

**SUPPLEMENTAL RELEASE**

**1998**

**JULIUS AND ETHEL  
ROSENBERG**

**\_\_\_\_\_ pages**

## **NOTICE**

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**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 2**

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

JUN 16 1950

AGENCIES

SLIP(S)

DATE

6/28/78

TELETYPE

CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

WASHINGTON

FROM

NEW YORK

4-53AM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS

ON 7/3/96 FOR APPROPRIATE AGENCY

EXEMPT FROM GDS, Category 25X1

Date of Declassification Indefinite

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, WAS. [ANTENA LIBERAL, ESP-R. RE NEW YORK CALL BETWE

INSPECTOR A. BELMONT AND ASAC W. WHELAN JUNE SIXTEEN, FIFTY AT

TWELVE FIFTEEN A.M. INTERVIEW OF DAVID GREENGLASS DEVELOPED INFOR-

MATION THAT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW JULIUS ROSENBERG HAD ASKED RUTH GREEN

GLASS, HIS WIFE, IF HE, DAVID GREENGLASS WOULD GIVE INFORMATION ON

THE ATOM BOMB AND THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WAS FIGHTING THE ENEMY AND WAS

ENTITLED TO THE INFORMATION. NEW YORK TELEPHONE DIRECTORY AND CORRE

PONDENCE MADE AVAILABLE BY GREENGLASS INDICATED THE ADDRESS OF ROSEN-

BERG TO BE TEN MONROE STREET, GE-ONE ONE, NEW YORK CITY. INFORMATION

CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE RELATIVE TO JULIUS

ROSENBERG REFLECT THAT AN ANONYMOUS SOURCE REPORTED THAT JULIUS ROSE

BERG, TEN MONROE STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, WAS TRANSFERRED FROM

BRANCH SIXTEEN B OF THE INDUSTRIAL DIVISION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

TO THE EAST SIDE CLUB OF THE FIRST A.D., MANHATTAN COMMUNIST PARTY,

FEBRUARY ONE, FORTYFOUR, ON TRANSFER NUMBER ONE TWO ONE SEVEN NINE.

AT THAT TIME, ACCORDING TO THIS SOURCE, ROSENBERG WAS EMPLOYED BY THE

U.S. SIGNAL CORPS, NEWARK, N.J. THE NAME OF JULIUS ROSENBERG,

ONE NAUGHT MONROE STREET, GE ELEVEN, NEW YORK TWO, NEW YORK APPEARED

ON THE MAILING LIST OF EFFECT FOR MAY AND JUNE FORTYFOUR. GREENGLASS

HAS IDENTIFIED JULIUS ROSENBERG'S WIFE AS ETHEL. [REDACTED] M

END OF PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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

RECORDED - 89

INDEXED - 89

62  
670

PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

AVAILABLE ON AUGUST SIXTEEN, FORTYNINE, MEMBERSHIP LIST OF TWO LODGE  
NUMBER EIGHT SIX NAUGHT DATED AUGUST, FORTYNINE WHICH CONTAINED  
THE NAMES OF JULIUS ROSENBERG, BORN NINETEEN EIGHTEEN, DATE OF ENTRY  
MAY, FORTY, IMMEDIATELY PRECEDED BY NAME OF ETHEL ROSENBERG, BORN  
NINETEEN FIFTEEN, DATE OF ENTRY MAY, FORTY. GREENGLASS HAS STATED  
THAT ON OR ABOUT NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE, FORTYFOUR, HIS WIFE RUTH,  
ARRIVED IN NEW MEXICO FROM NEW YORK CITY AND ADVISED HIM THAT JULIUS  
ROSENBERG HAD REQUESTED HIM TO FURNISH INFORMATION ON THE ATOM BOMB.  
GREENGLASS AGREED TO GIVE WHATEVER INFORMATION THAT CAME TO HIM  
IN THE COURSE OF HIS EMPLOYMENT AT LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO. GREENGLASS  
IDENTIFIED HARRY GOLD FROM NEWSPAPER PICTURES AS THE INDIVIDUAL WHO  
HAD CONTACTED HIM BY PREARRANGEMENT SOMETIME DURING THE SUMMER OF  
FORTYFIVE. GREENGLASS ADMITS RECEIVING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM  
GOLD ON THIS OCCASION. GREENGLASS FURNISHED GOLD WITH A LIST OF NAMES  
OF PERSONS WHO WERE WORKING AT LOS ALAMOS WHOM HE THOUGHT COULD BE  
APPROACHED FOR INFORMATION. IT INCLUDED BOTH NAMES OF SOLDIERS AND  
CIVILIANS. GREENGLASS THOUGHT THAT HE GAVE GOLD A SKETCH OF A HIGH  
EXPLOSIVE LENS MOLD. HE ALSO FURNISHED GOLD WITH INFORMATION CON-  
CERNING THE IDENTITY OF A WORLD FAMOUS SCIENTIST WHO WAS EMPLOYED  
AT LOS ALAMOS UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME. GREENGLASS LIKEWISE INFORMED  
GOLD THAT OPPENHEIMER AND KISTIAKOWSKY WERE EMPLOYED AT LOS ALAMOS.  
GOLD ADVISED GREENGLASS THAT HE WOULD COME BACK TO SEE HIM AGAIN,  
TO WHICH GREENGLASS AGREED, ALTHOUGH NO FURTHER CONTACT WAS MADE  
END OF PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

BY GOLD. GREENGLASS FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING JULIUS ROSENBERG. HE RESIDES AT ONE NAUGHT MONROE STREET, NEW YORK CITY WITH HIS TWO CHILDREN AND WIFE, ETHEL, WHO IS GREENGLASS-S SISTE ROSENBERG IS THE OWNER OF PITT MACHINE PRODUCTS, THREE SEVEN NAUGHT EAST HOUSTON ST., NYC. HE BELIEVES ROSENBERG IS ABOUT THIRTYFOUR YEARS OF AGE, AND A GRADUATE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER FROM CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK. ALSO DURING WORLD WAR TWO HE WAS EMPLOYED AS A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR, POSSIBLY AT EMERSON ELECTRIC CO., NYC. GREENGLASS STATED THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD HE TESTIFY AGAINST ROSENBERG. [ IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT ANTENA LIBERAL HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS TWENTYFIVE YEARS OF AGE, AS OF NINETEEN FORTYFOUR, POSSIBLY A MEMBER OF CP, USA, RESIDED IN NEW YORK, TOOK A COURSE AT COOPER UNION IN FORTY, WORKED TWO YEARS IN SIGNAL CORPS LABORATORY, FORT MONMOUTH, N.J., DISMISSED FROM FORT MONMOUTH FOR PAST ACTIVITIES IN UNION, WORKED FOR WESTERN ELECTRIC FOR TWO YEARS, DURING JULY, FORTYFOUR, WAS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. FOR TEN DAYS, AT WHICH TIME HE ALSO VISITED HIS FRIEND MAX ELITCHER, HIS WIFE-S NAME WAS ETHEL, SHE WAS TWENTY NINE YEARS OF AGE AND THEY WERE MARRIED FIVE YEARS. IT HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT ON NOVEMBER FOURTEEN, FORTYFOUR OSA HAD AGREED TO RECRUIT SCHMEL. ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, FORTYFOUR OSA WAS LEAVING FOR LOS ALAMOS, OSA WAS TO BE BRIEFED BY LIBERAL BEFORE LEAVING FOR LOS ALAMOS CONCERNING UNEXPECTED MEETINGS. ON DECEMBER SIXTEEN, FORT

END OF PAGE THREE

~~TOP SECRET~~ (WJ)

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAGE FOUR

[FOUR OSA RETURNED FROM THE TRIP TO SEE SCHMEL AND REPORTED HE EXPRESSED A READINESS TO COOPERATE. LIBERAL REPORTED THAT BOTH OPPENHEIMER AND KISTIAKOWSKY WERE AT LOS ALAMOS.] <sup>J.S.W.</sup> IT IS NOTED THAT GOLD HAS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED GREENGLASS BY PHOTOGRAPH AS THE SOLDIER HE MET IN JUNE OF FORTYFIVE AT ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. AND TO WHOM HE GAVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND FROM WHOM HE RECEIVED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE AREA IN WHICH GREENGLASS WORKED AT LOS ALAMOS AS WELL AS A SKETCH. GREEN-GLASS REQUESTED GOLD TO RECRUIT ANOTHER SOLDIER WHO WAS ASSIGNED TO THE SAME SECTION, A CORPORAL WHO HAD RECENTLY BEEN BROKEN. [AS A RESULT OF THE FOREGOING, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT OSA IS IDENTICAL WITH RUTH GREENGLASS, THAT SCHMEL IS IDENTICAL WITH DAVID GREENGLASS AND THAT LIBERAL IS IDENTICAL WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG.] ~~DS~~

SCHEIPT

END

NY R 16 WA SWA

cc 714 Belman

~~TOP SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: July 18, 1950

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R~~TOP SECRET~~PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to secure your approval to interview four individuals who have been connected with Julius Rosenberg. Three of them have probably been engaged in Russian espionage. (X)(C)(U)

DETAILS:

In connection with the confession of David Greenglass and the arrest of Julius Rosenberg, it would appear desirable to immediately interview four persons who have been connected with Rosenberg. Three of these persons have probably been engaged in espionage activities in behalf of the Soviet Union. The facts concerning these persons are as follows: (X)(C)(U)

Max Elitcher

According to information received during 1948 from [redacted] the MGB in New York City, as of July 26, 1944, reported that in July, 1944, Rosenberg was sent by his firm (U. S. Army Signal Corps) on a ten-day trip to Washington, D. C. There Rosenberg visited his school friend, Max Elitcher, who worked for the Bureau of Standards (actually the Bureau of Naval Ordnance). It was mentioned that Elitcher had gone to City College of New York and was a Communist. The MGB in New York requested authorization from Moscow to recruit Elitcher. (X)(C)(U)

Our investigation of Elitcher, based on the foregoing, has developed the following information: (X)(C)(U)

He was born September 1, 1918 in New York City. He attended City College of New York in 1937 and 1938. From 1938 to 1948, he was employed by the Navy Department. His wife is Helene Sternberg Elitcher. Elitcher and his wife have been connected with a number of Communist front organizations. In August of 1948, we considered the institution of a Loyalty investigation on Elitcher but did not do so because he resigned from his job in September, 1948. (X)(C)(U)

Classified by SP5  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
Attachment

RECORDED - 85

INDEXED - 85

JUL 19 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

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

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: DATE 5/17/96

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: DATE 5/17/96

FOIA 56, 261  
C# 75, 1121

6/30/97 5608 SD/amy CH 25-1121  
3/9/99

~~TOP SECRET~~

Since that time, Elitcher has moved to New York City where he is employed by the Reeves Instrument Company in New York City which has classified Naval contracts. Our investigation of Elitcher has failed to develop any evidence of present espionage activities. (S) u

Alfred Sarant b1

On July 6, 1950, we advised the field of information secured from [redacted] as of May 5, 1944. This information reflected that the [redacted] in New York was requesting authorization from their Moscow headquarters to recruit for espionage work Alfred Sarant. It was stated that information concerning him had been furnished by Rosenberg. Sarant was described as 25 years of age, a member of the Communist Party, USA, and living in New York City. It was stated that he had taken a course at Cooper Union in 1940 and had worked for two years for the Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, being dismissed for past activity in the Communist Party. He had then worked for two years at Western Electric. (S) u

Our previous investigation in an effort to identify Rosenberg, who is actually designated in the information from [redacted] under the cover name of Antenna, developed information concerning Sarant. It was determined that he was born on September 26, 1918, at New York City. He attended Cooper Union in New York City from September, 1936 to June, 1941, and thereafter attended Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey, during the Fall of 1941. He worked for Western Electric from June 16, 1941 to September of 1941. In September, 1941, he went to work for the Signal Corps as a civilian employee at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. He was discharged with prejudice on September 3, 1942, although this was later changed to a resignation without prejudice. He was actually suspended for failure to comply with the orders of the Director of the Signal Corps. Sarant, after leaving the Signal Corps, was rehired by Western Electric and later transferred to the Bell Telephone Laboratories, resigning on September 11, 1946, allegedly to enter the teaching profession. Sarant is presently residing at Cayuga Heights, Route #1, Ithaca, New York. He is married to Louise Ross, the daughter of an Ithaca Attorney. He is working constructing new homes. He has been in touch with a number of persons of known Communist sympathies in the Ithaca area. (S) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

William Perl, aka., William Mutterperl

William Perl was born under the name of William Mutterperl on October 1, 1918, in New York City. He attended the City College of New York from 1934 to 1939, receiving a degree in electrical engineering. He was employed from 1939 to 1949 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Virginia, and at the Cleveland Airport. On December 1, 1949, we issued instructions to the field to conduct an Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation on him, based upon the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, as clearance had been requested by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for clearance of Perl, for work in connection with the effects of nuclear radiation. (X) (u)

Our investigation of Perl reflected that he was an associate of Max Elitcher and had been listed as a reference by Joel Barr. Rosenberg has told Greenglass that Barr, who is presently in Paris, France, was formerly part of Rosenberg's network. Our investigation also disclosed that Perl had lived with Alfred Sarant from 1946 to 1948 while Perl was obtaining a Ph.D. at Columbia. (X) (u)

On April 11, 1950, following the completion of our investigation, information was received from the Chicago Office of the Atomic Energy Commission that the request for clearance for Perl had been withdrawn by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Subsequent to this, on May 16, 1950, we advised the Atomic Energy Commission that Perl and his brother, according to an informant of the New York Office, had stated: "In Russia people do not get rich. The poor are not so destitute and things there are on a more equal basis. That is the way it should be here." (X) (u)

We are conducting additional investigation of Perl on the basis of his possible espionage activity in line with his association with individuals involved in Rosenberg's espionage network. (X) (u)

Harry Arthur Steingart

In 1948, we obtained the address book of a Communist then residing in Mobile, Alabama, by the name of Harry Arthur Steingart. This address book lists the name of J. Rosenberg, 10 Monroe Street, New York City. (X) (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Steingart was born January 1, 1900, in Orsia, Russia. He attended the Heffely Institute of Technology for a period of four years and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for a period of two years, studying engineering. Steingart was naturalized in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, New York, on August 20, 1925. Steingart and his wife are presently residing in San Francisco, California, at 273 Green Street. He is employed by the San Francisco CIO Council, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, as housing chairman. He has been active in the San Francisco area in connection with Communist Party matters. His wife also is an active Communist in San Francisco. (u) (TTC)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that at this time we issue instructions to the field to interview the four individuals listed in this memorandum in an effort to determine their knowledge of the espionage activities of Julius Rosenberg and to determine the degree of their participation in such activities. It is believed that the fact that they will not know that Rosenberg has not confessed may induce one or more of them to cooperate with us. In line with this, there is attached for your approval, a teletype to the interested offices. (u) (TTC)

SENT-  
COPY  
ATTACHED

V. m.

GH.  
H.

~~TOP SECRET~~

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 9**

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

*Bracketed info.*

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 AC/JS

ON 7/3/96

*per appropriate agency*  
*let dtd 5/19/96*

Director, FBI *CAF 75-1121*

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 27, 1950

Mr. Rosen

Miss Gandy

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT was  
[ANTENNA LIBERAL] (X) (u)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bureau file 65-58236)

*E.L.R.-1*

Dear Sir:

Reference N.Y. letter to Bureau dated 8/4/50.

Inasmuch, as the [identity of ANTENNA LIBERAL] has been established as JULIUS ROSENBERG, now under indictment for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage, no further investigation will be conducted under the above caption and this case is now considered as closed by the New York Office.

Very truly yours,

*Edward Scheidt*  
EDWARD SCHEIDT,  
SAC

~~TOP SECRET~~

*9/14/75*  
Classified by 235 WAB/mem  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by 3042 PWT/wh  
Declassify on: OADR 10/15/86

*N.Y. for a new case*  
*under "Julius Rosenberg"*  
*N.Y. 65-58236-129*

65-58236-509  
Sep 29 1950

FCB:LEW  
65-14872

*3/9/96*

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 AC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON 28X1  
FOIA 56, 201  
CAF 75-1121  
OCT 5 1950

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

DATE 9/26/78 gn

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont  
 FROM : Mr. C. E. Hennrich  
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 22, 1950

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

Purpose:

To ascertain from the Department of the Army if two technical manuals found in the apartment of Julius Rosenberg, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, are still restricted and if it would be a violation of the security regulations for Rosenberg to have possession of these manuals.

Background:

During the search of the apartment of Julius Rosenberg conducted pursuant to his arrest on July 17, 1950, two technical manuals entitled "Milling Machines, Shapers, and Planers, April 20, 1942," were found. One of these volumes bore the handwritten number 196 in the upper left-hand corner of the cover and the other bore the number 219 in the upper left-hand corner. Both of these manuals were issued by the War Department and are stamped "Restricted." Photostatic copies of the covers and first pages are attached and should be returned to the file in this case after used by the Liaison Section.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Liaison Section determine from the Department of the Army if the above-mentioned manuals are still restricted and if it would be a violation of the security regulations for Rosenberg to have these in his possession.

Enclosures

65-58236

EL: gmu

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 7/14/86 BY 3042 PRT/RSJ

3/9/96 SP6 AG/JS  
 FOIA 56,261  
 CA 75,1121

165-58236-536  
OCT 17 1950

ALL INFORMATION  
 872 NOV 9 1950

OCT 24 1950

196

RESTRICTED

TM 1-421

WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL

**MILLING MACHINES, SHAPERS,  
AND PLANERS**

April 20, 1942

R.L.B.  
7/11/50  
For. 3421.  
(check)

TECHNICAL MANUAL  
No. 1-421

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1942.

MILLING MACHINES, SHAPERS, AND PLANERS

	Paragraphs
Section I. Description and maintenance of milling machines	1-4
II. Milling machine cutters	5-10
III. Holding and indexing work	11-16
IV. Milling operations	17-30
V. Gear calculations	31-39
VI. Description and maintenance of shapers and planers	40-44
VII. Speeds, feeds, and cutting tools for shapers and planers	45-50
VIII. Planer and shaper operation	51-65
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Section I

DESCRIPTION AND MAINTENANCE OF MILLING MACHINES

	Paragraph
General	1
Types of milling machines	2
Installation and maintenance	3
Milling machine accessories and attachments	4

**1. General.**—The milling machine removes metal by means of a revolving cutting tool called a milling cutter. With the aid of various attachments, it may be used for boring, broaching, circular milling, dividing, drilling; the cutting of keyways, racks, and gears; and the fluting of taps and reamers.

**2. Types of milling machines.**—Milling machines may be divided into four general classes, each of which is particularly adapted to certain types of work.

*a. Column and knee milling machines.* This class of machine has a saddle on which the work table rests. The saddle is supported on a knee that may be moved vertically or clamped rigidly to the column. The following machines are of a type which would place them in this class:

(1) The universal milling machine (fig. 1) is so arranged that the

\*This manual supersedes TM 1-421, July 12, 1941.

219

TM 1-421

WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL

MILLING MACHINES, SHAPERS,  
AND PLANERS

April 20, 1942

R.S. 8.  
7/17/50  
J. R. P. (link)

TECHNICAL MANUAL  
No. 1-421

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1942.

MILLING MACHINES, SHAPERS, AND PLANERS

	Paragraph
SECTION I. Description and maintenance of milling machines	1-4
II. Milling machine cutters	5-10
III. Holding and indexing work	11-16
IV. Milling operations	17-30
V. Gear calculations	31-39
VI. Description and maintenance of shapers and planers	40-44
VII. Speeds, feeds, and cutting tools for shapers and planers	45-50
VIII. Planer and shaper operation	51-65
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SECTION I

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\*This manual supersedes TM 1-421, July 12, 1941.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR  
 FROM : D. M. LADD  
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 6, 1950

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/MS  
 3/9/96 SP6 AG/JS

PURPOSE

To bring to your attention the attached summary brief concerning Julius Rosenberg. This brief has been revised since previously brought to your attention under date of June 27, 1950.

FOIA  
 56,261  
 CA#75,11

DETAILS

The attached brief summarizes the background and espionage activities of Julius Rosenberg and his associates, including Morton Sobell, Max Elitcher, Alfred Sarant, William Perl, Vivian Glassman, Joel Barr, Michael and Anne Sidorovich, William Danziger, Stanley Robert Rich, and Mark Page.

A separate brief has been prepared on David Greenglass.

ACTION

None. There is presented for your consideration and use a summary brief on Julius Rosenberg.

Attachment  
 65-58236  
 JMK:jo

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

65-58236-5324

16 AUG 1 1956

50 AUG 3 1956

18/28

4

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 2395  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

September 1, 1950

The following items are classified

Top Secret: Page 1, table 2  
Contents; page 3 para 1, 2, 3;  
page 6, para 3; page 26, para 1;  
page 37, para 2; Unrecorded  
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and all info through page  
42; page 60, para 1; page 61,  
para 1; page 65 para 1; page  
70, para 1; page 73, para 1;  
Index pages 1, 3, 5.

The following items are  
classified Secret;  
page 6, para 1; page 58  
para 3; page 59 para 1 and  
2; page 63 para 3; and  
page 71, para 2.

SUMMARY

BRIEF

6/30/97 5668 SLD/dnp  
CA # 75-1121

3/19/96

On

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS

DECLASSIFY ON: 2EX1

FOIA 56,261

CA # 75,1121

Julius Rosenberg, was.

Espionage - R

The following info was  
declassified per appropriate  
agency letter dtd 5/17/96

(Bureau File 65-58236)

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SP6 AG/JS

7/3/96

CA # 75,1121

(Note: This brief contains information from  
[redacted] which is received  
under an agreement that it will not  
be disseminated.)

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (NRC)  
DATE: 7/9/97 SP6 AG/JS

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Classified by 3042 PWT/NT  
Declassify on: OADR  
10/17/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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[REDACTED] furnished information concerning the espionage activities of a Soviet agent whose cover name was Schmell-Kalibr, who was to be used to infiltrate atomic energy establishments. An individual whose cover name was Osa was to recruit Schmell and to contact him at Los Alamos. The operations of Schmell and Osa were, according to [REDACTED] (S) under the direction of another Soviet agent known as Antenna-Liberal. Investigation has established definitely that Schmell, Osa, and Liberal are identical with David and Ruth Greenglass and Julius Rosenberg, respectively. (X) (S)

Further information from [REDACTED] reflected that Rosenberg furnished biographical data concerning Alfred Sarant, and requested authorization from Moscow to recruit him. Data from [REDACTED] also indicated that MGB was securing information on jet aircraft from a Soviet agent whose cover name was "Gnome"; this person is probably identical with William Perl, another associate of Rosenberg. [REDACTED] (S) data also indicates that two cameras (probably Leicas) were to be sent from Mexico to New York City, and that one of them was to be used by Antenna (Rosenberg). (X) (S)

The data from [REDACTED] (S) also reflects that Antenna-Liberal (Rosenberg) was in Washington in July, 1944 on business for his firm, and that while there he contacted Max Elitcher. Investigation has established that Rosenberg, while Resident Inspector at the Emerson Plant in New York City, was ordered to report to the National Bureau of Standards in Washington for a two-week training period, commencing June 19, 1944. This same source also furnished information indicating that Rosenberg was giving data on rockets to the MGB and that he was in contact with another agent known as "Lens," who indicated a willingness to resume liaison with the MGB. "Lens" is probably identical with Michael Sidorovich, an associate of Rosenberg. (X) (S)

David Greenglass has stated that Rosenberg claimed acquaintanceship with Elizabeth T. Bentley and Jacob Golos. In her signed statement dated

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Rosenbergs entered a plea of not guilty on arraignment August 23, 1950 and were continued in custody in default of \$100,000 bail, each. Their attorney is Emanuel H. Bloch, New York City attorney who has represented other Communists and has been active in the affairs of the Civil Rights Congress.

Investigation of Rosenberg's associates has disclosed that the great majority of them have been members of the Communist Party or at least very sympathetic to Communism. Morton Sobell, a classmate of Rosenberg at CCNY, has been implicated by Max Elitcher definitely in Rosenberg's espionage network. Sobell fled to Mexico with his family on July 22, 1950, and through arrangements made by the Bureau, was arrested by Mexican Security Police in Mexico City on August 16, 1950. He was taken to the border and then taken into custody by Bureau agents at Laredo, Texas on the basis of a warrant issued for him in the Southern District of New York, charging a violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. He waived removal to New York City and is presently held in jail in default of \$100,000 bail.

Alfred Sarant, another close associate of Rosenberg and former lessee of an apartment at 65 Morton Street, suspected of having been used by Rosenberg for espionage photography, has been interviewed several times but has admitted only that Rosenberg once "propositioned him." Sarant has consistently declared that he "didn't bite" on Rosenberg's proposition. Sarant admitted membership in the Communist Political Association in New York City in 1943 and 1944. He fled to Mexico on August 4, 1950 from New York City and investigation to locate him is presently under way.

William Perl, also a close associate of Rosenberg, is still under investigation inasmuch as he is apparently identical with the Soviet agent "Gnome" in the [REDACTED] data. (S) 51

Vivian Glassman, present occupant of an apartment at 131 East Seventh Street, New York City, which apartment is suspected of having been used by Rosenberg, has denied any knowledge of or participation in espionage but is known to be acquainted with Rosenberg. It was Glassman who traveled to Cleveland, Ohio in July, 1940 and attempted to give Perl \$2000 to flee from this country.

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C. Information From Max Elitcher b1

(15) As stated elsewhere in this memorandum, information was received from [REDACTED] that in July, 1944, when Julius Rosenberg was sent by his firm to Washington, D. C. for ten days, he visited Max Elitcher, whom he reportedly knew from the time they were schoolmates. Elitcher was employed as an electrical engineer by the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department from November, 1938 until September 30, 1948. b1

Bureau investigation of Elitcher was instituted in 1948, and although no evidence of espionage activity was developed, it was established that many of his acquaintances were known or suspected Communists. Background information concerning Elitcher appears elsewhere in this memorandum. (101-2115)

On July 20, 1950, Elitcher was interviewed by Bureau Agents, and furnished the signed statement in which he admitted that on approximately nine occasions Rosenberg attempted to persuade him to turn over to Rosenberg reports and drawings concerning the work in which Elitcher was then engaged as an employee of the Bureau of Ordnance. Elitcher has been reinterviewed on several occasions, and has retained the services of Herbert Fabricant, law partner of O. John Rogge, the latter being attorney for David and Ruth Greenglass. Elitcher has been cooperative during these interviews, and in Agents' presence, Fabricant advised Elitcher to answer all questions and assist the investigation in any way he could.

(101-2115; Report of SA Vincent J. Cahill, 8/5/50, New York City)

Elitcher related that he and Rosenberg were both graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938, receiving degrees in Electrical Engineering, that he did not see Rosenberg after graduation until the summer of 1944, when Elitcher was residing at 247 Delaware Avenue, SW, Washington, D. C., and working at the Bureau of Ordnance. On this occasion Rosenberg telephonically contacted Elitcher, identified himself as an old classmate and after further conversation, it was arranged that Rosenberg should call at the Elitcher home. During the visit, Rosenberg inquired as to the type of work Elitcher was doing and Elitcher told him he was working

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The foregoing signed statement is, of course, partial corroboration for the statement of David Greenglass that Rosenberg had planned to get a false certificate of vaccination for him to go to Mexico.  
(N.Y. tel. 8/10/50)

7. Presence of Rosenberg in Washington in June and July, 1944

As set out in the section of this memorandum entitled "Information from Bureau Source 5," it was known that Rosenberg visited his old school friend, Max Elitcher, in Washington, D. C., on or about July, 1944, while Rosenberg was in Washington on business "for his firm."

In connection with investigation to determine the nature of contracts held by the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation with the War Department in 1944, it was ascertained by a review of the records in the Reconciliation and Clearance Subdivision, Army Audit Branch, General Accounting Office, St. Louis Administration Center, St. Louis, Missouri, that Rosenberg, while Resident Signal Corps Inspector at the Emerson Plant, was ordered to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., to report to Harry Diamond for two weeks' training on AN/CPQ-1 commencing June 19, 1944.  
(65-58236-371)

Investigation is presently being conducted at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., in an attempt to verify Rosenberg's presence in Washington during the above-described period.

8. Alleged Acquaintanceship of Rosenberg with Elizabeth T. Bentley and Jacob Golos

It will be noted that in his signed statement of July 17, 1950, David Greenglass advised that Rosenberg had told him he was acquainted with Elizabeth T. Bentley and Jacob Golos. (Ibid. - 328)

In her signed statement dated November 30, 1945, Miss Bentley declared that during her association with Jacob Golos, her former espionage superior, she became aware of the fact that Golos knew an engineer named "Julius," and that Golos was obtaining information from "Julius." Investigation conducted after Miss Bentley furnished her signed statement failed to identify "Julius" because of the lack of identifying data, plus the fact that Miss Bentley had never seen "Julius" closely enough to be able to identify him.  
(65-56402-220)

Miss Bentley has now advised that in the Fall of 1942 or in December of that year, an individual named "Julius," who was the leader of a Communist cell of engineers, was turned over to Jacob Golos to be

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III. INFORMATION FROM [REDACTED] (S)  
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INFORMATION BUREAU

b1 [REDACTED]

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III. INFORMATION FROM [REDACTED] (S) b1

The following information from [REDACTED] relates to Julius Rosenberg and members of his network. This information designated various individuals under cover names, and a number of them have been identified. The dates in the following material are the dates on which the MGB in New York City transmitted information to MGB Headquarters in Moscow. (S) (X)

On May 5, 1944, authority was requested from Moscow to recruit Alfred Sarant (identified later in this memorandum) on the basis of information which had been provided by "Antenna" (cover name for Julius Rosenberg). Sarant was described as 25 years of age, of Greek descent, an American citizen and a resident of New York City. It was indicated that Sarant had attended Cooper Union in New York City in 1940, and it was said he had worked for two years in the Signal Corps Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, subsequently being discharged for union activity. He then worked for two years for the Western Electric Company. (X) (u)

On May 18, 1944, information was provided to the MGB in Moscow which was described as coming from "Gnome" (probably identical with William Perl, an associate of Julius Rosenberg. Perl is described later in this memorandum.) The information furnished by "Gnome" related to a new jet fighter designed by the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation. (Investigation has established that the airplane concerned is probably the XP-92.) (X) (u)

On June 16, 1944, further information was furnished to Moscow which was described as coming from "Gnome" relative to installations in new airplanes. Moscow was requested to give such material special attention. (X) (u)

On July 11, 1944, the MGB Headquarters in Moscow was requested to have two cameras purchased in Mexico which were to be sent to New York City as soon as possible. One camera was to be used by "Antenna" (Rosenberg), and the second was to be used in "Meter's" work. ("Meter" has not been identified.) It was reported that the cameras (probably Leicas) were being sent to Mexico from Germany, and could not be obtained in New York City. (X) (u)

On July 25, 1944, it was reported that information concerning the work of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics was being received from "Gnome." (X) (u)

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On July 26, 1944, it was reported that during July, "Antenna" (Rosenberg) had been sent by his firm for a period of ten days to Washington, D. C. While in Washington, he had visited a friend, Max Elitcher, whom he had known in school. Elitcher was described as working in the Bureau of Standards (he actually worked for the Bureau of Naval Ordnance) and it was reported that he had access to very valuable material on artillery. It was stated that he had finished the College of the City of New York five years previously. It was further stated that Elitcher and his wife were Communists. "Antenna" reported to the MGB that Elitcher was an excellent amateur photographer and had all the necessary equipment. Moscow was requested to grant authority to recruit Elitcher. Further information concerning Elitcher appears subsequently in this memorandum. (u)

On September 14, 1944, it was reported that "Gnome" had been paid expenses for his trip to New York City. In view of the value of his material it was requested that authorization be given for a \$500 bonus payment to "Gnome." It was stated further that his work was as valuable as any of the other members of "Liberal's" group. ("Liberal" is the new cover name for Rosenberg, and, as stated previously, "Gnome" is probably William Perl.) (S)(u)

On September 15, 1944, it was reported that "Liberal" had confirmed the manufacture of robots (probably rockets) and stated that they would be mounted on aircraft carriers for action against Japan. (S)(u)

On September 21, 1944, it was reported that in connection with the paying of dues, "Liberal" was in contact with "Chester." It was stated that they met once a month. "Liberal" had advised that "Chester" wanted to know whether the MGB was satisfied with his collaboration, and whether there were any misunderstandings. In view of his knowledge of the work of "Liberal's" group, authorization of Moscow was requested as to whether "Chester" could be used in recruiting persons working on atomic energy projects and technical projects. (S)(u)

On October 22, 1944, it was reported that "Lens" had expressed to "Liberal" a readiness to renew liaison with the MGB. (Investigation has established that "Lens" is probably Michael Sidorovich, a close associate of Rosenberg. He is described later in this memorandum.) It was reported that "Lens" had fought as a volunteer in Spain and that he had been living in the Western part of New York State for the last three years, but had not engaged in any active political work. "Liberal" had known him since childhood and in the past ten years had known him in political work. "Liberal" described "Lens" and his wife as devoted and reliable. His wife was a dressmaker by profession. (S)(u)

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On November 14, 1944, mention was made of "Liberal," "Meter," and "Hughes." It was proposed to pair off "Meter" and "Hughes" in producing photographic material. "Hughes" was described as having a large darkroom but had no Leica camera, and "Liberal" was to store the filmed material received from "Meter." It was also reported that "Osa" (Ruth Greenglass) had agreed to help in recruiting "Kalibr" (David Greenglass). "Kalibr" was to be used in connection with atomic energy espionage. According to a telephone call from "Osa" to "Kalibr," the former was planning to depart for Los Alamos on November 22 (1944) and "Kalibr" was to have a week's leave. Before leaving for Los Alamos, "Osa" was to be briefed by "Liberal" regarding unexpected meetings. (K) (u)

On November 17, 1944, it was reported that in connection with the photographing of materials by "Liberal" and "Lens" a shortage of plateholders had occurred. It was requested that one hundred plateholders be obtained in Mexico and sent to New York City. (K) (u)

On November 27, 1944, information was forwarded to MGB Headquarters in Moscow concerning "Liberal's" wife. It was stated that her first name was Ethel, that she was 29 years of age, that she and "Liberal" had been married five years, that she had finished high school and had become a Communist Party member in 1938. "Liberal's" wife was described as knowing about her husband's work and the roles of "Meter" and "Nil." It was said further that because of her delicate health she did not work. (The person above described is Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg.) (K) (u)

On December 5, 1944, it was reported that "Liberal's" health was not too good and fears were expressed that he was being overloaded in the work. It was requested that Moscow expedite its reply to the request to have "Meter" and "Hughes" work together on photographing material. (K) (u)

It was reported on December 16, 1944, that "Osa" (Ruth Greenglass) had returned from a trip to see "Kalibr" (David Greenglass). The latter had agreed to submit information, stating that he had considered the matter. "Kalibr" advised that the authorities at Los Alamos took all kinds of precautions to prevent information regarding atomic energy matters from reaching Soviet hands, and that this was arousing dissatisfaction among the Progressive workers. It was reported that in the middle of January (1945) "Kalibr" would be in New York City, where "Liberal" was to meet with him, but wanted someone with a technical background to assist. Appropriate authorization was requested from Moscow regarding this matter. "Kalibr" also had advised that Oppenheimer and Kistiakowski were at Los Alamos. (K) (u)

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On December 20, 1944, it was reported that "Lens" and his wife had left for the town where "James" lived. ("Lens" probably is Michael Sidorovich, and "James" is the new cover name for William Perl.) At the end of December, "Liberal" was to go to the town where those individuals were residing, and was to place "Lens" in contact with "James." It was reported that "Lens" had sold his home prior to moving, and it was also stated that he had been paid \$500. *W*

On January 8, 1945, it was reported that "Kalibr" (David Greenglass) had arrived in New York City on leave, and that he had confirmed his willingness to work for the MGB. He furnished information concerning work being done at Los Alamos, and in addition provided information concerning the mechanism by which the atom bomb was to be exploded. *W*

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4 Through the Bureau's investigation in Mexico City, Sobell was located on August 16, 1950, at Cordova 153, Apartment 4. Through arrangements which had previously been made, Sobell and his wife were arrested at 8:30 P. M. on August 16, 1950, by the Mexican Federal Security Police under General Marcelino Inurreta, Chief of Mexican Public Security. At the time of arrest, Sobell did not admit his identity and put up a struggle both inside and outside his apartment. He was subdued by a blow on the head with a .38 caliber pistol butt. Mrs. Sobell also fought and bit. The Bureau's representatives in Mexico City did not take part in the actual apprehension. The Mexican Security Police searched Sobell's apartment and found papers which conclusively showed his identity as Morton Sobell. Sobell also possessed a Leica camera and a Bolex movie camera.

(101-2483; report SA Rex I. Shroder, 8/23/50, San Antonio, Texas)

8 Sobell, his family and personal luggage were taken from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, in an auto caravan by the Mexican Security Police. At Laredo, Sobell was taken into custody by Special Agents and was arraigned before a United States Commissioner in Laredo on August 18, 1950. He was held for removal to the Southern District of New York in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

(Ibid)

Sobell was removed by the United States Marshal to the Southern District of New York on August 23, 1950, and on the following day was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald. Sobell was not represented by a counsel and the hearing was accordingly adjourned until September 18, 1950. Sobell was remanded to the custody U. S. Marshal in default of \$100,000 bond.

(Ibid; NY tel 8/24/50)

## 2. Personal History

Morton Sobell was born in New York City, New York, on April 11, 1917. He is the son of Louis and Rose Sobell, both born in Russia. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938, receiving a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree. He subsequently obtained his Masters degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Michigan in 1942. He married Helen Levitov in Arlington, Virginia, in March, 1945, and has two children, Sidney Gurewitz, 11-year-old daughter by his wife's previous marriage, and Mark, age 1. His residence is at 164-17 73rd Street, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

(Ibid; report of SA Shroder, 8/5/50, NYC)

Morton Sobell, upon his graduation from the College of the City of New York, secured employment at the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, Washington, D. C., and remained in that position from 1939 until September, 1941, when he resigned to attend the University of Michigan graduate school. On June 15, 1942, he was employed as an engineer in the Marine and Aeronautical Engineering Section of General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. At the time of his resignation on June 13, 1947, to accept his present employment with the Reeves Instrument Company in New York City, New York, he was assigned to the Electrical Control Unit of the Meteorological Radar Section of General Electric.

(Ibid)

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B. Max Elitcher

1. Espionage Activities

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It is noted that information was received from [REDACTED] that the Soviet Agent Antenna-Liberal (Julius Rosenberg) visited Max Elitcher in Washington, D. C. in July, 1944. It is further noted that, as set out in Section II (C) of this memorandum, Elitcher has admitted that on approximately 9 occasions, Rosenberg attempted to recruit him for purposes of Soviet espionage. Elitcher has consistently denied that he ever furnished any secret, restricted or confidential information either orally or in writing to Rosenberg or anyone else, and in the course of several recent interviews by Bureau Agents, Elitcher has displayed an apparent cooperativeness. He admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1939 to 1948, having been recruited for membership by Morton Sobell, and said that after moving to New York City in 1948, he discontinued his Party affiliation. Information was furnished by Elitcher concerning various other individuals in addition to Rosenberg, and the details of his disclosures are set out elsewhere in this memorandum. b1

(101-2115-75)

2. Personal History

Elitcher was born September 1, 1918, in New York City, and attended the College of the City of New York from 1934 to June, 1938, receiving a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering from that institution. He then assumed employment as an Electrical Engineer with the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department, in November, 1938, and remained in that position until his resignation on September 30, 1948. He gave as his reason for resigning his position, his desire to accept a position with the Reeves Instrument Company, 215 East 91st Street, New York City. He is presently employed by that concern as an engineer, working on ordnance fire control apparatus to be installed on United States Naval vessels. He presently resides at 164-18 72nd Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

(ibid.)

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C. Alfred Sarant

1. Espionage Activities

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In connection with the espionage activities of Alfred Sarant attention is directed to the information set forth earlier in this memorandum as received from [REDACTED] reflecting that consideration was being given to recruiting Sarant as part of the Rosenberg network during 1944. TR

Information has also been previously set forth reflecting that David Greenglass has advised that in conversations with Julius Rosenberg, the latter indicated that he was renting two apartments in New York City, one in Greenwich Village and the other in the vicinity of 12th Street and Avenue B, both of which were used for microfilm work and were not tenanted. Investigation by the New York Office to locate these apartments resulted in the determination that Alfred Sarant was the lessee of Apartment 6-1 at 65 Morton Street which is in the Greenwich Village Section of New York City. He rented this apartment from October, 1943, to January 31, 1950. (65-59242; report SA Robert F. Royal, 8/7/50, NYC)

Interviews at 65 Morton Street resulted in the developing of information from the superintendent, Floyd Elwyn, Sr., to the effect that sometime in the Winter of 1944, he had occasion to enter the Sarant apartment in connection with his custodial duties. He said that he observed very little furniture in the apartment but recalled that the apartment contained three iron single cots, that the living room contained work benches, a considerable quantity of tools of the type an electrician would use and that the closet held several black metal tool boxes. Floyd Elwyn, Jr., son of the superintendent, advised agents that when he entered Sarant's apartment in December, 1949, or January, 1950, he observed that a reflector type flood bulb or similar type bulb was suspended from the wall over the kitchen table which was in the living room and that there was very little other furniture in the apartment. He also advised that in December of 1949, he entered Sobell's apartment and found seven men in sleeping bags on the floor. One of these individuals said he was a Mr. Perl. Alfred Sarant who has been residing in Ithaca, New York, was interviewed by Special Agents on several occasions commencing on July 19, 1950, on which date a search of his residence was conducted after Sarant voluntarily consented thereto in writing. During the initial interview with Sarant, he admitted membership in the Communist Political Association in 1943

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the period that Barr was living at 65 Morton Street. Barr subsequently turned the apartment over to William Perl, according to Sarant, and Perl sent him the rent for the apartment. Sarant stated that he terminated his lease for the apartment on July 31, 1950, at the request of William Perl. He denied any close association with Perl and was extremely indefinite as to the number and nature of such meetings. It is noted that the search of Sarant's residence did reflect several items of correspondence addressed to Sarant and his wife by Perl indicating a rather close relationship among them.

Jacqueline Louise Ross Sarant, wife of Alfred Sarant, upon interview advised she was born in New York City on April 2, 1923. She declared that in 1944 she was employed by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C. in a clerical capacity. She admitted past membership in the Greenwich Village Branch of the Communist Party. (Ibid)

Since the interviews of Sarant were commenced on July 19, 1950, a spot check has been made of his activities. It was determined that on July 26, 1950, he left his residence in Ithaca, New York, for a vacation in New York City. Investigation at New York City reflected that Sarant was met there by Carol Dayton, wife of W. Bruce Dayton, Physicist on the faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The Daytons and Sarants are next-door neighbors in Ithaca. Subsequent investigation disclosed that Sarant and Carol Dayton left New York City on August 4, 1950, and traveled in Sarant's automobile to Tucson, Arizona, arriving there on August 8, 1950. Sarant disposed of his automobile there, and on August 10, 1950, Donald Haines, Tucson, Arizona, husband of a deceased sister of Carol Dayton, drove Sarant and Dayton to Hermosillo, Mexico, after Carol Dayton had obtained visitors' permits from the Mexican Consulate in Tucson in the name of herself and her husband, W. Bruce Dayton.

(65-59242; report SA Paul C. Fuller,  
8/25/50, San Francisco, Cal.;  
Phoenix teletype 8/25/50)

The Bureau's representative in Mexico City has been conducting investigation in an attempt to locate Sarant and Dayton in Mexico, and has advised that they are traveling as Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dayton, and that they arrived in Guaymas, Mexico on August 10, 1950, and departed by air for Guadalajara on August 12, 1950, leaving the latter city the following day via bus for Mexico City. Investigation to determine the present whereabouts of Sarant and Dayton is being pressed. (Cable from Speakes 8/28/50) (S)

## 2. Personal History

Sarant was born September 26, 1918, in New York City. He attended CCNY, New York City, from September, 1936 to June, 1941, receiving a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering. He was employed by the Western Electric

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D. William Perl

1. Espionage Activities

In connection with the espionage activities of William Perl, attention is directed to the section of this memorandum relative to information received from [REDACTED] You will note therein information concerning "Gnome" and "James" both being cover names for the same individual. This individual is probably identical with William Perl. b1

As set forth above, Alfred Sarant has admitted knowing Julius Rosenberg, William Perl and Joel Barr. Sarant has also admitted knowing that Joel Barr was a member of the Communist Party and has admitted that he himself had been active in the Party. Sarant had rented an apartment at 65 Morton Street and paid rent on the apartment until January 31, 1950. He, however, turned the actual occupancy of this apartment over to Barr in about 1945. Max Elitcher, concerning whom information has previously been set forth, has stated that he was propositioned by Rosenberg in the Summer of 1944 and seven subsequent occasions to furnish Rosenberg with information. Elitcher has also advised that he attended social gatherings with Rosenberg during the period 1945 to 1946 and that other persons attending were Joel Barr, William Perl, Alfred Sarant and Morton Sobell. Elitcher claims that he gathered the impression that all of these persons were cooperating with Rosenberg and that the purpose of the gatherings was to make him feel more secure with respect to cooperating with Rosenberg. David Greenglass has also advised that Julius Rosenberg informed him that Joel Barr was part of Rosenberg's network and had found it necessary to leave the United States.

The information concerning Perl's occupying the apartment at 65 Morton Street has been set forth previously under the heading concerning Alfred Sarant. However, in connection with Perl's occupancy of this apartment arrangements were made for the superintendent, his wife and his son to view and meet William Perl. They all identified him as the individual who had resided in the apartment at 65 Morton Street and whom they last saw at that address during January of 1950.

When first interviewed in July 20, 1950, Perl denied knowing Rosenberg and was unable to identify a photograph of him. He admitted knowing Max Elitcher and Joel Barr, claiming only to have known them

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social occasions in New York City when Rosenberg was in attendance. The detailed information concerning Vivian Glassman, who was suspected of having engaged in espionage activities is set out in this memorandum, and it is noted that she was formerly Barr's fiancée. It will be recalled that upon interview in connection with her visit to Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1950, to see William Perl, Glassman declared that some unknown man came to her apartment and prevailed upon her to make that trip. He introduced himself to her as a friend of Joel Barr. This unknown individual, according to Glassman, indicated that he had in some unexplained manner been connected with Barr's departure from this country in 1948. Investigation has also established that Barr was acquainted with Perl and Sobell and although he could not give a specific basis for his opinion, Max Elitcher declared it is his distinct impression that Barr, Sobell, and Perl all were involved with Rosenberg in espionage.

(65-59242; Report of SA Robert F. Royal, 8/7/50, New York City; 101-2115-75)

A highly confidential and reliable source known to Agents of the New York Office made available information reflecting definitely that Joel Barr, 241 West 97th Street, New York City, was a member of the Communist Party, and transferred from Branch 168 of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party to the Ninth Assembly District Club of the Party under transfer number 12185, in February, 1944.

(65-58236-X6)

Upon request from this Bureau, the Central Intelligence Agency ascertained in March, 1949, that a reliable source in Stockholm, Sweden, indicated that as of that time, Barr was enrolled as a student of electrotechnics at the Royal Technical University in Stockholm. No information with respect to Barr's activities and contacts was furnished by CIA.

(65-58236-7X)

Since information has been developed indicating that in all probability Barr was involved in espionage with Julius Rosenberg, our Legal Attache in Paris, France, has been instructed to locate him for interview. To date, however, Barr has not been located. It is noted that Barr applied for United States passport on December 1, 1947, giving as his reason for

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G. Michael and Anne Sidorovich

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1. Espionage Activities

In connection with the espionage activities of Michael Sidorovich and his wife, Anne, attention is directed to the section of this brief setting forth information received from [REDACTED] with respect to an individual designated under the Soviet cover name of Lens. It is believed that Lens is probably identical with Michael Sidorovich. b1

David and Ruth Greenglass have identified photographs of Michael and Anne Sidorovich as close friends of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. They have advised that they visited Rosenberg's apartment in January, 1945, at which time Anne Sidorovich was present. After Anne Sidorovich left, Julius Rosenberg cut a jello box top in half in an irregular manner and gave the one half to David and said he would give the other half to Anne Sidorovich who would travel to New Mexico to secure atomic energy information from David. According to David, Anne Sidorovich was supposed to meet David Greenglass in front of a Safeway store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, New Mexico, about the latter part of May, 1945. She did not show up for this meeting and Harry Gold subsequently contacted the Greenglasses in Albuquerque in June, 1945, at which time he had the other half of the jello box top. In this connection it is of interest to note that Gold obtained his half of the box top from Anatoli A. Yakovlev an official of the Soviet Consulate in New York City.

In connection with the apartment at 65 Morton Street, which has been described in detail in the section of this memorandum under the names of Alfred Sarant and William Perl, the superintendent has advised on one occasion an individual giving his name as Sarant asked for a key to the apartment. This individual has been identified by the superintendent from photographs as Michael Sidorovich.

Michael Sidorovich was interviewed on July 25, 1950. He admitted being in the Young Communist League in New York City in about 1935 or 1936. He admitted fighting for the Spanish Loyalists as part of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and said he was overseas for 14 months. He admitted knowing Julius Rosenberg and David Greenglass. He denied that he ever gave any information to Rosenberg. He denied any knowledge of the apartment at 65 Morton Street and denied he had ever visited such apartment at any time.

(65-59294; report SA Richard A. Minihan, 8/5/50, NYC)

X X 73

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, New York  
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 6, 1950

Forwarded herewith is photostatic copy of opinion of Judge Edward Weinfeld, District Judge, Southern District of New York.

This opinion denies in all respects the motion for a bill of particulars made by Emanuel Bloch on behalf of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. This opinion was filed in U.S. District Court on October 6, 1950 at 12:05 P.M.

Enc-1

JAH:IM  
65-15348

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/RWS  
3/9/96 SP6 AG/JS  
FOIA 561261

RECORDED - 60  
INDEXED - 60

65-58236-  
552

#18929

## United States District Court

for the

Southern District

of

New York

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

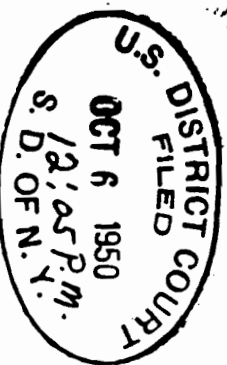
-against-

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL  
ROSENBERG, and ANATOLI M.  
YAKOVLEV, also known as  
"John",

Defendants.

## OPINION

EDWARD WEINFELD, D. J.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/15/86 BY 2042 RUC/rws  
3/9/96 SP6 AG/JS  
FOIA 56,261

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

-against-

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG,  
and ANATOLI M. YAKOVLEV, also known  
as "John",

C 133-141

Defendants.  
-----X

The moving defendants Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, and one Anatoli M. Yakovlev, are under indictment upon a charge that from on or about November 1st, 1944, up to and including June 16th, 1950, together with persons named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, they conspired to violate Section 32(a) of Title 50, United States Code, in that they conspired to communicate, deliver and transmit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and agents and representatives thereof documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of the foreign nation.

The indictment, which is in one count, alleges eleven (11) overt acts setting forth the dates thereof, all

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 RUC/PLS

3/9/94 SP6 AG/JS  
ADA 56,2645-58236-552

of which occurred between on or about November 15th, 1944, and on or about January 14th, 1945.

The defendants moved pursuant to Rule 7(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for a bill of particulars as to the general conspiracy charge and the overt acts. They also seek, pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, an order permitting an inspection and photographing of four (4) enumerated sets of documents, including sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project, the receipt of which by the defendant Julius Rosenberg from another alleged co-conspirator is set forth as one of the overt acts.

In all, they seek a total of thirty-five (35) items of specific particulars and permission to inspect, copy or photograph four (4) items of evidentiary matter.

Several examples of the nature of the particulars sought by the defendants will demonstrate that no basis has been established requiring the Court to direct the granting of the motion "for cause" as set forth in Rule 7(f). Overt act "1" alleges that in pursuance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 1st, 1944, the defendants Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg conferred with Ruth Greenglass. As to this overt act the particulars sought are, "The exact date and time of day \*\*" of the conference; "The precise place or places where such conference or conferences took

place" and finally "The subject matter or substance of said conference or conferences." Demand 4 a, b, c.

Overt act "2" alleges that "further in pursuance of said conspiracy in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20th, 1944, the defendant Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass a sum of money." Here the defendants again seek "The exact date and time of the day" the money was given, "The place where", "The amount delivered" and "The form in which such money was given and delivered (in cash, checks, etc.)." Demand 5 a, b, c, d.

Another example. Overt act "3" alleges that further in pursuance of said conspiracy, "in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20th, 1944, Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico." Here, the request for "The exact date and time of day" demanded in the previous items (as well as subsequent ones) is dropped and the defendants as to this overt act ask for particulars of "The precise place where Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico." Demand 6.

It would serve no useful purpose to enumerate all the thirty-five items which the defendants seek. Sufficient to say that most of them go far beyond anything to which the defendants are entitled. They demand detailed evidence of the overt acts set forth in the indictment. They seek evidential matters which in large measure would require the Government to submit to the defendants in advance of trial the proof upon which it would necessarily have to rely to establish a case against the

defendants. This is not the purpose of a bill of particulars in a criminal case.

Rubio v. United States 22 Fed. (2d) 766

Sawyer v. United States 89 Fed. (2d) 139

The basic requirement of an indictment is:

(1) That the accused shall be definitely informed as to the charge against him so that he may be enabled to present his defense and not be taken by surprise by the evidence offered at the trial; and

(2) That he may be protected against another prosecution for the same offense.

Berger v. United States 295 U.S. 78, 82

Wong Tai v. United States 273 U.S. 77

The language of the indictment and the particulars stated in the overt acts are sufficiently specific as to time, place and other data to furnish the defendants with the information necessary to safeguard the rights of these defendants and to enable them properly to prepare their defense and to meet the Government's case. The general conspiracy clause, likewise, is clear and definite, charging these defendants and another, together with others who are named but not included as defendants, with conspiring in violation of law to deliver information relating to the National Defense to a foreign government and amply protects the defendants with respect to double jeopardy in the event of an acquittal or conviction. The present indictment and

the particulars stated therein meet the tests set forth in Wong Tai v. United States, Supra.

There remains for consideration the application for an inspection of and permission to copy and photograph papers and documents, including the paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at Los Alamos Project, which overt act "10" of the indictment charges the defendant Julius Rosenberg received from one of the conspirators not named as a defendant on or about January 12th, 1945.

The Government opposes this portion of the application on two grounds:

(1) That under Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure there is no showing that the documents were "obtained from or belonging to the defendant or obtained from others by seizure or process." Indeed, not only is there an absence of such an allegation in the moving papers but, on the contrary, the affidavit submitted by the United States Attorney in opposition states, that with respect to the four items which the defendants seek to inspect, copy or photograph, these did not come into his possession from others by seizure or process. Under these circumstances, absent any other reason, the motion should be denied.

United States v. Chandler 7 F.R.D. 365

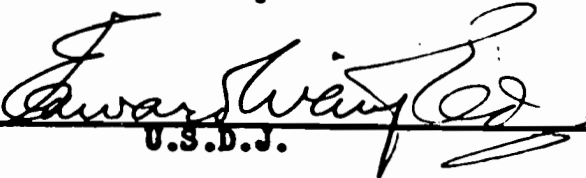
(2) A further ground of opposition is that the sketch of which the defendants seek a copy, is "classified" by

the Atomic Energy Commission, which means top secret and an affidavit is submitted to this effect.

To grant this portion of the motion would require the Government at this time to make available to the defendants and disclose publicly part of the very information relating to the National Defense which it is alleged the defendants conspired to transmit to a foreign government to be used to the latter's advantage and contrary to the national welfare. The issue which may arise upon the trial with respect to such evidence if produced is a matter for determination by the Trial Court. Bank Line v. United States 163 Fed. (2d) 133, 139.

The motion is denied in all respects.

October 6th, 1950.

  
U.S.D.J.

MR. BELMONT

October 24, 1950

MR. HENNRICH

HARRY GOLD;  
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE

To respond to the request of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for information concerning the exact offense with which the Defendants in this case had been charged and the dates of the offenses. A request was made for information in this respect relative to Harry Gold, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Morton Sobell, Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, and Alfred Dean Slack.

DETAILS

Harry Gold

Charged in an indictment on June 9, 1950, with conspiring to violate Section 32A, Title 50, U.S. Code (Espionage Statute) in violation of Section 34, Title 50.

Dates of offenses -- General Conspiracy charge, "Beginning on or about December, 1943, and continuing thereafter for a considerable period, the exact period being to the Grand Jury unknown, but in no event subsequent to November 30, 1947."

Overt Acts -- Month of January, 1944, Gold met Semenov (Sov)  
Month of February or March, 1944, Gold met Fuchs  
March or April, 1944, Gold met Fuchs  
June or July, 1944, Gold met Fuchs  
July, 1944, Gold met Fuchs  
July, 1944, Gold met Yakovlev (John)  
December, 1944 or January, 1945, Gold met Fuchs  
June, 1945, Gold met Fuchs  
June, 1945, Gold met Yakovlev (John)  
September, 1945, Gold met Fuchs  
September, 1945, Gold met Yakovlev (John).

RJL:hc  
65-57449  
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DATE 7/15/86 BY SP6 AG/JS  
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Julius and Ethel Rosenberg,  
David Greenglass, and Morton Sobell

Charged in an indictment dated October 10, 1950, Southern District of New York, with conspiring to violate Section 32A, Title 50, U.S. Code (Espionage Statute) in violation of Section 34, Title 50.

Dates of offenses -- On November 1, 1944, up to June 16, 1950, at 8Day, Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, David Greenglass, and Morton Sobell did conspire with Gold and Ruth Greenglass and other persons.

Overt Acts --

1. Nov. 15, 1944, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg met Ruth Greenglass
2. Nov. 20, 1944, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass money
3. Nov. 20, 1944, Ruth left for New Mexico
4. Dec. 10, 1944, Julius Rosenberg went to 206 Stanton St., NYC
5. Dec. 10, 1944, Julius Rosenberg received from Ruth Greenglass written information
6. Jan. 5, 1945, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg conferred with David and Ruth Greenglass
7. Jan. 5, 1945, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass a Jello box top
8. Jan. 10, 1945, Julius Rosenberg introduced David Greenglass to van on First Ave., NYC
9. Jan. 12, 1945, Julius Rosenberg conferred with David Greenglass.
10. Jan. 12, 1945, Julius Rosenberg received from David Greenglass a paper containing experiments conducted at Los Alamos
11. Jan. 14, 1945, David Greenglass went to New Mexico.

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz

Indicted on a charge of conspiring to obstruct and impede justice in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 241 (1940 Edition).

The charge is that from on or about the 28th day of May, 1947, and continuing up to and including the 12th day of June, 1950, Brothman and Moskowitz and Gold conspired.

Overt Acts -- Brothman testified before Grand Jury July 22, 1947.  
Gold testified before Grand Jury July 31, 1947.  
Month of July, 1947, Gold conferred with Thomas Kiernan.  
On or about May 29, 1947, Brothman and Gold met.

Alfred Dean Slack

Charged in a complaint filed on June 15, 1950, with conspiring to violate Section 32A, Title 50, U.S. Code (Espionage Statute) in violation of Section 34, Title 50, U.S. Code.

Dates of offenses: General conspiracy charge "that from on or about January 1, 1943, and continually thereafter, for a considerable period, the exact period being to deponent unknown," Slack conspired with Gold and "Sam" (Semenov).

Overt Acts -- 1. In the Summer of 1943 Slack met and conferred with Harry Gold.  
2. In the Fall of 1943 Slack met and conferred with Harry Gold.  
3. In the months of December, 1943, and January, 1944, Slack met and conferred with Harry Gold.

Slack was indicted as charged in the above complaint on September 1, 1950.

RECOMMENDATION

If you approve, it is recommended that this memorandum be referred to Mr. Nichol's office in order that the requested information can be furnished to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy by Mr. Nichol's office.

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 11**

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES

TO : Director, FBI  
 : SAC, New York  
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 27, 1950

~~SECRET~~AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
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Declassify on: ORR  
10/16/86DATE 6-28-78 9

Reference is made to teletypes dated August 9 and August 17, 1950 from the Washington Field Office, setting forth the first interview and the signed statement respectively of ABRAHAM FOOKSON. FOOKSON admitted in the first interview that he met JULIUS ROSENBERG by chance in 1944 on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. Upon being contacted the second time on August 16, 1950, FOOKSON placed the date of his first contact with ROSENBERG in 1945. (u)

In a signed statement dated August 16, 1950, FOOKSON admitted that JULIUS ROSENBERG contacted him a second time by telephone at his home in Washington, D. C. and visited him at his home on the same date. FOOKSON places this visit by ROSENBERG during the winter of 1949-1950 at which time he was residing at 204 Newcomb Street, S.E., Washington, D. C. FOOKSON stated he and ROSENBERG spent about a half hour together on the occasion of ROSENBERG's visit and discussed their families and business matters. (u)

DEFERRED RECORDING

FOOKSON has admitted that on both occasions of his meetings with JULIUS ROSENBERG, ROSENBERG asked him where he was working and the type of work he was doing. On both occasions FOOKSON advised ROSENBERG that he was working for the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. and was working on "hydrocarbons". FOOKSON also told ROSENBERG on both occasions that this work was not confidential. FOOKSON denied that ROSENBERG on either occasion endeavored to recruit him into Soviet espionage work or tried to persuade him to turn confidential information over to him. However, it is not apparent from the referenced teletypes why FOOKSON told JULIUS ROSENBERG that his work was not confidential in nature, if ROSENBERG did not press the matter beyond the point of mere inquiry. (u)

In the report of SA C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, dated July 18, 1950 at Washington, D. C. in the captioned case, it is set forth that ABRAHAM FOOKSON was listed by ROSENBERG as a character reference in the latter's Army civilian personnel application which he executed in about 1940. FOOKSON at the time he was interviewed on August 9, 1950, stated that he did not know why ROSENBERG would list him as a character reference since he only knew ROSENBERG as a classmate from the College of the City of New York. (u)

cc - Washington Field  
 NY 65-14873  
 NY 65-15485  
 NY 65-15436

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INDEXED - 127

VJC:EG  
 65-15348

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
 DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRD)  
 DATE 7/9/97 SGC AG/DM

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-15348-11-1

165 58236-567  
 OCT 30 1950  
 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DATE 6/28/78 9

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

~~TOP SECRET~~

FOOKSON was born on October 18, 1916 at New York City and secured employment with the Patent Office of the Department of Commerce on December 12, 1938. He remained in the employ of the Patent Office until April 1, 1940 when he was transferred to the National Bureau of Standards as a junior chemist. He has been employed at the National Bureau of Standards since that date. (u)

Reference is made to the report of SA RAYMOND P. WIRTH, dated October 25, 1950 at New York, in the case entitled "AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION; Internal Security - R", page 148. This report sets forth information which was obtained from the office of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City, on July 11, 1950 by agents of the New York Office, after those premises had been vacated by Amtorg. Found on the premises at the time of the search by agents of this office were 26 stenographer's notebooks written in Russian, which appeared to be interview logs maintained by an interviewer in the office of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C. The notebooks appeared to contain names and background sketches of individuals who had applied for positions with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. In one of these books, under the date of September 8, 1944, appears the following information: (X) u

\* Mr. ABRAHAM FOOKSON, 440 Newcomb Street, S.E., no phone; organic chemistry specialist in aviation fuel; graduated from CCNY as a chemist; now had four and a half years experience; married; has no children; October 18, 1916, New York City (obviously FOOKSON's date and place of birth); desirous of going to USSR; told him to send in a detailed curriculum vital for our files; had nothing to offer him. (X) u

From the above information, it is definitely established that ABRAHAM FOOKSON, who was contacted by JULIUS ROSENBERG, made application for employment with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission on September 8, 1944, at which time he was employed as a chemist by the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. It is not known, however, by the New York Office whether FOOKSON ever resided at 440 Newcomb Street, S.E., Washington. (X) u

Reference is also made to Bureau letter to the New York Office dated October 3, 1950, in the case entitled "TEKLINE; Espionage-R", wherein it was set forth that LEONID R. KVASSNICOV, an engineer in the Department of Sales, and Director of the Publishing Division of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, has been tentatively identified as ANTON. (X) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~(S)~~  
[REDACTED] has definitely indicated the existence of a line or parallel of the ~~MB~~ which was engaged in the gathering of technical information. This source has also indicated that the leader of this line or parallel during 1944 was ANTON. In this same letter it was set forth that ~~SAMEN SEMENOV~~, ANATOLY YAKOVLEV, SERGEI A. ~~ANDREI~~? SCHEVCHENKO, and possibly JULIUS ROSENBERG were group leaders under ANTON, and as such were turning over all information obtained by their respective groups, to ANTON. ~~(S)~~ (u)

Assuming that KVASSNICOV is identical with ANTON and that the biographical sketch of FOOKSON came to his attention, he would have recognized the potential value of developing FOOKSON into Soviet espionage work, particularly since FOOKSON attended the City College of New York and may have known ROSENBERG from there, and also because FOOKSON was employed at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, and furthermore had evidenced a desire to go to the USSR. ~~(S)~~ (u)

If such information had been brought to ROSENBERG's attention by KVASSNICOV, it would have been very logical for ROSENBERG to have contacted FOOKSON in an effort to recruit him into Soviet espionage work. ROSENBERG's first contact with FOOKSON either in 1944 or 1945 on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington could have been the result of this information being brought to ROSENBERG's attention. ~~(S)~~ (u)

From the information set forth above, it appears quite evident that ~~ABRAHAM~~ FOOKSON was minimizing to a great extent the true nature of his relationship with ROSENBERG. The above information also throws considerable doubt on FOOKSON's statement that his meeting with ROSENBERG in 1944 or 1945 was a chance meeting. This information also strengthens considerably the possibility that ROSENBERG contacted FOOKSON in an effort to recruit him into Soviet espionage work since FOOKSON had on his own initiative offered his services to the Russian government at a time when he was employed by the United States government, had expressed his desire to go to Russia, and generally seemed well disposed toward the Russian government. ROSENBERG's second contact with FOOKSON in the winter of 1949-1950 would seem to indicate that ROSENBERG had been successful in recruiting FOOKSON into this work and was obtaining information from him. ~~(S)~~ (u)

MAX ELITCHER was recontacted but was unable to furnish any pertinent information regarding ABRAHAM FOOKSON. ELITCHER stated that

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

~~TOP SECRET~~

he knew of no association between ROSENBERG and FOOKSON and said that FOOKSON's name was never mentioned to him by ROSENBERG or by any other individual known to have associated with ROSENBERG. (u)

MAX ELITCHER has stated that sometime in the summer of 1948, believed to be around the end of June, he met with JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL at 42nd Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City, and had dinner that same night with ROSENBERG at Manny Wolf's Restaurant at 49th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City. During the course of the conversation that evening, ROSENBERG tried to persuade ELITCHER to remain at the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C. since he said he needed someone in the Navy Department. ROSENBERG also told ELITCHER on that occasion that he had already made elaborate plans to have someone in Washington contact ELITCHER presumably for the purpose of obtaining information from him. This contact mentioned by ROSENBERG was not identified by him and the identity of this individual is not known at the present time. (u)

It is considered a possibility that ABRAHAM FOOKSON is the unknown contact referred to by ROSENBERG. This assumption is felt reasonable in light of FOOKSON's identification of ELITCHER's photograph and the fact that ELITCHER has acknowledged knowing of ABRAHAM FOOKSON. It is felt that from ROSENBERG's standpoint, it would be more advantageous for him to have ELITCHER contact him by somebody he at least knew rather than have him contacted by a complete stranger. (u)

On the basis of the above information, the Bureau is requested to authorize the Washington Field Office to conduct an expedite, detailed and thorough espionage investigation of FOOKSON to ascertain his past and present espionage activities, also to obtain an up-to-date photograph of FOOKSON to be exhibited to all Bureau informants cognizant of Soviet espionage activities. Upon completion of this investigation, it is requested that FOOKSON be thoroughly reinterviewed concerning his application for work with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, his desire to go to Russia in 1944, and his political beliefs and sympathies for Russia. It is also requested that during this reinterview a more accurate picture of the nature of FOOKSON's associations with JULIUS ROSENBERG be obtained, as well as detailed information concerning each of the meetings FOOKSON had with ROSENBERG. (c) u

It is to be noted that at the time of FOOKSON's reinterview, under no circumstances should the source of information be divulged as to FOOKSON's visit to the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C. in September 1944. (c) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

November 16, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, etal  
ESPIONAGE - R  
WFO file 65-5521

Re NY let 10/27/50.

Bureau desires that you initiate immediately an espionage investigation of Abraham Fookson along the lines set out on Page 4 of reflat.

WFO is hereby designated origin and the results of your investigation should be reported under the caption "Abraham Fookson, Espionage - R."

Fookson, however, should not be interviewed without Bureau clearance.

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65-58236 - 567

cc: New York (65-15348)

JMK:hc

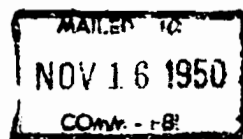
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DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PML/KAB

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI

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ghe  
A.B.  
C.H.S.

ghe

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 16, 1950

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☐

Clegg ☐

Glavin ☐

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☐

Tracy ☐

Harbo ☐

Mohr ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Nease ☐

Gandy ☐

PURPOSE

To advise that Mario Gilberto Russo, was., who furnished information to New York Division 11-14-50 re alleged plans of Julius Rosenberg to get 10 to 14 of his espionage accomplices out of U. S. via PT boat from Miami, is a notorious admitted liar, thief, impersonator, Army deserter and bigamist, who has been convicted of violating numerous Federal statutes. An NYCFD detective described Russo in 1945 as a "con man" and said Russo is "the type of person who would tell a law enforcement officer anything which he believed might benefit himself and which he suspected the officer might want to hear."

DETAILS

Mario Gilberto Russo, was., who is being held in the Federal House of Detention in NYC awaiting deportation 11-28-50 to San Domingo, Dominican Republic, informed New York Agents on 11-14-50 that Rosenberg, his cell mate, had told him of a plan whereby Rosenberg could get 10 to 14 of his accomplices out of the U.S. via PT boat from Miami.

Russo is the subject of Bufile 62-77280 and considerable investigation of him was conducted from 1944 to 11-28-47 when he was arrested by Bureau Agents in Miami on warrant charging violation of U.S. passport laws and falsely claiming U.S. citizenship. A review of Bufile 62-77280 reflects the following background data:

Russo claimed to have been born 11-26-17 at LaVega City, Dominican Republic. He first entered the U.S. as a temporary visitor on 9-14-36 and was deported 11-37 for overstaying his visa. At that time he admitted he was unmarried but that he was [REDACTED] in New York City.

b7C

65-58236

JMA:jpa

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EX - 107

65-58236-575

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b7c  
↓  
He re-entered the U. S. [REDACTED] on 11-24-37, presented a [REDACTED] certificate to INS, and was subsequently [REDACTED]

On 10-13-38 he [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
He was [REDACTED] returned to Caracas, [REDACTED]  
and [REDACTED] He later [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] again to avoid [REDACTED]

He again entered the U. S. in October, 1942, and was drafted into the U. S. Army in December, 1942. On 1-23-43, he was reported as [REDACTED] and 1944 in NYC. On 10-27-44 he was [REDACTED] in Wilmington, Delaware, [REDACTED] and at completion [REDACTED] he was returned to [REDACTED] He was [REDACTED]

He had married in NYC in 1943 [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] He took [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and was [REDACTED] from that  
country after authorities discovered [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] On 11-8-46  
he entered the U.S. and was in [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] He had his civilian occupation  
shown thereon as [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] He also possessed [REDACTED]

Upon returning to New York City, Russo [REDACTED]  
and [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] In Puerto Rico he attempted to  
secure a position [REDACTED] when

He again returned to NYC, remaining until July, 1947, when he left on a trip through various South American countries. He

↓

in San Juan

He was

That any "information" furnished by Russo be analyzed most critically in light of his demonstrated mendaciousness and lack of character generally. This matter is receiving careful attention.

gk

Not AN  
FOIPA  
Deletion  
NOV 22 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 40

6-30P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

Classified by 2042  
Declassify on OADR  
10/16/86

3/11/96  
SP6 AGJS  
FOIA 56261  
75,121  
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP - R. AS A RESULT OF INFO PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED FROM THE OFFICIALS OF THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION, MARIO GILBERTO RUSSO WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY AT THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION, NYC, BY SAS JOHN A. HARRINGTON AND WILLIAM F. NORTON. RUSSO IS PRESENTLY UNDER DEPORTATION AT THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION, NYC, AFTER COMPLETION OF FEDERAL SENTENCE FOR A PASSPORT VIOLATION. RUSSO IS A CELLMATE OF ROSENBERG. HE ADVISED THAT DURING THE WEEK OF NOV. SIXTH, LAST, ROSENBERG RECEIVED A LETTER FROM HIS BROTHER CONTAINING SNAPSHOTS OF HIS TWO SONS. ROSENBERG WAS VERY DESPONDENT OVER THE CHILDREN-S SITUATION AND THAT NIGHT HE CRIED IN HIS CELL. RUSSO SAID HE COMFORTED ROSENBERG AND THE FOLLOWING DAY RUSSO RECEIVED A LETTER FROM LEO JOSEPHSON AS COUNSEL FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, NYC, IN WHICH JOSEPHSON OFFERED TO ENLIST THE AID OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN BORN IN RUSSO-S BEHALF. ROSENBERG INDICATED HE KNEW JOSEPHSON AND THAT JOSEPHSON WAS A GOOD GUY. HE TOLD RUSSO HE SHOULD WRITE TO JOSEPHSON THOUGH RUSSO WAS RELUCTANT TO DO SO. AFTER THIS ROSENBERG BECAME MORE FRIENDLY WITH RUSSO AND ON NOV. SEVEN, RUSSO RECEIVED A LETTER FROM INS ADVISING HIM THAT HE WAS TO BE DEPORTED DURING THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

END PAGE ONE

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2255  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58236-577

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

ROSENBERG KNEW THE CONTENTS OF THIS LETTER BEFORE RUSSO RECEIVED IT  
BECAUSE ROSENBERG WAS CONTACTED BY AN INMATE IN THE WARDEN-S OFFICE WHO  
HAD SEEN THE LETTER. RUSSO SAID HE TOLD ROSENBERG OF THE FACT THAT HE  
HAD BEEN EXILED FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX  
RUSSO WAS INVOLVED IN THE ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE TRUJILLO  
REGIME IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BY A SEA INVASION. RUSSO CLAIMS  
HE TOLD ROSENBERG HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE CARRIBEAN LEGION WHICH HE SAID  
WAS A COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION. ON NOVEMBER TEN, LAST ROSENBERG TOLD  
RUSSO THAT HE GOT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW INVOLVED IN THE ATOMIC BOMB CASE  
BY ASKING HIM TO GET DOCUMENTS FOR HIM FROM THE LOS ALAMOS PROJECT.  
ROSENBERG SAID THAT ONE OF HIS SUPERVISORS ASKED HIM TO GET INFO ON  
THE ATOMIC BOMB AT ANY COST. ROSENBERG SOLD HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW ON  
THE IDEA OF GETTING THE INFORMATION AND THEN HE "RATTED ON ME."  
ROSENBERG SAID THAT THE PEOPLE HE WAS WORKING WITH TRUSTED HIM AND THEY  
WOULD GIVE HIM ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY HE NEEDED. ROSENBERG SAID THEY KNOW  
"I AM A PROGRESSIVE GUY, WE ARE WELL ORGANIZED UP HERE." ROSENBERG

END PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TOLD RUSSO HE USED A MACHINE SHOP AS A FRONT FOR HIS ACTIVITIES. ROSENBERG STATED THAT HE AND HIS ATTORNEY EMMANUEL BLOCH SUSPECT THAT THE DETENTION CELL IN THE FEDERAL COURT HOUSE WHERE THEY MEET FOR CONFERENCES CONTAINS A MICROPHONE INSTALLATION. THEREFORE, WHEN THEY CONSULT, ROSENBERG WRITES ANYTHING OF IMPORTANCE ON A PAPER AND HIS ATTORNEY TAKES IT AWAY FROM THE COURT HOUSE AND BURNS IT. ROSENBERG SAID HIS ATTORNEY IS DESIROUS OF DELAING THE TRIAL AS LONG AS HE CAN BECAUSE ROSENBERG IS INTERESTED IN GETTING SOME TEN TO FOURTEEN PEOPLE OUT OF THE US WHO WERE CONNECTED WITH HIM IN HIS ACTIVITIES. TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR ESCAPE, ROSENBERG BELIEVES THAT RUSSO THROUGH HIS CARIBBEAN LEGION CONTACTS CAN GET HELP FOR HIM. ROSENBERG WANTS RUSSO TO GET A PT BOAT TO TAKE THE PEOPLE OUT OF THE US TO SOUTH AMERICA. ROSENBERG-S PLAN IS THAT AFTER RUSSO LEAVES THE UNITED STATES AND RETURNS TO VENEZUELA THAT ROSENBERG WILL TELL HIS ATTORNEY TO GET IN TOUCH WITH ROSENBERG-S FRIENDS WHO ARE CONNECTED WITH THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS AND TO WRITE RUSSO A LETTER. THE LETTER WILL BE ADDRESSED TO RUSSO AT THE CLINICA RAZZETI, CARACAS, VENEZUELA AND WILL TELL A STORY OF A COWBOY AND INCLUDE INSTRUCTIONS TO RUSSO TO CARRY THROUGH THE PLAN AS WELL

END PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FOUR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AS A NATIONAL CITY BANK CHECK FOR BETWEEN TEN AND TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. ROSENBERG SAID THAT THIS LETTER WOULD BE DATED AND THAT TEN DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE LETTER AN ACCOMPLICE OF RUSSO WOULD GO TO THE LOBBY OF EITHER THE ROYALTON OR BREAKWATER HOTEL, THE ROYALTON FIRST CHOICE IF OPEN, MIAMI BEACH, FLA. AT EIGHT PM AND HE WOULD FIND AN INDIVIDUAL SEATED IN THE LOBBY OF THE HOTEL NEXT TO THE TELEPHONE BOOTHS. THIS INDIVIDUAL WOULD BE READING A MAGAZINE WHICH HE WOULD HOLD IN HIS RIGHT HAND IN SUCH A WAY THAT ONLY HIS MIDDLE FINGER WOULD BE IN FULL VIEW. RUSSO-S ACCOMPLICE WOULD APPROACH THE MAGAZINE READER AND SAY "HOPALONG CASSIDY IS A TOUGH HOMBRE" AND THEN THE INDIVIDUAL WOULD FOLLOW RUSSO-S ACCOMPLICE TO THE BOAT AND THEY WOULD THEN ARRANGE FOR THE OTHERS TO LEAVE SHORTLY THEREAFTER ON THE BOAT FOR VENEZUELA. IF THE CONTACT IS NOT MADE, THEN RUSSO-S ACCOMPLICE WILL MAKE AN ATTEMPT TO RECONTACT ROSENBERG-S FRIEND EVERY FIFTH DAY THEREAFTER UNTIL CONTACT IS FINALLY MADE. ROSENBERG SAID HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW WOULD BE A WITNESS AGAINST HIM AND THAT ROSENBERG-S WIFE WAS ONLY SLIGHTLY INVOLVED, THOUGH SHE KNEW ABOUT ROSENBERG-S ACTIVITIES. ROSENBERG TOLD RUSSO THAT AT THE TRIAL IT WOULD ONLY BE HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW-S WORD AGAINST HIS OWN AND IT WOULD BE UP TO THE JURY TO DECIDE

END PAGE FOUR

CORR--THIS PG, LNE 15, LST WRD "BROTHER--"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHO WAS TELLING THE TRUTH. ROSENBERG HOPES TO GET OFF WITH A LIGHT SENTENCE, BUT IN ANY EVENT HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN WILL BE FINANCIALLY SECURE FOR THE REST OF THEIR LIVES. ROSENBERG SAID THAT BEFORE HE WAS ARRESTED HE WAS TRYING TO BUY A BOAT IN CALIFORNIA TO GET OUT OF THE UNITED STATES BUT THAT ROSENBERG WAS AFRAID THAT IF HE WITH-  
DREW A LARGE SUM OF MONEY FROM THE BANK THAT THE FBI WOULD BE SUSPICIOUS OF HIM. ROSENBERG TOLD RUSSO THAT "WE HAVE MEN IN VENEZUELA BUT THEY ARE WELL KNOWN BUT YOU ARE A LATIN AND WOULD NOT BE SUSPECTED". RUSSO SAYS THAT HE DOES NOT WISH TO STAY IN THE US BUT DESIRES TO SETTLE WITH HIS FAMILY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. GEORGE GERMAN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF DEPORTATION AND DETENTION, ELLIS ISLAND, ADVISED THAT RUSSO WOULD BE DEPORTED TO SAN DOMINGO ON THE TWENTY EIGHTH NEXT. IN ORDER TO AVOID SUSPICION, IT WAS NECESSARY TO TERMINATE RUSSO-S INTERVIEW THIS PM. THIS OFFICE IS RECONTACTING RUSSO. IT IS DEEMED INADVISABLE TO REINTERVIEW RUSSO AT THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION, NYC, BUT ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE WITH INS TO HAVE RUSSO MADE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT THEIR OFFICES SO THAT HE MAY BE FREE OF THE PRISON GRAPEVINE. IT IS NOTED THAT RUSSO IS THE SUBJECT OF BUFILE SIX TWO DASH SEVEN SEVEN TWO EIGHT ZERO, CAPTIONED "MARIO GILBERTO RUSSO, WAS.

END PAGE FIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE SIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP, PASSPORTS AND VISAS, ALTERATION OF MILITARY DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES", IN WHICH AN INTERESTING CASE WRITEUP DATED MAY SIX, FORTY NINE, IS INCLUDED. RUSSO HAS FBI NO. [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] AND WAS ALSO THE SUBJECT OF A DESERTER FUGITIVE INVESTIGATION IN NYO. THIS OFFICE IS KEEPING IN MIND THE BACKGROUND OF RUSSO, AS SET FORTH IN THE INTERESTING CASE WRITEUP, IN EVALUATING THE INFO GIVEN BY HIM AS ABOVE STATED. [THIS OFFICE IS CONSIDERING THE PLAUSIBILITY OF THE FOLLOWING PLANS-- ONE. RUSSO WILL RETURN TO SANTO DOMINGO AND ENDEAVOR TO HAVE ROSENBERG SEND THE LETTER TO SANTO DOMINGO WHERE A BUREAU AGENT WILL OBTAIN IT AND PLANS WILL THEN BE FORMULATED FOR COVERAGE BY BUREAU PERSONNEL AT MIAMI, FLA., TWO. RUSSO WILL RETURN TO SANTO DOMINGO AND ROSENBERG WILL ADVISE HIM BY LETTER THAT HE HAS SENT THE LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO VENEZUELA AND RUSSO WILL OBTAIN THIS LETTER THERE WITHOUT U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION AND RETURN TO SANTO DOMINGO WHERE HE WILL DELIVER THE LETTER TO A BUREAU AGENT AND PLANS WILL THEN BE FORMULATED FOR COVERAGE AT MIAMI., THREE. THE POSSIBLITY OF HAVING RUSSO PROCEED DIRECTLY FROM THE US TO VENEZUELA AS A RESULT OF INTERVENTION BY AN APPROPRIATE AMERICAN AUTHORITY, THE PRESENT DISADVANTAGE BEING THAT VENEZUELA IS IN THE PROCESS OF INTERNAL REVOLT AND ADEQUATE CONTROL OF RUSSO WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE. ALSO AS SET FORTH IN SUBJECT-S INTERESTING CASE WRITEUP

END PAGE SIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE SEVEN

11 THERE MAY BE A WARRANT OUTSTANDING FOR HIM IN VENEZUELA CHARGING FORGERY. THE NEW YORK OFFICE DESIRES TO BE ADVISED IF THE BUREAU CAN ARRANGE COVERAGE IN VENEZUELA TO ASCERTAIN THE ARRIVAL OF ROSENBERG-S LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS. ] <sup>(u)</sup> AT THIS POINT RUSSO-S STORY CANNOT BE WHOLLY EVALUATED BECAUSE OF HIS BACKGROUND. THERE ARE ELEMENTS OF IT WHICH FIT INTO ROSENBERG-S TRAIN OF THOUGHT AS REPORTED BY DAVID AND RUTH GREENGLASS AND REVEALED IN ROSENBERG-S OWN CORRESPONDENCE ~~THROUGH~~ THE CENSORSHIP OF ROSENBERG-S MAIL AT THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION IT HAS BEEN NOTED THAT ROSENBERG ON MANY OCCASIONS HAS WRITTEN LETTERS TO HIS TWO SONS MICHAEL AND ROBERT IN WHICH HE TELLS THEM OF THE EXPLOITS OF THE OLD TIME SHERIFFS OF THE WEST AND IN WHICH HE VISUALIZES MICHAEL AND ROBERT HELPING THE SHERIFF TO CAPTURE THE OUTLAWS. THROUGH THIS SAME CENSORSHIP NEW YORK IS AWARE OF THE FACT THAT ROSENBERG LAST WEEK DID RECEIVE A LETTER FROM HIS BROTHER DAVID ROSENBERG WHICH INCLUDED SNAPSHOTS OF HIS TWO BOYS. IN THIS LETTER DAVID TOLD JULIUS OF THE UNHAPPY STATE OF MIND OF THE BOYS AND THE FACT THAT THEY WERE CONSTANTLY CRYING AND ASKING FOR HIM AND THEIR MOTHER AND WANTING TO

END PAGE SEVEN

X

PAGE EIGHT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GO HOME TO HIM. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO HAVE PERL AND GREENGLASS DEPART FROM THE US AND THAT SOBELL DID FLEE THE US TO MEXICO, AND THAT JOEL BARR HAS LAST BEEN REPORTED TO BE IN FRANCE. IT IS ALSO NOTED THAT RUSSELL ALTON MC NUTT WAS LAST REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE MENE GRANDE OIL COMPANY AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA. IN THE EVENT THAT RUSO-S STORY IS FACTUALLY CORRECT IT PRESENTS AN OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH THE IDENTITY OF AND APPREHEND ROSENBERG-S UNIDENTIFIED CONTACTS. AT THIS TIME NO COMMITMENTS OR INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO RUSSO. THIS MATTER IS NOT BEING DISCUSSED WITH ANY OUTSIDE AGENCIES EXCEPT THAT THE COOPERATION OF INS WILL BE SOLICITED TO INTERVIEW RUSSO AT THEIR OFFICE. THIS MATTER IS RECEIVING MOST CAREFUL AND IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND THE BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED AS TO ALL DEVELOPMENTS. (c) u

SCHEIDT

ACK & HLD PLS

NY R 40 WA ED

*Give prompt attention*

*4.2*

*Lead asst.*

*SP-1*

*11/15/50*

*12:10 pm*

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 13**

FROM [REDACTED]  
DEC 20 1950

~~SECRET~~

S/0513

December 20, 1950

Julius ROSENBERG  
Abraham BROTHMAN  
Miriam MOSKOWITZ

b1 per  
British government

Reference is made to your memorandum 7863 dated August 16, 1950 captioned as above and to our memorandum S/0350 dated September 20, 1950 (S)U

Our Headquarters say they would be very interested to know whether the Willy PERL about whom we sent you information in the above mentioned memorandum is identical with the William PERL who is connected with the case of Julius ROSENBERG. We would be glad to have your comments in due course. (S)U

6/30/77 5668 SLD/mj CA# 75-1121 b1  
3/11/96 SSA 5668 SLD 6/16/97

FBF  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

FORM 56,267  
CA# 75-1121  
SSA 5668 SLD/mj 7/9/98  
per consultation with for. govt.  
(75-1121)

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 7355 WAB/mgm  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 3040 PWT/lmn  
Declassify on: OADR 10/10/82

RECORDED - 111

~~SECRET~~  
~~SECRET~~

165-58236-635  
41

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)  
DATE: 1/9/97 SP6 AG/JS

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

December 27, 1950

RECORDED - 111

FOR [REDACTED] (S) b1 per British Government  
RE: WILLIAM PERL  
65-58236-635

Reference is made to your communication S/0513 dated December 20, 1950, in which you requested information as to whether William Perl, who has been associated with Julius Rosenberg, could be identical with the Willy Perl previously mentioned by you in your communication of September 20, 1950. (S) u

On the basis of the information you furnished concerning Willy Perl, namely, that he was an Austrian, born on September 21, 1906, at Prague, Czechoslovakia, it would appear to be definite that he is not identical with William Perl. It might be noted that William Perl was born under the name of William Putterperl on October 1, 1918, in New York City. (S) u

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE 1/19/97 SLC/AG/dm

cc: Legal Attache,  
London, England.  
Foreign Service Desk  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont

65-59312  
cc: 65-58236 (Rosenberg)

RJL:hc

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

52 JAN 15

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY 506 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6  
FOIA 56,261  
Ct 75-1121  
SECRET

Classified by 235 NAB/mgm  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw  
Declassify on: OADR 11/16/82

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 15**

FD-12  
(1-10-46)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-5521

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 16 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/9, 12/51	REPORT MADE BY HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. HF:kwt
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>ADMINISTRATIVE</u> (u)</p> <p>T-1 [REDACTED] HELENE ELITCHER [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED] T-1 never observed [REDACTED] [REDACTED] would adversely affect her veracity or reliability as a witness. T-2 advised that MAX ELITCHER came to this informant [REDACTED] [REDACTED] T-2 [REDACTED] felt that no one could attack his veracity or credibility as a witness. (u) SSA 566850 [REDACTED] 3/18/96 FOIA 56,261</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/18/86 BY 3042 PWT/hk u 1648 DKM/gdr 2/26/93 Reviewed pages 1, 2 only NND 903001. See Reading Room release for other FOIA info.</p> <p><b>DETAILS:</b> was conducted at his specific request. gk</p> <p>AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</p> <p>The following interviews were conducted by Special Agent ROBERT L. STETZER and the writer. (u)</p> <p>Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, advised that HELENE ELITCHER came to this informant [REDACTED] prior to ELITCHER's moving to New York; that the reason for HELENE's coming to see the informant was due to [REDACTED] and that during the entire time T-1 [REDACTED] this informant had never observed anything which would reflect on her ability [REDACTED] (u)</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Curtis</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau (65-58236) 1 - New York (65-25348) 2 - Washington Field		65-58236-70 RECORDED - 50 FEB 17 1951 INDEXED - 50 COPIES DESTROYED R 524 NOV 9 1960	

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

to testify. From T-1's contact with HELENE ELITCHER, this informant would not hesitate to state that HELENE is reliable and trustworthy. T-1 knows of nothing which could be used to attack HELENE ELITCHER's veracity as a witness. T-1 also stated that [REDACTED] would adversely affect her veracity or credibility as a witness were observed. T-1 further stated that nothing came to the informant's attention which could be used to attack HELENE ELITCHER's character. T-1 voluntarily stated that no one had contacted informant before regarding HELENE ELITCHER. This informant stated that this matter would not be discussed by informant with anyone other than [REDACTED] persons who had a legal right to secure such information. (u)

X Confidential Informant T-2, of unknown reliability, advised that MAX ELITCHER came to this informant [REDACTED] At first [REDACTED] but later ELITCHER came to see the informant only once every week. T-2 stated that he was [REDACTED] This informant felt that this was due to [REDACTED] T-2 advised that MAX ELITCHER was reared in the slum area of the lower east side of New York City, and being small in stature, [REDACTED] The informant also stated that [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] by his own efforts, secured a good education and had done well in his work. T-2 recalled that at the time [REDACTED] MAX ELITCHER had just secured a new job [REDACTED] T-2 stated that [REDACTED] T-2 felt that no one could attack his testimony on the grounds of not being truthful; [REDACTED] T-2 felt that MAX ELITCHER's testimony could not be attacked [REDACTED] The informant felt that [REDACTED] T-2 felt that [REDACTED] T-2 voluntarily stated that no one had contacted informant before regarding MAX ELITCHER's [REDACTED] this informant and that if anyone contacted the informant regarding this matter, that T-2 would so advise the writer. T-2 stated emphatically that it would be hopeless for the defense to try to attack MAX ELITCHER's testimony and that all the information that the informant had pertaining to him would be of no use to the defense. (u)

- PENDING -

b7D ↑

WFO 65-5521

ADMINISTRATIVE (W)

LEAD PAGE / u/

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (W)

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. (u)

Will secure photostatic copies of Civil Service applications and any Loyalty Forms signed by RUTH L. GREENGLASS, who was born May 1, 1923, at New York City, and received temporary appointment March 19, 1945, as Clerk-Stenographer, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and as a Clerk-Stenographer on April 11, 1945, for the Fuel and Consumer Section, Price Division, Office of Price Administration, Albuquerque, New Mexico. (u)

WFO 65-5521

ADMINISTRATIVE (u)

INFORMANT PAGE (u)

b7c/b7D

Confidential Informant T-1

is [REDACTED] (u)

Confidential Informant T-2

is [REDACTED] (u)

**REFERENCE:**

New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field, dated February 5, 1951. (u)

Bureau teletype to New York, dated February 8, 1951. (u)

New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field, dated February 14, 1951. (u)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE

CR# 56261  
3/18/96 SP6AG/JS  
DATE: March 2, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/18/86 BY 3042 WJ/mre

William D. Denton

ASAC Whelan called from New York today and advised that on the afternoon of March 1, 1951, Special Agents John Harrington and William Norton of the New York Office were confidentially advised by Mr. William Denton, counsel for the Atomic Energy Commission, who was in New York conferring with the United States Attorney's Office regarding the testimony to be given in connection with classified atomic energy matters in the trial of this case, that he, Denton, is very much concerned as to the competence of the United States Attorney's Office to properly present the Rosenberg case from the point of view of protecting the interests of classified atomic energy material. He said the reason for his concern was the lack of maturity of Assistant United States Attorneys Roy Cohn and James Wilshemer and the lack of preparation of United States Attorney Irving Saypol. In this connection, he pointed out that during conferences, it was insisted by the United States Attorney's Office that Oppenheimer and Ury would be necessary witnesses to testify to certain papers since their names appeared on the papers, whereas in fact, these papers are official papers of the Commission and can be properly introduced by the custodian thereof. Denton also pointed out that they had questioned him regarding such matters as to what was the form of the atom bomb which was dropped on Hiroshima, how much its mass was, how much plutonium was contained in it, etc. Denton indicated his particular concern that in the handling of testimony to be given regarding atomic energy matters, injury may well result to atomic energy security by reason of the manner in which the United States Attorney's Office will handle the case.

Denton pointed out that everyone in the Atomic Energy Commission and in the Joint Congressional Committee was impressed with the presentation of the case by AUSA Miles Lane when he came to Washington to brief them and to get their agreement to declassifying for purposes of trial in this case, and that the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee, he feels, were largely influenced to agree to the declassification on the basis that the death penalty would be asked for as to Rosenberg. He said that he now understands that it has been

CEH:jo

59/3/6  
W. BATES ADVISED;  
STATES CORRECT NAME  
STATES D. DENTON, THAT HE  
IN GENERAL COUNSEL OFFICE  
(116-50196)

RECORDED MAR 5 1951

INDEXED - 91

165-58236-76751

indicated by USA Saypol that he will not be bound by statements of the Department and others as to whether the death penalty will be asked for.

Whelan pointed out that Denton has had trial experience--he was on the War Crimes Commission--and he has described the persons in the United States Attorney's Office with whom he has been conferring as having a profession but no tools of the profession. Denton stated that he intends to discuss this matter with the Atomic Energy Commission and to insist that the matter be taken up with the Attorney General, and if necessary, with the President of the United States, in order to insure that the interests of the security of atomic energy material are properly handled. He indicated that he would return to Washington on March 2.

It appears that the Attorney General definitely has an interest in the observations made by Mr. Denton. The Bureau of course also has an interest in the manner in which this case is tried since any mishandling would indirectly reflect upon the Bureau. It is noted that Denton furnished the above information to Agents Harrington and Norton in confidence. On that basis, we should not furnish the information to the Attorney General unless Denton will agree to our so informing the Attorney General.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that through Liaison we contact Denton and verify his observations as furnished to Special Agents Harrington and Norton, and at the same time, secure, if he is agreeable, his approval for our furnishing his observations to the Attorney General; that at this time we further attempt to elicit from him the specific action which he plans to take in this connection.

2/25/51  
ASAC Whelan  
+ TC advised  
Q

I don't see that it  
is any of our business -  
if EEC has any  
doubts they should face  
A G. H.

Jaggs  
2/25/51

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 16**

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

MAR 8 1951

TELETYPE

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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 FROM NEW YORK 12

DIRECTOR

URGENT

3 404 P

3/18/46 546 AG/B

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/16-86 BY 2042 put/dsc

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP R. JEROME E. TARTAKOW, INFT OF THE NYO, ADVISED THAT DURING THE WEEK OF FEB. TWELVE LAST A BONDED MESSENGER DELIVERED TO THE OFFICE OF EMANUEL BLOCH, ATTORNEY FOR JULIUS ROSENBERG, A PACKAGE CONTAINING BETWEEN THREE AND FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SMALL BILLS. THIS PACKAGE ALLEGEDLY CAME FROM ONE BUD WHITE, RUTLAND, VERMONT, AND CONTAINED A NOTE STATING THAT THE MONEY WAS A GIFT AND WAS TO BE USED FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES AT THE DISCRETION OF BLOCH. INFT ADVISED THAT BLOCH ACKNOWLEDGED THIS LETTER STATING THAT THE MONEY WOULD BE USED IN THE ROSENBERG CASE INASMUCH AS HE CONSIDERED IT ONE OF THE LEADING ISSUES OF CIVIL LIBERTIES TODAY. THE LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WAS RETURNED TO BLOCH, MARKED UNKNOWN AT THIS ADDRESS. INFT HAS ADVISED THAT THE INFO RE THE LETTER AND THE BONDED MESSENGER WAS A HOAX IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A SOURCE FOR THE MONEY. ALBANY WILL CHECK THE INDICES OF THE ALBANY OFFICE AND ANY COMMUNIST INFORMANTS IN THE RUTLAND AREA FOR INFO RE WHITE.

SUTEL RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

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Mr. Langhorne  
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**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 20**

00382

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

EPK  
NY FILE NO. 65-15348

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/28/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/1-4/13/51	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subjects tried SDNY March 6 through 29, 1951, for conspiracy to commit espionage and found guilty on 3/29/51. Subjects JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG sentenced on 4/5/51 to death and MORTON SOBELL sentenced to 30 years. Further interviews of RUTH GREENGLASS and BERNARD GREENGLASS set forth. EVELYN COX, former maid of subjects, described mahogany console table owned by ROSENBERGS. Results of FBI Laboratory examinations set out. Efforts to trace portable typewriter of JULIUS ROSENBERG conducted with negative results. Business contacts of Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. interviewed. Testimony of ROSENBERGS relating to furniture of HARRY STEINGART set out. Investigation to locate passport photographs of ROSENBERGS set forth. Disposition sheets enclosed.

- P -

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

All previous reports & letters  
reporting on this case  
with exception of IP 1, p 24  
IP 4, p 47, 121, 124B, IP 1, p 46

STATISTICS TAKEN

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DETAILS:

PROSECUTIVE ACTION (u)

On March 6, 1951, the trial of instant case commenced on the following superseding indictment which was returned by the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York: (u)

This indictment was returned under Section 34, Title 50 of the United States Code. The Grand Jury charged as follows: (u)

"1. On or about November 1, 1944, up to and including June 16, 1950 at the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, also known as 'John', DAVID GREENGLASS and MORTON SOBELL, the defendants herein, did, the United States of America then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with each other and with HARRY GOLD and RUTH GREENGLASS, named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, and with diverse other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate subsection (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 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 of America. (u)

"Overt Acts (u)

"1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 15, 1944, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with RUTH GREENGLASS. (u)

"2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the (u)

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Southern District of New York, on or about November 20, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave RUTH GREENGLASS a sum of money. (u)

"3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20, 1944, RUTH GREENGLASS boarded a train for New Mexico. (u)

"4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG went to 266 Stanton Street, New York City. (u)

"5. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from RUTH GREENGLASS a paper containing written information. (u)

"6. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS and RUTH GREENGLASS. (u)

"7. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave RUTH GREENGLASS a portion of the side of a torn 'Jello' box. (u)

"8. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 10, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG introduced the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS to a man on First Avenue, New York City. (u)

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"9. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG conferred with the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS. (u)

"10. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from the defendant, DAVID GREENGLASS, a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project. (u)

"11. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 14, 1945, the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS boarded a train for New Mexico. (u)

"(Section 34, Title 50, United States Code)" (u)

On March 6, 1951, United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL, Southern District of New York, moved to sever the indictment as to ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS, which motion was granted. (u)

On March 28, 1951, at 4:45 p.m. after completion of the charge by Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN, the jury returned to the jury room for deliberation of the evidence in instant case. On March 29, 1951, at 11 a.m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty for JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL (u)

On April 5, 1951, Judge KAUFMAN sentenced JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG to death, execution of sentence to be imposed on the week of May 21, 1951. He imposed a sentence of 30 years on MORTON SOBELL with the recommendation that he not be considered for parole. (u)

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INTERVIEWS OF RUTH GREENGLASS (u/)

On March 3, 1951, ~~RUTH GREENGLASS~~ was interviewed by SAS REX I. SHRODER and LEO H. FRUTKIN. She advised that she could not recall exactly what day of the week it was that she and her husband, DAVID GREENGLASS, returned to New York City from Albuquerque, New Mexico, in September, 1945. (u) Mrs.

She also advised that on the day she and DAVID went to the ROSENBERG apartment in September, 1945, to turn over information to ROSENBERG, she did not see the ROSENBERGS' maid take MICHAEL ROSENBERG out of the apartment. RUTH GREENGLASS explained that she had no recollection of such an event. She knew that she had seen the colored maid on one occasion or possibly on two occasions at the ROSENBERG apartment but she was unable to recall whether she saw the maid on the aforementioned occasion in September, 1945, when DAVID turned information relative to the atom bomb over to JULIUS ROSENBERG. (u)

She did recall that on one occasion the maid prepared the dinner which she and the others; namely, DAVID, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, ate. She stated that she and DAVID did not take dinner at the ROSENBERG'S in September, 1945, on the day on which information was turned over to JULIUS ROSENBERG. She explained that she never saw the nursery attendant of the Knickerbocker Village. (u)

RUTH GREENGLASS, in the company of the interviewing agents, toured the lower East Side of Manhattan, New York, in order to locate the news stand where ETHEL ROSENBERG has said she purchased the "Daily Worker." RUTH GREENGLASS located a candy store at 201 Madison Street, New York City, on the corner of Rutgers Street where ETHEL ROSENBERG was said to have purchased the "Daily Worker." (u)

RUTH GREENGLASS recalled that while her husband, DAVID, was in the Army, possibly in 1943, ETHEL (u)

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ROSENBERG told her that she patronized this newspaper stand at 201 Madison Street and one other stand because she did not wish to buy the "Daily Worker" too close to her residence. (u)

Although ETHEL ROSENBERG had pointed out these two stands to RUTH GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS was able to locate only the one at 201 Madison Street. A tour of the neighborhood to locate this second news stand was made with negative results. (u)

On March 5, 1951, Mrs. ANN LEVINE, owner of George's Sweet Shop, located at 201 Madison Street, New York City, advised SAS RICHARD T. HRADSKY and ROBERT F. ROYAL that RUBIN GRALITZER, who had formerly resided on Lewis or Columbia Streets, Manhattan, New York, was the owner of the store located at 201 Madison Street, New York City, during the years 1942 through 1944. According to Mrs. LEVINE, about three years ago she and her husband purchased this store from Mr. GRALITZER who subsequently committed suicide. During this period Mr. GRALITZER'S wife also died. Photographs of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were exhibited to Mrs. LEVINE but she was unable to identify these photographs as that of any of her customers. (u)

MELVIN FEINBER, 1803 Riverside Drive, New York City, advised SAS HRADSKY and ROYAL that he was the owner of the building located at 201 Madison Street, New York City, and that for a number of years and up to approximately three years ago RUBIN GRALITZER had operated a candy store at 201 Madison Street, New York City. He verified that during 1942-1944 GRALITZER operated this store at 201 Madison Street. He explained that GRALITZER had committed suicide by jumping out of an upper floor window of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York City; however, he was survived by three sons who possibly assisted him during this period in the operation of the store. (u)

Through BENJAMIN EPSTEIN, 137 Rivington Street, New York City, the Attorney for GRALITZER, ELI GRALITZER, 290 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York; HYMAN GRALITZER, (u)

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522 East Fifth Street, New York City; and Mrs. EDNA SATINOFF, Apartment 13, 13 Essex Street, New York City, a former employee of GRALITZER, were interviewed. Photographs of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were exhibited to these people with negative results. (u)

INTERVIEW OF ROSENBERG'S MAID (u)

On March 2, 1951, EVELYN COX was interviewed by SAS JOHN A. HARRINGTON and WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR. in the presence of Assistant United States Attorneys JAMES B. KILSHEIMER, ROY M. COHN and MYLES J. LANE, Southern District of New York. Mrs. COX resides at 147-16 110th Road, Ozone Park, New York. (u)

Mrs. COX stated that she started to work for the ROSENBERGS at their apartment in Knickerbocker Village, New York, in the fall of 1944 and she continued her employment with them through 1945. During 1946 she was not employed by the ROSENBERGS but in the spring of 1947 she worked for them for a short period of time. She worked three days a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and was paid an hourly rate of 75 cents. (u)

Her duties consisted of cleaning, washing, sewing and mending clothes. Mrs. COX stated that she never minded MICHAEL ROSENBERG, the older child of the ROSENBERGS, except in the apartment and that on no occasion did she ever take MICHAEL out of the house to the store or to the nursery in Knickerbocker Village. (u)

Mrs. COX knew DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS and had seen them a number of times in the home of JULIUS ROSENBERG. According to Mrs. COX, JULIUS ROSENBERG was never at home during the day time when she was working in the apartment. She recalled the fall of 1945 when DAVID GREENGLASS had a furlough and was in New York City. She also recalled that during this particular furlough DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS visited ETHEL ROSENBERG in the (u)

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ROSENBERG apartment. Mrs. COX was positive that JULIUS ROSENBERG was not present when DAVID and RUTH visited ETHEL ROSENBERG. Her reason for being sure of this was that it would have been an unusual incident to have JULIUS ROSENBERG at home during the daytime. (u)

Mrs. COX stated that on occasions she had seen ETHEL ROSENBERG type on a portable typewriter. The typewriter recovered at the time of JULIUS ROSENBERG'S arrest was exhibited to Mrs. COX and she said that the cover of the typewriter looked like the cover of ETHEL ROSENBERG'S typewriter, but that the typewriter, itself, was not the same one which she had seen in the ROSENBERG apartment. It was her recollection that this typewriter was all black and the one that was recovered at the time of the arrest of JULIUS ROSENBERG has a green base. (u)

Mrs. COX stated that in either September or October, 1945, she saw a new table in the living room of the ROSENBERG apartment. She described this table as a solid mahogany console table worth at least \$40 or more. It was her opinion that this was by far the most beautiful piece of furniture in the entire apartment. She questioned ETHEL ROSENBERG as to where she had gotten the table and ETHEL ROSENBERG replied that it had been given to JULIUS ROSENBERG by a friend of his whom he had not seen since before his marriage. Mrs. COX stated that she never looked under the table and had never observed anything unusual about it. (u)

A short time after Mrs. COX first saw this console table she was cleaning up the closet opposite the bathroom and noticed that the table was in the closet. She believed that this closet contained only the clothes of ETHEL ROSENBERG. She asked ETHEL ROSENBERG why the table was in the closet and if she could put it back in the living room. ETHEL ROSENBERG told her to leave it in the closet since it was too large for the living room. Mrs. COX said that this was an unusual statement since the table was no larger than three and a half feet by one and a half feet. However, since it was Mrs. ROSENBERG'S table, she did not press this point any further. (u)

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According to Mrs. COX, the only person she had ever heard ETHEL ROSENBERG speak of was a girl friend, ~~VIVIAN~~, whose last name she could not recall. VIVIAN would mind little MICHAEL ROSENBERG while JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG went out for an evening. (u)

Mrs. COX believed that when she was first employed by the ROSENBERGS, JULIUS ROSENBERG was employed by an electrical company and was out late at night working. She knew this because ETHEL ROSENBERG told her on some occasions that her husband had been very tired in the morning since he had been out late the night before. (u)

Mrs. COX was shown photographs of MORTON SOBELL, MAX ~~ELITCHER~~, LOUISE ~~SARANT~~, ALFRED ~~SARANT~~, JOEL ~~BARR~~, VIVIAN ~~GLASSMAN~~, WILLIAM ~~PERL~~, ANN ~~SIDOROVICH~~ and MIKE ~~SIDOROVICH~~ but she was unable to make any identification of these photographs nor did she recognize any of the names when she was questioned concerning them. (u)

INTERVIEW OF BERNARD GREENGLASS (u)

BERNARD GREENGLASS, 65 Cannon Street, New York City, was interviewed by SA JOHN W. LEWIS and furnished the following information: (u)

In about September, 1949, BERNARD GREENGLASS quit working at Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. In about November or December, 1949, at the home of Mrs. ~~TESSIE GREENGLASS~~, 64 Sheriff Street, New York City, JULIUS ROSENBERG told BERNARD GREENGLASS and DAVID GREENGLASS that he thought he could get DAVID SHEIN out of the company and make a success of the business if he, JULIUS ROSENBERG, had control of all of the common stock owned by DAVID and BERNARD GREENGLASS. (u)

JULIUS ROSENBERG told both DAVID and BERNARD GREENGLASS at that time that if they would turn over their common stock to him, he would give them later either (u)

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\$1,000 or \$1,500 each for this stock if he was able to make a success of the business. No decision in that regard was made at that time, but in about January, 1950, JULIUS ROSENBERG came to BERNARD GREENGLASS'S home and asked him if he would be willing to turn over his stock to JULIUS ROSENBERG. BERNARD advised JULIUS that he would be willing to turn over his stock if DAVID GREENGLASS would also agree to turn over his stock. DAVID GREENGLASS made out a note for future payment for the stock by JULIUS ROSENBERG, but JULIUS declined to sign it because he said he would not be able to deal with SHEIN if there was a note outstanding. (u)

BERNARD GREENGLASS'S stock was kept together with that of DAVID GREENGLASS by RUTH GREENGLASS in a safety deposit box, inasmuch as BERNARD had no safe place to maintain the stock. When DAVID GREENGLASS decided to give his stock to JULIUS ROSENBERG without payment, BERNARD also signed over to JULIUS ROSENBERG his 25 shares of common stock in the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. (u)

BERNARD GREENGLASS said that he believes either DAVID GREENGLASS or RUTH GREENGLASS actually handed both blocks of stock to JULIUS at a later date. BERNARD GREENGLASS was unable to recall whether he had his signature notarized in regard to the transfer of the stock to JULIUS ROSENBERG. (u)

It has previously been reported that the accountant for Pitt Machine Products Company prepared a balance sheet dated December 31, 1949, for ROSENBERG in connection with some bank loan or bid on a government contract. (u)

BERNARD GREENGLASS advised that inasmuch as he was not working for the Pitt Company as of December 31, 1949, he is unable to furnish accurate information concerning the accuracy of the balance sheet prepared for the firm at that time and said that the balance sheet may have been prepared either for a bank loan or to obtain a government contract. BERNARD GREENGLASS did advise that the inventory of the company at that time (u)

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may have been worth more than the book value would show inasmuch as the company had purchased a considerable amount of tool steel from junk dealers which was worth more than the amount actually paid for the steel (u)

It has previously been reported that no salaries were received by the officers of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. during the period from October, 1948, to July 28, 1950. (u)

BERNARD GREENGLASS advised that during the period between October, 1948, and July 28, 1950, the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. had no money available to pay the officers. He said that he had been able to pay his personal expenses during that period by depleting his bank account, cashing all of his savings bonds, spending about \$250 of the baby's money, and by receiving financial assistance from his father-in-law. He advised that he also received \$45 per month pension from the United States Government because of a partial disability sustained while he was in the Army during World War II. He advised that DAVID GREENGLASS and JULIUS ROSENBERG also depleted their savings during that period. (u)

BERNARD GREENGLASS examined the schedule of Capital Investments and Withdrawals of Capital listed in the books of the G & R Engineering Company and advised that he is of the opinion that this schedule is correct. He stated that the capital investments made by him on April 20, 1946, in the amount of \$205. and \$943.50 were amounts taken from his own savings. BERNARD GREENGLASS said that the \$3,870 investment by him in G & R Engineering Company on July 3, 1946, represented loans made from relatives. These loans were obtained from ISIDORE FEIT (uncle), REGINA FEIT (aunt), JEAN KELSCH (sister-in-law) and TESSIE GREENGLASS (mother) (u)

In this regard he furnished the following signed statement:

(u)

"New York, N.Y.  
February 17, 1951

(u)

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"I, BERNARD GREENGLASS, make the following voluntary statement to JOHN W. LEWIS whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that it may be used in a court of law. (u)

"I was a partner of my brother DAVID GREENGLASS and my brother-in-law JULIUS ROSENBERG in the G & R Engineering Company in which I invested about \$1,100 of my own money and about \$3,800 borrowed from relatives, in 1946. In 1947 the G & R Engineering Company was succeeded by the Pitt Machine Products Company Incorporated in which I received 25 shares of Common Stock for my investment. In the early part of 1950 I turned over my 25 shares of stock to JULIUS ROSENBERG on his promise that he would pay me \$1000 or \$1500 at a later time if he were able to make a financial success of Pitt Machine Products Inc. To date I have received no payment for the stock. I think that about \$1100 of the \$3800 I borrowed from relatives, has been repaid, so that I now have about \$1100 of my own and about \$2700 of my relatives invested in Pitt Machine Products Inc., which JULIUS ROSENBERG recently sold for about \$10,000. After the corporation was sold, I asked JULIUS ROSENBERG'S attorney, Mr. BLOCK if I was going to receive any of the proceeds of the sale, to pay off the loans made from relatives. He gave me no answer to this question. (u)

"I have read the above statement of this and one preceding page, and certify that it is true to the best of my knowledge. (u)

"/s/ BERNARD GREENGLASS

"Witnesses

"John W. Lewis, Sp. Agt., FBI, NYC

"Frederick C. Bauckham, Sp. Agt., FBI, NYC"

INTERVIEW OF HARRY GOLD (u)

On March 23, 1951, SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN interviewed HARRY GOLD who stated that on March 22, 1951, (u)

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he and DAVID GREENGLASS were reading the previous day's testimony of JULIUS ROSENBERG as reflected in the "New York Times." Included in this testimony was a question which BLOCH asked JULIUS ROSENBERG substantially as follows: "Did you ever take any course in nuclear physics?" ROSENBERG answered, "No." (u)

HARRY GOLD said that GREENGLASS told him that ROSENBERG was not telling the truth, that in reality ROSENBERG had taken a course in nuclear physics at Columbia University. This course, according to GREENGLASS, was taken during the summer or at night. (u)

The central records of Columbia University, New York City, were checked with negative results for any information concerning the registration of JULIUS ROSENBERG for any course at Columbia University. (u)

FBI LABORATORY REPORTS (u)

On February 27, 1951, the Laboratory was requested to compare the known handwriting specimens of JULIUS ROSENBERG with a New York Communist Party Nominating Petition for Councilman dated March 30, 1941, designated by the FBI Laboratory as QC27. (u)

On February 28, 1951, the FBI Laboratory advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG did not write any of the signatures on the aforesaid Communist Party Nominating Petition. (u)

On March 21, 1951, the FBI Laboratory was furnished with photographic copies of the following: (u)

QC30	Copy of a 1940 Communist Party Membership Book #6602, bearing the name "JULIUS ROSENBERG."
QC31	Independent Nominating Petition-Communist Party, page 705, dated February 3, 1941, bearing the signature "JULIUS ROSENBERG" on line 2.

7  
(u)

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- QC32 Communist Party Nominating Petition for Councilman, page 110, dated September 26, 1939, bearing the signature "JULIUS ROSENBERG" on line 1.
- QC33 Communist Party Nominating Petition for Councilman, page 125, dated October 4, 1939, bearing the signature "JULIUS ROSENBERG" on line 5.
- QC34 Communist Party Independent Nominating Petition, page 142, dated October 4, 1940, bearing the signature "JULIUS ROSENBERG" on line 19.
- QC35 Communist Party Independent Nominating Petition, page 72, dated August 5, 1942, bearing the signature "JULIUS ROSENBERG" on line 3.

It was concluded by the FBI Laboratory that the JULIUS ROSENBERG signatures on Communist Party Nominating Petition for Councilman, page 110, dated September 26, 1939; Communist Party Nominating Petition for Councilman, page 125, dated October 4, 1939; Communist Party Independent Nominating Petition, page 142, dated October 4, 1940; and Communist Party Independent Nominating Petition, page 72, dated August 5, 1942, were not written by the subject, JULIUS ROSENBERG. (u)

The FBI Laboratory was unable to reach a conclusion as to whether the handprinting on the 1940 Communist Party Membership Book No. 6602 was prepared by the subject, JULIUS ROSENBERG, because of the limited nature of the questioned handprinting. (u)

Also, a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether the JULIUS ROSENBERG signature on the Independent Nominating Petition - Communist Party, page 705, dated February 3, 1941, was written by the subject, JULIUS ROSENBERG, because of the variations in the questioned signature which could not be accounted for. (u)

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ROSENBERG'S PORTABLE TYPEWRITER (u)

At the time of JULIUS ROSENBERG'S arrest a Remington Rand portable typewriter, No. V290917, was recovered in his apartment. The records of the Remington Rand Company, New York City, failed to reflect any information concerning this portable typewriter. It was suggested by the company in New York City that the Buffalo Office of that organization might have a record of the individual to whom the typewriter had been originally sold or to what division of Remington Rand it had been shipped. (u)

The Buffalo Branch of the Remington Rand Company had no record of instant typewriter because, due to the age of this portable, it was believed that all their records had been destroyed. (u)

On March 2, 1951, RALPH PUTMAN, Assistant Supervisor of Merchandising, Remington Rand, Inc., 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised SA JOSEPH J. PALGUTA that the records of that organization failed to reflect any information concerning instant portable typewriter. He said that this typewriter had been built by the Remington Rand Company some time around 1929 and that the New York Office, as well as the other offices of Remington Rand, Inc., only keep sales records for a ten year period. (u)

Mr. PUTMAN stated that since the central office of Remington Rand, Inc., Buffalo, New York, does not have a record of instant typewriter and further, since this typewriter is at least 21 years old, it was his opinion that no other office would still have a record on this typewriter. (u)

PITT MACHINE PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC. (u)

ALFRED RAND, President of the Gainer Corporation, 115 Cedar Street, New Rochelle, New York, advised that his corporation was formerly known as the Randolph Rand (u)

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Corporation with offices at 141 Worcester Street, New York City. After examining his records, he advised that on January 10, February 11 and February 17, 1949, the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. had work done for him totalling approximately \$100. He stated that his company is in the metal business and is interested in perfecting any gadget which assists in polishing metal (u)

In January, 1949, he invented a gadget which he thought could aid his business along these lines and in looking through the classified directory to ascertain if there was any machine shop in the vicinity of Worcester Street which could make a polishing jig and a gadget to support the jig, he telephoned the Pitt Machine Products Company and spoke to JULIUS ROSENBERG. ROSENBERG agreed to do the work specified. Mr. RAND never saw ROSENBERG and merely spoke to him over the telephone. Mr. RAND did not know JULIUS or ETHEL ROSENBERG or DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS. (u)

Previous investigation had determined that from April 13, 1949, to December 20, 1949, purchases were made by Continental Electric Company, 131 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, New York, from the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. (u)

SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY interviewed IRVING GOODMAN, owner of Phenix Sales Housewares Corporation, 131 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, New York, who advised that this firm formerly had a subsidiary corporation known as the Continental Electric Company when the Phenix firm was located at 206 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, New York, but that the Continental Electric Company was dissolved prior to 1949. (u)

Mr. GOODMAN said that the Phenix Sales Housewares Corporation moved to 131 Boerum Street in January, 1950, and that the former building located at this address had been destroyed in 1949. He had no recollection or any record of any business transactions with the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. and did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG or DAVID GREENGLASS. (u)

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Previous investigation had determined that the records of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. reflected that this company had made a purchase on February 25, 1948, from the Imperial Curtain Cleaners, 21 Morrell Street, Brooklyn, New York. (u)

It was ascertained that the business located at this address is a small hand laundry doing a neighborhood business. The proprietor, a Mrs. GERTZNAS, had no recollection or any record of a business transaction with Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. or with JULIUS ROSENBERG or DAVID GREENGLASS. (u)

A previous examination of the books and records of Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. reflected that they had done business with the General Register Corporation, 36-20 33rd Street, Long Island City, New York. This corporation is presently located at 43-01 22nd Street, Long Island City, New York. (u)

SAUL HAMMER, Secretary, General Register Corporation, advised that the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. had made a few parts for that corporation which manufactures coin operated machines which automatically issue transfers. According to Mr. HAMMER, the Pitt Machine Products Company did not make the parts too well. Mr. HAMMER produced records which reflected the following purchases from Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc.: (u)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Cost</u>
June 9, 1948	Studs and spring studs	\$236.99
June 11, 1948	Studs and bushings	211.78
June 17, 1948	Studs and bushings	181.44
June 24, 1948	Mouthpieces	172.20
July 2, 1948	Mouthpieces	109.20
July 6, 1948	Mouthpieces	123.60

7 (u)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Cost</u>
July 26, 1948	Mouthpieces	\$ 269.40
August 11, 1948	Studs	27.60
Total Cost		<u>\$1,332.21</u>

7  
(u)

Mr. HAMMER stated that he saw JULIUS ROSENBERG at General Register Corporation on two occasions but he never held any conversations with him. Mr. HAMMER did not know who recommended the Pitt Machine Products Company to the General Register Corporation, nor did Mr. HAMMER know DAVID GREENGLASS. (u)

RICHARD I. N. WEINGART, Chairman of the Board, General Register Corporation, advised that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG or DAVID GREENGLASS. He stated that the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. was recommended to him for the purpose of making parts for the General Register Corporation by a Mr. LIPTON, the New York representative of the National Slug Rejector Company, 5100 San Francisco Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. (u)

ALFRED QUITTNER, Project Engineer, General Register Corporation, advised that he spoke to JULIUS ROSENBERG on three or four occasions at the General Register Corporation plant in connection with the work being done by the Pitt Machine Company. Mr. QUITTNER said that his conversations were limited to business and further that he did not know DAVID GREENGLASS. (u)

SA VINCENT J. CAHILL interviewed Miss PENNY DEL REGNO, Clerk in the office of W. J. Roberts Company, 59 John Street, New York City. She advised after checking her office records that no insurance policy had been issued for the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. under policy No. 722128 of the Standard Marine Insurance Company Ltd., 108 John Street, New York City. She advised that W. J. Roberts Company had no relationship to her knowledge with a Page Agency. (u)

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She did locate a fire and accident insurance policy which had been issued in the name of Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. under policy No. 263552. This policy was effective May 10, 1949, and normally would have remained effective until May 10, 1950. However, the records reflect that this policy was cancelled on June 15, 1949. On July 12, 1949, the premium for the effective period of the policy was paid by the Pitt Machine Company. (u)

Miss DEL REGNO advised that the payment for the policy came from Charles Kaiser Associates, now doing business as Spencer Marshall and Company, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York City. (u)

SA VINCENT J. CAHILL interviewed L. M. PEINE, 30 Church Street, New York City. Mr. PEINE advised that he is the collection agent for numerous insurance companies in the Metropolitan Area and is concerned with the collection of unpaid premiums on insurance policies from companies which received insurance coverage but have not paid premiums for the period of the coverage. (u)

He was unable to state whether he had ever contacted the Pitt Machine Company for collection purposes. His correspondence files for the year 1949 to the present disclose no correspondence with the Pitt Machine Company. Mr. PEINE only maintains records for a period of one year and then destroys them. He had no correspondence dating prior to 1949. He did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG or DAVID GREENGLASS. (u)

SA VINCENT J. CAHILL interviewed Mrs. JENNIE MORRISON, Insurance Broker, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City. Mrs. MORRISON resides at 14 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York, and in 1946 or 1947 her daughter had spoken to ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, an officer of the Pitt Machine Company, who was anxious to secure compensation insurance for coverage of Pitt's employees. Mrs. MORRISON subsequently contacted GOLDSTEIN and had a policy issued through the Great American Indemnity Company, 89 John Street, New York City. Mrs. MORRISON'S records were not (u)

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accessible nor did she have complete information about this policy. She did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG or DAVID GREENGLASS and never spoke to them about this policy. (u)

MILTON P. LINK, Vice President, Great American Indemnity Company, 89 John Street, New York City, stated that policy No. 264464 was issued in the names of JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID GREENGLASS, BERNARD GREENGLASS and ISADORE GOLDSTEIN as the G & R Engineering Company, 302 East Second Street, New York City. The policy was dated March 6, 1947, and expired on March 6, 1948. This compensation was renewed under policy No. 266616 effective March 6, 1948, extendable until March 6, 1949. This policy was issued in the name of the Putt Machine Company, 370 Houston Street, New York City. On June 25, 1948, the name was corrected to Pitt Machine Company. (u)

On March 6, 1949, this policy was renewed under policy No. C291784. This policy was cancelled before the expiration date of March 6, 1950, and there were four claims paid by the insurer to employees of Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. on July 22, 1947, April 22, 1948, and September 8, 1948. (u)

Previous investigation of the books and records of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. reflected that sales had been made to Fill-n-Cap Machine Company, 71 Sheriff Street, New York City. (u)

It was ascertained at this address that although the sign for this company is still on the door, the premises were locked. It was also ascertained that the telephone service for this company had been discontinued. (u)

SA JOHN W. LEWIS interviewed DAVID GREENGLASS concerning the Fill-n-Cap Company and he advised that it was operated by a Mr. BRODSKY from about 1947 to 1948. GREENGLASS did not know BRODSKY'S first name but he understood that he was a showroom decorator. He had no further information concerning BRODSKY'S address or present whereabouts. (u)

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Previous examination of the books and records of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. reflected that DuFast, Inc., 32 East Fourth Street, New York City, had done business with Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. (u)

ED ROBBINS of DuFast, Inc. had previously advised that DON KNOCH of Metro Heat Treatment Corporation had recommended Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. (u)

DONALD M. KNOCH, President, Metro Heat Treatment Corporation, 466 Broome Street, New York City, advised that Pitt Machine Company in connection with making a sewing machine shaft, had subcontracted some work consisting of a heat treatment process to the Gem Heat Treatment Corporation in Long Island City, New York. This work was unsuccessful so it was referred to Metro Heat Treatment Corporation to do the work. (u)

JULIUS ROSENBERG came to Metro Heat Treatment to place the order. From October, 1947, until October, 1948, the Metro Heat Treatment Corporation did about \$1,100 worth of work for the Pitt Machine Company and from October, 1948, until May, 1950, they performed about \$60 worth of work for Pitt Machine Company. ROSENBERG only visited the Metro Corporation infrequently and did not make any controversial remarks. Mr. KNOCH also recognized a photograph of DAVID GREENGLASS as a person who visited the Metro Corporation on one or two occasions. (u)

At the suggestion of her husband, Mrs. KNOCH was interviewed to ascertain if she had ever spoken to ROSENBERG in view of the fact that she is the bookkeeper for the corporation, but she was unable to add any information to that which had been given by her husband. (u)

INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO ROSENBERG'S FURNITURE (u)

While JULIUS ROSENBERG was under direct examination in the trial of his case, he testified that he was given a breakfront for his apartment by a vice-president of the Jefferson Travis Radio Corporation (u)

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during the period of time that he was stationed in that company as a Signal Corps Inspector. ROSENBERG testified that this person had desired a breakfront for his home but it did not fit and he asked ROSENBERG to take it off his hands for the cost of transportation. (u)

It was believed that EDGAR ELLINGER, JR., a former vice-president of Jefferson Travis Radio Corporation presently residing at Saddle Rock Ranch, Sedonia, Arizona, was the individual to whom ROSENBERG referred. (u)

EDGAR ELLINGER, JR. was interviewed at Saddle Rock Ranch, Sedonia, Arizona, and advised that during the period when ROSENBERG was assigned as a Signal Corps Inspector for that company, he (ELLINGER) had shop employees construct a cabinet for use in his own home. On completion of the cabinet, which he intended to use as a bookcase and radio cabinet, it was determined that it would not fit the radio and could not be used in his home. Because ROSENBERG had admired the cabinet in the company shop, he gave the cabinet to ROSENBERG. (u)

ELLINGER did not recall on what basis the cabinet was given to ROSENBERG but it was his estimate that the cabinet was worth about \$5. Although he was friendly with ROSENBERG at the plant, ELLINGER knew nothing of his associates or background. (u)

On direct examination ROSENBERG testified that HARRY STEINGART permitted him to have his furniture when STEINGART moved from Knickerbocker Village, New York City, to California in 1942. ROSENBERG said he kept all of STEINGART'S furniture except a maple table, which he shipped to STEINGART in California. (u)

HARRY STEINGART was interviewed on March 24, 1951, in Los Angeles, California, in the presence of his attorneys. He claimed he met ROSENBERG in 1939 or 1940 in New York City probably at a union meeting of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and (u)

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Technicians. STEINGART stated that he and his wife left New York City in 1941 at which time he stored his furniture and in 1945 he requested ROSENBERG to forward to him in California certain pieces of furniture and in consideration for ROSENBERG'S paying the freight charges he permitted him to retain the rest of the furniture. STEINGART said he requested ROSENBERG to send a bed, a chest of drawers and probably a maple table. According to STEINGART they received these items as well as an iron grate. (u)

The maple table was purchased by STEINGART and his wife in 1938 prior to the time that he knew ROSENBERG. STEINGART denied that the subject, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ever gave him a maple table. He did not know where he had originally purchased the maple table nor where his furniture was stored at the time he left New York. (u)

Regarding STEINGART'S knowledge of ROSENBERG'S activities and acquaintances, STEINGART'S attorneys declined to permit him to answer any questions until they had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the espionage statutes and obtain the complete story from STEINGART. STEINGART admitted associating socially with the ROSENBERGS but on the advice of his attorneys he declined to state whether or not he had knowledge of any acquaintances of ROSENBERG. (u)

On March 27, 1951, the attorneys for HARRY STEINGART in Los Angeles, California, advised that neither Mr. nor Mrs. STEINGART would furnish additional information unless they were served with subpoenas. (u)

INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO ROSENBERG'S PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHS

Confidential Informant (T-1, of unknown reliability, advised that ROSENBERG had passport pictures taken approximately at the same time as the GREENGLASSES in May or June, 1950. (u)

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SAS LESTER O. GALLAHER and WALTER C. ROETTING interviewed BEN SCHNEIDER, 99 Park Row, New York City. SCHNEIDER, who is a Notary Public and operator of a passport and identification photo studio at the same address, was shown photographs of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. After viewing the photograph of JULIUS ROSENBERG, he advised that he recognized it as a photograph of an individual who had come to his store in the late spring or early summer, 1950, for the purpose of having passport photographs taken. (u)

SCHNEIDER was unable to recognize ETHEL ROSENBERG from the photograph that was exhibited to him but stated that when ROSENBERG came to his store, he was accompanied by a woman and two children. (u)

SCHNEIDER stated that this matter was particularly clear in his mind because of the fact that the ROSENBERGS came to his shop on a Saturday. He said that he seldom has any business on a Saturday and his chief reason for coming in is to prepare his chemicals for the following week. On the day in question he had been undecided as to whether or not he should come in as it was quite warm and during the summer he would generally not go into his store. (u)

He was, therefore, pleased with the fact that ROSENBERG had come into his shop and given an unusually large order for approximately 12 pictures of his wife and himself and six each of the two children. To the best of his recollection he charged ROSENBERG \$10 for this work. His usual rate for photographs is three for \$1. He recalled that while ROSENBERG was in his studio, ROSENBERG mentioned that he and his family were going to France to claim some property which his wife had inherited. SCHNEIDER further recalled that the children who were with ROSENBERG were very unruly and were "into everything." In spite of this ROSENBERG did nothing to restrain them. (u)

At the request of United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL, SCHNEIDER was brought to the courtroom where ROSENBERG was then testifying on the witness stand. (u)

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After observing ROSENBERG on the witness stand, SCHNEIDER positively identified him as the man who had visited his studio. On the following day, March 27, 1951, SCHNEIDER observed Mrs. ETHEL ROSENBERG as she appeared on the witness stand in the courtroom and he stated that she was the woman who had accompanied JULIUS ROSENBERG to his studio. (u)

SCHNEIDER was also given an opportunity to view snapshot photographs of the ROSENBERG children. He stated that they "looked familiar" but he was unable to positively state whether they were the same children as those to whom he had previously referred. (u)

ENCLOSURES - BUREAU (2)

Disposition sheet on subject JULIUS ROSENBERG.  
Disposition sheet on subject ETHEL ROSENBERG.

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INTERVIEW OF HARRY GOLD

HARRY GOLD apprised that DAVID GREENGLASS had told him that JULIUS ROSENBERG had received a Soviet decoration, the "Order of the Red Star" and that DAVID GREENGLASS had received the same citation through JULIUS ROSENBERG.

DAVID GREENGLASS was questioned concerning this information and he denied that he had ever received such a citation.

PRE-TRIAL INTERVIEWS BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

On March 1, 1951, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, requested that HUGH ROBERT HOLLAND, 823 Parker Street, Newark, New Jersey, and WENDELL EDWARD MARSHMAN, 15 Center Street, Pompton Plains, New Jersey, and WALTER S. KOSKI, 4027 Alemeda Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, appear at the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City, for pre-trial conferences.

On March 2, 1951, the Newark Office advised that MARSHMAN and HOLLAND had been contacted and advised that they would appear as requested.

The Baltimore Office on the same date advised that Dr. KOSKI had been contacted and would also appear as requested.

On March 2, 1951, Assistant United States Attorneys JAMES B. KILSHEIMER and ROY M. COHN discussed with SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR. the question as to what the desires of the United States Attorney's Office were with relation to taking signed statements from potential

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direct or rebuttal witnesses. Mr. Cohn and Mr. KILSHEIMER both stated that it was the general policy of the United States Attorney's Office with relation to the case of JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, that they did not wish any signed statements taken from either direct or rebuttal witnesses.

On March 5, 1951, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, desired the verification of the present whereabouts of JOHN T. LANSDALE, JR. of Cleveland, Ohio, and Colonel PEER DE SILVA, Care of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

On March 5, 1951, the Cleveland Office advised that Mr. LANSDALE had been contacted in Cleveland and advised that he would be willing to appear as a witness in the trial of the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL and would communicate directly with the United States Attorney who would prepare for examination.

On March 7, 1951, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, advised that he desired Dr. WALTER S. KOSKI'S presence at the United States Court House, New York City, at 4:30 p.m., March 8, 1951, for a pre-trial interview. The Baltimore Office was so advised.

On March 7, 1951, the Baltimore Office advised that Dr. KOSKI had been contacted and that he would appear on March 8, 1951, as requested.

On March 8, 1951, the Washington Field Office advised that Lieutenant Colonel PEER DE SILVA was presently located Care of the Department of the Army, Detachment A.P.O. 403, Care of the Postmaster, New York City, and that this Army post office number was located at Hamburg, Germany. The Washington Field Office confidentially advised that DE SILVA was employed by the Federal Government and is outside of the United States

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but that if it was absolutely necessary for him to appear at the trial, he could be ordered back to the United States to testify.

On March 9, 1951, this information was furnished to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

On March 12, 1951, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, advised that he desired Dr. RICHARD PORTER, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, to appear at the United States Court House, New York City, to be interviewed relative to his knowledge of the "Sky Platform" or "Project Rand" and that there was a possibility that he would use Dr. PORTER as a witness to substantiate the testimony of DAVID GREENGLASS concerning this project.

The Albany Office was requested to contact Dr. PORTER and determine when he could come to New York City. The Albany Office was also requested to determine the identity of the person in the United States Air Force who was in a position to testify that "Project Rand" was classified as secret.

On the same date the Albany Office advised that Dr. RICHARD W. PORTER, Division Engineer, Special Projects Engineering Division, Aeronautics and Ordnance System Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, advised that because of a slight illness he would be unable to appear in New York City for a conference with the United States Attorney prior to March 14, 1951. Dr. PORTER further advised that there was no work done on Project Rand by General Electric Company and no work was done in upstate New York by the United States Air Force but that he had been exposed to knowledge of the project due to his position with the Research and Development Board, Guided Missile Commission, under the Secretary of Defense in 1947-1949.

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On March 14, 1951, Dr. PORTER was interviewed by the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, concerning the "Sky Platform" Project, the facts about which ROSENBERG is alleged to have discussed with GREENGLASS. PORTER said that he was Chairman of the Technical Evaluation Group, Guided Missiles Committee, Research and Development Board, Department of Defense, which group prepared a report in the summer of 1948 summarizing their evaluation of United States Air Force Project Rand and United States Navy Project Orbit. PORTER advised that reports of this group were presently located in the Research and Development Board, Washington, D. C., and also that FRED DARWIN was the Executive Director of the Guided Missiles Committee.

On March 19, 1951, Colonel BENJAMIN G. HOLZMAN, United States Air Force, and EDWIN F. SWEETSER, Deputy Director of the Guided Missiles Committee, had a conference with the United States Attorney, as a result of which it was decided that their testimony would not be pertinent to the trial of instant case in view of the fact that it could not be positively established that the information which ROSENBERG had furnished to GREENGLASS concerning the "Sky Platform" Project was identical with the "Earth Satellite Vehicle Program" and also because of the confidential and secret nature of the "Earth Satellite Vehicle Program."

On March 13, 1951, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, advised that he desired photostatic copies of the account of RUTH GREENGLASS obtained from the Albuquerque National Trust and Savings Bank and that they be forwarded air mail, special delivery to New York for their introduction to trial.

On March 13, 1951, the United States Attorney requested that properly authenticated documents of Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U. S. Department of State records pertaining to FILIPP SARYTCHEV,

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SEMEN SEMENOV, ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, and PAVEL FEDOSIMOV be obtained. He desired that these documents should reflect all entries and departures of these persons between June 6, 1944, and June, 1950. The Washington Field Office was requested to obtain these documents and forward them to the New York Office air mail, special delivery.

Authenticated copies of these documents were obtained by the Washington Field Office and furnished to the New York Office as requested.

On March 23, 1951, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, advised that he desired the original tickets of American Airlines, Inc. which had been issued to MORTON SOBELL, HELEN SOBELL and SIDNEY SOBELL obtained for him together with the original passenger refund checks No. 789901 and No. 789902, which were issued to MORTON and HELEN SOBELL.

The Oklahoma City Office was requested to contact CHARLES M. OURSLER, Manager, American Airlines, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma, and have these original tickets and checks forwarded to the New York Office of the American Airlines so that they could be furnished to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The Oklahoma City Office was also requested to determine from Mr. OURSLER whether or not an official in New York City would be competent to introduce these tickets and checks into evidence and further, to have Mr. OURSLER identify an official in New York from whom these items could be obtained by the New York Office.

On March 24, 1951, the Oklahoma City Office advised that Mr. V. J. LONG, Assistant Treasurer, American Airlines, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised that the original refund checks, No. 789901 and No. 789902, had been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting examination and

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and were still in the possession of the Laboratory. This office also advised that the return portions of tickets No. 121894 and 121895 had been forwarded to A. A. CARLSON, Director of Insurance, American Airlines, Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York City, and could be obtained from him. American Airlines has no record of the return portion of ticket No. 121896 either being used or being refunded. Mr. LONG advised that Mr. KERN MAIER, Manager, New York City Ticket Office, American Airlines, Inc., would be a competent witness.

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO ATOMIC ENERGY

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that in 1948 JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that the mathematics had been worked out for the production of an atomic airplane engine. It was GREENGLASS'S impression that ROSENBERG was at that time in possession of these mathematics.

On March 1, 1951, the Cleveland Office advised that Dr. EDWARD R. SHARP, Director, Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, NACA, and CARLTON KEMPER, Executive Engineer, Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, NACA, furnished the following information concerning the nuclear energy propelled aircraft project:

Theoretical compilations began in 1945 and the first actual development utilizing nuclear energy as a propellant, began at Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the name "Project Lexington". Any competent physicist could advance mathematical theories for such an engine. However, experiments had resolved but a few theories by 1948 and until very recently, the atomic propelled aircraft was considered "no good."

The principal drawback to production of such a craft lay in the excessive weight caused by the shielding surrounding the source of nuclear energy. This problem

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has only recently been conquered and the recent publicity given indicates to all physicists that they have conquered the problem of shielding.

WILLIAM PERL had no direct access to information concerning the research being done on the project, although it was planned that he would engage in such work up until the Bureau's inquiry of 1950. PERL'S duties involved the theoretical analysis of compressible flows at supersonic speed. PERL'S superior, ABE SILVERSTEIN, had been and now is aware of all developments concerning the project.

Work at the Cleveland laboratory began as the result of a directive from Washington headquarters of NACA, and the following persons have been directly connected with it since its inception:

ADDISON M. ROTHROCK  
CARLTON C. KEMPER  
BEN PINKEL  
JOHN H. COLLINS, JR.  
JESSE HALL  
SIDNEY L. SIMON  
ROBERT F. SELDEN  
EUGENE J. MANGANIELLO  
LEROY V. HUMBLE  
ALFRED R. BOBROWSKY

All of those mentioned are still employed at NACA, Cleveland, with the exception of ROTHROCK and BOBROWSKY. ROTHROCK is now employed by NACA at its Washington headquarters while BOBROWSKY is employed at Willow Run, Michigan. All were investigated under the Atomic Energy program and with the exception of BOBROWSKY no derogatory information was developed.

BOBROWSKY performed the analytical work on the shielding and also engaged in material studies for

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the project. His report on the method of computation for the shielding was distributed after being reduced to report form.

No one was actually in charge of the group studying on this project. However, ADDISON ROTHROCK handled liaison between Cleveland and Washington and, as such, probably had a greater knowledge of the project than anyone else.

It was stressed that possession of the mathematical compilations would not indicate they were received from anyone at NACA since any competent physicist could advance such compilations accurately. Information concerning the line of research regarding the shielding would be of value since it could avert unnecessary research and experimentation.

That PERL had knowledge of this project is evidenced by his official visit to Oak Ridge National Laboratory during December of 1949 and is supported by the following information furnished by Knoxville letter dated February 16, 1951:

"Mr. LARRY P. RIORDAN, Superintendent, Security Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, advised that his records reflect that Dr. PERL and Dr. MEAMS (Dr. JAMES LAWRENCE MEAMS) visited Dr. ALVIN WEINBERG on December 9, 1949, with the purpose of the visit as 'unclassified side of pile into chemical extraction area' (unclassified area). Mr. RIORDAN stated that the chemical extraction area is one of the more highly secret projects being conducted at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and deals with shielding of aircraft powered with atomic energy."

W. G. GIBBONS, NACA, Cleveland, has advised that PERL spent only a day or so at Oak Ridge since his AEC clearance did not come through; however, MEAMS remained and is still employed at Oak Ridge on a loan basis from NACA.

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Information was confidentially received from C. ARTHUR ROLANDER, Chief of Violation and Visitor Control Branch, Division of Security, Atomic Energy Commission, New York City, that among the persons working on the "Project Lexington" was ~~ABE~~ SILVERSTEIN, who was PERL'S superior at NACA, Cleveland, and concerning whom it has been previously reported that he considered PERL to be his protege.

It is to be noted that because of the close relationship that existed between PERL and SILVERSTEIN, the possibility exists that SILVERSTEIN was the source from which PERL obtained the information concerning the mathematics for an atomic airplane engine.

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ROLANDER also stated that the following group was responsible for the development of atomic energy in its application to aviation and that this project was called "Project Lexington":

ADDISON M. ROTHROCK  
E. C. ~~ADRALEY~~  
E. J. ~~MANGANIELLO~~  
BENJAMIN ~~PINKEL~~  
HUGH ~~DRYDON~~  
A. ~~SILVERSTEIN~~

On March 12, 1951, the Bureau advised that the Atomic Energy Commission had advised with respect to an affidavit alleged to have been signed by RUTH GREENGLASS either at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or Los Alamos, New Mexico, that the Manhattan Engineer District did not censor mail at Oak Ridge but there was a censorship program in existence at Los Alamos.

The records at Los Alamos, according to the Atomic Energy Commission, indicate that military personnel assigned to that installation were to send a form letter to their relatives and friends advising them that all

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incoming mail to Los Alamos would be censored. The friend or relative receiving this notification was requested to sign and return a card containing a statement that the receiver understood that all mail sent to military personnel at Los Alamos would be censored by the United States Army.

The records indicate that the form letters, cards and other censorship material were kept in the security files at Los Alamos, New Mexico, but the Atomic Energy Commission stated it was their understanding that all of this material had been destroyed in 1946.

TELEPHONE CALLS FROM ROSENBERG'S HOME

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, previously advised that on June 25, 1948, the subject had contacted Garden City 7-3361.

SA J. CARTH GRAY examined the Nassau telephone book for September, 1950, which lists the Aero Trades Manufacturing Corporation, 65 Jericho Turnpike, as a subscriber to Garden City 7-3360.

SA GRAY interviewed ERNEST SCHEIFELE, President of Aero Trades Manufacturing Corporation. Mr. SCHEIFELE advised that he has been President of this company since 1948 and that this company is a metal concern employing about 40 people. He stated that if the subject, JULIUS ROSENBERG, had contacted his plant, he would have spoken to either him or JACK TALLMAN, his former Manager. SCHEIFELE had no knowledge of having ever met the subject, JULIUS ROSENBERG, and neither he nor his wife could identify photographs of ROSENBERG. He had no knowledge of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. Mr. SCHEIFELE stated that machine concerns sometimes contact his plant in an effort to obtain subcontracts but he was certain that no one from ROSENBERG'S company had ever contacted him.

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WILLIAM MATLACH, Engineer, Aero Trades Manufacturing Corporation, advised that he was not employed by that corporation in 1948 and could furnish no information concerning the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc.

Mr. SCHEIFELE stated that his former Manager, Mr. TALLMAN, is presently employed by the A & P Metal Works, 210 East 123th Street, Bronx, New York. It was ascertained by SA GRAY that prior to 1942 the Aero Trades Manufacturing Corporation was called Aero Trades Company. Since 1942 it has had its present corporate title. It has two telephone numbers, Garden City 7-3360 and Garden City 7-3361.

Confidential Informant T-2 was contacted in order to identify telephone number 8-1702 (no exchange given) which was believed to be listed to CY FRIED. Confidential Informant T-2 furnished the identity of the subscribers to all Manhattan, New York, listings in exchanges beginning with 8 and containing the numbers 1702. In all, eight telephone listings were checked with negative results without effecting an identification of CY FRIED.

In a notebook of ROSENBERG'S the names STEINBERG and CHANDLER appeared indicating their possible location in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Office advised that inquiry at the Philadelphia Signal Corps Depot reflected that SIDNEY SAMUEL STEINBERG was probably identical with the STEINBERG referred to.

During the period that STEINBERG was attached to the Philadelphia Signal Corps he received promotions from Administrative Assistant, CAF-8, to Purchasing Officer, GS-11. However, on October 18, 1950, STEINBERG was removed from his position as a Purchasing Officer. Information contained in his 201 file reflects that he was removed from this position and his employment at the

*Brackets in last par Continued to Pg 39  
Doesn't Warrant Classification per [unclear]  
dtd. 5/7/87 3042 put-DTC 11/13/87 86-1840 cv*

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Philadelphia Signal Corps terminated on October 18, 1950. The following is taken from a letter dated September 13, 1950, in the 201 file on STEINBERG:

"Investigation revealed that you admittedly would not comply with the announced policies published by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and Signal Corps Procurement Agency, which was frequently brought to your attention re relationship with firms and individuals engaged in business with the Government."

This letter bore the signature of J. L. CARTER, Submitting Personnel Officer, Signal Corps Procurement Agency, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

J. L. CARTER advised that the investigation herein referred to was conducted by the Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The Chairman of the committee, according to CARTER, was Senator HOEY of North Carolina.]

During the year of 1949 STEINBERG could be reached on Extension 216 at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, which in turn has telephone number HOWard 5-2000. In 1949 there was a Contracting Awards Division of the Signal Corps Procurement Agency at the Philadelphia Signal Corps. STEINBERG was at this time employed by that particular division. Mrs. L. TIERS, Intelligence Office, advised that this particular division is no longer in existence. SIDNEY SAMUEL STEINBERG was described as follows:

Date of Birth:	February 8, 1909
Place of Birth:	Brooklyn, New York
Height:	5'6 3/4"
Weight:	160
Eyes:	Gray
Hair:	Black and gray
Social Security No.:	[REDACTED] b7c

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Current residence: 6628 Large Street,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
(January, 1942, to present)

Past residences: 819 Whitelock Street,  
Baltimore, Maryland (1937);  
2358 Eutaw Place,  
Baltimore, Maryland (1939);  
704 Sheppard Avenue,  
Brooklyn, New York (1940);  
645 Ocean Parkway,  
Brooklyn, New York (1942)

Past employments: Social Security Board,  
Baltimore, Maryland, 1936-  
1940;  
Signal Section, New York  
General Depot, Brooklyn,  
New York, 1940-1942;  
Signal Corps, Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania, May, 1942, to  
October 18, 1950.

A review of the Signal Corps Payroll records for the years 1945 through 1949 failed to reflect anyone by the name of CHANDLER who could have been reached on Extension 374. This extension served the Contract Production Analysis Branch, Signal Corps Procurement Agency, during 1949. This branch is no longer in existence according to Mrs. L. TIERS.

Mrs. TIERS had the payroll records for the years 1945 through 1949 at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot checked also. These records failed to reflect any CHANDLER who might have been transferred from the Signal Corps to the Quartermaster Depot during 1945 through 1949. The Philadelphia Signal Corps and the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot are in contiguous quarters and are served by a common intelligence office.

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INTERVIEW OF MRS. GERTRUDE SUSSMAN

Mrs. GERTRUDE SUSSMAN, wife of NATHAN SUSSMAN, was interviewed by SAS REX I. SHRODER and JAMES T. O'BRIEN. She stated that she had been recruited into the Communist Political Association by her husband shortly after their marriage in December, 1943, and that early in 1944 they had been transferred by the C.P.A. to the Sunnyside Section, C.P.A. She stated that it was her belief that JULIUS ROSENBERG was a member of the group to which her husband belonged when she was recruited; however, she could not say that ROSENBERG attended meetings because she, herself, was never certain whether she was attending group discussions, neighborhood social affairs, American Labor Party caucuses or C.P.A. meetings.

Mrs. SUSSMAN said that she found it impossible to tell which was which since the collection of dues and organized political discussions seemed to be carried on at all such affairs. Meetings of this nature took place at her home as well as at the ROSENBERG residence. She had no hesitation in characterizing ROSENBERG as a Communist basing this on his opinions as he repeatedly expressed them. She said she never saw JULIUS ROSENBERG pay dues.

In connection with a sociology course which she took at Columbia University in 1944 Mrs. SUSSMAN prepared a term paper on the C.P.A. By the end of 1944 she had completed her term paper and she felt she had made an "emotional" break with the C.P.A. so that she could view the C.P.A. objectively. Mrs. SUSSMAN stated that after her manuscript was typed some time in early 1945, she brought it with her when she and her husband visited JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. JOEL BARR was also present at this time and she showed the manuscript to him. She stated that after reading it BARR threw it across the room, stating it was "junk" or stupid."

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Mrs. SUSSMAN stated that between 1942 and 1944 the ROSENBERG apartment was cluttered up with furniture which JULIUS ROSENBERG said he was holding for a couple who were good friends of his. JULIUS ROSENBERG mentioned that the wife of this couple was an organizer for a union and at that time was in the South organizing agricultural workers. Mrs. SUSSMAN also stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG mentioned that good friends of his had a country place where they raised poultry either as a hobby or for a living. However, he never identified them by name.

FBI REPORTS FURNISHED TO THE UNITED STATES  
ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Report of SA JAMES A. MC BRIDE, February 17, 1951, Philadelphia.

Report of SA JOHN D. MAHONEY, February 26, 1951, Albany.

Report of SA JOHN R. LYONS, March 5, 1951, Newark.

Report of SA JOHN R. LYONS, February 28, 1951, Newark.

Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, March 3, 1951, Boston.

Report of SA JAMES P. LEE, March 14, 1951, New York.

Report of SA WILLIAM J. NORTON, JR., March 16, 1951, New York.

Report of SA ROBERT G. JENSEN, March 3, 1951, Philadelphia.

Report of SA BRENTON S. GORDON, March 7, 1951, Boston.

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Report of SA RICHARD G. FLETCHER, March 5, 1951, San Francisco.

Report of SA HENRY L. MC CONNELL, February 5, 1951, Albuquerque.

Report of SA JOHN W. LEWIS, March 7, 1951, New York.

Report of SA FRANCIS X. MC BRIDE, March 13, 1951, New Haven.

MATERIALS FURNISHED THE UNITED STATES  
ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

On February 28, 1951, a photostatic copy of the personnel file of MAX ELITCHER obtained from the Reeves Instrument Corporation, 215 East 91st Street, New York City.

On March 2, 1951, four photostatic copies of the following documents obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission:

Letter dated December 22, 1943, to Honorable J. EDGAR HOOVER from Lieutenant Colonel JOHN LANSDALE:

Memorandum dated February 4, 1944, from Captain H. K. CALVERT addressed to All Area Intelligence Officers;

Memorandum dated June 27, 1945, addressed to Intelligence Officers All Branch Offices from Lieutenant Colonel W. B. PARSONS;

Memorandum dated December 28, 1943, to All Group and Division Leaders from J. R. OPPENHEIMER.

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On March 5, 1951, a photostatic copy of a booklet published by the Committee on Un-American Activities-House of Representatives, 80th Congress, entitled "Report on Soviet Espionage Activities in Connection with the Atom Bomb."

On March 6, 1951, a photostatic copy of the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session, entitled "Communist Front Organizations Dealing with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians."

On March 8, 1951, photostatic copies of documents in the Civil Service file of JULIUS ROSENBERG located in the New York Office of the United States Civil Service Commission.

On March 8, 1951, photostatic copy of "Federal Record", issue of September 19, 1945, the official publication of the Federal Workers of America, CIO.

On March 8, 1951, photostatic copies of the following letters: from RUTH GREENGLASS to DAVID GREENGLASS dated July 31, 1944; from DAVID GREENGLASS to RUTH GREENGLASS postmarked Kansas City, Missouri, August 4, 1944; from RUTH GREENGLASS to DAVID GREENGLASS dated May 8, 1945.

On March 9, 1951, photostatic copies of the following letters written by ETHEL ROSENBERG to DAVID and or RUTH GREENGLASS, which were obtained from the apartment of DAVID GREENGLASS pursuant to a waiver of search signed by DAVID GREENGLASS:

1943

May 1  
May 13  
May 18

1944

February 11  
June 27  
July 13

1945

March 26  
May 29  
October 23

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1943

September 4  
September 9  
September 29  
October 22  
December 6  
December 26

1944

August 17  
September 8  
October 3  
January 11

1945

December 2  
December 25

On March 9, 1951, photostatic copies of the following letters which were obtained from the home of DAVID GREENGLASS pursuant to a waiver of search signed by GREENGLASS:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Date</u>
IDA ALTERMAN	RUTH GREENGLASS	March 22, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	April 28, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	May 1, 1943
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	May 2, 1943
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	May 26, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	June 3, 1943
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	July 14, 1943
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	August 22, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	August 24, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	August 25, 1943
ETHEL ROSENBERG	DAVID GREENGLASS	November 4, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	September 1, 1943
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	September 19, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	September 30, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	November 4, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	December 24, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	December 27, 1943
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	January 2, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	January 2, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	January 10, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	January 13, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	January 17, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	January 18, 1944

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<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Date</u>
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	January 19, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	January 25, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	January 29, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	February 5, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	February 13, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	May 21, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	June 29, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	July 6, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	July 29, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	September 16, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	September 26, 1944
DAVID GREENGLASS	RUTH GREENGLASS	October 23, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	February 1, 1945
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	December 9, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	January 19, 1945
ETHEL ROSENBERG	DAVID GREENGLASS	February 15, 1945
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	February 24, 1945
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	October 31, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	November 4, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	November 26, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	December 4, 1944
RUTH GREENGLASS	DAVID GREENGLASS	December 6, 1944
ETHEL ROSENBERG	DAVID GREENGLASS	October 26, 1943
ETHEL ROSENBERG	DAVID GREENGLASS	December 21, 1943
ETHEL ROSENBERG	RUTH GREENGLASS	April 24, 1945
ETHEL ROSENBERG	RUTH GREENGLASS	May 2, 1945
ETHEL ROSENBERG	RUTH GREENGLASS	May 23, 1945

On March 10, 1951, United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL, Southern District of New York, requested that he be furnished with copies of the lens mould sketches and the sketch of the atom bomb and the sketch for the reduction of plutonium, which sketches GREENGLASS originally furnished to ROSENBERG and HARRY GOLD in 1945. Mr. SAYPOL desired these copies in order to discuss this case with Assistant Attorney General PEYTON FORD of the Department. One photostatic copy of each of these sketches was made available to United States Attorney SAYPOL.

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On March 10, 1951, the United States Attorney was furnished with photostatic copies of the application for employment of DAVID GREENGLASS at Arma Corporation, Brooklyn, New York.

On March 10, 1951, photostatic copies of the following letters from ETHEL ROSENBERG to RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS, the originals of which were obtained from the apartment of DAVID GREENGLASS pursuant to a waiver of search signed by GREENGLASS:

1944

March 2  
November 23  
December 6

1945

February 15  
April 24  
May 2, 13, 15, 23,  
and undated letter  
postmarked May 26,  
1945  
July 10, 12

On March 12, 1951, photostatic copies of the following documents obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, New Mexico, Security Office:

Note on Security, dated March 31, 1943;  
Collected Memorandum on Security, dated May 11, 1943;  
Untitled memorandum from WILLIAMS dated May 11, 1943;  
11 page Security Handbook  
18 page Security Handbook

On March 15, 1951, photostatic copies of the following documents of the U. S. Lines pertaining to the sailing on December 27, 1946, of ANATOLI L. YAKOVLEV:

Letter dated October 10, 1946, from YAKOVLEV to U. S. Lines;

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Letter dated October 15, 1946, to YAKOVLEV  
from the U. S. Lines;  
Letter dated October 29, 1946, to YAKOVLEV  
from U. S. Lines;  
Cover of booklet entitled, "List of First  
Class Passengers";  
Page of booklet including name of YAKOVLEV  
and page including deletion;  
First page of pamphlet entitled, "Who's Who  
Aboard the SS AMERICA, December 27, 1946"  
and page including name of YAKOVLEV;  
Page of first class berthing list including  
name of YAKOVLEV and family;  
East bound contract ticket No. E169377 issued  
to YAKOVLEV and family, October 14, 1946;  
Advice slip for East Bound Contract Ticket  
No. E169377 dated October 15, 1946;  
Cover of Purser's first class berthing list  
and page including name of YAKOVLEV.

On March 17, 1951, photostatic copies of  
travel authorizations for MAX ELITCHER issued by the Bureau  
of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., covering  
the period from January, 1946, to September, 1948. The  
United States Attorney was advised that the travel  
authorizations issued prior to January, 1946, had been  
destroyed.

On March 17, 1951, copies of correspondence  
obtained from the files of the Civilian Personnel Records  
Branch A.G.O., Department of the Army, St. Louis,  
Missouri, as follows:

Army memorandum dated May 1, 1944;  
Letter dated February 13, 1945, from JULIUS  
ROSENBERG and addressed to the Commanding  
Officer, Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone;  
File memorandum dated March 28, 1945, prepared  
by Captain JOHN W. HENDERSON, Intelligence  
Officer, setting forth basis for ROSENBERG'S  
removal.

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Copy of letter dated March 30, 1945, by LEWIS ALAN BERNE, International President, International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians; addressed to the War Department, Washington, D. C.;

Copy of letter dated April 3, 1945, by JULIUS ROSENBERG addressed to the Commanding Officer, Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, Newark, New Jersey;

Memorandum dated April 5, 1945, to the Chief, Intelligence Branch, Plans and Operations Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., from Lieutenant Colonel FRANK PRINA of the Signal Corps;

Letter dated February 16, 1945, from VICTOR RABINOWITZ, member of the firm of Neuburger, Shapiro & Rabinowitz, 61 Broadway, New York, attorneys for JULIUS ROSENBERG;

File copy of letter dated February 21, 1945, from GEORGE E. BREWER, Assistant to the Administrative Assistant, Office of Secretary of War, addressed to Neuburger, Shapiro & Rabinowitz;

Letter dated January 7, 1946, by THOMAS R. SULLIVAN, International Representative, International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, addressed to the Secretary of War;

File copy of letter dated February 14, 1946, by JOHN W. MARTYN, Administrative Assistant, addressed to THOMAS R. SULLIVAN;

Letter dated February 28, 1945, from VICTOR RABINOWITZ of Neuburger, Shapiro & Rabinowitz;

File copy of letter dated March 3, 1945, from GEORGE E. BREWER addressed to Neuburger, Shapiro & Rabinowitz;

Letter dated March 3, 1946, from LEWIS ALAN BERNE, International President, International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians to Secretary of War.

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On March 19, 1951, a photostatic copy of the "New York Times" for February 17, 1949, containing an article dealing with the "Sky Platform."

On March 20, 1951, a photostatic copy of the personnel file of JULIUS ROSENBERG from Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation.

On March 20, 1951, a photographic copy of a 1940 membership book of the Communist Party issued to a JULIUS ROSENBERG on December 12, 1939. The United States Attorney was advised that it was not known that this membership book was issued to the defendant, JULIUS ROSENBERG.

On March 20, 1951, photostatic copies of the following items of ~~RUTH GREENGLASS'S~~ account at the Albuquerque National Trust and Savings Bank (now the Albuquerque National Bank):

Photostat of original ledger card for savings account 35169 in the name of RUTH GREENGLASS, 209 North High Street.

Photostat of Savings Department credit ticket for book 35169 dated June 4, 1945, which shows a deposit of \$400 in "currency" on that date under the name RUTH GREENGLASS.

Photostat of deposit ticket dated June 23, 1945, reflecting that a check in the amount of \$55.40 was deposited to savings account 35169.

Photostat of debit ticket for account 35169 dated September 4, 1945, reflecting RUTH GREENGLASS withdrew \$55 on that date.

Photostat of savings withdrawal ticket showing a credit to account 35169 dated November 7, 1945, in the amount of \$15 bearing the name RUTH GREENGLASS.

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Photostat of deposit ticket for account 35169 showing a deposit of \$5 in "currency" in the name of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS on November 9, 1945.

Photostat of deposit ticket for account 35169 reflecting a deposit of \$5 in "currency" on November 15, 1945, and a deposit ticket to the same account reflecting a deposit of \$5 in "currency" on November 30, 1945.

Photostat of savings withdrawal ticket dated January 29, 1946, for account 35169, reflecting \$4.02 was withdrawn on that date by RUTH GREENGLASS.

Photostat of Signature Card for savings account 35169 setting forth an account in the name of RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS on which appears the following signatures: "DAVID GREENGLASS," "RUTH GREENGLASS," with the address "209 North High Street" and the notation introduced by "D.K." on "June 4, 1945" and a further notation "works at OPA, husband in Army".

The United States Attorney was advised that the Albuquerque National Bank requested that if these items were used in court proceedings, a subpoena duces tecum be issued to Mr. PAUL H. BARNES, Assistant Cashier and Auditor, Albuquerque National Bank.

On March 20, 1951, photostatic copies of Communist Party Nominating Petitions upon which the name JULIUS ROSENBERG appeared as follows:

February 3, 1941 - page 705  
September 26, 1939 - page 110  
October 4, 1939 - page 125  
October 4, 1940 - page 142  
August 5, 1942 - page 72.

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On March 22, 1951, photostatic copies of newspaper articles referring to a rally of the Congress of American Soviet Friendship held at Madison Square Garden on November 8, 1943, as follows:

Advertisement in "New York Times" of October 13, 1943;  
Article of "Daily Worker" of November 8, 1943;  
Article of "Daily Worker" of November 9, 1943;  
Article of "Daily Worker" of November 10, 1943.

INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE PASSPORT  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF JULIUS ROSENBERG

SAS WALTER C. ROETTING and LESTER O. GALLAHER interviewed JOSEPH CARTELLI, Lorraine Photo Art, 35 Market Street, New York City, and LEO SCHECHTMAN, Fisher Studios, 52 Bowery, New York City, with negative results to identify passport photographs of JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and their two children. DAN PACELLA, 4-6 New Chambers Street, New York City, was also contacted with negative results.

These agents interviewed BEN SCHNEIDER, 99 Park Row, New York City, who identified the ROSENBERGS and their children as having obtained passport photographs from him on a Saturday in late spring or early summer, 1950.

These agents also circularized the area in the vicinity of Knickerbocker Village from Manhattan Bridge south to Chambers Street, New York City. The area in the vicinity of the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc. south to Grand Street, New York City, was also circularized by SAS MARTIN J. MC GUINN and JOSEPH J. PALGUTA with negative results to locate the photographer who had taken passport photographs of the ROSENBERGS.

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SAS CHARLES P. SILVERTHORN and ROBERT S. PLANTZ similarly circularized the area from Avenue A east to Second Avenue between Second Street and 14th Street, New York City, with negative results to locate a photographer who had taken passport photographs of ROSENBERG.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. EVELYN COX, 147-16 110th Road, Ozone Park, New York, advised that she had obtained her position with the ROSENBERGS through the recommendation of a former maid, BERTHA BRITAIN, 206 West 124th Street, New York City, who had been employed by the ROSENBERGS between 1943 and 1944. According to Mrs. COX, BERTHA BRITAIN married CEFORD CLARKE in 1945 and immediately thereafter moved to Boston, Massachusetts.

In an effort to locate BERTHA BRITAIN the following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH J. PALGUTA:

On March 5, 1951, Mrs. OLIVE NILES, 206 West 124th Street, New York City, owner of the apartment house at that location since 1937, advised that she did not know anyone by the name of BERTHA BRITAIN nor did she know any person using that name who ever resided at that address. She did not know anyone by the name of CEFORD CLARKE.

MARTIN PERRY, 206 West 124th Street, New York City, who has also resided at this address since 1937, was unable to furnish any information concerning BERTHA BRITAIN.

The records of the Marriage License Bureau, Manhattan, New York, reflect that ALBERTHA BRERETON, 206 West 121st Street, and CEFORD CLARKE, 22 Worcester

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Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, were issued marriage certificate No. 30243 on November 15, 1945, and were married on November 17, 1945, in New York City. According to the marriage certificate, ALBERTHA BRERETON was born December 25, 1898, in Barbados, British West Indies, and was employed as a domestic. Her father's name was THEOPHILUS BRERETON and her mother's name was MATILDA BRERETON, both parents born in the British West Indies. CEFORD CLARKE was born on July 3, 1889, British West Indies, and was employed as a porter. His parents were JESIAH and BEATRICE YARDE CLARKE, both born in the British West Indies.

This information was furnished to the Boston Office. By teletype dated March 17, 1951, the Boston Office advised that investigation reflected that Mrs. CLARKE was deceased.

SA JOHN W. LEWIS interviewed Dr. L. JACOBS, Dentist, 172 East Fourth Street, New York City, on March 23, 1951. He advised that Mrs. ~~TESSIE GREENGLASS~~, 64 Sheriff Street, New York City, has been one of his patients for more than 30 years and he has known DAVID GREENGLASS and ETHEL ROSENBERG as patients all of their lives but he said he had only known JULIUS ROSENBERG as a patient for about two years. He described ROSENBERG as a very close-mouthed individual and difficult to be friendly with. Dr. JACOBS also treats RUTH GREENGLASS and the PRINTZ family.

He was unable to recognize photographs of WILLIAM PERL, ~~MICHAEL SIDOROVICH~~, ANN SIDOROVICH, VIVIAN GLASSMAN and ALFRED SARANT. He thought that the picture of MICHAEL SIDOROVICH was familiar to him but he could not further identify him. He suggested that possibly JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG may have recommended SIDOROVICH to him as a patient.

On March 14, 1951, United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL, Southern District of New York, stated

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

that HOWARD RUSHMORE, Feature Writer, "New York Journal American," had stated that he had received information from VINCE HARTNETT of "Counterattack" to the effect that HARTNETT has observed advertisements in the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, which set forth information that CHARLES DUDA and his band would play at Communist Party functions. HARTNETT assumed that DUDA was a Communist Party member because of these advertisements.

Mr. RUSHMORE called attention to the fact that CHARLES J. DUDA of 98 Palisade Street, Dobbs Ferry, New York, was a juror at instant trial. Mr. DUDA is employed at 75 Main Street, Dobbs Ferry, New York, by the Davis and Lawrence Company as a bookkeeper and is a registered Republican.

The indices of the New York Office were checked for any information concerning CHARLES J. DUDA with negative results.

SA HAROLD F. GOOD was advised by MORRIS SCHOENKOPF, Manager, Public National Bank and Trust Company, Avenue C and Seventh Street, New York City, that subsequent to July 25, 1950, there was minor activity in the special checking account of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Small payments had been made from this account up to September 5, 1950, and no deposits had been made to this account since June 20, 1950. The balance in this account as of March 23, 1951, was \$7.25. The only activity in this account since September, 1950, has been a monthly charge of 25 cents by the bank.

No leads are being set forth in this case as all leads are being covered by teletype.

NY 65-15348

~~SECRET~~  
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT PAGE

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR., dated April 28, 1951 at New York, are identified as follows:

T-1

JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW,  
presently incarcerated in  
the Federal House of  
Detention for violation of  
Interstate Transportation  
of Stolen Motor Vehicle.

T-2

Confidential Source ~~REDACTED~~.

62/67D

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, JR., 3/16/51,  
New York.

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 21**

Office

UNIT

ERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 31, 1951

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R~~SECRET~~CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CK  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~TOP SECRET~~

G.I.R.-3

PURPOSE~~TOP SECRET~~

To review for you the inaccuracies and false impressions which appear in the editorial entitled "Loathsome Affair," published in the Washington Post on March 31, 1951. A proposed letter to the Washington Post is attached, pointing out some of the false statements and impressions which were created by this editorial.

DETAILSEditorial:

The editorial states that the Greenglasses, Harry Gold, Abraham Brothman, Miriam Moskowitz, and Dr. Klaus Fuchs were all connected with Elizabeth Bentley and Jacob N. Golos, who is described as "the real creator of the Soviet spy apparatus in the United States."

Comment:

While the above statement is not strictly accurate, it is not felt that in the proposed letter to the Post we can get into a controversy over this which would have us either hide behind the necessity of the secrecy of our files or furnish them the true facts for publication.

There was a connection between Golos, Bentley, and Abraham Brothman. There was also a connection between Rosenberg, Jacob Golos, and Elizabeth Bentley. Bentley knew Rosenberg only as "Julius," and we never identified him from the information furnished by her. Golos, however, was not the creator of the spy apparatus. Soviet officials Gaik Ovakinian, Semen M. Semenov, and Anatoli A. Yakovlev created and ran the networks.

RJL:ho  
65-58286

Attachment

~~TOP SECRET~~  
RECORDED - 32

EX-121

APR 14 1951

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRS)  
DATE: 7/9/97 SP6 AG/MS

55 MAY 15 1951

Classified by 2255  
Exempt from GDS Category 2 & 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

910

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

page 1, IP 4L12;  
page 2, IP 1412; Jan  
page 3, IP 1412; Jan  
page 4, IP 1412; Jan  
page 5, IP 1412; Jan  
page 6, IP 1412; Jan  
page 7, IP 1412; Jan  
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~~TOP SECRET~~

(S)

We uncovered the networks through our information from [redacted] and we did not have the information earlier partly because President Roosevelt forbade the interception of Russian communications, and while the Army Security Agency did intercept the material, they were not able to concentrate manpower on the problem because it had to be kept in strict confidence. (X) (C)

Editorial:

The editorial states that all of the persons now uncovered and prosecuted were puppets "in the hands of one man, Jacob Golos, a professional Soviet agent," and it states that it is a matter of significance that more than a decade ago, on January 2, 1940, Frank Murphy, then Attorney General, filed charges against eight persons and three business houses on the grounds that they were engaged in military espionage. It was set forth that Golos subsequently pled guilty in violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act and was given a suspended sentence.

Comment:

Golos was the head of World Tourist, Inc., a travel agency. As a result of a State Department investigation he was indicted, along with World Tourist, Inc., on charges of violation of Sections 233-B and 233-E, Title 22, USC (Foreign Agents Registration Act), and pled guilty thereunder on March 15, 1940. It is to be noted that the Foreign Agents Registration Act as of that time was being administered by the State Department and not the Justice Department. Golos was not indicted under the Espionage Statute, nor was espionage alleged. (61-6328-12, p.7)

The impression created that all of the persons now uncovered were puppets controlled by Golos is inaccurate. He was a Soviet agent working for various Soviet officials. We did investigate him as a contact of Gaik Ovakinian, who was arrested on March 5, 1941, first being charged as a material witness and later charged with violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Ovakinian, however, was allowed by the State Department to return to the Soviet Union, allegedly in exchange for certain American citizens being held in the Soviet Union.

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We did not know the true importance of Jacob Golos as a Soviet espionage agent until Elizabeth Bentley was interviewed by us in the fall of 1945. Golos had then been dead for two years. In our earlier investigation of Ovakimian, we were hampered in the manpower available because of our concentration during the same period on the Duquesne case and related German espionage cases. We were, of course, also hampered by the apathy of the Department of Justice and the State Department towards the case. ~~TSU~~

Editorial:

The editorial states that Elizabeth Bentley was the contact through whom, for a time at least, Brothman and Gold reported.

Comment:

This statement is inaccurate to the extent that Gold never was in contact with or known to Elizabeth Bentley. Bentley had functioned as the contact for Abraham Brothman, and later Gold, acting through his Soviet superior, Semen M. Semenov, took over the contact of Brothman. With further respect to the statement that Bentley was, for a time, the contact through whom Brothman and Gold reported, it is to be recalled that Bentley has stated definitely the only information she received from Brothman consisted of industrial blueprints having no relation whatsoever to atomic energy research or development. Bentley has also stated unequivocally that in all of her far-flung espionage activities, not once was she asked to perform any mission having any relation whatsoever to what was then known as the Manhattan Project.

Editorial:

The editorial states, "After Golos' death, control of the ring was taken over by Semyon Semenov, an official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation."

Comment:

This statement is inaccurate. Gold has told us that he worked for Semen M. Semenov, an official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, until the latter part of 1943, at which time he was turned over to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, a Soviet Consulate official, who directed his work in contacting Fuchs and Greenglass and obtaining atomic energy information.

~~SECRET~~

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Editorial:

The editorial indicates that we would have done a better job in counterintelligence against Soviet espionage if we had not been engaged in conducting indiscriminate investigations of Government employees whose loyalty there was no good reason to suspect.

Comment:

It is at this point that the editorial is on totally unsound ground and can be most effectively answered, as proposed in the attached letter. The impression is created by the editorial that our work on the Loyalty Program has lead to indiscriminate investigations and that counterintelligence operations have suffered thereby. The FBI counterintelligence functions, of course, encompass not only work against Soviet networks but are also aimed at reducing their potential, i.e. ascertaining the identities of persons who would most likely be recruited as sources of information for a Soviet espionage group. Certainly, if the Loyalty Program, as it is administered today, had been in effect during the early 1940's, backed by a public opinion opposed to Communism, the espionage network known to us in the Silvermaster case could not have existed. We have not engaged in indiscriminate investigations of persons under the Loyalty Program as has been well publicized and proven by figures with respect to investigations conducted by us under this program, and it is not believed that any fair-minded persons are under any delusions in this regard.

Editorial:

The editorial also indicates that we have been busy inquiring into the political beliefs of actors and actresses who gave ambulances to the Spanish Loyalist Government or appeared at performances for Russian War Relief.

Comment:

This is an oblique reference to one of the reports made public at the first trial of Judith Coplon in Washington, D.C. It is believed that the editorial is referring to the report on Frederick March in a Security Matter - C investigation. In that report information was set forth as appearing in a publication put out by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and lists Florence Eldridge, the wife of Frederick March, as having collaborated with the Medical Bureau and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Information also was set forth to the effect that Frederick March, on December 25, 1945, had participated in a program at Madison Square Garden sponsored by the American Society for Russian Relief. Our investigation of March, of course, was not based upon the foregoing information and the investigative report which was made at New York was merely the setting forth of information in the files of the New York Office

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-4-

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relative to March, who was being investigated by the Los Angeles Office because of his association with known and suspected Communist front groups. (100-2245-7)

RECOMMENDATION

There is attached a proposed letter to the Washington Post pointing out some of the inaccuracies and false impressions created by their editorial.

*Letter not*

*sent*

*WBN/fine*

*4/4/51*

*no further  
action*

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~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 24, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-58236)CLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/CK  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re New York conference teletype to Bureau, WFO, Los Angeles, and Chicago, dated 4/6/51.

On 7/20/50, MAX ELITCHER, Electrical Engineer, formerly with the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and who worked on the design of fire control equipment for Naval vessels, advised he did not see ROSENBERG from the time he graduated from CCNY in 1938, until contact by ROSENBERG in the Summer of 1944, when ROSENBERG introduced himself to ELITCHER as an old classmate. He stated that at this time, that ROSENBERG visited him in his home in Washington, D. C. He further stated that ROSENBERG visited him again about three months later at his home here in Washington, D. C. He stated that in the early part of 1945, he, ELITCHER, while on a trip, stopped in New York City and saw ROSENBERG at his home on Morton Street. ELITCHER advised that from his contact in New York until the Spring of 1948, he saw ROSENBERG on about six occasions.

ABRAHAM FOOKSON, subject of a pending espionage case, received a BS Degree in Chemistry from CCNY in 1937. He has taken postgraduate work in Chemistry at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He came to Washington, D. C., shortly after graduating from CCNY and has worked as a Chemist at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., since 1940. At the time that ROSENBERG was seeking employment with the Department of the Army, he furnished FOOKSON as a character reference.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

ABRAHAM FOOKSON was interviewed on August 17, 1950, at which time he stated that he was a classmate of ROSENBERG at CCNY. He stated that he did not see ROSENBERG after graduation until sometime in 1944 or 1945, when he met ROSENBERG on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. He stated that ROSENBERG, at this time advised him that he was stationed at the Emerson Radio Plant, but would be at the National Bureau of Standards for several weeks. FOOKSON admitted that he might have seen ROSENBERG a few more times while ROSENBERG was stationed at the National Bureau of Standards. FOOKSON stated that he again saw ROSENBERG in 1949 or 1950; that at this time ROSENBERG called him and he invited ROSENBERG out to his house. On this occasion he and ROSENBERG talked for approximately one-half hour. FOOKSON claimed that ROSENBERG did not

HF:kwr COPIES DESTROYED

65-5521

R 584 NOV 10 1960

cc: New York (65-15348)

62 MAY 12 1951

RECORDED - 107

INDEXED - 107

EX-91

HANDLED BY  
STOR

Classified by 3042/PWT/CK  
Exempt from automatic declassification  
Date of declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)  
DATE: 7/9/71 SP6 AG/DM

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6  
6-3-97 50101-1275-112

65-58236-1048

APR 25 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAB 5 9X  
24374  
1031

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

seek from him or receive from him any classified material or information. FOOKSON also was of the opinion that at the time that ROSENBERG visited his home in 1949 or 1950, that ROSENBERG had gone or was going to Baltimore, Maryland. FOOKSON admitted the name MAX ELITCHER was familiar to him.

MAX ELITCHER, on 8/31/50, advised he had a vague recollection of ABRAHAM FOOKSON as a person whom he had met socially in the early 1940's. From the above information it would appear that ABRAHAM FOOKSON is the best suspect for the unknown individual that ROSENBERG stated that he saw on one of his trips to Washington, D. C., to see MAX ELITCHER.

\* [REDACTED] b1  
(C) [REDACTED] b1  
(C) [REDACTED] b1  
(C) [REDACTED] b1  
(C) [REDACTED] b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont

5668 SD/dmj 6/30/77 CA #75-1121

3/22/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AGJS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6  
FOIA 361261  
CA #75-1121

SECRET

May 10, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Re: Julius Rosenberg, et al

Reference is made to previous memoranda furnished  
to you concerning Julius Rosenberg, et al.

Attached are two photostatic copies of a four-page  
letter and envelope, postmarked April 9, 1951, at Tottenham,  
England, and addressed to Judge Irving Kaufman, c/o High Courts,  
New York City, New York, U.S.A., by A. Freedman, London, England.

The above-described letter was received by United  
States District Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the Southern District  
of New York, who presided over the recently concluded prosecution  
of Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, and David  
Greenglass on espionage conspiracy charges.

Judge Kaufman has not requested that any inquiry be  
conducted to identify Freedman, and copies of the letter are  
being furnished to you for your information and any action you  
may deem warranted.

We have no identifiable data relating to A. Freedman,  
London, England. In the event he is known to you, kindly furnish  
us with any available information concerning him.

Classified by 1002/PAT/CS  
Exempt from GDS, Category 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
Attachments

65-58236

cc: Legal Attache, London, England (with attachments)  
Foreign Service Desk

J.M.Kelly:mpm

SECRET

MAY 19 1951

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE 7/9/97 SP6AGJS

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

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

APR 19 1951

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON 1 NEW YORK 1 FROM CHICAGO  
DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK DEFERRED

19/20/ 11-35

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL. ESP DASH R. RE NY TEL THIRTEENTH INSTANT.  
YANOFF PROBABLY IDENTICAL MORRIS MEYER YANOFF, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH  
TWO NAUGHT EIGHT SIX NINE SIX, NY FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FIVE ONE  
NINE TWO. REPORTS NOT IN POSSESSION NY FOLLOW.

MC SWAIN

4TH

44

WASH CG R 1 AND RELAY TO NY WA EW

DISC PLS

62 MAY 24 1951

CA 44 EX - 85  
75-1121-070000  
FOIA 56,261

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
MAY 12 1951  
3/15/96 SP 6 AG/JS  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042

165-58236 1068 592

CO: Mr. Humphreys

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 22**

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

July 5, 1951

3-17-XS  
Classified by 555 RJB/PAC

Declassify on: GPO

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

There follows a list of Soviet agents who have been identified as an outgrowth of the investigation entitled, "Espionage - R" and related cases on which [redacted] write-ups have not been received. It is desired that the office of origin in these cases immediately submit the write-ups. In instances where the only basis of identifying the individual as a Soviet agent is the [redacted] information, the statement in the write-up should be "An informant of known reliability has named [redacted] as a Soviet espionage agent." In instances where we have information from some other source that the individual is a Soviet agent, no mention should be made in the write-up of the [redacted] information.

New York Origin

Barr, Joel

Glassman, Vivian  
Gold, Harry

Greenglass, David  
Greenglass, Ruth

Elitcher, Max

Fuchs, Klaus

Milner, Ian G.

Perl, William

Rosenberg, Ethel  
Rosenberg, Julius

Sobell, Morton

Yakovlev, Anatoli A.

Albany Origin

Sarant, Alfred  
Slack, Alfred D.

Buffalo Origin

FOR STATE AGENCIES

FIELD OFFICES

ROUTING

CLASS

RP/am 3-1-79

CC - Albany  
- Chicago

CC - Buffalo

CC - Philadelphia  
- Cleveland  
- Newark

DUPLICATE YELLOW

63225

~~SECRET~~  
~~Chicago Origin~~

~~Cleveland Origin~~

Sidorovich, Anna

Sidorovich, Michael

~~Detroit Origin~~

~~Newark Origin~~

~~Philadelphia Origin~~

↑  
b7c

~~SECRET~~  
- 2 -

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bureau file # 65-58236)

DATE: June 29, 1951

63228

WILFRED HENNA, warden, State Prison at Sing Sing, New York, has confidentially advised that the warden guard duty who inspected the cells of the defendants which are held by JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, EMANUEL BLOCH, and that the guard takes notes on the behavior of them. On June 13, 1951, during the court break in the interview, the four main points which will be used on the ROSENBERGS' appeal were discussed. They are reported to be as follows:

1. ELIZABETH BENTLEY'S telling of a marriage which she had in 1942 with someone named [redacted]
2. The USA's attack on ETHEL ROSENBERG - she claimed her constitutional rights in a grand jury hearing, but later on she stated she was innocent of the charges. The question appears to be why did she stand on her constitutional rights if she was innocent.
3. Why DAVID GREENGLASS was allowed to refer to diagrams and drawings at the trial which he said he gave to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

The twenty-eight times the judge helped BLOCH on the witness stand and which EMANUEL BLOCH claims was prejudicial.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/96 BY SP6AC/JJS  
CFF 75-1121  
BFA 56,261

WAB

RECORDED - 132

HANDLED - 132  
STOR. DIV.

JUL 19 1951

(147)  
SAC, San Francisco

July 24, 1951

Director, FBI

JUNE

HARRY ARTHUR STEINGART, was.;  
SYLVIA STEINGART, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
SF file 100-25137

Reurlet July 14, 1951, recommending the installation of a technical surveillance on the residence of Sylvia Steingart, 237 Green Street, San Francisco, California.

Your request for this installation is being denied in view of the allegation of David Greenglass, confessed Soviet agent, to the effect that he was informed by Rosenberg that the Steingarts were engaged in Soviet espionage. It is therefore considered that the operation of a technical surveillance in this matter might serve to contaminate any evidence developed as to the Steingarts in the event of their future prosecution on the charge of espionage.

100-54779-  
105-4899

EFE:mpm

cc: 65-58236 ✓

\*86-1640  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-31-80 BY 3042/POT/JS  
3/22/96 SP6 AG/JS  
CA# 75-1121  
FOIA 561261

105-58236-✓  
NOT RECORDED  
131 JUL 28 1951

731  
Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

4-312 (1-23-56)

DATE OF MAIL 7-24-51

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL FILE ROOM OF THE DOMESTIC  
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/18/96 BY 3042 PWS/SS

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY Jim 62

FILE NUMBER 65-58236-1

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

July 25, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/18/96 BY 3042 PWS/AB  
3/22/96 SP6 AG/JS  
31 FOIA 56,261  
CA# 75,121

To recommend that, in accordance with the suggestion of the New York office, authority be given to conduct immediate interview with Dennis Flanagan, Vice President of Scientific American, Incorporated, to determine the extent of his association with Julius Rosenberg and the possibility of his being identical with Rosenberg's Russian contact "Dennis."

### DETAILS

As you recall, Jerome Eugene Tartakow, a confidential informant of unknown reliability who was incarcerated in the Federal House of Detention, New York City, with Julius Rosenberg convicted Soviet espionage agent, has furnished certain information which he had purportedly received through his conversation with Rosenberg. According to Tartakow, Rosenberg told him on one occasion that his, Rosenberg's, Russian contact was an individual named "Dennis." The identity of "Dennis" has not been established to date.

The New York office was previously requested to consider the possibility that one Dennis Flanagan, Vice President of Scientific American, Incorporated, might be identical with this person. The Scientific American, Incorporated, publishes the magazine entitled "Scientific American" and, according to C [REDACTED] this magazine was under Communist influence and possibly served as a medium through which the Communists were obtaining classified information of a scientific nature. As you are aware, the Rosenberg espionage network was primarily engaged in obtaining scientific data for the Soviets.

65-58236-V

**NOT RECORDED**

133 AUG 7 1951

~~INITIALS~~ ON ORIGINAL

The attached New York letter of July 12 last pointed out that David Greenglass, confessed Soviet agent, advised that Rosenberg on one occasion mentioned to him that a certain issue of the "Scientific American" magazine contained an article about the atom and hydrogen bombs. Further that he, Greenglass, thereafter purchased this issue at a newsstand and read the article, which he recalled had been written by Dr. Hans Bethe. He stated that he later learned that AEC had recalled and confiscated about three thousand copies of this issue.

It is of interest to note with respect to Dr. Hans Bethe that he is a well-known nuclear physicist at Cornell University and that Rosenberg in his conversations with CI Tartakow had mentioned Dr. Bethe as being a contact of Alfred Sarant, a member of Rosenberg's espionage network who was living in Ithaca, New York.

A review of the file in this case reflects that Flanagan was born in New York City on July 22, 1919. His father was born in Australia and his mother in the United States. He is a journalist by profession, serves as Vice President of Scientific American, Incorporated, and resides at 17 East 55th Street, New York City. According to Malcolm Logan, a reporter for the New York Post, and Henry Moscow, a writer of international affairs for Viaton, Incorporated, Flanagan was allegedly connected with the pro-Communist group in the Newspaper Guild of New York at the time of the 1947 elections of that Guild. Further, the records of the Board of Elections in New York reflect that in 1949 Flanagan was registered as a voter for the American Labor Party.

Flanagan's mother, Mrs. Lawrence L. Braymer, aka Nan Braymer and Nan Golden, was active in the Communist Party cell in the New Hope area of Pennsylvania, according to the aforementioned informant [REDACTED]. Further, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has advised she was Assistant to the Executive Director of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship during the years 1945 and 1946.

b7C  
b7D  
b2  
b7D

7  
A review of the file covering this investigation has failed to develop any definite information indicating that Flanagan was engaged in espionage activity.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the New York office be authorized to conduct a thorough interview of Dennis Flanagan to ascertain the extent of his association with Rosenberg and his knowledge of the espionage activities of Rosenberg and the other members of that espionage network. Further that during this interview an effort be made to determine whether "classified" material is being obtained by the "Scientific American" magazine as previously indicated herein.

A letter directed to the New York office is being attached hereto for your approval.

9K

July 28, 1951

SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

65-58236-✓

JULIUS ROSENBERG, REAL, RHP-R

REURLET TWENTY THIRD INSTANT RE GUDI SIX FOUR FIVE. BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED  
CONTINUE PAYMENTS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER WEEK TO THIS INFORMANT FOR EIGHT WEEKS  
COMMENCING FIFTEENTH INSTANT. BUREAU SHOULD BE PROMPTLY AND FULLY ADVISED ON  
ALL INFO FURNISHED BY GUDI SIX FOUR FIVE AND ALL MATTERS GIVEN IMMEDIATE  
EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATIVE ATTENTION.

WFE:hs

HOOVER

65-58236 ✓

cc: 100-980609 (Tartakow)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/21/96 BY 3042 PWS/AS  
3/22/96 SP6 AC/JS  
FBI SA 56261

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-382609-3

COPIES DESTROYED

R 584 NOV 10 1960

15. Wd to 2 1/2 hrs  
JUL 28 2 04 PM '51  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

56 AUG 17 1951  
TELETYPE

2-16 Am md 1.

ORR

SL

CAH

de m

MR. LADD

July 26, 1951

MR. BELMONT

JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW

NY 645

PURPOSE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/21/86 BY 3042 PWS/AS  
3/22/96 SP6 AG/JS  
FOIA b6 b7C 75-1121

To request authorization for the New York Office pursuant to their recommendation to continue payments to Informant Jerome Eugene Tartakow in the amount of \$100 per week for an additional period of eight weeks commencing July 15, 1951.

The New York Office was initially authorized to make payment in that amount to Tartakow subsequent to his release from the Federal House of Detention on 6/20/51 at which time he was assigned Symbol No. **ND 645**. Since his release from the Federal House of Detention he has furnished valuable information in identifying Max Finestone as one of the last recruits in the Rosenberg espionage network and in furnishing information as to the photographing of secret materials obtained by William Perl from Columbia University. In addition he has been in touch with Emanuel Block, Attorney for Julius Rosenberg, and it is believed his further contact with Block may prove invaluable in determining information concerning the issuance of the News Letter "Retort" and in determining additional unknown contacts of Julius Rosenberg.

DETAILS

As you recall, Jerome Eugene Tartakow was a fellow prisoner with Julius Rosenberg, convicted Soviet espionage agent, in the Federal House of Detention prior to Rosenberg's removal from that institution to the Death House in Sing Sing. During the period both were at this institution Tartakow, who has a rather extensive criminal record and was serving time on an ITSM charge, was successful in gaining the confidence of Rosenberg to the extent of obtaining considerable information concerning Rosenberg's espionage activities and associates. Certain of the information furnished by him concerning passport photographs of Rosenberg proved of invaluable assistance in connection with the conviction of Rosenberg. In addition he has furnished to the Bureau considerable information concerning the association of the Sidoroviches, William Perl, Vivian Glassman, and Alfred Sarant with the espionage network.

In the past month, during which period he has been paid the sum of \$100 per week by the Bureau, he has been thoroughly interviewed on a

100-380609

cc: 65-58236 (Rosenberg)

Attachment (2) to NY

AUG 16

EFE:hc

NOT RECORDED

55 AUG 10 1951

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number of occasions and has been able to furnish additional details concerning some of the information which he previously reported as having obtained through his conversations with Rosenberg. As an example, it might be pointed out that he furnished information as to one of the last recruits in the Rosenberg espionage network which information was of such a definite nature that it was possible to identify this person as Max Kinkstone and an appropriate espionage investigation is presently being conducted concerning that individual. Similarly he has furnished considerable detailed information concerning the photographing of secret material which William Perl obtained from Columbia University and brought to Rosenberg's apartment where Rosenberg, Perl, and two other individuals believed to be Michael Sidorovich and Max Kinkstone spent 17 hours photographing the material. This matter is presently under investigation in an effort to verify and determine the nature of the secret material involved.

During this same period Tartakow has been successful in contacting Emanuel Block, attorney for Julius Rosenberg, with the view of assisting in working out the publication of the News Letter entitled "Retort" concerning which he had had previous discussion with Rosenberg. No actual work has been done by him along this line to date by reason of the fact that Block, subsequent to his contact, has been on vacation and is not expected to return to New York until the latter part of July, 1951. However, through information obtained at Sing Sing it has definitely been established that Block has discussed Tartakow with Julius Rosenberg at the time of one of his visits to Sing Sing.

The New York Office in its letter of July 23, 1951, pointed out the above information and recommended that their office be authorized to continue to make payments to Tartakow for an additional period of eight weeks commencing July 15, 1951, on the basis that they considered Tartakow an invaluable source in developing additional information concerning the intended publication of the News Letter "Retort" and in possibly identifying additional contacts of Julius Rosenberg.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the New York Office be authorized to continue utilizing the services of Tartakow and to continue payments to him of the sum of \$100 per week for a period of eight weeks commencing July 15, 1951. A teletype to the New York Office giving this authorization is attached hereto for your approval.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/21/86 BY 3042 PWT/MS  
3/22/96 576 HGL/SS  
FOIA 56,261  
#15,1121

AUG - 8 1951

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 16

8

3-15  
G.I.R.-3

DIRECTOR URGENT

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

JULIUS ROSENBERG, WAS, ET AL, ESP R. REBUTEL AUG SEVEN LAST. CIND  
SIX FOUR FIVE DURING RECENT CONTACTS ADVISED EMANUEL BLOCH HAD NOT  
RECONTACTED HIM, THEREFORE ON AUG FIVE LAST THIS INFORMANT ATTEMPTED  
TO PERSONALLY CONTACT BLOCH AT LATTER-S HOME. ON AUG SIX LAST HE AGA  
ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT BLOCH AT HIS OFFICE. BOTH CONTACTS WERE NEGA-  
TIVE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS CONTACT IS TO HAVE BLOCH DELIVER A LET-  
TER WHICH THE INFORMANT HAS WRITTEN TO THE SUBJ AT STATE PRISON,  
NY, AGAIN OFFERING HIS SERVICES IN SUBJECT-S BEHALF. BLOCH IS TO  
RETURN WITH AN ORAL MESSAGE FROM SUBJ FOR INFORMANT AND SUBJ REQUES-  
TED BY INFORMANT TO FOLLOW UP BY A LETTER TO BLOCH CONTAINING A MES-  
SAGE FOR THE INFORMANT. ON AUGUST SIX LAST INFORMANT MAILED LETTER  
SPECIAL DELIVERY TO BLOCH AND UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT  
BLOCH AT HIS OFFICE ON AUG SEVEN BECAUSE HE WAS TOLD BLOCH WAS NOT  
IN THE CITY. INFORMANT WILL ATTEMPT TO CONTACT BLOCH ON AUG EIGHT  
AND IF UNSUCCESSFUL WILL CONTACT ROSENBERG-S SISTER, MRS LENA COHEN.  
BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND ACTION TAKEN BY  
THIS OFFICE ON BASIS OF ANY INFO FURNISHED BY INFORMANT.

RECORDED

EX-62

165-58236-1133  
AUG 9 1951

HOLD 65 AUG 21 1951

SCHEIDT

cc: [initials]

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

AUG 14 1951

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 49

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/21/86 BY 3042AW/US  
3/22/96 SP6AGH/US  
FOR SHAW/US  
CAF 75-1121

7-39P

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP - R. DEPUTY WARDEN WILLIAM MC CUE,  
SING SING PRISON, CONFIDENTIALLY FORWARDED TO THIS OFFICE A TYPEWRITTEN  
COPY OF PRISON GUARD-S REPORT ON THE ROSENBERGS MEETING WITH THEIR  
ATTORNEY, EMANUEL BLOCH ON AUG. EIGHT, LAST. ACCORDING TO REPORT,  
MEETING STARTED AT ELEVEN AM. BLOCH READ THE ROSENBERGS A LETTER  
WHICH A FRIEND OF JULIUS- HAD WRITTEN TO BLOCH. THE FRIEND FELT  
BADLY ABOUT ROSENBERGS- PLIGHT AND OFFERED HIS AID IN ANY WAY DESIRED.  
ETHEL ROSENBERG SAID THIS FRIEND WAS A NICE FELLOW BUT ACCORDING TO  
REPORT, JULIUS DID NOT APPEAR TO BE ENTHUSED. DISCUSSING THE CHIL-  
DREN-S VISIT THE PREVIOUS WEEK, ETHEL ROSENBERG SAID HER SON, ROBERT  
WAS "HOSTILE" WHEN HE FIRST SAW HER AND SEEMED TO FEEL "THAT HIS  
MOMMY HAD DESERTED HIM". SHE WAS NOT ENTIRELY PLEASED WITH THE  
CHILDREN-S VISIT. JULIUS WANTS SOME QUALIFIED PERSON TO TAKE OVER  
THE TRAINING OF MICHAEL. THE SEARCHING QUESTIONS MICHAEL HAD ASKED  
JULIUS ABOUT THE CASE BOTHERED ROSENBERG. BLOCH TOLD JULIUS THAT

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R 584 NOV 10 1960  
END PAGE ONE

52

FAV  
Baik  
L...

PAGE TWO

SARAH /LNU/, NOW A LEADING FIGURE AT "WOODLANDS" WILL RETURN TO NYC SOON AND HE WILL TRY AND GET HER TO TAKE OVER THE INSTRUCTION OF MICHAEL. SHE IS CONNECTED WITH THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE LOCATED IN GREENWICH VILLAGE, NYC. ETHEL ROSENBERG CRITICIZED SOPHIE, THE WOMAN WHO HELPS WITH THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT THE PRESENT. THE ROSENBERGS AND BLOCH DECIDED THAT AFTER LABOR DAY MICHAEL WOULD BE PUT IN THE DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY SCHOOL AND ROBERT IN A "GOOD" NURSERY. BLOCH SAID A MAN WHO IS HEAD OF THE "Y" IS KEENLY INTERESTED IN THE ROSENBERG CASE AND WILL HELP ALL HE CAN. BLOCH MENTIONED BILL RUBENS /PH/ AS ONE OF THE EDITORS OF A MAGAZINE NAMED "THE CHRONICLE". BLOCH IS TO ATTEND A COCKTAIL PARTY ON FIRE ISLAND, NY, WHERE IZZY STONE AND RUBENS WITH OTHERS WILL DISCUSS THE BEST WAY TO "BREAK THIS CASE WIDE OPEN". BLOCH TOLD THE ROSENBERGS THEIR APPEAL IS TO BE BASED ON THE FACT THAT THE STATUTE UNDER WHICH THEY WERE FOUND

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

GUILTY IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND THE VIOLATION OF THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE "BILL OF RIGHTS" NAMELY, FREE SPEECH. SECONDLY, THE BIPARTISAN ATTITUDE OF THE TRIAL JUDGE BECAUSE HE EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY IN PLAYING THE PART OF PROSECUTOR AS WELL AS JUDGE. BLOCH CLAIMS HE HAS TWO HUNDRED INSTANCES IN THE TRIAL WHERE THE JUDGE WRONGFULLY "MIXED HIMSELF IN THE PROSECUTION". THIRDLY, ELIZABETH BENTLEY WILL BE ATTACKED AS TO HER CREDIBILITY AND HER STANDING AS AN EXPERT WITNESS. BLOCH SAID HE HAS CONSULTED WITH OTHER LAWYERS ON THE APPEAL BRIEF AND IT WILL REPRESENT THE BEST OPINIONS OF ALL CONCERNED. BLOCH SAID SOME LEADING COMMUNISTS WERE ARRESTED IN PHILA., ONE A LAWYER, ONE OF HIS BEST FRIENDS. BLOCH HOPES HE WILL NOT BE CALLED UPON TO DEFEND HIM AS HE IS TOO BUSY BUT IF BAIL IS NEEDED, HE WILL GET IT FOR HIM. NY OFFICE SUGGESTS ABOVE LAWYER MAY BE MAURICE BRAVERMAN, ATTORNEY RECENTLY ARRESTED IN BALTIMORE. THE MEETING ENDED AT ONE PM. WHEN BLOCH RETURNED TO NYC, HE TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED GINDY SIX FOUR FIVE AND INFORMED HIM THAT HE TOOK INFORMANT-S LETTER UP TO

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

SING SING PRISON AND READ IT TO THE ROSENBERGS AND THEY WERE BOTH DEEPLY MOVED. BLOCH TOLD INFORMANT THAT ONE OF THE REASONS HE HAD NOT WORKED WITH HIM PREVIOUSLY WAS BECAUSE HE FELT THAT IF HE DID THE AUTHORITIES WOULD BE VINDICTIVE AND THE INFORMANT WOULD GET INTO DIFFICULTY. THIS INFORMANT ADVISED BLOCH HE WAS PREPARED TO DO ANYTHING THAT WOULD HELP ROSENBERG. BLOCH SAID HE WANTED TO BEGIN WORKING WITH THE INFORMANT SOMETIME THE WEEK OF AUG. THIRTEEN, AND HE WILL ARRANGE MEETING WITH THE INFORMANT, AT WHICH TIME "WE WILL STRAIGHTEN THIS THING OUT". THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE DETAILS OF THIS NEXT MEETING. BALTIMORE ADVISED BY MAIL FOR INFO RE BRAVERMAN.

SCHEIDT

END ACK PLS

NY R 49 WA ELR

cc. Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/18/86 BY 3042 PWT/AS  
3/22/96 SP6 AG/JS  
FOIA 56/261  
C# 95-1121

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 10

18

9-19AM

DIRECTOR DEFERRED

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP - R. NY HERALD TRIBUNE AUG. SEVENTEEN  
INSTANT, REFLECTS THAT WILLIAM MARTIN CANNING, INSTRUCTOR, CCNY,  
TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE AUG. SIX-  
TEEN LAST CONCERNING HIS MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNIT OF THE CP AT CCNY  
BETWEEN THIRTY SIX AND THIRTY EIGHT. INTERVIEW OF CANNING-S POSSI-  
BLE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF ROSENBERG, PERL, BARR, SOBELL AND  
OTHERS IN THE ROSENBERG NETWORK IN THE CP AT CCNY. BUREAU AUTHORITY  
IS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW CANNING CONCERNING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THESE  
INDIVIDUALS IN THE CP AT CCNY. SUTEL.

HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 107

EX-141

65-58236-1151  
SCHEIDT  
AUG 5 1946  
cc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHÉ  
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
MEXICO CITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: September 13, 1951

To: Director, FBI

From: [Legat, Mexico City] (S)(u)

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet May 4, 1951.

Reliable Confidential Informant. [REDACTED] has advised that a limited inquiry with respect to H. ROSENBERG in connection with this matter has developed information that ROSENBERG is in the wholesale paint business with offices in Mexico City and in Tampico, Tamaulipas. (S)(u)

[REDACTED] was unable to report any information which would lead to the conclusion that H. ROSENBERG of mention herein is connected with JULIUS ROSENBERG who was recently convicted of espionage conspiracy. (S)(u)

JNS:LH  
65-292

3/20/96  
DECLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS  
ON 3/22/96

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ I. R. - 9

CAF# 75-1121  
FOIA 56,261

Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Classified by 0562 PWT/for  
Declassify on: OADR  
10/20/92

INDEXED 49

65-58236-1159  
SEP 19 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was.  
ESPIONAGE - R

September 26, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reurlet April 16, 1951, in the above-captioned matter, enclosing copies of a letter and envelope dated March 19, 1951, addressed to the U. S. Government, Tribunal Federal de New York, New York City. This letter was signed by an R. Caballero G., 309 Rebsamen, Col. Navarte Mexico, D. F.

The Bureau is in receipt of a communication from the Legal Attache, Mexico City, wherein it was pointed out that, according to a reliable confidential informant, the H. Rosenberg mentioned in instant letter was in the wholesale paint business with offices in Mexico City and Tampico, Tamaulipas. According to this informant, there was no information available which would lead to the conclusion that this H. Rosenberg was connected with Julius Rosenberg. (X)(u)

The above is for your information and the substance thereof may be made available to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, who referred instant letter to the Bureau's attention.

Classified by ~~XXXX~~ not / ~~XXXX~~  
Declassify on ~~XXXX~~ 10/22/86

3/22/96  
DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
ON 3/22/96  
FOIA 56, 261  
CRA 75-1121

RECORDED - 48

EX-78 65-58236 - 1159

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EFE:apn mypm

Classified By 2355 ~~XXXX~~ 10/20/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

COMM - FBI  
SEP 26 1951  
MAILED 20

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

53 SEP 25 1951

22 SE 3 20 1951



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada  
October 11, 1951

G.I.R.-5

6/14/97

13/02/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP5 AG/J3  
DECLASSIFY ON 25K 6  
total 56/261 RA# 5-1121

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
REGISTERED AIRMAIL

Director, FBI

Mr. & Mrs. ~~ROSENBERG~~  
Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Quoted hereafter are the contents of a letter

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

229-1  
b7D

(X)u

(X)u

65-58236-1168

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RECORDED - 73

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INDEXED - 73

OCT 16 1951  
18

Classified by 2353/AA/MR 10/20/79  
Exempt from GDS 1, 2  
Date of Dec. nite

Classified by [signature]  
Declassify on: GDSR  
10/20/84

DECLASSIFIED BY 563 SUT/SM  
ON 6/26/97 FOR DE Decision

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is thought the above may be of interest to the Bureau since the National Guardian is organizing a campaign to endeavour to have the death sentences of the Rosenbergs reduced.

Very truly yours,

*Glenn H. Bethel*  
Glenn H. Bethel

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 23**

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : MR. A. H. ~~WILSON~~ *WILSON*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 21, 1951

3/18/96 SP6AG/JS  
FCA 56,261  
L 75,1121

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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

PURPOSE

To inform you as to the nature of the further articles on the Rosenberg case which appeared in the October 10, 17 and 24, 1951, editions of the "National Guardian." To point out that the first two aforementioned articles were comprised of excerpts from letters exchanged between the Rosenbergs and were for the apparent purpose of creating sympathy for the Rosenbergs' plight. To indicate that the third article purported to belittle the importance of the alleged Rosenbergs' atomic espionage activities, using as a basis thereof various statements appearing in the report of the Joint House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy. (u)

To advise you that the reference made in Ethel Rosenberg's letter to Emanuel Bloch, her attorney, to a "Jerry" who was to drive the Rosenberg children to visit them in Sing Sing, was a reference to New York Security Informant #45. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

To further mention that the first two aforementioned articles made a plea for contributions to be sent to the "National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs," which committee, according to [Security Informant #45] was comprised of only one member, William A. Reubin, the Special Reporter of the "National Guardian" who has been writing this series of articles on the Rosenberg case. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

DETAILS

As you were previously advised, the "National Guardian," a self-styled Progressive weekly, has been publishing a series of articles on the Rosenberg case. These articles were all over the by-line of William A. Reubin, Special Reporter for that paper. As has been heretofore indicated, these articles are of a propaganda

65-58236  
EFE:mpm

RECORDED - 82

INDEXED - 82

EX 50

165-58236-1189  
NOV 28 1951  
18

Classified by 2353 *WAG/nc*  
Exempt from GDS Category 2, 4  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Declassified 10/24/50

**CONFIDENTIAL**

nature and are intended to create sympathy for the Rosenbergs and to picture them as being the victims of political persecution. (u)

The articles in this series which appeared in the October 10 and 17, 1951, issues of the "National Guardian" contain various excerpts from letters allegedly exchanged between the Rosenbergs and their attorney, Emanuel Bloch. The tenor of these was obviously of such a nature as to further the purpose of creating sympathy and support for the Rosenbergs by depicting them as innocent, home loving people who have now been separated and are being persecuted by the government for political reasons. (u)

It is interesting to note that, as reflected in New York letter of October 23, 1951, the article in the October 17 issue sets forth an excerpt of a letter directed by Ethel Rosenberg to attorney Bloch. This letter makes reference to one "Jerry," who was supposed to drive the Rosenberg children to Sing Sing for the purpose of visiting their parents. The "Jerry" mentioned therein is New York Security Informant 645, who as you are aware is Jerome Eugene Tartakow, who was formerly incarcerated in the Federal House of Detention, New York City, with Julius Rosenberg. **CONFIDENTIAL**

Both of the afore-mentioned articles solicited contributions from the readers to assure funds for the legal needs of the Rosenbergs. This solicitation was being made in the name of the "National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs" and William A. Reubin, "National Guardian" Special Reporter, was indicated as being the Provisional Chairman of that committee. It is mentioned that, according to New York Security Informant 645, there were no persons on this committee other than Reubin. **CONFIDENTIAL**

The article in this series which appeared in the October 24, 1951, issue of the "National Guardian" was entitled "Congress' atomic energy group punctures government's case." This article, which is intended to belittle

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the importance of the Rosenbergs' atomic espionage activities, cites Judge Irving Kaufman's statement as to the importance of the Rosenbergs' betrayal of atomic secrets. It is thereafter pointed out in contrast to the judge's statements that, in accordance with the report issued by the Joint House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, "the bomb sketches and explanations that Greenglass - as a virtual layman - could prepare must have counted for little" as compared with the "authoritative scientific commentary" furnished to the Soviets by Dr. Fuchs. The conclusion is thereafter set forth that, even assuming the prosecution's unproven charges were valid, the Rosenbergs on the basis of the statements appearing in the committee's report did no more than transmit the information concerning atomic energy obtained from Greenglass, who is described as the "least effective" among the atomic spies. (u)

ACTION

None. For your information. (u)

✓  
g

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General  
James H. McInerney

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
ESPIONAGE - R

November 21, 1951

*[Handwritten signature]*  
10/7/75 WAB/ner

RECORDED - 8  
LY 50

65-58236-1189

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 25, 1951, with which there was referred for your attention a series of articles which appeared in the "National Guardian" with reference to the Rosenberg case.

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic copies of additional articles which appeared in the "National Guardian" on the following dates:

Volume 3, No. 51, dated October 10, 1951.

Volume 3, No. 52, dated October 17, 1951.

Volume 4, No. 1, dated October 24, 1951.

Enclosure *[Handwritten initials]*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWT/mc  
5/18/96 SP6/ATG/JS  
CA 75121  
FOIA 56,261

65-58236

EFE:npn *[Handwritten initials]*

*[Vertical list of names/positions for routing slip]*

65 DEC 10 1951

NOV 23 11 03 AM '51

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FBI  
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

NOV 23 1951  
COMM. - FBI

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
NOV 23 1951  
*[Handwritten initials and signatures]*

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 24**

SECUR

FORMATION

SECRET

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

LEJ

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/29/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/23/51-1/24/52	REPORT MADE BY JOHN A. HARRINGTON
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG; Et al ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subjects filed their appeal brief on 11/5/51 and case was put on the calendar for argument in the Circuit Court of Appeals on 1/7/52. The government's appeal brief was served on EMANUEL BLOCH on 1/5/52 and oral argument began on 1/10/52. Justices THOMAS W. SWAN, HARRIE B. CHASE and JEROME N. FRANK made up the Appeals Bench. BLOCH argued for subjects on 1/10/52 and 1/11/52 and the government concluded the oral argument on 1/11/52. Additional investigation to identify material taken from Columbia and photographed for 17 hours, and persons involved, set forth. Suspected documents obtained and submitted to FBI Laboratory for examination. Results of Laboratory examination set forth. Investigation to determine probable dates JULIUS ROSENBERG and MAXWELL FINESTONE contacted ALFRED SARANT at Ithaca set forth. Information secured from Engineer Lieutenant GRIGORII ALEKSANDROVICH TOKAEV re Soviet aeronautical espionage in the Classified by 2355 WAB/DVN Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3 Date of Declassification Indefinite			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Thomas J. Schacht</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES INDEXED RECORDED - 14 RETURN TO INDEXING DESK	
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Concerning TOKAEV's statement that the Russians had complete sets of blueprints and diagrams of aerodynamic tests of the Bell X-1, NACA advised that the Bell X-1 is a flight research airplane built by the Bell Aircraft Corporation under contract with the Army Air Force. It was a cooperative project to produce an airplane capable of equalling or exceeding the speed of sound, with NACA furnishing much of the design data. It is capable of making flights of very short duration and is not a serviceable military plane. Developmental work began in 1944, glide tests (no power) and wind tunnel tests of models were made in 1946, flight tests were made in 1947 and in October 1947 the plane flew at a speed exceeding the speed of sound. Tests on this plane have continued to date and there is a large quantity of data pertaining to the aerodynamic tests. ~~(SECRET)~~

B. Interviews of August 28 and September 4, 1951 ~~(SECRET)~~

Upon receipt of the above explanatory data from the NACA, Lieutenant Colonel TOKAEV was re-interviewed by Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, on August 28, 1951 and September 4, 1951. During these interviews TOKAEV related that Soviet espionage in air matters in the United States actually began in 1933 or in 1934 with the appointment of a Commission which went to Langley Field and stayed there for a number of years. At that time the Soviet Union was attempting to reproduce the equivalent of Langley Field and desired to utilize American experience. ~~(SECRET)~~

This Commission was comprised of various scientists and engineers, one of the most important of whom was Engineer Colonel ANTON STANISLAVOVICH SHUMOVSKI (or STANISLAV ANTONOVITCH), who was highly educated, spoke perfect English, and after returning from several years residence in the United States, organized the Bureau of New Techniques (BNT) in Moscow. TOKAEV suggested that SHUMOVSKI should be well known to officials at the NACA. ~~(SECRET)~~

Most of this Commission remained at Langley Field until 1937 and in 1938 the Soviet counterpart of Langley Field was commenced, based upon plans which had been obtained through the observation of this Commission while at Langley Field. SHUMOVSKI was one of those who remained longer in the United States and organized Soviet scientific and air espionage. As a result of his work, the Soviet Union had information in the most ~~(SECRET)~~

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[Minute detail about Langley Field and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. TOKAEV based this statement upon reports emanating from SHUMOVSKI and his association with others who had been at Langley Field at one time or another.]

~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV said that these reports were so exacting that although he never visited the Field, he was able to picture it with what he believed was great accuracy. He mentioned there is presently in existence in Russia a movie film dated 1945, which he has personally seen, representing the principal activities and installations of Langley Field. TOKAEV claimed he did not know the circumstances under which this film was made; that is, whether it was made surreptitiously or by cooperation with Langley Field officials.

~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV interpolated some comments about the BNT, which is under the Ministry of Aircraft Production. He described it as the focal point of all foreign secret information respecting scientific and technical intelligence in air matters. The BNT was headed throughout the war and up to the end of 1947, and possibly even now, by Colonel SHUMOVSKI, who is regarded as an expert so far as Air Intelligence in the United States is concerned. The BNT is composed of several hundred engineers and technicians, each of whom is an expert in his field and knows at least one foreign language.

~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV claimed to still possess his permanent pass to the building occupied by BNT, and to have been on intimate terms with Colonel SHUMOVSKI.

~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV further recalled that in March or April 1947, information was made available by a foreigner who spoke rather good Russian, in the form of a large number of photographs dealing with air and rocket matters in the United States. These materials were given to TOKAEV by his superiors for examination and study. Some time later, additional photographs of a similar nature were received by TOKAEV from the head of Military Intelligence in Germany. In general, they contained technical data concerning rockets and aircraft design.

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[The informant's impression after viewing the photographs was that many of them were taken not in the absence of people, but while they were actually at work. They represented

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[In many instances actual photographs of rough drawings appearing on a draft board, and in some cases part of the draftsmen appeared in the photograph. This material was obviously American in origin.]

~~(SECRET)~~

The photographs included, among other things a whole series of rocket designs, cross sections of the X-1 diagrams of numerous aerodynamic tests, and photographs of various types of armaments. He recalled that some of them did not include the entire subject matter and, in fact, omitted important data. In one connection, for instance, the diagrams appeared in the photograph, but the formula and rough calculations, which could have been included in the photograph, were omitted, indicating that the person taking these pictures was not a technician who realized the essential character of the mathematics involved.

~~(SECRET)~~

TOKAEV stated that the safe transit point in Alaska, to which he previously made reference, was Fairbanks. He could furnish no more specific details about this, but in general conversations dealing with the transit of material from the United States to the Soviet Union, he was reliably informed that it came via Fairbanks.

~~(SECRET)~~

With reference to TOKAEV's previous description of material emanating from the United States, which he had observed and studied, he explained he had labeled it "Secret" because it was stamped "Secret" and because of his knowledge in a general sense of material that would obviously be classified as "Secret" because of the subject material involved. He further explained that the material dealt with scientific experiments that were unknown to the Soviet Union, and that such material was known by him to be an Intelligence objective of the Soviet Union.

~~(SECRET)~~

TOKAEV stated that whether the material emanated exclusively from Langley Field was actually a matter of conjecture, and that the official NACA publications, which he observed, had "Langley Field" printed on the cover.

~~(SECRET)~~

[With respect to NACA publications, he described the cover thereof as being gray in color and not stiff. The paper inside was white and the type was printed. On the cover across the top appears the title, "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics". Under this and centered was the title of the

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Report and its number. Diagonally from the lower left-hand corner to the upper right-hand corner was stamped the word, "Secret", in red ink. Whether this was stamped on by the NACA, or by some organization to which such publications were disseminated, was, of course, not known by TOKAEV. Then centered at the bottom of the page was the name of the particular laboratory which prepared the report. ~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV stated that he associated the material received with Langley Field since he had information in great detail concerning this facility, but it is entirely possible that it could have emanated from other NACA Laboratories or from sources unknown to him. ~~SECRET~~

Except for the NACA publications, which were received in Russia in their original form, the material consisted of photostatic copies of originals. All charts, diagrams, graphs and so forth were in photostatic form. TOKAEV stated that he personally saw this material, and that when he reviewed it, it was in the original form received with complete translations attached to it. ~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV said that it was his impression the material was not received in small quantities or at regular intervals, but rather came infrequently in considerable quantities. ~~SECRET~~

He pointed out that up to 1943 the NACA reports, which were received, were not considered secret and thereafter, when they were no longer supplied to the Soviet Union by the United States, they did become secret and difficult to obtain. ~~SECRET~~

At this time, Engineer Colonel SHUMOVSKI and others organized a setup, the details of which were unknown to TOKAEV, by which these reports were obtained in the United States and transmitted to Moscow. Thereafter, the Soviets received more material with greater regularity than they had ever received before. ~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV stated that after the material coming from America was reviewed by the BNT, extracts of the most important material were published in a "top secret" publication called "Express Information", which was disseminated to interested officials and technicians, who properly were entitled to such ~~SECRET~~

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[Information. TOKAEV stated that when he was in Germany after the war, he continued to receive and review "Express Information" and was, therefore, cognizant of the type of information that was being obtained in the United States. (SECRET)

TOKAEV claimed that he could not definitely state whether the material which he attributed to the NACA was actually from the NACA, as opposed to an aircraft manufacturer who might have received these reports from NACA. Some of the material, however, consisted of rough diagrams and rough calculations, which had never been formalized. He pointed out that under ordinary conditions, material in such incomplete form would never leave a laboratory, and that what generally goes to the manufacturer is the finished product. (SECRET)

He therefore concluded, following his analysis of the material at hand and the stage of development it had reached, that it could have only come from the Aerodynamic Laboratories at Langley Field. (SECRET)

TOKAEV said he was aware of the fact that the terminology, "sonic speed laboratory", was scientifically incorrect. He said that he meant to convey the suggestion that someone in the laboratory, which dealt with sub-sonic and super-sonic experiments, must have had access to the results of the experiments being performed. He had no information indicating there was only one source for the material received, or that the source of the material related to a certain Division, or was associated with a particular wind tunnel. He said the material was not concerned principally with any particular problem or type of problem, but represented the indiscriminate selection of any and all material that could be obtained. (SECRET)

TOKAEV stated that his previous reference to the "Massachusetts University" was in fact meant to refer to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (SECRET)

[A similar comment by him with reference to the "Bell Aircraft Corporation Works" had a slightly different significance, for in this connection the Russians had complete blueprints of the X-1, which indicated that they came from a manufacturer, rather than from a laboratory. Inasmuch as this aircraft was being built by Bell, the person obtaining copies (SECRET)

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[Of the blueprints must have had access to the design room. The material relating to the X-1 was received by the Soviet Union during the early part of 1945, at a time when, according to TOKAEV, the aircraft itself was not flying and, in fact, not even built. ~~SECRET~~]

With reference to the G.E. jet engine, TOKAEV stated that he could describe it in no greater detail, and that all he knew was that it was a jet engine under development by General Electric. ~~SECRET~~

The terminology "J-31" or "I-16", "J-33" or "I-40", and "J-45" or "TG-180" had no significance whatsoever to him. ~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV said the drawings which he observed with respect to the G.E. jet were incomplete working drawings of the engine only and represented what would be termed in Russia as "brown-prints" rather than "blueprints". He explained that they were still in the draft stage and could be altered if necessary. These brownprints would show the component parts of the complete engine, the location thereof, cross sections, and assembly data. TOKAEV was unable to recall specifically what technical data regarding this engine he had seen. TOKAEV did not know the exact source of the material relating to the G.E. jet; that is, whether it emanated from the NACA, G.E., or the Air Force. He claimed, however, to have been reliably informed that it came to the Soviet Union via Fairbanks, Alaska, from the Soviet Purchasing Commission. He was not aware of the classification originally assigned to this material at its source, but said he would certainly accord it "Top Secret" classification because of its character. ~~SECRET~~

Concerning TOKAEV's own article, "Estimation of Maximum Curvature of Sub-sonic Speeds", in which he used secret NACA data, he elaborated as follows: ~~SECRET~~

This statement refers to the "minimum radius of turn of an airplane". The secret material from the United States, which he studied in preparation for this work, related to the general study of the maximum lift coefficient, and the data utilized was obtained as a result of wind tunnel tests. TOKAEV was quite certain that this particular information came from a NACA publication. In general, the NACA material utilized related to "CL Maximum and Compressibility" ~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

With reference to the Gorgon missile, he said that the material available in Russia in connection with experimental progress being made in America was extensive and so complete that, based upon it, Soviet engineers were able to commence production of their own version, which was known as the "IS" (Joseph Stalin) ~~(SECRET)~~

The details available from American sources on the Gorgon missile, according to TOKAEV, included construction details of the guiding mechanisms, power plant and launching devices, as well as performance characteristics, the geometry of the airframe and aerodynamic data. This information was so complete that based upon it, the Russians were able to commence production which started in 1946 ~~(SECRET)~~

TOKAEV explained that when he spoke of rockets he was referring to missiles whose propulsion was based upon the "Argus Tube". He added that in Russia the V-1 is considered a rocket, although he recognized from a scientific point of view this is incorrect terminology ~~(SECRET)~~

When TOKAEV stated the Russians had access to details on other rockets, he was referring specifically to American experiments with the V-2 type of missile in New Mexico. He noted the Russians had fairly complete data on these experiments, including such details as the component parts and the locations thereof, the internal mechanism and cross sections thereof, construction drawings of the foregoing, performance data, all thermo-dynamics and launching devices. He did not know if all this material was of a secret nature, although he was inclined to believe it was. He had the impression that the rather considerable information which the Russians possessed concerning the experiments being conducted in New Mexico came directly from New Mexico, rather than through NACA. He said it was his further impression that this material actually reached Russia ultimately from Germany ~~(SECRET)~~

[With reference to the details of the "Shooting Star", which he had mentioned during a previous interview, TOKAEV said that to put it bluntly, as soon as this plane was actually flying in the United States, the Soviet Union had all essential information concerning it. He said that the available data concerning the "Shooting Star" was the subject of numerous experiments ~~(SECRET)~~

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(the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and the information was so extensive that it was possible to build a model, test it and commence construction)

~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV said that complete data was available on the "Shooting Star" to an extent that it was possible to practically duplicate it. TOKAEV did not know where the reports with reference to this plane had been prepared or whether they originally came from NACA, Lockheed or the Air Force. He did not know what classification had been given different reports, although he assumed from the very nature of the information, they would have been considered secret.

~~SECRET~~

In connection with the Bell X-1, TOKAEV said the Russians received the complete blueprints of this craft, which as has previously been pointed out, seemed to indicate that the information came from a manufacturer, rather than from a laboratory. He noted that the aerodynamic data was in design form, rather than in laboratory form. He placed the date of receipt of this information either during the first part of 1945, or at the end of the war. He said that the aircraft was not yet flying when the Russians received data concerning it, and in fact, did not believe that it had even been built, inasmuch as the blueprints contained very little information regarding the materials used in its construction.

~~SECRET~~

When questioned about the XP-81, TOKAEV stated that he could recall no information in the Soviet Union during this time at least, concerning a plane of this type.

~~SECRET~~

With reference to the knowledge within Russia concerning nuclear energy for propulsion of airplanes, TOKAEV said there was such information, but he did not know to what extent. The first time he had actually heard reference made to this was on February 20, 1947, while he was in Germany. At that time he learned that the Russians knew just about as much as the Americans concerning NEPA. This information was based upon studies of the results of American research up to that time, by Russian scientists.

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TOKAEV had no personal information as to how long a period or to what extent this information had been available.

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In connection with the JB-2 bomb, TOKAEV said that the Soviet engineers were well informed on this missile, although he did not recognize it personally from the above designation. He pointed out that in 1946 the American development of a guided missile, which was an elongated version of the German V-1 and possessed greater range, was known to Soviet authorities. He said that information concerning this bomb and guided missiles of the V-1 type, especially those used by the Navy, were of particular interest, not to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, but to the Ministry of Armaments. (SECRET)

He noted that the "Express Information", previously mentioned, in its April or May issue, 1947, was devoted solely to highly secret information concerning the American development of the old German V-1. He said it contained photographs, general characteristics, performance data, results of experimental tests and complete technical data. (SECRET)

He also said that a great deal of material concerning the American experiments, based on the German V-1, was received at the Bureau of New Techniques, where he personally observed a considerable amount relating to various types of missiles, based upon the V-1 in various stages of development. This material, he believed, emanated from New Mexico, although he did not say this without reservation. (SECRET)

TOKAEV also recalled receiving a publication from the Technical Council of the Ministry of Armaments, which contained rather extensive data on the V-2 type of rocket. This information included a photograph, an explanation of tests, and general characteristics. (SECRET)

TOKAEV listed the following as additional specific illustrations of the type of material coming from America, which he had studied: (SECRET)

1. NACA No. 2409-34. This concerned, in TOKAEV's words, "the profile with all Wind-tunnel Tests and geometrical data, which formed the basis for design of Soviet Speed Profiles". What was received in this connection had to do with the following: (SECRET)

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"CL = f (Ma)

CD = f (Ma)

CM = f (Ma) on the following angles of attack

Alpha - 8°, 5°, 4°, 2°, 0°, minus 2°, minus 4°

2. Chart of pressure for the number of Ma 0.92;

3. Geometrical characteristics photographed in NACA Laboratory

4. In 1933, there were received a series of similar characteristics of small-length wings ( $L = \frac{1}{2}$ ), together with a chart of pressure for a number of Ma figures;

5. There was also received in 1945 from the U.S.A., the English title and source of which was unknown to TOKAEV, photostats of a report of some 60 to 80 pages, which was given either of the following two titles by the Academy of Science in Russia - "Explosive Ignition in Profile Chambers"; or, "Detonation of Condensed Fuels". The foregoing was received in Russia in incomplete form in 1944, and following a direct request to sources in America, it was received in its complete form in March, 1945;

6. A mimeographed paper or report dealing with new equipment and equipment in the course of design on gasdynamics and ballistics equipment in the NACA

7. An old Aerodynamic profile by Davis, which had suddenly become of interest to Soviet Union designers at the end of the war. Urgent orders were sent to sources in America to obtain all available information. Professor-Director of Technical Science DORODNITSIN contacted the Soviet representative in the United States at an unrecalled date and asked to be provided with materials concerning tests and methods of calculations of  $C_D = f (Ma)$ ;

8. Information was requested from sources in America relative to the fuselage of jet aircraft in which the air intake was in the nose. TOKAEV said this information was received;

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9. Engineer LOTOV, Professor DORODNITSIN, Candidate of Science MATVEEF and others, transmitted orders to the United States via BNT to obtain the American method of calculation of the coefficient of the drag of aircraft at sub-sonic and super-sonic speeds. What was finally received related to calculations for aircraft at super-sonic speeds and a number of Aerodynamic Tests of a great variety of bodies on  $C_D = f(Ma)$  ~~SECRET~~
10. When the Russians were building their first jet fighter, they were interested in, and requested sources in America to obtain data respecting Wind-tunnel Tests on air-brakes and parachute-brakes for high-speed landings. This information was received; ~~SECRET~~
11. The well-known Soviet designers, MIKOYAN and MATYUK, were interested in materials on the change of the center of aerodynamic pressure to the rear at increased speeds for the calculation of Dynamics of Flight, and in particular, the stability of flight at high speeds. A request for this information went to America and eventually some material was received which convinced Soviet designers that the United States was far behind Russian research in this particular field. The Soviet scientists concluded, on the basis of information emanating from America, to which they had access, that the United States had not completely solved this problem purely from the dynamics point of view. ~~SECRET~~

C. Interviews of October 8 and October 15, 1951 (S)(u)

On October 8, 1951 and October 15, 1951, additional interviews were held with TOKAEV by a Bureau representative and Mr. JOHN STACK, Assistant Director of Research, NACA, Langley Field, Virginia. During these interviews further efforts were made to obtain more specific information from the informant concerning the various aeronautical projects in order to enable a possible identification of the source of the material referred to, and thereby to determine the persons responsible for furnishing it. At the time of the interviews, TOKAEV prepared notes and diagrams in the Russian language, copies of which have been made available. ~~SECRET~~

The following is a summary of the information furnished by TOKAEV at the time of the above interviews. TOKAEV stated ~~SECRET~~

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(that he observed the reports, as listed, while engaged in aeronautical research in Russia prior to 1947: ~~SECRET~~)

- (1) NACA reports - these were bound in a manila cover and the material therein was printed. (~~S~~)
- (2) NACA technical notes - these were bound in a light yellow cover and the contents therein were lithographed. (~~S~~)
- (3) NACA reports - these were bound in a soft cover, gray in color, and the contents therein were printed. (~~S~~)

(The foregoing represented types of separate reports seen by TOKAEV. He saw no NACA reports which were bound in green or blue covers. ~~SECRET~~)

- (4) NACA equipment - this was a volume of one and a half inch thickness with a soft cover, gray in color. The pages therein were legal size, mimeographed and printed on one side only. The pages were stapled (not bound like a book) and opened from right to left. The information therein dealt with the following material: (~~S~~)

- (a) Description of wind tunnels.
- (b) Drawings of wind tunnels.
- (c) Photos of wind tunnels.
- (d) Description of Schlioren method but containing no Schlioren photos.
- (e) Diagrams showing airplane span-load distribution diagrams; methods of calculating from section pressure distribution data; and some diagrams of spanwise shear and bending moment diagrams.
- (f) Various apparatus (probably balances and manometers.)
- (g) Description of "dynamic tests"; "dynamics of construction, vibrations and flutter."
- (h) Jet engine tests on thrust.
- (i) Jet engine tests in wind tunnels.

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TOKAEV noted the wind tunnel involved here would not have been six meters but nearer three meters. ~~SECRET~~

(TOKAEV noted that neither the foregoing report nor the NACA manila covered report bore the NACA wing insignia on the cover.) ~~SECRET~~

- (5) NACA reports with a wide diagonal band from the lower left to the upper right side of the cover with "Secret" printed thereon. (S)
- (6) NACA reports marked "Secret", "Top Secret", and "For Service Use Only". He did not recall whether the words, "Not Edited", were on these reports. (S)
- (7) Description of balance in the big tunnel at Langley Field. Mr. STACK subsequently observed that from his questioning of TOKAEV, it was completely certain that TOKAEV was referring to the Full Scale Tunnel. (S)

(Information respecting this item was received in 1937 in a printed publication with a white cover and slightly larger than 5x8 in size. On the second or third page there was a schematic diagram of this balance, showing all of its components. This report, according to TOKAEV, came to the Soviets through the Soviet Air Force and consequently, through the Secret Service of the Soviet Air Force.) ~~SECRET~~

- (8) A whole case of reports was sent to the USSR in 1937 by the Soviet Commission that visited Langley Field in 1933-1934. (S)
- (9) Drawing of ordinates for the U. S. Nose Inlet-Tail Outlet Fuselage. Only data for one fuselage was received and based upon it, a fuselage was built and tested in Soviet Tunnel No. 107 for the purpose of checking inlet and outlet flows and flows on surface of body in region of tail. (S)

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(10) Several photographs of data sheets. Mr. STACK subsequently commented that, by TOKAEV's description of these sheets, they were similar to standard data sheet forms for recording wind tunnel data. TOKAEV affirmed that some of these had NACA identification printed across the top. ~~SECRET~~

(11) Reports on Gorgon which were complete, including aerodynamic data, construction data and remote control data. This latter item was of most interest to the Soviets. ~~SECRET~~

(12) XS-1 data. (In this instance, TOKAEV referred to this plane as the XS-1 and not the X-1.) He said that the data covered the following: ~~SECRET~~

- (a) Flight test reports.
- (b) Taxiing test on ground.
- (c) Take-off and angle of climb.
- (d) Rate of climb.
- (e) Physiological tests of pilots, referring specifically to the effects of speed and altitude.
- (f) Detailed description of the instrument reaction at various speeds.
- (g) Calculation diagrams of designing office and performance diagrams. ~~SECRET~~

(TOKAEV was unable to recall the type of fuel system described in these reports. He noted that the foregoing information concerning the XS-1 was written by a Russian test pilot named KOCHETKOV and came through the Soviet Purchasing Commission to Russia via Alaska in 1945. The information observed by TOKAEV led the Russians to believe that this plane was not in production and that they were still working on it.) ~~SECRET~~

(13) Complete drawings on the GE jet engine. TOKAEV identified this engine as a centrifugal compressor job. This information arrived in Russia a little later than the information pertaining to XS-1. ~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

- (14) Various reports on propeller data. TOKAEV stated these were all model tests and there was no Full Scale Propeller or Flight Propeller data. He said that the highest tip M for which he saw data was 0.8. The name, Stanford University, where tests of this nature had been made, meant nothing to TOKAEV. ~~(SECRET)~~

- (15) Drawings and technical data on a type of laboratory consisting of a very large high pressure air storage sphere feeding blow-down jets. The sphere was large in comparison to the building which contained the compressor and the blow-down jets. One of the jets (tubes) could work for twenty minutes. There were also received P-B characteristics, plots and calculations. ~~(SECRET)~~

- (16) Diagrams and calculations of interceptor attack on bomber. ~~(SECRET)~~

(TOKAEV said Nos. 15 and 16 were received at the same time.) ~~(X)~~

- (17) Lockheed and Bell reports, mimeographed, with "Secret" stamped at the top and bottom of the cover and on each page. TOKAEV emphasized those were not NACA reports, although he does recall one Bell report stamped as above described and attached to a NACA report. ~~(SECRET)~~

(TOKAEV claims to have never seen any reports of the Hughes Company dealing with high speeds.) ~~(SECRET)~~

The following general information was obtained from TOKAEV during the interviews on October 8 and 15, 1951. ~~(SECRET)~~

TOKAEV stated that he prepared a thesis which was a study of the methods for flow visualization, including smoke flow and Schlieren methods. In this thesis he made experimental applications. He stated categorically that the USSR was far ahead of the United States in this field. ~~(SECRET)~~

Professor USHAKOV of Tsagi has photographs of Langley Field wind tunnels and those of other places as well. USHAKOV is now in charge of Tsagi. BORIS KUZNETSOV, his assistant. ~~(SECRET)~~

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~~SECRET~~

[who is in charge of wind tunnels, has been to America. He has done research on spheres at high and low Mach numbers and has solved the theory for high speeds. (SECRET)]

There were three women in the Soviet Commission that went to Langley Field in 1933 and 1934. The entire Commission could have included fifty or more people. Whether the entire Commission or only a part of it visited Langley Field, TOKAEV did not know, nor did he know the duration of their visit there. One of these women, NINA PAVLOVNA LESNIKOVA, who limped slightly, is now about sixty and speaks English, French and German. She is presently working at the Bureau of New Techniques and would have been interested in high speed questions. Another woman member of this Commission, who would have been similarly interested, was Professor MUSSINIANT's wife, GORYAINOVA. She is the Editor-in-Chief of all Tsagi publications and up to 1947 was in charge of the Secret Library at Tsagi. Another woman named NASILLOVA would have been interested in gasdynamics also. (SECRET)

TOKAEV also recalled that in 1938, 1939 or perhaps in 1940, there was another woman named MIKAILOVA who was an Engineer Major in the Soviet Air Force. She was in the SAF Secret Service and was then working, and may still be, in GRENDALL's Department of Technical Information, GRENDALL being head of the SAF Secret Service. When MIKAILOVA returned from the United States, she was put in charge of the Aircraft Department at the Bureau of New Techniques. In 1944 she was appointed to a Soviet Mission in Persia, where, according to TOKAEV, she fraternized with Americans. (SECRET)

In response to interrogation, TOKAEV was not able to recall the names of various wind tunnels. He did describe with reasonable accuracy, however, the Full Scale Tunnel at Langley Field. (SECRET)

TOKAEV noted that Professor BORIS SERGEEVICH STECHKIN, who was in prison from 1932 to 1935, is the best known Russian expert on jet engine theory. He read a paper on aerodynamic tests of jet engines in wind tunnels and criticized the American methods. TOKAEV does not recall what jet engines were discussed. With reference to STECHKIN who worked out his theories while in prison, he now occupies the professorship of Jet Engines at Jankovski Academy. His principal criticisms of U. S. methods (SECRET)

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~~SECRET~~

were on tail pipe temperature measurements. The engines discussed and the American work criticized apparently dealt also with after burning.

TOKAEV stated that all matters relating to blading, compressors, propellers and so forth, were centered in a group under UVANOV and PROSKURA. The Russians had a lot of material respecting blades.

TOKAEV related that, in general, the Soviets work out all their problems theoretically and were, therefore, especially desirous of obtaining American data to check their theories. He then launched into a long dissertation on Soviet propeller design methods, the essence of which is keeping tip Mach numbers below critical. On this point TOKAEV said they were very anxious to obtain U. S. information. He also described a whirling arm method where the arm was installed in a wind tunnel enabling them to get profile data to about M equals 0.8.

With reference to American experiments with the V-1, the Russians appeared, according to TOKAEV, to have complete information which was obtained from the United States before the first half of 1947. In response to questioning by Mr. STACK, TOKAEV pointed out the following improvements, based on reports he had seen of the American version over the German one.

- (1) Better aerodynamics.
- (2) Bigger.
- (3) Longer range.
- (4) New type of automatic piloting.
- (5) Higher octane fuel.
- (6) Higher fineness ratio.

TOKAEV reiterated that the information on the Lockheed P-80 (Shooting Star) was available in Russia during the war. When it was received, TOKAEV was Chief Engineer of the Soviet Long Range Air Force and knew that the Soviets were particularly interested in this plane because they had just experienced a fiasco on a plane of that type which they had attempted to develop. The information from America regarding the P-80 was disjointed, but of every kind including test data, blueprints and reports that appeared to come from many sources. TOKAEV was certain, however, that none of the information came from Lockheed reports.

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

The foregoing information was for the most part obtained from TOKAEV during the first interview, which took place on October 15, 1951. Upon its study by Mr. STACK, he requested a further interview to clarify certain points. The pertinent results of the October 23, 1951 interview are as follows: ~~SECRET~~

D. [Interview of October 23, 1951] (S)(U)

In response to questioning concerning the XS-1 information previously given, TOKAEV stated he could not say whether the material he saw was in the form as received from America or was "inferences drawn by Russians on the basis of information received from the United States." The test pilot, KOCHETKOV, who seems to have been a principal in the XS-1 information, was in the United States carrying out tests on aircraft being sent to Russia during the war. He was particularly connected with tests on the P-63. When a group of Americans, presumably pilots, came to Russia on a visit during the war, KOCHETKOV was in their company. They visited Tsagi and the Long Range Air Force. ~~SECRET~~

TOKAEV exhibited photographs of flows for M equals 2.0 to 2.3 of a projectile shape and wind section. These photos were made in an open jet of perhaps 6" to 9" square section. They actually represented the shadow method, rather than the Schlieren method. TOKAEV's method for obtaining these photos is contained in a book published by the Joukovski Academy, 1940 edition. In Tsagi N587CC marked "For Service Use Only" and "Top Secret", there appeared all U. S. "Secret" profiles, according to TOKAEV. More information on these same profiles was given in "Volume 2, Instructions for Designers", 1944 or 1945 edition. LOTOV, who was in the United States, is Chief of Profile Development in the USSR. He is assisted by a woman, RAISA NIKOLAEVNA LEKSEEVA, who speaks English, was in the United States and, therefore, would have had a special interest in gas dynamics. ~~SECRET~~

KRASILSHCHEKOV received the Stalin prize in 1948 for his development of wing profile out of American types. This profile had its maximum thickness somewhere between fifty and seventy per cent. From TOKAEV's description, Mr. STACK opined that it could have been similar to the 27-212 or 67 class. ~~SECRET~~

[TOKAEV also exhibited data from NACA 2409-34 air foil in exactly the same form that it appeared in the original NACA report. He further showed the curves of Drag-coefficient versus ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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Mach number up to sub-sonic choke for several air foils as follows:

(S) 

NACA	00018	-	1,130
"	00015	-	1,130
"	23513	-	1,130
"	00009	-	0,5540
"	00006	-	1,130

 (S)

According to TOKAIEV, these were tested by the Russians as "control tests" of U. S. data. He believed that the numbering system was the original NACA numbering method. ~~SECRET~~

He concluded by noting that information which the USSR has on American research equipment can be found in B.N.T. N213-4 (1945) and also in "Instructions for Designers", Volume 1, Part I (1942). This latter publication was edited in Moscow by Professor YURIEV. ~~SECRET~~

It should be noted that certain portions of the information from TOKAIEV predates the period of employment of the subject at NACA, Langley Field, which commenced in April 1939. However, this information is being reported herein in order to eliminate PERL as the person responsible. ~~SECRET~~

Further efforts are being made with the assistance of the NACA to identify the various aeronautical projects referred to by this informant, in order to determine if PERL was responsible for, or in any way connected with, the delivery of the material to the Soviets. ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~