3: Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, Rooms 529-532, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C., the records of which were consulted on 2/11/44 by SA Hubert H. Finzell.
- T-4: EDWARD CASSELL, former member of the Central Executive Board of the Communist Party of Kansas, who testified on 8/23/40 before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities.
- T-5: Pretext telephone call to Industrial Planners and Designers, Inc., 1851 Broadway, New York City, which was made by SA John M. O'Mara, in May, 1947.
- T-6: Mr. WINKLEMAN, Personnel Manager, Morrison-Knudson Contacting Company, 1860 Broadway, New York City, who made the information available to SA John M. O'Mara, set out in the report of SA John M. O'Mara at New York, dated 7/7/47, in the case entitled "RUSSELL ALTON MC NUTT; INTERNAL SECURITY - R."

T-7: 

REFERENCE:

Report of SA John W. Lewis, 8/1/50, New York.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

August 21, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

There are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

Report of Special Agent Leo H. Frutkin, dated August 5, 1950, at New York;
Supplemental summary report of Special Agent Leo H. Frutkin, dated August 16, 1950, at New York.

The summary report is designed to supplement the earlier summary report which was previously submitted to you.

As additional reports in this matter are received they will be forwarded to you.

Enclosures

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SAC, NEW YORK

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lapham

August 5, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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In connection with information furnished by David Greenglass relative to material furnished by him to Gold and Rosenberg, the Bureau has been in touch with the Atomic Energy Commission relative to the classified nature of the information.

With respect to the signed statement of Greenglass dated July 17, 1950, which is set out in the summary report of Special Agent John W. Lewis, dated July 22, 1950, at New York in this case, starting on Page 11, and continuing on the following page, there appears information concerning the "Naval type atom bomb." The Atomic Energy Commission has advised as follows: "The Hiroshima type bomb was never officially designated as the 'Naval Type' bomb. However it may have been given such an informal name among those who worked with it since part of the work in connection with its development was carried out by the Navy. This bomb was not completed as of January 1945. All of the information concerning this bomb was considered classified in January 1946 and much of it is still not considered declassifiable."

In the same signed statement appearing on Page 13 of the summary report, in the last paragraph, there appears information which Greenglass said he passed to Rosenberg relative to the atom bomb. Concerning this, the Atomic Energy Commission has advised, "With respect to the information which Greenglass says he passed to Julius Rosenberg in the fall of 1945, information of this type was classified in the fall of 1945 and is still not considered to be declassifiable."

On Page 13 of the summary report in the signed statement Greenglass admits, "I furnished Julius Rosenberg with an unsealed envelope containing the information I had been able to gather concerning the atom bomb, as well as a couple of sketches of the molds which make up the atom bomb." Concerning this the Atomic Energy Commission has stated, "Sketches of the mold used in the atom bomb were classified at that time and are still 'restricted data.'"

On Page 13 in the statement, Greenglass admits, "I also furnished Gold with information concerning the identity of a world famous scientist who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name and also furnished information that Oppenheimer and Tsiolkowsky were

cc: Albuquerque (Enclosure)

Enclosure

65-58236

cc: 65-57449 (Gold)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/22/86 BY 3042 PDS/SL
per release

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working at Los Alamos." The Atomic Energy Commission has advised, "The Manhattan District did attempt to 'play down' the identity of the employees of Los Alamos up through the period including June, 1945, particularly the identity of the key scientific staff, and did make an effort to assure that lists of such employees would not be published. It is felt, however, that it is somewhat doubtful that the fact that Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Kistlikowski were employed at Los Alamos was considered by itself to be classified information by the Manhattan District. Dr. Bohr's association with the Manhattan District as of June 1945 was considered as 'secret' information." The Atomic Energy Commission furnished three pieces of correspondence which bear out their conclusion that Dr. Bohr's presence at Los Alamos was "secret." This correspondence is enclosed for your information. The Atomic Energy Commission is attempting to locate additional documents with respect to this matter.

On Page 18 of the summary report, with respect to the material furnished by Greenglass to Gold, Greenglass states, "I also gave him a sketch of a high explosive lens mold which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube to understand the effect it would have on uranium so that it could be determined how a critical mass could be arrived at which would not explode before detonation." With respect to this, the Atomic Energy Commission has advised, "The particular sketchappears, however, to be a description of an experimental setup rather than a description of a mold; the sketch has been further described as 'a sketch of a Kocki arrangement for a form of cylindrical implosion on a steel tube,' and is still classified as 'secret.'" It could possibly be described by a witness as a sketch of a high explosive lens, rather than a sketch of a high explosive lens mold.we are specifically inviting your attention to the above since we understand that Greenglass was charged in the indictment as having prepared and delivered a sketch of a 'high-explosive lens mold,'"

There was also forwarded to the Atomic Energy Commission a lucite disk which was found in Greenglass' apartment in New York City. Greenglass had admitted that he obtained this disk while working at Los Alamos and had claimed that it was part of the atom bomb. The Atomic Energy Commission has advised, "The lucite disk was part of an experimental model of a detonator which was being tested for use with the atom bomb. It was classified, as were all such parts. The security significance of this disk is extremely low unless it was accompanied by a detailed account of the function it fulfilled within the detonator. The disk would not now warrant any classification." The lucite disk is being returned herewith to the New York Office.

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We also forwarded to the Atomic Energy Commission the following items: One list of promotions of enlisted men, dated March 27, 1945; one mimeographed letter, dated August 8, 1945, to all members of the laboratory, from J. R. Oppenheimer; one undated, mimeographed form marked "Restricted" and signed by J. R. Oppenheimer; one letter dated August 8, 1945, to all military and civilian personnel, Manhattan District, from K. D. Nichols, Colonel, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and one copy of the cover page of the "Ordnance Soldier's Guide," marked "Restricted," and issued by Ordnance Replacement Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. The Atomic Energy Commission has advised that it would not be a violation of the Atomic Energy Security Regulations for Greenglass to have any of the above mentioned documents in his possession. The Atomic Energy Commission also advised that in their opinion Greenglass' retention of these documents upon separation from service would not have violated Manhattan District security regulations.

The Atomic Energy Commission was also requested to advise as to whether there was any objection to the disclosure in a public trial of information regarding Greenglass' work on implosion experimentation and implosion research. The Atomic Energy Commission has pointed out that scientific and technical information of this general type is classified as "restricted data." They suggested that if the prosecution of the case required that some of this information be declassified the Commission would be glad to consider the matter further, but that they felt that it may be possible for a witness to testify to the general nature of Greenglass' work at Los Alamos without disclosure of any information now classified as "restricted data."

The Atomic Energy Commission is concerned with the problem of having made public at a trial the data of a restricted nature which Greenglass admits furnishing, much of which is still classified. They also feel that there is a problem with respect to the testimony of Atomic Energy Commission witnesses to the extent such witnesses will have to disclose classified matters at a trial. It is felt that these are problems which should be resolved in discussions between Atomic Energy Commission representatives and the Criminal Division of the Department or the appropriate United States Attorneys. The Criminal Division of the Department has been advised of this fact and also has been informed that it undoubtedly will be desirable to have this matter resolved well in advance of any trial.

Both the Albuquerque and New York Offices should discuss this matter with United States Attorneys Grantham and Saypol. It is to be

noted that in previous correspondence with the Albuquerque Office there appears information indicating considerable friction between United States Attorney Grantham and Dr. Ralph C. Smith who is attached to the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos. The Albuquerque Office should be careful to see that in their dealings with either of the aforementioned individuals that we do not become embroiled in any dispute. In the event there is any further discussion with Dr. Ralph C. Smith regarding this matter, it should be made clear to him this Bureau is taking the position that the disclosure of restricted data in any trial is a matter to be resolved by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice or the United States Attorneys' Offices.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK** NY File No. **65-15346**

REPORT MADE AT **NEW YORK** DATE WHEN MADE **AUG 18 1950** PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE **8/1/50** REPORT MADE BY **AND R. SUTCLIFF**

TITLE **DAVID GREENGLASS, was; Dave Greenglass, David Green, David Greese** CHARACTER OF CASE **ESPIONAGE - R**

SUMMARY REPORT
SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT

David Greenglass

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I. NARRATIVE OF OFFENSE

DAVID GREENGLASS, Army Serial Number 32882473, was inducted into the United States Army on April 5, 1943 and entered on active duty on April 12, 1943. He joined the First Provisional Special Engineering Detachment Unit, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on July 27, 1944. While there he was given a "security pep talk" by a representative of the United States Army. He departed from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, August 2, 1944 and joined the Second Provisional Special Engineering Detachment Unit, Santa Fe, New Mexico, on August 5, 1944. GREENGLASS was assigned to the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project and remained there until February 27, 1946, when he was transferred to Fort Bliss, Texas for discharge.

At Los Alamos, New Mexico, DAVID GREENGLASS, with Army Grade T-5, was assigned to Group E-5 (which was concerned with implosion experimentation) in August, 1944 under GEORGE B. KISTIAKOWSKY. The work of Group E-5 in August, 1944 was "Study of the Symmetry of Collapse and of the Methods for its Improvement". From September 30, 1944 to November 30, 1944, DAVID GREENGLASS was a member of Group X-1. Group X-1 worked on "Implosion Research" in that period, and Dr. GEORGE B. KISTIAKOWSKY was the Division Leader of X-Division.

About December, 1944 or January, 1945, DAVID GREENGLASS was a member of Group X-4, which was charged with the duty of "Engineering of Moulds for High Explosives, Research on Sintered and Plastic Bonded Explosives", and miscellaneous services for X-Division. He was still in Group X-4 in May, 1945.

DAVID GREENGLASS was a member of the "Student Shop" of Group X-4. The functions of the "Student Shop" were "to maintain shop equipment for use of members of X-Division, to make miscellaneous experimental items, to do experimental work on large jobs before final design is made for large orders".

In general, DAVID GREENGLASS' work was in regard to the Atom Bomb.

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In early November, 1944, RUTH GREENGLASS was planning to visit her husband, DAVID GREENGLASS, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to spend their anniversary together on November 29, 1944. During the early part of that month, RUTH GREENGLASS visited JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL, at their home at 10 Monroe Street, New York City. JULIUS ROSENBERG at that time told RUTH GREENGLASS that her husband, DAVID GREENGLASS, was working at the place where the atomic bomb was being made.

ROSENBERG told RUTH GREENGLASS that he himself was working in the Russian underground and requested RUTH GREENGLASS to ask her husband if he would make available scientific information obtained at Los Alamos, New Mexico, for the benefit of the Russians. RUTH GREENGLASS was reticent to comply with this request, but was finally convinced by JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

About November 28, 1944, RUTH GREENGLASS met DAVID GREENGLASS at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and spent about five days with him. Toward the end of the five days, RUTH GREENGLASS told DAVID GREENGLASS of JULIUS ROSENBERG'S request that DAVID furnish information concerning the atomic bomb. DAVID GREENGLASS had not previously known that he was working on the atomic bomb. After considering the matter, DAVID GREENGLASS advised RUTH that he would comply with ROSENBERG'S request, and at that time, furnished RUTH GREENGLASS with the names of some of the personnel at the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project, whom he believed were ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information for the benefit of the Russians. He also explained to RUTH the physical set-up of the installations at Los Alamos.

In the early part of December, 1944, RUTH GREENGLASS returned to New York City, and was visited at her home at 265 Rivington Street by JULIUS ROSENBERG, at which time RUTH furnished the information to JULIUS that she had received from DAVID GREENGLASS. JULIUS ROSENBERG told RUTH that he would discuss the matter with DAVID GREENGLASS when the latter would be in New York City on furlough a short time later.

DAVID GREENGLASS had a furlough from Los Alamos, New Mexico, from about December 30, 1944, to about January 20, 1945, which he spent in New York City. Shortly after he arrived in New York City, DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS visited the apartment of JULIUS ROSENBERG at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, where they met JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and a woman called "Anne". Shortly after the arrival of the GREENGLASSES, ANNE departed.

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Later that evening, JULIUS ROSENBERG explained generally to DAVID GREENGLASS how the atom bomb functions. GREENGLASS later learned that this atom bomb explained by ROSENBERG was the naval-type atom bomb which was subsequently dropped on Hiroshima in August, 1945. During that meeting, ROSENBERG questioned DAVID GREENGLASS concerning the detonation of the atom bomb. GREENGLASS had no information in this regard at that time. GREENGLASS did furnish JULIUS ROSENBERG at that time with a list of names of persons employed at Los Alamos whom he thought might be willing to furnish information for the benefit of the Russians.

Toward the end of that evening, JULIUS ROSENBERG produced the side of a Jello box, which he cut in two with a scissors making an irregular cut. He gave one portion of this Jello box side to DAVID GREENGLASS. He said that the other portion would be given to ANNE who had been in the apartment earlier in the evening, and that tentatively plans would be made for ANNE to meet either DAVID GREENGLASS or RUTH GREENGLASS in Denver, Colorado or Albuquerque, New Mexico, at a future date so that ANNE could obtain information obtained by DAVID GREENGLASS concerning the atomic bomb.

ROSENBERG said that the Jello box side would be used as a means of identification, and in addition, that ANNE had been there that evening so that she could identify RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS and vice versa.

A few days after the above meeting, JULIUS ROSENBERG went to the GREENGLASS apartment in New York City and spoke to DAVID GREENGLASS about meeting an unidentified man at a later date. A few days after that, ROSENBERG asked DAVID GREENGLASS to meet him on the street on the east side of Mid-Manhattan, New York City. At the time DAVID complied with this request, ROSENBERG brought a man to the car DAVID GREENGLASS was driving and ROSENBERG went away.

The unknown man got into the car, and while DAVID GREENGLASS was driving the car, this man questioned GREENGLASS concerning a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at Los Alamos at that time. GREENGLASS attempted to explain the high explosive lens to this man, but inasmuch as he was concentrating on his driving, was unable to furnish the man with much information.

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On June 3, 1945, HARRY GOLD appeared at the apartment of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS, 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. GOLD had with him the portion of the Jello box side which was supposed to have been given to ANNE. DAVID GREENGLASS at that time furnished to GOLD an envelope containing a sketch of a high explosive lens which he had been working on at Los Alamos, as well as a list of personnel at the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project whom GREENGLASS believed were ideologically suited for recruitment for Russian espionage.

HARRY GOLD at that time gave DAVID GREENGLASS an envelope containing \$500 and made tentative arrangements to see GREENGLASS at a future date for further information concerning the atom bomb. RUTH GREENGLASS was present during most of the transaction between HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS.

HARRY GOLD had received instructions from his Russian espionage superior "JOHN" to make the above-mentioned contact with DAVID GREENGLASS.

HARRY GOLD has identified the above-mentioned "JOHN" as ANATOLI A. TAKOVLEV, who was then employed as a clerk at the New York City Consulate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and was subsequently the Vice Consul at the same consulate.

DAVID GREENGLASS had a furlough from Los Alamos from September 7, 1945, to September 25, 1945, which he spent in New York City. Almost as soon as he arrived in New York City, DAVID GREENGLASS was contacted by JULIUS ROSENBERG.

At that time, DAVID GREENGLASS gave to ROSENBERG an unsealed envelope containing a detailed description of the make-up of the atomic bomb, as well as sketches of portions of the atomic bomb. At that time, World War II had ended, and GREENGLASS was looking forward to an early discharge from the Army. ROSENBERG at that time attempted to persuade GREENGLASS to continue his employment at the Los Alamos Atomic Bomb Project in a civilian capacity if and when he should be discharged. GREENGLASS declined.

During the period from 1946 to 1949, DAVID GREENGLASS was associated in business with JULIUS ROSENBERG and learned through conversations with ROSENBERG, that the latter continued to engage in Soviet espionage. During that period, JULIUS ROSENBERG attempted to

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persuade GREENGLASS to become a student of nuclear physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or at the University of Chicago at Russian expense in order to obtain information for the Soviet Government.

About February, 1950, when KLAUS FUCHS was arrested in England, JULIUS ROSENBERG contacted DAVID GREENGLASS and told him that he would have to leave the country because FUCHS' arrest would lead to the arrest of GOLD.

When HARRY GOLD was arrested in May, 1950, JULIUS ROSENBERG gave DAVID GREENGLASS \$1,000 for expenses to get out of the United States and a few days later gave him an additional \$4,000, and also gave him instructions as to how he and his family could escape to Czechoslovakia with the aid of the Soviet Government.

A complaint authorized by MYLES J. LANE, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, was filed by SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr. before the Honorable JOHN F. X. MCGOHEY, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, about 6:45 p.m. on July 17, 1950. The above-mentioned complaint charges JULIUS ROSENBERG with a violation of Title 50, Section 34, United States Code (1946 edition).

At about 7:42 p.m., July 17, 1950, JULIUS ROSENBERG was arrested at his home, Apartment GE-11, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, by SAs WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr., and JOHN A. HARRINGTON.

At 11:10 p.m., July 17, 1950, JULIUS ROSENBERG was arraigned before Honorable JOHN F. X. MCGOHEY, United States District Judge, Southern District of New York, at which time ROSENBERG was represented by counsel. Judge MCGOHEY fixed bail at \$100,000 and remanded ROSENBERG to the custody of the United States Marshal, Southern District of New York, in default of bail.

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II. PRELIMINARY PROSECUTIVE ACTION

DAVID GREENGLASS was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on July 6, 1950. The indictment charges him with a violation of Sub-Section A of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, and section 34, title 50, United States Code, as follows:

"That from on or about January 1, 1945, and continuously thereafter for a considerable period, the exact period being to the Grand Jury unknown in the District of New Mexico, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and elsewhere, DAVID GREENGLASS, the defendant herein, did, the United States then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with HARRY GOLD and ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, alias "JOHN" and divers other persons to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate sub-section (A) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to-wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit and attempt to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to-wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and Agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the United States, to-wit, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to Atomic Energy and nuclear fission.

"Pursuant to the said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, the defendant and other conspirators, did commit, among others, the following overt acts:

"1. On or about June 3, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, met and conferred with HARRY GOLD and at that time delivered to said HARRY GOLD information relating to the National Defense of the United States.

"2. On or about June 3, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, received from HARRY GOLD the sum of \$500.00 in currency.

"3. On or about the 3rd day of June, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, prepared a sketch of a high explosive lens mold.

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"4. On or about the 3rd day of June, 1945, at Albuquerque, in the State and District of New Mexico, the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, prepared a statement concerning the Los Alamos Project."

III. WITNESSES

DAVID GREENGLASS
who is in custody of the
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York, New York City
Upon issuance of a Writ of Ad Testificandum
or

JOHN W. LEWIS, Special Agent
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation
LEO H. FRUTKIN, Special Agent
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Can testify to the following signed statement of
DAVID GREENGLASS:

"July 17, 1950
New York, New York

"I, David Greenglass, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily and I have been advised of my right not to make a statement. I have also been advised of my right to an attorney. No promises or threats have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born March 3, 1922 at New York City and my home is now at 265 Rivington Street, New York City, New York. I was inducted into the United States Army April 12, 1943 and was given Army Serial Number 32882473 and was discharged from the army February 28, 1946. About August, 1944, as a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army, I was assigned to a highly-secret army project at Los Alamos, New Mexico which I later learned to be the atom bomb project.

"About November 29, 1944, I traveled ^{GREENGLASS} from Los Alamos to Albuquerque, New Mexico where I met my wife Ruth who had come from New York City to celebrate our wedding anniversary. On or about that date, while walking on Route US 66 toward the Rio Grande River in Albuquerque, my wife told me that my brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, who is married to my sister Ethel, had asked Ruth to ask me to furnish information concerning the work I was doing at Los Alamos so that it could be furnished to the Soviet Government. Ruth told me that I was working on the atom bomb project. I was very surprised, but told Ruth that I already knew I was working on the atom bomb. She said that my brother-in-law explained that we are at war with Germany and Japan and they are the enemy and that Soviet Russia is fighting the enemy and is therefore entitled to the information. Ruth told me that she did not like for me to get involved in this matter as she thought it would cause trouble. I told Ruth, however, that I would agree to give whatever information came to me in the course of my employment at Los Alamos on the atom bomb project.

"I had a furlough from about December 30, 1944 to about January 20, 1945, which time I spent in New York City. While in New York City during that time I talked to Julius Rosenberg and Rosenberg described to me generally how the atom bomb functions. I later learned through my employment at Los Alamos that the bomb which Rosenberg had described to me at that time was the naval type atom bomb which was later dropped on Hiroshima about August, 1945. During this same meeting with Julius Rosenberg in January, 1945, I furnished Julius Rosenberg with a list of names of persons employed at Los Alamos whom I believed to be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information concerning the atom bomb for the Russians.

"It may have been during the above-mentioned furlough in January, 1945 or possibly during a furlough about September, 1945 that the following incident occurred:

"One night, while I was in New York City on furlough from the Los Alamos atom bomb project, my brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, asked to see me. I borrowed an automobile, drove to the vicinity of about First Avenue, somewhere between East 42nd Street and East 59th Street in New York City, and parked the car at the curb on a north-bound street facing north. Julius Rosenberg walked over to the car and told me to wait. Then he walked away and came back with a man and introduced him to me by

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"first name which I do not recall. The man got into the car and Julius Rosenberg walked away. I drove the car around in New York City for about 15 minutes while the man asked me questions about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos atom bomb project at that time. I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was driving but was unable to furnish him with a great deal of information concerning it because I was concentrating on the driving. After I let the man out of the car I never saw nor heard of him again. At the end of my furlough time I returned to my assignment at Los Alamos.

"About February, 1945, my wife Ruth moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. She said she had been told by Julius Rosenberg that a woman named Anne would come to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and would meet Ruth in front of a store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, at which time arrangements would be made for a meeting to pick up information to be furnished by me concerning the atom bomb. As I recall, Anne was supposed to come to Albuquerque about the latter part of May and Ruth was to walk in front of the store at a certain time on three consecutive days until the meeting with Anne should be made. This meeting, however, never occurred. GREEN GLASS

"About June, 1945 a man came to the apartment where my wife Ruth was living at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He had with him a torn piece of cardboard which matched a torn piece of cardboard I had been furnished as a means of identifying the person to whom I was to furnish information concerning the atomic bomb. I am unable to recall at this time whether my half of the torn cardboard was furnished to me by Julius Rosenberg during my January, 1945 furlough in New York City or whether Rosenberg had given it to my wife Ruth to give to me when she moved to Albuquerque in February, 1945. This man who had the proper identification, I believe, introduced himself to me as Dave, although I am not certain of the name he used; however, I later recognized this man's pictures in various newspapers as being Harry Gold. At the time Gold came to me in Albuquerque in June, 1945 I furnished him with a list of names of persons employed at the Los Alamos atom bomb project whom I thought might be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information to the Russians concerning the atom bomb and I also gave him a sketch of a high explosive lens mold which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube to understand the effect it would have on uranium so that it could be determined how a critical mass could be arrived at which would not explode before detonation. I also furnished

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"GOLD with information concerning the identity of a world-famous scientist who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name and also furnished information that ~~Openheimer~~ and ~~Kistiakowsky~~ were working at Los Alamos. ✓ Gold told me that I was living in a rather poor place and said I could probably use some money. I answered that I could use some money. Gold then gave me an envelope containing \$500 in currency. Gold said that he would come back to see me again and I agreed to see him but he never contacted me again. My wife Ruth also met Gold at that time.

GREENGLASS

"I had a furlough from Los Alamos about September, 1945, which I spent in New York City. Almost as soon as I got to New York City, Julius Rosenberg got in touch with me and I met him on the street somewhere in the city. At that time I furnished Julius Rosenberg with an unsealed envelope containing the information I had been able to gather concerning the atomic bomb, as well as a couple of sketches of the molds which make up the atom bomb. To the best of my recollection, the information I furnished Rosenberg concerning the atom bomb at that time is substantially as follows:

"The atomic bomb is made up of 36 pentagonal-shaped molds. When all set together, the molds form a sphere made of a high explosive, with a ball of plutonium in the center. Inside the plutonium is a sphere of beryllium. A barium plastic shield is in between the plutonium and the high explosive. The high explosive had two detonators for each high explosive segment. The detonators are connected to a number of condensers, possibly about 36 or 72. The condensers are also called capacitors. The number of detonators is twice the number of molds and the number of condensers is equal in number to the detonators. The beryllium has a hollow center. The beryllium has a number of cone-shaped holes in it. The apex of each cone is toward the periphery of the beryllium. The beryllium is gold-plated which prevents it from emitting neutrons. The detonation of the high explosive causes the plutonium to be crushed or imploded and therefore increases the number of plutonium neutrons which are free. The beryllium also becomes imploded and the beryllium neutrons are jettied out through the cones into the mass of plutonium which sets off the chain reaction of the plutonium which results in an atomic explosion.

"I do not know whether Rosenberg read the above information or what disposition he made of it. He did not give me any money for the information at that time. The war was over at that time and I was hoping to be discharged from the Army in the near future. Rosenberg at that time

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"attempted to persuade me to continue my employment at the Los Alamos atom bomb project in a civilian capacity after such time as I should be discharged from the Army. I declined to follow this advice, inasmuch as I desired to return to my home in New York City.

"Shortly after my discharge from the army February 28, 1946, I returned to my home in New York City and after a few months became associated in business with Julius Rosenberg. He and I and others were partners in the G & R Engineering Company, New York City, in 1946, and continued that arrangement when that company was taken over by the ~~Pitt~~ Machine Products Company, Incorporated, New York City. I severed my relations with the latter company in September, 1949. During my association with Julius Rosenberg in business from 1946 to 1949, I learned through conversations with him that he has been extensively engaged in Soviet espionage. He has since my discharge attempted to persuade me to become a student of nuclear physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be financed by him and the GI Bill of Rights in order that I could make contacts in the field of nuclear physics to obtain information for the Soviet Government. He also on one occasion attempted to persuade me to become a student at the University of Chicago at Russian expense because several of the persons there previously worked on the Los Alamos atom bomb project.

"Periodically, since I was discharged from the army, I have borrowed sums of money from Julius Rosenberg in different amounts up to \$200 each which probably totals about \$1,000. On each occasion, Rosenberg would tell me that he would have to borrow the money from someone else to let me have it. I believe he made these loans to me without expecting repayment because of the knowledge I had of his Soviet espionage activities.

"About February, 1950, when Klaus Fuchs was arrested in England, Rosenberg came to me and said I would have to leave the country because Fuch's arrest would lead directly to Gold. I declined, however, to leave the United States. When Harry Gold was arrested, Julius Rosenberg came to me and pointed to Gold's picture in the paper and said that this is the man who contacted me in Albuquerque and that I would have to leave the country. He said that more important persons than I have left the country. He gave me \$1,000 for expenses to get out of the United States. I told him that this was not enough money for me to leave

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"because I had numerous debts to pay. A few days later, Julius Rosenberg again came to my home and gave me \$4,000 in twenty-dollar bills to leave the country. I believe that day was Sunday, May 28, 1950. I indicated to Julius that I would leave the country and he said I should leave any time after June 11, 1950. Julius gave me the following instructions as to what I should do in this regard. I was to go to Mexico City by train with my family. There I was to rent a house and write a letter to the Soviet Embassy at Mexico City. In the letter, I was to mention something about the United Nations. I was then to wait three days at which time I would go to the Plaza de la (something or other) and stand in front of a statue of Christopher Columbus at 5:00 p.m. with my thumb in a Mexico City street guide. A man would then come to me and say have you ever seen such a statue before. I was to answer no, that I have lived in Oklahoma all my life. He was to say there is a much better statue in Paris. The man would then give me passports and money for a trip to either Stockholm, Sweden, or Berne, Switzerland, where I was to repeat the same procedure and if I were to go to Stockholm I would stand in front of a statue of Linneaus, at which time I would receive the necessary papers to continue my trip to Czechoslovakia where I was to write to the Soviet Ambassador to merely state, 'I am here.'

"My wife and I decided not to leave the country but wanted to give Rosenberg the impression that we intended to leave. We decided to go to the mountains in upstate New York and stay there until Rosenberg left the country as he indicated he would do. We planned to return to New York City after we had learned of Rosenberg's departure.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and seven preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ "DAVID GREENGLASS

"Witnesses:

JOHN W. LEWIS, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C., NY.
LEO H. FRUTKIN, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C., NY."

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DAVID GREENGLASS

who is in custody of the U. S. Marshal
Southern District of New York, New York City
Upon issuance of a Writ of Ad Testificandum
or

JOHN W. LEWIS

Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York City
and

JOHN A. HARRINGTON

Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York City

Can testify to the following signed statement of DAVID GREENGLASS:

"New York, N. Y.
July 19, 1950

"I, DAVID GREENGLASS, make the following statement to JOHN W. LEWIS and JOHN A. HARRINGTON whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that I am not required to make a statement and that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right to an attorney. I make this statement of my own free will and no threats or promises have been made to get me to make this statement.

"I recall that when Ruth ^{GREENGLASS} came to see me at Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our second wedding anniversary together, November 29, 1944, that she and I stayed at the El Fidel Hotel. After a few days we took a walk on Route 66 beyond the city limits. At that time Ruth told me of a conversation between her and Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg which took place at the Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City in early November, 1944. This conversation she said was as follows: Julius told Ruth in effect that he was gathering information for the Russians, and that he wanted me to give information concerning the work I was then doing at Los Alamos, N. M. Julius said that I was working on the atom bomb. Ruth said she told Julius that she did not want to ask me to do what Julius asked. At that point she said that my sister Ethel Rosenberg said well at least ask David to do this. Ruth said she was reluctant to agree to this, but that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg finally persuaded her that she should at least tell me what Julius wanted me to do.

"I then told Ruth that I was shocked. This was the first information I had received that I was working on the atom bomb, however, I did not tell this to Ruth. I said to Ruth I know that I am working on the atom bomb. Then I said no, I won't give Julius the information. The next day I changed my mind and told Ruth to tell Julius that I would furnish him the information.

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MRS. RUTH GREENGLASS.

265 Rivington Street, Apartment 6
New York City, New York

or

WILLIAM F. NORTON, Jr., Special Agent
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation
JOHN A. HARRINGTON, Special Agent
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Can testify to the following signed statement of RUTH GREENGLASS:

"New York, New York
July 17, 1950

"I, Ruth Greenglass, make the following statement to John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I make this statement freely and voluntarily after having been advised of my right not to make a statement, that I have a right to an attorney, and have consulted an attorney. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. This statement is not being made as a result of any threats, promises or duress.

"I was born May 1, 1924 at New York City and presently reside at 265 Rivington Street, New York City. I was married to David Greenglass on November 29, 1942 at New York City.

"In the early part of November, 1944, I planned to visit my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. David was then in the United States Army and stationed in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"In the early part of November, 1944, one evening I visited Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel at their home, GE-11 10 Monroe Street, New York City. Ethel Rosenberg is my husband's sister. On the evening in question, Julius Rosenberg knew that I intended to visit my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico about November 29, 1944. During the course of the evening, Julius Rosenberg told me that I might have noticed that he and his wife Ethel Rosenberg in recent months had not been attending any Communist Party meetings or any functions that had what he described to be a 'Red' tinge to them, and that Ethel Rosenberg had not been buying the 'Daily Worker' at her usual newsstand. To explain to me why he and Ethel Rosenberg had discontinued their open affiliation with the Communist Party, Julius Rosenberg said he always wanted to do more than to be just a member of the Communist Party and that, therefore, he had searched for two years to place himself in contact with a group which I believe he described as a 'Russian underground'. In this way Julius Rosenberg felt that he could do the work that he was slated for. He stated that he wanted to do something to directly help Russia and that it took him two years to find the group through which this help could be given.

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GREENGLASS

"Then I told Ruth to tell Julius the following information: I described the approximate amount of the population at Los Alamos, the approximate size of the project, and the names of some of the personnel working there. I think I mentioned the name of Oppenheimer and Urey as connected with the project.

"In the first week of January, 1945 while I was at home in New York City on furlough, my wife and I visited Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at 10 Monroe St., New York City, N. Y. At that time I was introduced by Julius to Anna, who Julius said was Mike's wife. I knew that Julius was referring to Mike Sidorovich whom I had previously known at Brooklyn Polytech. The five of us talked for a while and then Anne left. I remember that Anne put on her coat and when she got to the door she turned around and I said for her to remember me to Mike.

"After Anne left Ruth and I and Julius and Ethel had dinner together and spent the rest of the evening in the apartment. After dinner we sat around and talked and Julius asked me what I was doing at Los Alamos, I explained to him that someone would bring to me a sketch or drawing and that I would make parts in the machine shop where I was working and sometimes I would make changes so that part would function properly. Julius asked me how the atom bomb was detonated. I did not know at that time and so advised Julius.

"Julius then told me what he wanted me to get in the way of information for him from the Los Alamos project. He gave me a general description of how the naval atom bomb works. Julius cautioned me against sticking my neck out in getting the information for him and said I should be very careful not to be obvious. My wife and Ethel were listening to the conversation between Julius and myself and were also talking between themselves. Toward the end of the evening and before we left Julius' apartment, Julius got out the side of a Jello box. While Ruth, Ethel and I watched, Julius cut the side of the Jello box into two parts, with a pair of scissors. He cut the side about half way through perpendicularly and then continued the rest of the cut at about a 45 degree angle. He handed me the portion with the pointed edge.

"Julius then said that Anne would be given the other portion of the side of the Jello box. He then said that Anne would meet either Ruth or me in front of one of the main theaters in Denver, Colorado at such time as I would have information that he wanted about the Los Alamos atom bomb project. He gave me the impression that these arrangements were tentative. He told me that Anne had been there that night so she could identify us, and we could recognize her.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and six preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ David Greenglass"

"Witnesses:

"John W. Lewis, Spec. Agent, FBI, NYC

"John A. Harrington, Special Agent, FBI, NYC."

ANNE SIDOROVICH

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"Julius Rosenberg then told me that my husband David was at that time working at the place where the atom bomb was being made and that this bomb was more dangerous than any weapon that had ever been used. He also told me that there were radiation effects from the bomb. At this time I had no knowledge as to what the significance of the atom bomb was, though I did know that my husband was working on a secret project for the United States Army.

"Julius Rosenberg requested me when I visited my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to ask David if he would make scientific information available to the Russians. Julius Rosenberg said that the Russians were working on the atom bomb and that there was not a free exchange of information between the Allies and Russia. Julius Rosenberg said that he felt that Russia should be placed on an equal plane with the other Allies as far as the availability of this atomic information was concerned.

"Because I was very reluctant to do what Julius Rosenberg requested me to do, his wife, Ethel Rosenberg, who was present during this conversation, told me that I should at least ask my husband David if he would furnish this type of information to the Russians. I was very reluctant to do what Julius and Ethel Rosenberg requested me to do, but they finally persuaded me to ask David if he would be willing to furnish information to the Russians.

"At a later date, prior to my departure for Albuquerque, New Mexico, Julius Rosenberg gave me about \$150 to help pay the expenses of my trip. In the latter part of November, 1944 I left New York by train for Albuquerque, New Mexico. I had previously made reservations by telegram at the El Fidel Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"I arrived at Albuquerque, New Mexico, a few days before my wedding anniversary. David arrived in Albuquerque about November 28, 1944 and joined me at the El Fidel Hotel. We spent our second wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. David had a pass for about five days.

"Just prior to my return to New York, while David and I were taking a walk, I told him what Julius Rosenberg had told me about his working at the place where the atom bomb was being made. David asked me who had told me about the atom bomb and I told him that Julius Rosenberg had. I then told David of the request that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had made to me that I ask David to furnish the Russians with scientific

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"information, and I explained their request to David in the same way that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had explained it to me.

"At first David was shocked at what Julius Rosenberg wanted him to do. At first he said no and he did not make any decision that same day. The following day, after having thought it over, David said that he would do what Julius Rosenberg had requested of him, David also said that he would discuss this matter with Julius Rosenberg when he returned to New York on his expected furlough. David told me about the physical set up of the Los Alamos installation and he gave me the names of certain people who were working there in November, 1944, among whom, as I now recall, were Oppenheimer and Grey.

"I returned to New York in the early part of December, 1944 and Julius Rosenberg came to see me at my apartment at 265 Rivington Street, New York City and I told him that David agreed to do what he requested. I also gave Julius Rosenberg the names that I remembered that David had given me of the people who were working at Los Alamos. I also told Julius Rosenberg about the physical set up of Los Alamos as David had told me. Julius Rosenberg said he would wait until David returned to New York on his expected furlough to discuss this matter further with David.

"About a month later, my husband David returned to New York City on furlough and one evening David and I went to Julius Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, where we met Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and a woman I knew as Anne. Anne and her husband Mike I knew as old friends of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Anne and Mike at that time lived at Chappaqua, New York. Anne remained at Julius Rosenberg's apartment for a short period of time and then left.

"Julius Rosenberg asked David what he was doing and David told Julius Rosenberg he was working in the experimental shop at Los Alamos. David explained to Julius Rosenberg that if someone brought in a sketch of a part he wanted made, David would make it for him because David was a machinist and this was the type of work he did. I recall that Julius Rosenberg asked David how the atom bomb was detonated but I do not recall what David told Julius.

"We all had dinner. After dinner Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David and myself sat around talking. Julius told David what he wanted him to do. He did not want David to go out of his way to obtain information and he did not want David to be obvious in what he was doing.

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"I did not understand what Julius and David were talking about because it was of a technical nature.

"Before we left ^{ROSENBERG} Julius Rosenberg's apartment, Julius Rosenberg produced the cover from a Jello box side. Julius Rosenberg, in the presence of his wife Ethel, David and myself, cut this Jello box side in half in an irregular manner. One-half of this Jello box side Julius Rosenberg gave to David and Julius said that he would give the other half of the Jello box side to Anne, the woman who had been in his apartment previously that same evening. Julius Rosenberg said that Anne would come out to see us in New Mexico to get the information from David and that she would produce the matching half of the box side. I believe there was some discussion by Julius Rosenberg of Anne being met in a movie theater at Denver, Colorado.

"During David's furlough in January, 1945, Julius Rosenberg was very persistent about being with us a great deal of time when we felt that we wanted to be alone.

"Several days after David had received the Jello box side from Julius Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg came to my apartment and spoke to David about David meeting Julius Rosenberg and an unidentified man at a later date. A day or so later, Julius Rosenberg returned to my apartment again in the evening and Julius Rosenberg and David left the apartment together. David returned to my apartment about two hours later and told me he had met somebody whom he had not been able to see too clearly because the man kept his face in the dark. David told me that he had met this man on a street in the 50's in the vicinity of an elevated railroad. David said that Julius Rosenberg introduced David to this unknown man saying 'This is Dave', but Julius Rosenberg did not tell David who the man was or what his name was. David spent between twenty and thirty minutes with this unknown man but I do not recall what David told me he discussed with this unknown man.

"After his furlough, David returned to Los Alamos, New Mexico and in March, 1945 I went out to Albuquerque, New Mexico to live. First I lived in a hotel and then I stayed at the apartment of a friend of David's whose wife had gone back East. When David's friend's wife returned from the East, I then went to a hotel to live until I finally obtained the apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. David only came home on week-ends.

"One Sunday morning in June, 1945, a man came to our apartment

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"at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico and said he was Dave from Pittsburgh. This man gave my husband David the matching half of the Jello box side. This man told David what information he wanted and David wrote down the information requested and told this man to come back later. This man returned later that same day, at which time David gave him some written information and in return David received a sealed envelope from this man. I recall that David and this man discussed how the atom bomb was detonated and that this man told David that he was a chemical engineer. I also recall that David and this unknown man discussed lenses and high-speed cameras. This unknown man also indicated to David and me that he might return at a later date and he wanted information from David along the same lines as David had given him. He also wanted to know the names of the people at Los Alamos who were inclined to be 'leftist'. I think that David gave this man the names of such people working at Los Alamos.

"After this man received this information, we all left the apartment and we walked to the front of the USO building in Albuquerque. We left this man in front of the USO building and David and I returned to our apartment. We opened the envelope which this man had given David and discovered that it contained \$500. The taking of the money made David and me feel worse because it was now apparent that we were not just passing information but rather that we were being paid for it.

"When Dr. ~~Klaus Fuchs~~ was arrested, Julius Rosenberg came to our apartment and told David and me that the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico in June, 1945 would be the next one to be picked up and that 'they' were going to contact this man to tell him to keep quiet.

"On May 23, 1950, Julius Rosenberg came to our apartment with a copy of a newspaper which I think was the New York 'Herald Tribune' in which appeared a photograph of one Harry Gold who had been arrested in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by the FBI. Julius Rosenberg told us that this Harry Gold was the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Julius Rosenberg then told us that we had to leave the United States because sometime between June 12 and June 16, 1950 something would happen to us. Julius Rosenberg wanted David and me to take our two children with us to the Soviet Union. Julius Rosenberg was going to obtain United States passports for us. Julius Rosenberg said 'My friend tells me before you get a passport you have to get injected against smallpox.' Julius Rosenberg wanted us to get a doctor to give us a false letter stating that we had received such a smallpox inoculation. David and I refused

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"to do this. Julius Rosenberg then told us that he would get his doctor who lives in Knickerbocker Village, New York City, to prepare such a letter for himself and us.

"Julius Rosenberg advised us to leave everything we had in our apartment at Rivington Street and to just take our clothing with us and go to Mexico City, Mexico. At Mexico City we were to rent a house and after living there one month we were to write to the Soviet Consulate at Mexico City, Mexico, using a name which Julius Rosenberg gave us but which I do not recall at the present time, and about three days later we were to meet someone in front of a statue in a park in Mexico City, Mexico. After this meeting, we were to travel by boat to Europe and proceed to either Berne, Switzerland or some other city in Europe, the name of which I do not recall, where we would again contact the Soviet Consulate there by letter and three days later we would meet someone in front of a statue in a park in the European city. At this point our transportation to the Soviet Union would be arranged for us. Julius Rosenberg told us that he thought that it was a golden opportunity for us to go to the Soviet Union. At this time Julius Rosenberg gave David and me \$1,000 in cash consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. \$500 of this I put in a special checking account at the Manufacturers Trust Company located at Grand and Norfolk Streets, New York City, and the balance was used to pay some debts and household expenses.

"About June 2, 1950, Julius Rosenberg returned to our apartment and gave David and me \$4,000 in cash, consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. This money was to be used by us for our flight from the United States. At this time Julius Rosenberg promised us an additional \$2,000 which we never received from him.

"I would like to make it clear that at the time we received the \$5,000 from Julius Rosenberg we never intended to leave the United States because this is our country and we want to stay here and live here and raise our children. I would like to point out that we accepted the money from Julius Rosenberg because David said that if Julius suspected that we would not leave the United States that some physical harm might come to us or our children.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this page and nine other pages and I have initialled the bottom of each page and every correction. I say that this statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ Ruth Greenglass

"Witnesses: John A. Harrington, Special Agent,
FBI, NY
William F. Norton, Jr., Special Agent,
FBI, NY."

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WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR.
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York City, and
JOHN A. HARRINGTON
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York City

Can testify that on June 16, 1950, they contacted ~~JULIUS~~
ROSENBERG at his home, Apartment GELL, 10 Monroe Street, New York, New York,
and that he voluntarily accompanied them to the New York Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation for interview, at which time ROSENBERG furnished them
the following information:

ROSENBERG said that when DAVID GREENGLASS was inducted into the Army he knew that he was in an ordnance outfit but he did not know if he was assigned to Maryland. He thought DAVID was in California at Fort Ord. He also thought that RUTH GREENGLASS went with her husband when he was first inducted into the Army. About a year later, he believed, DAVID GREENGLASS went to New Mexico and that RUTH followed him there. He said he assumed that DAVID came to New York with RUTH in the Summer of 1945 on a furlough. He thought he met them at his mother-in-law's, Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS, and that DAVID mentioned something about his working on a secret project and that he wanted to go overseas with his outfit. ROSENBERG thought that DAVID came back to New York on a final furlough in 1946. ROSENBERG said that about a year or two prior to DAVID being in New Mexico that nobody knew where DAVID was. ROSENBERG said that he recalled that DAVID had two stripes on his uniform sleeve when he returned on furlough to New York City. ROSENBERG claimed that he and DAVID did not discuss the atom bomb from the technical standpoint either before or after the restrictions were lifted. He said that prior to the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, that he did not know anything about the atom bomb. JULIUS said that when DAVID was in the Army that RUTH spent a summer vacation with himself and his wife at his summer home at Budd Lake, New Jersey. ROSENBERG claimed that when he was at his mother-in-law's home (Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS), he was told that RUTH was going to New Mexico to live but he did not know if she had a house or apartment to live in. ROSENBERG did not recall that RUTH visited DAVID before she went out to live in New Mexico, but he said that he believed that RUTH went out there to live a year before DAVID was discharged from the Army. He thought that she lived there less than a year but he could not recall whether she went out to New Mexico in the late summer or early fall.

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In refreshing his recollection, ROSENBERG said that when his son, MICHAEL ALLAN ROSENBERG, was born on March 10, 1943, that he was at Orlando Field, Florida, on a job for the Signal Corps and that he believed that RUTH was present at the circumcision ceremony and that she went out to New Mexico after his son, MICHAEL, was born. ROSENBERG then recalled that RUTH went out to New Mexico in the fall of 1944 and that she went out there to live permanently. ROSENBERG didn't see either RUTH or DAVID until the summer of 1945 when they returned to New York on DAVID'S furlough. ROSENBERG said it was his recollection that RUTH lived in an apartment at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and that DAVID was not home every night but that he had to get furloughs to see RUTH.

ROSENBERG recalled that about a year before DAVID'S discharge from the Army RUTH had a miscarriage in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and that this was a few months before they returned to New York on their summer vacation. ROSENBERG said that he saw DAVID at the beginning of his furlough and at the end of his furlough, on both occasions while he was visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS. He also saw DAVID and RUTH in New York in the spring of 1946, prior to DAVID'S discharge from the Army. ROSENBERG admitted that he spoke to RUTH at Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS' home prior to her departure from New York for New Mexico and he believed that she was going to stay temporarily.

At first ROSENBERG said it was not clear in his mind whether RUTH went to New Mexico in 1944 on a visit or if she went out to live there but that he believed she went out to live there in 1944. Then he recalled that RUTH went to New Mexico for a visit in November, 1944 and stayed a short while and returned to New York.

ROSENBERG stated that in the spring of 1945, DAVID returned to New York on a furlough. ROSENBERG believed it was the spring of 1945 because DAVID was wearing a light Eisenhower jacket. ROSENBERG also thought that RUTH was still in New York in March, 1945, and that RUTH went out to New Mexico alone after DAVID had returned there and obtained an apartment for her. ROSENBERG said that DAVID and RUTH did not return to New York again until the spring of 1946, when DAVID was on his final furlough.

Around the end of July or August, 1944, ROSENBERG stated that he knew that DAVID was at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in the Ordnance Department on some kind of project. In the Fall of 1944, RUTH GREENGLASS told ROSENBERG that DAVID was at Los Alamos working on a secret project. ROSENBERG claimed

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that he did not know it was the atom bomb until after the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. He assumed that since DAVID was working on a secret project at New Mexico, DAVID must have been working on the atom bomb. ROSENBERG remembered that in early November, 1944, RUTH had spoken on the phone to DAVID in Albuquerque and about a week or so after that, she went out to New Mexico to visit DAVID. ROSENBERG said DAVID obtained a furlough to see RUTH GREENGLASS in Albuquerque.

ROSENBERG admitted seeing RUTH before she left New York City for her visit to New Mexico. ROSENBERG also saw RUTH when she returned to New York from her visit to New Mexico, at which time he asked her how DAVID was. RUTH said DAVID was fine and she also told ROSENBERG that DAVID was working on a secret project at Los Alamos.

ROSENBERG was not sure DAVID was in New York on furlough the winter or spring of 1945. He recalled that DAVID was wearing a light Eisenhower uniform jacket, at which point SA HARRINGTON called to ROSENBERG'S attention the fact that DAVID was at Los Alamos and he would be wearing a summer uniform rather than winter clothes. ROSENBERG said that in view of this it could have been very early in the spring of 1945 that DAVID was on furlough in New York because his recollection was thrown off by reason of the fact that he recalled DAVID'S wearing light clothes.

ROSENBERG said he saw DAVID when he came home to New York from New Mexico and that he saw him again before he left. ROSENBERG said that these were only social visits or parties at his mother-in-law's house or at the home of one of the members of the family, such as Mr. and Mrs. PRINTZ.

Agent HARRINGTON asked ROSENBERG if he had ever seen DAVID alone and ROSENBERG at first denied this. Then he admitted seeing DAVID alone on one occasion and said that was to play pool at a local pool room called "SAMMY'S". ROSENBERG explained that DAVID is very fond of shooting pool.

ROSENBERG was asked if he contacted RUTH prior to her leaving for New Mexico in November, 1944, to request her to sound her husband, DAVID, out to see if he would be willing to turn over confidential information to the Soviets concerning the secret project he was working on at Los Alamos. ROSENBERG denied contacting RUTH in New York City and making such a request of her. ROSENBERG was asked what arrangements he had made for DAVID to be

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"place about December of 1945, ^{ROTH} that I could contact them by getting in touch with a relative of Mrs. GREENGLASS. I believe the man questioned was supposed to be Mrs. GREENGLASS' father, that is the father-in-law of DAVID GREENGLASS, and I had previously stated that I believed his name to be PHILIP and that I believed in the Bronx, New York. Since that time I have come to the belief that the more likely possibility may have been that this man was either an uncle or a relative of Mrs. GREENGLASS, and that his name may have been JULIUS. I am certain that I was given a telephone number, but I am not certain as to whether I was also given an address. There is also the possibility that the location in New York may have been the Bronx. Mrs. GREENGLASS also told me that just prior to her leaving New York, in April of 1945, that she had talked with JULIUS and had explained this arrangement to him.

"I had been instructed by JOHN before leaving Albuquerque, that there was the possibility that this man might not be in Albuquerque, but that, certainly, his wife would be there and that in such an event, that she would turn over to me an envelope containing the information on atomic energy, and that in turn, should she exhibit any need for money, that I was to give her the envelope containing the \$500.00. Further, JOHN had explained to me that GREENGLASS'S wife was just as reliable as he was in conducting such an affair.

"I would like to add also that during the major part of my conversation with GREENGLASS, which conversation included the fact that he was working at Los Alamos; the fact that he was going to propose a possible recruit (and which I promptly discouraged); and the actual transfer of the information which occurred on the occasion of the second meeting of about five minutes duration on that same day, but in the afternoon, that Mrs. GREENGLASS was present during all of this. I believe, however, that when I gave the money to GREENGLASS, that Mrs. GREENGLASS may have been in the tiny kitchen of their very small apartment.

"I believe that when Mrs. GREENGLASS returned to the room, that GREENGLASS may have made some mention of the fact that I had given him some money. Also at this time and in Mrs. GREENGLASS'S presence, he gave some indication that the sum might not be sufficient to see them through for a very extended period and he also indicated that it would be very desirable if he could, on a later date, get more money. I believe

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"that at this time I indicated to him that I might be back in Albuquerque in September of 1945, and that if this event did transpire, I would bring along some more money for him. There was also stated the matter that had I not brought the \$500.00 along with me that it would have been impossible for Mrs. GREENGLASS to continue to stay in Albuquerque any longer.

"I have read the above 3 page statement and am signing each page because all of the information therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ Harry Gold
July 10, 1950
Phila., Penna.

"Witnessed:

T. Scott Miller, Jr., F.B.I., Justice
Richard E. Brennan, Special Agent, FBI
July 10, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa."

Special Agent T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and
Special Agent RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York City

Can testify that on July 5, 1950, a photograph of P. M. SHERER taken in 1945 was exhibited to HARRY GOLD. GOLD stated that P. M. SHERER is identical with the man who opened the door for him at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June, 1945.

Either of the above agents can testify that on June 2, 1950, pictures of ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV were exhibited to HARRY GOLD. GOLD stated that YAKOVLEV was identical with his superior who was known to him as JOHN.

Special Agent FRANK J. NOLAN
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Agent NOLAN will testify that he operated a camera on June 18 and 19, 1943, and took pictures with said camera of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV.

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HARRY GOLD

Who is in the custody of U.S. Marshal,
 Eastern District of Pennsylvania,
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
 upon issuance of a Writ of Ad Testificandum
 or
 SA T. SCOTT MILLER and
 SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 New York City

Can testify to the following signed statement of GOLD:

"July 10, 1950
 Philadelphia, Penna.

"I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"I would like to add the following to the statement dated June 2, 1950, which I gave the above named agents relative to the unknown individual contacted in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June of 1945. Since the above statement was made I have identified a picture shown to me by Agents MILLER and BRENNAN, and whom I have been told is DAVID GREENGLASS, as being the same man I previously described as being the Unknown G.I. whom I met in early June of 1945, in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"I have also recalled the fact that my means of identifying myself to GREENGLASS and of his verifying this identification was by means of two torn pieces of paper of an irregular shape, but which matched when put together. One such piece was in my possession, and had been given to me by JOHN, and the other piece was in GREENGLASS' possession.

"During a conversation I had with Mrs. ^{RUTH} GREENGLASS on the occasion of my first meeting, that is the morning meeting, at the GREENGLASS apartment in Albuquerque, Mrs. GREENGLASS told me that when they returned to New York on GREENGLASS' expected furlough, which was to take

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"About one and a half to two weeks before David Greenglass was taken into custody, David told me that he would like me to hold a sum of money for him. I do not recall his telling me how much money he wanted me to hold. In the space of twenty-four hours, possibly the next evening, I went up to David's house and David gave me a package which he told me contained money. This package was oblong in shape, the width of a dollar bill and a little longer in length than the length of a dollar bill. It was about an inch or a little more than an inch thick. It was wrapped in brown manila paper and was sealed with a brown gummed paper. It was tied with heavy brown twine as illustrated on a sketch I have drawn. I took this package home and placed it inside my hassock for safekeeping. I didn't look at the package again until Ruth Greenglass asked me to take \$100.00 out of the package for her some time later. This was about one week before David was taken into custody. At that time I untied the twine, broke the gummed paper seal, and took out five \$20.00 bills. I saw \$20 bills and \$10 bills at that time but did not count the money. There seemed to be twice as many \$10 bills as \$20 bills. I tore off the ends of the brown manila wrapping which had the gummed paper on it because there was too much wrapping paper. I then put scotch tape on the package to seal it. I believe I threw away the twine and put rubber bands around the package. I don't recall how many rubber bands I used. After David's arrest I took this package of money to Mr. O. John Rogge & left before he counted it but after he had opened the package.

"I remember after David asked me to hold money for him, I asked him why, but he was evasive in his answer. He said he wanted to get rid of it, that he would like to flush it down the toilet.

"I have read this statement and find it to be true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ "Louis Abel

"Witnessed:

"Leo H. Frutkin
Special Agent
F.B.I., N.Y."

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Mr. LOUIS ABEL
 87 Columbia Street
 New York 2, New York

Can testify to the following signed statement:

"July 18, 1950
 New York, N. Y.

"David Greenglass gave me \$4,000.00 about 3 days before he was arrested and asked me to hold it for him. After he was arrested he asked me to give the money to his attorney O. John Rogge which I did. David Greenglass is my brother-in-law. I don't recall whether David or Ruth gave it to me. I asked David if it was stolen and he said no.

"He said he did not want the money and I asked no questions because of our close relationship and I did not want to embarrass him.

/s/ "LOUIS ABEL
 87 Columbia Street
 New York 2, N.Y.

"Witnesses:

"John W. Lewis, F.B.I., N.Y.C., NY
 Leo H. Frutkin, F.B.I., N.Y.C., NY"

Can also testify to the following signed statement:

"August 1, 1950

"I, Louis Abel, 87 Columbia St., N.Y.C. make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Leo H. Frutkin of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He has told me that I do not have to make any statement and that any statement I make can be used against me in a court of law. He has told me that I have the right of counsel. No promises or threats have been made to me to obtain this statement.

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contacted by the Soviets in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and what means of identification was to be used. ROSENBERG denied making any such arrangements and he claimed that he lacked the technical knowledge to question DAVID on what he was working on and further that he did not know any Russians.

ROSENBERG was questioned as to whether he recalled arranging for DAVID to meet him in a car in New York City and driving to the East Side of Manhattan to meet an unidentified Soviet who questioned him about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos atom bomb project. ROSENBERG denied that he had made any such arrangements for DAVID to meet any Soviet individuals. ROSENBERG wanted to know if DAVID had said that he did this and also wanted DAVID GREENGLASS to confront him and make this accusation. When he was asked if DAVID did confront him and reiterate this statement what he would do, ROSENBERG said he would deny it.

ROSENBERG was asked to sign a waiver of search for his residence and he said that he would not sign anything or answer any questions until he consulted his attorney.

Can testify that when they arrested JULIUS ROSENBERG on July 17, 1950, he declined to answer any questions.

Can testify that at the time of the above arrest a search was made incidental to the arrest, of Apartment GE-11, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, which is occupied by JULIUS ROSENBERG.

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Special Agent ROBERT J. WIRTH
 Special Agent RAYMOND P. WIRTH
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 United States Court House, Foley Square
 New York, New York

Either one of these agents will testify that the pictures exhibited to HARRY GOLD as pictures of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV are in fact pictures of ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV.

- They will testify that they knew this individual to be
- (a) YAKOVLEV because during 1946 they observed YAKOVLEV on several occasions driving a Buick sedan, 1946 license 7N-1490, which license was registered to A. A. YAKOVLEV.
 - (b) because they observed him entering and leaving 3 West 108th Street, New York City, wherein ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV resided with his wife and family.
 - (c) the agents observed this individual driving the aforementioned Buick between his home, 3 West 108th Street, and the Consulate of the USSR in New York City.
 - (d) these agents observed this individual entering and leaving the Consulate of the USSR in New York City on numerous occasions.
 - (e) these agents observed YAKOVLEV identifying himself as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV on December 27, 1946 to the United States Customs Service when boarding the SS America to depart from the United States for France.

United States Department of State
 Washington, D. C.

The name of the official in the State Department who will present the following records will be made known at the time of trial.

These records will reflect that ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV held the position of Clerk and Vice Consul at the Consulate of the USSR in New York City between February 8, 1941 and December 27, 1946, and further, that he entered and left this country under diplomatic visa.

*copy to
 Bureau for
 Tech Dept.*

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Immigration & Naturalization Service
Washington, D. C.

The name of the official of the Immigration & Naturalization Service who will provide the following records will be made known at the time of the trial.

He will present records which will reflect that ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV entered the United States at San Pedro, California, on February 4, 1941, aboard the SS Ecuador and left the United States on December 27, 1946, via the SS America at the Port of New York.

Dr. RALPH C. SMITH
Assistant Director for
Classification and Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Los Alamos, New Mexico

Can testify:

As to the confidential nature of the work at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and as to the extent of DAVID GREENGLASS' contact with classified information at Los Alamos.

That in August, 1944, DAVID GREENGLASS was assigned to Group E-5 under Dr. GEORGE B. KISTIAKOWSKY and that Group E-5 was engaged in implosion experimentation, particularly "the study of the symmetry of collapse and of the methods for its improvement".

That from September 30, 1944 to November 30, 1944, DAVID GREENGLASS was a member of Group X-1, which worked on "implosion research" during that period, under Dr. GEORGE B. KISTIAKOWSKY, who was the Division Leader of X-Division.

That about December, 1944 or in January, 1945, DAVID GREENGLASS was a member of Group X-4, which was charged with the duty of engineering moulds for high explosives, research on sintered and plastic bonded explosives, and miscellaneous services for X-Division.

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That DAVID GREENGLASS was still in Group X-4 in May, 1945, and that GREENGLASS was a member of the Student Shop of Group X-4, the functions of which were to maintain shop equipment for use of members of X-Division, to make miscellaneous experimental items, to do experimental work on large jobs before final design was made for large orders.

That the sketch of the high explosive lens (mentioned in the signed statement of DAVID GREENGLASS dated July 17, 1950) was under military classification by the Manhattan Engineering District and still is classified under the Atomic Energy Commission.

WENDELL EDWARD MARSHMAN
 Residence - 15 Center Street
 Pompton Plains, New Jersey
 Business - J and H Label Processing Corporation
 230 West Passaic Street, Maywood, New Jersey

MARSHMAN can testify that he served as Assistant Section Leader, X-Division, Service Group, Los Alamos, New Mexico, from approximately March 1944, to May, 1945. In this job, he was responsible for the control of the group during the absence of the Section Leader, J. P. FITZPATRICK. He also served as a shop expeditor and had direct control over the work which was performed in the Experimental Engineering Shop, Theta Building. He also scheduled the work performed there on a priority basis. As Assistant Section Leader, MARSHMAN was a staff member of instant base and wore a white badge entitling him to go all over the site except where safety hazards existed.

MARSHMAN can testify that GREENGLASS was a machinist in the Experimental Engineering Shop, Theta Building, and that his duties were to produce products from drawings, which products were later to be used in various tests performed on the Atom Bomb. MARSHMAN can also testify that the equipment produced in instant shop was used in tests on the A-Bomb and that designs were also developed there which later went into mass production of equipment which became a part of the bomb. He can testify as to the specific material produced in the shop. For example, a design was made in instant shop from which several high-speed cameras were developed to be used in various tests on the A-Bomb. The bulk of

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the work in instant shop, however, was to specifically alter various metal shapes for experimental tests, the prototypes of which eventually ended up on the Atom Bomb.

MARSHMAN can testify that drawings and blueprints, some of which were classified and others not classified, were used by the machinists in the normal performance of their duties. He can testify as to the physical layout of the Theta Building, which consisted of an "L" shaped building containing a warehouse, a woodwork shop, the Experimental Engineering Shop, a men's and women's lavatory, and an administrative office.

MARSHMAN can testify that the Administrative Office, Theta Building, contained classified documents consisting of general technical area information circulars, precious metals, procurement records and records of materials produced in the machine shop. The office also contained blueprint files. The classified documents were kept in 2-hour fireproof safes and shop employees did not have access to instant documents except through specific permission from staff members.

The warehouse in the Theta Building contained materials and component parts needed for testing purposes in the development of the A-Bomb, a lot of which was classified material although not always designated as such, and that shop employees had free access to instant warehouse.

WALTER S. ~~KOSKI~~
Brookhaven National Laboratories
Brookhaven, Long Island, New York
Telephone Patchogue 2600 X 564
(Temporary address until September 1, 1950)
4027 Alameda Boulevard
Baltimore 18, Maryland
Telephone Hopkins 8511 (permanent address)

Can testify to the following signed statement:

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"July 19, 1950

"I, Walter Koski, make the following voluntary statements. I arrived at Los Alamos in Jan. 1944 and was assigned to study cylindrical implosions. During this period it was desirable to investigate the feasibility of producing a symmetrical implosion. It was believed that this probably could be attained by using the so called explosive lens which was a combination of slow and fast explosives so formed and arranged that if the appropriate points were detonated a cylindrically symmetrical detonation wave would result. The object then was to permit this detonation wave to impinge everywhere simultaneously on a metal cylinder and then to measure photographically the silhouette of the inside of this cylinder as it collapsed.

"I have examined a photostatic copy of a sketch bearing the signature David Greenglass, June 15, 1950. This sketch is a reasonable description of the high explosive system and the metal cylinder that I used in the above mentioned experiments.

"This experiment was designed to investigate the shape of the high explosive components and the velocities that they should have to give a symmetrical implosion. These studies then could be carried over to the high explosive components of the atomic bomb where a symmetrical implosion is necessary.

"In view of the intimate connection between this experiment and the atomic bomb design this work was classified as 'secret' at Los Alamos.

"/s/ Walter S. Koski
July 19, 1950

"Witnessed:

Leo H. Frutkin
Special Agent
F.B.I., N.Y.C."

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Chief (or his authorized representative)
Division of Loans and Currency
Chicago Branch
United States Treasury Department
Chicago, Illinois

Can produce, upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum:

Records concerning the purchase of United States Savings Bonds by DAVID GREENGLASS and RUTH GREENGLASS which reflect that Bond number L 127,794,114 E, maturity value \$50, was purchased June 4, 1945, at the First National Bank, Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the name of Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico, or Mr. DAVID GREENGLASS.

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JOHN W. LEWIS
 Special Agent
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 New York, New York

Can testify that he found, during a search of Apt. 6, 265 Rivington Street, New York City, pursuant to voluntary consent to search executed by DAVID GREENGLASS, a foot locker containing letters, excerpts of which are set out as follows:

1. Letter postmarked March 22, 1943 from IDA ~~ALTERMAN~~, 250 Division Street, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, inviting her to attend a meeting, for which an invitation was enclosed. The letter ended with the phrase "In case I'm not there when you come Wednesday night, ask for SYLVIA, my sister. Club Lincoln, 236 East Broadway." The invitation which was included in this letter was an invitation to the Fourth Empire State Victory Convention, Young Communist League, to be held Friday, March 26th at 7:30 p.m. at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

2. Letter dated April 28, 1943 from Private DAVID GREENGLASS, Aberdeen, Maryland, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, in which he stated as follows: "Although I'd love to have you in my arms I am content without so long as there is a vital battle to be fought with a cruel, ruthless foe. Victory shall be ours and the future is socialism's."

3. Letter dated May 1, 1943 from Private DAVID GREENGLASS, Aberdeen, Maryland, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, in which he stated: "While at Dix I met four comrades and boy they were tops in their respective lines. One of them had 150 I.Q. out of a possible 153. We made quite a group While I was in Dix I had a few discussions with other soldiers on politics but I never had a chance to finish an argument. . . . By the way darling I read and enjoyed your letters and also the clippings from PM you had put in. I'd like to see some clippings from the Daily Worker too. Something like MIKE GOLD or ~~SENDER CARLIN~~ of the 'Veteran Commander'. I really miss them."

4. Letter dated May 2, 1943 from RUTH GREENGLASS to Private DAVE GREENGLASS, Aberdeen, Maryland, in which she states: "Well darling here it is Sunday and I went to the rally. Well sweetheart all I can say is that I am sorry I missed so many other May Days when I had the opportunity to march side by side with you. The spirit of the people was magnificent. . . . I'm going to buy tomorrow's Worker and send you the writeup on it. I almost forgot to tell you this. On the subway on the way to the stadium five girls came on the platform singing and harmonizing beautifully. The melodies struck a cord in my mind and suddenly I remembered the film we saw of the Russian folk dances and music. Remember at the Stanley Theater and again at the Irving Place. These girls were singing Russian folk songs and everyone on the platform crowded around to hear Perhaps the voice of 75,000 working men and women that were brought together today, perhaps their voices demanding an early invasion of Europe will be heard and then my dear we will be together to build--under socialism--our future. . ."

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5. Letter dated May 26, 1943 from RUTH GREENGLASS to Private DAVE GREENGLASS, in which she states: "Dearest, remember what JULIE told you, as a Communist it's up to you to set an example to the other soldiers and you can't do that if an officer bears a grudge against you."

6. Letter from Private D. GREENGLASS to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, dated June 3, 1943 at Aberdeen, Maryland, in which he states: "Although we are materialists we base our materialism on humanity and humanity is love. It is the most powerful force in the world. It is causing us to win where we are outnumbered. The victory shall be ours. The freedom shall be greater because of our great feeling that only democratic and freedom-loving peoples can foster. Darling, and we who understand can bring understanding to others because we are in love and have our Marxist outlook."

7. Letter from Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS to Corporal DAVE GREENGLASS, Aberdeen, Maryland, dated July 14, 1943, in which she states: "I saw IDA tonight and she gave me a report of what happened at the branch president's meeting. There is a new program afoot now. The YCL will disband and we'll form some sort of youth, anti-fascist, win-the-war club on a national scale. I think this was suggested principally because many people shy away from our club because of 'Communist' in our club name. It seems they're afraid of political entanglements and its antagonism is very old and set. Therefore the plan is to form the type of group I mentioned and try to draw all youth into it to make them aware of what we're fighting for. The Communists from among the Party will still try to recruit into the Party but there will be no YCL. . Darling, do you remember one FLORENCE GREY. . . Well the other day she walked into our office and she says she has known me for the longest time. She told me that she knows you. She claims she was once sent from Club Molroe to recruit you. Do you know her? Also, did you belong to Molroe or only Colin Kelly, and how long have you been a member of the League. That's just a by the way I'd like to know",

8. Letter from RUTH GREENGLASS to Corporal DAVID GREENGLASS, Arcadia, California, dated August 22, 1943, in which she stated: "~~HERBIE~~ ~~ALEXANDER~~ came to see me and this time he found me home. We talked and he asked me if I was president of the 'club'. For a moment I didn't understand what he was talking about and then I told him I was. He then said that he too was a Communist and was trying to convert his place. He claimed he'd already converted LIBI, that she was a socialist, isn't that odd. You gave me the impression that HERBIE was rather reactionary. . . . All this was rather new to me but anyway I am glad he was re-educated."

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9. A letter dated August 24, 1943, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, in which he states as follows: "Darling, during lunch I had two discussions on political questions with some fellows. I used the utmost patience and care in the choice of words so that I could get my point across and still not be suspected of Communism. Well, I believe that I did get something across to them and I will continue to work on them further. I'll raise that flag yet so don't worry about the future."

10. A letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, at Arcadia, California, dated August 25, 1943, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, in which he states: "First of all, let me tell you I certainly was surprised to hear that HERBIE ALEXANDER was finally converted. It made everything seem brighter with the world. By that I mean we were progressing by recruiting more members who will put that much more weight behind our philosophy. . . . Now about LIBIE. Well, I think she'll do it because HERBIE says so. If I were you I would try to educate her so that she will understand it on her own. If HERBIE is sincere then HERBIE understands the principles or else he wouldn't have said anything about it."

11. A letter to Technician 5/C DAVID GREENGLASS at Fort Ord, California, dated November 4, 1943, signed JULIE and ETHEL, in which it is stated: "Tomorrow we (including RUTHIE and JULIE and I hope GLADDIE and JEAN) are going to the American Council on Soviet Relations rally at the Garden -- ROBESON is to open the meeting by singing . . ."

PAUL
12. A letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Arcadia, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, dated September 1, 1943, in which he states as follows: "Through our Marxian philosophy, we shall go forward to a better, more richer world for us and our children. A world where they (our children) can look forward to a life of usefulness, culture and a love of people and not own heart interests."

13. Letter dated September 19, 1943 from RUTH GREENGLASS to Technician 5/C DAVE GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, in which she stated: "PHYLLIS finished dressing first so she and HERBIE came to DIANA'S house to wait for her. I don't quite remember how it happened but before I knew it the conversation took a sudden turn and we were all discussing current events. It didn't take much time for me to notice that they were all anti-Soviet. They started shooting questions at me until I asked why I was being cross-examined. PHYLLIS piped up, 'as president of the YCL you should know the answer', I have no idea how she found out about it but there was such scathing sarcasm in her voice that I picked up my head in surprise. Obviously they believe in Moscow gold. They think I have a private wire to

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"get information daily from JOE STALIN himself. I saw that I wasn't able to cope with those characters so I changed the subject"

14. A letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, dated September 30, 1943, in which he states: "Well, here I am in Frisco again. . . Last night I went to the Reform Temple here in the City. After that I met a refugee family, who took us to their home and entertained us royally. They are very well-to-do and have to younger sons. I also found the Doctor (the husband) is a dermitologist and makes use of X-rays a great deal.... Don't worry. They are not religious people and they are definitely radical from what I see they have in their library and how they talk about world affairs."

15. A letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, dated November 4, 1943, in which he states as follows: "Dearest, how did the CP and ALP make out in the elections. I am pretty interested so give me the results."

16. Letter dated December 24, 1943 from Technician 5/C D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, New York City, in which he stated: Darling, this morning I had a political discussion with some of the fellows before they went to work. . . You probably know that I had injected a great deal of our beliefs into the discussion. It went over pretty well. As I have always said, you must put the other man on the defensive or else the argument sometimes gets away from you. . . The news of the partisan armies of Yugoslavia and Greece and their refusal of the respective kings of those countries is very welcome indeed. It shows the growth of a progressive social spirit among the people of Europe. I hope that it spreads back to America where it had originated."

17. Letter dated December 27, 1943 from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, in which he stated: "Darling, you are right it is our twisted psycology that is due in the greatest part to our 'social structure', namely, capitalism with its economic hold on everyone, teaching them to grasp what they can and giving them no real future to look to. Dearest, at present we are fighting a war to give people a chance at least. I hope that we can do away with the rotten structure as quickly as possible. . . Dearest, you are no snob, what you say is true and there are only two ways to look at it. Either convert our friends or drop them. And I don't believe in giving up easily, do you."

18. Letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, dated January 2, 1944, from Fort Ord, California, in which he stated: "I am reading

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"another book called 'What Makes Sammy Run', by SCHULMAN, and so far it is pretty good. Darling, is the Random House Publishers the Party press? You see that is the publisher of this book. . . . Sweetheart, that comrade in the shop doesn't realize that we have sort of a united front with all anti-fascist groups and therefore the Post comes under that heading. I like certain columns in it and I'd rather read it than the Herald Tribune or Sun. . . . So, darling, a subscription to the Post is what I want in view of the fact that a Worker would just about put me in the guard house."

19. Letter dated January 2, 1944 from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVID GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, in which she stated: "Still I hope that our children will be brought up in a socialist world and our money will be useless, I look forward to that day when necessities and luxuries are to be had by all and sundry just so long as he justifies living by working. . . . I am reading 'Battle Hymn of China' and I am certainly enjoying it, it's a powerful book. Darling, a lot of the things you told me about China (things that never appear in the press) when you were trying to convert me I'm reading in this book."

20. Letter dated January 10, 1944 from Mrs. ^{RUTH} R. GREENGLASS to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, in which she stated: "I went to the meeting at the Garden tonight and somehow I missed ETHEL. I don't know how. I'm going to call her tomorrow and find out. The meeting was very good as you can imagine. BROWDER, AMTER, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, CLAYTON POWELL and some others spoke."

"Have you heard that the Communist Party may dissolve? As BROWDER put it tonight, when the war is over the people won't be ready to accept socialism and all its reforms and to offer it to them may alienate it more than ever. . . . The central committees of the parties have proposed that the Party dissolve and a committee of political education be formed. However, this is only a proposal and will probably not be acted on before May of this year. Still it is a thought and deserves every consideration."

21. Letter dated January 13, 1944 from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, New York City, in which he stated: "Darling, I met a fellow in my company who is a very progressive guy. He is a native of Frisco. You see, I gave him that 'In Fact' you had sent me. He was enthusiastic about it. Sweetheart, send me all the issues that you receive after that one and keep sending it each week. This fellow, his name is RAY SCHNEIDER, says he will help me propagandize the company. By the way, cross your name and address out with black ink so, that it is illegible. . . ."

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"Dearest I would like you to send me EARL BROWDER'S speech. I even heard some of its repercussions out here. I believe that they do not tell the whole story so dear I want to read the original. . . That love is ours upon which to build a family with the human conception, which is socialism."

22. A letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, New York, dated January 17, 1944, in which he stated: "Dearest, I felt terribly let down when I read in the papers out here that the C. P. was going to dissolve. Of course, they made no mention of the why and wherefore of this move. But no matter what, I think it is a bad move. You see, dear, it is a symbol of strength and political understanding to me and to thousands of other former YCLers in the service. And its dissolution would seem to us as the taking away of support to our political beliefs. It would put us in the position of a thinking Socialist and not a doing one because of the lack of organization to carry out our program. Maybe I have my facts wrong and the move is right, but how can I tell without actually knowing what is going on. Darling, please send me that speech and whatever literature the New Committee of Political Education puts out. Darling, this is vital in the boosting of my morale. Please don't delay in sending me the BROWDER speech. Send all literature pertaining to the speech. Find out from ETHEL what she and JULIE think about it. Ask her to get the literature. Darling, I love you and no matter what happens in America politically. In the end it will be Europe and a large part of Asia that will turn Socialist and the American end of the world will of necessity follow in the same course. So, dear, we still look forward to a Socialist America and we shall have that world in our time."

23. Letter dated January 18, 1944 from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, New York City, in which he stated: "I wanted to answer you at once but I got involved in a discussion of socialism, communism and capitalism. Boy I really got into a rip-roaring argument. Of course, when the dust of discussion settled I had convinced many of my listeners in at least the morale right of our cause. You see, dear, it is not because I am so wonderful, but because our philosophy is so logical and correct that no argument can stand against it. I am sure that if we educated people to our point of view we would have a socialist America pretty quickly. You see, dear, all we have to do is put out more literature than the capitalist press can lie about or distort."

24. Letter dated January 19, 1944 from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, New York City, in which he stated: "In the evening after the parade I went to see a picture. The name of picture is 'Song of Russia'. It is a wonderful picture and I recommend very highly

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"to you. . . Of course it has the typical Hollywood touch but it really is a pretty good picture of the Soviet Union and its philosophy as expressed by the heroine."

25. Letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, dated January 25, 1944, from Fort Ord, California, in which he stated: "Of late I have been having the most wonderful discussions on our native-American fascists, and I have been convincing the fellows right along. I'll have my company raise the Red flag yet."

26. Letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, dated January 29, 1944 from Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, New York City, in which he stated: "I really was glad that you understand why nothing has been done about this condition under capitalism. I am sure that things are different in a socialist society. . . I think that in order to find out about it you can read the book called 'Red Medicine' . . . I will be glad to receive these clippings and keep sending me those 'In Facts'. I am using them to good advantage here."

27. Letter dated February 5, 1944 from Mrs. R. GREENGLASS to T/5 D. GREENGLASS, APO 186, L.A., California, in which she stated: "GLADDY had wanted to go to the movies but I had seen the picture. So I persuaded her to come down to the club with me (a very important meeting had been called) only for a few minutes and then we'd both go to ETHEL'S. When we walked down to the club we were in time to hear the voting that dissolved the club. Yes, it's true dear. It was a flop. There was no interest, no cooperation, nothing. The place was dirty, we were four months behind in rent, about two months in electricity and so on down the line. The county office of the AYD will try to get all those members that are interested in other clubs in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, the county has chosen certain choice people (yes dear, I'm one of them) to start an S.O.S. — Sweethearts of the Service club down here on the east side. It would be an all-girls' club, of course, and I think that that type of thing will have a great appeal to our neighborhood. These people, who can be called either charter members, organizers or what have you, are meeting Sunday afternoon. I explained the thing to GLADDY and she's very much interested so I'm taking her down to the meeting with me."

28. A letter from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS, dated February 13, 1944, to T/5 D GREENGLASS, APO 186, Los Angeles, California, in which she states as follows: "It seems that the Party is having a recruiting drive and I've been 'invited' to join. It's part of a plan, dear. After we're in, us ex-YCLers who are now in the AYD, classes will be held to make us to work better in the AYD. I told LIBIE that I'd join, but not until I got back from

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"California. However, she said it was important that I join now because there was a drive going on, but I didn't feel that way. When I join, I want to become active—not just to enroll, pay dues and then leave and send my dues in. I don't want to be that kind of a member."

29. Letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Jackson, Mississippi, dated May 21, 1944, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, which contained a P.S. reading as follows: "I love you with all the love of Marx and the humanity of LENIN. Love, DAVE."

30. A letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, dated June 29, 1944, in which she states as follows: "Darling, I have been reading a lot of books on the Soviet Union. Dear, I can see how farsighted and intelligent those leaders are. They are really geniuses, everyone of them. I have been revising what I think and how I think politically. Having found out all the truth about the Soviets, both good and bad, I have come to a stronger and more resolute faith and belief in the principles of Socialism and Communism. I believe that every time the Soviet Government used force they did so with pain in their hearts and the belief that what they were doing was to produce good for the greatest number. The tremendous sacrifices of blood, sweat and tears of the Soviet peoples is a feat that surpasses all sacrifices of the past. More power to the Soviet Union and a fruitful and abundant life for their peoples."

31. A letter dated July 6, 1944 from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Jackson, Mississippi, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, in which he states as follows: "Dear, don't worry about the fact that I was taken out of my old outfit. It was a matter of politics. The First Sergeant didn't like me and, besides that, some of my politics must have reached his ears. This theory was upheld by the fact that another fellow from my former battalion, of like political opinion, was also 'chosen' for this outfit. So you can see, dear, one of the higher-ups got rid of me."

32. Letter dated July 29, 1944, from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, in which he stated: "Dear, I am working on a classified project so you will just know about my camp life but not my work. In fact, none of my friends or relatives have to know where I am stationed. That is, of course, the ones I write to and they won't be told any more than that I am stationed here. The rest shouldn't even know that...Dear, I am watching the future at work here and it works. Of course, there is a lot to be done yet in the way of tolerance but on the whole everything here is rosy. It's just like the things we are fighting for."

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"We are copying wholesale from that great scholar Karl with a k. Dearest, I am glad to be part of the wonderful future. . . Dear, you can feel in the atmosphere a kinship brought about by the system the people live under."

33. Letter dated August 4, 1944, from DAVE GREENGLASS, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, postmarked Kansas City, Missouri, in which he stated: "Dear, I have been very reticent in my writing about what I am doing or going to do because it is a classified top secrecy project and as such I can't say anything. In fact, I am not even supposed to say this much. Darling, in this type of work at my place of residence there is censorship of mail going out and all off the post calls. So dear, you know why I didn't want you to say anything on the telephone. That is why I write C now dear instead of comrade."

It is to be noted that in all prior correspondence between DAVID GREENGLASS and his wife the letters were signed "Your sweetheart, wife and comrade" and on the part of DAVID GREENGLASS were signed "Your husband, lover and comrade."

34. Letter dated September 16, 1944 from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, New York City, in which he stated: "Say dear, these folks would like to become members of the Book Find Club. So, my darling, would you please send me an application? I shall arrange it so you will get credit and you will be able to get a book as a dividend."

35. Letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, New York City, dated September 26, 1944, in which he stated: "My darling, how I would have liked to go with you to that Madison Square Garden meeting. The two of us together at such a meeting is like building the future. . . He is a wonderful man and should be nominated to the presidency in 1948. By that time we shall have laid a firm foundation for the world of tomorrow. We should have made our contributions to the world, at least one such contribution."

36. Letter from T/5 D. GREENGLASS, dated October 23, 1944, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS, which states: "I want to speak to that person I told you about. Well, the outcome of that was that I should see him about Thursday or Friday and he would let me know then. I have every confidence dear so don't worry. I'll let you know definitely one way or the other."

37. A letter from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS, New York, to T/5 D. GREENGLASS dated February 1, 1945, she stated: "Well, I went to 'The American Home' today and almost got a job as an addressograph operator. I say almost because later in the day I accepted another job. I'm glad I didn't take it though because it meant perjuring myself. The employment application asked for union affiliations, which meant that I had to lie about my reference. Then they asked about church affiliation and so on. Oh, yes, they gave bonuses. Always the same in anti-union places, so that was ruled out right away. Then I went up

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"to the union and got sent out for an interview and I got the job. I'm working (as of tomorrow at 9:00) at the American Jewish Congress, on 59th Street and Columbus Circle".

TRAVEL OF RUTH AND DAVID GREENGLASS

38. A letter from Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, dated December 9, 1944, at New York, to T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in which she states as follows: "This is going to be a kind of two-in-one letter because I didn't write it yesterday. You see, sweets, I got home (I don't really think of any place as home unless I am with you. It is our house until you come and then it takes on a new air and is truly home.) at about 9:30 p.m. and was a little fa-tumult, saying hello to everyone and so on."

39. Letter from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS, dated January 19, 1944, to T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico (It is noted this letter is post-marked January 19, 1945) in which she states as follows: "After you left last night, I felt sort of queer and empty inside.... Soon after I got up I checked the time-table to see about where you were. Darling, I hope the trains haven't been slowed up because of the weather...Anyway, it seems to me that the 11:40 is due to arrive in Chicago at 4:40 and another train leaving at that time gets in after 7:00. Sweets, I hope you make the right connection; otherwise, I'll never forgive myself for being so pig-headed."

40. A letter from Mr. and Mrs. B. GREENGLASS, 64 Sheriff Street, New York City, to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, dated February 15, 1945. It is noted that this letter is signed "Eth." This letter states as follows: "As soon as you left, we were buried under more snow."

41. A letter from Mrs. D. GREENGLASS to T/5 D. GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, dated February 24, 1945, in which she states as follows: "Last night I drew up a list of all the hundred or so items that I have to take care of before I leave...The very first thing, of course, I went to the bank and withdrew enough to cover the cost of the railway ticket... Darling I bought a one-way coach ticket and, even though I was dead set against it, I am going on the "California Limited" after all. It seems that the "Scout" doesn't go directly to Albuquerque and I don't want to be bothered by mixed-up methods...I'll leave Tuesday night, dear, at 11:30 and Friday morning at 10:20 I should be in Albuquerque."

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LETTERS DEALING WITH TRAVEL OF
MRS. RUTH GREENGLASS

1. A letter dated October 31, 1944 from MRS. R. GREENGLASS, New York City to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in which she states as follows:

"Anyway, dear, as I wrote you if I leave on the 24th and arrive on the 26th, I'll have a day to rest up in the hotel - that is your pass begins on Tuesday the 28th."

2. A letter dated November 4, 1944, from MRS. RUTH GREENGLASS, New York City to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in which she states as follows:

"And so my sweets I bought a ticket and I'll leave New York on Monday the 27th. I may not be able to get a reservation on El Capitain that seems to be next to impossible. The ticket clerk said he would wire the Santa Fe railroad for me. But he was pessimistic because as he said they have asked for tickets four weeks hence and were unable to receive them. If I can't get on that train, I'll leave earlier from here but come what may, I'll arrange to be in Albuquerque on the 29th."

3. A letter dated Sunday, November 26, 1944 from MRS. R. GREENGLASS, Franciscan Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in which she states as follows:

"I really had no intention of leaving so abruptly and then I was advised (by the Santa Fe people and Penn) that my best bet was to go to Chicago pronto and just keep my fingers crossed. To do that I had to leave immediately so I left on Friday and now here I am. I all settled (that only means everything in the drawer and in the closet but it's you I'm missing... Friday morning I ran around and took care of several last minute items and at 4 noon I boarded the train. The trip to Chicago was nice but I froze at night but then for me that's not too unusual.

"I got into Chicago Saturday shortly after 9. I went directly to the Santa Fe depot and hung around but everywhere at every window I got the same answer 'Sold out'. Finally one man gave me a little hope. He said that he would try to get me something and to please come back at 4... I got

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"back to the depot and it was ten after 4 and all the agents were saying 'sold out'. That's all I heard for the greater part of an hour... So I got back on the line and at five after 5 I got a seat - I was never so relieved in my life. The train the El Capitain was due to leave in 40 minutes so I took my bag and wired the hotel to change my reservation back to the 26th.

4. A letter dated Monday, December 4, 1944 from R. GREENGLASS, Franciscan Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in which she states:

"Right after you left I went down to the depot but I didn't fare so well. However, I'm leaving tonight and I'll take what I can get...I just checked out of the hotel and my bags are parked in the lobby. Boy I certainly accumulated plenty of junk to take back. I've got about five hours to kill and I'll be darned if I know what to do....Since the California Limited is a fairly crummy train to begin with - and anyway all I could get is a coach seat, maybe I think when I get to Chicago I'll stay a day just to get some sleep.

5. A letter dated Wednesday, December 6, 1944, from Mrs. R. GREENGLASS, New York City to T/5 DAVE GREENGLASS. This letter is written on stationery of the NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM. In this letter she states as follows:

"I must go back a little here. Just as I was leaving the hotel someone called my name. For just a minute I got excited, even though I knew better. I thought it was you. But it was PATTY, she had come in to sit in the lobby because it was nasty out...So we went to the depot early and sat around. In the station we started to talk to some gals, one who was running away from the university to get married (she was exactly like a character out of a dime novel) and one who was going east to visit. They made it nice because we travelled together. As a matter of fact it was the first time that I travelled that I got a seat with a girl...We were about three hours late getting into Newton, Kansas and there the cylinder in the engine burned out so for a while we were stranded there...We were due in Kansas City at 8 and were supposed to stay an hour. We pulled in at 12 and I made a mad dash for the Western Union desk and sent you that wire and then grabbed a sandwich. But I might just as well have taken my time because we didn't pull out until 2 o'clock.....I'm at NEW YORK CENTRAL as you can see but I still ain't got a reservation..I should be home sometime on Thursday."

NY 65-15336

Mr. JOHN R. PACKARD
Rental Manager
Knickerbocker Village, Inc.
10 Monroe Street, New York City
Residence - 16 Monroe Street
Apartment JB-12
New York City

Can testify that JULIUS ROSENBERG resided at Knickerbocker Village, 10 Monroe Street, Apartment GE-11 from April 15, 1942, to the present time. JULIUS ROSENBERG came to Knickerbocker Village from 142 Baruch Place, New York City.

Upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, he will produce records reflecting the above information. Mr. RICHARD R. MURRAY, Office Manager, Knickerbocker Village, Inc., 10 Monroe Street, New York City, can also produce the above-mentioned records.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 16, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

20971

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-59192)

Reference is made to the report of SA Leo H. Frutkin dated June 23, 1950, at New York.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

There is being transmitted herewith the Supplemental Summary Report of SA Leo H. Frutkin dated August 16, 1950, at New York, on the above captioned matter. It should be noted that this Supplemental Summary Report contains the information developed since the date of referenced summary report.

Encl

copy rep to
Quinn Tarnley
8-21-50
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/21/86 BY SP2APR/PLB

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- c.c. Albuquerque (65-19)(Enc. 4)
- Los Angeles (Enc. 2)
- San Francisco (Enc. 2)
- Washington Field (65-5425)(Enc. 2)
- NY 65-15348 (Enc. 1)
- NY 65-15324 (Enc. 1)
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 18 1950

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
20972	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Handwritten initials and signature

WASH AND WASH FLD 51 FROM NEW YORK

18 1056 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESPIONAGE DASH R. IRVING A. SAYPOL, USA, SDNY,
TODAY INDICATED HE WILL DISCUSS WITH DEPARTMENT PROPOSAL OF PERMITTING
GREENGLASS TO PLEAD GUILTY TO ALBUQUERQUE INDICTMENT UNDER RULE TWENTY.

SCHEIDT

ALBUQUERQUE ADVISED

HLD PLS

RECORDED - 27

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AUG 28 1950

G. I. R. - 2

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Gampfer

52 AUG 29 1950

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DATE 11/21/82 BY SP-10/ML/SL

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

AUG 1 1950

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

WASHINGTON 47 FROM NEW YORK 1 938 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

DAVID GREENGLASS., ESP - R. DAVID AND RUTH GREENGLASS RECEIVED THE FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS RECEIVED FROM JULIUS ROSENBERG WAS WRAPPED IN BROWN MANILA PAPER AND WAS SECURED WITH GUMMED PAPER. THEY DID NOT OPEN PACKAGE. DAVID HID IT IN FLUE OF CHIMNEY IN HIS APARTMENT STICKING IT TO WALL OF FLUE WITH QUOTE TEXCEL UNQUOTE TAPE. HE LATER REMOVED THE TEXCEL AND GAVE PACKAGE TO LOUIS ABEL UNOPENED. ON RUTH-S REQUEST LOUIS ABEL GAVE HER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BUT RUTH DOES NOT KNOW IF LOUIS TOOK THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM THE PACKAGE. AFTER DAVID-S ARREST, ABEL TOOK THE PACKAGE TO O. JOHN ROGGE AND LEFT AFTER ROGGE HAD OPENED THE PACKAGE BUT BEFORE ROGGE HAD COUNTED IT. WHEN ROGGE COUNTED THE MONEY IT WAS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS SHORT OF FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. LOUIS ABEL ADVISED IN SIGNED STATEMENT THAT THE PACKAGE OF MONEY HE RECEIVED FROM DAVID GREENGLASS ABOUT ONE AND A HALF TO TWO WEEKS BEFORE DAVID-S ARREST WAS OBLONG IN SHAPE, ABOUT THE WIDTH OF A DOLLAR BILL AND OF A LENGTH A LITTLE LONGER THAN A DOLLAR BILL AND ABOUT A LITTLE MORE THAN ONE INCH THICK. IT WAS WRAPPED IN BROWN MANILA WRAPPING PAPER AND WAS SEALED WITH BROWN GUMMED PAPER AND WAS TIED WITH HEAVY BROWN TWINE.

HANDLED BY STOP

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5 AUG 20 1950
END PAGE ONE

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Mr. Lampher

PAGE TWO

ABEL DREW A SKETCH OF THE PACKAGE TO ILLUSTRATE POSITION OF THE TWINE. A
ABEL CONCEALED THE PACKAGE IN HASSOCK IN HIS RESIDENCE. SOMETIME LATER
ABLE OPENED THE PACKAGE TO TAKE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OUT TO GIVE TO
RUTH AT HER REQUEST. AT THAT TIME HE UNTIED THE TWINE, BROKE THE
GUMMED PAPER SEAL, AND TOOK OUT FIVE TWENTY DOLLAR BILLS. HE NOTICED
THAT THERE WERE TWENTY DOLLAR AND TEN DOLLAR BILLS BUT DID NOT COUNT
THE MONEY. THERE SEEMED TO BE TWICE AS MANY TEN DOLLAR BILLS AS TWENTY
DOLLAR BILLS. ABEL TORE OFF THE ENDS OF THE BROWN MANILA WRAPPING WHICH
HAD THE GUMMED PAPER THEREON BECAUSE THERE WAS TOO MUCH WRAPPING PAPER.
ABEL THEN PUT SCOTCH TAPE ON THE PACKAGE TO SEAL IT. ABEL BELIEVES
HE THREW AWAY THE TWINE AND PUT RUBBER BANDS AROUND THE PACKAGE. HE
DOES NOT RECALL NUMBER OF RUBBER BANDS HE USED. O. JOHN ROGGE TURNED
OVER THE BROWN MANILA WRAPPING TO SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON ON JULY THIRTY-
ONE, FIFTY.

SCHEIDT

HLD PLS

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

JUN 29 1950

TELETYPE

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

Mr. [Signature]
2244

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 35 29 944 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

61.12.2

DAVID GREENGLASS, WAS., ESP - R. RE ALBUQUERQUE. TEL TWENTY NINTH
INSTANT. AGENTS LEWIS AND FRUTKIN WILL ARRIVE AT ALBUQUERQUE TWO
TWENTY PM JULY FIFTH NEXT ABOARD SANTA FE RAILROAD CHIEF, TRAIN NUMBER
NINETEEN. ARRANGE HOTEL RESERVATIONS.

SCHEIDT

ALBUQUERQUE ADVISED

HOLD PLS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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CONF WASHINGTON AND WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 42

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT
Classified by 3042 PWT/JP
Declassify on: OADR
11/24/96

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 6/7/77 JH

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

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R. DAVID GREENGLASS FURNISHED VOLUNTARY SIGNED

STATEMENT TO SA LEO H. FRUTKIN, AUG. SIXTEEN INSTANT, THE PERTINENT PORTIONS OF WHICH FOLLOW.
DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/JP
DATE 11/21/96

"I RECALL THAT IN SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTYFIVE WHEN I WAS IN NEW YORK CITY ON FURLOUGH, I SAW JULIUS ROSENBERG, MY BROTHER IN LAW. AT THAT TIME I GAVE HIM INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ATOMIC BOMB. WITH THAT INFORMATION, I NOW RECALL THAT I ALSO GAVE HIM IN WRITING A DESCRIPTION OF AN EXPERIMENT, THEN BEING CONDUCTED AT LOS ALAMOS, N.M., WHICH WAS CONCERNED WITH THE REDUCTION OF THE AMOUNT OF PLUTONIUM TO BE USED IN THE ATOMIC BOMB. THIS EXPERIMENT, I INFORMED JULIUS ROSENBERG, CONSISTED OF [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) I TOLD HIM THIS WOULD RESULT IN A GREATER EXPLOSION WITH THE USE OF LESS PLUTONIUM. I RECALL THAT I MADE UP PORTIONS OF THIS

EXPERIMENT AS ONE OF MY DUTIES AT LOS ALAMOS.

BUREAU CONTACT AEC TO ASCERTAIN CLASSIFIED NATURE ABOVE INFO.

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EX-16 ~~SECRET~~ AUG 29 1950

SCHERTZ

HOLD PLS

44 ~~SECRET~~ COPIES WFO

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Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Belmont
Mamphre

Let acc
8/25/55
RJV

SECRET

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 25, 1950
To: Atomic Energy Commission
Building T-3
16th & Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Captain John A. Waters, Jr.
Director
Division of Security

*Bracketed information
classified per DOE
letter 9-10-81
SP7 MAC JCO*

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Subject: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by *2012 pwt/ps 9/7/78 JH*
Declassify on: *GDS 10/24/86*

In connection with the investigation of this case which involves the espionage activities of the above individual and Julius Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, an additional signed statement was taken from David Greenglass on August 16, 1950, the pertinent portions of which are as follows:

"I recall that in September, 1945, when I was in New York City on furlough, I saw Julius Rosenberg, my brother-in-law. At that time I gave him information relating to the atomic bomb. With that information, I now recall that I also gave him in writing a description of an experiment, then being conducted at Los Alamos, New Mexico, which was concerned with the reduction of the amount of plutonium to be used in the atomic bomb. This experiment, I informed Julius Rosenberg, consisted of

[REDACTED]

(S) told him this would result in a greater explosion with the use of less plutonium. I recall that I made up portions of this experiment as one of my duties at Los Alamos."

It would be appreciated if you would advise as to the general accuracy of the above information, if this information was classified in 1945, and whether it is still classified information.

SECRET

Classified by *2355 wgs 10/4/75*
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

AUG 28 1950
COMM - FBI

RJL:hc
65-59028 - 313
SEP 7 1950
EX-16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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

RECORDED - 47

Handwritten initials and signatures

Director, FBI

SAC, New York

[REDACTED] (S) b1
ESPIONAGE - R

~~SECRET~~

August 31, 1950

4/4

130072

Re Washington teletype to the Bureau dated August 21, 1950, 11:07 P.M., in captioned matter which disclosed that a complaint had been received August 11, 1950 by the Washington Field Office from an unknown woman to the effect that DAVID GREENGLASS, about six weeks prior to August 21, 1950 (or possibly six weeks prior to August 11, 1950), visited the New York Bargain House, Washington, D.C., owned by CLARENCE DARROW GUREWITZ. This unknown woman allegedly recognized DAVID GREENGLASS from his photograph in the newspapers.

On August 31, 1950 DAVID GREENGLASS was interviewed by SA LED FRUTKIN, at which time DAVID GREENGLASS stated categorically that he has not been in Washington, D.C. since the time he was in the United States Army stationed at Aberdeen, Maryland, or except when passing through Washington, D.C. by train during the time he was in the United States Army. DAVID GREENGLASS also stated that he never visited at, or heard of the New York Bargain House in Washington, D.C. He also stated that he did not know and never heard of one CLARENCE DARROW GUREWITZ, also known as CASEY, of Washington, D.C.

It may be noted that DAVID GREENGLASS was arrested and has been in custody since June 15, 1950.

cc: Washington Field
Philadelphia
NY 65-15336 (DAVID GREENGLASS)

LHF:RJT
65-14843

34

52 SEP 11 1950

165-59028-

SEP 11 1950

~~SECRET~~

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

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

 2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
 Disposition of document handled by ERDA 1975.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
 65-59028-314

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

August 31, 1950

SAC, New York City

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 65-59025-314

Reference is made to Bureau memorandum dated August 7, 1950, with respect to the classified nature of information provided by Greenblatt to Gold and Rosenberg. In the referenced memorandum information was set forth relative to the classified nature of Dr. Niels Bohr's presence at Los Alamos.

The Atomic Energy Commission has furnished the Bureau with a copy of a memorandum from Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, former Director of the Los Alamos Laboratory, to all groups and divisions leaders dated December 28, 1943, dealing with the presence of Dr. Niels Bohr at Los Alamos. Two photostatic copies of this memorandum are being furnished to both of the offices receiving copies of the instant memorandum. You should make one photostatic copy available to the United States Attorney Saypol and United States Attorney Grantham.

Enclosure

cc - Albuquerque (100)

RJ:lcal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/30/91 BY SP-8AT/pe

11/21/86 #20115

30422227/pe

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

MAILED 17
AUG 31 1950
COMM - FBI

SEP 16 1950

RECORDED
INDEXED
SEP 30 1950

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

 1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
 Disposition of document handled by CIA 1975.

For your information: _____

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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was 10/10/75
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

gm
Date: September 1, 1950
To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2210 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Colonel Robert A. Schow
Assistant Director

From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/86 BY 3029 PWT/170

RECORDED - 126 65-59029-315

Reference is made to your memorandum dated August 23, 1950, in which you requested any information which might help to identify persons whom David Greenglass was to contact in Switzerland. You requested information as to the means which were to be used to facilitate Greenglass' contact with persons in Switzerland. Your attention is directed to our memorandum dated July 25, 1950, in which details concerning the espionage activities of Julius Rosenberg were made available to you. In addition, details concerning the flight of Morton Sobell to Mexico were furnished to you by memorandum dated August 21, 1950.

The following additional details regarding Rosenberg's instructions to David Greenglass with respect to leaving the United States are being furnished to you.

On May 23, 1950, according to David Greenglass, Julius Rosenberg came to the Greenglass apartment with a copy of a newspaper in which appeared a photograph of Harry Gold. Rosenberg told David and Ruth Greenglass that this was the person who had contacted the Greenglasses in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Rosenberg said that it was necessary for David and Ruth Greenglass to leave the United States because sometime between June 12 and June 16, 1950, something would happen to them. Rosenberg said that they should take their two children with them to the Soviet Union. Rosenberg said that he would obtain United States passports for the Greenglasses. He also mentioned that he had been informed that before a passport was obtained it was necessary to have an injection against smallpox. Rosenberg said that they should get

RJL:cal/hc
65-59029

BY SPL MGR
SEP 5 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED
58 SEP 13 1950

[Handwritten signature]
RECEIVED
SEP 5 1950

RECEIVED
PH 50
RUOM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

doctor to give them a letter falsely stating that they had received a smallpox inoculation. Upon the refusal of David and Ruth Greenglass to do this, Rosenberg said that he had a contact who was a doctor and through whom such a letter could be obtained.

Rosenberg advised David and Ruth Greenglass to leave everything in their apartment and to just take their clothing and go to Mexico City. In Mexico City they were to rent a house and after living there for one month they were to write to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, using a name which was furnished by Rosenberg, but which David and Ruth Greenglass do not now recall. In this letter a mention was to be made of the United Nations. According to Rosenberg's instructions, three days later David Greenglass was to meet someone in front of the statue of Christopher Columbus in a park in Mexico City, Mexico. David Greenglass was to be standing in front of the statue at 5:00 PM with his thumb in a Mexican City street guide. An individual would approach him who would state, "Have you ever seen such a statue before?" Greenglass was to answer, "No, I have lived in Oklahoma all my life." The individual would then state "There is a much better statue in Paris." The individual would then give to David Greenglass passports and money for a trip to either Stockholm, Sweden, or to Berne, Switzerland. In these cities the same procedure was to be followed and David Greenglass recalls that if he travelled to Stockholm, he was to stand in front of the statue of Linneaus, at which time he was to receive additional papers through which to continue his trip to Czechoslovakia. Upon his arrival in Prague, Czechoslovakia, he was to write to the Soviet Ambassador merely stating "I am here."

The above represents all of the information known to David and Ruth Greenglass with respect to this matter. In view of your interest in this matter, we would appreciate receiving from you a summary of instances where identical or similar means have been used by Soviet agents in fleeing or moving from one European country to another. We would like to learn of other instances known to you where the Soviet Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia, has been contacted in such an open manner as described above.

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

AUG 29 1950

TELETYPE

11 07 PM '50
REC'D BELMONT
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

WASH AND WAS

FLD FROM NEW YORK

65 29 950

DIRECTOR AND SAC,

URGENT

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP - R. AUSA LANE /SDNY/ ADVISED REMOVAL HEARING

RE SUBJECT WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL SEPT. EIGHTEEN NEXT

RECORDED - 58

SCHEIDT

SEP 6 1950

19

ALBUQUERQUE ADVISED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED EX-89

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/21/86 BY 3042 PWT/vpd

HOLD

cc Mr. Lamphere

78 SEP 13 1950 COPIES WFO

HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

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

SEP 8 1950

TELETYPE 8 32 89597

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

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/86 BY SP4/BJW/STP

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP DASH R. RE PHOENIX TELETYPE SEPTEMBER SEVENTH
 LAST AT SEVEN FIFTYSIX P. M. DAVID GREENGLASS WHILE IN USA AT LOS
 ALAMOS WAS RECRUITED FOR ESPIONAGE BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW JULIUS
 ROSENBERG IN ONE NINE FOUR FOUR AND FURNISHED INFORMATION TO ROSEN-
 BERG CONCERNING THE ATOM BOMB DURING ONE NINE FOUR FIVE. GREEN-
 GLASS WAS ARRESTED ON JUNE SIXTEENTH ONE NINE FIVE NAUGHT IN NYC,
 PRIOR TO GREENGLASS-S ARREST JULIUS ROSENBERG HAD URGED GREENGLASS
 TO FLEE TO EUROPE VIA MEXICO AND HAD FURNISHED HIM FUNDS FOR THAT
 PURPOSE. DAVID GREENGLASS TODAY ADVISED SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON
 THAT HIS UNCLE, MR. FEIT, WHO RESIDES AT NINTYSEVEN BROOKLYN AVE.,
 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, HAS THREE SONS, ONE OF WHOM IS SEYMOUR FEIT,
 AGE THIRTYTWO. SEYMOUR HAS TWO BROTHERS, ONE WALTER WHO IS HIS
 TWIN AND AN EPILEPTIC, AND THE OTHER JOSEPH. SEYMOUR FEIT RAN
 AWAY FROM HOME OVER TEN YEARS AGO AND SOMETIME LATER RETURNED WITH
 A MEXICAN WIFE. SEYMOUR LEFT NEW YORK AGAIN ABOUT TEN YEARS
 AGO AND HAS NOT RETURNED TO NY. GREENGLASS LAST SAW SEYMOUR
 ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO. PHOENIX INTERVIEW SEYMOUR FEIT TO DETER-
 MINE IF FEIT WAS RECRUITED BY JULIUS ROSENBERG OR SERVED AS A
 COURIER FOR ROSENBERG OR IF SEYMOUR FURNISHED INFORMATION TO
 ROSENBERG, AND TO ASCERTAIN WHAT FEIT MIGHT KNOW OF ROSENBERG-S
 OR GREENGLASS-S ACTIVITIES AND TO DEVELOP INFORMATION CONCERN-
 ING OTHER CONTACTS OF ROSENBERG, IF ANY BE KNOWN TO FEIT.

SCHEIDT

65-59028-30

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

SEP 12 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/86 BY 3042 PWT/lpp

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

WASH ^{1 NY} FROM PHOENIX VIA LOS ANGELES 11 8-50 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC NEW YORK U R G E N T

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R. REBUTEL SEPTEMBER ELEVEN INSTANT. SEYMOUR

~~FEIT~~ HAS BEEN EMPLOYED AS FRY COOK IN OFFICERS CLUB, WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, CHANDLER, ARIZONA SINCE ABOUT JULY TWENTY FIVE LAST AT SALARY OF ONE HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS PER MONTH AND EATS. WORKING HOURS ARE FROM FOUR A. M. TO TWELVE THIRTY P.M.. DURING THIS TIME FEIT HAS RESIDED IN A CABIN AT QUEEN-S CREEK, ARIZONA. OBTAINED THIS POSITION THROUGH ARIZONA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, MESA, ARIZONA. FEIT STATES HE WAS BORN AND SPENT FIRST FEW YEARS OF HIS LIFE AT SIXTY FOUR SHERIFF STREET, MANHATTAN, NYC. DAVID GREENGLASS AND HIS SISTER ~~ETHEL~~ GREENGLASS, FIRST COUSINS OF FEIT, WERE RAISED AT THIS SAME ADDRESS. DURING NINETEEN THIRTY NINE AND NINETEEN FORTY HIS MOTHER, ~~FRIEDA~~ FEIT, AND BROTHER ~~WALTER~~ FEIT, OPERATED A GROCERY STORE LOCATED ON SHERIFF STREET BETWEEN REVINGTON AND STANTON STREETS. DURING THESE YEARS SEYMOUR WORKED IN THIS STORE AND DELIVERED GROCERIES. OCCASIONALLY HE DELIVERED GROCERIES TO HOME OF HIS AUNT ~~TESSIE~~ GREENGLASS, MOTHER OF DAVID AND ~~ETHEL~~ GREENGLASS AT SIXTY FOUR SHERIFF STREET. DURING THESE TWO YEARS HE VISITED THE RESIDENCE OF ~~TESSIE~~ GREENGLASS ON SUNDAYS A VERY FEW TIMES. WHILE IN THE HOME ~~TESSIE~~ GREENGLASS HE MET A MAN WHOM HE BELIEVES TO BE JULIUS ROSENBERG. ROSENBERG WAS THEN DATING ~~ETHEL~~ GREENGLASS. HE WAS INTRODUCED TO JULIUS ROSENBERG BUT NEVER TALKED WITH HIM PRIVATELY. FEIT BELIEVES HE WAS TOLD THAT ROSENBERG WAS AN ENGINEER. FEIT DOES NOT KNOW WHERE ROSENBERG

RECORDED - 125
INDEXED - 123

165-59028-318
SEP 14 1950

NR
1:58 AM
Jimm

Handwritten signature
SEYMOUR

Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials

PAGE TWO

CONTACTS, ASSOCIATES OR ACTIVITIES OF ROSENBERG. STATES HE HAS READ IN PAPERS THAT ETHEL GREENGLASS IS MARRIED TO JULIUS ROSENBERG AND THAT FEIT ASSUMES THAT ROSENBERG IS IDENTICAL WITH THE MAN WHO USED TO COME TO SEE ETHEL ON SHERIFF STREET DURING THIRTY NINE AND FORTY. FEIT STATES HE PROBABLY SAW ROSENBERG A TOTAL OF FIVE OR SIX TIMES DURING THIRTY NINE AND FORTY AND THAT HE NEVER SAW HIM AT ANY PLACE OTHER THAN AT SIXTY FOUR SHERIFF ST., MANHATTAN, NYC. FEIT STATES HE LEFT NYC RIGHT AFTER HE REGISTERED FOR THE DRAFT DURING OCTOBER NINETEEN FORTY AND HAS NEVER SEEN ROSENBERG SINCE THAT TIME. REPORT FOLLOWS.

MURPHY

CORRECTIONS PAGE ONE, LINE FIVE, TWELVTH WORD IS ... RESIDED

PAGE ONE, LINE EIGHTEEN , SECOND WORD IS GREENGLASS

END AND ACK PLS

US LA R 1 WA HSU

cc Mr. Sampson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: **SEPTEMBER 13, 1950**

SAC, PHOENIX

URGENT

**DAVID GREENGLASS, ESPIONAGE DASH R. ADVISE IF SETMOUR FREY IS GOVERNMENT
OR PRIVATE EMPLOYEE. HOTEL.**

RECORDED - 123

HOOVER

INDEXED 65-59028-318

FXP:rah

EX - 52

*let him see Joseph Carroll
9-20-50 JHP*

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DATE 11/24/86 BY 3042 RWT/pep**

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

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

SEP 13 1950

TELETYPE

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SENT VIA _____

58 SEP 27 1950 476

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NA
12-30
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP - 8 1950

TELETYPE

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

WASH 23 NYC 3 FROM PHOENIX VIA LOS ANGELES

8

7-55 PM

DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

DAVID GREENGLAS, ESP DASH R. REURTEL SEPTEMBER EIGHT INSTANT.

SEYMOUR FEIT INTERVIEWED MARICOPA COUNTY JAIL, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, THIS DATE, AND ADVISED THE FOLLOWING. HE LAST SAW DAVID GREENGLASS IN NYC ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY ONE AND HAS NOT SEEN OR CORRESPONDED WITH DAVID GREENGLASS SINCE THAT TIME. HE HAS NOT SEEN JULIUS ROSENBERG SINCE ABOUT NINETEEN FORTY OR PERHAPS BEFORE THAT TIME, AND HARDLY KNOWS ROSENBERG. HE WAS NEVER RECRUITED BY JULIUS ROSENBERG OR ANYONE ELSE, NEVER SERVED AS A COURIER FOR ROSENBERG OR ANYONE ELSE, AND NEVER FURNISHED ANY TYPE OF INFORMATION TO EITHER ROSENBERG OR GREENGLASS. FEIT FURNISHED NO INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES, CONTACTS OR ASSOCIATES OF EITHER JULIUS ROSENBERG OR DAVID GREENGLASS. STATES IF HE HAD ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS MATTER HE WOULD GLADLY FURNISH SAME TO THIS BUREAU. STATES HE WAS SHOCKED WHEN HE FIRST LEARNED OF THIS MATTER THROUGH NEWSPAPERS AND IS NOT SYMPATHETIC WITH

ACTIVITIES OF ROSENBERG AND GREENGLASS.

COPIES DESTROYED

148 NOV 18 1960

END PLS44

LA R -23 AND RELAY TO NYC WA LRP

TU AND DISC PLS

MURPHY

9-11-50
TEL. PHOENIX
FOR DETAILS OF CONTACT
WITH ROSENBERG INFO
RE EMPLOYMENT AT WILLIAMS
ARIZONA RXP

RECORDED - 91 65-59028-319

SEPT 14 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY [signature]

Grawson JC

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SEPTEMBER 11, 1950

URGENT

SAC, PHOENIX

RECORDED - 91/5-59028-319

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP DASH R. REURTEL SEPTEMBER EIGHT LAST. FURNISH DETAILS
FRIT'S CONTACT JULIUS ROSENBERG NINETEEN FORTY. ADVISE SPECIFICALLY AS TO
FRIT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN OFFICER'S CLUB WILLIAMS FIELD, ARIZONA. SUTEL AND
SUREP.

HOOVER

65-59192

FXP:rah

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DATE 11/21/86 BY 3042AWT/dpw

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148 NOV 18 1960

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

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

SEP 11 1950

TELETYPE

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FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 11 2 16 PM '50

74
52 SEP 20 1950

SENT VIA _____

3-10 P. M

Per _____

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

SEP - 7 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/86 BY 3042 PWT/vfw

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

WASH 20 NYC 2 FROM PHOENIX VIA LOS ANGELES 7 7-56 PM

DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK CITY

U R G E N T

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESPIONAGE DASH R. IMMIGRATION SERVICE, PHOENIX,
 HAS ARRESTED SEYMOUR FEIT, WAS., SIMON FEIT, SIMON GONZALEZ, ON
 CHARGE OF HAVING TRANSPORTED ILLEGALLY A MEXICAN ALIEN FROM MEXICO
 INTO THE U. S. UPON INTERVIEW BY IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR, FEIT
 ADVISED THAT HE KNEW WHY HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED, THE REASON BEING
 THAT HE WAS THE COUSIN OF DAVID GREENGLASS. HE STATED THAT SINCE
 HE DID NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE GREENGLASS MATTER, HE
 HAD UTILIZED THE ABOVE ALIASES. HE SPEAKS EXCELLENT SPANISH. HE
 HAS BEEN WORKING IN THE OFFICERS- CLUB AT WILLIAMS FIELD, ARIZONA.
 NEW YORK CITY SUTEL AS TO ANY INFORMATION DESIRED TO BE ELICITED
 FROM FEIT THROUGH INTERVIEW BY BUREAU AGENT.

MURPHY

END COPIES DESTROYED

11 148 NOV 18 1960

ACK PLS

HOLD SEP 19 1950

LA R -20 AND RELAY TO NYC WA LRP

INDEXED 119

RECORDED - 119

165-59028-320
SEP 11 1950

Sample

Trans to NYC

no action
145
from 95-50
11/2
CW
OK

Kelley

2

(474

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

8-21-50

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S

ESPIONAGE - DASH R

DEFERRED CLASSIFIED BY 302 PUC/CS DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

COMPLAINT RECEIVED AUG ELEVEN, FIFTY FROM UNKNOWN WOMAN TO EFFECT THAT HARRY GOLD VISITED CLARENCE DARRON GUREWITZ, AKA CASEY RES ONE SIX ONE NINE A ST. NW, BUSINESS DASH NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE, THREE ONE THREE FIVE N ST NEW YORK, ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE GOLD WAS ARRESTED. COMPLAINANT ALSO STATED DAVID GREENGLASS WAS AT GUREWITZ'S PLACE OF BUSINESS QUOTE ABOUT SIX WEEKS AGO. UNQUOTE. GOLD AND GREENGLASS RECOGNIZED FROM PHOTOS IN NEWSPAPERS ON AUG NINETEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY A COMPLAINT WAS RECEIVED FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN WHO COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED AS THE FORMER COMPLAINANT, WHO ADVISED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT EITHER OR BOTH GOLD OR GREENGLASS HAD BEEN IN THE NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE. NO DATES WERE FURNISHED. GUREWITZ HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN CP NY FOR PAST FIFTEEN YEARS AND IS FORMER HUSBAND OF HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL, WIFE OF MORTON SOBELL. APPROPRIATE OFFICES REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW GOLD AND GREENGLASS CONCERNING ABOVE ALLEGATION.

HELEN LEVITOV GUREWITZ

EX - 83

HOTTEL

CFW:MFL 65-1131 cc: 65-5044

RECORDED - 123

115-59128-33 (SEP) 16 1950

INDEXED - 123

Per Mr. Belmont Mr. Lammont

~~SECRET~~

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

59 SEP 29 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

pm

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : MR. LADD *DL*
SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 28, 1950

End to

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

The purpose of this memorandum is to bring to your attention the attached summary brief concerning David Greenglass which has been revised since previously brought to your attention under date of June 21, 1950.

A separate brief is being submitted relative to the espionage activities of Julius Rosenberg and other members of his network. The attached brief has been limited to the espionage activities participated in by Greenglass.

ACTION

None. There is presented for your consideration and use a summary brief on David Greenglass.

Attachment

DL
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August 28, 1950

SUMMARY BRIEF

On

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.

Espionage - R

(Bureau File 65-59192)

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(Note: This brief contains information from ~~██████████~~ which is received ^{b1} under an agreement that it will not be disseminated. There also appears in this brief information which is still classified by the Atomic Energy Commission.)

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Synopsis

Harry Gold, on June 1, 1950, furnished information regarding his contact in June, 1945, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, with an individual later identified through investigation as David Greenglass. Gold paid Greenglass \$500 and in turn received information relative to classified technical experiments being conducted at the Atomic Energy Project at Los Alamos. Greenglass arrested June 18, 1950, in New York City, based on complaint filed in Albuquerque, New Mexico, charging Greenglass with violation of Espionage Conspiracy Statute (Section 34, Title 50, United States Code.) Greenglass, upon arrest, confessed espionage activity was at instigation of brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg. Greenglass admitted contact with Gold and receipt of \$500. David and Ruth Greenglass, his wife, in signed statements, furnished additional details concerning their espionage activities and the espionage activities of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. (Julius Rosenberg is the subject of a separate brief.) David Greenglass indicted Santa Fe, New Mexico, on July 6, 1950, for violation Section 34, Title 50, United States Code. Consideration being given by Greenglass' attorney, O. John Rogge, and United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol of the Southern District of New York, in having Greenglass plead guilty in New York City. Greenglass and wife, Ruth, admit Communist Party activities, and letters found in their home at time of arrest confirm this fact.

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Allegations of Harry Gold

On June 1, 1950, Harry Gold advised that when he went to Santa Fe in June, 1945, he stopped at the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and picked up information from a noncommissioned U. S. Army officer, who was then living in Albuquerque. The information he obtained was probably of a general nature on the "installation" at Los Alamos. Gold stated that he gave the Army man \$500 for the information. He could not recall this man's name but said that he was married and had no children. He believed that he could locate this individual's residence from a map of Albuquerque.

(65-59028-74)

On June 2, 1950, Gold executed a signed statement concerning his contacts with this individual. In the statement he stated that sometime around May, 1945, he met his superior, "John," in a bar on Third Avenue in New York City for the purpose of discussing plans for his departure in June, 1945, for Santa Fe, New Mexico, to meet Klaus Fuchs. During this meeting "John" supplied him with the name and address of an individual in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and instructed Gold to contact this man. He indicated that he believed "John" had told him to contact the man's wife if the man was not there. "John" stated that he would receive information from this man which Gold was to deliver to "John." "John" gave Gold an envelope containing about \$500 and instructed that this money be given to the man in Albuquerque in payment for the information. He stated that the money was to be given to him only if he needed the funds.

Gold further stated that he left Philadelphia in June, 1945, and went to Albuquerque and then to Santa Fe. On his return to Albuquerque he tried unsuccessfully to contact the individual. The following morning, which he believed was Sunday, he again went to the address and met the individual, at which time he learned that he was in the United States Army and believes that he was a Technician Fifth Grade. Gold stated that he, Gold, used the name Frank Kessler or Frank Martin and that the soldier recognized the password which was given by Gold.

Gold stated that he returned to the house later in the afternoon, at which time he received from the soldier an envelope containing three to five pages of written information and possibly one sketch. Gold believes that this information was a generalized description of the area in Los Alamos, New Mexico, in which the soldier worked. He stated there also may have been a sketch of some structural equipment or a machine. Gold judged from what the soldier said that he worked at Los Alamos as a draftsman, a machinist, or electrician in the Physics Laboratory.

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At the time the information was furnished by the soldier to Gold the latter gave the soldier approximately \$500. The soldier had expressed a need for funds to enable his wife to stay near him.

During the conversation with the soldier Gold made tentative arrangements for a second meeting to occur in New York City during a furlough which the soldier expected at Christmastime in 1945. Gold was to call the soldier's father-in-law in the Bronx, New York, whose first name Gold said may have been Philip. Gold indicated, however, that this meeting never occurred on the orders of "John" who appeared to have lost interest when Gold mentioned the matter to him in the late Fall of 1945.

Gold stated that the information he received from the soldier in Albuquerque was turned over to "John" upon his, Gold's, return to New York. Gold believes the actual transfer of the information to "John" occurred in Brooklyn in the neighborhood of Metropolitan Avenue.

Gold stated that at the time he first met the soldier in Albuquerque he also met his wife, whose name may have been Ruth. He also stated that subsequent to the meeting in Albuquerque he never saw the soldier or his wife again. (65-59028-74)

Gold had the impression that the soldier was somewhat naive because he suggested to Gold that the latter recruit another individual who was assigned to the same section at Los Alamos as was the soldier. Gold said that the person mentioned by the soldier was a Corporal who had recently been "broken."

Gold furnished a detailed description of the soldier and his wife, as well as a detailed description of their residence in Albuquerque. Gold stated that although the wife was present at the time of the meeting, she was sent into the kitchen or the bathroom when the actual business was transacted between Gold and the soldier. He was of the opinion that at the time he contacted the soldier and his wife the latter had recently arrived in Albuquerque. (Ibid.)

As a result of inquiries by the Albuquerque Office based upon description of the soldier's residence, it was determined that the unknown soldier was possibly identical with David Greenglass, who resided at 209 North High Street from March 1945 to March 1946. The name of Greenglass was mentioned along with various other names on June 3, 1950, during the interview with Gold and although he would not make a definite statement regarding the name he believed that Greenglass was possibly the name of the unknown soldier.

(Ibid.)

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Inquiries in Albuquerque reflect that David and Ruth Greenglass resided at 209 North High Street in Albuquerque from March 29, 1945, to March 9, 1946. The landlords of the building of this address indicated that Mrs. Greenglass was employed by the OPA. They seemed to recall that either David or Ruth, or both, may have made a trip home for Christmas in 1945, and stated that Greenglass paid the rent promptly in cash. The landlords, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Freeman, did not recall his having been financially embarrassed. (Albuquerque teletype 6-4-50)

On June 15, 1950, Gold definitely identified a photograph of David Greenglass and wrote the following statement on the back of this photograph:

"This is the man I contacted in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in June, 1945, on instructions from my Soviet espionage superior, 'John.' The man in the picture gave me information relative to his work at Los Alamos, New Mexico, which information I later gave to 'John.'" (65-59028-193)

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Background of David and Ruth Greenglass

Brief

Investigation to date reflects that David Greenglass was born March 3, 1922, in New York City. He attended Public School No. 4 and the Harron High School in New York, graduating from the latter in 1940, after being in attendance there from 1936 to 1940. From February to June, 1940, he attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, studying mechanical engineering, but did not graduate. He attended the Pratt Institute of Science during the terms ending June 14, 1948, and October 14, 1948, studying mechanical designing.

Investigation has reflected various employments of Greenglass. He was employed as an apprentice machinist for Barnett Greenglass, his father, in New York City, while he was attending school. He was employed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York City from July to October, 1941. He was employed by Freeman Brothers, 733 Broadway, during the period June, 1940, to October, 1941. He was employed by Peerless Laboratories, 467 10th Avenue, New York City, from October, 1941, to March, 1943. He was in the United States Army from April, 1943, to February, 1946. He was thereafter employed at the Pitt Machine Products Company from April, 1946, to August, 1949. On September 9, 1949, he was employed by the Arma Engineering Company in New York City and continued employment with this company as a machinist until his arrest.

Army records reflect that Greenglass was inducted into the United States Army on April 5, 1943, and entered active duty on April 12, 1943, at Fort Dix, New Jersey. He was assigned Army Serial Number 32882473. During July, 1944, he was transferred from Headquarters, Army Service Forces Training Command, Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Flora, Mississippi, to the First Provisional Special Engineer Detachment Unit, Manhattan District, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, arriving July 27, 1944. He departed from Oak Ridge on August 2, 1944, and joined the Second Provisional SED Unit at Santa Fe on August 5, 1944. The Second Provisional SED Unit apparently became a part of the Santa Fe Detachment, 9812 TSU-CE, Manhattan District, Santa Fe, on November 28, 1945. On February 28, 1946, he was transferred from Company E, Santa Fe Detachment, 9812 TSU-CE, Manhattan District, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Separation Center at Fort Bliss, Texas. He was discharged at Fort Bliss on February 29, 1946.

Records in Los Alamos reflect that David Greenglass, T-4, was assigned to Group E (Implosion Experimentation) in August, 1945, under G. B. Kistiakowski. He worked in Group E-5 in August, 1945, on "Study of Symmetry of Collapse and of the Methods for its Improvement." He was transferred to

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Group X-1 under Group Leader N. E. Bradbury in September, 1945. This group worked on "Implosion Research" at that time. In about December, 1944, or January, 1945, Greenglass had been transferred to Group X-4 under E. A. Long and J. W. Stout. This group was charged with engineering of moulds for high explosives, research on sintered and plastic bonded explosives and miscellaneous services for X Division.

The Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Document Room records indicated that Greenglass did not have access to classified documents at the central document room and no record was found of any scientific papers prepared by Greenglass while at Los Alamos. (Albuquerque teletype 6-9-50)

The service records reflect that Greenglass was on furlough during the following periods: November 15 to November 29, 1943; June 6 to June 20, 1944; December 30, 1944, to January 19, 1945; and September 7 to September 25, 1945. It was indicated that he saw no foreign service and was awarded the Good Conduct Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and the American Theater Service Ribbon. His character and efficiency ratings were excellent and there were no records of courts-martial or AWOLs. His civilian occupation was described as turret lathe operator-machinist and his military occupation as machinist. His Social Security number was listed as 057-12-3377. His VA claim number at New York City was C14289193. His local draft board was Number 6, New York City, and his Order number 1134.

The Service records reflect that Greenglass attained the rank of T-4 while in the Army.

Greenglass' residences as reflected in various employment and Army records, and through investigation, are set forth as follows: 1922 to 1941 — 64 Sheriff Street, New York City; 1941 to 1943 — 266 Stanton Street, New York City; 1943 to 1946 — U. S. Army; as of 1949 — 265 Rivington, New York City.

Greenglass' relatives are listed as follows: Parents - Barnett and Tessie Greenglass, 64 Sheriff Street, New York City; (father deceased, mother born in Austria); wife - Ruth Printz Greenglass, born, U.S.A., married November 29, 1942, in New York City; son (Name Unknown); brother - Samuel Greenglass, age 39 (1949), watch and instrument worker, residence - 384 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, New York; brother - Bernard Abraham Greenglass, age 32 (1949), unemployed machinist, residence - 65 Cannon Street, New York; sister - Ethel Rosenberg, age 34 (1949), housewife, residence - 10 Monroe Street, New York City.

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A search of the Identification Records of the Bureau reflected no record except that Greenglass' fingerprint card as a member of the Army was received on April 5, 1943, and was assigned number 439514 A.

Investigation has reflected that Greenglass' wife, Ruth Prints Greenglass, was born in New York City on May 1, 1923. Her father was born in Hungary and her mother in Austria. She attended Public School No. 4 in New York City until 1935; Public School No. 12 until February, 1938, and Seward Park High School, graduating in January, 1941. She attended the East Side Evening High School from February, 1941, to January, 1942, and the Washington Irving High School from February to June, 1942. She also attended Brooklyn College evening session from September, 1942, to January 22, 1943.

From April, 1941, to September, 1941, she was employed at Jacob Wachs Corporation, 204 East Fourth Street, New York City as a secretary. From October, 1941, to October, 1942, she was employed by Miziachi, 1133 Broadway, New York City, as a stenographer. From November, 1942, to February, 1943, she was employed by the Covington Fabrics Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as a stenographer and switchboard operator. She was employed by Local 450 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America at 554 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, from March, 1943, to March, 1944, doing secretarial work. During March, April and May, 1944, she was employed with the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, 206 East Commercial Street, Pomona, California.

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Interviews of David and Ruth Greenglass

At 1:46 p.m. on June 15, 1950, Special Agents John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin began an interview of David Greenglass at Apartment 6, 265 Rivington Street, New York City. At 1:55 p.m. Greenglass was advised of his right not to make any statement and his right to have an attorney. At 1:57 p.m. Greenglass signed a consent to search his residence. At 1:58 p.m. a search of his residence was started by Special Agents Frutkin and Lewis. At 2:26 p.m. Special Agent John A. Harrington joined the search at which time photographs of Greenglass and his wife were given to Special Agent William F. Norton for transmission to Philadelphia in order that they might be exhibited to Harry Gold. At 3:40 p.m. Greenglass signed a consent to search his safety deposit box. This consent to search was not executed on June 15, 1950, because the banks were by that time closed. The search of Greenglass's residence was completed at 4:42 p.m. and typewriter specimens were obtained. A trunk containing correspondence of Greenglass was taken from the premises with Greenglass's consent.

Greenglass voluntarily accompanied Special Agents Lewis, Frutkin, Harrington, and Norton to the New York FBI Offices at Foley Square, New York, arriving at 5:25 p.m. where he was interviewed. At 9:25 p.m. Greenglass admitted his guilt and signed the following statement at 1:06 a.m. on June 16, 1950:

" New York, New York
June 15, 1950

"I, David Greenglass, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily and have been advised of my right not to make a statement and that I have a right to an attorney. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born March 3, 1922, at New York City and presently reside at 265 Rivington Street, New York City.

"On or about November 29, 1944, my wife, Ruth, arrived in New Mexico from New York City and told me that Julius Rosenberg, my brother-in-law, had asked if I would give information on the Atom Bomb and stated as a reason for

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"that that we are at war with Germany and Japan and that they are the enemy and that Soviet Russia was fighting the enemy and was entitled to the information. On that basis, I agreed to give whatever information came to me in the course of my employment at Los Alamos, New Mexico, at the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project. This message, which my wife conveyed to me, was not her own idea but was an idea given to her by Julius Rosenberg. She told me at the time that a man would contact me later for information about the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project.

"About February, 1945, my wife moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, from New York City. Three or four months later she had a miscarriage. Approximately a month after that time, a man came to the place where Ruth was living, 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. I did not know this man's name at the time but recently recognized his pictures in various newspapers as being Harry Gold. He had with him a torn or cut piece of paper card which fitted a torn piece of paper card furnished me as a means of identifying this man. I cannot recall at this time whether this torn piece of card was given to me by my wife, Ruth, at the time she moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, from New York about February, 1945, or whether I received it from Julius Rosenberg while I was in New York City on furlough between about December 20, 1944, and January 20, 1945. Gold gave me an envelope containing \$500. Gold said to me that I was living in a poor place at the time he gave me the \$500. I furnished him with information concerning the Los Alamos Project, although I did not do it for the promise of money. I gave him a list of names of persons who were working at Los Alamos who, I thought, could be approached for information. They were names of both soldiers and civilians, to the best of my recollection. I felt it was gross negligence on the part of the United States not to give Russia the information about the Atom Bomb because she was an ally.

"I think that I gave Gold a sketch of a high-explosive lens mold, or something of that type of thing, which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube to understand the effect it would have on uranium so it could be determined how they could arrive at a critical mass that would not explode before detonation.

"I have furnished a rough penciled sketch of a portion of the above mentioned high-explosive implosion test to FBI Agents.

"I also furnished Gold with information concerning the identity of a world famous scientist, who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name. I also furnished the information to Gold that Oppenheimer was working at Los Alamos and that Kistiakowsky was working at Los Alamos.

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"Gold told me that he would come back to see me again and I agreed to see him; however, he never contacted me again.

"My wife was not in the room at the time I received the money from Gold and at the time I gave him information about the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project. I gave Gold the information without expecting money for it.

"I was inducted into the Army, April 12, 1943, and was given Army Serial Number 32882473. During the Summer of 1944 I was assigned to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where I remained for about two weeks. While at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, I was given a security pep talk by someone in Military Intelligence, and at Los Alamos was furnished with a security book. I understood that all of the work being done at Los Alamos, New Mexico, was top secret, I understand that under Army regulations 'top secret' means that such information is not to be discussed with anyone even with fellow employees, except when it is necessary for the work. I was assigned to the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project from about August, 1944 until about February, 1946, and during all that time I was a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army, having first, Grade T-5, and later, Grade T-4. I was assigned to Theta Shop at Los Alamos where I worked on high-speed cameras, lucite parts, experimental equipment, and also made up parts that could not be bought on the outside. On one occasion that I recall I handled uranium. In general, the work was in regard to the Atom Bomb, but I did not know this until about a month or two after I was assigned there. I heard it among the employees at the Los Alamos Project.

"I recall that I had a leave of five days in late November, 1944, and that my wife, who had arrived in Albuquerque for my wedding anniversary celebration, came on or about November 29, 1944. I also recall that I had a furlough from about December 30, 1944, to about January 20, 1945, and I spent my furlough time in New York City.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and three preceding pages and state that it is the truth to the best off my knowledge. No promises or threats or coercion of any kind were used to obtain this statement.

"/s/ David Greenglass

"Witnesses: John W. Lewis, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation, N.Y.C.
Leo H. Frutkin, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation, N.Y.C.

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Information Subsequently Received From David and Ruth Greenglass.

Subsequent to the arrest and arraignment of David Greenglass, his attorney, Mr. O. John Rogge, contacted Mr. James McInerney of the Criminal Division and later Mr. Irving Saypol, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York with respect to having David and Ruth Greenglass cooperate with the Government in return for a consideration of leniency. After these arrangements had been perfected the following signed statements were obtained:

"July 17, 1950
New York, New York

"I, David Greenglass, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily and I have been advised of my right not to make a statement. I have also been advised of my right to an attorney. No promises or threats have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born March 3, 1922 at New York City and my home is now at 265 Rivington Street, New York City, New York. I was inducted into the United States Army April 12, 1943 and was given Army Serial Number 32882473 and was discharged from the Army February 28, 1946. About August, 1944, as a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army, I was assigned to a highly-secret army project at Los Alamos, New Mexico which I later learned to be the atom bomb project.

"About November 29, 1944, I traveled from Los Alamos to Albuquerque, New Mexico where I met my wife Ruth who had come from New York City to celebrate our wedding anniversary. On or about that date, while walking on Route US 66 toward the Rio Grande River in Albuquerque, my wife Ruth told me that my brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, who is married to my sister Ethel, had asked Ruth to ask me to furnish information concerning the work I was doing at Los Alamos so that it could be furnished to the Soviet Government. Ruth told me that I was working on the atom bomb project. I was very surprised, but told Ruth that I already knew I was working on the atom bomb. She said that my brother-in-law explained that we are at war with Germany and Japan and they are the enemy and that Soviet Russia is fighting the enemy and is therefore entitled to the

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"information. Ruth told me that she did not like for me to get involved in this matter as she thought it would cause trouble. I told Ruth, however, that I would agree to give whatever information came to me in the course of my employment at Los Alamos on the atom bomb project.

"I had a furlough from about December 30, 1944 to about January 20, 1945 which time I spent in New York City. While in New York City during that time I talked to Julius Rosenberg and Rosenberg described to me generally how the atom bomb functions. I later learned through my employment at Los Alamos that the bomb which Rosenberg had described to me at that time was the naval type atom bomb which was later dropped on Hiroshima about August, 1945. During this same meeting with Julius Rosenberg in January, 1945, I furnished Julius Rosenberg with a list of names of persons employed at Los Alamos whom I believed to be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information concerning the atom bomb for the Russians.

"It may have been during the above-mentioned furlough in January, 1945 or possibly during a furlough about September, 1945 that the following incident occurred:

"One night, while I was in New York City on furlough from the Los Alamos atom bomb project, my brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, asked to see me. I borrowed an automobile, drove to the vicinity of about First Avenue, somewhere between East 42nd Street and East 59th Street in New York City, and parked the car at the curb on a north-bound street facing north. Julius Rosenberg walked over to the car and told me to wait. Then he walked away and came back with a man and introduced him to me by first name which I do not recall. The man got into the car and Julius Rosenberg walked away. I drove the car around in New York City for about 15 minutes while the man asked me questions about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos atom bomb project at that time. I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was driving but was unable to furnish him with a great deal of information concerning it because I was concentrating on the driving. After I let the man out of the car I never saw nor heard of him again. At the end of my furlough time I returned to my assignment at Los Alamos.

"About February, 1945, my wife Ruth moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. She said she had been told by Julius Rosenberg that a woman named Anne would come to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and would meet Ruth in front of a store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, at which time arrangements would be made for

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"a meeting to pick up information to be furnished by me concerning the atom bomb. As I recall, Anne was supposed to come to Albuquerque about the latter part of May and Ruth was to walk in front of the store at a certain time on three consecutive days until the meeting with Anne should be made. This meeting, however, never occurred.

"About June, 1945 a man came to the apartment where my wife Ruth was living at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He had with him a torn piece of cardboard which matched a torn piece of cardboard I had been furnished as a means of identifying the person to whom I was to furnish information concerning the atomic bomb. I am unable to recall at this time whether my half of the torn cardboard was furnished to me by Julius Rosenberg during my January, 1945 furlough in New York City or whether Rosenberg had given it to my wife Ruth to give to me when she moved to Albuquerque in February, 1945. This man who had the proper identification, I believe, introduced himself to me as Dave, although I am not certain of the name he used; however, I later recognized this man's pictures in various newspapers as being Harry Gold. At the time Gold came to me in Albuquerque in June, 1945 I furnished him with a list of names of persons employed at the Los Alamos atom bomb project whom I thought might be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information to the Russians concerning the atom bomb and I also gave him a sketch of a high explosive lens mold which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube to understand the effect it would have on uranium so that it could be determined how a critical mass could be arrived at which would not explode before detonation. I also furnished Gold with information concerning the identity of a world-famous scientist who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name and also furnished information that Oppenheimer and Kistiakowsky were working at Los Alamos. Gold told me that I was living in a rather poor place and said I could probably use some money. I answered that I could use some money. Gold then gave me an envelope containing \$500 in currency. Gold said that he would come back to see me again and I agreed to see him but he never contacted me again. My wife Ruth also met Gold at that time.

"I had a furlough from Los Alamos about September, 1945, which I spent in New York City. Almost as soon as I got to New York City, Julius Rosenberg got in touch with me and I met him on the street somewhere in the city. At that time I furnished Julius Rosenberg with an unsealed envelope containing the information I had been able to gather concerning the atomic bomb, as well as a couple of sketches of the molds which make up the atom bomb. To the best of my recollection, the information I furnished Rosenberg concerning the atom bomb at that time is substantially as follows:

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"The atomic bomb is made up of 36 pentagonal-shaped molds. When all set together, the molds form a sphere made of a high explosive, with a ball of plutonium in the center. Inside the plutonium is a sphere of beryllium. A barium plastic shield is in between the plutonium and the high explosive. The high explosive has two detonators for each high explosive segment. The detonators are connected to a number of condensers, possibly about 36 or 72. The condensers are also called capacitors. The number of detonators is twice the number of molds and the number of condensers is equal in number to the detonators. The beryllium has a hollow center. The beryllium has a number of cone-shaped holes in it. The apex of each cone is toward the periphery of the beryllium. The beryllium is gold-plated which prevents it from emitting neutrons. The detonation of the high explosive causes the plutonium to be crushed or imploded and therefore increases the number of plutonium neutrons which are free. The beryllium also becomes imploded and the beryllium neutrons are jettied out through the cones into the mass of plutonium which sets off the chain reaction of the plutonium which results in an atomic explosion.

"I do not know whether Rosenberg read the above information or what disposition he made of it. He did not give me any money for the information at that time. The war was over at that time and I was hoping to be discharged from the army in the near future. Rosenberg at that time attempted to persuade me to continue my employment at the Los Alamos atom bomb project in a civilian capacity after such time as I should be discharged from the Army. I declined to follow this advice, inasmuch as I desired to return to my home in New York City.

"Shortly after my discharge from the army February 28, 1946, I returned to my home in New York City and after a few months became associated in business with Julius Rosenberg. He and I and others were partners in the G & R Engineering Company, New York City, in 1946, and continued that arrangement when that company was taken over by the Pitt Machine Products Company, Incorporated, New York City. I severed my relations with the latter company in September, 1949. During my association with Julius Rosenberg in business from 1946 to 1949, I learned through conversations with him that he has been extensively engaged in Soviet espionage. He has since my discharge attempted to persuade me to become a student of nuclear physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be financed by him and the GI Bill of Rights in order that I could make contacts in the field of nuclear physics to obtain information for the Soviet Government. He also on one occasion attempted to persuade me to become a student at the University of Chicago at Russian expense because several of the persons there previously worked on the Los Alamos atom bomb project.

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"Periodically, since I was discharged from the army, I have borrowed sums of money from Julius Rosenberg in different amounts up to \$200 each which probably totals about \$1,000. On each occasion, Rosenberg would tell me that he would have to borrow the money from someone else to let me have it. I believe he made these loans to me without expecting repayment because of the knowledge I had of his Soviet espionage activities.

"About February, 1950, when Klaus Fuchs was arrested in England, Rosenberg came to me and said I would have to leave the country because Fuch's arrest would lead directly to Gold. I declined, however, to leave the United States. When Harry Gold was arrested, Julius Rosenberg came to me and pointed to Gold's picture in the paper and said that this is the man who contacted me in Albuquerque and that I would have to leave the country. He said that more important persons than I have left the country. He gave me \$1,000 for expenses to get out of the United States. I told him that this was not enough money for me to leave because I had numerous debts to pay. A few days later, Julius Rosenberg again came to my home and gave me \$4,000 in twenty-dollar bills to leave the country. I believe that day was Sunday, May 28, 1950. I indicated to Julius that I would leave the country and he said I should leave any time after June 11, 1950. Julius gave me the following instructions as to what I should do in this regard. I was to go to Mexico City by train with my family. There I was to rent a house and write a letter to the Soviet Embassy at Mexico City. In the letter, I was to mention something about the United Nations. I was then to wait three days at which time I would go to the Plaza de la (something or other) and stand in front of a statue of Christopher Columbus at 5:00 p.m. with my thumb in a Mexico City street guide. A man would then come to me and say have you ever seen such a statue before. I was to answer no, that I have lived in Oklahoma all my life. He was to say there is a much better statue in Paris. The man would then give me passports and money for a trip to either Stockholm, Sweden, or Berne, Switzerland, where I was to repeat the same procedure and if I were to go to Stockholm I would stand in front of a statue of Linneaus, at which time I would receive the necessary papers to continue my trip to Czechoslovakia where I was to write to the Soviet Ambassador to merely state, 'I am here.'

"My wife and I decided not to leave the country but wanted to give Rosenberg the impression that we intended to leave. We decided to go to the mountains in upstate New York and stay there until Rosenberg left the country as he indicated he would do. We planned to return to New York City after we had learned of Rosenberg's departure.

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"I have read the above statement consisting of this and seven preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ " David Greenglass

"Witnesses:

John W. Lewis, Special Agent, FBI, N.Y.C., N.Y.
Leo H. Frutkin, Special Agent, FBI, N.Y.C., N.Y."

"New York, N.Y.
July 19, 1950

"I, David Greenglass, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and John A. Harrington whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that I am not required to make a statement and that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right to an attorney. I make this statement of my own free will and no threats or promises have been made to me to get me to make this statement.

"I recall that when Ruth came to see me at Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our second wedding anniversary together, November 29, 1944, that she and I stayed at the El Fidel Hotel. After a few days we took a walk on Route 66 beyond the city limits. At that time Ruth told me of a conversation between her and Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg which took place at the Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City in early November, 1944. This conversation she said was as follows: Julius told Ruth in effect that he was gathering information for the Russians, and that he wanted me to give information concerning the work I was then doing at Los Alamos, N. M. Julius said that I was working on the atom bomb. Ruth said she told Julius that she did not want to ask me to do what Julius asked. At that point she said that my sister Ethel Rosenberg said well at least ask David to do this. Ruth said she was reluctant to agree to this, but that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg finally persuaded her that she should at least tell me what Julius wanted me to do.

"I then told Ruth that I was shocked. This was the first information I had received that I was working on the atom bomb, however I did not tell this to Ruth. I said to Ruth I know that I am working on the atom bomb. Then I said no, I won't give Julius the information. The next day I changed my mind and told Ruth to tell Julius that I would furnish him the information.

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"Then I told Ruth to tell Julius the following information: I described the approximate amount of the population at Los Alamos, the approximate size of the project, and the names of some of the personnel working there. I think I mentioned the name of Oppenheimer and Urey as connected with the project.

"In the first week of January 1945 while I was at home in New York City on furlough, my wife and I visited Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at 10 Monroe St., New York City, N.Y. At that time I was introduced by Julius to Anne, who Julius said was Mike's wife. I knew that Julius was referring to Mike Sidorovich whom I had previously known at Brooklyn Polytech. The five of us talked for a while and then Anne left. I remember that Anne put on her coat and when she got to the door she turned around and I said for her to remember me to Mike.

"After Anne left Ruth and I and Julius and Ethel had dinner together and spent the rest of the evening in the apartment. After dinner we sat around and talked and Julius asked me what I was doing at Los Alamos. I explained to him that someone would bring to me a sketch or drawing and that I would make part in the machine shop where I was working and sometimes I would make changes so that part would function properly. Julius asked me how the atom bomb was detonated. I did not know at that time and so advised Julius.

"Julius then told me what he wanted me to get in the way of information for him from the Los Alamos project. He gave me a general description of how the naval atom bomb works. Julius cautioned me against sticking out my neck in getting the information for him and said I should be very careful not to be obvious. My wife and Ethel were listening to the conversation between Julius and myself and were also talking between themselves. Toward the end of the evening and before we left Julius' apartment, Julius got out the side of a Jello box. While Ruth, Ethel and I watched, Julius cut the side of the Jello box into two parts, with a pair of scissors. He cut the side about half way through perpendicularly and then continued the rest of the cut at about a 45 degree angle. He handed me the portion with the pointed edge.

"Julius then said that Anne would be given the other portion of the side of the Jello box. He then said that Anne would meet either Ruth or me in front of one of the main theaters in Denver, Colorado at such time as I would have information that he wanted about the Los Alamos atom bomb project. He gave me the impression that these arrangements were tentative. He told me that Anne had been there that night so she could identify us, and we could recognize her.

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"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and six preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ David Greenglass

"Witnesses:

"John W. Lewis, Special Agent, FBI, NYC

"John A. Harrington, Special Agent, FBI, NYC"

"New York, New York
July 17, 1950

"I, Ruth Greenglass, make the following statement to John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I make this statement freely and voluntarily after having been advised of my right not to make a statement, that I have a right to an attorney, and have consulted an attorney. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. This statement, is not being made as a result of any threats, promises or duress.

"I was born May 1, 1924 at New York City and presently reside at 265 Rivington Street, New York City. I was married to David Greenglass on November 29, 1942 at New York City.

"In the early part of November, 1944, I planned to visit my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. David was then in the United States Army and stationed in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"In the early part of November 1944, one evening I visited Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel at their home, GE-11 10 Monroe Street, New York City. Ethel Rosenberg is my husband's sister. On the evening in question, Julius Rosenberg knew that I intended to visit my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico about November 29, 1944. During the course of the evening, Julius Rosenberg told me that I might have noticed that he and his wife Ethel Rosenberg in recent months had not been attending any Communist Party meetings or any functions that had what he

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"described to be a 'Red' tinge to them, and that Ethel Rosenberg had not been buying the 'Daily Worker' at her usual newsstand. To explain to me why he and Ethel Rosenberg had discontinued their open affiliation with the Communist Party. Julius Rosenberg said he always wanted to do more than to be just a member in the Communist Party and that, therefore, he had searched for two years to place himself in contact with a group which I believe he described as a 'Russian underground.' In this way Julius Rosenberg felt that he could do the work that he was slated for. He stated that he wanted to do something to directly help Russia and that it took him two years to find the group through which this help could be given.

"Julius Rosenberg then told me that my husband David was at that time working at the place where the atom bomb was being made and that this bomb was more dangerous than any weapon that had ever been used. He also told me that there were radiation effects from the bomb. At this time I had no knowledge as to what the significance of the atom bomb was, though I did know that my husband was working on a secret project for the United States Army.

"Julius Rosenberg requested me when I visited my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to ask David if he would make scientific information available to the Russians. Julius Rosenberg said that the Russians were working on the atom bomb and that there was not a free exchange of information between the Allies and Russia. Julius Rosenberg said that he felt that Russia should be placed on an equal plane with the other Allies as far as the availability of this atomic information was concerned.

"Because I was very reluctant to do what Julius Rosenberg requested me to do, his wife Ethel Rosenberg, who was present during this conversation, told me that I should at least ask my husband David if he would furnish this type of information to the Russians. I was very reluctant to do what Julius and Ethel Rosenberg requested me to do, but they finally persuaded me to ask David if he would be willing to furnish information to the Russians.

"At a later date, prior to my departure for Albuquerque, New Mexico, Julius Rosenberg gave me about \$150 to help pay the expenses of my trip. In the latter part of November 1944 I left New York by train for Albuquerque, New Mexico. I had previously made reservations by telegram at the El Fidel Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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"I arrived at Albuquerque, New Mexico, a few days before my wedding anniversary. David arrived in Albuquerque about November 28, 1944 and joined me at the El Fidel Hotel. We spent our second wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. David had a pass for about five days.

"Just prior to my return to New York, while David and I were taking a walk, I told him what Julius Rosenberg had told me about his working at the place where the atom bomb was being made. David asked me who had told me about the atom bomb and I told him that Julius Rosenberg had. I then told David of the request that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had made to me that I ask David to furnish the Russians with scientific information, and I explained their request to David in the same way that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had explained it to me.

"At first David was shocked at what Julius Rosenberg wanted him to do. At first he said no and he did not make any decision that same day. The following day, after having thought it over, David said that he would do what Julius Rosenberg had requested of him. David also said that he would discuss this matter with Julius Rosenberg when he returned to New York on his expected furlough. David told me about the physical set-up of the Los Alamos installation and he gave me the names of certain people who were working there in November, 1944, among whom, as I now recall, were Oppenheimer and Urey.

"I returned to New York in the early part of December 1944 and Julius Rosenberg came to see me at my apartment at 265 Rivington Street, New York City and I told him that David agreed to do what he requested. I also gave Julius Rosenberg the names that I remembered that David had given me of the people who were working at Los Alamos. I also told Julius Rosenberg about the physical set-up of Los Alamos as David had told me. Julius Rosenberg said he would wait until David returned to New York on his expected furlough to discuss this matter further with David.

"About a month later, my husband David returned to New York City on furlough and one evening David and I went to Julius Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City where we met Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and a woman I knew as Anne. Anne and her husband Mike I knew as old friends of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Anne and Mike at that time lived at Chappaqua, New York. Anne remained at Julius Rosenberg's apartment for a short period of time and then left.

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"Julius Rosenberg asked David what he was doing and David told Julius Rosenberg he was working in the experimental shop at Los Alamos. David explained to Julius Rosenberg that if someone brought in a sketch of a part he wanted made, David would make it for him because David was a machinist and this was the type of work he did. I recall that Julius Rosenberg asked David how the atom bomb was detonated but I do not recall what David told Julius.

"We all had dinner. After dinner Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David and myself sat around talking. Julius told David what he wanted him to do. He did not want David to go out of his way to obtain information and he did not want David to be obvious in what he was doing. I did not understand what Julius and David were talking about because it was of a technical nature.

"Before we left Julius Rosenberg's apartment, Julius Rosenberg produced the cover from a Jello box side. Julius Rosenberg, in the presence of his wife Ethel, David and myself, cut this Jello box side in half in an irregular manner. One-half of this Jello box side Julius Rosenberg gave to David and Julius said that he would give the other half of the Jello box side to Anne, the woman who had been in his apartment previously that same evening. Julius Rosenberg said that Anne would come out to see us in New Mexico to get the information from David and that she would produce the matching half of the box side. I believe there was some discussion by Julius Rosenberg of Anne being met in a movie theater at Denver, Colorado.

"During David's furlough in January, 1945, Julius Rosenberg was very persistent about being with us a great deal at a time when we felt that we wanted to be alone.

"Several days after David had received the Jello box side from Julius Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg came to my apartment and spoke to David about David meeting Julius Rosenberg and an unidentified man at a later date. A day or so later, Julius Rosenberg returned to my apartment again in the evening and Julius Rosenberg and David left the apartment together. David returned to my apartment about two hours later and told me he had met somebody whom he had not been able to see too clearly because the man kept his face in the dark. David told me that he had met this man on a street in the 50's in the vicinity of an elevated railroad. David said that Julius Rosenberg introduced David to this

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"Unknown man saying 'This is Dave,' but Julius Rosenberg did not tell David who the man was or what his name was. David spent between twenty and thirty minutes with this unknown man but I do not recall what David told me he discussed with this unknown man.

"After his furlough, David returned to Los Alamos, New Mexico and in March 1945 I went out to Albuquerque, New Mexico to live. First I lived in a hotel and then I stayed at the apartment of a friend of David's whose wife had gone back East. When David's friend's wife returned from the East, I then went to a hotel to live until I finally obtained the apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. David only came home on week-ends.

"One Sunday morning in June, 1945, a man came to our apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico and said he was Dave from Pittsburgh. This man gave my husband Dave the matching half of the Jello box side. This man told David what information he wanted and David wrote down the information requested and told this man to come back later. This man returned later that same day, at which time David gave him some written information and in return David received a sealed envelope from this man. I recall that David and this man discussed how the atom bomb was detonated and that this man told David that he was a chemical engineer. I also recall that David and this unknown man discussed lenses and high-speed cameras. This unknown man also indicated to David and me that he might return at a later date and he wanted information from David along the same lines as David had given him. He also wanted to know the names of the people at Los Alamos who were inclined to be 'leftist.' I think that David gave this man the names of such people working at Los Alamos.

"After this man received this information, we all left the apartment and we walked to the front of the USG building in Albuquerque. We left this man in front of the USG building and David and I returned to our apartment. We opened the envelope which this man had given David and discovered that it contained \$500. The taking of the money made David and me feel worse because it was now apparent that we were not just passing information but rather that we were being paid for it.

"When Dr. Klaus Fuchs was arrested, Julius Rosenberg came to our apartment and told David and me that the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico in June, 1945 would be the next one to be picked up and that 'they' were going to contact this man to tell him to keep quiet.

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"On May 23, 1950, Julius Rosenberg came to our apartment with a copy of a newspaper which I think was the New York 'Herald Tribune' in which appeared a photograph of one Harry Gold who had been arrested in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by the FBI. Julius Rosenberg told us that this Harry Gold was the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Julius Rosenberg then told us that we had to leave the United States because sometime between June 12 and June 16, 1950 something would happen to us. Julius Rosenberg wanted David and me to take our two children with us to the Soviet Union. Julius Rosenberg was going to obtain United States passports for us. Julius Rosenberg said 'My friend tells me before you get a passport you have to get injected against smallpox.' Julius Rosenberg wanted us to get a doctor to give us a false letter stating that we had received such a smallpox inoculation. David and I refused to do this. Julius Rosenberg then told us that he would get his doctor who lives in Knickerbocker Village, New York City, to prepare such a letter for himself and for us.

"Julius Rosenberg advised us to leave everything we had in our apartment at Rivington Street and to just take our clothing with us and go to Mexico City, Mexico. At Mexico City we were to rent a house and after living there one month we were to write to the Soviet Consulate at Mexico City, Mexico using a name which Julius Rosenberg gave us but which I do not recall at the present time, and about three days later we were to meet someone in front of a statue in a park in Mexico City, Mexico. After this meeting, we were to travel by boat to Europe and proceed to either Berne, Switzerland or some other city in Europe, the name of which I do not recall, where we would again contact the Soviet Consulate there by letter and three days later we would meet someone in front of a statue in a park in the European City. At this point our transportation to the Soviet Union would be arranged for us. Julius Rosenberg told us that he thought that it was a golden opportunity for us to go to the Soviet Union. At this time Julius Rosenberg gave David and me \$1,000 in cash consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. \$500 of this I put in a special checking account at the Manufacturers Trust Company located at Grand and Norfolk Streets, New York City, and the balance was used to pay some debts and household expenses.

"About June 2, 1950, Julius Rosenberg returned to our apartment and gave David and me \$4,000 in cash, consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. This money was to be used by us for our flight from the United States. At this time Julius Rosenberg promised us an additional \$2,000 which we never received from him.

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"I would like to make it clear that at the time we received the \$5,000 from Julius Rosenberg we never intended to leave the United States because this is our country and we want to stay here and live here and raise our children. I would like to point out that we accepted the money from Julius Rosenberg because David said that if Julius suspected that we would not leave the United States that some physical harm might come to us or our children.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this page and nine other pages and I have initialled the bottom of each page and every correction. I say that this statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ "Ruth Greenglass

"Witnesses:

"John A. Harrington, Special Agent, FBI, NY.

"William F. Norton, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, NY."

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Letters of David Greenglass

While searching David Greenglass' apartment, Apartment 6, 265 Rivington Street, New York, New York, on June 15, 1950, with the consent of David Greenglass, a foot locker or hand trunk was found by SA John W. Lewis in the room adjacent to the kitchen. The foot locker was located on an open shelf above the closet located against the east wall of that room. David Greenglass opened the lock with a screwdriver. This lock was apparently unlocked but rusted somewhat so that it could not be readily opened.

David Greenglass and SA Lewis found that with the exception of a shallow tray in the top of the trunk, the foot locker was almost full of letters. Greenglass browsed through seven or eight of the letters and told Agent Lewis that he could take them all but that he would like to have them back when the FBI was finished with them.

1. Letter postmarked March 22, 1943 from Ida Alterman, 250 Division Street, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, inviting her to attend a meeting, for which an invitation was enclosed. The letter ended with the phrase "In case I'm not there when you come Wednesday night, ask for Sylvia, my sister. Club Lincoln 236 East Broadway." The invitation which was included in this letter was an invitation to the Fourth Empire State Victory Convention, Young Communist League, to be held Friday, March 26th at 7:30 P.M., at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

2. Letter dated April 28, 1943 from Private David Greenglass, Aberdeen, Maryland, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, in which he stated as follows: "Although I'd love to have you in my arms I am content without so long as there is a vital battle to be fought with a cruel, ruthless foe. Victory shall be ours and the future is socialism's."

3. Letter dated May 1, 1943 from Private David Greenglass, Aberdeen, Maryland, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, in which he stated: "While at Dix I met four comrades and boy they were tops in their respective lines. One of them had 150 I.Q. out of a possible 153. He made quite a group..... While I was in Dix I had a few discussions with other soldiers on politics but I never had a chance to finish an argument.... By the way darling I read and enjoyed your letters and also the clippings from PM you had put in. I'd like to see some clippings from the Daily Worker too. Something like Mike Gold or Sender Garlin or the 'Veteran Commander.' I really miss them."

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4. Letter dated May 2, 1943 from Ruth Greenglass to Private Dave Greenglass, Aberdeen, Maryland, in which she states: "Well darling here it is Sunday and I went to the rally. Well sweetheart all I can say is that I am sorry I missed so many other May Days when I had the opportunity to march side by side with you. The spirit of the people was magnificent.... I'm going to buy tomorrow's Worker and send you the writeup on it. I almost forgot to tell you this. On the subway on the way to the stadium five girls came on the platform singing and harmonizing beautifully. The melodies struck a cord in my mind and suddenly I remembered the film we saw of the Russian folk dances and music. Remember at the Stanley Theater and again at the Irving Place. These girls were singing Russian folk songs and everyone on the platform crowded around to hear.... Perhaps the voice of 75,000 working men and women that were brought together today, perhaps their voices demanding an early invasion of Europe will be heard and then my dear we will be together to build —under socialism—our future..."

5. Letter dated May 26, 1943 from Ruth Greenglass to Private Dave Greenglass, in which she states: "Dearest, remember what Julie told you, as a Communist it's up to you to set an example to the other soldiers and you can't do that if an officer bears a grudge against you."

6. Letter from Private D. Greenglass to Mrs. R. Greenglass, dated June 3, 1943 at Aberdeen, Maryland, in which he states: "Although we are materialists we base our materialism on humanity and humanity is love. It is the most powerful force in the world. It is causing us to win where we are outnumbered. The victory shall be ours. The freedom shall be greater because of our great feeling that only democratic and freedom-loving peoples can foster. Darling, and we who understand can bring understanding to others because we are in love and have our Marxist outlook."

7. Letter from Mrs. Ruth Greenglass to Corporal Dave Greenglass, Aberdeen, Maryland, dated July 14, 1943, in which she states: "I saw Ida tonight and she gave me a report of what happened at the branch president's meeting. There is a new program afoot now. The YCL will disband and we'll form some sort of youth, anti-fascist, win-the-war club on a national scale. I think this was suggested principally because many people shy away from our club because of 'Communist' in our club name. It seems they're afraid of political entanglements and its antagonism is very old and set. Therefore the plan is to form the type of group I mentioned and try to draw all youth into it to make them aware of what we're fighting for. The Communists from

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"among the Party will still try to recruit into the Party but there will be no YCL.... Darling, do you remember one Florence Frey.... Well the other day she walked into our office and she says she has known me for the longest time. She told me that she knows you. She claims she was once sent from Club Molroe to recruit you. Do you know her? Also, did you belong to Molroe or only Colin Kelly, and how long have you been a member of the League. That's just a by the way I'd like to know."

8. Letter from Ruth Greenglass to Corporal David Greenglass, Arcadia, California, dated August 22, 1943, in which she stated: "Herbie Alexander came to see me and this time he found me home. We talked and he asked me if I was president of the 'club.' For a moment I didn't understand what he was talking about and then I told him I was. He then said that he too was a Communist and was trying to convert his place. He claimed he'd already converted Libi, that she was a socialist, isn't that odd. You gave me the impression that Herbie was rather reactionary.... All this was rather new to me but anyway I am glad he was re-educated."

9. A letter dated August 24, 1943, from T/5 D. Greenglass to Mrs. R. Greenglass in which he states as follows: "Darling, during lunch I had two discussions on political questions with some fellows. I used the utmost patience and care in the choice of words so that I could get my point across and still not be suspected of Communism. Well, I believe that I did get something across to them and I will continue to work on them further. I'll raise that flag yet so don't worry about the future."

10. A letter from T/5 D. Greenglass, at Arcadia, California, dated August 25, 1943, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, in which he states: "First of all, let me tell you I certainly was surprised to hear that Herbie Alexander was finally converted. It made everything seem brighter with the world. By that I mean we were progressing by recruiting more members who will put that much more weight behind our philosophy.... Now about Libie. Well, I think she'll do it because Herbie says so. If I were you I would try to educate her so that she will understand it on her own. If Herbie is sincere then Herbie understands the principles or else he wouldn't have said anything about it."

11. A letter to Technician 5/C David Greenglass at Fort Ord, California, dated November 4, 1943, signed Julie and Ethel, in which it is stated: "Tomorrow we (including Ruthie and Julie and I hope Gladdie and Jean) are going to the American Council on Soviet Relations rally at the Garden — Robeson is to open the meeting by singing...."

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12. A letter from T/5 D. Greenglass, Arcadia, California, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, dated September 1, 1943, in which he states as follows: "Through our Marxian philosophy, we shall go forward to a better, more richer world for us and our children. A world where they (our children) can look forward to a life of usefulness, culture and a love of people and not own heart interests."

13. Letter dated September 19, 1943 from Ruth Greenglass to Technician 5/C Dave Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, in which she stated: "Phyllis finished dressing first so she and Herbie came to Diana's house to wait for her. I don't quite remember how it happened but before I knew it the conversation took a sudden turn and we were all discussing current events. It didn't take much time for me to notice that they were all anti-Soviet. They started shooting questions at me until I asked why I was being cross-examined. Phyllis piped up, 'as president of the YCL you should know the answer.' I have no idea how she found out about it but there was such scathing sarcasm in her voice that I picked up my head in surprise. Obviously they believe in Moscow gold. They think I have a private wire to get information daily from Joe Stalin himself. I saw that I wasn't able to cope with those characters so I changed the subject...."

14. A letter from T/5 D. Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, dated September 30, 1943, in which he states: "Well, here I am in Frisco again.... Last night I went to the Reform Temple here in the City. After that I met a refugee family, who took us to their home and entertained us royally. They are very well-to-do and have to younger sons. I also found the Doctor (the husband) is a dermatologist and makes use of X-rays a great deal.... Don't worry. They are not religious people and they are definitely radical from what I see they have in their library and how they talk about world affairs."

15. A letter from T/5 D. Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, dated November 4, 1943, in which he states as follows: "Dearest, how did the CP and ALP make out in the elections. I am pretty interested so give me the results."

16. Letter dated December 24, 1943 from Technician 5/C D. Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, New York City, in which he stated: "Darling, this morning I had a political discussion with some of the

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"fellows before they went to work.... You probably know that I had injected a great deal of our beliefs into the discussion. It went over pretty well. As I have always said, you must put the other man on the defensive or else the argument sometimes gets away from you.... The news of the partisan armies of Yugoslavia and Greece and their refusal to the respective kings of those countries is very welcome indeed. It shows the growth of a progressive social spirit among the people of Europe. I hope that it spreads back to America where it had originated."

17. Letter dated December 27, 1943 from T/5 D. Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, in which he stated: "Darling, you are right it is our twisted psycology that is due in the greatest part of our 'social structure,' namely, capitalism with its economic hold on everyone, teaching them to grasp what they can and giving them no real future to look to. Dearest, at present we are fighting a war to give people a chance at least. I hope that we can do away with the rotten structure as quickly as possible.... Dearest, you are no snob, what you say is true and there are only two ways to look at it. Either convert our friends or drop them. And I don't believe in giving up easily, do you."

18. Letter from T/5 D. Greenglass to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, dated January 2, 1944, from Fort Ord, California, in which he stated: "I am reading another book called 'What Makes Sammy Run' by Schulman and so far it is pretty good. Darling, is the Random House Publishers the Party press? You see that is the publisher of this book.... Sweetheart, that comrade in the shop doesn't realize that we have sort of a united front with all anti-fascist groups and therefore the Post comes under that heading. I like certain columns in it and I'd rather read it than the Herald Tribune or Sun.... So, darling, a subscription to the Post is what I want in view of the fact that a Worker would just about put me in the guard house."

19. Letter dated January 2, 1944 from Mrs. D. Greenglass to T/5 David Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, in which she stated: "Still I hope that our children will be brought up in a socialist world and our money will be useless, I look forward to that day when necessities and luxuries are to be had by all and sundry just so long as he justifies living by working.... I am reading 'Battle Hymn of China' and I am certainly enjoying it, it's a powerful book. Darling, a lot of the things you told me about China (things that never appear in the press) when you were trying to convert me I'm reading in this book."

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20. Letter dated January 10, 1944 from Mrs. R. Greenglass to T/5 Dave Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, in which she stated: "I went to the meeting at the Garden tonight and somehow I missed Ethel. I don't know how. I'm going to call her tomorrow and find out. The meeting was very good as you can imagine. Browder, Anter, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Clayton Powell and some others spoke."

"Have you heard that the Communist Party may dissolve? As Browder put it tonight, when the war is over the people won't be ready to accept socialism and all its reforms and to offer it to them may alienate it more than ever.... The central committees of the parties have proposed that the Party dissolve and a committee of political education be formed. However, this is only a proposal and will probably not be acted on before May of this year. Still it is a thought and deserves every consideration."

21. Letter dated January 13, 1944 from T/5 D. Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, New York City, in which he stated: "Darling, I met a fellow in my company who is a very progressive guy. He is a native of Frisco. You see, I gave him that 'In Fact' you had sent me. He was enthusiastic about it. Sweetheart, send me all the issues that you receive after that one and keep sending it each week. This fellow, his name is Ray Schneider, says he will help me propagandize the company. By the way, cross your name and address out with black ink so that it is illegible....Dearest I would like you to send me Earl Browder's speech. I even heard some of its repercussions out here. I believe that they do not tell the whole story so dear I want to read the original.... That love is ours upon which to build a family with the human conception, which is socialism."

22. A letter from T/5 D. Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, New York, dated January 17, 1944, in which he stated: "Dearest, I felt terribly let down when I read in the papers out here that the C.P. was going to dissolve. Of course, they made no mention of the why and wherefore of this move. But no matter what, I think it is a bad move. You see, dear, it is a symbol of strength and political understanding to me and to thousands of other former YCLers in the service. And its dissolution would seem to us as the taking away of support to our political beliefs, It would put us in the position of a thinking Socialist and not a doing one because of the lack of organization to carry out our program. Maybe I have my facts wrong and the move is right, but how can I tell without actually knowing what is going on. Darling, please send me that speech and whatever literature the New

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"Committee of Political Education puts out. Darling, this is vital in the boosting of my morale. Please don't delay in sending me the Browder speech. Send all literature pertaining to the speech. Find out from Ethel what she and Julie think about it. Ask her to get the literature. Darling, I love you and no matter what happens in America politically. In the end it will be Europe and a large part of Asia that will turn Socialist and the American end of the world will of necessity follow in the same course. So, dear, we still look forward to a Socialist America and we shall have that world in our time."

23. Letter dated January 18, 1944 from T/5 D. Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, New York City, in which he stated: "I wanted to answer you at once but I got involved in a discussion of socialism, communism and capitalism. Boy I really got into a rip-roaring argument. Of course, when the dust of discussion settled I had convinced many of my listeners in at least the moral right of our cause. You see, dear, it is not because I am so wonderful, but because our philosophy is so logical and correct that no argument can stand against it. I am sure that if we educated people to our point of view we would have a socialist America pretty quickly. You see, dear, all we have to do is put out more literature than the capitalist press can lie about or distort."

24. Letter dated January 19, 1944 from T/5 D. Greenglass, Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, New York City, in which he stated: "In the evening after the parade I went to see a picture. The name of picture is 'Song of Russia.' It is a wonderful picture that I recommend very highly to you.... Of course it has the typical Hollywood touch but it really is a pretty good picture of the Soviet Union and its philosophy as expressed by the heroine."

25. Letter from T/5 D. Greenglass to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, dated January 25, 1944, from Fort Ord, California, in which he stated: "Of late I have been having the most wonderful discussions on our native-American fascists, and I have been convincing the fellows right along. I'll have my company raise the Red flag yet."

26. Letter from T/5 D. Greenglass, dated January 29, 1944 from Fort Ord, California, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, New York City, in which he stated: "I really was glad that you understand why nothing has been done about this condition under capitalism. I am sure that things are different in a socialist society.... I think that in order to find out about it you can read the book called 'Red Medicine'... I will be glad to receive these clippings and keep sending me those 'In Facts.' I am using them to good advantage here."

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27. Letter dated February 5, 1944 from Mrs. R. Greenglass to T/5 D. Greenglass, APO 186, L.A., California in which she stated: "Gladdy had wanted to go to the movies but I had seen the picture. So I persuaded her to come down to the club with me (a very important meeting had been called) only for a few minutes and then we'd both go to Ethel's. When we walked down to the club we were in time to hear the voting that dissolved the club. Yes, it's true dear. It was a flop. There was no interest, no cooperation, nothing. The place was dirty, we were four months behind in rent, about two months in electricity and so on down the line. The county office of the AYD will try to get all those members that are interested in other clubs in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, the county has chosen certain choice people (yes dear, I'm one of them) to start an S.O.S. — Sweethearts of the Service club down here on the east side. It would be an all-girls' club, of course, and I think that that type of thing will have a great appeal in our neighborhood. These people, who can be called either charter members, organizers or what have you, are meeting Sunday afternoon. I explained the thing to Gladdy and she's very much interested so I'm taking her down to the meeting with me."

28. A letter from Mrs. D. Greenglass, dated February 13, 1944, to T/5 Dave Greenglass, APO 186, Los Angeles, California, in which she states as follows: "It seems that the Party is having a recruiting drive and I've been 'invited' to join. It's part of a plan, dear. After we're in, us ex-YCLers who are now in the AYD, classes will be held to make us to work better in the AYD. I told Libbie that I'd join, but not until I got back from California. However, she said it was important that I join now because there was a drive going on, but I didn't feel that way. When I join, I want to become active—not just to enroll, pay dues and then leave and send my dues in. I don't want to be that kind of a member."

29. Letter from T/5 D. Greenglass, Jackson, Mississippi, dated May 21, 1944, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, which contained a P.S. reading as follows: "I love you with all the love of Marx and the humanity of Lenin. Love, Dave."

30. A letter from T/5 D. Greenglass to Mrs. R. Greenglass, dated June 29, 1944, in which she states as follows: "Darling, I have been reading a lot of books on the Soviet Union. Dear, I can see how farsighted and intelligent those leaders are. They are really geniuses, everyone of them. I have been revising what I think and how I think politically. Having found out all the truth about the Soviets, both good and bad, I have come to a stronger and more resolute faith and belief in the principles of Socialism"

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"and Communism. I believe that every time the Soviet Government used force they did so with pain in their hearts and the belief that what they were doing was to produce good for the greatest number. The tremendous sacrifices of blood, sweat and tears of the Soviet peoples is a feat that surpasses all sacrifices of the past. More power to the Soviet Union and a fruitful and abundant life for their peoples."

31. A letter dated July 6, 1944 from T/5 D. Greenglass, Jackson, Mississippi, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, in which he states as follows: "Dear, don't worry about the fact that I was taken out of my old outfit. It was a matter of politics. The First Sergeant didn't like me and, besides that, some of my politics may have reached his ears. This theory was upheld by the fact that another fellow from my former battalion, of like political opinion, was also 'chosen for this outfit. So you can see, dear, one of the higher-ups got rid of me."

32. Letter dated July 29, 1944, from T/5 D. Greenglass, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, in which he stated: "Dear I am working on a classified project so you will just know about my camp life but not my work. In fact, none of my friends or relatives have to know where I am stationed. That is, of course, the ones I write to and they won't be told any more than that I am stationed here. The rest shouldn't even know that.... Dear, I am watching the future at work here and it works. Of course, there is a lot to be done yet in the way of tolerance but on the whole everything here is rosy. It's just like the things we are fighting for. We are copying wholesale from that great scholar Karl with a k. Dearest, I am glad to be part of the wonderful future.... Dear, you can feel in the atmosphere a kinship brought about by the system the people live under."

33. Letter dated August 4, 1944, from Dave Greenglass, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, postmarked Kansas City, Missouri, in which he stated: "Dear, I have been very reticent in my writing about what I am doing or going to do because it is a classified top secrecy project and as such I can't say anything. In fact, I am not even supposed to say this much. Darling, in this type of work at my place of residence there is censorship of mail going out and all off the post calls. So dear, you know why I didn't want you to say anything on the telephone. That is why I write C now dear instead of comrade."

It is to be noted that in all prior correspondence between David Greenglass and his wife the letters were signed "Your sweetheart, wife and comrade" and on the part of David Greenglass were signed "Your husband, lover and comrade."

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34. Letter dated September 16, 1944 from T/5 D. Greenglass, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Mrs. R. Greenglass, New York City, in which he stated: "Say dear, these folks would like to become members of the Book Find Club. So, my darling, would you please send me an application? I shall arrange it so you will get credit and you will be able to get a book as a dividend."

35. Letter from T/5 D. Greenglass, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, New York City, dated September 26, 1944, in which he stated: "My darling, how I would have liked to go with you to that Madison Square Garden meeting. The two of us together at such a meeting is like building the future.... He is a wonderful man and should be nominated to the presidency in 1948. By that time we shall have laid a firm foundation for the world of tomorrow. We should have made our contributions to that world, at least one such contribution."

36. Letter from T-5 D. Greenglass, dated October 23, 1944, Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, which states: "I want to speak to that person I told you about. Well, the outcome of that was that I should see him about Thursday or Friday and he would let me know then. I have every confidence dear so don't worry. I'll let you know definitely one way or the other."

37. A letter from Mrs. D. Greenglass, New York, to T/5, D. Greenglass, dated February 1, 1945. She states: "Well, I went to 'The American Home' today and almost got a job as an addressograph operator. I say almost because later in the day I accepted another job. I'm glad I didn't take it though because it meant perjuring myself. The employment application asked for union affiliations, which meant that I had to lie about my reference. Then they asked about church affiliation and so on. Oh, yes, they gave bonuses. Always the same in anti-union places, so that was ruled out right away. Then I went up to the union and got sent out for an interview and I got the job. I'm working (as of tomorrow at 9:00) at the American Jewish Congress, on 59th Street and Columbus Circle."

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Prosecution

A memorandum was prepared for the Attorney General on June 16, 1950, setting forth the background and available information concerning the espionage activities of David Greenglass. This memorandum was delivered to the Department shortly after 10:00 AM on June 16, 1950, and a conference was held at which Mr. Ladd, Mr. Belmont and Supervisor Lamphere met with Mr. James McInerney, Mr. Raymond P. Whearty, and Mr. George Kneip of the Department. Mr. Whearty advised that the Department would authorize prosecution against Greenglass under Section 34 of Title 50, charging conspiracy to violate Section 32a of Title 50, United States Code. Mr. Whearty was of the opinion that venue would most clearly lie in the federal district of New Mexico.

Mr. Whearty, during the conference, called Assistant United States Attorney Sanchez at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and advised him that the Department was authorizing process. A complaint signed by Special Agent J. Jerome Maxwell was filed before United States Commissioner Owen J. Mowbrey at 9:36 AM Albuquerque time on June 16, 1950. The complaint charged Greenglass with conspiring with Harry Gold and "John" (Anatoli A. Yakovlev) to violate Section 32a, Title 50, United States Code, in violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code. The bond was set at \$100,000 upon the recommendation of Assistant United States Attorney Sanchez following the recommendation by the Criminal Division of the Department for this amount.

At 2:05 PM on June 16, 1950, Assistant Special Agent in Charge Whelan of the New York Office advised that Greenglass had been arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald, Southern District of New York. The bail was set at \$100,000 and Greenglass was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal until a hearing scheduled for June 23, 1950. Greenglass' attorney, Mr. O. John Rogge, made a plea for bail in the amount of \$5,000, but the bail was set in the amount of \$100,000.

It is to be noted that Mr. O. John Rogge, in conferences with Assistant United States Attorney Saypol in New York City, expressed the desire to have his client, David Greenglass, and his wife, Ruth Greenglass, cooperate with the Government. In return Mr. Rogge asked what assurance he would have that his client could expect leniency from the Government. Mr. Saypol replied that Mr. Rogge could rely on his, Mr. Saypol's, integrity as an attorney. It was on this basis that the additional signed statements set forth previously in this brief were obtained.

Mr. Saypol has advised that consideration is being given by Mr. Rogge and himself to have David Greenglass waive removal under Rule 20 of the Federal Criminal Procedure and plead guilty in the Southern District of New York.

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David Greenglass was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on July 6, 1950. He was charged with violating Section 34 of Title 50, in conspiring to violate the Espionage Statute, Section 32a of Title 50, United States Code.

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Dissemination

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Memorandum dated June 16, 1950, to the Attorney General, summarizing information from Gold regarding Greenglass and setting forth Greenglass' admission of espionage activity. (65-59028-115)

Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney, dated June 23, 1950, setting forth results of the interview of Ruth Greenglass. Information regarding Julius Rosenberg was set out. A request was made as to the instituting of process against Ruth Greenglass and Julius Rosenberg. (Serial 188)

Memorandum to Mr. McInerney, dated June 23, 1950, forwarding the report of Special Agent Frutkin, dated June 12, 1950, at New York, and the report of Special Agent Jensen, dated June 10, 1950, at Philadelphia. (Serial 153)

Memorandum dated June 27, 1950, disseminating to outside agencies information concerning espionage activities of David Greenglass, his confession and arrest:

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Louis A. Johnson	230
Sidney W. Souers	194
Earl E. Stone	218
Jack D. Neal	196
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" Navy, ONI	227
" Air Force, OSI	227)

Memorandum dated June 27, 1950, to Atomic Energy Commission, giving technical details of atomic energy espionage of Greenglass and requesting advice as to classification of information furnished. (Serial 191)

Memorandum dated June 28, 1950, to Atomic Energy Commission, forwarding sketch of high explosive lens mold asking regarding witness who could testify as to classified nature of sketch.

Memorandum to Mr. McInerney, dated June 30, 1950, regarding Attorney O. John Rogge's stated desire to have his client, David Greenglass, and wife, Ruth, cooperate with the Government. (Serial 221)

Memorandum to Mr. McInerney, dated June 30, 1950, submitting summary report of Special Agent Frutkin, dated June 23, 1950. (Serial 219)

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Memorandum to Atomic Energy Commission dated June 30, 1950, submitting summary report of Special Agent Frutkin at New York, dated June 23, 1950, requesting opinion regarding desirability of disclosing classified information contained therein at public trial.

(Serial 223)

Memorandum to Atomic Energy Commission July 6, 1950, transmitting lucite disk, and asking the Atomic Energy Commission's opinion as to classified nature thereof.

(Serial 226)

Memorandum to Mr. McInerney, dated July 11, 1950, transmitting the reports of Special Agent McConnell, dated June 16, 1950, Albuquerque; Roberts, dated June 19, 1950, San Antonio; Fitzgerald, dated June 22, 1950, Chicago; Rice, dated June 24, 1950, at Kansas City; Lewis, dated June 26, 1950, at New York; Jensen, dated June 27, 1950, at Philadelphia.

(Serial 293)

Memorandum to the Atomic Energy Commission dated July 12, 1950, regarding items of correspondence, marked "Restricted," found in the apartment of Greenglass.

(Serial 269)

Memorandum to Mr. McInerney, July 13, 1950, regarding the terminology used in the indictment, and the comments of the Atomic Energy Commission relative thereto.

(Serial 300)

Memorandum to Mr. McInerney, July 14, 1950, submitting reports of Special Agent Kachelhoffer, dated June 21, 1950, at St. Louis, and Special Agent Turner, dated June 29, 1950, at Newark.

(Serial 286)

Memorandum to the Atomic Energy Commission dated July 17, 1950, furnishing additional information from Greenglass regarding the atomic bomb, asking as to classified nature thereof.

(Serial 288)

Memorandum to Mr. McInerney August 7, 1950, in Rosenberg case, furnishing him with comments of Atomic Energy Commission regarding classification of information provided by Greenglass to Rosenberg and Gold.

Memorandum to Atomic Energy Commission August 25, 1950, furnishing additional information regarding the atomic bomb provided by Greenglass to Rosenberg.

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EX-83

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52 SEP 23 1950

cc. Mr. Lamplera

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 18, 1950

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS w.a.s.
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile #65-59192

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/86 BY 6042 PWT/1/

Re Albuquerque letter to Bureau, 8-1-50, which set out information pertaining to several persons, including persons from the Chicago area.

THOMAS A. FINEBERG

The following information pertaining to FINEBERG appears in relet as obtained from the AEC Security Office at Los Alamos, New Mexico:

"The files of the AEC Security Office reflect that THOMAS ALLAN FINEBERG, ASN 16145707, was at Los Alamos as a member of the Special Engineer Detachment from about June 1944 to March 1946. He was born May 22, 1923 at St. Paul, Minnesota. His father ISADORE FINEBERG was born in Poland and his mother DOROTHY FITZSHALL was born in the United States. He gave his address in July 1945 as 645 Gordon Ter., Chicago, Illinois. His file contained no unfavorable information."

MI. + MKS.

The following information is contained in the files of the Chicago office which may pertain to a person identical with the THOMAS A. FINEBERG who was employed at Los Alamos:

[REDACTED], University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on October 10, 1949 made available University records to Special Agent ROBERT J. WILSON which contained the following information:

A person by the name of TOM FINEBERG was a member of the Communist Club for the summer quarter of 1947 at the University of Chicago. The purpose of the Communist Club was as follows: "To provide education and discussion in Marxist-Leninist theory and practice and to bring the Communist viewpoint on current questions to the campus". The membership qualification was as follows: "Interest in Marxist-Leninist theory and practices".

TOM FINEBERG was a member of the Communist Club during the autumn quarter of 1947 at the University of Chicago. The purpose of the

WRP:OC
65-3421

cc - Albuquerque (#65-19)
New York (#65-15255)

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148 NOV 18 1960

RECORDED - 125

INDEXED - 125

165-59028-323
SEP 21 1950

Memo Chicago
9-27-50
7MP

EX-11

Director, FBI
9-18-50

RE: DAVID GREENGLASS w.a.s.
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Club was as previously set out. The membership qualification had been changed to the following: "Adherence to the above mentioned purposes and acceptance by two-thirds of the membership".

On January 11 and 12, 1949 [redacted] made available to Special Agent WILSON records which contained the following information pertaining to a person by the name of TOM FINEBERG: b7c
b7D

TOM FINEBERG of the University of Chicago was a member of the American Youth for Democracy during the winter, spring, summer and autumn quarters of 1947.

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated as a Communist organization by the Attorney General.

On September 5, 1947 [redacted] of known reliability, advised Radio Communications Officer R. A. SANDERS that a person by the name of TOM FINEBERG (phonetic) of the University of Chicago, AYD, was going to appear before the Student Government of the University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago, Illinois, to object to the banning of subversive groups including the AYD from the University of Illinois campus. The informant stated that FINEBERG was on the Student Government of the University of Chicago. b2
b7D

[redacted], University of Chicago, on March 1, 1949 made available records to Special Agent R. J. WILSON which included the following information: b7c
b7D

A person by the name of THOM FINEBERG was a member of the Young Progressive Citizens of America during the winter quarter of 1947 at the University of Chicago.

[redacted] Hawthorne Arms Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, of known reliability, has advised that the Young Progressive Citizens of America was the youth division of the Progressive Citizens of America. b7c
b7D

The California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1947 report, page 369, and 1948 report, page 354, cites the PCA as a new and broader Communist front for the entire United States.

[redacted] University of Chicago, made available records to Special Agent R. J. b7c
b7D

Director, FBI
9-18-50

RE: DAVID GREENGLASS w.a.s
ESPIONAGE - R

WILSON on December 29, 1948 which contained the following information:

TOM FINEBERG was a paid member of the Young Progressives of America, formerly registered as the Students for Wallace as of October 1, 1948.

[redacted] of known reliability, advises that the Young Progressives of America is the youth division of the Progressive Party in Illinois. He states that the Communist Party really controls the Progressive Party in Illinois but does not want this known. b2
b7D

[redacted] of known reliability, of the Washington Field Division, furnished information to the effect that THOMAS A. FINEBERG, 5342 South Ellis, Chicago 15, Illinois, was the signer of a petition to the House of Representatives circulated by the Anti-Peacetime Conscription Committee, University of Chicago, about June 1948. This was contained in Washington Field letter to Chicago dated 8-27-48 entitled "SODAC, Washington, D. C., IS-R". b2
b7D

[redacted], previously referred to, advised Special Agent RICHARD J. BAKER on February 8, 1950, that the Anti-Peacetime Conscription Committee, University of Chicago, was a committee organized and operated by ALBERT BOFMAN, 6329 South May, Chicago, Illinois. BOFMAN is not a student at the University of Chicago, according to [redacted] [redacted] said that BOFMAN has become a crusader for the anti-militarization doctrine and was a conscientious objector in World War II. According to [redacted] BOFMAN is not a Communist and is not Communist-inclined nor does he support their beliefs but has only time and energy for his anti-militarization dogma. In this connection BOFMAN will accept help from any quarter in an uncritical manner and as a result will accept the support of the Communist elements. b7C
b7D

[redacted] of the New York office has advised that TOM A. FINEBERG, 5342 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, was a subscriber to the "Worker" or "Daily Worker" in 1948. This is contained in New York letter to the Bureau, 1-13-49, "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMPANY, INC., IS-C", and the information was obtained by [redacted] on October 22, 1948. This subscription, according to the informant, was a one year Press Club subscription expiring on February 10, 1948. b2
b7D

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ESPIONAGE - R

The same informant on October 12, 1949 advised Special Agent H. P. LARSON that TOM FINEBERG, 5342 Ellis, Chicago 15, Illinois, had a five-month subscription to the "Worker" expiring July 11, 1949.

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

The same informant furnished the following information to Special Agent H. P. LARSON and Special Employee A. E. FALLER:

On October 24, 1947 TOM FINEBERG, 5342 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, was elected Press Director of the Illinois Student Section of the Nate Schilling Club at a meeting held on June 30, 1947 at the Community Book Store in Chicago, Illinois. The information available to [REDACTED] did not further identify the Nate Schilling Club. b2
b7D

[REDACTED], of known reliability, states that the Community Book Store, 1404 East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is a propaganda outlet for the Communist Party in the Chicago area. b2
b7D

[REDACTED] (confidential), as set out in New York letter to the Bureau, 1-17-50, entitled "WILLIAM HENRY ALEXANDER CARR w.a.s - ETAL; SECURITY MATTER-C", stated that the Community Book Shop, 1400 block of East 55th Street, Chicago, is operated by the Communist Party. b2
b7D

The Springfield office by letter to Chicago entitled "CP-USA, District #8, Springfield Division, INTERNAL SECURITY-C", 5-17-49, furnished an investigative report of Mr. CHARLES E. KRUGER covering his work for the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission of the Illinois State Legislature. This report contains the following information pertaining to a person by the name of THOMAS ALLEN

FINEBERG:

THOMAS ALLEN FINEBERG, 5315 Drexel, Chicago, born May 22, 1923, St. Paul, Minn. Jewish. A.S.N. 16145707, 9/13/43 to 3/4/44. Senn High School, Chicago, Illinois 1938-40. University of Minnesota, 1940-42. In 1940 when he first applied for admittance to University of Chicago, and only 17 years of age, he wrote of his ideals and aspirations as "The Ultimate success I hope to reach is a professorship at some University so that I might carry on research in math or chemistry. I have recently become very much interested in politics and

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RE: DAVID GREENGLASS w.a.s.
ESPIONAGE - R

economics. I am a staunch advocate of wage and hour laws, reciprocal trade agreements, and many other new deal ideas. One of my pet hopes is that after this war is ended, and International Government may be set up with elected representatives from all nations, having power to make and enforce international laws, thereby ending wars."

MANUEL SCHWARTZ; ETHEL SCHWARTZ

Relet from Albuquerque to Bureau contained the following information pertaining to E. and E. SCHWARTZ:

E. and E. SCHWARTZ, 1028 Hyde Park Boulevard, c/o E. Shagam, Dre 0413.

The files of the ABC Security Office reflect that MANUEL SCHWARTZ was a civilian employee of the LASL from July 6, 1944 to January 15, 1946. In a Personnel Security Questionnaire dated July 17, 1944, he gave his address as 1028 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. He was born December 28, 1917, at Winnipeg, Canada. His father SAMUEL SCHWARTZ was born in Russia. His wife ETHEL LEA SCHWARTZ was employed in Group A-4 of the LASL from July 15, 1944 to August 27, 1945. His ^{nee Shagan} parents-in-law ENE SHAGAM and ABEL SHAGAM were both born in Russia. MANUEL SCHWARTZ was a Canadian citizen at the time he was at Los Alamos. The Security file contained no unfavorable information.

The files of the Personnel Office, LASL, reflect that at the time of his termination SCHWARTZ was working in Group T-7 under Dr. EDWARD TELLER. On December 29, 1944, TELLER advised the Personnel Office by memorandum that SCHWARTZ could be released to transfer to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago without affecting the work at Los Alamos.

MANUEL SCHWARTZ was interviewed at his residence, 1026 East Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, on August 6, 1950 by Special Agents J. J. HURLEY and W. R. PAXMAN and a signed statement obtained from him. New York and Albuquerque have received copies of the report of SA JEREMIAH J. HURLEY, Chicago, Illinois, 8-7-50, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE-R", which covers the results of this interview and contains information available to the Chicago office pertaining to MANUEL SCHWARTZ and his wife, ETHEL SCHWARTZ.

The above information is furnished for the information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this letter.

SAC, Chicago

September 27, 1950

Director, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
Chicago file 65-9421

Bureau September 18, 1950, in instant case.

The information submitted in referenced letter should be provided
the Bureau immediately in report form.

65-99028 - 323

RECORDED - 107

FIP: jan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/81 BY 3042 PWT/ljs

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

MAILED 2
SEP 27 1950
COMM - FBI

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
SEP 27 1950

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[Handwritten signatures and initials]

542
NA
WFB

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

SEP 18 1950
TELETYPE

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

BB

WASHINGTON 12 FROM NEW YORK 18 5-10 P
DIRECTOR U R G E N T

Kopely
G. L. R. [Signature]

DAVID GREENGLASS, ESP-R. COMMISSIONER-S HEARING ON SUBJECTS REMOVAL TO
NEW MEXICO ADJOURNED UNTIL OCTOBER TWENTY
SEVENTH.

SCHEIDT

ALBERQUERQUE ADVISED
END COPIES DESTROYED
ACK PLS 148 NOV 18 1960
MNYC R 12 WA CAR

RECORDED - 42
DEC. 10 1950
DEC. 10 1950
Mr. Lamphere

63 SEP 25 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/20/86 BY 3042 [Signature]

5902 8524
SEP 22 1950
24

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 11, 1950

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS, Was.
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-59192

JRW
1/10

While contacting [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, in regard to another matter, he advised that while in the Army and employed as a machinist at Los Alamos, New Mexico he had known GREENGLASS. [redacted] related that if inquiry had been made of him prior to GREENGLASS' arrest, he would have stated that he knew nothing that would in any way reflect upon GREENGLASS' loyalty; however, after reading of subject's arrest in the paper he recalled that subject was an argumentative person and belittled religion and desired to argue with the boys who attended church.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] also recalled that there was assigned at Los Alamos a person whose name was unknown to [redacted] but that it was discovered that this unknown person had been a member of some Communist front organization, as [redacted] recalls, and as a result was not permitted to work at Los Alamos but was transferred elsewhere. As [redacted] recalls, the subject did not think this was right and seemed to be more interested than the other employees as to the identity of this individual, the circumstances surrounding his transfer and the place to which this unknown individual had been transferred.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] also explained that the other persons in the Army were always sending home for more money but that the subject seemed to have plenty of money and every weekend went to Albuquerque. According to [redacted] the subject stated that his wife was in Albuquerque. The subject also stated that his father had a business some place in New York, which subject planned to expand upon his discharge from the Army and in running the business subject contemplated paying the regular union wages for the particular skill involved and in addition thereto all of the employees were to share in the profits of the business. [redacted] was unable to furnish any information as to any close associates or contacts of the subject. He stated that the subject was very loud in any argument in which he engaged and at the time he considered any criticisms made by subject to be merely "GI gripes".

b7c
b7D

The above is being furnished for information purposes.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

LT. NY 10 INT. GREENGLASS
9-19-50
20

JBR:bam
65-3421

RECORDED - 27

cc - New York (65-15336) (Info)
Albuquerque (65-39) (Info)

65-59028-325

SEP 14 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *11/24/86* BY *30122/...*

GENERAL

5
23
[Signature]

September 19, 1950

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

DAVID GREENGLASS, was
ESPIONAGE - R
(NY File 65-15336)

Re Chicago letter September 11, 1950 setting forth
information from John Francis Klod.

Interview Greenglass for any information he can pro-
vide and advise.

65-59028-325

RECORDED - 27

FXP:bjo *bjo*

65-59192

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/86 BY 5042 PWT/ST

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

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SEP 20 1950
COMM - FBI

63 SEP 25 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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