FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	5/2/61	3/22 - 4/28/61	
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
		SA PI	HILIP M. ALGAR	ab
COMMITTEE TO S	SECURE JUSTICE BELL	CHARACTER OF	CASE	
Julius Rose	nberg	IS - C ISA, I		•

REFERENCE

Report of SA PHILIP M. ALGAR 9/19/60 at San Francisco.

- P# .

ADMINISTRATIVE

N.27

One copy of this report is being furnished to Los Angeles Office for correlative purposes concerning the activities of the Los Angeles Sobell Committee.

This report has been classified Confidential because it contains data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-14 which could reasonably result in the identification of a source of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

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

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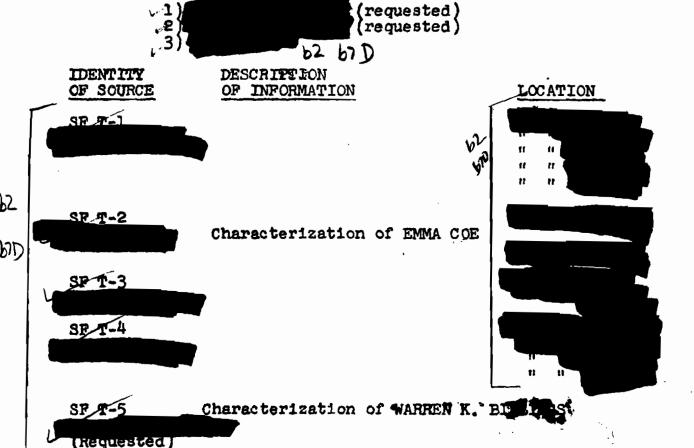
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

At San Francisco, Calif.

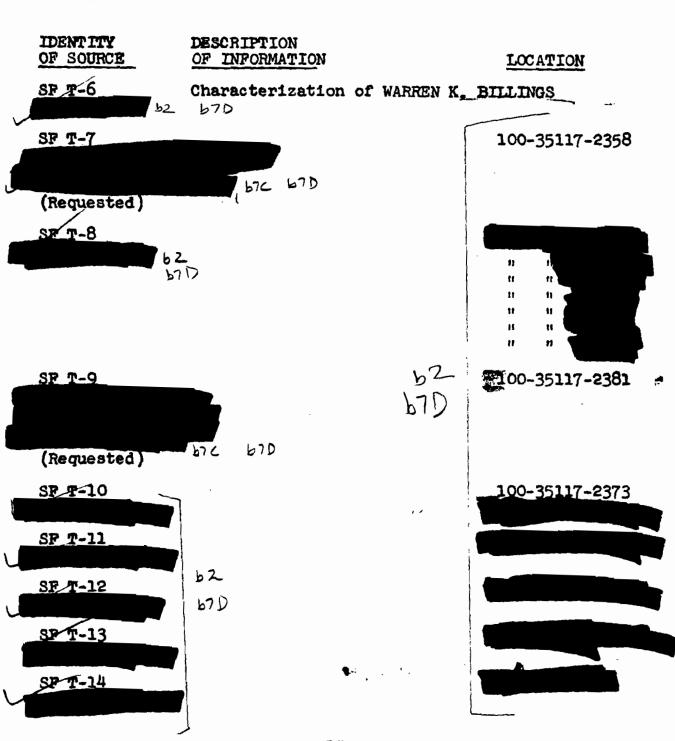
Will continue to report on all the activities of the Bay Area Council of the Sobell Committees.

INFORMANTS

Sources used to characterize the BACSC are:



Cover Page



D# Cover Page

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- G-2, 6th Army, San Francisco (RM) - DIO, 12th ND, San Francisco (By hand)

1 - OSI, Travis AFB (RM)

Report of:

Field Office File #:

SA PHILIP M. ALGAR

100-35117

San Francisco

5/2/61

100-387835

Title:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE

FOR MORTON SOBELL

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C;

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT. 1950

Synopsis:

The BACSC continues to maintain its headquarters at 345 Franklin St., San Francisco 2, Calif. BACSC distributes literature and holds benefits and meetings to help raise funds of Sobell Committee. Some local CP clubs back Sobell program.

DETAILS:

The following abbreviations will be used to refer to various organizations mentioned in this report:

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell - CSJMS Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees - BACSC Bast Bay Sobell Committee - EBSC

The cross reference telephone directory of April, 1961, continues to list the location of the Sobell Committee as 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco 2, California, Underhill 1-1334.

TIED BY 3042 PWY

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I. CONNECTIONS OF THE BACSC WITH THE BASIC REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

A. Communist Party (CP)

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

SF T-1 advised on September 1, 1960, that a meeting of the Sunset Club of the San Francisco County CP (SFCCP) was held at the home of San Francisco, on August 24, 1960. The september of a CP member, announced that the Morton Sobell Committee decided to use local radio programs to bring the Sobell case before the people. They hoped to use public opinion programs in which people who telephoned the station would be given 3 minutes air time to speak on any subject. Mrs. Stated that she did get on one program and was able to start a debate.

SF T-1 advised on February 1, 1961, that a meeting of the Sunset Club. SFCCP. was held at the home of San Francisco, on January 25, 1961. Mrs. a member of the Sunset CP Club, stated she wants the Sunset Club members to help with the nationwide appeal now being planned on the Sobell case. She said that various activities are being planned, any or all of which will be used, depending on what the Government does with respect to SOBELL's parole.

also spoke on SOBELL and passed out invitations to a Sobell fund-raising dinner to be held at San Francisco, on February 5, 1961.

SF T-1 advised on February 15, 1961, that a meeting of the Sunset Club, SFCCP, was held at the home of San Francisco, on February 8, 1961.

a member of the Sunset CP Club, stated that was not at this meeting as she was doing Sobell Committee work on this night.

SF T-1 advised on March 9, 1961, that a meeting of the County Committee of the SFCCP met at San Francisco, on March 6, 1961, at which it was announced that there will be a dessert type meeting at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco, on March 25, 1961, sponsored by the Sobell 676 670 committee.

SF T-1 advised on March 13, 1961, that the Sunset Club, SFCCP, met at the home of Avenue, San Francisco, on March 8, 1961. Mrs. announced that a speech and dessert evening sponsored by the Sobell Committee would be held on March 25, 1961, at the Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, and she requested everyone present to go.

B. Berkeley Communist Party

SF T-2 advised on November 23, 1960, that an executive meeting of the CP was held at Berkeley, C:lifornia, on November 22, 1900. It was stated that MARY KRVAR, identified as a CP member, had said that she would attend the last club meeting but did not show up.

a CP member, made the comment that it might be because her husband is unhappy about KRVAR's being in the CP and that most of KRVAR's time is devoted to the Sobell Committee.

C. Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Connections

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

SF T-3 advised on February 15, 1961, that a branch membership meeting of the SWP was held at San Francisco, on February 14, 1961, at which it was announced there will be a Sobell meeting at Berkeley, on February 15, 1961.

II. ACTIVITIES

A. BACSC

SF T-4 advised on October 10, 1960, that the BACSC held a benefit brunch at about 28 people attended.

b 70

SF T-4 advised on October 21, 1960, that the BACSC met at their headquarters, San Francisco, on October 18, 1960, during which considerable mail was addressed and sent out for the committee. Stated that a previous benefit affair netted the BACSC about \$150.00. She stated that she had not been paid for several months for her BACSC work, that they are behind in their rent at 345 Franklin Street, and that the BACSC owes the printer.

b71)

The "People's World", a West Coast Communist newspaper, on November 12, 1960, Page 2, columns 3-5, published an article entitled "Sobell Groups Slate National Conference." The article stated that WARREN BILLINGS, Chairman of the BACSC, announced that prominent individuals from the San Francisco Bay area would help sponsor the call to a national meeting for the Sobell Committee to be held in Washington, D. C., on November 19-21, 1960, to make an appeal to President Eisenhower to free MORTON SOBELL. BILLINGS said"the impending release of DAVID GREENGLASS from prison focuses attention on the tremendous concern felt by many Americans for the continued imprisonment of Morton Sobell, another defendant in the Rosenberg-Gold-Greenglass-Sobell case."

SF T-5 advised on September 23, 1942, that a meeting of the San Mateo Branch of the CP was held in the home of WARREN BILLINGS A 916-4-4-Avenue, San Mateo, California, on September 16, 1942.

SF T-6 advised on February 10, 1948, that WARREN K. BILLINGS was expelled from the CP on a prior date, which was not known to the informant.

assigned to the West Gate, advised that 11 people, including Mrs. ROSE SOBELL and HELEN SOBELL, visited the White House on November 21, 1960, to request permission to present a petition to President EISENHOWER asking that the President use his office to urge a new trial for MORTON SOBELL or grant him clemency by commutation of his sentence.

Among those from the San Francisco Bay area listed on this petition to the White House were:

RICHARD GATCHEL, Palo Alto, California Reverend SAMUEL A. WRIGHT, 636 Woodbine Dr., San Rafael, California

There is no reported CP information on RICHARD GATCHEL.

There is no reported CP information on Reverend SAMPEL A. WRIGHT.

On November 21, 1960, Mr. REED COZART, Pardon Attorney, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., furnished a brochure which had been presented to his office on that date. The brochure contained a statement by a group of people who concurred in the plea for SCHELL's freedom and called upon their fellow citizens to help. Among the signers of this plea for SCHELL's freedom was listed:

Berkeley, California 57 C

There is no reported CP information concerning

SF T-7, on October 31, 1960, furnished a brochure issued by the CSJMS containing the program for the "Freedom Weekend." The brochure described the weekend as a "convening of Americans united in the request that Morton Sobell be granted a commutation of sentence during the traditional Christmas amnesty."

Among others, the brochure listed the following persons from the San Francisco Bay area as sponsors of the "Freedom Weekend."

Professor ROBERT FINN, Palo Alto, California Reverend RICHARD H. GATCHEL, Palo Alto, California Reverend PETER MC CORMACK: Daly City, California Reverend DRYDEN L. PHELPS. Berkeley, California Reverend SAMUEL A. WRIGHT: San Rafael, California

There is no reported CP information on Professor

There is no reported CP information on Reverend PETER MC CORMAC.

There is no reported CP information on Reverend DRYDEN L. PHELON

SF T-8, on January 18, 1961, furnished a printed letter addressed to "Dear Friends", which is a special report to our

"sustainers and contributors' from WARREN K. BILLINGS, Chairman, BACSC. The letter stated, among other things, that 150 northern California clergymen have signed the National Clergy Appeal to Free Sobell. The letter stated that the California Democratic Council, meeting in convention at Fresno, Calif., asked that the President review the Sobell case.

The letter further stated that radio and television commentator, devoted his entire program on November 16, 1960, to a discussion of the case and called for commutation of sentence or a pardon for MORTON SOBELL. b7 (

SF T-9 advised on March 13, 1961, that Mrs.

San Francisco, made reservations at the Jack Tar Hotel, Van Ness Avenue and Geary Street, San Francisco, on February 27, 1961, for a Sobell Committee gathering which was to be held on March 25, 1961. Dessert and coffee for about 250 people was requested and the gathering was to be held in the ElDorado Room from 8:00 - 11:00 p.m.

The "San Francisco Chronicle", a San Francisco daily newspaper, on March 26, 1961, published an article entitled "200 Attend 'Free Sobell' Rally Here." The article related that a public affair was held at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco on March 25, 1961, and that over 200 people attended. All speakers desired SOBELL's pardon or commutation of sentence.

SF T-3, on March 27, 1961, furnished several pieces of literature distributed at the Sobell Committee fund-raising affair held at the Jack Tar Hotel, Van Ness Avenue and Geary St., San Francisco, on March 25, 1961. All pieces of literature had been distributed by the National Sobell Committee and consisted of various articles from newspapers, magazines, and book reviews throughout the United States all favoring the release of MORTON SOBELL.

B. San Francisco Sobell Committee (SFSC)

SF T-4 advised on December 1, 1960, that the SFSC held a buffet supper at the Longshoremen's Memorial Building, 400 North Point Street, San Francisco, on November 27, 1960, for the purpose of hearing a report on the National Sobell Conference held in Washington, D. C.

Reverend RICHARD GATCHEL, Associate Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Palo Alto, California, stated that he became interested enough in SOBELL to have a lawyer go over the case with him. SOBELL has maintained his innocence all these years and GATCHEL believes amnesty should be granted to him.

Reverend SAMUEL WRIGHT, Minister of the Unitarian Church of Marin County California, said that he and others marched before the White House in Washington, D. C., seeking clemency for SCHELL. It was announced that a collection of \$182.10 was made at this buffet supper.

SF T-4 advised on February 7, 1961, that a benefit dinner for the Morton Sobell Fund was held at 615 Gennessee Street, San Francisco, on February 5, 1961, and over 45 persons attended.

SF T-10, on February 1, 1961, furnished a leaflet which advertised a buffet dinner to be held February 5, 1961, at 615 Gennessee Street, San Francisco. A contribution of \$1.50 would be taken and the money was for the benefit of MORTON SOBELL.

SF T-10 advised on February 13, 1961, that the benefit dinner for the SFSC was held on February 5, 1961, at 615 Gennessee Street, San Francisco. About \$110.00 net was made off the dinner and the bar.

SF T-11 on February 13, 1961, further corroborated that a Sobell benefit dinner was held at 615 Gennessee Street, San Francisco, on February 5, 1961, and about \$110.00 was cleared from the dinner.

SF T-12 advised on February 7, 1961, that over 30 people attended a Sobell benefit dinner held at 615 Gennessee Street, San Francisco, on February 5, 1961.

SF T-8 advised on February 15, 1961, that the Sobell Committee sponsored a benefit dinner at 615 Gennessee Street, San Francisco, on February 5, 1961, which was attended by over 50 people.

C. Finances

SF T-4 advised on October 21, 1960, that the BACSC met at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, on October 18, 1960, at which it was announced that a previous benefit affair had netted the Sobell Committee about \$150.00. MARY KRVAR said that she had not been paid for several months, that the BACSC owes the printer, and that the BACSC was behind in their rent at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco.

SF T-10 advised on February 13, 1961, that about \$110.00 net was made from a benefit dinner held by the SFSC on February 5, 1961, at 615 Gennessee Street, San Francisco.

SF T-11, on February 13, 1961, corroborated the above information.

D. East Bay Sobell Committee (EBSC)

SF T-8 advised on September 22, 1960, that the EBSC met at 2515 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, California, on September 19, 1960. MARY KRVAR chaired the meeting, which called for a big celebration with champagne to welcome ROSE SOMELL, mother of MORTON SOMELL, to the Bay Area on October 9, 1960.

SF T-8, on October 6, 1960, furnished a letter addressed to "Dear Friend" signed by EMMA COE in support of a nationwide drive to amnesty for MORTON SORELL.

SF T-2 advised on November 23, 1960, that an executive meeting of the CP was held on November 22, 1960, at 6526 Wheeler Street, Berkeley, California, at which it was announced that EMMA COE was officially a member of the North Oakland CP Club but had not been attending meetings as she should.

SF T-8 on October 6, 1960, furnished a leaflet advertising a party to be held in honor of Mrs. ROSE SOBELL at 1876 San Tedro Avenue, Berkeley, California, on October 9, 1960.

SF T-8 advised on October 20, 1960, that a champagne party was held for ROSE SOBELL at 1876 San Pedro Avenue, Berkeley,

on October 9, 1960. ROSE SOBELL said that she did not care how her son was freed, justas long as he is set free. MARY KRVAR made the collection speech and over \$162.00 was collected to send a clergyman to the President to ask for clemency.

SF T-8 advised on January 18, 1961, that the EBSC met at 2515 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, on January 5, 1961, at which plans were made to obtain speakers for future Sobell functions.

SF T-8 advised on March 1, 1961, that a public meeting arranged by the Sobell Committee was held at 2736 Bancroft Wait Berkeley, on February 15, 1961. MARY KRVAR opened the speeches calling for more help for MORTON SOBELL.

Reverend JOHN PAUL JONES, identified as a member of the National Board of American Civil Liberties Union, spoke and stated that the American prosecutor was interested only in winning, not in justice. He asked that SOBELL be freed.

Reverend SAMUEL A. WRIGHT, Minister of the Unitarian Church of Marin, spoke and stated that he believed that SOBELL was innocent. He wanted to correct this injustice to another human being.

The Berkeley "Daily Gazette", a daily newspaper published in Berkeley, Calif., on February 6, 1961, Page 8, published an article entitled "Meeting Called on Sobell Case." The article stated that Reverend JOHN P. JONES, Unitarian minister from Massachusetts, and Reverend SAMUEL A. WRIGHT of San Rafael, Calif., would lead a discussion on the case of MORTON SOBELL, who was now serving 30 years in a Federal penitentiary for conspiring to commit espionage. The discussion will be held at the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, 2736 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, on February 15, 1961.

SF T-13 advised on October 6, 1960, that the EBSC held a meeting at 2515 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, Calif., on September 19, 1960. The meeting was devoted mainly to planning a fund-raising party to be held on October 9, 1960, at 1876 San Pedro, Berkeley. MARY KRVAR stated that the EBSC's share to be raised to send clergymen to Washington, D. C., is \$900.00.

E. Finances

SF T-13 advised on October 6, 1960, that the EBSC met at 2555 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, on September 19, 1960, at which it was announced that the EBSC's share of the amount to be raised to send clergymen to Washington, D. C., would be \$900.00.

SF T-8 advised on October 20, 1960, that over \$162.00 was collected at a champagne party held for ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, at 1876 San Pedro Avenue, Berkeley, California, on October 9, 1960.

F. Support by the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) (See Appendix Page)

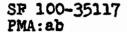
On September 28, 1960, SF T-14 furnished a copy of the September, 1960, Convention issue of "The Guild Lawyer" with a cover page entitled "California Guild Lawyer, September, 1960, Publication (Volume 18-#7) of the National Lawyers Guild." This publication contained an article which urged the commuting of MORTON SOBELL's sentence.

SF T-2, on September 9, 1960, furnished a copy of a mimeographed bulletin issued by the NLG, 154 Nassau Street, New York 38, New Y rk, dated July, 1960, headed "NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD 1960 CONVENTION, RESOLUTION ON THE SOBELL CASE." This is set out verbatim below:

"In March, 1951, Morton Sobell was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and shortly thereafter was sentenced to 30 years in prison. He was confined in Alcatraz until 1958, and since then in Atlanta. He has from the beginning asserted his innocence.

"Without passing on the guilt or innocence of Morton Sobell, the National Lawyers Guild believes that justice now requires that Sobell's sentence be commuted and that he be released from prison. We take this position for the following reasons:

"1. The available evidence, which has never been denied by the Government reveals that Sobell was forcibly kidnapped from Mexico and brought into the United States by the



Mexican Secret Police with the collusion of the FBI. Although this has been held by the courts not to constitute a legal defense to his being tried, such action by the Government must not only be severely condemned as a matter of principle, but seriously prejudiced Sobell in his defense.

- "2. The only direct evidence of guilt presented at the trial was the testimony of one unreliable and prejudiced witness, whose testimony was inherently improbable, and in any event did not connect Sobell with any atomic espionage.
- "3. Sobell was tried for conspiracy with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, although no evidence in the case linked Sobell with the atomic espionage with which they were charged, and this fact necessarily operated against the possibility of an impartial consideration of Sobell's own case.
- "4. The sentence of 30 years was an excessive penalty for Sobell's offense, assuming full acceptance of the Government's case, and was far in excess of similar sentences imposed by the English courts upon Fuchs and Nunn May, who pleaded guilty to far more serious crimes. Moreover, the assignment to Alcatraz, was unnecessarily harsh. Sobell has therefore served more than a sufficient sentence.
- "5. The atmosphere at the time of Sobell's conviction and sentencing was one of great hysteria which made difficult or impossible a fair and objective treatment of Sobell's case. Now, nearly ten years later and in calmer times, we have an obligation to reappraise the circumstances and afford redress for what appears to us, and to many other Americans, a continuing injustice.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Lawyers Guild respectfully requests the President of the United States to commute the sentence of Morton Sobell to the time now served and to release him from prison.

"JULY 1960"

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BAY AREA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES

A source advised on October 31, 1955, that the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees (BACSC) was formed on October 17, 1955, in San Francisco, California, as the local affiliate of the National Sobell Committee, to carry out the policies of the National Committee to obtain the freedom of MORTON SOBELL.

On November 25, 1959, a second source advised that the BACSC, also referred to as the Northern California Council of Sobell Committees, is one and the same, and their headquarters is located at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and is continuing to function and plan future Sobell affairs.

On December 18, 1959, a third source advised that MARY KRVAR, a member of the Warehouse Club, Communist Party (CP), East Bay Region, Oakland, California, and the paid organizer for the BACSC, has stated that the CP is interested in controlling the BACSC so that the BACSC will continue to follow the line of the National Sobell Committee in attempting to obtain the freedom of MORTON SOBELL.

On April 25, 1960, the second source advised that the BACSC was still active and planning future Sobell activities.

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

APPENDIX PAGE

100-35117 PEA: ab

LEONE DENTIFIC

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities in House Report No. 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee dated March 29, 1944, page 149, cited the National Lawyers Guild as a Communist front.

The Committee on Un-American Activities in House Report No. 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild dated September 21, 1950 (originally released September 17, 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 unions" 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 Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in its Handbook for Americans, Senate Document No. 117, dated April 23, 1956, page 91, stated that "To defend the cases of communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

APPENDIX







PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SF 100-35117

San Francisco, California

May 2, 1961

Title

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE

FOR MORFON SCHELL

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C;

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference

Report of SA PHILIP M. ALGAR captioned and dated as above

at San Francisco

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Careful consideration has been given to each course teacealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the courses went to concealed.

This report has been classified confidential because it contains such information of utnest value furnished by regarding Sobell activities in Chicago, the disclosure of which sould ressenably result in the identification of this informant of continuing value and compresses the future offectiveness thereof.

one copy of the letterhead memorandum has been made available to 6-2, ONI and OSI, Chicago, with copies of attached report.

DEFORMANTS

Source

CO T-1

Location

A

Information to MOREST BASKER

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Information to PHILLIP MAIL

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100-25530-182(429)

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Information to Mrs. DAVID (GERTRUDE) SOLTICE

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Information so Ero, DAVID (GERTRUDE)

Information regarding MANCHE BRAIL

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Information re Mrs. PORERT AND (REEDA) BASKER

Information so INVING MERRICALL

Information to Mrs. NORREY (MEDDA) BASKER WX

Information to MEANCHE BRAIL Information to Philip SHAIL

Information to DOWIS MAIL

Information to Br. LEO COLDMAN and Ers. LEO (METTY) COLDMAN

Information to Dr. LMD GOLDMAN and Mrs. LEG (METTY) GOLDMAN

Information re EXVII SALE

COVER PAGE

CG 100-25530 C4 7-13 Information to ERVIN SALE : Information re Ers. MEVIN (EVELYN) CG 7-14 Information so ISADORE WARNAR, CG T-15 Information re JESSIE YOUNG (SEERIDAN) Information re JESSIE SHERIDAN CG_T-16 -62 62 619 CS T-17 670 Pocumentation of Organizations OUTCO Chicago Committee to Defendthe Rill of Rights Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights, formerly known as Chicago Joint Defense Counittee to Defeat the Smith Act Chicago Council of American-Seviet Pricadahip to transfer the said Chicago Sobell Committee, also known as Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell Anonymous Source P15 Chicago, IIII 18018 619 (Requested) Public Source Wood Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell COVER PAGE

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Counittee for Freedom of the Press, aka., Illinois Coumittee for Freedom of the Press

Chicago School of Social Science
Mational Lawyers Guild (M.6), Chicago
Chapter

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Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Socialist Workers Party (Chicago Chapter)

Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives

UNITE STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUS E

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Copy to: 1 - G-2, Chicage (RN)

1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)

1 - OSI, Chicago (RM)

Report of: DANIEL J. HURLEY
Date: 8-15-61

Ofice: Chicago

Field Office File #: 100-25530

Title: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

FOR MORTON SOBELL

Bureau File #: 100-387835

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Synopelsi

The Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC) is an affiliate of captioned organization. As of 8/61, the CSC operated out of Room 309-1, 208 M. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Information concerning CSC officers, volunteers and finances set forth. DAVID SOLTKER and Mrs. DAVID (GERTRUDE) SOLTKER ascertained to be the guiding forces behind the CSC fund raising and programing in Chicago. In 2/61, the CSC sponsored an affair on behalf of SORELL. Letters requesting Executive clemency in the case of MORTOM SORELL have been sent to the President of the United States.

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ON ID: 28 BY 2012 PUTCLS

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLIBOIS

The following organizations, mentioned in this report, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB)

Communist Party (CP), USA

Mational Council of American-Soviet Friendship (MCASF)

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The following organizations, mentioned in this report which have not been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)

Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights, (CCDDR) formerly known as Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF)

Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC), also known as the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Chicago School of Social Science (CSSS)

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS)

Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), Chicago Chapter

FPCC, National

Committee for Freedom of the Press (CFP), also known as Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press (ICFP)

Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives (ICPA)

National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Chicago Chapter

MLG, Mational

Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB)

Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Chicago Chapter.

I. CHARACTERIZATION

The Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC) (see latter pages), is the Chicago, Illinois affiliate of the Committee to Secure. Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS) (see latter pages).

(CG T-1, 8/7/61)

JULIUS and RTHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York on March 29, 1951, on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on the same date.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence in the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta.

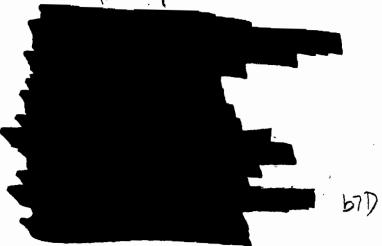
II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The CSC as of August, 1961, had offices located at Room 309-1, 208 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-1, 8/7/61)

CSC Officers and Volunteers

On August 7, 1961, source, who has been active in CSC Affairs advised that DAVID SOLTKER and Mrs. DAVID (GERTRUDE) SOLTKER appeared to be the guiding forces behind the CSC program and Sobell fund raising in Chicago. They were assisted by a group of volunteers included among whom are the following:



The CSC has no full time employees and to sources knowledge none of these persons engaged in CSC work hold national positions or titles. Inquiries concerning national Sobell work are handled by the Mational Office of the Sobell Committee at New York, New York.

(CG T-1, 8/7/61)

DAVID SOLTKER

The files of the Sub-Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, as reviewed August, 1943, reflected that the name DAVID SOLTKER appears as a signer of the Communist Party (CP) election petition submitted to the State of Illinois, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

CG 100-25530

Mrs. DAVID (GERTRUDE) SOLTKER

The files of the Sub-Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, as reviewed in August, 1943, reflected that the name of Mrs. DAVID (GERTRUDE) SOLTKER appears as a signer of the CP election petition submitted to the State of Illinois, 1940.

GERTEUDE SOLTKER, as of 1943, was a member of the CP.

(CG T-2, 1943)

On August 2, 1960, GERTRUDE SOLTKER attended the 70th Birthday celebration of PEARL M. HART, President of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Chicago Chapter, at Chicago. This affair was sponsored by the MCPFB and the CCDDR.

(CG T-3, 8/4/60)

ROBERT BASKER

ROBERT BASKER was in attendance at the annual meeting of the CCASF, held January 23, 1960 at Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-1, 1/26/60)

Mrs. ROBERT (HEDDA) BASKER

Mrs. ROBERT (HEDDA) BASKER attended the Executive Board meeting of the CCASF held August 8, 1960, at Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-4, 8/12/60)

HEDDA BASKER was in attendance at the CSSS in the spring of 1961.

(CG T-5, 7/61)

-5-

BLANCHE BRAIL

BLANCHE BRAIL on February 6, 1960, attended an affair sponsored by the ICFP of Chicago. This affair was held for the purpose of enlarging the circulation of "The Worker" and GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, was present as an honored speaker.

(CG T-3, 2/11/60)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

The name RLANCHE BRAIL as of February, 1960, was in possession of Dr. JOSEPH T. SHERIDAN.

(CG T-6, 2/25/60)

In February, 1960, Dr. JOSEPH T. SHERIDAN was chairman of the Loop Division of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-7, 2/60)

BORIS BRAIL

During 1957, BORIS BRAIL was a CP member and a member of the Finance Committee of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-7, 2/5/58)

PHILLIP BRAIL

On November 11, 1959, PHILLIP BRAIL attended a function of the CCASF held in Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-1, 11/16/59)

The name PHILLIP BRAIL was in possession of Dr. JOSEPH T. SHERIDAN in February, 1960.

(CG T-6, 2/25/60)

CHARLES HERMAN FISCHER

On May 24, 1956, and a former member of District 5, CP, advised SA MARVIN E. STEFFAN that CHARLES HERMAN FISCHER worked closely with the CP in Pennsylvania in 1948 or 1949.

Stated that FISCHER attended a meeting of District 5 CP leaders held on Beachwood Boulevard in Pittsburgh in 1948.

SYLVIA GORDON FISCHER

Chicago, Illinois, a member of the CP, 1944 to 1948, advised that the ICPA publication the News" in March, 1951, contained an article which stated that SYLVIA FISCHER had been elected to serve on the Executive Board of the South Side Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, an affiliate of the ICPA.

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Dr. LEO GOLDMAN andt. Mrs. LEO (BETTY) GOLDMAN

Dr. LEO GOLDMAN and Mrs. LEO (BETTY) GOLDMAN on January 19, 1960, attended a joint Section Convention of the 12th and 13th Congressional Sections, CP of Illinois, at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. LEO GOLDMAN, 706 Forrest, Evanston, Illinois.

(CG T-8, 1/20/60 CG T-9, 1/20/60)

IRVING NEBENZAHL

IRVING MEBRNZAHL was in attendance at a meeting of the CCASF in Chicago, Illinois on April 25, 1960.

(CG T-4, 5/4/60)

RRVIN SALK

In December, 1959, it was learned that ERVIN SALK during the period of the CP Underground and possibly prior thereto, had been a source of CP funds for the Illinois District. CP.

(CG T-10, 12/27/59 CG T-11, 12/27/59 CG T-12, 12/29/59)

Mrs. ERVIN (EVELYN) SALK

Mrs. ERVIN (EVELYN) SALK on January 18, 1959, attended a CCASF meeting in Skokie, Illinois.

(CG T-13, 1/22/59)

ISADORE WARWAK

ISADORE WARWAK as of January, 1961, was a member of the FPCC, South Side Branch, Chicago Chapter.

(CG T-3, 1/20/61)

WARWAK attended a closed branch meeting of the SWP, Chicago Branch, on December 5, 1960, at Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-14, 12/6/60)

JESSIE YOUNG

An Executive Board meeting of the Peace Club, Hyde Park Section, CP of Illinois, was held at Chicago on June 8, 1960, and JESSIE YOUNG, Educational Director was present at this meeting.

(CG T-15, 6/13/60)

It should be noted that JESSIE YOUNG became divorced and marriage Dr. JOSEPH T. SHERIDAN during the latter part of 1960. She is presently known as JESSIE SHERIDAN.

(CG T-15, 8/1/60)

III. FINANCES

The CSC raises funds through sustainers, solicitations of contributions from individuals, and the holding of public affairs such as parties, picnics, public meetings and so forth.

(CG T-1, 8/7/61)

The following information regarding the CSC bank account maintained at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank? III South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, was furnished by CG 7-16 on the date indicated.

January, 1961

Opening Balance Closing Balance \$215.73 \$251.98

The total amount of money deposited for the month of January was \$135.00.

(CG T-16, 2/8/61)

The information furnished by CG T-16 is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to the proper officer of the bank.

IV. ACTIVITIES

At a meeting of the Section Council of the Professional Section, CP of Illinois, held on December 15, 1960 in Chicago, it was announced that the Sobell Committee was to have a White Elephant sale at PHILLIP BRAIL's residence, Chicago, Illinois on February 4, 1961.

(CG T-7, 12/16/60)

On February 4, 1961, at the home of PHILLIP BRAIL, Chicago, Illinois, a White Elephant social was held. The CSC sponsored this affair on behalf of SOBELL and it was also billed as a post-inaugural party. Admission was \$1.00 and approximately 80 people attended this affair.

(CG T-17, 2/9/61)

CG T-3, on February 9, 1961, furnished substantially the same information as CG T-17 above.

In February, 1961, source furnished a copy of a CSC letter dated February, 1961 on the stationery of the CSC, 298 North Wells, Room 309-1, Chicago 6, Illinois. This letter, which is signed DAVID L. SOLTKER, is addressed to "Dear Sustaining Contributor", and is set forth as follows:

"Since January 20th, there has been a completely new situation in the Sobell case. A new administration, with new personnel, will have before it the voluminous appeals that have been steadily mounting in Norton Sobell's behalf during the past decade.

"It has been the fervent hope of thousands of Americans that President Risenhower would not leave office without having taken an urgent act of justice--granting a commutation of sentence to Morton Sobell.

"Now we must turn to President Kennedy for the final resolution of the case. We enter this period with tremendous strength as result of the widespread support dramatized by the November Washington gathering, which met with such excellent response. We are encouraged because so many people close to the new Administration are individuals of stature who have examined the Sobell case and stated that they believe something should be done about it, or at least listened with a sympathetic ear.

"Our basic job has been done, thanks to the efforts of so many people in many parts of the country. This work has succeeded in mobilising the extent of support that should make any justice conscious Administration want to act. The clergy have spoken, educators have spoken, leading periodicals have written editorials, attorneys and law professors have asked for Sobell's release, organizations as a whole have begun to move, and thousands upon thousands of individuals have acted.

"We are now faced with a new task. Today's problem is setting the wheels of government in motion for Sobell's release. Need we still prove that an injustice has been done? This has been proved, and we are firmly convinced that the new Administration is very much aware of this.

"We believe that this new period requires a different emphasis in our approach, and all of the many Sobell committees all over the country are now studying a proposed basic plan of action _____ for the new period ahead.

"Sincerely yours CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE

David L. Soltker".

(CG T-1, 2/6/61)

In March, 1961, source furnished a copy of a letter dated March, 1961, appearing on the letterhead stationery of the CSC, 208 North Wells Street, Room 309-1, Chicago, Illinois. This letter is addressed to "Dear Sustaining Contributor" and was signed by DAVID L. SOLTKER. In part this letter states that the CSC is moving into a new period with confidence because so many of the individuals who will be playing a prime part in the new administration are either convinced that action should be taken in Sobell's behalf or have at the minimum listened with a sympathetic ear. It goes on to state that the job to immediately start was to get the letters going to the White House and call President Kennedy's attention to the Sobell Case and the urgent need for his action. This letter further states that the CSC was asking everyone of the more than 450 clergymen and eminent individuals who had previously signed appeals to President EISENHOWER to write personal letters to President Kennedy and to their friends in the new Administration to give speedy attention to the Sobell Case.

(CG T-1, 3/15/61)

In April, 1961, source furnished a letter appearing on the letterhead stationery of the CSC, 208 North Wells Street, Room 309-1, Chicago, Illinois, which was dated April 19, 1961, and signed by DAVID L. SOLTKER. This letter sets forth a typical letter to President JOHN F. KENNEDY requesting Executive clemency in the case of MORTON SOBELL.

"Dear Friend:

"There is great hope that our new President and his Administration, in keeping with it's policy of re-examining important national issues, is taking a fresh look at the Sobell case and will act accordingly.

"The President now has before him the appeal for freedom of Morton Sobell voiced by eminent individuals, organizations, and the press.

"Below we reprint a letter, typical of so many, that the President is currently receiving encouraging him to correct an injustice that is now more than ten years old.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ DAVID L. SOLTKER

David L. Soltker

---COPY--

January 27, 1961

"President John F. Kennedy The White House Washington 25, D.C.

*Dear Mr. President:

"I understand that the attorneys for Morton Sobell have taken the proper steps to reinstitute proceedings looking to pardon or, more probably, commutation to time served for Morton Sobell.

"On any theory of Mr. Sobell's guilt, the sentence imposed upon him was inexcusably severe in proportion to anything that the jury may have felt was proved against him. There were, moreover, certain irregularities in his trial which made me come to the conclusion that at least he deserved a new trial. Some other Americans of very considerable distinction were persuaded of his innocence. I do not know anyone who has been persuaded to examine the case who believes that the sentence which he now suffers, is just.

"The facts will be so well presented to the Atterney General's Office and ultimately to you that I need not dwell on them. When I was first approached I was quite unwilling to involve myself in the case. I was by no means at the beginning anxious to associate myself in any way with it. I was, however, compelled by a decent regard for justice to urge in the former Administration the course of action I now urge on you. You have the strength to act justly and in the process to educate the American people to be just even to those to whom they may not wish to be just.

"Believe me.

"Sincerely yours,
s/ Norman Thomas"
(CG T-1, 4/14/61)

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDER), maintains headquarters in Room 811, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that key leaders of the Communist Party (CP) met with RICHARD CRILEY, the then Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights (CCDDR), and a member of the Civil Liberties Commission, CP of Illinois. this meeting, CRILEY indicated that the climate in the United States on civil liberties and civil rights issues had changed to the extent that it was now possible to proceed to form an organization with broader wass support than the present CCDDR. By so doing, CRILEY believed that people who would not associate themselves with the CCDDR because of the narrow scope of the purposes of this organization, that is, defense of Smith Act victims, Taft-Hartley victims, etc., would join a Civil Liberties and Civil Rights organization built around a broader issue such as the Abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The CP leaders, after receiving assurance from CRILEY that any new organization that might evolve would protect the Party interests in the same manner as the old CCDDR, authorized CRILEY to proceed with his plan to form a broader organization than the CCDDR.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that a new organization known as the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights was formally launched in Chicago at a meeting on October 26, 1960. The stated primary purpose of the new organization was to seek the abolition of the HCUA, and RICHARD CRILEY was named as its Executive Secretary, after having been the guiding force in arranging the October 26, 1960 meeting.

The first source, in October, 1960, advised that CRILEY again attended a meeting of Illinois District CP leadership on October 28, 1960, at which time he reported on the organizational meeting of the CCDBR. CRILEY stated that the immediate purpose of his organization is to obtain mass support to abolish the HCUA, but the new Committee purposes will also include defense of Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there will be no formal affiliation with any national organization of similar purpose; however, the CCDBR, according to CRILEY, will consult and have liaison with national organizations having the same purpose. According to the source, the CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

The second source advised on May 15, 1961, that the CCDBR continues to adhere to the same aims and purposes and operates under the same leadership.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS, Formerly known as Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act

A source advised on April 15, 1958, that the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act (CJDC) was formed by the Communist Party (CP) in March, 1956.

A second source advised on July 17, 1958, that at a working conference of the CJDC held on June 8, 1958, at Chicago, Illinois, the name of the CJDC was changed to the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights (CCDDR). The purpose of the CCDDR, according to its "Statement of Principles and Organization" was to "...defend and extend the human rights embodied in the Bill of Rights...and to put an end to the political and racial persecutions which threaten American democracy today."

The second source further advised on May 18, 1960, that as of May, 1960, the CCDDR continued to function within the framework of its stated principles and that in accordance with its "Statement of Principles and Organization" had a number of "Working Committees" which included the Chicago Smith Act Families Committee, South Side Freedom Committee, and Taft-Hartley Working Committee. The source further stated that as of May, 1960, RICHARD CRILEY was serving as the Executive Secretary of the CCDDR.

This same source advised on February 8, 1961, that the CCDDR continued to operate until October 26, 1960 when the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) was formed and the offices and assets of what was formerly the CCDDR were taken over by the CCDBR. At the October 26, 1960 meeting, a referendum for approval of the above described action was called for, and subsequently, votes were solicited from "associates" of the old CCDDR. The source further advised that no formal dissolution meeting of the CCDDR was ever held, but for all intents and purposes, the CCDDR ceased to exist on October 26, 1960, and the new CCDBR has functioned under the guidance of RICHARD CRILEY, its Executive Secretary, since that time.

RICHARD CRILEY, according to a third source, was a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, as of February, 1961.

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased), made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF", an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

A source advised on May 18, 1961 that the CCASF at its annual membership meeting held January 28, 1961, reaffirmed that the main aims of the Council for the year 1961 would be as they had been in the past, that of creating a program of activity with the objective of peaceful co-existence and friend-ship between the United States and the USSR.

This same source also advised on May 18, 1961, that the CCASF remains affiliated with the NCASF for the purpose of implementing its stated aims of peaceful co-existence and friend-ship with the USSR, but continues to consider itself autonomous in the government of its affairs and program for achieving these aims. Although the CCASF considers itself autonomous in this regard, the leaders of the CCASF are frequently in contact with and its program closely follows that of the NCASF.

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

CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE, Also Known As Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

On May 15, 1961, a source stated that the address of the above captioned organization is Room 309-1, 208 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Source advised on May 15, 1961 that the Chicago Sobell Committee, which is also known as Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, and was formerly known as Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, is a small group of volunteers who do Sobell fund raising and programing in the Chicago area. The Chicago Committee, since its inception in 1952, has been an affiliate of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which is also known as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, and was formerly known as the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, with headquarters in New York.

Source said that to his knowledge this committee has no full-time employees nor any volunteers who have national positions or titles. DAVID SOLTKER and SYLVIA LEVINSON appear to be the guiding forces behind this committee and they are assisted by GERTRUDE SOLTKER, wife of DAVID SOLTKER, and former chairman of this committee who continues to be active in Sobell activities.

Another source advised during May, 1961, that the Chicago Sobell Committee maintains a bank account at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, and that DAVID SOLTKER is listed in this bank account as the Secretary of the Chicago Sobell Committee.

The above information cannot be made public except in the usual proceedings following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The files of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, as reviewed in August, 1943, reflected that the names of DAVID and GERTRUDE SOLTKER appear as signers on the Communist Party election petition submitted to the State of Illinois in 1940.

Another source in 1943 advised that GERTRUDE SOLTKER, as of 1943, was a member of the Communist Party.

Another source furnished information in 1949 which indicates that at that time SYLVIA LEVINSON was Vice Chairman of the Congress of American Women.

The Communist Party and the Congress of American Women have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

A source advised on March 15, 1961, that the Chicago School of Social Science was initiated, planned and organized by the Educational Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois in late 1960. A School Committee consisting of eight members of the Educational Commission, CP of Illinois, was named to conduct the day-to-day affairs of the school.

State Committee member, CP of Illinois, Educational Commission, has over-all responsibility for running the school.

The Chicago School of Social Science holds classes at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, such classes being instructed by CP members of the CP of Illinois. The aim of the school is to instruct Communists in Marxism-Leninism and to provide a base of contemporary subjects which will attract non-Communists, thereby broadening the scope of Party activities and attracting new people to further Party membership.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

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

(Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated January 2, 1957, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 60.)

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

The 1960-1961 Borough of Manhattan telephone directory lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

The Headquarters of the FPCC, Chicago Chapter, are at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

A second source, in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled, "What is Really Happening in Cuba?", distributed by the FPCC, Post Office Box 4555, Chicago 80, Illinois. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims: "By mailing of informational bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations; placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

The first source added that at a meeting of the Chicago Chapter, FPCC, held in Chicago on July 28, 1960, it was mentioned that the membership dues in the FPCC were \$5 per year and it was decided by those present at the meeting that payment of the \$5 dues would entitle one to dual membership in the national organization as well as the Chicago Chapter.

A third source advised that as of May, 1961, this Committee continued to exist, with the same aims and purposes, but under the direction and leadership of former Communists, members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and others, who are pro-CASTRO supporters.

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

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contains a full page advertisement captioned, "What is Really Happening in Cuba", placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City, listed various sponsors of the Committee and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press on Cuban affairs.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961 reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself as one of the organizers of the FPCC. Also, Dr. SANTOS-BUCH identified ROBERT TABER as a co-organizer of the FPCC and said TABER drafted the aforementioned FPCC advertisement. Dr. SANTOS-BUCH further testified that he and TABER obtained \$3,500 from the Cuban Government through the son of Cuba's Foreign Minister, which funds, along with about \$1,100 collected from supporters of the FPCC, paid for the cost of aforementioned advertisement in "The New York Times".

On October 3, 1960, a source advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York had become active in the FPCC, and that SWP members, in a recent FPCC election, had been able to remove several Communist Party (CP) members who were on the Executive Board of the FPCC and gain control of the organization. This source asserted that the SWP members believed that they had achieved a great influence in the course of the Cuban revolution through their control of the FPCC.

On February 10, 1961, a second source advised that PHIL BART, National Organizational Secretary and member of the National Committee, CP, USA, had reportedly stated recently that the FPCC had been captured by the Trotskyites, but that the CP had not given up in the FPCC.

The SWP and the CP, USA have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, also known as Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press

A source advised on May 11, 1961, that the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press (ICFP) was formed in the latter part of November, 1951, and them, as now, was composed of a band of Communist Party (CP) members and sympathizers, who activate when fund raising drives and subscription campaigns are necessary for the welfare of "The Worker."

Amother source advised on May 15, 1961, that the Committee for Freedom of the Press, also known as the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press, cannot be separated from the CP itself. It is not am organization as such with a program, elected officers, offices, etc. In fact, it is an arm of the CP and in the main is used by the CP to further the subscription drives of "The Worker" and for the CP to utilize as a name only to sponsor CP meetings which otherwise would have to be held under the announced sponsorship of the CP.

This source advised on May 15, 1961, that the purpose of the use of the name Freedom of the Press Committee, instead of the Communist Party, at meetings is to increase attendance by those individuals who otherwise would not attend if the meetings were in the announced sponsorship of the CP.

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

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

ILLINOIS COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES

Source, on May 20, 1960, advised that the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives (ICPA) was founded at the St. James Methodist Church, 4611 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on May 29, 1950. Source stated that this committee was once an affiliate of the new defunct National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives (NCPA).

Bource further advised that the ICPA was composed of intellectual and religious workers and its program called for negotiated peace and for peaceful settlement of all differences between nations. The committee advocated more friendship internationally and was opposed to the so-called "cold war" aggressive foreign policy of the United States.

The same source, on January 6, 1961, advised that the South Shore Committee for Peaceful Alternatives (SSCPA), the last remaining division of the ICPA, dissolved on December 18, 1960. Source said that DOROTHY HAYES was Chairman of the SSCPA at the time of its dissolution.

During July, 1960, another source advised that DOROTHY HAYES, as of that date, was a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

Chicago,
Illinois, a member of the CP from about 1944 to 1948, advised on
June 26, 1957, that the MCPA was formed as a result of the MidCentury Conference for Peace held in Chicago about May, 1950, with
the initiating force being the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives
(CPA) of New York. According to the source, subsequently local
chapters were formed in various states, including Illinois, and
the NCPA became knewn as the CPA. This national organization
continued to exist in Chicago until about 1955, when it became
defunct. According to the source, the stated purposes of the
organization generally were to promote peace through negotiation,
to prevent atomic wars, and promote peaceful co-existence. It was
a broad mass organization consisting of people interested in peace,
including ministers, intellectuals, scientists, etc. The
organization was infiltrated by and used, but never controlled by
the CP.

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

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 22, 1961, that it was his understanding that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was formed around 1936 in New York City and that the Chicago Chapter of the NLG (CCNLG) was formed shortly thereafter, possibly in 1937, by a group of liberal progressive lawyers in protest against the non-liberal, non-progressive American Bar Association. The CCNLG has no established headquarters but occasionally uses the return addresses of its officials on literature. The current CCNLG President is PEARL M. HART, who is also a member of the NLG National Executive Board.

On June 23 and 26, 1951, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former national Communist Party (CP) functionary, advised that PEARL HART, a Chicago attorney, was introduced to him as a member of the CP. He also reported that he was repeatedly advised through reports by an Illinois CP leader in the National Committee meetings, and through instructions to him from national CP leaders, that HART continued to be a member of the CP up to at least October, 1945.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" 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".

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)

MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The Eldwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) maintains offices at Room 406, 189 West Hadison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

of the Communist Party (CP) from 1944 to about 1948, advised that the MCPFB was founded at a conference held in Chicago, Illinois, on May 25, 1947, and that the MCPFB was to operate as the Midwest organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

On May 5, 1955, a source advised that in a "Statement of Principles" issued in April, 1955, by the MCPFB, it was noted that "The purpose of the Midwest Committee shall be to seek to perpetuate for the foreign born the fundamental concepts of equality regardless of race, color, creed, nationality, political belief or place of birth, and to preserve the basic ideals of liberty and hospitality which serve as the guarantees of democracy for all Americans."

A second source as of May 18, 1961, advised that the MCPFB continued to function as the Midwest organization of the ACPFB and still adhered to its "Statement of Principles" last published in 1955.

The ACPFB and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised on May 1, 1961, that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF J. TICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-25530

Chicago 5, Illinois

Title

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE

FOR MORTON SOBELL

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Report of SA DANIEL J. HURLEY, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Known As Chicago Countities to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

On August 7, 1961, a source stated that the address of the above captioned organization is Hoom 309-1, 208 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Source advised on August 7, 1961, that the Chicago Sobell Committee, which is also known as Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, and was formerly known as Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, is a small group of volunteers who do Sobell fund raising and programing in the Chicago area. The Chicago Committee, since its inception in 1953, has been an affiliate of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which is also known as the Matienal Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and was formerly known as the Matienal Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, with headquarters in New York.

Source said that to his knowledge this committee has no full-time employees nor any volunteers who have mational positions or titles. DAVID SOLTKER appears to be the guiding force behind this Committee and is assisted by GERTRUDE SOLTKER, wife of DAVID SOLTKER, and former chairman of this committee who continues to be active in Sobell activities.

Another source advised during January, 1961, that
the Chicago Sobell Committee maintains a bank account at the
Thalganated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn, Chicago,
Illinois, and that DAVID SOLTKER is listed in this bank account
as the Secretary of the Chicago Sobell Committee.

The above information cannot be made public except in the usual proceedings following issuance of a subpoena duces tec

The files of the Special Committee on Va-American Activities, House of Representatives, as reviewed in August, 196 reflected that the names of DAVID and GERTRUDE SOLTKER appear as signers of the Communist Party election potition submitted to the State of Illinois in 1948.

Another source in 1943 advised that GERTRUDE SOLIKER, as of 1943, was a member of the Communist Party.

ENCLOSUM 65-57936-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED FUT

CO 100-20000

The Communist Party has been designated by the Atterney Coneral of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 18480.

SOURCES

Ancernous Source

careful consideration has been given to each source scacealed and the identities must be protected.

All sources used have furnished reliable information

TO

DIRECTOR, FEI (65-58236)

DATE:

8/22/61

FROM _____ SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT:

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL ESP - R

ReNYlet, 5/5/61.

AUSA EDWARD R. CUNNIFFE advised on 8/22/61, that in his opinion the various items taken from the ROSENBERGS at the time of their arrest should be retained for possible evidentiary value and also since this material could be conceivably useful in future trials or hearings in refreshing the memory of witnesses.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED.
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 Part RWS

65-58236-2318

2 Bureau (65-58236) (741) 1 - New York (65-15348)

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TO AUG 23 19

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4.234 62 AUG 28 1961 AL FORM NO. 10 5010-104 Tolson Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr. lemorandum Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad. Mr. D. Loach Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation August 2: DATE: J. Walter Yeagley Assistant Attorney General Internal Security Division Mr. Ingram 67C Letter from Mr. Miss Gandy regarding Julius & Ethel Rosenberg (Atom Spies) Attached is a letter from President in which he states that he possesses information given to him by Julius Rosenberg. りして In view of the content of the communication, we are referring it to you for whatever action you deem advisable. We have not acknowledged Mr. **57**C Enclosure

Mirector, Federal Bureau of Igreetigation

August 21 1961

5. Walter Teagley Assistant Attorney Seneral Enternal Security Mivision

Pegarding Julius & Ethal Losenberg (Atom Spice)

Attached is a letter from Mr. The to the 1/70 President in which he states that he possesses information given to him by Julius Rosenberg.

In view of the content of the communication, we are referring it to you for whatever action you does advisable.

We have not acknowledged Mr.

letter.

b7C

Enclosure

CC: (2 copies FBI)

65-58236-2389
ENCLOSURE

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

J. Walter Yougley Assistant Attorney General Internal Security Rivision

Letter from Mr. b7C reparding Julius & Ethal Resemberg (Atom Spice)

President in which he states that he possesses information given to him by Julius Rosenberg.

In view of the content of the commiscation, we are referring it to you for whetever action you does advisable.

He have not acknowledged Mr. . . Letter.

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Enclosure

CC: (2 copies FRI)

SEKKET

Las Vegas, Nevada April 25, 1961

John F. Kennedy President of the United States Washington, D. C.

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Re: Julius & Ethel Rosenberg (The Atom Spies)

Mr. President:

I am taking the liberty of writing directly to you in order that you be personally informed in regard to information that I possess, given directly to me by Julius Rosenberg, which has been communicated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and upon which no action has been taken.

Nearly three months ago, I contacted one a former FBI Agent in charge of the Nevada area and

in turn, had my written communication forwarded to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. The communication was relative to materials and plans stolen from our allegedly highly secure atomic site at Los Alamos. In the communication I specifically stated that I knew the person who stole the missing uranium; the present whereabouts of same, etc.

While I have the utmost respect for the FBI as an organization, I deem the laxity in this matter as unforgiveable. In fact, during the entire operation of the Russian spyring in association with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, et al, it appears from the records that our vaunted FBI were asleep. Official records disclose that it was actually the work done by the British Intelligence Service that culminated in the capture of the Rosenbergs et al in this country.

Incidents like the present one are often the reason for organizations springing up in our midst similar to the John Birch clan.

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John F. Kennedy President of the United States

April 25, 1961

2 - SECRET

I beg that you personally ascertain from Mr. Hoover why - no action has been taken on a matter so vital to the survival of our nation.

May I take this opportunity to thank you in anticipation for your efforts in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Las Vegas, Nevada

N.Y 67C

ALL PRODUCTION ON THIS PAGE IS CONSTITUTED A LC LATERWISE UNITED A RECORDER OTHERWISE

SECRET

8/20/61 BAC, Las Vegas PBI (65-58236) -PEC 8 Classified In ILIUS ROSENRERGIA Declassify o tere is attached one copy of a letter esident of the United States by In this letter he claims to have received information yr n Julius Resemberg and to have furnished this information to for transmittal to the Bureau. Bufiles Jaiz to they any information was received concerning the Resemberg dade from to probably identical with ms in the cesth house at Sina Sing Prison at the same time t ere there. barente were beaten to death in and he was sonvicted of their murders. He had three trials and all resulted in conviction and the death sentence. Finally after his third conviction, the Appellate Court reversed his conviction and dismissed the indictment. He was freed in **X**ay, 1956. In October, 1956, he wrote a series of sensational type erticles for relating his experiences in the death house. In the article he gave his impressions of the Resembergs but said nothing to indicate he had received any information from Julius Besenberge You should contact ver received such information. Is no usu, you should determine hat disposition was made of it. You should also determine what information has concerning The results should e incorporated in a letterhead memorandum and submitted to the ureas along with your recommendations for any further investigation r interviews you feel should be conducted. The Bureou does not feel that any Interview af elected he conducted until m time so the results. 67 Day copy of the letter Relmont enciosed for the informatio Callabas Inclosure 67 C Del.oach Evons. Mal one - New York (Enc) Sullivan, Rosen JULIUS ROS Sullivon Tavel JPL:jnp. Trotter JPLIJND 4 Tale, Room

LETYPA UNIT

Ingram

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Tolson Belmont UNITED STATES GOV Mohr Callahan - Branigan Conrad emorandum - Lee DeLoach Evans Malone Rosen Sullivan TO 8/28/61 C. Sullivan DATE: Tavel Trotter Tele. Room W. A. Branigan Gandy ION CONTAINED SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE - R This is to recommend that Nevada, be contacted to determine if he received any inju concerning this case. mation from By letter of 8/21/61, Assistant Attorney General Yeagley furnished to the Bureau a letter dated 4/25/61 which was add seed to the President <u>of t</u>he United States by Las Vegas Nevada. states he furnished to the FBI information which he personally received from Julius Rosenberg, executed Soviet agent, and no action had been taken. He continued he gave the information former Special Agent and in the form of a written communication for forwarding to the Director. He claims he had information relating to material and plans stolen from the Atomic Energy Plant, Los Alamos. also-states in the letter that while he respected the FBI, he felt this laxity was unforgivable. He then makes the comment that official records show that the work done by British Intelligence Service had culminated in the capture of the Rosenbergs in this country. He points out that it appears that the vaunted FBI was asleep during the entire operation of the Rosenberg ring. b7 C is probably identical with was convicted of killing both his parents tried and convicted on three different occasions for these murders and finally won a reversal and a dismissal of the indictment in 1956. He spent approximately five years in the death house at Sing Sing. Prison, Ossining, New York. Upon his release he wrote a series of sensational Fin 1956 telling of his experitype articles for ences in the death house. In one article he gave his impressions of the Rosenbergs gained from his stay in prison. Our files fail to show that any information was received concerning the Rosenbergs. 55-50236 is a for All Resident Agent at Las Vegus, Nettada. He retired from the Bureau, December 15, 1960, at which time he was Our relations with Line Have been cordial. 12 XEROX SEP 9 1961 Enclosure JPL:jnp (4)

Memo Branigan to Sullivan Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

, rent

ACTION: There is attached a letter to Las Vegas instructing that be interviewed to determine if he ever received such information from In view of the character of the it is not believed he should be interviewed, unless information obtained from indicates such action desirable.

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ψ	Bufile 65-5136V ()			Field Division				
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 1emorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 10/10/61

SAC, LAS VEGAS !(

Julius rosenberg

ReBulet to Las Vegas dated 8/29/61.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of letterhead memorandum in captioned matter to Bureau, and one copy for New York.

Based on the interview with conducted by SA LOTE KINNEY, JR., it is doubtful that has any definite pertinent information. stated that referred to the uranium as being located in the Hudson River, but did not become more specific in this regard. It appears that the is attempting to capitalize on the fact that he was in prison with JULIUS ROSENBERG. Further, if did possess information in this matter, it would seem likely that he would have come forward with it, without any conditions, prior to this time. 676

Inasmuch as the made the conditions of a staged production in return for questionable information, no further action is being taken.

RUC.

2- Bureau (R.M.) (Enc.5) 1 - New York (65-148433 (Info)(R.M.)(Enc.1)

1 - Las Vegas

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65-58236-2391



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

Las Vegas, Nevada October 10, 1961

SERRET

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Las Vegas, Nevada, furnished the following information on September 11, 1961:

became aware of through inquiry made to by the chairman or a civic group in Las Vegas, Nevada, in the early part of had requested this person to edit a book which was written by at this time_ was employed at the McDonald Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. approached with a proposal intimating that he possessed information obtained from JULIUS ROSENBERG. at this time_ made a number of demands from \ garding the handling of this information. Following this form of a documentary he had prepared to be used when he furnished the information possessed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. stated that he did not forward this information to the FBI when he received it because it contained a number of things which he knew Director J. EDGAR HOOVER would not accept. that he knew Director HOOVER couldn't meet the demands laid down by in return for supposed information received from JULIUS BOSENBERG. further stated that he felt certain that Director houver would not want to get mixed up with this three-time convicted murderer. b7

has attempted to claim a close association with which is not true. According to he has intentionally attempted to avoid Decause has falsely given the impression to people that he and are close friends. In the opinion of proposal is merely a pure commercial maneuver to make some money and a means to get some prominence. believes that has no patriotic interest toward the United States in offering his information, but has only a desire to obtain some professional stature as a writer. gives the impression

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65-58236-239/ ENCLOSURE

SECKET

TO STATE BY SUPPLIED OF

JULIUS ROSEMBERG

SECKET

that he has beaten the State of the line in his surder trial and has now become a smart constitutional "jail house lawyer and attempts to throw his weight around on this basis.

The uranium made by was a vague reference to it as being in the Hudson River; however, nothing more specific was mentioned.

The following letter and script was received by from the which set out the conditions for furnishing his information.

"Las Vogas, Nevada February 1, 1961

Las Vegas, Nevada

b76 67D

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Dear Mr.

Confirming our conversation of even date, please be advised that in reference to the "ATON SPIRS", Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Morton Sobell, et al, I am prepared to reveal to Er. J. Edgam Hoover, Director of the F.B.I. the entire story as told by Julius Rosenberg to me in the death house at Hing Sing prison, Ossining, Mew York.

The pertinent material will consist of the revelation of the present whereabouts of the uranium that was stolen from Los Alamos. Secondly, Julius Rosenberg's story to me regarding the implosion tase, the knowledge of which came into his possession while he was working at Fort Monmouth. Her Jersey and the details of how this information was given to the Boviet Bulon.

the F.B.I. subjecting me to a lie detector test so that there will be no doubts in the mind of Mr. Hoover as to the authenticity of the material I possess regarding the "ATOM SPIES."

SEÏXET

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Let me assure you that I will cooperate with Mi Moover to the very best of my ability and in return I shall expect Mr. Hoover to permit me to have the exclusive rights to the filming of this story. Shall further expect that Mr. Hoover treat this information as strictly confidential and that be will see to it that net a single word is given out to the press until after I have completed the TV documentary that I intend to make.

I am prepared to meet with Mr. Hoover at any time and place convenient to him.

May I take this opportunity to thank you in anticipation for your efforts in my behalf in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Phone -

b71

PADE IN:

OPENING SECUENCE

(MUSIC - INTRIQUE-SUSPENSE TREME)

Several Readlines soom in, in quick succession - stop

SEGRET

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JULIUS ROSENBERG

SECRET

Headline 1

ATOM SPIES GO OF TRIES

Readline S

ATOM SPIES FOUND GUILTY

Readline C

JULIUS AND ETHEL BOSENBERG SENTENCED TO DEATH

Show pictures of the Rosenbergs and Pavid Green-

MARRATOR (OFF SCREEN)

An indictment was filed on August 17, 1950 and returned on January 31, 1951 against Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Anatoli-Yakovlev, also known as "John", and David Greenglass.

On January 31, 1951 a superceding indictment was filed, a severance was granted as to Anatoli Yakovlev and David Greenglass. Yakovlev had fled to Russia and Greenglass had pleaded guilty.

The trial began before Judge Irving R. Kaufman in the Southern District of New York on March 6, 1951 and ended on March 29, 1951 at 10:01 A.M. when the jury returned its verdict of "GUILTY".

Impose picture of the Federal Court House at Foley Square, 20cm is to caption on Building

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PARRATOR

On April 5, 1951, Judge Irving Raufman pronounced the sentence of death upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for the crime of TREASON against the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

David Greenglass and Morton Sobell were each given sentences of thirty years imprisonment for their part in the treason against the United States of America. During the trial, overwhelming evidence was elicited proving that this spy ring had given our top secrets regarding the Atom Bomb to Russia. It was this information that enabled Russia to possess the A-Bomb and the Hydrogen Bomb years in advance of the normal time it would have taken their scientists to discover it.

On the day of sentence, Judge Kaufman said of the Rosenbergs: "In the case before me, the conspiracy as alleged and proven commences on and about June 6, 1944, at which time the Country was at war. Overt acts were committed during the period of actual hostilities. Espionage, as viewed here today, does not reflect the courage of a Mathan Hale risking his life in the service of his own country, it 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."

Citizens of this Country who betray their fellow countrywen can be under mone of the delusions about the benignity of Seviet power that they might have

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been prior to World War IV. The nature of Russian terrorism is now self-evident. Idealism as a rational dissolves."

"The issue of punishment in this case is presented in a unique framework of history. It is so difficult to make people realize that this Country is engaged in a life and death struggle with a completely different system. This struggle is not only manifested externally between these two forces. but this case indicates quite clearly that it also involves the employment by the enemy of secret as well as overt outspoken forces among our own people. All of our democratic institutions are, therefore, directly involved in this great conflict. . lieve that never at any time in our history were we ever confronted to the same degree that we are today with such a challenge to our very existence. The Atom Bomb was unknown when the Espionage Statute was drafted. I emphasize this because we must realize that we are dealing with a missile of destruction which can wipe out millions of Americans."

"The competitive advantage held by the United States in super-weapons has been a premium on the services of a new school of spies - the home-grown variety that places allegiance to a foreign power before loyalty to the United States. The punishment to be metered out in this case must, therefore, serve the maximum interest for the preservation of our society against these traitors in our midst."

Judge Kaufman further stated; "I consider your crime worse than murder, Plain, deliberate, contemplated murder is dwarfted 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



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the Atom 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 estimating 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent prope may pay the price of this Treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our Country. No one can say that we do not live in a constant state of tension. We have evidence of your treachery all around us every day - for the Civilian Defense activities throughout the nation are aimed at preparing us for an Atom Bomb attack."

"The defendants are American citizens. They benefited from out system of free higher education. also assume that the basic Margist goal of other revolutions and the destruction of capitalism was all known to the defendants, if in fact not subscribed to be them when they passed what they knew was this nation's most deadly and closely guarded secret weapon to the Soviet agents. In the light of the circumstances, I feel that I must pass such sentence upon the principals in this diabolical conspiracy to destroy a God-fearing nation, which will demonstrate with finality that this nation's security must remain inviolate; that traffic in military secrets, whether prompted by slavish devotion to a foreign idealogy or by a desire for monetary gains must cease."

"What I am about tosay is not easy for me. I have deliberated for hours, days and nights; I have carefully weighed the evidence. Every nerve, fiber of my body has been taxed. I am just as human as are the prople who have given me the power to impose

SEEXT

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sentence. I am convinced beyond any doubt of your guilt. 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 thrust 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."

"The sentence of the Court upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg is, for the crime for which you have been convicted, you are hereby sentenced to the punishment of death, and it is ordered upon some day within the week beginning with Monday, May 21st, you will be executed according to law."

DISSOLVE TO:

Footage of Rosenberg's
leaving Court and entering
prison van. Shot of
Sing Sing Prison.

NARRATOR

This is Sing Sing Prison, located at Ossining, New York.

If possible, footage of Ethel Rosenberg entering prison.

- 8

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After processing, Ethel Rosenberg was driven in the prison van to

Zoom in shot of the Condemned Cells

the Death House. There she became the sole occupant of the Women's Wing. A few days later, Julius Rosenberg was shipped to the Death House.

Use footage of Julius Rosenberg entering Sing Sing Prison.

and after being processed, was placed

DISSOLVE TO: Shot of East wing of the Condemned Cells

in the East wing of the Condemned Cells.



Show picture

was a prisoner in the Death House awaiting electrocution when the Rosenbergs entered the Condemned Cells. After five years in the Death House, exonerated and freed.

Show footage of

leaving Death House

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- 9 -

SECXET

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SEX

For a long time, Julius Rosenberg and were cellmates in the West wing of the Condenned Cells, became friendly, and for some two years discussed everything from law to communism. Julius Rosenberg confided in the Constitutions and sought help in legal matter pertaining to questions of Constitutional Law, as was considered as somewhat of an expert on Constitutional Law.

Here we see

and one of his attorneys,

In a study of Supreme Court

Practice.

b70

NARRATOR

After was freed, he went to work for a corporation in West Orange, New Jersey and had charge of the service bar in a place known as

67 C

Show shot of

A year later he quit this job and went to work for in New York City at the Stork Club where had charge of the main bar. Later, he went to Las Vegas, Nevada, and began writing a book, magazine articles and T. V. script. Thereafter he soon acquired a copper-bearing property near Las Vegas and became established in the community. For a time, he managed the MacDonald Hotel for his friend, was appointed as a member of the National Conference.

b 10

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SEDKET

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and at the meetings of this organization met one a former F.B.I. agent,

67 L

Show shot of

who was in charge of the and became

They became close friends. As the friendship that he had told ripened. vital information for the F.B.I. regarding the uranium that had been stolen from Los Alamos, New further informed Mexico. that he knew both Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, that he had witnessed their execution. and that at one time Julius Rosenberg had revealed to him the name of the person who stole the uranium what had happened to this person after the theft and the final disposition of the stolen uranium. Of course, the F.B.I. was well aware of the fact that the uranium had been stolen but were unable to recover it.

The following is a documentary of exactly what happened.

calis J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover arranges to meet

b70

- (1) Las Vegas
- (2) New York
- (3) Washington, D. C.

· 11 -

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Show shot McCarron Airport - and and departing and/or arrival of J. Edgar Hoover, Las

Mr. Hoover and his staff question volunteers to take a lie detector test.

57 C

Show interior shots of FBI Office's door to Hoover's office, conference

Show Hoover calling the New York FBI office

Show shot of New York FBI Office with man answering phone

Filter in voice of J. Edgar Hoover giving instructions to pick up David Greenglass

Show shot of FBI agents arriving on the scene to pick up Greenglass

Shot of Greenglass being taken into custody

DISSOLVE TO: FBI Office where

confronts

- 12 - b7C

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HE WARPE OF THE SECOND SHOWS OF THE SECOND SHOWS A SECOND SHOWS A

SERVE

Julius Rosenberg

Greenglass

Record entire conference of David Greenglass as he is questioned

Trio-angle shots of uranium being recovered from the river

Zoom in shots of J. Edgar Hoover,

and

DISSOLVE TO: Offices of the FBI where J.

Edgar Hoover will thank on behalf of
the FBI and the American people.

NARRATOR

This recovery of the uranium conclusively proves that while the Rosenbergs, Greenglass and their cohorts, were fantastically clever in stealing Government secrets and giving them to Russia - the fact that they were able to steal uranium from one of our most highly secret and guarded missile sites was in vain, for the uranium never got to Russia.

SECILII

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SEVALI

Zoom in shot of Hoover saying farewell to

and A

who go to Idlewild Air-

port and returns to their homes in Las Vegas.

67.C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SEIXET.

ALL DEFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS CLAUNCED 10014

Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley

October 23, 1961

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENHERG

METERIN JE JULIUS SITTED

METERIN JE JULIUS SITTED

Reference is made to your letter dated August 21, 1961 which enclosed a letter which the letter which the letter than claimed be had had sent to the President. In that letter the claimed be had information which Julius Resemberg had given to him and which had been sent to the Bureau through the been taken.

There is attached a memorandum dated October 10, 1261, at Las Vegas which sets out information concerning the mind his contact with the Fer your information, which identical with the Who was convicted with the Who was convicted and convicted three times. He finally was successful in winning a reversal of the conviction and a dismissal of the indictment.

to have information about missing uranium and advised that waguely mentioned the Hudson River as its location. This probably is a reference to the uranium sample which David Greenglass took from Los Alamos and disposed of by throwing it into the East River. The mentions information concerning the implosion fuse which Rosenberg learned about while working at Pt. Moumouth. This probably refers to the proximity fuse which Rosenberg told David Greenglass he stole from the Emerson Electric Company while employed there.

In view of the fact that is obviously attempting to seek publicity for his alleged literary efforts, no further action will be taken by this Bureau in this matter?

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64 OCT 25 1961	TELETYPE UNIT	/		

Tolson Belmont UNITED STATES GOVER allahan 1emorandum Conrad DeLoach. Malane Rosen MR. W. C. SULLIVAÑ 10/19/61 Sullivan DATE: Tavel . Trotter . 1 - Mr. Belmont Tele. Room MR. W. A. BRAN [Daram FROM 1 - Mr. DeLoach Gandy 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Branigan JULIUS ROSENBERG SUBJECT: 1 - Mr. Lee ESPIONAGE - R not be interviewed This is to recommend that and information pertaining to him received from Nevada, be furnished to the Internal Security Division. 62C 67D Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley by letter of 8/21/61 furnished a letter dated 4/25/61 written by Las Vegas, to President Kennedy. Laimed he furnished infor mation to the FBI by way of which information he had personally received from Julius Rosenberg, executed Soviet agent. also included remarks critical of the Bureau. 67C who was conis identical with victed of killing both his parents in He was tried and convicted three times and won reversals each time and finally had the indictment dismissed in 1956. On his release he wrote a series of sensational-type newspaper articles concerning his experiences in the death house and mentioned his impressions of Rosenberg. when interviewed, advised him and intimated he had information about the Rosenbergs and made a number of demands in connection with furnishing any information. He later sent a script of a documentary-type television show he had prepared in which he, was the star in furnishing information about the Rosenberg case. In an accompanying letter said he was prepared to give the information to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. He said he insisted on being given a lie detector test and stated the Director would have to give him exclusive rights to filming the story. He also demanded the information he gave the Bureau would not be released until he completed his television film. 65- 58236-2392 A review of this letter and script, which are set out in memorandum form, shows several errors in the part. He mentioned he would reveal the location of uranium stolen from Los Alamos. stated that made a vague reference to uranium having been thrown in the Hudson River. He stated he would also tell of the

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story Rosenberg told him concerning Rosenberg's knowledge of the implosion fuse obtained while working at Ft. Monmouth and how this information got to Russia. 67 C ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG 65-58236

The missing uranium is probably a reference to the uranium souvenir which David Greenglass took from Los Alamos and which he said he threw into the East River. The mention of the implosion fuse is probably an erroneous reference to the proximity fuse which Rosenberg told Greenglass he took from Emerson Electric Company.

This proposed script calls for the Director to meet in either Las Vegas, Washington, D. C. or New York City. It includes photographs of Mr. Hoover and staff interviewing and concludes with Mr. Hoover thanking on behalf of the FBI and the American people.

OBSERVATIONS:

is obviously attempting to cash in on the fact that he was in the death house at the same time Julius Rosenberg was there. He is attempting to use the Director and the FBI in an attempt to make this proposed television film newsworthy. It is not believed that we should have anything to do with this publicity seeking individual who has been found guilty of killing his parents by three different juries.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley furnishing a copy of the Las Vegas memorandum and informing him we will not interview

was at help and the

TO :W. A. Branigge

DATE:

10-23-61

FROM : J, P, L = CAPP

E. M. Gregg Rossil 501

SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg Ethel Rosenberg Esp-R

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 65-58236

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A Norwalk key number B311545 for Apt. G-11, 10 Monroe St., NYC.

A Brass Independent Lock key 1022 for apt. of BERNARD GREENGLASS.

An Eagle Lock Co. key marked "Rothstein", 253 Rivington, and a Presto key and the eagle lock key #8367M.

A Crest New York Luggage key and a Yale luggage Key #829. **630**. 631. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED,
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An Eagle Lock Co. key marked "Rothstein", 253 Rivington, and a Presto key and the eagle lock key #8367M. 63Q. A Crest New York Luggage key and a Yale luggage key #829. AUG 10 1962 65-15348-1**3**282-**28**5 5 1 AUG

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UNITED STATES GOVE NMENT MEMORANDUM TO ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIII IS UNCLASSIFIED From: Sa Thomas J. Mc Keon (342) EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE Julias ORDIO 116211 SUBJECT: Source: Date Contacted: Contacted By: Characterized: An individual with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine the reliability of the information furnished. (g) When incorporating information furnished by to communications suitable for dissemination outside the Bureau, Bureau authority is not necessary when the information can be paraphrased so that the identity of the informant is not jeopardized. When certain specific information is of such a nature as to prohibit dissemination, the Bureau should be advised of the basis for non-dissemination Certain information furnished by of such a nature as to necessitate a classification above "Confidential" since the disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons could have a other instances a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to can be adequately paraphrased In setting forth information surtable for dissemination, the following terminology is suggested "NY T- in the middle of 1962, advised..." The information then set forth should not include those details which could conceivably disclose the informant as the source. COPIES CONTINUED Classified by 2 384 WADV TJM: 28 Vapt from GDS Category 2 (18) Date .. Deciassification indefinite 128 JUL 5 1982 55 JUL 121962



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	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
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Belmont UNITED STATES GOVER LENT Iemorandum MR. W. C. SULLIMA DATE: April 26, 1963 ALL INPORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIF D. J. BRENNAN FROM DATE SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE - R On April 22, 1963, during conversation with learned that about two weeks ago an uncorrected proof of a book regarding the Rosenberg case had been submitted to the Coward - McCann Incorporated, 200 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York. by the publisher said that publishers often submit proofs of forthcoming in the hope that the may buy them in large placement in libraries. books to the quantities for placement in libraries. described by the publishers as nonfiction and the probable publication date was given as May 20, 1963. The probable price was given as \$5. said the assignment of reviewing the book and making a recommendation as to purchase of it in quantity had been given to her. She said that she had finished reading the book and was planning to recommend to the that the book not be purchased by the We have been aware of the contemplated publication of a new book regarding to Rosenberg case and have instructed our New York Office to endeavor to obtain a copy of the book for review. Arrangements were for the loan of the proof for a two week made with of period. b7C ACTION: The proof has been delivered separately to the Espionage Section which is reviewing it and preparing an analysis of it. - Mr. Belmont - Mr. Mohr - Mr. DeLoach - Mr. Sullivant - Mr. Branigan - Mr. Lie - Mr. Aull - Liaison - Mr. Fi segerand 11 MAY 16 1963 65~58236 JMF:bjj 7/2 (10)

UNITED STATES CONTERNMENT lemorandum

W. A. Branigan()

DATE: //-2/-6 2

SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg Ethel Rosenberg ESP-R

E. M. Gregg

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 65-5-8236

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JULIUS LA OSENBERG.

ETHEL ROSENBERG, 10 MONROE ST., NYC

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A shell clasped pin- white and pink.

A Norwalk key number B311545 for Apt. G-11, 10 Monroe St., NYC.

A Brass Independent Lock key 1022 for apt. of Bernard Greenglass.

An Eagle Lock Co. key marked "Rothstein", 253 Rivington, and a 630. Presto key and the eagle lock key # 8367M

631. A Crest New York Luggage key and a Yele luggage key #829.

65-15318-1B282-

Bolmont 1 Beloach 1 - Sallivan 1 - Brazicas W. C. Bullivan 4/30/63 1 - Liaison L. A. Branicas ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED so of this memorandum is to review the galley proof of the above-captioned book. This galley proof was leaned to the Bureau by , who reviewed it fex! possible parchase Horaries. THE APPENDI leave from the to write this book. **57**C THE PUBLISHED: Incorporated, has published a book entitled 1 e author claims his is the first objective story of the Bosenbergs' case. He states that he has relied on books, the trial record and other printed accounts of the Resembergs' case in his retelling of the ster. The author traces the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from O their childhood in poverty in the Lover East Side of New York through the depression ore and World War II and leaves the impression that the poverty and the degression period led then into the Communist Party. attempts to proceed his ideas of the public feeling in 1950 at the time of the arrest of the Rosenbergs and points out that the people were shocked to find out that within five fears differ the victories of World War II to 65-56236 (Besezberge) 8 %1 PH '63 5 T MAY 22 196 NOT RECORDED 199 MAY 16 1963

Resoranden V. A. Branigan to V. C. Bullivan

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were faced with another energy, manely Bussia. Thus he said the public was relieved when the Rirector aumounced the arrest of the Bosenbergs as communist spice. The author discusses the Security of Government Employees program and in so doing criticises the Bureau for "poking into the lives of too many people." The said it was not until after World War II that the Bureau acquired unprecedented investigative authority, which came about when the nation realized it could not trust Russia. does not mention or is unaware of the Presidential Birective of 1939 by which the Bureau was directed to handle investigations in the security field.

The description of the trial, the numerous appeals, the actions of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Bosenberg Case, and the execution of the Bosenbergs are given in a basically factual manner.

COMMENT

This book is, at bost, a rehash of an eft-told story and has no particularly now or nevel approach to the subject. It will probably have a limited popular appeal.

PELION

How York has proviously been instructed to obtain this book when published in the largest library. The galley proof will be returned to by linises.





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM

TO

6-6-62 Date:6/5/62

FROM

SA THOMAS J. MC KEON (#342)

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT CHURE SHOWN OTHERWALL

Source

Date of Contact

Contacted by

Characterized

An individual with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine the reliability of the information furnished.

When incorporating information furnished by into communications suitable for dissemination outside the Bureau, Bureau authority is not necessary when the information can be paraphrased so that the identity of the informant is not feopardized. If certain specific information is of such a nature so that dissemination is prohibited, the Bureau should be advised of the basis for non-dissemination

Certain information furnished by se of such a nature as to necessitate a classification above Confidential since disclosure of such information to unauthorized persons could have a

In all other instances a classification of Confidential wi be adequate if the information relates to and can be adequately paraphrased

NY (65-15348)

(1)Bureau (65-58236) (JULIUS ROSENBERG)

COPIES CONTINUED

Classified by 20 Exempt from GD Date of Declassif.

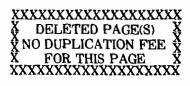




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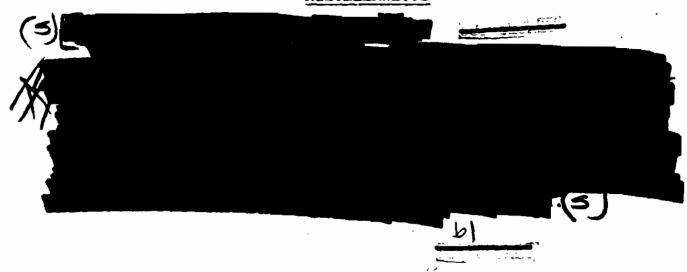
NY S

If information set forth in this memorandum is disseminated outside the Bureau, it is recommended that it be given a classification of at least "Secret"

In setting forth information suitable for dissemination, the following terminology is suggested

"New York symbol in the middle of 1962 advised ...". The information then set forth should not include those details which could conceivably disclose the informant as the source.

MISCELLANEOUS





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A Brass Independent look key 1022 for apt. of Bernard Greenglass.

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Presto key & the eagle look key #8367M. 629 . A Crest New York Luggage key & a Tale luggage key #829. The state of the s ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN 65-15348-1B282-285 66-6649

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l large glass graduate measuring jar. l adjustable roll film developing tank. 129. I stainless steel thermometer. 130. 1 paper bag from Willoughby Camera Shop, MYC containing a 1 small cloth bag containing 38 miscellaneous keys. 131. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042- PATIENTS

TO OUTLAND TO NOTION 55 AUG 15 1963 65-15348-1B24

UNITED STATES FIRMENT 1emorańdum DIRECTOR, FBI (65-5823) DATE: 8/15/62 10.29-86 SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348) (C) CLASSIFIED BY: DECLASSIFY ON: JULIUS ROSENBERG: ET AL SUBJECT: ESP-R A review of NYO files reflects that JULIUS ROSENBERG was arrested on 7/17/50 and that a loose surveillance was maintained on him on 7/14,15,17/50. No information was developed uring these surveillances concerning any contacts of ROSENBERG. review of NY file on اط NY files reflect that 57 The foregoing information is solely for the Bureau's ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN information. 2 = Bureau (65-58236)(RM) 1 - New York (65-15348) WCR:HC 16 AUG 16 1962 (3) Classified by Exempt from GDS, sategory .. Levassincation intelinite

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REAL AS SVIDERCE - See series 2911.

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noranai Gale C. Sullivan Rosen Sullivan Tavel - Belmont - Sullivan Holmes - W. L. Smith - Branigan SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG - Legall INFORMATION PONTAINED **ESPIONAGE - R** HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ! CLASSIFIED BYS EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN. OTHERWISE This memorandum is prepared for informative purposes. DECKASSIFY ON +WIIGHT B "The Worker," East Coast communist paper for 5/26/63, carries an article which discusses a portion of a book entitled "The Ordeal of Power," written by Emmet John Hughes, described as a former speech writer for President Eisenhower. According to this article, Hughes in this book tells of a discussion by the Eisenhower Cabinet of the Rosenberg-Sobell case and the fact that Eisenhower was "impressed by all the honest doubt about this expressed in the letters, I've been seeing." The book continues that Attorney General Herbert Brownell replied to the President, "I've always wanted you to look at evidence that wasn't usuable in court showing the Rosenbergs were the head and center of an espionage ring in the country." The article continues that Mrs. Morton Sobell, the wife of convicted Soviet agent Morton Sobell, has challenged Mr. Brownell to make such information public. TUP SEARCE It should be noted that we furnished information to the ttorney General by letters dated 1/9 and 6/5/53 prior to the execution of the Rosenbergs on 6/19/53. The first letter set out a concise summary of the pertinent data in Bureau files concerning the espionage activities of the Rosenbergs. Included was information from This letter also included information furnished by Jerome Tartakow, confidential informant whose identity has not been revealed. Tartakow was a fellow inmate of Julius Rosenberg at the Federal House of Detention, and he gave information about conversations he had with Rosenberg over a period of several months Rosenberg told him of his espionage activities, detailing his meets with Soviets, and the fact that Ethel Rosenberg was a very capable person. In addition, Rosenberg told how he had spent 17 hours with William Perl and two other men on 7/4/49 photographing material Perl had taken from Columbia University. Classified by 23/5 w = 3 H REC- 69 65-58236 om GD Category 2+3 3 JUN 13 1963 Date of Deciassica Ation Indefinite

eQ. ,



Memo Branigan to Sullivan Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

65-58236

The 6/5/53 letter set forth the information developed by testimony at the total which corroborated the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass. This letter included information from

This second letter also included information from Tartakow and it was pointed out that certain of this information had been corroborated but the great bulk of it could not be corroborated due to lack of cooperation on the part of Rosenberg. This information was similar to that mentioned in the previous letter.

ACTION:

In view of the fact that it cannot be determined if Hughes is referring to the information, the Tartakow information, or possibly some other information, it is recommended that no further action be taken concerning this matter.

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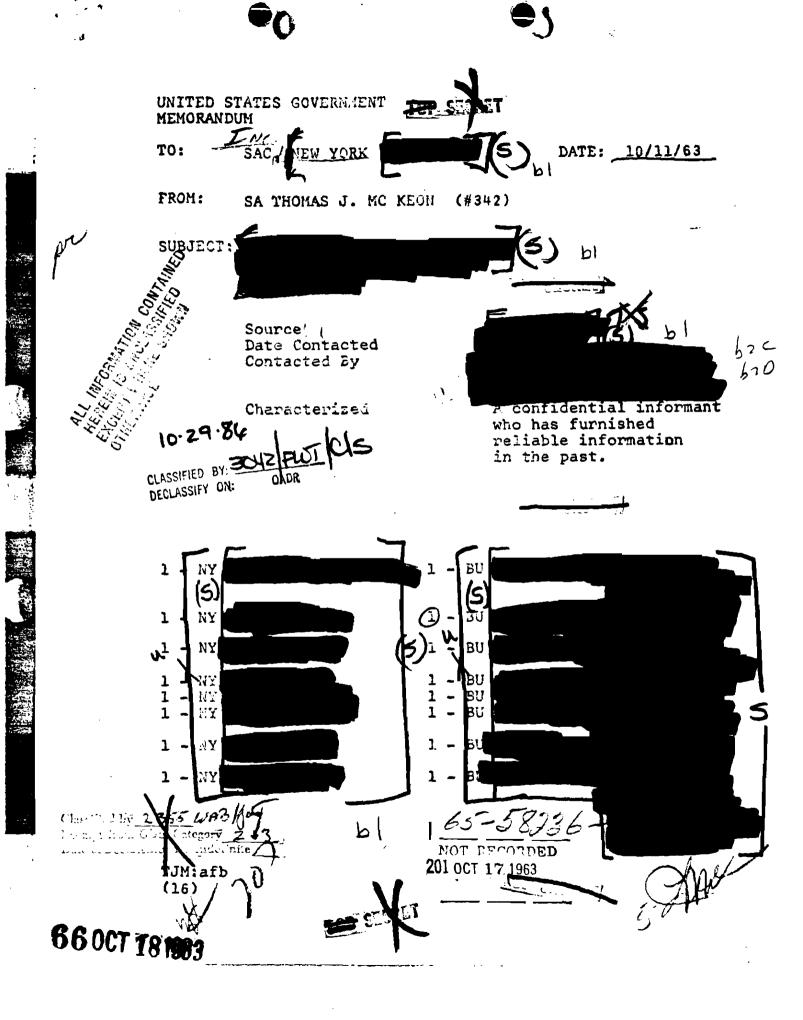
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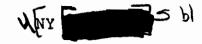
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When incorporating information furnished by into communications suitable for dissemination outside the Bureau, Bureau authority is not necessary when the information can be paraphrased so that the identity of the informant is not jeopardized. When certain specific information is of such a nature as to prohibit dissemination, the Bureau should be advised of the basis for non-dissemination.

Certain information furnished by will be of such a nature as to necessitate a classification above "Confidential", since the disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons could have a

cation of confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to and can be adequately paraphrased.

When disseminating information received from no reference should be made to the time (date, month or year) the information was received. This should be set lorth administratively. b

Suitable paraphrasing of the information to be disseminated plus concealment of the time of its receipt will materially assist in concealing the identity of the source.

IN VIEW OF THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE POSITION
OF EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED IN
HANDLING ANY INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SOURCE
AND NO ACTION TAKEN WHICH COULD CONCEIVABLY JEOPARDIZE
THE SECURITY OF THE INFORMANT OR REVEAL HIS IDENTITY.

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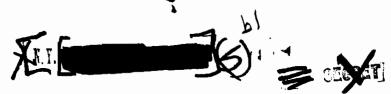
THE PARTY 12/11/63 SAC, Los Angeles **REC- 13** 10.29.56 Director, FBI (65-58236) -2396 CLASSIFIED BY: 3642 DECLASSIFY ON: FULIUS DOCUMBERG. EDICEAGE baylet 11/27/63 suggesting that the investigation be reopened and that his current and employment be determined. The Bureau agrees that this should be done. should reopen the investigation of and determine his current occupation. You should also determine his current activities and contacts. The results should be submitted to the Bureau under the caption You should also include your recommendations for any further investigation or reinterview of Lovis. 676 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIR IS UNCLASSIFIED 1 - New York (65-15348) EXCEPT WHILE SHOWN bil OTHERWISE **b7**C Classified by 2345 WAO Exempt from GDS, ategory المعتبية والمعتبية والمعتبية والمعتبية NOTE: acquaintance of Alfred Sarant, member of the Rosenberg espionage metwork. Sarant disappeared after the arrest of Rosenberg and preliminary interrogation of him. V Hea has pointed out that information from Callahan New York suggests reopening of the case DeLogch order to determine his current Evans CORCOTRING Gale Rosen Sullivan DEC 101963 Tavel COMM-FBI TELETYPE UNIT



DATE: 2/2/65 UNITED STATES COVERNMENT **MEMORANDUM** TO: SA THOMAS J. MC KEON (#342) FROM: SUBJECT: **((s)** 10 Source Date of Contact Contacted By A confidential insormant Reliability who has furnished reliable 10. 29.86 information in the past. CLASSIFIED BY 30 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DECLASSIEY ON: HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT CHI RE SHOWN OTHELWISE 1-B -BU TJM:hjr Ы (10) 128 FEB 8 1965

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67 FEB 9 1965



When incorporating information furnished by into communications suitable for dissemination outside the Bureau, Bureau authority is not necessary when the information can be paraphrased so that the identity of the informant is not jeopardised. When certain specific information is of such a nature as to prohibit dissemination, the Bureau should be advised to the basis for non-dissemination.

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	×	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-58236-2397			

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- Mr. Belmont - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

Mr. V. C. Bullivan

9/9/65

. Branigan

1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - Mr. Lee

TRECE ROLLO

repionage - eu

SYNOPSIS:

Eunstler, Eunstler and Einey, attorneys for Morton Sobell, convicted explonage agent, have asked the Bureau for the original registration eards for Harry Gold of the Hotel Hilton, Albuquerque, for June 3 and September 19, 1945, in order that theirnhandwriting expert may examine same. Attorneys plan to file a motion to set aside the verdict. Basis for motion probably based on book "Invitation to an Inquest" by Walter and Miriam Schneir, published in August, 1965, which attacked the Government's case against Rosenberg and Robell. The Schneirs claim Gold was not in Albuquerque June 3, 1945, and suggest strongly that the TBI forged the registration card in order to establish Gold's presence there on that date to buttress a bank deposit made by Greenglass on 6/8/45.

Schneirs claim of forgery based on fact that face of card has written date of June 3, 1945, and reverse side has date and time stamp of June 4, 1945. By comparison of photostat of this registration card with that of registration eard of September 19, 1945, when Gold was again in Albuquerque, Schneirs reach conclusion that June earl is a forgery. Our files show we noted difference of dates in June, 1950, and hotel manager explained all cards for June 3, 1945, had date and time stamp of June 4, 1945, probably due to the machine erroneously setting date for June 4.

Photostat of Jane 3, 1945, registration card was used as evidence at trial in accordance with stipulation of all Defense Attorneys Registration card retained by hotel and destroyed in regular course of bhatiess. Begistration card of 9/19/45 not introduced as evidence and original destroyed by New York Office in 1960 in normal course of

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67 SEP '5 1985

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan RE: MORTON SORKLL

101-2483



A detailed memorandum concerning this matter is attached.

ACTION:

1) Attached for your approval is a terse letter to this law firm advising these cards are no longer available.

2) A letter to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley with copy of the Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy letter and our response is attached for approval.

- Mr. Belmont - Mr. DeLoach

- Mr. Sullivan

Mr. V. C. Bullivan

9/9/65

J. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - Er. Lee

ECTTON SORELL espionace – Russia ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED. HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/5/86 BY 30

This memorandum recommends that the attorneys for Morton Sobell, convicted espionage agent, be advised the originals of hotel registration cards for Harry Gold who stayed at the Hotel Milton in Albuquerque on two occasions in 1945 are no longer available.

BACEGROUND:

By letter dated August 31, 1965, William M. Eunstler of the law firm of Kunstler, Kunstler, and Kinoy, attorneys for Morton Sobell, advised that during the trial of Bobell and the Rosenbergs in 1951 a photostat of what purported to be a registration card of the Hotel Hilton, Albuquerque, for June 3, 1945, in the name of Harry Gold was introduced into evidence; that he understands our Agents visited the Hilton Hotel in May, 1950, and procured this card as well as a card for the registration of Gold at the same botel on September 19, 1945. Eunstler requested their handwriting expert be permitted to examine the original cards if in the possession effethe Bureau and, if not, his firm be advised of the exact whereabouts of the cards. Runstler asked for this information in connection with a petition to be filed on behalf of Sobell under Title 28 United States Code, Section 2255. (Section 2255 provides for a motion on behalf of a prisoner to vacate, set aside or correct his sentence on various grounds)

This new legal action is probably based on information set forth in a book entitled "Invitation to an Inquest" by Walter and Miriam Schneir, published in August, 1965, which attacks the Government's case against the Rosenbergs and Sobell. One of the witnesses in that case wasifistrybuold, admitted Soviet agent who acted as a courier between his principal and Klaus Fuchs, British scientist and admitted Soviet agent. Gold testified that in June, 1945, he went to Santa Fe, Now Mexico, to meet Fuchs and on instructions from his superiors, went to Albuquerque (sixty miles from Santa Fe) to contact David Greenglass. He arrived in Albuquerque about 8:30 p.m. on June 2, 1945, and went to the Greenglass home and found no one there. He spent the night in a rooming house and on Sunday morning June 3, 1945, he registered in

1 65-58236 (Rosenberg) JPL:plh (7)

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57 SEP 15 1985

V

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan RE: MORTON SORELL 101-2483

the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque paying the day rate of \$1.50. He contacted Greenglass that day and left for New York that evening. During the trial Defense Counsel agreed to admit a photostat of the registration card of the Hilton Hotel, dated June 3, 1945, to be introduced into evidence by the Government making it unnecessary for a representative of the hotel to travel to New York to identify the original document.

ACCUBATIONS MADE IN BOOK:

The Schneirs in the book noted that the photostat of the registration card had a handwritten time of June 3, 1945, on the face but a time and date stamp of June 4, 1945, on the reverse side. Since Gold had also registered at the same hotel on September 19, 1945, the authors had photostats of the registration cards with both dates examined by Mrs. Elisabeth McCarthy, an alleged handwriting expert. McCarthy is the same individual who appeared in the Alger Hiss case attempting to prove "forgery by typewriter." McCarthy expressed doubt that the June, 1945, card was filled out by the hotel clerk add the statement is made in the book that McCarthy would like to examine the originals of the cards.

The Schneirs also note that the September 19, 1945, card had the initials of Agents of the FBI and a hotel representative while the June 3, 1945, had only the initials of the hotel manager. From these allegations the authors make a strong suggestion that the June 3 card is a false one manufactured by the FBI in order to place Gold in Albuquerque on June 3 since on June 4 a deposit was made in the Greenglass bank account of a portion of the money which Gold gave to the Greenglasses. The authors feel that Gold was not in Albuquerque on June 3 and, therefore, did not give any money to the Greenglasses. The authors also make the statement that the September 19, 1945, card was not introduced into evidence and referred to it as being "suppressed by the Government.

The authors also feel that United States Attorney deliberately used the photostat of the June registration eard in order to avoid having a representative of the hotel appear on the stand and subjected to cross-examination concerning the conflict in dates.

CHECK OF BUERAU FILES:

Our files show that the Albuquerque Office obtained the registration card of June 3, 1945, from Fletcher L. Brumit, manager of the Hotel Milton, and forwarded this to the Bureau by letter dated June 7, 1950. This letter also points out that Mr. Brumit

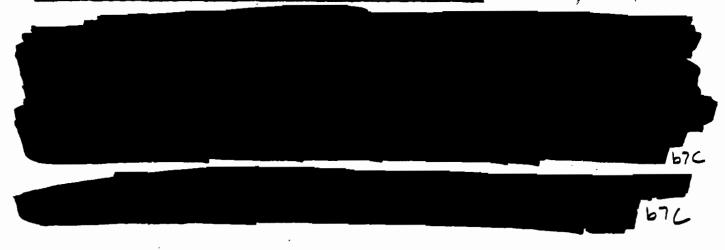
Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan RR: MORTON SORELL 101-2483

was asked about the discrepancy in the dates and he stated that all the registration eards received in the hotel on June 3, 1945, were stamped June 4 and he effered the opinion that through mechanical error the time and date stamp machine erroneously set the date for June 4 rather than June 3. In that same letter the Albuquerque Office advised that Mr. Brumit had initialed the eard and wanted it returned as the hotel preferred to retain the card and would produce it in response to a subpoena. This was done and the original was not used at the trial. A check with the hotel shows that all registration eards prior to 1957 have been destroyed.

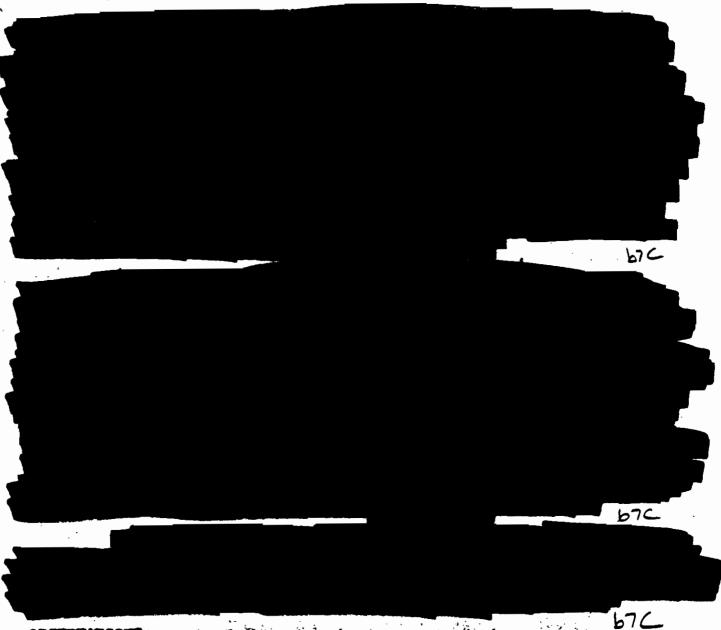
In addition, a review of the record of the trial shows that the United States Attorney ebtained the consent of Dafebse Counsel Emanuel Bloch to admit the photostat of the card without objection. When it was introduced, United States Attorney stated, "I will ask leave to read it to the ury and exhibit it to the jury, both the face and reverse side of the photostat received. May I proceed to read it to the jury." The record then states that Sovernment Exhibit 16 was exhibited and read to the jury. Thus, the jury and all members of the Defense Counsel saw this card and had an opportunity to examine it. A reading of the summation made by the Defense Counsel in the trial shows that on several occasions he conceded that the testimony of Earry Gold was correct and that he was in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945. (Exhibit 16 is the June registration card)

Our files show that the registration eard for the stay of Gold at the Hotel Milton on September 19, 1945, was not introduced in evidence at the trial since it was not pertinent to the case. The original of the card was maintained by the New York Office until February 11, 1960, when it was destroyed in the normal course of purging files.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES REGARDING ATTORNETS:



Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan RE: MORTON SORELL 191-2483



QBEERVATIONS!

The story of the hotel registration card of Gold is an obvious attempt to make an issue where none exists. We noted the discrepancy in the dates when we first obtained the eard in June, 1950, and resolved the question. The United States Attorney read the front and back of the photostat of the card in Court and the jury and all attorneys were on notice of the discrepancy. It is felt we should respond to this request with a terme letter noting that these items are no longer available.

Hr. Belmont Hr. Delcach 1 - Hr. Sullivan 1 - Hr. Branigan 1 - Hr. Lee

September 10, 1965

Emstler Emstler and Einey 511 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 18817

Attention: Villiam H. Benstler, Req.

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter of August 21, 1965, concerning the original registration cards of the Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for June 3 and September 19, 1945, in the name of Harry Gold. Due to the passage of time, these cards are no longer available.

Very truly yours,

ky si wasan pada a silana

101-3483 (Rosenberg) John Edgar Hoover Director

SPLiplh (9)

HOTE

See Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, dated 9/9/65, captioned same, prepared by JPL:plh.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8 5 86 BY 30 42 FUR RUS

65-57236 -NOT RECORDED 101 SEP 14 1965

50 SEP 1 = 1965

· TBICKRSN5DC --

PM MST URGENT 9-3-65 MAN

TO DIRECTOR \65-58236\ AND NEW YORK \65-15348

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM ALBUQUERQUE \65-45\ 1PG

JULIUS ROSENBERG. ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

RE ALBUQUERQUE TELETYPE THIS DATE.

MANAGER, HILTON HOTEL, ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

67D

ADVISED REGISTRATION CARDS PRIOR TO NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN HAVE BEEN

DESTROYED. ALBUQUERQUE WILL TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION UACB.

END

FBI WASH DC --

D

IDLH

REC-10 65-5823

(8Y3A

SEP 15 1965

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Tavel

Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy.

Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr. Mr. DeLoach. Mr. Casper_ Mr. Callahan. Mr. Conrad ... Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale.

FBI WASH DC --RBI WASH DC --

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED TELETYPE

FBI ALBUQUEE

343 PM MST URGENT 9-3-65 MAN DATE

TO DIRECTOR \65-58236\ AND NEW YORK \65-15348\

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM ALBUQUERQUE 165-45\ 2PGS THLIUS CROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP-R RE BU CALL FROM MR. W. A. BRANIGAN TODAY.

Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr Mr. DeLoach Mr. Casper

> Miss Holmes Mias Gandy.

REVIEW OF AQ FILES REFLECTS REGISTRATION CARD NO. SIX FIVE EIGHT FOUR ONE DATED JUNE THREE, FORTYFIVE, AND STATEMENT FOR JUNE THREE, FORTYFIVE AND SEPT. NINETEEN, FORTYFIVE, FOR HARRY GOLD RETURNED TO HILTON HOTEL, ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., ON AUG. FOUR, FIFTYONE. INHIALS ON REGISTRATION CARD NO. SIX FIVE EIGHT FOUR ONE SHOULD BE THOSE OF RETIRED SPECIAL AGENT. HILTON HOTEL. ALBUQUERQUE. N.M. REGISTRATION CAR NO. SEVEN EIGHT SEVEN EIGHT THREE FOR HARRY GOLD ON SEPT. NINETEEN, FORTYFIVE, FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU. ATTN FBI

LAB BY AQ LET DATED MAY TWENTYFOUR. FIFTY. ENTITLED FOOCASE. ESPIONAGE DASH R. BU. BY SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER TO NEW YORK. DATED MARCH FIFTEEN, FIFTYONE, ENTITLED JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R, STATED THIS CARD DESIGNATED AS Q TWO IN BUFILE SIXTYFIVE, 7 DASH FIVE SEVEN FOUR FOUR NINE. FORWARDED NEW YORK OFFICE UNDER SEPARATE COVER RMSD MARCH FOURTEEN, FIFTYONE. INTITIALS ON THIS CARD SHOULD BE THOSE OF RETIRED SA. FORMER SA

ASST. MANAGER, HILLON HOTEL. 27ط END PAGE ONE -

RELAYED TO

PAGE TWO

THIS DATE MAY TWENTYTHREE, FIFTY IS THE DATE THIS CAR WAS OBTAINED AND "SIXTYFIVE DASH SIX" IS AQ CASE FILE ON FOOCASE. AQ FILES REVIEWED DO NOT INDICATE FURTHER DISPOSITION OF THIS CARD. HILTON HOTEL MANAGER SEARCHING FILES FOR HARRY GOLD REGISTRATIONS CAR NO. SIX FIVE EIGHT FOUR ONE AND BU. AND NYO WILL BE ADVISED.

END

PLS ACK

FBI WASH DC --

DLH

•

£ .

TRI ALBUQUEE

FBI WASH DC

RE PHONE CLALL ON WIRE PRIT TO US AT 343 PM Y BY NN

REED CAPTIONE ON WIRE

CAPTION SHD BE

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

ALSO SEE FOLLOW UP TELETYPE SENT O AT 4-21 ON SAME MATTER ROGER

WE HAD A STOP FROM YOUR OFFICE ON HARRY GOLD ESP - R
DOYTHIS THE SAME CASE UT JUST DIFFERENT CAPTION DO U KNOW

YES SAME S AS WE RECEIVED FIRST BY PHONE ROGER
TKS MUCH PIXTPOS

t.o ·

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Mohr_

Mr. DeLoach

Mr. Casper_ Mr. Callahan

Mr. Conrad Mr. Felt_

Mr. Gale Mr. Rosen

Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel

Mr. Trotter.

Tele. Room Miss Holmes

Miss Gandy.

11-15 PM URGENT 9-3-65

TO DIRECTOR /65-58236/

ENCODED

NEW YORK /65-15348/

ROSENBERG. ETAL ESPIONAGE-R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

RE ALBUQUERQUE TELETYPES INSTANT DATE

REVIEW OF MYO FILES REFLECT HILTON HOTEL ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO ORIGINAL REGISTRATION CARD NUMBER SEVEN EIGHT SEVEN EIGHT THREE FOR HARRY GOLD ON SEPTEMBER NINETEEN, FORTYFIVE, WAS DESTROYED ON FEBRUARY ELEVEN, MINETEEN SIXTY.

ENEW-YORK WILL TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION.

REC. 76 65-58236-

JRL

FBI WASH DC

.15 SEP 15 1965

53 SEP 23 1965