

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols ✓

DATE: November 28, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg

There are attached excerpts concerning the above-captioned case taken from "The FBI Story, A Report to the People," by Don Whitehead published by Random House, 1956. These excerpts are from page(s) 312, 320, 356, 357 of the book.

The full text of the book may be found in the FBI Library.

Enclosure

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ENCLOSURE

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NINE months after J. Edgar Hoover flashed the warning that atomic secrets had been stolen by agents of a foreign power, the whole wretched story of espionage was known to the FBI.

FBI agents had followed the spy trail to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and from Fuchs to the Philadelphia chemist, Harry Gold. From Gold, the path branched into a maze of treachery. Gold recalled for the FBI the paths he had trod for fourteen years as a Soviet agent. One of those paths led to a twenty-eight-year-old ex-Army sergeant, David Greenglass, who lived with his wife, Ruth, and their two children at Apartment No. 6, 265 Rivington Street, New York City.

Greenglass was in the kitchen preparing the baby's milk formula when two FBI agents knocked on the door. It was 1:46 P.M., June 15, 1950. Greenglass left the kitchen and opened the door.

"Mr. Greenglass? David Greenglass?"

"Yes."

"May we come in?"

Greenglass nodded and the two visitors stepped into the room.

"We're from the FBI," one of the agents said. They showed their identification. "We are trying to locate information on materials lost, misplaced or stolen at the Los Alamos project. You worked at Los Alamos, didn't you?"

"Yes," Greenglass said. "But I can't help you. I know nothing about it."

The agents continued to question the ex-sergeant. Would he have any objections if they looked around the apartment? He could refuse if he wished, of course.

"I have nothing to hide," Greenglass persisted. "Go ahead." He signed a waiver of search.

A few minutes later one of the agents left the apartment with twenty-four pictures of Greenglass and his wife, including a snapshot taken while Greenglass was in uniform during World War II.

The agent took the pictures to Harry Gold. The chemist studied them. At last he said: "This is the man I contacted at Albuquerque."

"When did you contact him?" the agent asked.

"In June, 1945."

"On whose instructions?"

"I was acting on instructions from my Soviet espionage superior, 'John.' The man in this picture gave me information about his work at Los Alamos—and I turned over the information to 'John.'"

"Will you sign a statement to that effect?"

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A Report to the People" by
Don Whitehead

ENCLOSURE

Gold nodded.

For a time Greenglass protested his innocence. But then, like that of Fuchs and Gold, his part of the story finally spilled forth. Piece by piece, the parts fell into place. No one person had all the information, but when the FBI had gathered together the parts, there was the clear picture of espionage. In its essentials, here follows the story as it was given to the FBI and later revealed in testimony in federal court.

On November 29, 1944—three months after T/4 Sgt. David Greenglass's transfer to the secret Los Alamos atomic bomb project—Ruth Greenglass arrived in Albuquerque, New Mexico. David had managed to wangle five days' leave from his job as a machinist. He met Ruth at the Hotel Franciscan. This was their second wedding anniversary.

One day while walking along Highway 66, out beyond the city limits, Ruth told David about a talk she'd had with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in New York. Ethel was David's sister.

Ruth said that Julius had told her he and Ethel had dropped their Communist Party activities; they didn't attend club meetings or subscribe to the *Daily Worker*.

David was surprised. "But why?"

"Because Julius said at last he's doing what he always wanted to do—giving information to the Soviet Union!"

Ruth said that Julius knew what David was doing, too. David was working on the atomic bomb, the deadliest weapon ever conceived by man. Julius and Ethel wanted David to give them information about his work which would be useful to Russia. They said Russia was an ally and she wasn't getting the information she deserved to have. If all nations had this atomic information—then, Julius said, one nation couldn't use the bomb as a threat against another nation.

David was scared. "I can't do it, Ruth," he said. But next day he saw things differently.¹ He agreed. Julius had been his hero for years. Julius and Ethel had persuaded him to join the Young Communist League when he was fourteen. His father and mother didn't like Julius because he was a Communist, and they didn't like Ethel's running around with him or marrying him for that matter. But David liked Julius. He didn't want to see Julius fail at anything he tried.

David gave Ruth a description of the Los Alamos layout, the approximate number of people working in the restricted area, and the names of scientists whose connection with the atomic project was supposed to be top-secret. He had picked up their names by overhearing talk at the plant. Ruth memorized all David told her and repeated it to Julius Rosenberg when she returned home.

Two months after this meeting David returned to New York on leave. At Julius' request he made a number of sketches of a flat-type

lens mold being used in atomic experiments. He also gave Julius the names of people at Los Alamos who seemed to him to be sympathetic to communism and who might possibly be recruited to give information.²

A day or so later, the Greenglasses went to the Rosenbergs' apartment for dinner. Julius said to Ruth, "How would you like to go to Albuquerque to live?"

"I would be very happy," Ruth exclaimed.

"You are going to be there," Julius said. He told her not to worry about money. He would take care of the expenses. The money would be a gift—and it would come from the Russians.

Later the talk turned to finding a means by which David would be able to identify any stranger who might come to get information for Julius.

"Well," Julius said, "I'll give you something so that you will be able to identify the person who does come."

Ruth and the Rosenbergs went into the kitchen. Julius cut the side from an empty Jello box and then cut the piece of cardboard into two notched parts. He gave one half to Ruth Greenglass, and the three of them returned to the living room.

David Greenglass saw the two pieces of cardboard and how the notched edges would fit when joined together. "Oh," he said, "that is very clever."

Julius smiled. "The simplest things are the cleverest."

Ruth put one piece of cardboard into her wallet. Julius kept the other half.

Greenglass returned to Los Alamos late in January at the end of his leave. But Ruth arrived in Albuquerque in February and soon found an apartment at 209 North High Street, where David could come to her on his days off.

David and Ruth were at home in their combination living room-dining room-bedroom when a strange man knocked on their door, a man whose name they would later learn was Harry Gold.

Only a few days before, Harry Gold had met Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in a little bar and restaurant at 42nd Street and Third Avenue in Manhattan. They had a drink, and then sat at a table where they could talk without being overheard.

The two men discussed the time and place of their next meeting. It would be after Gold's return from Santa Fe, where he was to pick up atomic information supplied by Dr. Klaus Fuchs. Then Yakovlev told Gold that after seeing Fuchs, he must go to Albuquerque on another extremely important mission.

Gold protested. The additional trip to Albuquerque might endanger

the entire arrangement for getting the Fuchs information. But Yakovlev cut him short: "You go! That's an order!"

The Russian gave Gold a sheet of onionskin paper on which was written the name "Greenglass," and a High Street address. Below the name was a notation: "Recognition signal. I am from Julius."

Yakovlev next handed Gold a piece of cardboard cut from a Jello box, his identification, and an envelope containing \$500 to be given to Greenglass.

Gold arrived in Santa Fe on June 2, 1945. He had time on his hands, so he wandered about town. He stopped at a newsstand and picked up a Chamber of Commerce map of the city—a yellow folder marked "Santa Fe, The Capital City." Absently, Gold tucked the map in his pocket. With that single careless act, Harry Gold made the mistake which almost five years later would shatter his composure when an FBI agent found the forgotten yellow folder behind a bookcase in Gold's bedroom in Philadelphia.

But Gold wasn't thinking of the FBI as he strolled through Santa Fe's streets toward his meeting with Fuchs. He saw the pale scientist driving toward him in an old car. The car stopped and he got in. Within a few minutes, Fuchs had given him a thick packet of information on atomic bomb secrets. He told Gold the bomb would be tested at Alamogordo, New Mexico, the next month.

With this part of his mission completed, Gold left Santa Fe by bus for Albuquerque. The Greenglasses were not at home that Saturday night. Gold found a place to sleep in the war-crowded town, a cot in the hallway of a boarding house. Next morning he registered at the Hotel Hilton. Then he set out for the address on High Street.

The Greenglasses had just finished breakfast when the stranger knocked. David opened the door.

"Are you Mr. Greenglass?"

"Yes."

Gold stepped into the living room. He said, "I come from Julius."

"Oh! You arrived sooner than I expected," Greenglass said. Then he picked up his wife's purse and fished out the piece of Jello box. Gold produced the other half. The pieces matched.

Gold said, "Have you any information for me?"

David said: "I have some but I will have to write it up. If you come back later I'll give it to you." He introduced Gold to his wife.

The stranger left and Greenglass went to work. He drew sketches of the lens mold^s on which he had been working, and described in writing how the lens was used as a triggering device in atomic experiments. Again he listed names of people he regarded as possible espionage recruits.

Gold came back in midafternoon. He took the information from Greenglass and left behind the envelope containing \$500.

Greenglass was back in New York on another furlough in September, 1945. The atomic bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan had surrendered. The war was over.

This time David gave Julius a sketch of a cross-section of the Nagasaki type bomb as he visualized it from knowledge of his own work on the triggering device and from the discussions he had heard between scientists and others. Besides the sketches, he gave Rosenberg a handwritten report on the work at Los Alamos.

Julius was pleased. "This is very good," he said. They set up a card table in the Rosenberg living room and brought out a typewriter. Ethel Rosenberg typed the information Greenglass had written, while Julius and Ruth corrected the grammar. Rosenberg told Greenglass he had stolen a proximity fuse while working at Emerson Radio.

And later he boasted that he had information from his contacts about research into atomic-powered airplanes, in addition to research information about a "sky platform."

At one time Julius urged Greenglass to enter a college where he could study engineering and cultivate friendships with students of physics and nuclear science; the Russians would furnish whatever money he needed beyond the G.I. Bill of Rights aid, as they did for other students he had recruited.

But then the British announced Fuchs's arrest on February 3, 1950. Julius Rosenberg came to the Greenglass apartment and asked David to go for a walk. They walked to Hamilton Fish Park, and Julius told David about Fuchs's arrest.

"You remember the man who came to see you in Albuquerque?" Julius said. "Well, Fuchs was also one of his contacts." He figured that Gold would be caught next, and that Greenglass had better leave the country.

After Gold's arrest, Julius urged David to leave as soon as possible by way of Mexico, Sweden or Switzerland and Czechoslovakia; he gave David traveling instructions and a total of \$5,000 in cash.⁴

But Greenglass didn't go.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell and David Greenglass were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, a violation of the Federal Espionage Act of 1917, specifically, Subsection A, Section 32, Title 50, of the United States Code. Greenglass pleaded guilty. The Rosenbergs pleaded not guilty.

The Rosenberg-Greenglass trial opened on March 6, 1951, in the United States Court House in Foley Square, New York. The trial judge was Irving Robert Kaufman, who, at forty, was the youngest federal

jurist in the United States. He was assigned the case by Chief Judge John Knox.⁵

Judge Kaufman made it clear from the first that he was aware of the profound implications in the case—the chances that prejudices, religious or political, might color a juror's thinking either for or against the defendants. He questioned prospective jurors closely. Where he noted the slightest doubt of objectivity or any reluctance to serve, the prospect was excused by the Judge himself and thus the prosecution and the defense were saved a challenge.

Judge Kaufman gave defense attorneys a total of thirty juror challenges, ten more than they were entitled to. The defense saw fit to use only twenty-nine before accepting the jury. During the trial and in his charge to the jury, Judge Kaufman emphasized that membership in the Communist Party was relevant solely as it might show intent to aid the Soviet Union; otherwise it was not to be considered in reaching a decision.

The jury found the Rosenbergs and Sobell guilty of violating the Espionage Statute, which provided that those found guilty "shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years." The courtroom was hushed on the day Judge Kaufman was to pass sentence—April 5, 1951. The lawyers had made their final statements and now they were watching the black-robed Judge, whose attention was centered on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"Is there anything defendants wish to say?"

Julius Rosenberg said, "No, sir."

The Judge looked at Ethel Rosenberg. "Do you care to say anything?"

"No, sir."

Judge Kaufman began speaking. His words were those of a man who had reached a decision only after searching the law for long, weary hours; only after probing deep into his own heart.

. . . Espionage, as viewed here today, . . . is rather a sordid, dirty work—however idealistic are the rationalizations of the persons who engaged in it—with but one paramount theme, the betrayal of one's own country . . .

I consider your crime worse than murder. Plain deliberate contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed. In committing the act of murder, the criminal kills only his victim . . . But in your case, I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb, years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb, has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people

*Page 317 of "The FBI Story,
A Report to the People" by
Don Whitehead*

may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country . . .

What I am about to say is not easy for me. I have deliberated for hours, days and nights. I have carefully weighed the evidence. Every nerve, every fibre of my body has been taxed . . . I have searched the records—I have searched my conscience—to find some reason for mercy—for it is only human to be merciful and it is natural to try to spare lives. I am convinced, however, that I would violate the solemn and sacred trust that the people of this land have placed in my hands were I to show leniency to the defendants Rosenberg.

It is not in my power, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to forgive you. Only the Lord can find mercy for what you have done . . . you are hereby sentenced to the punishment of death . . .

Judge Kaufman also sentenced Sobell to thirty years. Sobell had previously fled to Mexico with his wife but he was expelled and taken into custody by the FBI. Greenglass received a fifteen-year prison term.

But before the Rosenbergs died as traitors in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair, their case was to be given one of the most careful and thorough reviews of any case in American criminal history. It was reviewed sixteen different times, on various points, by the United States District Court. There were seven appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; seven petitions for review to the United States Supreme Court; and two applications to the President of the United States for executive clemency.⁶

Judge Kaufman's decision stood.

Before the jury returned its verdict, Julius Rosenberg's attorney, E. H. Bloch, seemed to be satisfied that Judge Kaufman had conducted a fair and just trial.

Bloch told the Court and the jury: ". . . I would like to say to the Court on behalf of all defense counsel that we feel that you have treated us with the utmost courtesy, that you have extended to us the privileges that we expect as lawyers, . . . we feel that the trial has been conducted . . . with that dignity and that decorum that befits an American trial."

And Bloch was also to say: ". . . I know that the Court conducted itself as an American judge."

But two years later Bloch appeared to have forgotten those words. At the funeral service for the Rosenbergs he stormed: ". . . this was an act of cold, deliberate murder . . . I place the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of President Eisenhower, Attorney General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover . . . These sweet, tender, cultured people have been killed . . . Insanity, irrationality, barbarism and murder seem to be part of the feeling of those who rule us."

What had happened between the day in 1951 when Bloch praised

the conduct of the trial and that June day in 1953 when he shouted at the Rosenbergs' funeral, "This was an act of cold, deliberate murder"?

The Communist press had been silent throughout the entire Rosenberg trial. There was only a bare mention of their conviction.

The FBI detected in mid-August of 1951 the first small warning of what was to come when the left-wing *National Guardian*, unofficial weekly publication of the Progressive Party, began a series of articles on the Rosenberg case. The *National Guardian* said, in part, "... there are strong grounds for suspecting the Rosenbergs are victims of an out-and-out political frameup."

Five months later, the Communist-organized National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case opened headquarters in New York City. And then began a shameful campaign to depict the Rosenbergs as innocent victims of anti-Semitism, trapped by a deliberate plot involving Judge Kaufman, the FBI and the government.

The Committee's first press release, on January 3, 1952, said: "It is significant that none of the jurors was Jewish"; and then the release added that the Rosenberg sentence had "raised fears in the leading Jewish press . . . that the Rosenbergs were 'victims of religious bigotry.'"

Actually, Kaufman and two of the federal attorneys, Irving Saypol and Roy M. Cohn, were Jews. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, in the July, 1952, issue of *Commentary* reported: "A check of 156 names impaneled . . . reveals that fifteen names were obviously Jewish. Of these, ten were excused by the Court for personal reasons, four were challenged by the defense and one was challenged by the government. There were probably other Jews on this panel, but only these fifteen names were clearly Jewish."

Having set up the straw man of anti-Semitism, the Communists ripped into it. The Communist *Daily Worker* joined the campaign with: "The Rosenberg case is a ghastly political frameup. It was arranged to provide blood victims to the witch-hunters, to open the door to new violence, anti-Semitism, and court lynchings of peace advocates and Marxists as 'spies.'"

The Communist-front Civil Rights Congress chimed in: "The lynching of these two innocent American Jews, unless stopped by the American people, will serve as a signal for a wave of Hitler-like genocidal attacks against the Jewish people throughout the United States. . . ."

Now the "Save the Rosenbergs" drive was in high gear. There were mass rallies, parades, and picketing at the White House. Thousands of signatures were obtained on clemency petitions with many signers not even aware of what they had signed. The two Rosenberg children were used as pawns in the game.

Responsible Jewish organizations tried to stem the tide of Commu-

nist propaganda. The *Bulletin of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith* said bluntly: "The Communists aren't interested in the Rosenbergs as Jews. They are not concerned with the welfare of the Jewish community. They're yelling anti-Semitism for their own, partisan purpose."

The American Civil Liberties Union, while neither approving nor disapproving the death sentences, announced that civil liberties were not an issue in the Rosenberg case.

The campaign achieved such emotional intensity that many honest men and women throughout the free world were disturbed; the line became blurred between appeals for clemency and protests against the trial itself as a "frameup." There was encouragement for the attitude that, after all, the betrayal of American secrets wasn't so bad because the Russians probably would have discovered everything, anyway.

Many Americans accepted the Rosenbergs' guilt without question—but considered the penalty too severe. Some abhorred capital punishment for any crime whatever. Some were fearful that the Rosenbergs would be made "martyrs" to serve the Communist cause in the Cold War. Some parents were swayed by sympathy for the two Rosenberg children. And there were others, doubtless, who wondered why there had not been similar outbursts of emotion over the death sentences given to the kidnapers of little Bobby Greenlease and the Nazi saboteurs of World War II.

The man on whose shoulders these pressures fell most fearfully was Judge Kaufman. But he would not bend. In denying an application for reduction of the death sentence, Judge Kaufman said: "I recognize that some forces are attempting to use this case to fan anti-American fires . . . I still feel that their crime was worse than murder . . . this court has been subjected to a mounting, organized campaign of vilification, abuse and pressure. This court, however, is not subject to such an organized campaign . . . nor does it require such tactics to make it cognizant of the human tragedy involved . . ."

And neither would President Eisenhower relent. The President said: ". . . The execution of two human beings is a grave matter, but even graver is the thought of the millions of dead whose death may be directly attributable to what these spies have done . . . I will not intervene in this matter."

Julius Rosenberg was executed at Sing Sing Prison at 8:05 P.M., June 19, 1953. Ethel Rosenberg was executed ten minutes later.

The path of treason had led to Klaus Fuchs . . . to Harry Gold . . . to David Greenglass . . . to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg . . . and then to the death house at Sing Sing.

That was the end of the trail.

*Page 320 of "The FBI Story,
A Report to the People" by
Don Whitehead*

¹ Julius Rosenberg first requested Ruth to enlist David's help in securing information for the Soviets. She refused and then Ethel Rosenberg urged Ruth to relay their request to David and let him decide.

² While in New York, Rosenberg arranged for his Soviet contact to question Greenglass on the development of the atom bomb.

³ During the trial of the Rosenbergs, Dr. Walter S. Koski, a nuclear chemist who worked at Los Alamos from 1944 to 1947, testified that he recalled seeing Greenglass in a machine shop where he, Koski, brought sketches of the flat-type lens in order to have molds made. He said the sketches of the lens made by Greenglass were reasonably accurate copies of those he had prepared; and these copies could have been of value to a foreign power in revealing to any expert what was going on at Los Alamos and the relation of the flat-type lens to the atom bomb.

⁴ Greenglass testified that his wife used \$1,000 of the money to pay household bills. Then he gave \$4,000, wrapped in a brown-paper bag, to a brother-in-law to keep for him. He said this \$4,000 was the money he sent to his lawyer after his arrest.

⁵ The Government's prosecuting counsel were U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol and Assistant U. S. Attorneys Roy M. Cohn, Myles J. Lane, John M. Moley, James B. Kilsheimer, III, and James E. Brannigan, Jr. Emanuel H. Bloch and his father, Alexander Bloch, represented the Rosenbergs. O. John Rogge was attorney for Greenglass. Harold M. Phillips and Edward Kuntz were counsel for Sobell.

⁶ During the time that defense committees and propaganda campaigns were being organized for the convicted atom spies and appeals were being taken to the President and to the Supreme Court, Communist Party Secretary Khrushchev indicated that a directive was in effect in Russia which ordered:

I. Investigative agencies are directed to speed up the cases of those accused of the preparation or execution of acts of terror.

II. Judicial organs are directed not to hold up the execution of death sentences pertaining to crimes of this category in order to consider the possibility of pardon, because the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee USSR does not consider as possible the receiving of petitions of this sort.

III. The organs of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs are directed to execute the death sentences against criminals of the above-mentioned category immediately after the passage of sentences.

⁷ In denying one of the many motions filed in this case, Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan observed, "... that full and complete enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of petitioners has been extended them and has in no way been denied or infringed." This ruling was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals (22 F. 2d 666), and the U. S. Supreme Court upheld Judge Ryan by refusing to consider his ruling on two occasions (345 U. S. 965 and 1003).

*Excerpts from pages 356, 357 of
"The FBI Story, A Report to the
People" by Don Whitehead*

LAW OFFICES
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April 16, 1957

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I want to thank you again for your assistance and cooperation this morning. I am much more confident about the ultimate outcome in the light of our discussion.

I have found a barely legible copy of my review of the Wexley book. It is all I have, and I hope you can read it without undue strain. You are welcome to make whatever use of it you can.

Sincerely yours,

Harold P. Green

Harold P. Green

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The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by John Wexley
is a 631-page exposé of what the author characterizes as the
"story of frame-up." He develops the chain of events from the
confession of Klaus Fuchs to the execution of the Rosenbergs in
a manner intended to demonstrate that there was no Soviet espionage
and that none of the people involved, even those who confessed,
actually committed the crimes with which they were charged. Un-
fortunately, Mr. Wexley's book gives the impression of massive and
painstaking research and documentation. It is cleverly written
and undoubtedly has "taken in" many readers.

As the public generally understands the story, Klaus Fuchs
confessed in England to his atomic energy espionage on behalf of
the Soviet Union, and his confession led to an American spy, Harry
Gold, a Philadelphia chemist. Gold confessed to his role
as a courier, and in turn identified David Greenglass as another
who had furnished him with atomic energy secrets for transmission
to the Russians. Greenglass then identified Julius and Ethel
Rosenberg as the arch-conspirators. The Rosenbergs were condemned
to death and were executed for their roles; Greenglass was sentenced
to imprisonment for 15 years; Gold was sentenced to 30 years' imprison-
ment; and Fuchs to 11 years.

Wexley's technique is to "demonstrate" that each of the three
links in the chain leading to the Rosenbergs -- Fuchs, Gold and
Greenglass -- was based upon completely false and fabricated evidence.
This "demonstration" is buttressed by a lengthy analysis of the

original
returned to
Mr. Green
by letter
dated 4/18/57

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Rosenberg trial designed to bring out purported discrepancies, variations, inconsistencies and implausibilities of the testimony and evidence against the Rosenbergs and Martin Sobell. It is fruitless to attempt to deal with Waxley's analysis of the testimony and evidence detail by detail, since we would only become bogged down in a morass of confusion. Many of the specific "weaknesses" in the prosecution's case found by Waxley are weaknesses only after they have been subjected to Waxley's distorting craftsmanship and to his one-sided exploitation of ambiguity. On the other hand, it is plain that there were a number of discrepancies, inconsistencies, and perhaps even implausibilities, in the prosecution's case. This is not surprising since the witnesses were testifying as to facts which were in many instances five or more years stale, and the Government has not, probably for security reasons, revealed all of the details of its side of the case. But the important point is that the jury heard all of the evidence, including the apparent weaknesses in the Government's case, and still convicted the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

It is not necessary to become bogged down in Waxley's details to demonstrate his distortions and the lack of merit in his book. This can be done by concentrating our attention on John Waxley's central thesis, i.e., his effort to prove that the links in the espionage chain leading from Fuchs to the Rosenbergs were all falsely and perjurally fabricated as part of a vast "frame-up."

I. The Case of Klaus Fuchs

Wexley starts, of course, with the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who confessed to British Military Intelligence that he had been engaged in atomic espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. Wexley does not believe a word of the Fuchs confession, a confession on the basis of which Fuchs was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. Wexley builds his contention that the Fuchs confession was falsely fabricated on the assumption that there is no evidence which substantiates its truth except the accomplice testimony of Harry Gold, which was also fabricated. This assumption is founded upon a colloquy at Fuchs' trial between Fuchs' counsel and William Shannon, a Marshall Security Officer, as quoted in an article by Kurt Singer reprinted in the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy's Soviet Atomic Espionage:

"Is it right that before you took a statement from him [Fuchs] there was no evidence upon which he could be prosecuted?" (emphasis added by Wexley)."

"That is right," Shannon testified."

Wexley assumes rashly that the fact that there was no evidence upon which Fuchs could be prosecuted necessarily means that there was no evidence substantiating the confession. He leaps to this assumption in the face of facts which were clearly before him establishing the invalidity of the assumption. The very same Joint Committee document from which Wexley extracted this colloquy contains incontrovertible facts establishing that the Fuchs confession was not completely

voluntary and uncorroborated, as Wexley says, but came only after British Military Intelligence investigators had identified Fuchs as a Soviet spy and had convincingly begun to close in upon him. Thus the Joint Committee document quotes a statement read by Prime Minister Attlee in the House of Commons on March 6, 1950:

"In the autumn of last year information came from the United States suggesting that there had been some leakings while the British mission, of which Fuchs was a member, was in the United States. The information did not point to any individual. The security services got to work with great energy and were, as the House knows, successful." The Joint Committee document also quotes a New York Times account of the Fuchs trial in which Mr. Tarden is quoted as testifying that in an early interview with Fuchs, he had made it clear that Fuchs was suspected of passing information to the Russians, and that Fuchs ^{initially} ~~vehemently~~ denied this but ^{eventually} ~~eventually~~ yielded under the pressures to confess. It is hard to believe that Wexley was not aware of these facts, since he has quoted profusely from many scattered portions of the Joint Committee document in support of his "frame-up" theory.

Mr. Wexley is obviously troubled by the question why Fuchs would fabricate a confession of espionage and take a 14-year prison sentence -- a question which, as will be shown, does not trouble him in the cases of the self-confessed American members of the espionage network. To answer this question, he invents the

fantastic theory that Fuchs was, in fact, a Nazi spy who, terrified at the prospect of being brought to book, assumed that Soviet espionage would be more forgivable in the eyes of the British and decided to "confess" voluntarily to this offense. Needless to say, there is not a shred of evidence to support this theory, and Wexley is forced to rely upon observations that Fuchs was a "strange bird," that he was psychologically abnormal, that there was, despite 17 years' investigation of him, no indication of Communist affiliations, and that some analysts of the Fuchs case had found "an enormous field of mingivings and of speculation."

II. The Link Between Fuchs and Gold

Wexley then proceeds to discuss the link between Fuchs and Gold. Gold confessed and was arrested on May 23, 1950 on the basis of information which, according to J. Edgar Hoover, was supplied by Fuchs. Wexley said that Hoover lied when he made this statement. This charge is based primarily upon the fact that the public record clearly establishes that the F.B.I. commenced interrogation of Gold on May 15, 1950, but had not interviewed Fuchs until May 18 at the earliest. Thus, says Wexley, how can Hoover's statement be true that information obtained from Fuchs led to a nationwide search involving 1,500 possible suspects, narrowed down to Gold by May 15, or even May 23 when Gold confessed, when the F.B.I. had not even talked to Fuchs until May 18? Wexley concludes that "there wasn't any such man hunt and that Mr. Hoover's description of it is pure fiction."

Again Marley has ignored and suppressed facts which were before him. The Joint Committee document clearly reveals that full details of the Fuchs case, including transcription of the confession, were made available to the United States at an early date, and that there was the fullest cooperation between the British security police and the F.B.I. Thus it is clear that the British security forces furnished the F.B.I. with the information on the basis of which the F.B.I. identified Gold as Fuchs' American accomplice before the F.B.I. talked personally with Fuchs.

Since Mr. Marley chooses not to recognize this link between Fuchs and Gold, it is interesting to note his own conclusions as to how the F.B.I. moved from Fuchs to Gold. Marley contends that the arrest of Fuchs, and his claim that he had American accomplices, provided the Truman administration with a desperately needed instrument:

"...to ^{counter} ~~control~~ repeated charges that it had sold out China to the Reds...that it had always been soft on Communism... to account for the fact that the Russians had suddenly duplicated our multi-billion-dollar atomic effort...~~and~~ to retain the Cold War hysteria which permitted a military economy and full employment."

The Truman administration then developed an elaborate scheme to fabricate an American espionage network based upon the outright "frame-up" of the individuals involved.

III. The Case of Harry Gold

Harry Gold was a useful link in the chain which the F.B.I. sought to forge, according to Marley. It is known that Gold was interviewed

by the F.B.I. in 1947 and his name searched as a result of information furnished the F.B.I. by Elizabeth Bentley, and J. Edgar Hoover has stated that this 1947 investigation had "developed some highly useful information" about Gold. This information, suggests Wexley, clearly indicated to the F.B.I. that Gold would be a pliable, willing accomplice in the "frame-up." Gold was then contacted, questioned, and in some fashion — concerning which Wexley avows he does not know "all the answers" — became a part of the "frame-up."

It is clear, based upon Gold's own testimony in a related case, the case in which Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz were prosecuted on charges of conspiring with Gold to ^{and pay} ~~invest~~ ^A investigation into alleged espionage, that he had a propensity for living a mythical life concocted in fantasy. He had given himself, wholly fictitiously, a love life, a wife, twin children, a broken family, and a war-torn brother. Thus, says Wexley, the F.B.I. knew that it would be an easy matter for Gold to invent a complicated, detailed story about his role as a spy or espionage courier, and, what is more, that such a ^{story} ~~description~~ would give Gold his cherished role in the limelight. It was also an easy matter for Gold and the F.B.I. to work together to construct corroborating evidence. The Wexley thesis then reverts to the Fuchs-Gold relationship. Gold was, of course, delighted to identify himself with Fuchs, and in so doing furnished the only corroboration, says Wexley, of the Fuchs confession. Then once the F.B.I. perked the Gold fabrication and obtained on May 23, 1950, a satisfactory "confession" by Gold, Fuchs, who had previously given a description of his American accomplice which did not

match Gold, and who had previously been unable to identify Gold from motion pictures, succeeded in identifying Gold from new motion pictures taken on May 16. This identification was made less than one hour after Gold's confession. Thus, says Wenley, the Gold confession forced Fuchs to identify him, and the Fuchs-Gold link was forged in a manner which would make it credible.

In the Brothman-Moskowitz trial, during which Gold testified as to his world of fantasy, the prosecuting attorney was Irving Saypol, who also prosecuted the Rosenbergs, and the Judge was Irving K. Kaufman, who was also the judge in the Rosenberg case. The jury heard Gold's testimony, heard him admit and expound upon his invented life, and nevertheless found Brothman and Moskowitz guilty. Wenley explains that at the "Rosenberg trial" only two men were in full possession of this highly significant information about Gold's "astounding facility to invent and spin any yarn in the minutest detail." The two men with this unique knowledge were, of course, Saypol and Judge Kaufman.

But the Brothman-Moskowitz trial took place in November 1950, months after the Rosenbergs had been arrested and long after their lawyers knew of Gold's importance to the Government's case against them. It is not conceivable that the Rosenbergs' lawyers did not audit the Brothman-Moskowitz trial and did not have a transcript of the proceedings. It is, therefore, not conceivable that they did not know every bit as much about Gold's testimony at this trial as Saypol and Judge Kaufman. Nevertheless the Rosenbergs' lawyers did not cross-examine Gold at the Rosenbergs' trial to bring this information

before the jury, despite the obvious importance of Gold's testimony in forging the chain which linked the Rosenbergs to Soviet espionage.

Wexley's conclusion that Gold's confession was a pure fabrication is an important one for if it is valid, although it does not necessarily destroy the legitimacy of the Fuchs confession, it does cast considerable doubt upon the guilt of Greenglass and the Rosenbergs. We must, therefore, face up to the question whether Gold was or was not an espionage courier in the service of the Soviet Union. If there is evidence independent of Gold's own confession and the confessions and testimony of Fuchs and Greenglass which establishes that Gold was a conspirator in an espionage network, Wexley's entire case is demolished. This evidence is not hard to find. Wexley's book makes only brief reference in passing to Alfred Leon Slack and the facts of the Slack case.

Slack, a chemist, was employed during World War II in an Army ordnance plant in Tennessee. He had been identified by Harry Gold as one of the persons who had furnished him with secret information, and also with samples of a secret explosive being manufactured at the plant, for transmission to the Russians. Slack was arrested on June 15, 1951, confessed, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. In the literature of the "atom spy hoax frame-up," Slack is a hero-martyr who ^{was} induced to plead guilty ^{by} his court-appointed attorney, Ray Jenkins, who, as Wexley points out with considerable relish, served several years later as counsel to the "McCarthy Committee in the Army-McCarthy hearings." Subsequently, Slack, in what the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit characterized as "manifestly a concocted

afterthought," moved to withdraw his guilty plea and vacate the sentence on the grounds that Mr. Jenkins had neglected to advise him of a judicial decision which might have afforded a basis for a legal argument that his acts did not constitute a crime within the meaning of the Espionage Act. But this is the important element -- Slack has never denied that he knew Gold, indeed he has testified under oath in open court, without reservation or restriction, that when he saw Gold's photograph in the newspapers at the time of Gold's arrest, he identified him as one and the same person as "Harry Martin" to whom he had given the information. Nor did Slack ever deny that he transmitted information and samples of the explosive to Gold to relay to the Russians. He has denied only that the information he transmitted to Gold was "secret." The courts have conclusively rejected Slack's contention. Thus, it is clearly established by Slack that Gold was an espionage courier in the service of the Soviet Union. It is apparent, therefore, that Gold's confession and his testimony about his espionage activities were not complete fabrications. Wexley has labored in vain.

IV. The Gold-Greenleaf Link

Wexley then proceeds to the next link in the chain, David Greenleaf. His hypothesis is that although the F.B.I. had by this time succeeded in "framing" Gold in a completely satisfactory fashion (also Slack, Brothman and Moskowitz), its nefarious purpose was still not accomplished since Gold was not a Communist. The next step was to link the Fuchs-Gold chain to an American Communist.

It is at this point that Mr. Wexley's imagination runs out of gas. He repudiates of course any notion that Greenglass was brought into the picture by Gold's confession, since Gold's story was a complete fabrication and Gold did not even know of Greenglass' existence. He does not, however, provide any cogent explanation as to how Greenglass became involved by the F.B.I. He apparently adopts the theory that at some stage of the game the F.B.I. decided upon Julius Rosenberg as the ultimate target, since he had been discharged from an engineering position by the Signal Corps on grounds of Communist Party membership. Greenglass apparently was brought into the picture only in order to implicate Rosenberg and only because the F.B.I. regarded him as vulnerable to pressure designed to induce cooperation in the "frame-up." It is interesting to note at this point that Wexley rejects the theory underlying the defense's case at the Rosenberg trial. The defense's theory then was that Greenglass was a spy who sought to lighten his own punishment by falsely implicating the Rosenbergs. Wexley argues that Greenglass was completely innocent of espionage and was, in effect, blackmailed into perjuringly confessing his own guilt and implicating the Rosenbergs. In this, Wexley follows "the line" which the Rosenbergs' attorneys appear to have adopted in their post-conviction appeals.

V. The Case of David Greenglass

An indispensable element in Wexley's thesis is that the F.B.I. had the means to induce Greenglass to fabricate his confession which would link him with Gold and implicate Julius Rosenberg. This element

is found by Wexley in the contention that Greenglass, while at Los Alamos during the war, had stolen a specimen of uranium, that he was terrified at the thought of prosecution for this offense, and was induced to cooperate in the "fixing-up" in exchange for not being prosecuted. It is instructive to analyze the career in which Wexley develops this crucial point.

We know that Greenglass was first visited by the F.B.I. in February 1950 long before Gold had become implicated in the spy ring. We know that the F.B.I. visited Greenglass at this time in connection with an investigation involving uranium specimens. According to an internal memorandum prepared in the law offices of Greenglass' lawyer, O. John Rogge, which came to light after the Rosenbergs' trial, Mrs. Greenglass told Rogge that the F.B.I. had then acted "if they had a specimen of uranium in the house in the course of what they called a routine investigation." We know also that Julius Rosenberg, at the time of his trial, knew of this F.B.I. visit and the reason for it, since in his testimony (transcript, page 166) he referred to "what happened to him [Greenglass] in February when the F.B.I. had come around to visit him and question him about some uranium."

But Wexley goes a step further. He contends that Greenglass had in fact stolen a specimen of uranium from Los Alamos which he kept in his home as a souvenir. The only evidence cited by Wexley supporting this contention is an affidavit executed by Bernard Greenglass, David's brother and also Ethel Rosenberg's brother, on May 11, 1951. This affidavit recites that sometime in 1946 David told Bernard that

-13-

"he had taken a couple of uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities," and that sometime later David told him he had thrown the uranium into the East River. Wexley converts this story into the "fact" that "early in February, an F.B.I. man had appeared at their [Greenglass] flat to question David about a 'specimen of uranium' he was suspected of having stolen at Los Alamos." (emphasis added). This "fact" becomes the recurring major theme of Wexley's book. Indeed, Wexley attributes to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg detailed thoughts about this "fact."

Wexley wonders why Greenglass ^{and} the prosecution would "deliberately conceal" the ^{uranium} ~~uranium~~ theft and the F.B.I.'s investigation of it, particularly since (even though he concedes Greenglass took it only as a souvenir) "if Greenglass were really a member of the alleged Rosenberg spy ring, the uranium would have had to be stolen in connection with Julius and/or Ethel Rosenberg." Wexley promises us that in his analysis of Greenglass' testimony at the Rosenbergs' trial, "we will see that David Greenglass deliberately concealed and falsified the all important fact that he was interrogated by the F.B.I. in February 1950 concerning the theft of uranium from Los Alamos." This, incidentally, is a promise which Wexley does not keep and an allegation which is not borne out by the transcript of the trial. Wexley develops all this into the conclusion that the alleged theft of the uranium was concealed because "as the result of the pressure exerted upon Greenglass, it had to be concealed in order to mask the entire frame-up." Thus Wexley argues that Greenglass, terrified at the prospect of prosecution

for the uranium theft, was skillfully induced by the F.B.I. to confess falsely to espionage and to implicate falsely the Rosenbergs.

The Wexley thesis is particularly weak and is held together only by Wexley's skill in repeating the myth so constantly as to give it a flavor of plausibility. One example of Wexley's art in this respect is to be found at page 583 of his book when he quotes a colloquy ^{from the Rosenbergs' trial} intended to demonstrate Judge Kaufman's malice toward the defendants. This colloquy occurred during the summation of the Rosenbergs' lawyer while he was, according to Wexley, pointing out to the jury that:

"...it was the most natural thing for Ethel to prevail upon Julius to help her kid brother David at a time when he had become terrified of arrest because of his uranium theft and the temper of the times."

In saying this Wexley is obviously trying to establish in the reader's mind the "fact" that Greenglass had stolen uranium by making it appear that evidence to this effect had been introduced at the trial and that the Rosenbergs' lawyer had referred to it in his summation. The fact of the matter is that nowhere in the summation did the Rosenbergs' lawyer refer to or even hint at a uranium theft by David Greenglass, and there is not a word of testimony in the entire trial transcript about such a theft.

One must wonder why, if Rosenberg knew the "fact" of the uranium theft, as Wexley says he did, the Rosenbergs' lawyers, despite frequent opportunity, did not attempt to bring out the "fact" during the trial. It undoubtedly would have strengthened the defense's case. Indeed, Julius

Lawberg's choice of words in testifying that the F.B.I. "perried Greenglass in February 'about some uranium'" does not appear to be the kind of language which he would have used had he really known that Greenglass actually had stolen uranium in his house. It would appear that the Bernard Greenglass affidavit, which is the sole evidence indicating that Greenglass had stolen a uranium specimen, and which could just as well have been offered at the time of the trial, was manufactured only after the Fogge memorandum came to light and suggested the theory advanced by Wexley.

If we are to accept the validity of the Wexley hypothesis as to the significance of the alleged theft of uranium we are required to believe a number of most foolish subsidiary assumptions. We must believe that the F.B.I. would be foolish enough to attempt to use as pressure against Greenglass his conviction of a crime which almost certainly amounted to nothing more than theft of Government property, and on which the statute of limitations had, in any event, run out. We must also believe that Greenglass even if as a layman (although he did have the counsel of an experienced, reputable attorney) he did not know that the statute of limitations had expired, would be willing to admit falsely to a heinous crime carrying certain disgrace and a possible death penalty rather than accept punishment for a minor offense. Wexley asks too much of an intelligent reader with an open mind.

VI. Conclusions

This is Menley's attempt to demonstrate the falsity and the "frame-up" in the chain leading from Fuchs to the Rosenbergs. The remainder of his book is equally replete with distortions. He persistently argues about elements of the Rosenbergs' defense which have been ^{thoroughly} extensively reviewed by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and found to be without merit. He asks us to believe that our entire judicial system, from Judge Kaufman's court to the Supreme Court of the United States, would acquiesce or participate in such a "frame-up." He asks us to believe that the many United States citizens, the many law enforcement officers, Government lawyers, and judges who have been involved in this case have so little sense of justice that they would acquiesce in such a "frame-up." And most implausible of all, he expects us to believe that a Republican administration, which certainly is in full possession of all pertinent facts, would perpetrate a "frame-up" scheme of this magnitude which was instituted by the previous Democratic administration for purely political advantage.

INDEXED - 32
RECORDED - 34

April 18, 1957

65-58236-2308

EX-108

Mr. Harold P. Green
Attorney at Law
1700 K Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Green:

Thank you for your letter of April 16, 1957. I thoroughly enjoyed reading your objective review of John Wexley's book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," which you enclosed, and I want to compliment you on your adroit expose of the distortions in the book.

by Harold P.

Since the copy you forwarded was your last, I am returning it.

GREEN

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure

16-page review of the book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley.

COMM - FBI
APR 18 1957
MAILED 25

NOTE: A copy of this review has been retained for Bufiles.

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Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
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67 APR 24 1957

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DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT/442
RECEIVED-MAY 1957

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835) DATE: 4/11/57
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)
SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, was
IS-C Julius Rosenberg

Rebulet to NY 3/24/55, captioned [REDACTED] which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [REDACTED] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [REDACTED] should be attributed to [REDACTED] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change. b7C b7D

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [REDACTED] by name and characterization: b7C b7D

4-Bureau (100-387835)
(1-61-6629)
(1-65-58236)
1-Boston (100-27290)
1-Chicago (100-25530)
1-Detroit
1-Los Angeles (100-41648)
1-Newark (100-36202)
1-Philadelphia (100-37667)
1-San Francisco (100-35117)
1-New York (105-1261-Sub A-2)
2-New York (100-107111)

HTF:jmb
(14)

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53 MAY 7 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387835

NY 100-107111

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page (T- Nos.) Symbol)
Report	6/9/54	SA (A) EDWARD J. CAHILL	New York	1-B,27 T-8

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [REDACTED] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted". b7C b7D

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies: G-2, First Army; DIO, 3rd Naval District; 2nd OSI District, USAF.

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [REDACTED] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly. b7C b7D

If any copies of this report were disseminated by the Bureau or other offices receiving this letter, it is requested that the interested field office or outside agency be advised of the changes detailed.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: May 2, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The "Newburgh News," Newburgh, New York, for 4-17-57 carried article reporting a speech made by former Special Agent William F. Norton at the Rotary Club, Newburgh, on 4-16-57. Norton's speech dealt with the Rosenberg case which case had been assigned to Norton while he was an Agent in the New York Field Office. A review of this newspaper article reflects Norton discussed mainly the portions of the Rosenberg case which are a matter of public record and did not reveal any confidential information which he obtained while employed as an Agent. There is one statement in this article which reads: "After Greenglass was arrested, his wife urged him to take the blame and leave the Rosenbergs out of it but at the trial the jury found the Rosenbergs guilty of supplying information to the Russians." This statement is not correct as Bufiles do not reflect that Mrs. Greenglass urged her husband to take the blame. A reading of this sentence indicates that it is probably a garble of what was actually said by Norton. Since it appears that Norton did not reveal any confidential information which he obtained while an Agent, it is not believed there is any impropriety connected with this talk.

William F. Norton entered on duty as a Special Agent 1-21-41 and resigned 12-31-53. He is practicing law in Middletown, New York. Since his resignation he has had cordial correspondence with the Bureau and while in the Bureau he had a generally good record as an Agent.

ACTION:

For your information.

65-58236

JPL:jdb
(6)cc - Belmont
Branigan
Nichols
Mohr
Lee

INDEXED - 24

RECORDED - 24

RECORDED - 24

65-58236-2309

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67 MAY 15 1957

Newburgh News 4/11/57
article

Norton Tells of Rosenberg Case

Many details of the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg spy case in which the two were convicted and executed were related to the Rotary Club at its meeting Tuesday in the Palatine Hotel by Middletown attorney William F. Norton, a former FBI agent, who worked on the case.

In discussing the Rosenberg case, Mr. Norton noted that some things still are not public.

He commented that there have been many treasonable acts in the past few years and it would appear that the average citizen doesn't attach enough importance to them.

In his 13 years with the FBI, Mr. Norton said he had become aware of many cases, some of which he couldn't talk about. Julius Rosenberg was one of several modern Benedict Arnolds, the speaker said.

Rosenberg married Ethel Greenglass and was suspended from employment with the U.S. Army Signal Corps because of his activities. He later formed an engineering company with his brother-in-law, David Greenglass.

In 1944 David's wife, Ruth, visited her husband who was a soldier in Los Alamos, N.M. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg had urged Ruth to get specific information from David about Los Alamos. Ruth was to commit this information to memory for ultimate transmittal to the Soviet Union.

Got Names of Scientists

David at first rejected his wife's pleas for information, but when told the Rosenbergs had given up their Communist activities, he agreed to give Ruth the names of the scientists at Los Alamos. Mr. Norton said that if it is known a certain scientist is engaged in a project, from an intelligence standpoint, one can find what he is doing since scientists specialize.

When David went back to New York in 1945, he provided a fuller report on Los Alamos.

Later at the Rosenberg home in New York, a means of identification was worked out with a Jello box. The box was to be torn in half and the two halves were to be matched when agents met.

Julius Rosenberg introduced David Greenglass to a Russian and the Russian questioned David about the atomic bomb. A man by the name of Gold was assigned by the vice consul of the Soviet Union in New York to the mission to get more information.

Gold was told to meet Emil Fuchs, scientist at Los Alamos. Gold met Fuchs on a road in a car. The two rode together and the information was passed.

Gold then went to Albuquerque where he contacted David Greenglass in his home on a Sunday morning. Gold told him he had come from Julius and presented his half of the Jello box as identification. David had the other half and the identification was made. Greenglass delivered to Gold the information about the personnel at the Los Alamos project.

In the meantime, Julius had stolen a proximity fuse from the company where he worked. And there was available some data on a sky platform. This was in 1945-46 and ties in with today's plans about a space satellite.

After Fuchs was arrested, Rosenberg wanted Greenglass to flee the country and gave him money. Greenglass later was given more money and when Rosenberg had photographs made for a passport, he told the photographer he was going to France.

Other Evidence

From Greenglass this information was obtained during the trial. A large group of FBI men then combed lower Manhattan to find the photographer who recognized the pictures he had taken. As a result of this, additional evidence had been obtained against Rosenberg.

After Greenglass was arrested, his wife urged him to take the blame and leave the Rosenbergs out of it, but at the trial the jury found the Rosenbergs guilty of supplying information to the Russians.

Before he told of the Rosenberg case, Mr. Norton, who was introduced by Monroe West, gave a brief history of his service with the FBI.

After a six-week training course at Quantico, Va., he was assigned to Sioux Falls, S. D. After six months, he was transferred to Cleveland and later to New Bedford, Mass., as resident agent to handle all liaison with the fishing fleet which often would find German U-boats bobbing up in the middle of their fleets.

In 1943, Mr. Norton was in Mexico and Central America in intelligence work. Here, he was on leave of absence from the FBI supposedly, and an employee of an American industry. The Germans

had infiltrated here and it was in this connection that he had been sent there.

Mr. Norton came back to the U. S. in 1944 and was married. Two years later he became resident agent at Stamford, Conn. A year later he was back in New York handling criminal work and in 1950 he was reassigned to espionage.

After this stint, he was assigned to the Middletown office as agent from which he resigned on Dec. 31, 1953, to practice law.

Mohr
BRANIGAN

File
65-58736

APR

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File
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65-58736-2309
ENCLOSURE

*Memo from Branigan
to Belmont
5/2/57 JPH:jd6*

CLIPPING
DATE:
SUBMITT

May 10, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

On May 9, 1957, I had an extended conference with the Attorney General in his office at which various matters were gone over by the Attorney General and myself pertaining to Departmental and Bureau operations.

The Attorney General stated that he would like to have from the Bureau a summary upon the Rosenberg case and the Hiss case of a type which he might utilize to incorporate in the speech which he is to deliver before the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association to be held in London, England, in July of this year. His idea is to point out the care exercised by the Government and by the American courts in the trying and handling of these cases so as to dispell the impression that has been gained abroad that these cases had been handled with a spirit of hysteria. I desire that the Attorney General's request in this matter be complied with as soon as possible.

JULIUS ROSENBERG

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
TO DISSEMINATION
SEE FILE 105-59856-38

65-58236- ✓

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126 MAY 15 1957

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52 MAY 17 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-59856-110

cc - Boardman
Nichols
Brantigan
Lee
F. L. Jones

~~TOP SECRET~~

May 13, 1957

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

In line with our discussion of May 9, 1957,
there are enclosed separate memoranda relating the
facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell and the Alger Hiss
cases. As reflected in these memoranda, it would
appear that these defendants received a full measure
of justice under the laws of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

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(9)

65-58236

RECORDED - 15

65-58236-2310

4 MAY 21 1957

cc - 101-2668 (Alger Hiss)

Cover memo Belmont to Boardman, re Rosenberg-Hiss, was
prepared by JPL:jdb 5-10-57.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
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2 ENCLOSURE

50 MAY 23 1957

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Lee
Branigan
Belmont
Boardman
Nichols

~~TOP SECRET~~

May 13, 1957

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

Classified by 3042 PWT/1mw
Declassify on: OADR 10/27/86

Origin of the Case

The espionage admissions made by Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs in February, 1950, led to the identification of Harry Gold as his American contact. In detailing his espionage operations, Gold furnished information which led to the identification of David Greenglass, a former United States Army sergeant stationed at Los Alamos during World War II as a Soviet espionage agent. Greenglass in turn implicated his sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, as having directed his espionage operations. The resultant investigation developed the fact that Morton Sobell, radar engineer and former classmate of Rosenberg, was also involved. Sobell was located in Mexico where he had fled with his family and upon his ejection from Mexico by Mexican authorities, he was taken into custody.

Classified by 2655 WAB/1mw
Exempt from GDS Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Trial

The trial of the three defendants, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, began in the District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 6, 1951. The trial judge was Irving Robert Kaufman, a jurist who had capped a brilliant career with his appointment as a district judge on November 1, 1949. Incidentally, Judge Kaufman was of the same religious persuasion as the defendants which made the later claims by pro-communist groups of anti-Semitism ridiculous. The United States Attorney, Irving Saypol, and his assistant, Roy Cohn, were also of the same faith.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD
A
SLF
DATE 6/24/78
JPL:jdb:blb (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

JPL:jdb:blb (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

(7) NOTE: Cover memo Belmont to Boardman, 5/10/57, JPL:jdb, re Rosenberg-Hiss.

*It is noted Gold was identified thru investigation of [redacted] as well as info from Fuchs. However, [redacted] info was not been included in this summary.

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

65-58236-2310

61

Rosenberg-Sobell Case

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Greenglasses revealed their recruitment by the Rosenbergs and detailed the furnishing of information on the atom bomb to Rosenberg for transmission to the Russians. They also told of turning information over to Harry Gold who was the admitted courier for Anatoli Yakovlev, Soviet Vice-Consul, New York City. Gold in turn told of receiving and transmitting this information from Greenglass to his Soviet superior. Max Elitcher, former classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell at college, told of attempts by Rosenberg to recruit him and told of the part played by Sobell in the operations of this network. Another classmate, William Lanziger, related his knowledge of acting as a mail drop for Sobell while Sobell was in Mexico. Six witnesses from Mexico testified to Sobell's use of aliases and furtive actions while in that country. Expert witnesses from the Atomic Energy Commission identified the duplicate sketches of the atom bomb made by Greenglass at the trial of the sketches he gave Julius Rosenberg as being accurate reproductions of the atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan.

The defendants, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, testified in their own behalf and denied the entire testimony of the Greenglasses. When questioned concerning their communist affiliations, they claimed the Fifth Amendment. Morton Sobell did not testify in his own behalf and no witnesses testified for him. On March 29, 1951, the jury found all three defendants guilty. On April 5, 1951, the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death and Sobell to thirty years.

Post Trial Motions and Appeals

This case occupies an unique position in the history of American jurisprudence in the number of judicial reviews afforded it. Prior to the execution of the Rosenbergs on June 19, 1953, the District Court considered this case sixteen times, seven appeals were taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals and seven appeals were made to the United States Supreme Court. Further, on two occasions, applications

~~TOP SECRET~~

Rosenberg-Sobell Case

~~TOP SECRET~~

were made to the President of the United States for executive clemency. It is a tribute to Judge Kaufman's abilities as a trial judge that in all the numerous motions and appeals, which subjected his conduct of the trial to most careful scrutiny, no reversible error was found.

Some of the most eminent names in contemporary American juridical history heard motions and appeals in this case. In the District Court, Senior Judge John C. Knox, Judges Henry W. Goddard, Sylvester J. Ryan, Edward C. Dimock and Judge Kaufman passed on motions. In the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, such illustrious judges as the late Jerome N. Frank, Thomas Swan, Harrie B. Chase, Augustus and Learned Hand and Charles E. Clark participated in hearing various appeals and disposing of points in law raised by the defendants on these appeals. In the first appeal made to the Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Frank gave the opinion on February 25, 1952, and stated that since two of the defendants must be put to death, the court scrutinized the record with extraordinary care to see if it contained any of the errors asserted in the appeal.

On October 13, 1952, United States Supreme Court denied the petition of the defendants for a writ of certiorari. A memorandum opinion was filed by Mr. Justice Frankfurter in which he stated the Circuit Court of Appeals in this case was deeply conscious of its responsibilities.

On several other occasions the United States Supreme Court considered this case and individual justices gave it their attention. On June 17, 1953, Mr. Justice Douglas granted a stay of execution to the defendants in order to consider a new point of law raised by their attorneys. On June 19, 1953, the full court considered this new point of law and after deliberation and hearing oral arguments, vacated the stay. Mr. Justice Jackson prepared the

~~TOP SECRET~~

Rosenberg-Sobell Case

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

opinion of the court. So important was this case, however, that Mr. Justice Clark filed a separate concurring opinion. In his opinion Mr. Justice Clark stated as follows: "Seven times now have the defendants been before this Court. In addition, the Chief Justice, as well as individual Justices, have considered applications by the defendants. The Court of Appeals and the District Court have likewise given careful consideration to even more numerous applications than has this Court. The defendants were sentenced to death on April 8, 1951. Beginning with our refusal to review the conviction and sentence in October, 1952, each of the Justices have given the most painstaking consideration to the case. In fact, all during the past Term of this Court one or another facet of this litigation occupied the attention of the Court."

Since the execution of the Rosenbergs, Morton Sobell has continued his legal appeals. He has had one petition for a writ of certiorari denied by the United States Supreme Court and in June, 1956, he filed motions for a new trial with the District Court, Southern District of New York. These motions were denied and have been appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

It is interesting to note the Communist Party exhibited little or no interest in the Rosenberg-Sobell case until such time as it was apparent that they would furnish no information to the Government. The Communist Party seized on this as a cause celebre and brought into being the greatest propaganda campaign this country has ever seen. This campaign was particularly effective abroad where readers were not aware of the minute care given to protecting the rights of the defendants in American courts.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *LB*

DATE: May 10, 1957

FROM : A. H. Belmont *ahb*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58236)ALGER HISS
IS - R
(Bufile 101-2668)

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

In accordance with the Director's request, there is attached a memorandum to the Attorney General transmitting to him write-ups on the Hiss and Rosenberg-Sobell cases. These write-ups deal with the judicial aspects of both these cases and point out the fact that the defendants had all the benefits of American justice afforded to them through many appeals heard by eminent American judges.

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached memorandum will be forwarded to the Attorney General.

Enclosure *sent 5-13-57*JPL:jdb *jk*
(8)cc - Boardman
Belmont
Nichols
Branigan
Lee
F.L. Jones

RECORDED-35

65-58236-231

24 MAY 21 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT/SM

EX-131

*207**APR**5/11**Rest*78
50 MAY 23 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-2668-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5-14-57	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/4,18;5/6-10/57
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka., National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee Julius		REPORT MADE BY RICHARD F. ALLEN	TYPED BY mab
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS:

Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC), located in Room 1301, Great Northern Office Building, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. This Committee continues to maintain a bank account at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago. Account activities set out as well as identities of current and former CSC officers. There has been no activity noted in the past six months other than the distribution of a limited number of leaflets urging contributions to further the cause of MORTON SOBELL. HAVEN PERKINS, Midwest Field Representative for the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, directed to develop the leadership of the Sobell Committee in Chicago.

- P* -

DECLASSIFIED BY 3043PNT/lmw
ON 10/27/84

Classified by 2355 WAB/WNH
Exempt from GDS, Category 4
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/6/75

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: ⑦ Bureau (100-387835) (RM) 1 - G2, Chicago (RM) 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM) 1 - OSI, Chicago (RM) 2 - New York (100-107111) (RM) 2 - Chicago (100-25530)		65-58236-1 NOT RECORDED 156 MAY 17 1957

199
52 JUN 3 1957

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CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

All informants utilized in this report have furnished reliable information in the past.

The following organizations which are utilized in this report has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

COMMUNIST PARTY USA (CP)
CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

In October, 1953, it was reported that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC), was formed in January, 1952, to raise funds for the defense of JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, who were convicted together with MORTON SOBELL on March 29, 1951 for conspiracy to commit espionage.

It was also reported that the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was the Chicago affiliate of the NCSJRC.

(T-1, 10/10/53)

The National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, which was called by the NCSJRC, was held at the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on October 10 and 11, 1953.

(T-2, 10/11/53)

The National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee was formed at the above conference on October 11, 1953, and the Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee (CRSC)

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CG 100-25530

is the local affiliate of that organization.

(T-1, 10/11/53)

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

LOCATION OF THE CHICAGO
SOBELL COMMITTEE

On October 2, 1956, Mrs. LILLIAN PEARSON, Secretary to HENRY MANN, Manager, Great Northern Property Building, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, advised SA RICHARD F. ALLEN that the CSC renewed for one year its lease with the Great Northern Office Building during the first week in September, 1956, effective September 1, 1956, and that the cosigners for this 1956-57 lease were DAVID SOLTNER and SYLVIA LEVINSON, acting for the CSC.

On April 4, 1957, Mrs. PEARSON advised SA ALLEN that the Chicago Sobell Committee's lease was still in effect and that they were still located in Room 1301. She further stated that the CSC promptly paid their monthly rent.

Mr. HENRY MANN, Manager, Great Northern Property Building, advised SA ALLEN on April 18, 1957, that the CSC, since renewing its lease for Room 1301 in the Great Northern Office Building, has promptly and regularly paid their rent, although no activity by anyone in Room 1301 has been noted.

On April 18, 1957, Mr. JOE BRUMFIELD, Janitor for the aforementioned building, advised SA ALLEN that

CG 100-25530

one of his duties as janitor was to clean all office space in this building; however, he has not cleaned Room 1301 since about November, 1956, as no one has been working in this office. BRUMFIELD stated that to his knowledge he has seen no one enter or leave Room 1301 in the past several months.

FORMER AND CURRENT
OFFICERS OF THE CSC

In May, 1957, the following individuals were still listed as officers for the CSC.

RUTH ROTHSTEIN, Chairman
DAVID SOLTNER, Secretary

(T-4, who holds a responsible position, 5/6/57)

In June, 1956, JOSEPHINE GRANAT was reported as being acting Executive Secretary of the CSC.

(T-3, 6/13/56)

Since November 14, 1956, JOSEPHINE GRANAT has resided at 552 Montclair Avenue, Oakland, California.

(T-5, 11/14/56)

Current Status of Leadership in
Chicago Sobell Committee, Chicago

In May, 1957, it was reported that HAVEN PERKINS, Midwest Field Representative for the NCSJMS, after conferring with national officers of the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, was directed to develop leadership of the Sobell Committee in Chicago. It was also reported that PERKINS intends to spend each Saturday in Chicago to promote the Sobell cause.

(T-6, 5/6/57)

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FINANCES

In May, 1957, the following information regarding the CSC bank account, maintained at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, during the period October 1, 1956 through May 2, 1957, was furnished:

Balance of the CSC account as of
9/30/56 - \$704.06

<u>Date</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Balance</u>
October 2		\$ 29.00	\$733.06
9	\$ 51.04		682.02
15		57.00	739.05
15			739.02
22	50.00		689.02
23	60.00		629.02
25	10.14		618.88
31		11.00 Bal. 10/31/56	629.88
November 2	80.00		549.88
9	87.50		462.38
	42.50		
13	51.04		368.84
15		29.00	397.84
19	50.00	239.77	587.61
30		26.00	613.61
30	60.00		553.61
December 6	260.00		293.61
10	51.04		232.43
	10.14		
11	34.54		653.84
	115.02		
14		570.97	743.84
14		90.01	723.84
18	250.00		473.84
19	10.14		463.70
21		120.00	583.70

CG 100-25530

Date	Withdrawals	Deposits	Balance
December 27	\$ 16.00	\$ 46.00	629.70
31	\$200.00		429.70
1957		Bal. 12/31/56	429.70
January 7	51.35		378.35
7		37.00	415.35
14	200.00		215.35
15		418.55	634.00
18	1.45		632.55
30	10.14		622.41
30		40.00 Bal. 1/30/57	622.41
February 6	100.00		562.41
6		92.00	654.41
6	25.00		629.41
7	51.04		578.37
13		109.15	687.52
18	100.00		587.52
19	100.00	57.35	544.87
21	14.87		530.00
21		55.30	585.30
25	25.00		560.30
27	100.00		460.30
March 1	48.00		412.30
5	51.04		361.26
8		277.50	638.76
26		317.00	955.76
27	54.00		901.76
29		77.00	978.76
29	45.00		933.76
April 1	11.74		922.02
4	500.00		422.02
5	28.00		394.02
5		108.00	502.02
8	2.05		499.97
9	51.04		448.93
15		92.00	540.93
18	50.00		490.93
26		235.00 Bal. 4/30/57	725.93
May 2	200.00		525.93

CG 100-25530

Balance of account 5/2/57	\$ 525.93
Balance at 9/31/56	704.06
Deposits from 10/1/56 to 5/2/57	<u>3134.69</u>
TOTAL	\$3838.75

Withdrawals and other charges from 10/1/56 to 5/2/57	<u>3312.82</u>
Balance at 5/2/57	\$ 525.93

The above information will only be made available upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

(T-4, 5/6/57)

AFFILIATION OF
OFFICERS OF CSC

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(T-7, 7/14/50)

67D

CG 100-25530

It should be noted that in the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings held on August 2, 3, 4, 1955, regarding the National Committee in Washington, D. C., RUTH ROTHSTEIN was subpoenaed to testify and invoked the Fifth Amendment.

DAVID LEE SOLTKE

In 1942 information was received from the Office of Naval Intelligence, Chicago, reflecting that DAVID LEE SOLTKE was at that time a Communist.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

57D

LITERATURE ISSUED BY CSC

A letter dated February, 1957, bearing the signature of DAVID L. SOLTKE was received from the CSC. This letter appealed for financial support "in its effort to win justice for MORTON SOBELL".

(T-9, 2/13/57)

A four page printed newspaper dated November, 1956, was received from the CSC. This newspaper was issued by the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL and was distributed in Chicago by the CSC. It bore the caption, "MORTON SOBELL-Prisoner on Our Conscience." Page four of this item lists the locations of the various Sobell Committees, giving the location

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CG 100-25530

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of the CSC as 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number Webster 9-5992.

(Mr. ARDEN DEARBENE,
Attorney, 6332 N. Greenwood
Avenue, Chicago 26, Illinois,
1/15/57)

A mimeographed leaflet described thereon as being issued by the CSC states in part as follows:

"On January 7, 1957, the United States Court of Appeals will rule on the appeal for a hearing on new evidence or for a new trial for Morton Sobell. The continuous legal effort and exhaustive investigations have been costly and funds are an absolute necessity - please assist this prisoner on our conscience by enclosing a contribution now."

(Mr. ARDEN DEARBENE,
1/15/57)

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 9 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-25530

ADMINISTRATIVE

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

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of information furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-1 [REDACTED]	Characterization NCSJRC and CSC b2 b7 D	
T-2 Anonymous Source		
T-3 [REDACTED]	Characterization CSC b7C b7D b2	
	JO GRANAT Executive Secretary - CSC	100-23741-669
T-4 [REDACTED]	Officers of CSC b7C b7D	Instant report
	Finances	Instant report

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-25530

Identity of
Source

Date of Activity and/or
Description of informa-
tion furnished

File Number
Where Located

T-5 JO GRANAT residing 100-23741-676
Mrs. NED ROBINSON Oakland, California
Manager, Apart-
ment House, 552
Montclair Avenue
Oakland, Calif.

T-6 [REDACTED] b2 b7D Current Status Leadership SL 100-11726
CSC 5/57

T-7 [REDACTED] b7C b7D Characterization
RUTH MERSON

(per his request)

T-8 [REDACTED] Characterization
JO GRANAT
b2 b7D

T-9 [REDACTED] Literature 100-25530-328A(9)
Letter dated 2/57
b7C b7D

T-10 [REDACTED] Characterization
SYLVIA LEVINSON

(requested)
THE CHICAGO DIVISION b7C b7D LEADS

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will continue to follow and report activities of
the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and the CSC.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-25530

REFERENCES

Report of SA RICHARD F. ALLEN, dated October 23, 1956,
at Chicago.
Bureau letter to Chicago, dated May 1, 1957.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FBI

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Date: 5/27/57

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

RM

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: BUREAU (65-58236)
 FROM: NEW YORK (65-15348)
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
 ESP. - R → Espionage - Russia

phonetic JAMES KILSHEIMER, former AUSA, SDNY, who was member of prosecution staff in ROSENBERG trial, telephonically advised instant date that he received call last week from WILLIAM KUNSLER (ph.), the producer of a radio program entitled, "Law on Trial," broadcast on New York radio station WNEW on Sunday nights. KILSHEIMER stated KUNSLER explained that this program is tape recorded and treats of current controversial issues such as recent question on merits of fluoridation of the drinking water of New York City, both pro and con viewpoints being presented. KUNSLER told KILSHEIMER he was contemplating doing a program on the ALGER HISS case and the ROSENBERG case; that Professor MALCOLM P. SHARP, Professor of Law, University of Chicago, has written a book entitled "Was Justice Done?" presenting a doubt concerning the justice of the ROSENBERGS' conviction, and that KUNSLER was going to attempt to have SHARP present a 25 minute tape recorded interview concerning the ROSENBERG case. KUNSLER asked KILSHEIMER if he would be willing to record a tape presenting the prosecution viewpoint if SHARP agrees to do a recorded interview. KILSHEIMER advised NYO he would be willing to record tape interview in Government's interest if he can thereby be of service to the Government but will not accept KUNSLER'S offer if the Bureau has any objection to his participation.

KILSHEIMER said he indicated to KUNSLER that he would consider the proposition if KUNSLER secures SHARP'S recording but that he is not contractually bound. KUNSLER said

③ - Bureau (65-58236) (RM)

4 - New York (65-15348)

(1 - 105-10101)

(1 - 65-15867)

(1 - 65-14920)

Mr. Belmont

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND MR. BOARDMAN
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

EX 105

RTH:DMCK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-29-88 BY [signature]

Approved: [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per [signature]

RECORDED - 77

65-58236-234

6 MAY 28 1957

5-29-57 JPL

5-29-57 JPL

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 65-15348 - Page #2

that if SHARP agrees, the program will be scheduled for June. KILSHEIMER stated KUNSLER will presumably contact SHARP during last week in May and will advise KILSHEIMER if SHARP accepts. KILSHEIMER will then advise the NYO of SHARP'S decision. The program is on the radio only; is not televised, according to KILSHEIMER.

NYO indices negative on KUNSLER.

Bureau requested to advise if any objection to KILSHEIMER'S participation in program.

KELLY

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to Lee 1734
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject William Kuntzler
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____
 Localities _____ DATE 7-29-86 SEARCHER INITIALS Bps
 Re NY Date 5/28 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

65-2530-12 NY
 100-68273-1 Mont, Va
 [redacted] W. Va
 100-356920 Joe By
 (war) William Kuntzler
 Wm. Adrian Kuntzler
 121-4-546329 U
 (war) William Kuntzler
 [redacted]
 Wm. Kuntzler
 102-11-32-156

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Wm. Kuntler

Supervisor Lee Room 1734

R# _____ Date 5/28 Searcher Initial Bpe

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Wm. William Kuntler

62-032

105-38507-4

62-032-974

Wm. M. Kuntler

105-38507-4

105-35029-2

W. Kuntler

mes not taken ⁵² ₅₇₆

no other vrs searched

Kuntler
(2)

EX 103

May 29, 1957

R. Lee

AIRTEL

RECORDED - 71

65-58236-2312 (Orig & 1)
SAC, New York (65-15948)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was. et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurairtel 5-27-57. Kilsheimer should be informed *
the decision to appear on radio program is one to be made by him
alone and the Bureau will not approve or disapprove of his partici-
pation in such a program. It should also be suggested to Kilsheimer
that he may wish to inform the Department concerning this matter.
In the event such program is scheduled, you should make arrangements
to monitor the same and furnish a summary to the Bureau.

65-58236

Hoover

* that while there is little to be gained by such
a radio program,

JPL:gsf
(4)

Cover memo Belmont to Boardman prepared 5-29-57 by JPL:gsf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAG

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI

MAY 29 1957

MAILED 30

MAIL ROOM
Tele. Room

JUN 5 1957

Lee
Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins (Orig & 1)

May 29, 1957

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

James Kilsheimer, former Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, who was a member of the prosecution staff in the trial of the Rosenbergs, informed our New York Office on May 27, 1957, that he had received a telephone call from William Kunsler (phonetic) the producer of a radio program entitled "Law on Trial." Kilsheimer advised that Kunsler told him this program is tape recorded and treats current controversial issues presenting both viewpoints. Kunsler told Kilsheimer he planned doing a program on the Alger Hiss and Rosenberg cases and that he intended to attempt to have Professor Malcolm P. Sharp, University of Chicago, present a 25 minute tape recorded interview concerning this case. Kunsler asked Kilsheimer if he would be willing to record a tape presenting the prosecutor's viewpoint if Sharp agrees to a recorded interview. Kilsheimer advised the New York Office he would be willing to record such an interview if he can thereby be of service to the Government but he will not accept the offer if the Bureau has any objection to his participation.

Malcolm P. Sharp was one of the defense attorneys who participated in the later stages of the Rosenberg case. He is a charter member and former president of the National Lawyers Guild which organization has been cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives. Sharp has also written a book entitled "Was Justice Done?" which was completely biased in favor of the Rosenbergs.

RECORDED - 58 65-58236-2313

Our New York Office has been instructed to advise Mr. Kilsheimer that any decision in this matter is one to be made by him and the Bureau will neither approve nor disapprove of his participation in this program. Our New York Office has also been instructed to suggest to Mr. Kilsheimer that he might want to contact the Department concerning this matter.

EX - 131

E B I

20B ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-29-86 BY 3042 awj/SLP

65-58236

JUN 6 1957
JPL:JF

Cover memo Belmont to Boardman prepared 5-29-57 JPL:JF

MAY 29 1957

MAILED 9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *att*

DATE: May 29, 1957

FROM : A. H. Belmont

Ticklers: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
Mr. LeeTolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was. et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

N.Y.
The New York Office, by attached airtel 5-27-57, advised that James Kilsheimer, former Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York and member of the prosecution staff in the Rosenberg trial, stated he had been contacted by William Kunsler (ph) to appear on a radio program entitled "Law on Trial." Kunsler produces this program which is tape recorded and attempts to treat current controversial issues. Kunsler is contemplating a program on the Hiss and Rosenberg cases. He is attempting to have Malcolm P. Sharp, professor of law, University of Chicago, present a 25 minute tape recording on the Rosenberg case. Sharp wrote a book entitled "Was Justice Done?" which was very pro-Rosenberg. Sharp is a charter member and former president of the National Lawyers Guild and he also participated as an attorney for the Rosenbergs in the later stages of that case. Kunsler asked Kilsheimer if he would be willing to record a tape presenting the prosecution viewpoint if Sharp agrees to an interview. Kilsheimer stated he would be willing to do this if he can assist the Government but he will not accept the offer if the Bureau objects. Kilsheimer advised he told Kunsler he would consider the proposition if Kunsler secures Sharp's recording but that he is not bound. Kunsler stated that if Sharp agrees, the program will be scheduled for June. Kilsheimer stated Kunsler will presumably contact Sharp during the last week in May and will advise Kilsheimer if Sharp accepts. Kilsheimer will then advise New York Office of Sharp's decision. Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning Kunsler.

Kilsheimer was a member of the staff of then U. S. Attorney Saypol during the trial of the Rosenbergs and also handled most of the post-trial motions made prior to the execution of the Rosenbergs. Kilsheimer left the office of Assistant U. S. Attorney and is now practicing law in New York City. He was used by U. S. Attorney during the preparation of the Government case in connection with the motions for a new trial made by Morton Sobell, codefendant of the Rosenbergs, in May, 1956. In December, 1955, Kilsheimer agreed to act as a parole advisor for David Greenglass in the event parole was granted to Greenglass. It is believed the Bureau should not be placed in a position of telling Kilsheimer to accept or decline this offer and the decision should be made by him alone. It is also believed that it should be suggested to Kilsheimer that he may want to inform the Department concerning this matter.

65-58236

JPL:95
62 JUN 11 1957
EnclosuresRECORDED - 12
INDEXED - 12ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3012 PWT-JMR

Memorandum Belmont to Boardman
Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG
65-58236

ACTION:

1. There is attached for your approval an airtel to the New York Office instructing that Kilsheimers should be told such decision in this matter should be made by him and the Bureau will not express approval or disapproval of his participation. New York is also instructed to suggest to Kilsheimer he may want to inform the Department of this matter.

*detached &
sent L.A.*

2. There is attached a letter to AAG Tompkins informing him of the above and the Bureau's response to Kilsheimer.

WBR

*WBR
JPL*

over

Jim

*De-A's
5/24
WBR*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE JUN 10 1957	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28/57
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE; AKA. BAY AREA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES, AKA.		REPORT MADE BY NORMAN P. LE CLAIR	TYPED BY EMD
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	

JULIUS ROSENBERG

SYNOPSIS:

Address of Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees is 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California. Subversive affiliations of officers set out. Background information concerning the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees and the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees and information concerning their affiliation with the National Committee is set out. Northern California Council of Sobell Committees had been formed to focus attention on the Sobell Case. Activities of local affiliated Committees set out.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040 PWT/lmw
ON 10/27/86

- P* -

- ⑥ - Bureau (100-387835 (REG)
 (4 Encl.) (1-65-58236)
 1 - DIO, 12th ND (By hand)
 1 - G-2, 6th Army (RO #1) (REG)

Classified by 2-255 [signature] 10/2/75

<p>APPROVED _____</p> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES MADE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - OSI Travis AFB (REG) 2 - New York (100-107111) (1-65-15348) (REG) (2 ENCL) 2 - San Francisco (100-35117) 	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">65-58236</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> NOT RECORDED 136 JUL 8 1957 </div>
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

63 JUL 10 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387835-1668

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

In the "Daily People's World" (DPW) issue dated December 23, 1953, there appeared an article announcing that the "Northern California Rosenberg-Sobell Committee" had announced a new signatory to an Amicus Brief asking the Supreme Court to review the case of MORTON SOBELL.

The DPW was a West Coast Communist publication which in February 1957 reverted to the name "People's World".

SF T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 4, 1957, that BEN LEGERE, Chairman of the East Bay Sobell Committee had recently stated that there was no difference between the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees (NCCSC) and the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees. LEGERE stated that the NCCSC had been formed to focus attention on the Morton Sobell case. LEGERE added that as outlying Sobell Committees are formed they would send representatives to meetings in San Francisco.

SF T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 16, 1956, furnished a mimeographed letter dated November 1, 1956, from the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees in which WARREN K. BILLINGS announces that he had accepted the position of Chairman of the "Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees" at the 17th anniversary celebration of his release from prison.

In the DPW issue dated October 17, 1956, on Page 6, Column 1 through 3, there appears an article in which information is set forth that WARREN K. BILLINGS had accepted the chairmanship of the "Northern California District Council of Sobell Committees." The article continued that the Council made the announcement to coincide with the 17th anniversary, on October 17, 1956, of BILLING's release from Folsom Prison.

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

SF T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 1, 1956, advised that on October 19, 1956, WARREN K. BILLINGS accepted the chairmanship of the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees at his 17th anniversary celebration of his release from prison held on October 19, 1956, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

SF T-2, on November 16, 1956, furnished a pamphlet entitled "The Facts in the Case of Morton Sobell". On the last page the following is set out: "Other facts and the full trial record are available at:

San Francisco Sobell Committee
1122 Market Street,
San Francisco,
Market 1-9811"

However, the Market Street address is stamped over with the following address:

"1417 Valencia Street,
San Francisco 10, California"

In an article in the DPW, issue dated November 9, 1956, Page 2, Column 3, the address of the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees is set out as 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California.

SF T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 7, 1957, that at an enlarged Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees meeting held on March 2, 1957, at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, California, SYLVIA STEINGART stated that there were Sobell Committees in Palo Alto, San Mateo, San Jose, Sonoma, Stockton, Sacramento and Watsonville, California.

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE NATIONAL OFFICE

SF T-1 on April 17, 1957, advised that the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees receives literature from the New York office for distribution to other committees in the Bay Area. The informant continued that the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees also receives letters from the New York office with suggestions on actions to be taken by the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees.

SF T-4, on March 7, 1957, furnished a newspaper tabloid, entitled, "Morton Sobell Prisoner on Our Conscience dated November 19, 1956, described as "a newspaper to secure justice in the case of Morton Sobell," and published by the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell." On the reverse side of the sheet under caption, "Contact Committee Near You," the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees is listed.

SF T-3 on December 10, 1956, advised that on November 14, 1956, SYLVIA STEINGART stated that the New York office wanted the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees to send \$1,000 a month to the New York office.

III. BAY AREA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES (BACSC)

(1) Address

In the "National Guardian", issue dated February 11, 1957, final edition, there appeared an announcement that the BACSC would now be at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco 2, California.

In the DPW issue dated January 25, 1957, Page 7, Column 3, information is set forth that the BACSC announced the opening of its new offices at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco 2, California.

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

On May 24, 1957, it was ascertained through the use of a suitable pretext that the BACSC had headquarters at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California.

(2) Officers

SF T-1 advised on January 4, 1957, that as of December 14, 1956, the following were the officers of the BACSC:

Chairman	WARREN K. BILLINGS
Secretary	SALLY COOPER
Treasurer	LEON ALEXANDER
Organizational Secretary	SYLVIA STEINGART

SF T-1 on May 17, 1957, advised that the above were still officers of the BACSC with the exception of SALLY COOPER who had since resigned.

SF T-3 on April 1, 1957, advised that EUGENE EAGLE works as Chairman of the BACSC and that PEARL BALEY a worker on the BACSC staff.

SF T-1 advised on April 17, 1957, that through conversation with BEN LEGERE she had ascertained that PEARL BALEY is part time secretary in the office of the BACSC and is paid \$35.00 a week.

(3) Finances

SF T-4 on March 7, 1957, furnished a financial statement, which is set out below verbatim, which he obtained on March 2, 1957, at a BACSC meeting at the Whitcomb Hotel San Francisco, California:

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

"FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BAY AREA COUNCIL OF
SOBELL COMMITTEES

"June 1, 1956 - Dec. 31, 1956

"Total Receipts
6/1/-12/31/56

4329.06

June 19 Meeting:

Reception	\$214.00
Collection	637.65
Admissions	<u>175.00</u>
	1026.65

Meeting Oct. 31:

Collection	186.13
Admissions	<u>30.40</u>
	216.53

Sustainers

Monthly Basis	181.00
---------------	--------

Misc. Contributions

San Francisco	1007.55
East Bay	184.00
Marin	30.23
Other areas	541.54
Book and pamphlets	150.10
Dance	41.00
Dance Misc.	40.46
One Individual	<u>1000.00</u>
	4329.06

1 SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

Dispersed

Rent & Utilities	350.00	
National Office	2901.00	
Mailings	428.00	
Office Supplies	350.06	
Salary	<u>300.00</u>	4329.06 "

"Respectfully submitted

/s/"Leon Alexander, Treas."

SF T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 25, 1957, furnished the January 1957 bank statement of the BACSC which reflected the following activity:

Balance:	12/26/56	\$ 52.19
Total Deposits:		357.00
Balance:	1/24/57	192.18

SF T-5 on February 25, 1957, furnished the February 1957 bank statement of the BACSC. The following activity was noted for the period:

Balance:	1/24/57	\$192.18
Total Deposits:		109.64
Balance:	2/19/57	129.26

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

SF T-5 also furnished the cancelled checks of the BACSC which reflected that check number 99, dated January 21, 1957, for the amount of \$100 had been endorsed "Sobell Committee, Helen Sobell". Informant also furnished two checks totalling \$56.25 for PEARL G. BAILEY, from the BACSC.

SF T-5 on March 25, 1957, made available the 1957 bank statement of the BACSC. The following activity was noted:

	Balance:	2/21/57	\$129.26
Total	Deposits:		479.17
	Balance:	3/19/57	248.19

SF T-5 also made available four BACSC cancelled checks endorsed by PEARL BAILEY, totaling \$112.30.

SF T-5 on April 23, 1957, made available the April 1957 bank statement for the BACSC. The following activity was noted:

	Balance:	3/21/57	\$248.19
Total	Deposits:		299.41
	Balance:	4/10/57	243.21

The informant also made available a cancelled check of the BACSC dated March 27, 1957, payee "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," which had been endorsed by HELEN SOBELL. The amount of the check was \$200.00.

SF T-5 on May 23, 1957, made available the May 1957 bank statement of the BACSC. The following activity was noted:

	Balance:	4/24/57	\$264.21
	Deposit:	5/10/57	285.00
	Balance:	5/22/57	331.08

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

Information from SF T-5 must not be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

SF T-5 no longer has custody of the documents from which this information is obtained and will not be able to furnish testimony regarding this information.

SF T-3 on March 6, 1957, advised that at the Sobell Workshop held on the afternoon of March 2, 1957, at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, there was a collection of approximately \$95.00.

SF T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 7, 1957, that at a social sponsored by the BACSC, on the evening of March 2, 1957, at 2695 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, approximately \$127 was collected.

(4) Activities

SF T-3 on December 10, 1956, advised that on November 14, 1956, the BACSC held a meeting at 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California. Informant stated that there was a discussion on whether SOBELL had been deported or kidnapped from Mexico. The informant added that cost of an investigation being conducted in Mexico was discussed by one of Sobell's attorneys.

SF T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a leaflet announcing a BACSC dance would take place on December 1, 1956, at the Fillmore Auditorium, Geary at Fillmore, San Francisco, California.

= SF T-7 on December 6, 1956, advised that on December 1, 1956, the BACSC sponsored a dance at the Fillmore Auditorium corner of Geary and Fillmore Streets, San Francisco, California.

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

SF T-7 stated that there were only about 50 persons in attendance and that the affair had been a failure.

SF T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 11, 1956, that on December 1, 1956, the BACSC sponsored a dance at the Fillmore Auditorium, 1805 Geary Street, San Francisco, California. SF T-8 stated that the attendance was poor and that she had overheard a comment that the BACSC had lost \$200 on the dance.

SF T-1 on January 18, 1957, advised that on January 16, 1957, the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees had a meeting at 1417 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California.

SF T-1 stated that WARREN K. BILLINGS was Chairman of the meeting and it was decided that BILLINGS and EUGENE EAGLE would represent the BACSC at a \$100 a plate dinner in Los Angeles on February 22, 1957.

Also discussed at the meeting was a letter written by BILLINGS to be sent to labor unions in New York, Los Angeles and the Bay Area urging support of the Sobell case.

SF T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 14, 1957, furnished the January 1957 Sobell Newsletter, issued by the BACSC. In this Newsletter is an announcement that the kickoff event, in a series of parties to raise \$3,000 by April 1957, would be a housewarming in the apartment of Dr. EUGENE EAGLE, 5 Piedmont Street, San Francisco, California.

In the DPW issue dated January 30, 1957, Page 7, Column 1, there appears an announcement that a housewarming would be held at 5 Piedmont Street, San Francisco, on February 2, 1957, "Benefit Sobell Committee."

SF T-3 on February 6, 1957, furnished a mimeographed leaflet inviting the recipient to attend a benefit party on behalf of MORTON SOBELL on February 2, 1957, at the residence of Dr. EUGENE EAGLE, 5 Piedmont Street, San Francisco, California.

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

SF T-3 on February 6, 1957, advised that on February 2, 1957, a Sobell benefit party was held at the residence of Dr. EUGENE EAGLE, 5 Piedmont Street, San Francisco, California. SF T-3 stated that there were approximately 60 persons in attendance.

In the "Peoples World" issue dated March 2, 1957, on Page 14, Column 4, there appeared an announcement of a dance and music program to take place March 2, 1957, at 2695 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California, under the auspices of the BACSC.

In the "Peoples World" issue dated March 2, 1957, on Page 14, Column 2, there appeared an article entitled "Sobell Events Slated" which advised that two events sponsored by the BACSC would be held at 2 P. M. on Saturday in the Windsor Room of the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, where Mrs. HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, would report on latest developments in the legal campaign to win SOBELL's freedom, and at 8:30 P. M. at 2695 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, where a benefit program of music and dance would be held.

SF T-4 on March 7, 1957, furnished a sheet entitled "Agenda and Timing" which the informant advised was the schedule for the BACSC meeting held on March 2, 1957, at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, California. The agenda is set out below verbatim:

"AGENDA AND TIMING

"2:00 P.M.	Billings welcome, introduction of Mr. Treuhaft
"2:10	Treuhaft, short summary of Legal Status
"2:20	Keynote. Warren K. Billings
"2:30	Work of Committees in Bay Area
	East speaker to be allowed ten minutes
"3:30	Film strip and Coffee
"3:55	Collection: Eugene Eagle

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

"4:00 Report from Los Angeles Sobell
Comm. Newman, Widge
"4:15 Helen Sobell
"4:30 Discussion, questions and resolutions
from floor
"5:30 Summation; Warren K. Billings"

SF T-3 on March 6, 1957, advised on March 2, 1957, a Sobell Committee Workshop was held at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, California. SF T-3 stated that 35 to 40 persons attended. The informant stated that ROBERT TREUHART, WARREN K. BILLINGS and EUGENE EAGLE all spoke. EUGENE EAGLE stated that the only thing that could be said about SOBELL is that he is a political non-conformist. The informant added that a film strip on SOBELL was shown and that there was discussion on having a \$50 a plate dinner in San Francisco sometime around June 19, 1957.

SF T-4 on March 7, 1957, stated that on March 2, 1957, the BACSC held a meeting at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, California. SF T-4 advised that there were reports from different sections in Northern California, all claiming increases in contributions and mailing.

SF T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 5, 1957, that on March 2, 1957, the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees sponsored a meeting at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, California. Informant advised that there were approximately 40 persons in attendance.

The Chaplain from Alcatraz advised that he saw MORTON SOBELL every Sunday and could not face him this coming Sunday unless he could tell him he had come to the meeting and met his friends.

In the "People's World" issue dated February 23, 1957, there appeared an article announcing that the BACSC on March 2, 1957, would sponsored an evening of music and dance featuring JUDY JOB and GLORIA UNTI.

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

SF T-8 on March 6, 1957, furnished a program, "An evening of music and dance" sponsored by the BACSC at 2695 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California, on March 2, 1957.

SF T-8 advised on March 6, 1957, that on the evening of March 2, 1957, the BACSC sponsored a social at 2695 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California, and that there were approximately 100 persons in attendance at this social.

SF T-11, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 6, 1957, advised that on March 2, 1957, the BACSC sponsored a social at 2695 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California. SF T-11 advised that EUGENE EAGLE was in attendance and stated that new names of prominent persons had been added to a petition for a new trial for MORTON SOBELL. HELEN SOBELL spoke and discussed her trip that afternoon to visit her husband in Alcatraz. The informant stated that chamber music was furnished and JUDY JOB and GLORIA UNTI performed dances.

SF T-6 on March 7, 1957, advised that on March 2, 1957, the BACSC sponsored a social at 2695 Sacramento Street, San Francisco. SF T-6 stated that HELEN SOBELL spoke saying that her husband was still in the clutches of the "Gestapo".

(5) Publications

SF T-12, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a letter and enclosure which he had received through the mail, which letter and enclosure are set out below verbatim:

"WARREN K. BILLINGS
"San Francisco, California

"January 20, 1957

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"Some of you may remember the Mooney-Billings Case of 40 years ago. I am the same Warren K. Billings who was unjustly imprisoned for 23 years with Tom Mooney.

"Because of the way I was railroaded to prison by over-ambitious prosecutors and lying witness, I feel it is my duty to rally Organized Labor to the defense of every innocent worker thus imprisoned.

"Labor has long been dedicated to the task of preserving honest justice for all, for unless we preserve that standard, none of us is safe from false accusation and unjust imprisonment. It was only through the fight made for us by Labor that Mooney and I finally won our release.

"It is with this in view that I call your attention to the case of Morton Sobell, who has been unjustly sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz prison on a false charge of 'conspiracy to commit espionage'. In the case against him witnesses saved themselves from prosecution by lying and perjuring themselves. The prosecutors knowingly suppressed evidence favorable to the defense just as they did in the case against Mooney and myself.

"For further information you may call upon me to speak before your organization or write the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees. Join in the fight for justice by sending a resolution to the President asking for his release, or add your name to the enclosed appeal signed by so many eminent Americans. Signers of the Appeal will be announced at a meeting addressed by U. S. Senator William Langer in Los Angeles on Washington's Birthday, February 22. May I also ask you to publish this letter in your union paper?

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

"You may contact me through the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees, 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California."

"Sincerely and fraternally yours,
s/Warren K. Billings
T/WARREN K. BILLINGS"

"President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. President:

"It is because we share your deep concern for the spiritual health of our nation and for the principles of justice upon which it is founded that we address ourselves to you concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

"Morton Sobell, now in his sixth year imprisonment and confined in Alcatraz, is seeking a new trial to reverse his 30-year sentence on a charge of 'conspiracy to commit espionage.' Both he and his defenders maintain that he is innocent. Moreover, the trial record shows that the judge in passing sentence stated: 'The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell) part in connection with the atomic bomb project.'

"We did not press upon you, Mr. President, the question of Morton Sobell's innocence or guilt-for we ourselves are not of one mind on that issue. Our faith in our democratic system of justice assures us that the truth will ultimately be established.

SF 100-35117
NPL:EMD

"We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security.

"Therefore, most respectfully and earnestly, Mr. President, we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter."

"Respectfully yours,"

SF T-2 on November 16, 1956, furnished a mimeographed pamphlet entitled "The Facts in the Case of Morton Sobell." In this pamphlet is set out Sobell's background and attempts to show that SOBELL did not have a fair trial.

SF T-2 on January 14, 1957, furnished the January 1957 "Sobell Newsletter" issued by the BACSC.

In the News Letter is set forth information that a meeting would be held on January 16, 1957, to discuss the current status of SOBELL's legal appeal, WARREN K. BILLINGS' letter to Bay Area, Los Angeles, and New York Trade Unions, and the February 22, 1957, dinner in Los Angeles. Also there is set forth an article advising of a \$1,000 donation by a San Francisco dishwasher to Mrs. HELEN SOBELL.

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IV. EAST BAY SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Background

San Francisco T-1 on March 21, 1957 advised that the East Bay Sobell Committee (EBSC) is an integral part of the EACSC.

2. Address

San Francisco T-13, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 17, 1957 furnished a self-addressed envelope of the EBSC, bearing the address Post Office Box 264, Berkeley 1, California.

3. Officers

San Francisco T-1 on April 17, 1957 advised that the following are officers of the EBSC:

Chairman - BEN LEGERE,

Secretary - PEGGY HAMMERQUIST.

San Francisco T-1 on April 17, 1957 advised that all mimeographing for the EBSC was done by ED LINTON.

4. Finances

San Francisco T-1 on March 21, 1957 advised that the EBSC had recently opened a commercial account and that BEN LEGERE and PEGGY HAMMERQUIST are the two persons that would sign the checks.

San Francisco T-1 did not know where the account had been opened.

San Francisco T-1 on November 15, 1956 advised that on November 10, 1956 \$60.00 was collected at an EBSC meeting at 2139 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California.

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San Francisco T-1 advised on February 12, 1957 that at a meeting of the EBSC, held on February 7, 1957 at 2139 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California, BEN LEGERE advised that the EBSC had realized about \$130.00 from the January, 1957 mailing of the "Sobell Tabloid".

San Francisco T-1 on April 17, 1957 advised that the EBSC had realized \$73.74 from a benefit party that it had staged on April 13, 1957 at 1633 Cedar Street, Berkeley, California.

5. Activities

San Francisco T-1 on November 5, 1956 advised that on November 1, 1956 the EBSC held a meeting at 1757 26th Avenue, Oakland, California. T-1 stated the forthcoming activities in San Francisco were discussed.

BEN LEGERE stated that the new policy of the Sobell Committee would be to augment attendance rather than to limit activity to a chosen few.

In the "National Guardian" issue, dated November 5, 1956, on page 11, column 1, there appears an advertisement inviting "Friends of MORTON SOBELL" to a party to be given at 2139 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California, on November 10, 1956.

The advertisement announced that there would be a donation of \$.50.

San Francisco T-1 on November 5, 1956 furnished an announcement inviting the recipient to a party for SOBELL to take place on November 10, 1956 at 2139 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California, sponsored by the EBSC.

San Francisco T-1 on November 15, 1956 advised that on November 10, 1956 the EBSC sponsored a social at 2139 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California. T-1 stated that there were approximately 50 persons in attendance.

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San Francisco T-14, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 23, 1956 that on November 10, 1956 a social sponsored by the EBSC was held at 2139 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California.

San Francisco T-14 advised that this was strictly a social affair and that there were approximately 40 persons present.

San Francisco T-1 advised on November 20, 1956 that on November 15, 1956 the EBSC held a meeting at 1757 26th Street, Oakland, California. T-1 stated that the discussion centered around the forthcoming visit by HELEN SOBELL.

San Francisco T-14 on November 23, 1956 advised that on November 15, 1956 a special meeting of the EBSC was held at 1757 26th Avenue, Oakland, California, to discuss the distribution of 5,000 copies of the "Sobell Tabloid", purchased from the National Committee.

It was decided to compose a letter requesting funds and to enclose the Tabloid with this letter.

It was also decided that BEN LEGERE would write to the National Headquarters of the Sobell Committee and request the "National Guardian" mailing list for mailing purposes.

San Francisco T-1 on December 11, 1956 advised that on December 6, 1956 the EBSC held a meeting at 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. T-1 stated that discussions centered around ways and means to distribute the "Sobell Tabloid".

It was decided to mail 900 copies along with the letter appealing for funds. The remaining 4,000 copies would be distributed at various large gatherings.

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San Francisco T-1 on December 11, 1956 advised that on December 8, 1956 the EBSC distributed the "Sobell Tabloid" at the Co-Op Shopping Center, 1414 University Avenue, Berkeley, California.

San Francisco T-14 on January 14, 1957 advised that on December 6, 1956 the EBSC held a meeting at 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. The Informant stated that the purpose of the meeting was to fold Tabloids for mailing.

BEN LEGERE stated that the National Committee was requesting \$3,000.00 by April, 1957.

San Francisco T-1 advised on January 10, 1957 that on January 3, 1957 an EBSC meeting was held at 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California.

BEN LEGERE stated that he was planning to meet with WARREN K. BILLINGS, MARY WHITEHEAD, and others connected with labor unions in order to get a union to come out with a public endorsement for the SOBELL plea for a new trial.

LEGERE continued that it was hoped that other unions or union officials would follow suit.

San Francisco T-1 stated that discussion was held on how to distribute the "Sobell Tabloid" at a union meeting and to send some "Sobell Tabloids" to neighborhood groups.

San Francisco T-1 advised on January 18, 1957 that on January 8, 1957 a special meeting of the EBSC was held at 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. The purpose of the meeting, according to the Informant, was to prepare 1,000 copies of the "Sobell Tabloid" for mailing along with a letter requesting donations.

San Francisco T-7 on February 20, 1957 furnished an announcement of an EBSC meeting to be held on February 2, 1957 at 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California.

The announcement advised that there would be a discussion on the results of the January mailing and on the hearings to be held in New York and the meeting to be held February 22, 1957 in Los Angeles, California.

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San Francisco T-1 on February 12, 1957 advised that on February 7, 1957 the EBSC held a meeting at 2139 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California.

According to the Informant, a letter from the National Office was read requesting funds.

BEN LEGERE also read a letter from HELEN SOBELL suggesting several names who could represent the BACSC at the \$100.00 a plate dinner to be held in Los Angeles, California on February 22, 1957.

LEGERE also stated that on March 2, 1957 there would be an expanded meeting of the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees in San Francisco.

San Francisco T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 11, 1957 advised that on February 7, 1957 the EBSC held a meeting at 2139 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California.

The Informant added that the meeting had been previously scheduled for 1327 Derby Street, Berkeley, California. T-15 stated that BEN LEGERE told those in attendance that the EBSC was the smallest Sobell Group in the country.

San Francisco T-15 added that discussion was held on whom to send to Los Angeles to attend the \$100.00 a plate dinner and on increasing attendance at EBSC meetings.

San Francisco T-1 on February 12, 1957 furnished a throwaway flyer, purported to be from BEN LEGERE, in which LEGERE advised that a telegram from New York had been received by the BACSC that the American Embassy in Mexico City had prevented Dr. LOUIS SANCHEZ PONTON from appearing in court in New York, Monday, on behalf of MORTON SOBELL by refusing him permission to enter the United States.

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LEGERE stated that he was sending a personal letter to the congressman of his district, protesting the action. LEGERE stated that the committee should also send wires to congressmen, senators, and the State Department.

LEGERE in his letter to his congressman, identified PONTON as a professor of law at the University of Mexico, who wanted to appear in behalf of his client, MORTON SOBELL, in a hearing before the Appeals Court in New York.

San Francisco T-1 advised on February 22, 1957 that on February 14, 1957 300 copies of the "Sobell Tabloid" were distributed to workers at the Colgate Plant, 7th and Pardee, Berkeley, California, by the EBSC.

San Francisco T-1 on April 17, 1957 advised that on April 8, 1957 the EBSC held a meeting at 2724 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley, California.

It was decided at this meeting to send one representative monthly to BACSC meetings.

LEGERE stated that each Sobell Committee in the Bay Area was supposed to send a delegate to the BACSC meetings, but had not been doing so. Consequently, LEGERE continued, the BACSC has been acting on San Francisco business only.

LEGERE added that the BACSC received a letter from the New York Office, requesting that the recent film on MORTON SOBELL be shown throughout the Western States. LEGERE stated that during the summer months, he would show the film at gatherings and meetings.

LEGERE advised that the New York Office suggested a student from the University of California to drive him, LEGERE, around the Western States, and the New York Office would pay the student \$50.00 weekly plus expenses.

San Francisco T-13 on April 18, 1957 furnished an invitation which invited the recipient to a chamber music

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program and a showing of a film strip on MORTON SOBELL on April 13, 1957 at 1633 Cedar Street, Berkeley, California. The invitation listed the sponsoring organization as the EBSC.

In the "National Guardian", issue dated April 1, 1957, page 9, column 3, there appears an announcement of a gala musical evening to take place on April 13, 1957 at 1633 Cedar Street, Berkeley, California, under the auspices of the EBSC.

San Francisco T-1 on April 17, 1957 advised that on April 13, 1957 the EBSC held a fund raising party at 1633 Cedar Street, Berkeley, California.

San Francisco T-1 stated that there were approximately 30 persons in attendance and a musical group entertained and that a film strip on SOBELL was shown.

San Francisco T-36, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 10, 1957 advised that on April 13, 1957 the EBSC had a showing of the film strip on MORTON SOBELL, his home life, family, and scenes concerning his arrest, at 1633 Cedar Street, Berkeley, California.

6. Publications

San Francisco T-13 on January 17, 1957 furnished the following letter, which the Informant stated had been mailed with the "Sobell Tabloid" as an enclosure:

"East Bay Sobell Committee

Box 264

Berkeley, California

"Dear Friend:

"BEFORE you read this letter, have you read-or at least glanced through - the enclosed tabloid? You will notice

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that the public statements of such people as Senator Langer, Bertram Russell, Harold UREY, and Elmer Davis question the fairness of the trial leading to Morton Sobell's 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

"NOW the new evidence, discussed in the tabloid, makes a new trial a very real possibility.

"BUT, the continuing effort for the new trial is expensive. We are banking on each of you to help.

"SO will you please send us at least \$1 in the enclosed envelope? Your support will be a contribution in the struggle for justice and for strengthening the democratic right to a fair trial.

"Sincerely yours,

"East Bay Sobell Committee"

V. MARIN COUNTY SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Background

San Francisco T-3 on April 1, 1957, advised that the Marin County Sobell Committee was an integral part of the BACSC.

2. Address

San Francisco T-3 on April 1, 1957 advised that the Marin County Sobell Committee does not have an office, but rather maintains a Post Office Box in Sausalito, California.

3. Officers

San Francisco T-3 on April 1, 1957. advised that the only permanent member of the Marin County Sobell Committee is MAUDE NICOLL, the Secretary.

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The Informant added that there is no permanent chairman, but that BOB FRICK and FLORENCE HEYMAN have served as temporary chairmen.

4. Finances

San Francisco T-3 on April 1, 1957 advised that the Marin County Sobell Committee had at that time approximately \$11.00 in its treasury.

San Francisco T-3 on January 12, 1957 advised that at a meeting of the Marin County Sobell Committee, held December 12, 1956 in Mill Valley, California, pledges totaling \$13.00 per month were made.

5. Activities

San Francisco T-3 on November 13, 1956 advised that on November 7, 1956 a meeting of the Marin County Sobell Committee was held in Mill Valley, California. T-3 stated that all present pledged \$1.00 per month to pay various mailings to ministers and lawyers.

San Francisco T-3 on January 12, 1957 advised that on January 12, 1957 the Marin County Sobell Committee held a meeting in Mill Valley, California. The Informant stated that there were approximately 12 persons in attendance and that discussion was held on a recent mailing of a letter with a plea for funds.

San Francisco T-3 on January 15, 1957 advised that the Marin County Sobell Committee held a meeting on January 11, 1957 at 315 4th Street, Sausalito, California.

BOB FRICK reported that in a recent mailing sent to 74 persons, a total of \$7.00 had been received.

San Francisco T-3 stated that ways and means of putting the Marin Committee in a position to send money to the National Committee were discussed.

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VI. SOBELL DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SONOMA COUNTY)

1. Background

San Francisco T-16, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 8, 1957 advised that there is a chapter of the BACSC in Sonoma County, California, and that the chapter is known as the "Sobell Defense Committee".

2. Address

San Francisco T-17, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 8, 1957 advised that the address of the Sobell Defense Committee is 1991 Burnside Road, Sebastopol, California.

3. Officers

San Francisco T-16 on April 8, 1957 identified CHARLES CHERNEY as the Chairman of the Sobell Defense Committee, and the following as members of the committee:

RAE GWYNN
ROBERT FRIEND
MATTIE RUDINOW
HASSEL SMITH
JEAN IRELAND
SHIRLEY RAPOPORT
MIRIAM BLOOMFIELD.

4. Finances

San Francisco T-16 on April 8, 1957 advised that at a recent Sonoma County CP meeting, it had been stated that the Sobell Defense Committee was without funds.

5. Activities

San Francisco T-17 on April 8, 1957 advised that the Sobell Defense Committee apparently does not hold any meetings and that the only activity is collecting money from individuals in Sonoma County.

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VII. OTHER SOBELL GROUPS

1. Sacramento, California

San Francisco T-18, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 20, 1957 advised that PAT VERBLE, a member of the CP, Sacramento County, California, received literature from the BACSC and distributed it in the Sacramento, California Area.

San Francisco T-18 continued that response to the distributed literature had been sufficient to consider organizing a chapter in Sacramento, but that one had not yet been organized.

2. Stockton, California

San Francisco T-19, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 7, 1957 advised that SYLVIA STEINGART had gone to Stockton, California last year to organize a Sobell Committee there, but had been unsuccessful because of the lack of interest.

San Francisco T-19 continued that he had no knowledge of any Sobell Group Activity in the Stockton, California Area.

San Francisco T-20, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 9, 1957 advised that there was no Sobell Group activity in the Stockton, California Area, because of the lack of interest in the case.

Continuing, the Informant stated that SYLVIA STEINGART had gone to Stockton last year to set up a Sobell Committee, but had been unable to because of the lack of interest.

3. San Mateo, California

San Francisco T-21, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with CP related group activity in the San Mateo Area, on April 9, 1957 advised that

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he knew of no Sobell Committee in that area.

San Francisco T-22 and T-23, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past and who are acquainted with CP and CP related group activity in the San Mateo, California Area, advised that they knew of no activity on the part of any Sobell Group in San Mateo County, California. Informants furnished above information on April 12, 1957.

4. Palo Alto (Santa Clara County)

San Francisco T-24, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is familiar with CP and or CP related group activity in the Palo Alto, California Area, advised on April 12, 1957 that he knew of no Sobell Group to be active in that area.

San Francisco T-25, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is familiar with CP and or related CP group activity in the Palo Alto, California Area, advised on April 1, 1957 that he knew of no Sobell Group activity in that area.

5. San Jose, California (Santa Clara County)

San Francisco T-10 advised on April 1, 1957 that on March 5, 1957 a meeting was held in San Jose, California for the purpose of organizing a Sobell Group in Santa Clara County.

San Francisco T-10 stated that SYLVIA STEINGART had arranged the meeting.

Informant advised that a film strip of SOBELL was shown and following the film a general discussion was held on how to arrange for more people to see it.

The Informant continued that another meeting was planned for March 14, 1957 and that everyone present at this meeting was to bring a friend to the next.

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San Francisco T-10 on April 1, 1957 advised that the meeting scheduled for March 14, 1957 did not take place because of the lack of interest in the SOBELL case.

San Francisco T-10 added that SYLVIA STEINGART stated that there would be no Sobell activity as such in Santa Clara County for the time being.

STEINGART stated that an attempt would be made to get lawyers in Santa Clara County interested in the SOBELL case, but that there would be no connection between this activity and any committee that would be formed.

6. Santa Cruz, California

San Francisco T-26, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with CP and CP related front group activity in the Santa Cruz, California Area, on May 1, 1957 advised that there is no indication of any Sobell Group activity in that area.

VIII. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER SOBELL COMMITTEES

San Francisco T-27, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 6, 1957 advised that on February 22, 1957 WARREN K. BILLINGS was Chairman of a Sobell Committee Mass Meeting, held at the Embassy Auditorium, 9th and Grand, Los Angeles, California.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3. WARREN K. BILLINGS b7D

In the "DPW", issue dated October 17, 1956, page 6, columns 1 through 3, information is set forth that WARREN K. BILLINGS, identified as a co-defendant of TOM MOONEY, served 23 years for the infamous Preparedness Day Bombing conviction.

The article relates that BILLINGS and MOONEY, whose death sentence has been commuted, were pardoned in 1939 by Governor CULBERT L. OLSEN.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D

The CLS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

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The ARI of San Francisco has been designated by
the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

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65-58236 - N/R after 2314 p32

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SF 100-35117

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☐ For your information: _____

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60-3394 - NR after 2314 pg 34

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X. THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF ORGANIZATIONS

CALIFORNIANS FOR THE BILL OF RIGHTS


Article II of the Constitution of the Californians for the Bill of Rights (CER), which maintained headquarters at 435 Duboce Street, San Francisco, California, states as follows:

"The purpose of this organization shall be to protect civil liberties by opposing all measures seeking to enforce conformity through the media of test oaths, investigations, perjury, penalties, and other devices; to support actions to test the legality of existing legislation of this type; to seek the repeal of such existing legislation; and to support measures which will advance civil liberties."

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 2, 1956 that the officers of the CER as of that date were IRVING KERMISH, Chairman; LEONARD POCKMAN, Vice Chairman; MARY LOU SCHNEIDER, Corresponding Secretary; and LOUIS KATZ, Treasurer.

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 4, 1954 that the San Francisco County Communist Party (CP) had requested a transfer from the East Bay Section for IRVING KERMISH in September, 1954.

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.


behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised that LEONARD POCKMAN was a member of the San Francisco County CP from 1946 to January, 1951.

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b7C

APPENDIX PAGE

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Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 2, 1955 that MARY LOU SCHNEIDER was at that time Educational Director of the Joe Hill Club, San Francisco County Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 28, 1956 another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that LOUIS KATZ was at that time the Secretary of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the National Lawyers Guild, House Report No. 3123, September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers Guild as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled union" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

The "Daily People's World" (DPW) states in an article in its April 17, 1953 issue, Page 3, Column 5, that the CBR was formed in 1953, and has joined "the growing front against infringements on civil rights today."

On January 29, 1957, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the CBR deactivated itself in approximately May, 1956, and further advised that the CBR has remained inactive since that time. The source advised that there are no known plans to reactivate the CBR in the future.

APPENDIX PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

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INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The 1955 Report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 46, stated "The Independent Progressive Party in California was quickly captured by the Communists, and by the time the Wallace for President Campaign had swung into high gear was being operated lock stock and barrel by the Communist Party of California."

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"; WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC.

The 1949 Report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 394, cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948, aiming at national circulation, which they found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management, and content.

The masthead of the "National Guardian," issue of March 11, 1957, reflects that it is published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 197 E. 4th Street, New York 9, New York.

ENCLOSURES: To the Bureau: Two copies of each of the following; To New York: One copy of each of the following:

1. Pamphlets ^{the} ~~and~~ facts in the case of MORTON SOBELL.
2. January, 1957 "Sobell Newsletter".

-P*-

APPENDIX PAGE

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CONFIDENTIAL

SF (100-35117)
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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
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SF T-1 is

Background BACSC

Connection with National
Office

Officers BACSC

Officers BACSC

100-35117

PEARL BAILEY

1/16/57

Background Officers EBSC

EBSC Commercial Account

100-35117-1138

Finances 11/10/56

Finances 2/7/57

Finances 4/13/57

11/1/56

11/10/56 Announcement

11/10/56

11/15/56

12/6/56

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

SF (100-35117)
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Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	File Number Where Located
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SF T-1 is

12/8/56

1/3/57

1/8/57

2/7/57

Flyer

2/14/57

4/8/57

4/13/57

SF T-2 is

Letter dated 11/1/56

"The facts in the case
of MORTON SOBELL"

Newsletter

SF T-3 is

10/19/56

11/14/56

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SF (100-35117)
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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
SF T-3 is [REDACTED]	Officers BACSC	100-35117-1447
	3/2/57	[REDACTED]
	11/14/56	[REDACTED]
	Leaflet 2/2/57	[REDACTED]
	2/2/57	[REDACTED]
	3/2/57	[REDACTED]
	Background, Officers; Address of MCSC	100-35117-1447
	4/1/57 Treasury	100-35117-1447
	Finances 12/12/57	[REDACTED]
	11/7/56	[REDACTED]
	1/12/57	[REDACTED]
	1/11/57	[REDACTED]
SF T-4 is [REDACTED]	b7C 3/2/57 b7D Tabloid	[REDACTED]
	b2 BACSC Financial Statement	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], a T- symbol is used to prevent possible embarrassment to the Bureau)	Agenda and Timing 3/2/57	[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b2 b7D
CONFIDENTIAL

SF (100-35117)
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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
SF T-5 is	Jan. 1957	100-35117-1371
[REDACTED]	Feb. 1957	100-35117-1379
[REDACTED]	March, 1957	100-35117-
[REDACTED] San Francisco	April, 1957	100-35117-1454
(By request)	May, 1957	100-35117
SF T-6 is	3/2/57	[REDACTED]
SF T-7 is	Leaflet 12/1/56	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	12/1/56	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Announcement 2/2/57	[REDACTED]
SF T-8 is	12/1/56	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Program 3/2/57	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	3/2/57	[REDACTED]
SF T-9	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
SF T-10 is	3/2/57	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	3/5/57	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	3/14/57	[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF (100-35117)
NPL:lvh

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
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SF T-11 is [REDACTED]	3/2/57	100-35117-1456
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(By request)

SF T-12 is [REDACTED]	BILLING's letter	100-35117-sub A
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(By request)

SF T-13 is [REDACTED]	EBSC address	[REDACTED]
	Invitation 4/13/57	[REDACTED]

EBSC letter and
tabloid

SF T-14 is [REDACTED]	11/10/56	[REDACTED]
	11/15/56	[REDACTED]
	12/6/56	[REDACTED]

Thumbnail
BEN LEGERE
Source 1 Thumbnail CBR

SF T-15 is [REDACTED]	2/7/57	[REDACTED]
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SF T-16 is [REDACTED]	Background Officers Sonoma	[REDACTED]
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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SF (100-35117)
NPL:lvh

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
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SF T-16 is	Finances	
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	Thumbnail JEAN INLAND	
--	-----------------------	--

SF T-17 is	Address	
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	Activities	
--	------------	--

	Thumbnail MIRIAM BLOOMFIELD	
--	-----------------------------	--

	Thumbnail ROBERT FRIEND	
--	-------------------------	--

	Thumbnail RAE GWYNN	
--	---------------------	--

	Thumbnail HASSEL SMITH	
--	------------------------	--

SF T-18 is	Activities Stockton	
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SF T-19 is	Activities	100-35117-1422
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	Thumbnail PAT VERBLE	
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SF T-20 is		100-35117-1422
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SF T-21 is		100-35117-1424
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SF T-22 is		100-35117-1424
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SF T-23 is		100-35117-1424
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF (100-35117)
NPL:lvh

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
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SF T-24 is [REDACTED]		100-35117-1410
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SF T-25 is [REDACTED]		100-35117-1410
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SF T-26 is [REDACTED]		100-35117-1455
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SF T-27 is [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
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SF T-28 is [REDACTED]	Thumbnail	LEON ALEXANDER
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(deceased) [REDACTED]	Thumbnail	PEARL BALEY
--------------------------	-----------	-------------

SF T-29 is [REDACTED]	Thumbnail	CHARLES CHERNEY
--------------------------	-----------	-----------------

MATTIE RUDENOW

SF T-30 is [REDACTED]	Thumbnail	SALLY COOPER
--------------------------	-----------	--------------

SF T-31 is [REDACTED]	Thumbnail	BOB FRICK
--------------------------	-----------	-----------

SF T-32 is [REDACTED]	Thumbnail	PEGGY HAMMERQUIST
--------------------------	-----------	-------------------

SF T-33 is [REDACTED]	Thumbnail	FLORENCE HEYMAN
--------------------------	-----------	-----------------

(deceased) [REDACTED]		
SF T-34 is [REDACTED]	Thumbnail	JUDY JOB

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF (100-35117)
NPL:lvh

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	File Number Where Located
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SF T-35 is Thumbnail ED LINTON

Thumbnail MARY WHITEHEAD

SF T-36 is

SF T-37 is Thumbnail WIDGE NEWMAN

(By request)

SF T-38 is Thumbnail MAUDE NICOLL

SF T-39 is Thumbnail SHIRLEY RAPOPORT

SF T-40 is Thumbnail SYLVIA STEINGART

California
(By request)

SF T-41 is Thumbnail ROBERT TREUHAFT

California,
(By request)

SF T-42 is Thumbnail GLORIA UNTI

Source 2 Thumbnail CBR
Source 3 Thumbnail CBR
Source 4 Thumbnail CBR

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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SF (100-35117)
NPL:lvh

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T-symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

The address of the BACSC was verified by SA NORMAN P. LE CLAIR who called the office and requested the address, stating he wanted to send a donation.

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

At San Francisco, California

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees and its affiliated organizations.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA NORMAN P. LE CLAIR dated November 30, 1956, at San Francisco

Bureau letter dated March 7, 1957.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

F B I

Date: 6/14/57

A I R T E L

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
Espionage - R

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Information received instant date from SCHENLEY INDUSTRIES, INC., NYC, that letter dated June 10, 1957, mailed to former Special Agent JOHN HARRINGTON, was received from Justice Department, signed by Wm. F. TOMPKINS. Letter advised that BENJAMIN F. POLLOCK of Internal Security Division is interested in some aspects of the ROSENBERG Case, and requested HARRINGTON contact POLLOCK. HARRINGTON at present is in London, England, and instructed his office to inform Bureau of receipt of letter and acknowledge letter, advising POLLOCK that HARRINGTON will contact him upon his return to NYC, if POLLOCK wishes. Specific aspects of interest to Department unknown to NYO.

Bureau requested to advise of any knowledge of above. NYO will keep Bureau informed of additional information as obtained.

KELLY

3 - BUREAU (65-58236) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (65-15348)

RTH/moa
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWT

RECORDED-32

65-58236-2315
3 JUN 15 1957

Belmont

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

RECORDED-32

SAC, New York (65-15348)

(orig. & 1)

June 19, 1957

Director, FBI (65-58298)-2315

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurairtel 6-14-57.

For your information, Benjamin F. Pollock is an attorney in New York City. He has been assigned to write a book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" written by John Wexley and to refute the allegations against the United States Government made by Wexley. Pollock has been interviewing and attempting to interview numerous persons who participated in the Rosenberg trial to obtain from them their factual experiences. He has interviewed former Assistant United States Attorneys Myles Lane and James Kilsheimer. He has been unsuccessful in attempts to reach former United States Attorney Irving Saypol and former Assistant United States Attorney Roy Cohn. Pollock previously indicated he might want to contact former Agents John A. Harrington and William F. Norton who participated in the investigation of the instant case and it appears he has decided to contact Harrington. Pollock was informed that inasmuch as Harrington and Norton are former Agents, the Bureau could interpose no objection to any proposed interview of them he might want to conduct.

The above is furnished to you for your information.

JPL:jdb
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-29-86 BY 3042 PWR-JAN

COMM - FBI
JUN 19 1957
MAILED 31

Room 10-7