

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 27**

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD  
FROM : MR. A. E. BELMONT  
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;  
ETHEL ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R

~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: November 18, 1952

CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1  
FOIA 56, 261 G I. R. -8

### **PURPOSE**

To consider any factors in captioned case which might tend to mitigate the offense of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg which could be furnished to appropriate government officials if the Bureau was requested to do so.

## DETAILS

As you are aware, the Rosenbergs were convicted as Soviet espionage agents in the Southern District of New York and were sentenced to death by Federal Judge Irving Kaufman on April 5, 1951. Their convictions were appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which Court unanimously affirmed their convictions on November 15, 1951. The United States Supreme Court denied a petition of the Rosenbergs for a writ of certiorari on October 13, 1952. The Supreme Court also denied their application for a rehearing on November 17, 1952. No further legal recourse is believed available to the Rosenbergs except an application to the President for a commutation of their sentence. (U)

As you are also aware, there has been a concerted propaganda effort on the part of certain so-called pro-liberal elements and known Communist elements to put pressure on the Attorney General and the President to save the Rosenbergs. This effort will undoubtedly increase in view of the recent Supreme Court action. (u)

## OBSERVATIONS

A review of this case fails to reveal any mitigating circumstances which could be considered by appropriate government officials at the present time in weighing a plea for clemency on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Classified by 3042 PWT/KLO

Declassify on: OADR 10/22/86

APL:awn awn

Classified by 23800 W 20410/217  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite NOV '25 1952

65-52228-1

DEC

~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY *Page 3, P3 except I J2*  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRQ) *organize agency's info*  
DATE: *7/9/91 5:06 AM* *declassified per letter*  
*dtg 05/17/96* *SL 6 AC/VJ3*  
*7/5/96* *75-1121*



# SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 111.—OCTOBER TERM, 1952.

Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, Petitioners,  
v.  
The United States of America. } On Writ of Certiorari  
to the United States  
Court of Appeals for  
the Second Circuit.

[November 17, 1952.]

MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER.

Petitioners are under death sentence, and it is not unreasonable to feel that before life is taken review should be open in the highest court of the society which has condemned them. Such right of review was the law of the land for twenty years. By § 6 of the Act of February 6, 1889, 25 Stat. 655, 656, convictions in capital cases arising under federal statutes were appealable here. But in 1911 Congress abolished the appeal as of right, and since then death sentences have come here only under the same conditions that apply to any criminal conviction in a federal court. (§§ 128, 238, 240 and 241 of the Judicial Code, 36 Stat. 1087, 1133, 1157.)

The Courts of Appeals are charged by Congress with the duty of reviewing all criminal convictions. These are courts of great authority and corresponding responsibility. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit was deeply conscious of its responsibility in this case. Speaking through Judge Frank it said: "Since two of the defendants must be put to death if the judgments stand, it goes without saying that we have scrutinized the record with extraordinary care to see whether it contains any of the errors asserted on this appeal." 195 F. 2d 583, 590.

After further consideration, the Court has adhered to its denial of this petition for certiorari. Misconception regarding the meaning of such a denial persists despite

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22-86 BY 3042 *put/ABC*

*3/19/96 SP 6 AG/BS*  
*FOIA 56,261*

ENCLOSURE

## 2' ROSENBERG v. UNITED STATES.

repeated attempts at explanation. It means, and all that it means is, that there were not four members of the Court to whom the grounds on which the decision of the Court of Appeals was challenged seemed sufficiently important when judged by the standards governing the issue of the discretionary writ of certiorari. It also deserves to be repeated that the effective administration of justice precludes this Court from giving reasons, however briefly, for its denial of a petition for certiorari. I have heretofore explained the reasons that for me also militate against noting individual votes when a petition for certiorari is denied. See *Chemical & Trust Bank Co. v. Group of Institutional Investors*, 343 U. S. 982.

Numerous grounds were urged in support of this petition for certiorari; the petition for rehearing raised five additional questions. So far as these questions come within the power of this Court to adjudicate, I do not, of course, imply any opinion upon them. One of the questions, however, first raised in the petition for rehearing, is beyond the scope of the authority of this Court, and I deem it appropriate to say so. A sentence imposed by a United States district court, even though it be a death sentence, is not within the power of this Court to revise.

Mr. Tolson\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Laughlin\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Winterrow\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(ROSENBERGS).

THE SUPREME COURT REFUSED TO RECONSIDER ITS RECENT ACTION DOOMING  
JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG TO THE ELECTRIC CHAIR AS ATOMIC SPIES.

11/17--JE1250P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22-86 BY 3042 put-BJC

3/19/96 SP4 AG/JS

FOIA 56,261

63-1333-1333  
ENCLOSURE

1333

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

*Supreme Court of the United States*

*Memorandum*

\_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_\_\_  
111 Rosenberg v. U. S.  
112 Sobell v. U. S.

The motion for leave to file brief of  
Dr. W. E. B. Dubois and others as amici  
curiae is denied. The petitions for  
rehearing are denied. Memorandum filed  
by Mr. Justice Frankfurter in # 111.  
Mr. Justice Black adheres to his view that  
the petitions for certiorari should be  
granted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/86 BY 3042 pwt-dzc

3/19/96 3676/JS  
FBI 56,261

65-12286-153

ENCLOSURE

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT  
 FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN *hals*  
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al,  
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 30, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 3/19/96 BY 34505/J3

FOIA 56.261

SYNOPSIS:

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell filed petition in support of order to show cause, returnable in District Court, Southern District of New York, December 1, 1952, alleging Government used perjured testimony of Ben Schneider, passport photographer, and David Greenglass. Schneider testified on March 27, 1951, at Rosenberg trial that he had not seen Rosenberg since May or June, 1950, when in fact, he saw Julius Rosenberg on March 26, 1951, in the courtroom. An affidavit has been prepared for Special Agent Walter C. Roetting of the New York Office setting forth the facts concerning the interview of Schneider and his identification of Rosenberg. At request of Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, facts relating to Schneider's observance of Rosenberg in the courtroom on March 26, 1951, omitted from affidavit. Greenglass drew sketches of lens mold and atom bomb from memory and defense contends impossible for him to remember enough information to prepare these sketches without outside help. Affidavit prepared for Special Agents Lewis and Frutkin to sign relating facts of Greenglass' drawing sketches of lens mold from memory without outside help on date of his arrest, June 15, 1950. Recommend we inform Criminal Division that we do not want Roetting affidavit submitted in its present form and that we inform our New York Office that Roetting affidavit should not be submitted. New York Office to be advised no objection to submitting Lewis and Frutkin affidavits.

PURPOSE:

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PDI/1/12

ON 10/22/86

To recommend that the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice be advised that the Bureau is not in favor of the filing of an affidavit by Special Agent Walter C. Roetting of the New York Office which does not contain all information relative to the testimony of Ben Schneider and that the New York Office be so advised.

To recommend that the New York Office be advised that the Bureau has no objection to signing of affidavits by Special Agents John W. Lewis and Isaac H. Frutkin regarding Greenglass interview.

JPL:mes

Classified by 2836  
 Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 28

DEC 8 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

63 DEC 16 1952



BACKGROUND:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As you know the attorneys for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are presently engaged in legal actions attempting to stay the execution of sentence on their clients. The Rosenbergs have been sentenced to die the week of January 12, 1953.

On November 26, 1952, Judge Edward Weinfeld, District Judge, Southern District of New York, signed an order to show cause, returnable December 1, 1952, which requested that the sentence of the Rosenbergs be set aside. A petition was filed by the Rosenbergs claiming among other things that the Government had used perjured testimony from Ben Schneider and David Greenglass.

Affidavit Regarding Ben Schneider:

In the petition filed in the District Court, Southern District of New York, on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the contention is made that Ben Schneider, passport photographer, committed perjury while testifying during the trial on March 27, 1951. The defense contends that Schneider testified that he had not seen the Rosenbergs since he made the passport photographs in May or June, 1950, when actually he had been in the courtroom on March 26, 1951, and had observed Julius Rosenberg testify. The petition sets forth an excerpt from the book entitled "The Atom Spies" by Oliver Pilat which states that "An FBI agent brought into the courtroom a photographer."

As you may recall, Confidential Informant Jerome Tartakow advised the New York Office that Julius Rosenberg was worried that the FBI would find out that he had had passport photos made. Investigation located Ben Schneider who was interviewed on March 26, 1951, by Bureau agents Walter C. Roetting and Lester O. Gallaher, at which time he identified photographs of the Rosenberg family as having had passport photographs made in May or June, 1950. At the instructions of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, Irving H. Saypol, Schneider was brought into the courtroom to allow him to observe the defendants in person who were then on trial.

By teletype dated November 29, 1952, the New York Office advised that the following affidavit has been prepared for Special Agent Walter C. Roetting for possible use in argument of the above motion:

"State of New York/

County of New York/ SS..

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Walter C. Roetting, being duly sworn, deposes and says.. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been so employed since 1941. On March 26, 1951, in the company of Special Agent Lester O. Gallaher, I went to the Photo Shop of one Ben Schneider, located at 99 Park Row, New York, New York. At that establishment, I exhibited photographs of Julius Rosenberg and asked Mr. Schneider whether he had ever seen this man. Mr. Schneider promptly identified a photograph and stated that he had taken photographs of this man, his wife and two children sometime previous to my visit. He recalled that he had taken the photographs on a Saturday and that he particularly recalled this occasion as he did not usually go to work on Saturdays. He further recalled that the order placed by this man had been larger than the usual order for photographs. He stated that he was pleased to receive such a large order on a Saturday. In recalling the event, he stated that he particularly remembered that the two children were very unruly and caused him a great deal of trouble. He also recalled that the man whose picture he identified had stated to him that the pictures were needed because his wife had recently inherited some money in France and that he and his family were going to France to collect the inheritance. This was the first occasion upon which I had been Mr. Schneider and so far as I know no Agent of the Federal Government had interviewed him previously in connection with this or any related matter. Prior to showing Mr. Schneider the photograph, I did not identify the name of the person whose picture I was showing to Mr. Schneider, nor the reasons for which I desired an identification."

The New York Office has advised that Assistant United States Attorneys Kilsheimer and Martin, SDNY, did not want to include in the Roetting affidavit any information relative to the physical observation of Rosenberg by Schneider in the courtroom on March 26, 1951.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Whelan of the New York Office was telephonically contacted at 3:00 P.M. on November 30, 1952, for further elaboration of the New York teletype of November 29, 1952. Whelan was asked if the New York Office agreed with the affidavit of Special Agent Walter C. Roetting as proposed by the Assistant United States Attorney. It was pointed out that the affidavit covered only a part of the contentions of the defense with respect to the testimony of Ben Schneider. Whelan was advised that

X

the Bureau had noted that the New York teletype of November 29, 1952, indicated it was the decision of the Assistant United States Attorneys not to incorporate in this affidavit the fact that Schneider had been brought to the courtroom where Julius Rosenberg was under cross-examination and had identified Rosenberg on this occasion. It was pointed out to Whelan the Bureau was concerned that the affidavit of Roetting, as proposed, might be subject to attack on the basis that it omitted pertinent facts which were a part of the contentions of the defense, and that such omission might later prove embarrassing to the Agent and the Bureau. Whelan agreed and said that it was his opinion that the Bureau should object to the filing of an affidavit covering only a portion of the facts. He stated that since the Assistant United States Attorneys wanted to omit from the affidavit the facts concerning Schneider's being brought into the courtroom to view Rosenberg, he believed the Bureau should recommend to the Department and the United States Attorney, SDNY, the affidavit from Agent Roetting covering only a part of the contention not be utilized and instead, the contentions of the defense regarding the Schneider testimony be handled by oral argument by the government since the Assistant United States Attorneys are fully familiar with all of the aspects of this testimony.

Affidavit Regarding Greenglass Testimony:

The above petition also contains the contention that it was impossible for David Greenglass to have remembered enough information, with his limited educational background, to have prepared sketches of the lens mold and the atom bomb, which sketches were introduced at the trial of Julius Rosenberg.

As you know, Greenglass prepared a sketch of the lens mold on the date of his arrest, June 15, 1950, and also prepared two more sketches on the lens mold and one of the Nagasaki-type atom bomb at the time of the trial.

By teletype dated November 29, 1952, the New York Office advised that the following affidavits had been prepared for Special Agents John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin for possible use on the argument of the motion:

"State of New York, County of New York, Southern District of New York, Leo H. Frutkin, being duly sworn, deposes and says that.. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

have served in that capacity since 1940. In the course of my official duties, I interviewed David Greenglass on June 15, 1950, in the company of Special Agent John W. Lewis. I have read the affidavit of Special Agent John W. Lewis, and I now state that it is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. U

John W. Lewis, being duly sworn, deposes and says .. I am a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been so employed since 1942. On the afternoon of June 15, 1950, in the company of Special Agent Leo H. Frutkin, in the course of my official duties, I went to the home of David Greenglass at 265 Rivington Street, New York, New York. After being in his home for approximately three hours, Special Agent Frutkin and I asked Greenglass to accompany us to the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York, New York, for the purpose of an interview. Special Agent Frutkin and I interviewed Greenglass on that evening and during the interview, Greenglass admitted that he had been requested by Julius Rosenberg, through Ruth Greenglass, to furnish information concerning the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project to be turned over to a courier for the purpose of transmittal to the Soviet Union. He further admitted that on a subsequent occasion he did turn over top secret information to Harry Gold. He further stated that the information given related to a high explosive lens. Greenglass, without any help or assistance whatsoever, drew a sketch of the lens showing a high explosive impllosion device. Greenglass further admitted that he had given to Gold a list of names of persons working at Los Alamos whom Greenglass considered to be approachable for information and also that he identified various scientists working at Los Alamos. These statements were freely and voluntarily given without any promise of reward being made to Greenglass by any one on behalf of the United States Government. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this was the first occasion that David Greenglass had been interviewed in connection with the furnishing of information concerning the Los Alamos Bomb Project. Under no circumstances and at no time did I ever make available to Greenglass any books or scientific texts nor any other material pertaining in any way to atomic energy. To the best of my knowledge and belief, no other Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished any such material to Greenglass." U

ASAC Whelan advised he could see no objection to Special Agents Lewis and Frutkin signing these affidavits. U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OBSERVATIONS:

It is to be observed that SA Roetting's affidavit might subject him and the Bureau to embarrassment if the full facts were thereafter brought to light. You may recall that this is a somewhat analogous situation to that which occurred in the Judith Coplon case which did result in some unfavorable publicity for the Bureau. While the withholding of facts in this case is one of omission, there is no indication the United States Attorney's Office intends to cover the matter by oral argument. It is therefore felt that we should inform the Criminal Division of our opinion on this matter and thereafter advise the New York Office that we do not want this affidavit executed in its present form.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that the facts surrounding the affidavit of Special Agent Walter C. Roetting be called to the attention of the Criminal Division of the Department on the basis that the Bureau does not feel that the affidavit, as set forth, should be filed since it does not include the details of Schneider's observance of Rosenberg in the courtroom on March 26, 1951. The New York Office should thereafter be advised that the Bureau does not want this affidavit filed in its present form.

2. It is recommended that the New York Office be advised that the Bureau has no objection to Special Agents Frutkin and Lewis signing the proposed affidavits for possible use in arguments on this motion.

ADDENDUM: 12-1-52 APL:mes

Mr. Belmont called Mr. William Foley of the Criminal Division and informed him it was not believed advisable that Agent Roetting sign the proposed affidavit and suggested that this phase of the motion be argued orally by the USA, SDNY, at this time. Mr. Belmont stated that if it became necessary at a later time, complete affidavits could then be submitted by Agents of the New York Office. Mr. Belmont advised Mr. Foley that we have no objection to the affidavits prepared for the signatures of Agents Lewis and Frutkin. The New York Office was so advised. Mr. Foley agreed with Mr. Belmont's observations.

~~of the Department~~

III.

*[Handwritten signature]*

12/2/76

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 3, 1952

PURPOSE

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

To answer your request that we make certain there is nothing we have which has not been made available which would be of assistance to the Rosenbergs.

DETAILS

(S) You will recall the Rosenberg case arose out of information which reflected that Julius Rosenberg was the operating head of a large espionage group and personally handled the recruiting of agents and the collection of scientific data. Information also reflected that Ethel Rosenberg was cognizant of her husband's espionage activities. This source also revealed that among the activities of Rosenberg was the recruitment of David Greenglass. (S) (b1)

(S) (b1) As you are aware, we have not disseminated information in this case because of our agreement with the source not to do so. However, by investigation we were able to secure independent proof that Rosenberg, with the active assistance of his wife, recruited Greenglass and obtained atomic information from him. We were also able to prove Rosenberg's involvement with Morton Sobell in espionage. Based on our proof, they were convicted. To date we have not been able to develop sufficient independent proof covering the wide scope of Rosenberg's espionage activities as revealed by (S) (b1)

(S) (b1) All pertinent information developed in this case, exclusive of information, was made available to the Department and other interested agencies. There is nothing in our files which has not been made available that could be of any assistance to appropriate authorities in weighing a plea for clemency. The only information in our files which has not been made available, namely information, would show that Rosenberg's activities were much greater than legally adduced at the trial. (S) (b1)

ACTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APL:awn

65-58236

619 1952

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TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

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

5668 Sub/dm 9/30/97 CA# 75-1121

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 10  
7/9/96  
CA# 75-1121

Classified by 237  
Exempt from GDS Category 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
Pp. 1, P. 3, 4, 5, 7, 2  
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification  
5/17/96 SP6 AG/JS

EX-115

8 DEC

65-58236

619 1952

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada  
November 20, 1952.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGISTERED AIRMAIL *FOIA 56,261*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *3/19/96* BY *SP6AG/JS*

Director, FBI

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY *3048 PWT/v/d*

DATE *11/3/86*

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith is a card which is being distributed in Canada through the Labor Progressive (Communist) Party, and a number of which undoubtedly will be forwarded to the President of the United States.

*b7D*

[REDACTED] (S) (4)

It would be helpful if the particulars [REDACTED] could be forwarded to this Office, and if such information is not available, I would appreciate being so advised.

Very truly yours,

Classified by *3048 PWT/v/d*

Declassify on: *0498*

*11/23/84*  
*Glenn H. Bethel*  
Glenn H. Bethel

*1 ENCL  
50*

Enclosure

*Discussed with*

*he is head of*  
*11-26-52*  
*b7D  
b7C*

Classified by *2315 WAD 11/1/25*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *3*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED - 56

*165-58236-1350*

*NOV 25 1952*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXPEDITE PROCESSING  
*NOV 25 1952*



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/86 BY 3042aw/yl  
3/19/96 SP6AG/JS  
FOIA 56,261

ENCLOSURE

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S.A. 443

3-11-52

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PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

WHITE HOUSE,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE 10/23/86 BY 3062 PWT/vp  
3/19/96 SP6AG/JS FOR 56,261

DOUGLAS  
4-11-52

65-58236-1350

Dear Mr. President,

I, a Canadian citizen, am deeply shocked at the death sentence confronting Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

I appeal to you to grant executive clemency so that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small children, may live.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 56

65-58236-1350

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For 56261  
#15/161

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/19/96 BY 316 AC/JS

CA - 106

Date: December 2, 1952

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

To: Mr. Glenn H. Bethel

[REDACTED]  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

b7D

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation ON

DECLASSIFIED BY 3092 PWT/rt

11/3/84

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 11-20-52.

Classified by 3092 PWT/rt  
Declassify on: OADR

10/23/86

The White House has received considerable mail from Canada requesting clemency for the Rosenbergs for the past several weeks and will undoubtedly continue to receive additional mail in the future. In view of this, arrangements were made with the White House to turn this mail over to the Bureau

[REDACTED]

It is requested that you advise [REDACTED] of our arrangements with [REDACTED]

cc - Foreign Service Dept

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APL:rmc

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NOTE: Supervisor Roach of the Liaison Section advised that the White House has been turning over to him any mail from Canada concerning the Rosenbergs and that he is [REDACTED]

DEC 3 1952

COMM-FB

DEC 15 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 28**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

S/3956

December 13, 1952

Julius ROSENBERG, et al

Reference is made to your memorandum 9506 dated November 19,  
1952 captioned as above.

Our Headquarters advise us that the Communists are sponsoring quite a campaign in the U.K. to protest against the death sentence on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and to get it commuted. In London, England, a Rosenberg Defence Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Rev. Stanley Evans, a Communist, and operates from 92 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. This Committee is supported by, amongst others, D.N. Pritt, J.D. Bernal and the Rev. Levertoff. Other Defence Committees are probably operating in other parts of England, and no doubt a stream of protests by delegations, letters and telegrams will reach this country. The supporters of the Rosenberg campaign are, in the main, Communists or Communist sympathisers, but some of them are Pacifists or Humanitarians, or holders of views not necessarily sympathetic with Communism.

Our Headquarters advise us that GARBNER & VOWLES, Solicitors are both Communists of long standing, and are no doubt taking part in the campaign mentioned above.

Classified by 3042 PWT/1mw  
Declassify on: OADR

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

Classified by 2355 WAG/son  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

per consultation with  
foreign government 7-9-98  
(75-1121)  
SSA 568 P 360/JS

JAN 14 1953

INDEXED - 13  
RECORDED 13  
SECRET

6558236-1404

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: January 12, 1953

FROM : V. P. Keay *VPK*SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R*9-1*  
**G.I.R.-61**

*sum  
enc  
2  
3*

There is attached a copy of a letter prepared by Mr. Emanuel H. Bloch, the attorney for the Rosenbergs, which was directed to Professor J. D. Cookcroft, England. Attached to the Bloch letter is a statement executed by one John Desmond Bernal a British scientist. *Bo*

This material was made available to Mr. Roach *Bo*

*Referred to a Foreign Government (British)*

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that the attached material relates to certain clemency pleas on behalf of the Rosenbergs, it is suggested that it be referred to the Espionage Section for its information and such further action as may be deemed appropriate.

Attachment

*RRR:mk*

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

165-58236-1422  
JAN 15 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/23-86 BY 8042 Pwt/DSC

2/19/96 4646/JS  
FOIA 561261

*3 ENCL*  
*41*

63 JAN 22 1953



*Supplement  
Comment  
No Reply  
Enclosure 5*

EMANUEL H. BLOCH

Counselor at Law

401 Broadway  
New York 13, N.Y.

Phone Worth 2-6851

Prof. J. D. Cockcroft  
England

May 12, 1952

Dear Prof. Cockcroft:

I am the attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whose case you have undoubtedly followed in the newspapers. This letter and its accompanying enclosure are sent to you for your considered judgment as a scientist.

(see below)

My clients face death in a matter of weeks. The Supreme Court has twice refused to review the original trial. This refusal, as Mr. Justice Frankfurter has said, has nothing to do with the severity of the sentence. I am not, at this point, addressing myself to you on the subject of the innocence or guilt of my clients; I am writing specifically about the severity of the penalty.

I have great respect for science and for scientists. However, like most laymen, I lay claim to very little understanding of scientific questions. When the trial opened, the hysteria and fear engendered by the newspapers and the radio effectively insulated me and the other defense attorneys from the counsel and guidance of scientists about the technical aspects of the charges. It was difficult to obtain any evaluations; it was impossible to secure consultants at the trial itself. It was only recently - very recently - that the first crack in the wall appeared. It came from England, and it is the enclosed affidavit of Professor J. D. Bernal.

With this lead, we have been able to secure much more documented verification of Professor Bernal's main thesis: that Dr. Walter S. Koski, the sole government scientific witness, was in serious error when he testified that implosion or converging detonation waves or focussed explosions involved the use of a new and original principle. We are accumulating data from the U. S. Patent Office, from Soviet technical journals and texts, from European books and articles - all prior to the date of the alleged conspiracy (1944-1945). This additional material is being collated and will be made available to you and other scientists very shortly. To give you but one example - a patent application was made by H. H. Mohaupt in 1941 (number of issue U. S. 2,519,414) which describes the utilization of a shaped explosive for compressing metal originally in the shape of a ring and re-shaping it into a cylindrical or rod-shaped form. The metal is also liquified by this process and accelerated to a velocity of 18,000 feet per second.

Some of those to whom this letter is addressed may be convinced of the innocence of my clients; some may believe that they are guilty as charged. But do you believe that their alleged guilt, in the words of the Court, "has put into the hands of the Russians the 1-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb...?" Can you say with the Judge in passing sentence... "by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country...?" Shall some crude, hand-drawn sketches of implosion lenses, drawn by a machinist five years after the alleged fact - and describing a principle which is only a little younger than Mr. Benjamin Franklin's electrical experiments, be allowed to form the basis of the Court's judgment in passing the death sentence?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3642 jmt/RLK

The execution date has been set for the week of Jan. 13, 1953.

Enclosure 43-57236-7452



Many scientists have contended that there is no over-all secret about the atom-bomb. Newspapers, other organs of public opinion, and certain agencies of government have spread terrible confusion about this point among most of us. They have given the impression that the basic theory is a secret, and that every sort and type of technical development connected with it is - or should be - secret. Biased by the back-wash of these judgments, the Court passed the death sentence. Should not scientists now register their sober thoughts on this question for the correct information of the court? I ask you as a scientist to consider this point.

I therefore take the liberty to ask you to write me your reaction to, and criticisms of Professor Bernal's affidavit, as well as any additional statements or references to pertinent scientific or technological data you would like to give me.

We are in desperate need of affidavits by American scientists concerning the gravity of the consequences of the alleged crime which formed the motivation of the court in passing the death sentence.

I am,

Most sincerely yours,

EMANUEL H. BLOCH

EHB/k

(Great Britain:  
(England:  
(County and City of London

S S.

JOHN DESMOND BERNAL of 21 Torrington Square London W.C.1.  
England Professor of Physics BEING duly sworn ~~deposes~~ and  
says as follows:

1. That he is Professor of Physics at Birkbeck College,  
University of London and had experience of the theory and  
practice of explosives in his capacity as Scientific Ad-  
visor to the Ministry of Home Security, 1939-1942, and to  
Combined Operations, 1942-1945.

2. That he has read the records contained in a transcript  
of the evidence given by David Greenglass on the 9th and  
12th of March, 1951 in the case of JULIUS ROSENBERG and  
ETHEL ROSENBERG vs. the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and, also,  
of the evidence given on 12th March 1951 by Walter S. Koski  
in the said case, and, in particular, with regard to the  
exhibits (2), (6) and (7) presented in the said case.

3. That, in his opinion, as a scientist with special  
knowledge of the physics of explosives, on the bases of  
the description of the said exhibits contained in the said  
records (i) notwithstanding the opinion of Walter S. Koski  
in his evidence (ff. 673 and 679 of the said transcript)  
the lenses which the said exhibits (2), (6) and (7) pur-  
port to represent do not involve the use of a new and  
original principle and (ii) notwithstanding the opinion  
of the said Walter S. Koski in his evidence (f. 672 of the  
said transcript) knowledge of the said lenses would not be  
of substantial advantage to a foreign nation.

4. That he bases his opinion expressed in paragraph 3(i)  
aforesaid on the following grounds -

The principle of the converging shock wave is not a new  
one. It has been utilised in practice as the hollow  
charge effect as far back as 1792. It was rediscovered  
by Admiral Munroe of the United States Navy in 1888,  
is known as the Munroe effect and was widely publicised  
at that time and later, for example, by Munroe himself  
in

- i. Scribner's Magazine, 1888, 2, 563-576.
- ii. Executive , No. 20, 53rd Congress, 1st  
Session, 1894.
- iii. Popular Science Monthly, 1900, 56, 453-454.

It was also known in other countries. A patent

Brit. Patent 28,030, 1911. Westfälische-Anhaltische  
Sprengstoff A.G. Improvements in explosive charges  
or bodies.

was taken out in 1911 by Neumann and the effect was  
described in standard books on explosives

- iv. COLVER E. High explosives, 1918, pp. 490-493.
- v. STETTBACHER. A., Schiess und Sprengstoffe,  
1st edition, 1919, pp. 36-37.  
2nd edition, 1933, p. 51-52.

- vi. MARSHALL. A. Explosives. Vol. J. 1932, p. 169-170.

It was extensively used by all belligerents in the last  
war and was the basis of the tank destroying efficacy of  
the well-known "bazooka".

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-1422

The principle underlying all these applications is the physical principle that a wave of any type increases in amplitude when it converges and this means, in the case of an explosive shock wave, a corresponding increase in velocity and pressure. The theory of this effect in the particular case of a conical lined hollow charge has been published in the Journal of Applied Physics, Vol. 19, pp. 563-582, 1948. It is clear from the verbal descriptions given in evidence at the trial, see especially ff. 597, 614-620, 655, that the lenses, the moulds of which are alleged to have been made by David Greenglass, are essentially shaped charges employing this well-known principle of convergence. This is no indication of any new principle being involved.

5. That he bases his opinion expressed in paragraph 3(ii) aforesaid on the following grounds -

(a) The particular importance of the devices, drawings of which are alleged to have been handed over by David Greenglass, resides, in his opinion, more in the principle involved, which as stated in paragraph 4 aforesaid he maintains is not new and original, than in the particular shapes and relative dimensions of the charges. It is not disputed that experimental development work such as that carried out by the said Walter S. Koski was necessary to find the shape most adapted to the compaction of the fissile material, but such work could have been carried out by any explosives expert and it is reasonable to suppose that not only one but a number of solutions could be found for providing an adequate implosion. Further as is stated in the said Walter S. Koski's evidence (f. 600 of the said transcript) the efficacy of the lenses depended on "a combination of explosives having different velocities of detonation". This combination was made at an establishment remote from that at which David Greenglass worked and he nowhere claims to be aware of its nature. Without it any information on the mere shape of the lenses which he alleges to have transmitted would be of negligible value. It is, therefore, evident that any advantage to any foreign nation by the divulging of the design of any particular lens would be non-existent or very small as they already would have high explosive lenses of a suitable type or could readily develop them on the basis of existing knowledge.

(b) It might be argued that even if there were nothing essentially new in the design of the high explosive lenses and their implosive effect, it was still a matter of the utmost importance that the idea of using this principle for the rapid reduction of the volume of a piece of mass of fissionable material to the critical volume be considered a secret of the highest order. To maintain this it is necessary to assume a degree of technical incompetence on the part of a foreign nation which, if it existed, would have prevented them in any case from being able to utilise the information on atomic weapons. Already by 1939, the principles of nuclear fission, the neutron chain reaction and the concept of the critical volume were well known in scientific circles. Once the possibility of producing fissionable material in adequate quantity for the critical volume was realized, it was obvious that a bomb could be made if the critical volume could be produced sufficiently rapidly to prevent the blowing off of the material before the chain reaction could proceed far enough. Only a ballistic or an explosive compression could produce such a rapid reduction in volume. The use of a hollow charge for this purpose would be the first to occur to any

explosives expert if faced with the problem. Any real value to a foreign nation of information on the construction of a bomb or bombs model would therefore reside primarily in the absolute scale, for this would reveal the critical volume aimed at and it is not contended by the prosecution that David Greenglass ever obtained such information.

(c) Exhibits (2), (6) and (7), as produced in Court, are not claimed to be the actual sketches transmitted by David Greenglass to Julius Rosenberg or Harry Gold. They are drawings, admittedly made five years after the event, of sketches not copied but made from memory from actual models. While not maintaining that it is impossible to reproduce a drawing at such an interval of time it is difficult to understand how such drawings can be acceptable as reliable in view of the fact that in the interval between August 1945 and June 1950 when David Greenglass was arrested much publicity had been given to the atom bomb and the principles of its working, including the means of achieving a critical mass, and the recollection of what he had seen and learned may be considered to have influenced, even if unconsciously, David Greenglass's recollections. Further, in the interval between his arrest in June, 1950, and the time of the trial in March, 1951, he had been interrogated several times on the subject of his alleged espionage and it is difficult to see how his memory could not have been influenced by the questions put to him in that interval.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO  
at 51/52, Chancery Lane  
in the County of London  
England the 10th day of  
November 1952, before me

John Desmond Bernal

Kenneth L. Steward

A Notary Public  
of London, England.

(SEAL)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
LONDON, ENGLAND  
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SS:

I, Edward L. Killham, Vice Consul of the United States of America residing at London, England, do hereby make known and certify to all whom it may concern that

KENNETH LIVINGSTON STEWARD

who has signed the annexed certificate, was in fact a Notary Public at the time the annexed certificate purports to have been made; that I have compared the signature of said

KENNETH LIVINGSTON STEWARD

upon the original annexed certificate with a specimen of his signature filed in this Embassy; that I believe his signature to be genuine; that I have compared the impression of the seal affixed thereto with a specimen impression thereof filed in this Embassy; and that I believe the impression of the seal upon the said original annexed certificate to be genuine.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I Have  
hereunto set my hand and  
affixed my seal of office at  
London aforesaid this Twelfth  
day of November in the year of  
our Lord one thousand nine  
hundred and fifty-two.

Edward L. Killham  
Edward L. Killham.

Vice Consul of the United States  
of America at London, England.

(SEAL)

SERVICE NO. : 7469

Fee \$2.00 - 14s. 8d.

American  
Foreign Service  
\$2.00  
Fee Stamp

65-58236-1422  
ENCLOSURE 6

4-312 (1-23-56)

DATE OF MAIL

1-8-53

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

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/4/84 BY 3042 PWT/lmw  
3/19/96 SP6 AG/JS  
FOIA 56,261

SUBJECT

JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY 60 JAN 23 1953

FILE NUMBER 65-58236-1426

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: January 8, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

My d M

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG &  
ETHEL ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - RCLASSIFIED BY ~~SP6 AGT JS~~ 3/22/96 SSA 6668  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1  
5608 SD/dm 6/30/97 CA# 75-1121

## SYNOPSIS:

On January 2, 1953, Judge Kaufman denied Rosenbergs' plea for executive clemency. On January 6, 1953, Judge Kaufman signed order granting stay of execution on condition Rosenbergs file plea for executive clemency on or before January 10, next. Recommend attached memorandum be furnished Attorney General setting forth summary of Rosenbergs' espionage activities, exclusive of [redacted] information. Also recommend that Director brief Attorney General on [redacted] information concerning the Rosenbergs inasmuch as it is believed the President will consult the Attorney General in weighing plea for clemency. Blind memorandum for use of Director in briefing Attorney General also attached.

## PURPOSE:

I suggest Nichols handle the oral briefing  
To report developments in this case. (u) 1-8

## BACKGROUND:

You will recall that the Rosenberg case arose out of [redacted] information which reflected that Julius Rosenberg was the operating head of a large espionage group. [redacted] information also reflected that Ethel Rosenberg was cognizant of her husband's activities. This source also revealed that among the activities of Rosenberg was the recruitment of David Greenglass and the obtaining of atomic energy information from him.

Attachment

65-58236

APL:brg

RECORDED: 65-58236-1426

EX - 107

CLASS. &amp; EXT. BY SP2 kg/164

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4

DATE OF REVIEW 2/25/80

~~TOP SECRET~~ CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 7/9/97 SP6 AGT/dm

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Page 1, P 9 excerpt [72]  
Page 3, P 2 & 4 excerpt [72]  
Page 4, excerpt [72]  
Page 5, excerpt [72]  
Page 6, excerpt [72]  
Page 7, excerpt [72]  
Page 8, excerpt [72]  
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Page 100, excerpt [72]

~~TOP SECRET~~

By investigation we were able to secure independent proof that Rosenberg, with the active assistance of his wife, recruited Greenglass and obtained atomic information from him. Based on this proof the Rosenbergs were convicted and sentenced to death by Federal Judge Kaufman on April 9, 1951. (u)

These convictions were appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, and affirmed on November 15, 1951. Two applications were made to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari and both were denied. On November 21, 1952, Judge Kaufman ordered that the execution of the Rosenbergs take place during the week of January 12, 1953. Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, thereafter filed a petition under Section 2255, Title 28, U. S. Code, to vacate the convictions and stay the execution of the Rosenbergs. This application was denied on December 12, 1952, by Federal Judge Ryan. United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Ryan's decision December 31, 1952. (u)

DETAILS:

On January 2, 1953, Judge Kaufman denied a plea for judicial clemency. However, on January 6, 1953, he signed an order granting a stay of execution on the condition that on or before January 10, next, an affidavit of defense counsel be filed with the clerk of the U. S. District Court that a petition for executive clemency has been duly filed for submission to the President; further, such stay to expire five days after the determination by the President. Bloch also made a motion for a stay of execution before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which was denied without prejudice to a renewal at any time within the five-day period after the President had ruled on the application for executive clemency. (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~

OBSERVATIONS:

b1  
↓

It is expected that the President, in weighing a plea for clemency, will consult with the Attorney General for his observations. In view thereof, it is believed advisable to furnish a memorandum to the Attorney General concisely setting forth the data available in Bureau files concerning the espionage activities of the Rosenbergs and to show that while the Rosenbergs are in a position to furnish us with valuable information and supply the necessary evidence to identify and prosecute other espionage agents, they have not seen fit to do so. It should be noted that the attached memorandum to the Attorney General does not contain information available from [REDACTED] (S)

In addition, it is believed advisable that the Attorney General should be made cognizant of the [REDACTED] (S) information concerning the Rosenbergs, which shows conclusively the extensiveness of Julius Rosenberg's activities and that his wife was cognizant of them. (S)

As you are aware [REDACTED] information is highly classified and dissemination is highly restricted. However, under National Security Council Directive number nine, revised December 29, 1952, the Attorney General has been designated as a member of the Special Committee of the National Security Council whenever matters of interest to the FBI are before that Committee and as such is entitled to receive top secret Communications Intelligence (S) (U)

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that the Director brief the Attorney General on this information. Attached is a blind memorandum summarizing the [REDACTED] (S) information together with copies of the original [REDACTED] (S) messages, which the Director may desire to furnish the Attorney General for his and the President's information. The Attorney General may desire to return the blind memorandum, together with the messages, to us inasmuch as other personnel of the Department are not cleared to receive this information. (S)

- 3 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

RECOMMENDATION:

b1

It is recommended that the attached memorandum to the Attorney General be approved and transmitted. Also attached for your approval is a blind memorandum, together with copies of the [REDACTED] messages, for the use of the Director in briefing the Attorney General concerning this highly restricted information available on the Rosenbergs. (S)

I suggest  
that Mr. Nichols  
do this

1-8

b1

No. [REDACTED] (S) material  
re Rosenbergs is to be  
briefed & included in  
memo to A.G.

~~TOP SECRET~~

WAB  
R

**SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG**

**FILE: 65-58236**

**SECTION: 29**

~~SECRET~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Date: January 12, 1953  
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)  
From: Legat, Mexico (65-292)  
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Mexico City letter dated December 10, 1952.

CLASSIFIED BY: 242/PLU/PLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

b7D  
b7C

On January 7, 1953, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised SA William T. Baker that [redacted] of [redacted] the latter [redacted] Bufile #100-53365, on January 6th, 1953, had given the informant a dozen or so copies of a mimeographed petition directed to the President of the United States. The letter to the President, which is written in Spanish, requests clemency for the ROSENBERGS. Attached to the letter there are four pages of typewritten material (in Spanish) alleging to explain the history of the case in which the ROSENBERGS are involved, together with "a partial list of the organizations and persons who have assisted in the defense of the ROSENBERGS". A copy of the petition, together with attachments, is transmitted herewith to the Bureau. (S)(U) b2/b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY: 5663 SLP/CHY  
ON 6/30/97 CA# 75-1121

b7C  
b7D

[redacted] suggested to [redacted] that the latter endeavor to have the petitions [redacted] and that [redacted] had been obtained, that [redacted] should return the petitions to [redacted] who indicated that she had [redacted]

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

Instant case remains in an RUC status in Mexico City

Enclosure: (1)

WTB:ep  
cc: [redacted]

b7C

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED

Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

INDEXED 56

JAN 19 1953

CLASSIFIED BY: 5663 SLP/CHY  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X125 X6  
NOTA 5663 SLP/CHY  
CA# 75-1121

3 FEB 5 1953

Señor Harry S. Truman,  
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica,  
Washington.

Los suscritos, ciudadanos mexicanos, en nombre del derecho a la existencia y al trato humanos, el que traspasa todas las fronteras, solicitamos de usted el respeto para las vidas de Ethel y Julius Rosenberg.

En vista de las serias dudas que ha levantado el juicio del matrimonio Rosenberg en el mundo entero sobre su culpabilidad y del sentimiento de horror que nos inspira la sentencia de muerte sin precedente que se ha dictado en su contra, pedimos con toda urgencia sea impartida la debida protección a su vida. Nuestra solicitud no implica enjuiciamiento alguno sobre la culpabilidad o la inocencia de los Rosenberg.

En nombre de la justicia, de los derechos y sentimientos humanos y del prestigio de su gran Nación, solicitamos se impida la ejecución de Ethel y Julius Rosenberg, pues de otra manera podría perpetrarse una injusticia irreparable.

Respetuosamente,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWS/AB  
3/19/96 SP6AG/JS  
FOIA 56,261  
CA 75,1121

100-1403

## ALGUNA INFORMACION SOBRE EL CASO ROSENBERG.

Una pareja de jóvenes americanos, padres de dos pequeños, van a morir el 12 de enero próximo en la silla eléctrica, en el Estado de Nueva York, a menos que la protesta creciente del mundo en contra de esta sentencia salvaje haga que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos conceda a los acusados clemencia.

Ethel y Julio Rosenberg fueron sentenciados en 1951 por su supuesta conspiración con otros para proporcionar a la Unión Soviética el "secreto" de la bomba atómica. Ellos han mantenido su inocencia desde el principio. "Somos víctimas del mas grotesco tipo de emboscada política que jamás se haya visto en los EE. UU.", dijo Ethel Rosenberg al ser llevada a la cámara de la muerte en la prisión de Sing Sing.

Miles de americanos, incluyendo a científicos eminentes que trabajaron en la bomba atómica, no creen en la culpa de los Rosenberg y miles mas están verdaderamente horrorizados por la sentencia de muerte. Nunca, en toda la historia del país, había sido dictada una sentencia de muerte por una corte civil en una acusación de espionaje; ni en tiempo de paz, ni en tiempo de guerra. Mas y mas las gentes de los demás países están estudiando el caso y enviando sus protestas a la Casa Blanca en Washington.

### EL ORIGEN DEL CASO.-

El caso Rosenberg es una derivación del famoso caso del Dr. Fuch en Inglaterra. En 1950 fué descubierto un anillo de espías encabezados por el Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, un científico alemán al servicio de la Gran Bretaña y quien había estado trabajando en Los Alamos Nuevo México, durante la pasada guerra mundial. El y su cómplice americano Harry Gold, confesaron haber proporcionado información sobre el progreso de la bomba atómica a gentes de la Unión Soviética. Gold, a su vez, implicó a un sargento del ejército americano, David Greenglass quien había sido mecánico en el laboratorio de Los Alamos. Dijo Gold que él había ido a ver a Greenglass diciéndole que "Julius" lo había enviado. Greenglass le entregó un dibujo de un molde para lente, que se usó en la manufactura de la bomba, así como doce páginas de notas, a cambio de lo cual Greenglass recibió 500 dólares.

David Greenglass es el hermano de la señora Rosenberg! "Julius" es el primer nombre de Rosenberg, pero también es el nombre con el cual era conocido Fuchs entre sus amigos de los EE. UU. Tan increíble como parezca, fué esta coincidencia, además de su larga enemistad con su cuñado, misma que admitió, la que dió a Greenglass las bases para manufacturar su acusación en contra de su propia hermana y su cuñado! Ante las amenazas de la F.B.I. en el sentido de que tanto él como su mujer podrían ser sentenciados a muerte, escogió la vida a costa de honor. Se convirtió en el principal acusador de su hermana. Aún cuando confesó su culpa, le fué prometida clemencia a cambio de su testimonio en contra de su propia familia. Recibió una sentencia de quince años de cárcel (misma que podrá ser conmutada a los cinco); Su esposa quien también confesó su complicidad, no fué procesada. Pero los Rosenberg, que sostienen ser inocentes de toda conexión con este asunto, fueron condenados a morir.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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ENCLOSURE

## EL SECRETO ATÓMICO.-

El Juez justificó la extremada pena de muerte diciendo: "por la traición de ustedes se ha alterado el curso de la historia, con -- desventaja para nuestro país", al poner la bomba atómica en manos de los rusos". Sin embargo, existen desbordantes pruebas de que Greenglass, el espía confeso, no dió en realidad ninguna información secreta. Mas aún, solo existe su dicho sin bases para relacionar a los Rosenberg con sus actividades.

Los editores de ciencia de varias de las mas importantes publicaciones de los Estados Unidos pusieron en tela de duda el testimonio de Greenglass.

La revista Time: "Parte de su testimonio tenía poco sentido -- científico".

La revista Life: "La bomba que describe parece ilógica, si no es que enteramente ineficaz".

La revista Scientific American: "El secreto que en la historia ha sido guardado mas elaboradamente, -- como hacer una bomba atómica -- se dejó escapar casualmente en la sala de una corte el mes pasado, no fué así?"

El Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, jefe del laboratorio de Los Alamos durante la guerra pasada, dijo en un discurso en enero de 1951, -- (New York Times): "No hay secretos 'no publicados' en relación con las armas atómicas y no hay 'leyes secretas de la naturaleza' que solo estén al alcance de unos cuantos".

## LA SOBERANIA DE MEXICO INVADIDA.-

No es generalmente conocido que la F.B.I. americano llegó hasta invadir México para construir esta acusación contra los Rosenberg. Declarado culpable y sentenciado a 30 años de prisión, al mismo tiempo que los Rosenberg, está un amigo y compañero de universidad de Rosenberg, Martin Sobell. Cuando la F.B.I. empezó su investigación de todos los amigos y compañeros de Rosenberg, encontró que uno, Sobell, estaba en México. Encontró también a alguien que, como Greenglass, estaba dispuesto a traicionar a su vecino y amigo para obtener su seguridad propia. Este hombre Elitcher, dijo en su tercera declaración a la F.B.I.: "Rosenberg me dijo que Sobell también estaba en esto". Elitcher no fué procesado.

El matrimonio Sobell había venido a México en avión a pasar aquí las vacaciones de verano, su casa en Nueva York esperaba su regreso; habían rentado un departamento en la ciudad de México, usando para ello sus propios nombres. Nunca fueron presentadas pruebas que evidenciaran que habían "huído" a México, como afirmó la F.B.I. La noche del 16 de agosto de 1951 diez hombres armados se introdujeron en el departamento del matrimonio y amenazando a Sobell con navajas lo metieron en un carro que formaba parte de una caravana de cinco carros y después de un viaje de tres días y tres noches, en la front

de los Estados Unidos, lo "empujaron" a cruzar la frontera, lo arrestaron y fué llevado a Nueva York.

El gobierno de los Estados Unidos no pudo siquiera acusarle de actos ilegales abiertos, el testimonio sin base de Elitcher y el solo hecho de que las familias de Sobell y Rosenberg se habían visitado con anterioridad, fué todo lo que se necesitó para condenar a Sobell a la cárcel por treinta años.

#### PRUEBAS "ELABORADAS".-

La "huída" del matrimonio Sobell a México fué usada por el gobierno para hacer mas creíble la tesis de que los Rosenberg también estaban considerando "huir" a México y después a Europa. Esta tesis fué aplastada la semana pasada, cuando se reveló que un importante testimonio a este respecto había sido "preparado".

Durante el proceso original un fotógrafo afirmó que el había tomado a los Rosenberg fotografías para pasaporte. (Ellos lo negaron). El fotógrafo los identificó en la corte, jurando que no los había visto desde el día que tomó sus fotografías. La F.B.I. ha admitido en la corte que ellos llevaron al fotógrafo a la sala de la corte el día anterior a su declaración, en cuyo lugar le fueron señalados los Rosenberg, con el fin de que pudiera identificarlos al día siguiente durante su testimonio. Después de esto, es casi imposible no dudar de las pruebas que la F.B.I. presentó.

#### PORQUE LOS ROSENBERG?.-

Surge, naturalmente, la pregunta, porqué los Rosenberg han sido objeto de esta emboscada, si es que es emboscada. Es evidente que para el desesperado Greenglass eran los chivos expiatorios mas apropiados. A juzgar por el proceso, es obvio que también lo eran para el gobierno, encajando perfectamente con su política interna que es la identificación de toda acción progresista con el comunismo, aunada a la teoría de que todos los comunistas, son desleales a su país.

Los Rosenberg habían simpatizado con la España Republicana; eran miembros activos de sus sindicatos respectivos; ocasionalmente leían algún periódico radical; se habían pronunciado vigorosamente a favor del "segundo frente" para combatir a Hitler en Europa; Rosenberg había sido acusado en una ocasión de ser comunista y lo había negado, bajo juramento. Estos fueron factores importantes para que el jurado los declarara culpables.

#### UNA OPINION LEGAL.-

Un miembro de la Barra de Abogados de Inglaterra, Consejero de la Reina (antes lo fué del Rey), desde 1927, D. N. Pritt, después de un análisis cuidadoso del testimonio de cada uno de los testigos del proceso, llega a las siguientes conclusiones:

"El proceso del caso contra los Rosenberg descansa en el testimonio de tres personas (los Greenglass y Elitcher), dos de ellos maridos y una mujer y todos ellos dudosos como cómplices en el mismo caso y por otras razones también.



No hubo ningún testigo independiente que corroborara su dicho; ningún detective o miembro oficial de la policía, y menos aún del público en general, fué llamado a testificar que los Rosenberg hubieran dicho o hecho algo en su presencia o al alcance de sus oídos.

Sin excluir las búsquedas policíacas en el hogar de los Rosenberg, ninguna línea escrita, de cualquier tipo que los Rosenberg hubieran podido escribir, recibir o aún ver, fué presentada en el juicio.

Encuentro imposible el creer que, si el caso no hubiera involucrado tópicos políticos o no hubiera sido escuchado en un período en el que la histeria y el prejuicio juegan un papel tan importante, hubiera sido aceptado por el fiscal con pruebas tan débiles, en ningún país que si-gue las tradiciones y procedimientos legales anglo-sajones.

Pienso que bajo estas circunstancias, cualquier corte hubiera retirado el caso. Pero este caso fué sostenido y no solo fueron declarados culpables los Rosenberg, sino que fueron condenados a la muerte.

Después de un estudio completo, debe expresar la opinión, desde el punto de vista puramente profesional, en el sentido de que sería una -- ofensa a todos los standards de justicia Anglo-sajona que, no ya las -- sentencias, sino aún la culpabilidad de los Rosenberg se mantenga".

Muchas personas aún rechazan la idea de que un caso tan elaborado como este pueda haber sido construido por el gobierno americano de la nada y que, como resultado de él, dos gentes inocentes hayan sido condenadas a morir. Desgraciadamente ha habido ejemplos anteriores de este tipo en la historia de los Estados Unidos y del mundo. Tom Mooney, un dirigente obrero fué declarado culpable de hacer estallar una bomba en San Francisco, y al final, solo fué salvado de la muerte por la protesta del mundo entero. Mooney pasó en la cárcel muchos años, finalmente fue demostrado, sin lugar a dudas, que todas y cada una de las pruebas que habían sido presentadas en su contra habían sido manufacturadas por la policía, con la ayuda de prostitutas, gangsters, etc. Otro hombre -- confesó haber cometido el crimen por el cual Sacco y Vanzetti fueron -- electrocutados. El testigo principal en el famoso caso Scottsboro contra nueve jóvenes negros, admitió mas tarde que había mentado. Los mártires del Haymarket murieron por un crimen que no habían cometido, como sabe hoy todo el mundo. El asunto Dreyfus fué manufacturado y después expuesto al mundo en toda su realidad. Podrá no ser este un caso en el que esta pareja de jóvenes padres de familia serán llevados a su martirio, solo para ser vindicados mas tarde por la historia, cuando los -- tiempos estén mas calmados? Es que no hay suficiente duda de su culpabilidad como para que les sea concedida clemencia de esta sentencia de muerte, cuando menos? Si usted piensa así, es su deber unir su voz de protesta al coro mundial que llega a la Casa Blanca.

LISTA PARCIAL DELAS ORGANIZACIONES Y PERSONAS QUE HAN APOYADO LA  
DEFENSA DE LOS ROSENBERG.--

Consejo Judío Para Combatir el Fascismo y el Anti-Semitismo - Australia  
Sindicato De Los Derechos Civiles - Toronto, Canada  
Trabajadores de la Industria Zapatera, CIO, Local 65 - EE. UU.  
Sindicato de Pintores, AFL, Local 704 - EE. UU.  
Sindicatos de Joyeros, AFL, Local 1, - EE. UU.  
Sindicato de Trabajadores Muebleros, CIO, Local 140 - EE. UU.  
Unión Nacional de Cocineros y Mozos de la Marina, N. Y. - EE. UU.  
Congreso del Sindicato de Mujeres Democráticas de Trieste - Trieste  
Asociación Internacional de Abogados Democráticos, - Belgica  
Unión Internacional de Ciencia Historica  
Asociación Nacional de Mujeres, - Inglaterra  
Consejo de los Derechos Democráticos - Sidney, Australia  
Instituto Nacional Para La Investigación Científica - Inglaterra  
Universidad de Manchester - Departamento de Física - Inglaterra

Consejo de Rabinos de Israel - Israel  
Organización Religiosa Mizrahi - Israel  
Organización Religiosa Agudat - Israel

El Religioso - Revista Episcopal - EE. UU.  
El Trabajador Católico - Publicación Católica, - EE. UU.

Prof. James C. Crowther, Hombre de Ciencia - Inglaterra  
Thomas Reeve Kaiser - Científico - Inglaterra  
Jacques S. Hadamar - Científico - Francia  
Prof. J. D. Bernal, Físico - Inglaterra  
Dr. Alfonso Caso, Antropólogo - México  
Prof. J. Orçel, Investigador del Museo de Ciencias Naturales de París.  
Prof. D. D. Kosambi - Bombay, India  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois - EE. UU.  
Dr. Paul L. Whitey - EE. UU.  
Prof. Anatol Rapaport - Universidad de Chicago - EE. UU.  
Prof. Maurice Dobb, Universidad de Cambridge - Inglaterra  
Prof. Charles E. Raven, Cambridge University - Inglaterra  
Dr. Leonard Tushnet - EE. UU.  
Henry Gelling - Historiador - Inglaterra  
Benjamin Farrington - Historiador - Inglaterra  
D. N. Pritt - Consejero de la Reina, Abogado - Inglaterra  
E. M. White, Juez - Inglaterra  
Dudley Collard, Abogado - Inglaterra  
Stanley Moore, Abogado - Inglaterra  
Simon Cohen, Abogado - Francia  
Pierre Broun, Abogado - Francia  
Charles Lederman, Abogado - Francia  
Lord Charley of Kendal, ex-catedrático de leyes - Univ. de Londres  
Sidney Silverman, Miembro del Parlamento Ingles - Inglaterra  
Rev. Amos Murphy - EE. UU.  
Rev. D. D. Dews - EE. UU.  
Rev. Charles L. Carrington - EE. UU.  
Rev. Frederick Renstle - EE. UU.  
Rev. R. L. Ryan - EE. UU.  
Rev. Howard C. Shaffer, Jr. - EE. UU.

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- 2 -

Rev. Joseph Titus - EE. UU.  
 Rev. John Paul Jones - EE. UU.  
 Rev. C. W. Chandler - Nueva Zelandia/  
 Dr. Roland H. Bainton - Divinity School, Yale EE. UU.  
 Dr. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Emeritus Union Theological Seminary, EE. UU.  
 Rev. A. E. Williams - EE. UU.  
 Rev. J. L. Johnson - EE. UU.  
 Rabino A. Meyer Sharff - EE. UU.  
 Rabino Max Fleishin - EE. UU.  
 Rabino G. George Fox - EE. UU.  
 Rabino Louis D. Gross - EE. UU.  
 Samuel R. Gach, Publicista de La Voz Judía - Cal. EE. UU.  
 Emanuel S. Bloch - EE. UU.  
 Paul Robeson, Cantante - EE. UU.  
 Howard Fast, Escritor - EE. UU.  
 Albert Maltz, Escritor - EE. UU.  
 Dashiell Hammett, Escritor - EE. UU.  
 Nelson Algren, Escritor - EE. UU.  
 Yuri Suhl, Poeta - EE. UU.  
 David Burlink, Pintor - EE. UU.  
 Richard Boyer, Escritor - EE. UU.  
 Arnaud D'Usseau, Dramaturgo - EE. UU.  
 Ossie Davis, Escritor - EE. UU.  
 Ray Lev, Escritor - EE. UU.  
 Anton Refregier, Pintor - EE. UU.  
 Waldo Frank, Escritor - EE. UU.  
 Gwyn Thomas, Escritor - Gales, Inglaterra.  
 Shaw Desmond, Escritor y Conferencista - Inglaterra  
 Prof. H. H. Wilson Univ. de Princeton - EE. UU.  
 Prof. Frank W. Weymouth, Univ. de California  
 Prof. Stephen Love, Chicago - EE. UU.  
 Morris Bogdanov, Abogado - EE. UU.  
 James P. Russel, Abogado - EE. UU.  
 Fernando Santi, Diputado del Parlamento - Italia  
 F. J. Caviglioli, Arquitecto - Francia  
 Rockwell Kent, Pintor - EE. UU.

## TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

MR. HARRY S. TRUMAN  
President of the United States of North America  
Washington

We the undersigned Mexican citizens, in behalf of the right to live and receive humane treatment, which transcends all boundaries, request that you respect the lives of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

In view of the serious doubts which the trial of the ROSENBERGS has raised throughout the entire world on their guilt, and the feeling of horror which this unprecedented death sentence inflicted upon them inspires in us, we urgently beg that they be given the protection due to them. Our request does not imply legal proceedings on the guilt or innocence of the ROSENBERGS.

In behalf of justice, of human rights and feelings, and of the prestige of your great Nation, we request that the execution of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG be prevented; otherwise an irreparable injustice would be perpetrated.

Respectfully,

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SA [redacted] 6/11/53  
3/11/53

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ENCLOSURE

## SOME INFORMATION ON THE ROSENBERG CASE

Two young Americans, parents of two children, are going to die next January 12th on the electric chair in the State of New York unless the growing protest of the world against this savage sentence induces the President of the United States to grant them clemency.

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were sentenced in 1951 for their supposed conspiracy with others to provide the Soviet Union with the "secret" of the atomic bomb. They have defended their innocence from the beginning. "We are victims of the most grotesque type of political ambush which has ever taken place in the U. S." said ETHEL ROSENBERG on her way to the death chamber of the Sing Sing prison.

Thousands of Americans, including the eminent scientists who worked on the atomic bomb, do not believe the ROSENBERGS are guilty and thousands more are really horrified by the death sentence. Never, in the history of the country, has a death sentence been given by a civil court in an espionage charge, either in time of peace or in time of war. More and more people in other countries are studying the case and sending their protests to the White House in Washington.

### How the Case Began

The ROSENBERG case is a development of the famous case of Dr. FUCHS in England. In 1950 a spy ring was uncovered headed by Dr. KLAUS EMIL JULIUS FUCHS, a German scientist employed by Great Britain, who had been working in Los Alamos, New Mexico, during the past world war. He and his American accomplice, HARRY GOLD, confessed they had supplied information on the progress of the atomic bomb to agents of the Soviet Union. GOLD, on his part, implicated a sergeant of the American army, DAVID GREENGLASS who had been a mechanic in the Los Alamos laboratory. GOLD said that he had been to see GREENGLASS, telling him that "JULIUS" had sent him. GREENGLASS gave him a drawing of a lens which was used in the manufacture of the bomb, as well as twelve pages of notes, in exchange for which GREENGLASS received 500 dollars.

DAVID GREENGLASS is Mrs. ROSENBERG's brother! "JULIUS" is ROSENBERG's first name but it is also the name by which FUCHS was known among his friends in the U. S. As incredible as it

appears, it was this coincidence as well as his great animosity toward his brother-in-law, to which he admitted, which gave GREENGLASS the basis for fabricating his accusation against his own sister and his brother-in-law! Faced by the threats of the F.B.I., that he as well as his wife would be sentenced to death, he chose life at the cost of honor. He became his sister's principle accuser. Even when he confessed his guilt he was promised clemency in exchange for his testimony against his own family. He received a sentence of fifteen years in jail (which can be commuted to five). His wife, who also confessed her guilt, was not tried. But the ROSENBERGS who maintain they are innocent of all connection with this matter were condemned to die.

#### The Atomic Secret

The Judge justified the extreme penalty of death saying: "Because of your treason the course of history has altered disadvantageously for our country by placing the atomic bomb in the hands of the Russians." Nevertheless, there exist abundant proofs that GREENGLASS, the confessed spy, did not actually give any secret information. Furthermore, only his word exists, unsupported, to connect the ROSENBERGS with his activities.

The science editors of some of the most important publications in the United States found GREENGLASS' testimony doubtful.

The magazine Time: "Some of his testimony made little scientific sense."

The magazine Life: "The bomb which he describes seems to be illogical, if not entirely ineffective."

The magazine Scientific American: "The most elaborately guarded secret in history — how to make the atomic bomb — was allowed to escape casually in the court room last month, or wasn't this so?"

Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, Chief of the Los Alamos laboratory, during the last war, said in a speech in January 1951, (New York Times): "There are no 'unpublished' secrets in connection with atomic arms and there are no 'secret laws of nature' which are only within the reach of a few."

### Trespassing the Sovereignty of Mexico

It is not generally known that the American F.B.I. even went so far as to trespass into Mexico in order to build this accusation against the ROSENBERGS. Declared guilty and sentenced to 30 years in prison, at the same time as the ROSENBERGS is ROSENBERG's friend and university companion, MARTIN SOBELL. When the F.B.I. began its investigation of all the friends and associates of ROSENBERG, it found that one named SOBELL was in Mexico. It also found someone like GREENGLASS who was ready to betray his neighbor and friend in order to obtain his own security. This man ELITCHER, said in his third statement to the F.B.I.: "ROSENBERG told me that SOBELL was also in this." ELITCHER was not tried.

The SOBELL couple had come to Mexico by plane to spend their summer vacation here; their people in New York were waiting for them to return. They had rented a flat in the city of Mexico, using their own names for this. Evidence was never presented that showed they had "fled" to Mexico as the F.B.I. stated. On August 16, 1951, ten armed men entered this couple's flat threatening SOBELL with knives. They put him in a car which was part of a caravan of five cars and after a trip of three days and three nights, at the U. S. border, they "pushed" him to cross the frontier. They arrested him and he was brought to New York.

Although the government of the United States could not accuse him of open illegal acts, the unsupported testimony of ELITCHER and only the fact that the families of SOBELL and ROSENBERG had previously visited each other was all that was needed to condemn SOBELL to jail for thirty years.

### "Fabricated Proofs"

The "flight" of the SOBELLs to Mexico was used by the government to give more credulity to the theory that the ROSENBERGS were also considering "fleeing" to Mexico and later to Europe. This theory collapsed last week when it was revealed that an important testimony in this respect had been "prepared."

During the original trial a photographer stated he had taken pictures of the ROSENBERGS for a passport. (They denied it.) The photographer identified them in court, swearing that he had not seen them since the day he had taken their pictures. The F.B.I. has admitted in court that they took the photographer into the

court room the day before his statement and there they showed him the ROSENBERGS so that he would be able to identify them the following day when he testified. After this, it is almost impossible not to doubt the evidence that the F.B.I. presented.

#### Why the ROSENBERGS?

The question naturally arises, why have the ROSENBERGS been the object of this ambush, if it is an ambush. It is evident that for the desperate GREENGLASS they were the most appropriate scapegoats. Judging by the trial, it is obvious that they were also this for the government, fitting perfectly into its domestic policy, which is the identification of all progressive action with Communism, combined with the theory that all Communists are disloyal to their country.

The ROSENBERGS had sympathized with the Spanish Republic; they were active members of their respective unions; occasionally they read a radical periodical; they had made emphatic statements in favor of the "second front" in order to combat Hitler in Europe; ROSENBERG had been accused on one occasion of being a Communist and he had denied it under oath. These were the important factors which made the jury declare them guilty.

#### A Legal Opinion

A member of the Bar Association of England, Counselor of the Queen (previously of the King) since 1927, D. N. PRITT, after a careful analysis of the testimony of each one of the witnesses of the trial, reached the following conclusions:

"The trial of the case against the ROSENBERGS rests on the testimony of three persons (the GREENGLASSES and ELITCHER). Two of them are man and wife; it is doubtful that all of them are accomplices in the same case; and there are other reasons also.

"There was not a single independent witness who would corroborate his statement; no detective or official member of the police or even of the general public was called to testify that the ROSENBERGS had said or done something in their presence or within their hearing.



"Without excluding the police searches of the ROSENBERGS' home, no papers of any kind which the ROSENBERGS had written, received or even seen, were presented in the trial.

"I find it impossible to believe that if the case had not involved political issues or if it had not been heard in a period when hysteria and prejudice play such an important role, it would have been accepted by the prosecutor with such weak evidence in any country which follows the Anglo-Saxon traditions and legal procedures.

"I believe that under these circumstances, any court would have withdrawn the case. But this case was continued and not only were the ROSENBERGS declared guilty, but they were condemned to death.

"After a complete study, and from a purely professional point of view I feel that it would be an offense to all standards of Anglo-Saxon justice if not only the sentences but also the guilt of the ROSENBERGS remain."

Many persons still reject the idea that so elaborate a case as this could have been constructed by the American government from nothing and that as a result of it, two innocents have been condemned to die. Unfortunately there have been previous examples of this type in the history of the United States and of the world. TOM MOONEY, a labor leader was declared guilty of exploding a bomb in San Francisco and finally was saved from death by protests from the entire world. MOONEY stayed in jail for many years; finally it was proved beyond a doubt that all the evidence which had been presented against him had been fabricated by the police with the help of prostitutes, gangsters, etc. Another man confessed that he had committed the crime for which SACCO and VANZETTI were electricuted. The principal witness in the famous Scottsboro case against nine Negro youths, admitted much later that he had lied. The martyrs of Haymarket died for a crime they did not commit, as the whole world knows today. The DREYFUS case was fabricated and later exposed to the world in its true aspect. Will this be a case in which these young parents will be sent to their martyrdom, only to be vindicated by history later when times are calmer? Is there not sufficient doubt of their guilt so that they may at least be granted clemency for this death sentence? If you think so, it is your duty to unite your protesting voice to the world chorus which is reaching the White House.

**Transcript of Broadcast from ~~QRT~~ on January 20, 1953,  
from 7:30 to 8:00 p.m.**

(As recorded at time of broadcast)

This broadcast and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of this radio station nor of its staff.

People all over the world have become gravely concerned over a situation. A serious situation. Voices have been raised in protest, and voices of protest are being heard, in Toronto, in Ottawa, in New York, Paris, London, Chicago and San Francisco. Why? Why the protests? Why so many voices raised? What is the truth about this situation about which so many people all over the world are so gravely concerned. The Toronto Committee to Secure Clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have purchased the time on this station in order to present to you this intimate and dramatic story - a story that cries for truth and justice - a documentary transcription filled with the poignancy of appeal of a genuine protest for truth and justice.

The San Francisco Bay Area Committee to Save the Rosenbergs presents "They Must Not Die", the documented story of the Rosenbergs written by Piz Mezzi and produced by the San Francisco Labor Theater.

July 1950, Munro Street, Knickerbocker Village. A housing project on New York's lower east side. An ordinary apartment - \$45 a month, including utilities, the usual second-hand furniture, new-looking console table from Macy's, a box full of children's toys. This is the Rosenberg home.

Julius is 34, a mild tempered man raised on New York's lower east side. He is a graduate in engineering from New York City College - worked as an engineer for the Government for a few years, and like millions of other Americans, he belongs to a union, The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. Now he runs a small machine shop near his home; barely makes a living for his family.

Ethel, his wife, is a small woman with dark eyes and a sweet smile. She had gone to the same high school as Julius. Went to work after graduation. At various times she studied voice, Hebrew and stenography. Then she stayed home with her two boys, Mike who is eight and Robbie, three. Yesterday there was the sound of laughter.

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(Laughter and baby talk) ". . . Look Robbie look. This is how a duck walks." (Laughter) "Come on Mommy, you walk like a duck. Look at the duck Mommy." "No more now Robbie. Come on boys put the chairs back and play quietly until Daddy comes home." "Oooh! Mommy sing us a song from the new book Daddy bought." "Oh! all right. What shall I sing." (Few lines of song by mother and children.) "It's Daddy, Daddy, Daddy. Hi! Daddy, Hi!"

"Julius -- you look -- Julius, is something wrong?"

"Boys look what I brought. Take it into the kitchen and open it up."

"Oh! boy!"

"Now you let your brother open it up with you Mike."

"Julius, can I get you something?"

"No, no Ethel, sit down please. Have you seen the papers?"

"No. Every time you look like that . . ."

"This is about David."

"Oh! Why, what is it?"

"The FBI picked him up yesterday."

"Why?"

"He confessed to stealing some secrets from Los Alamos."

"Oh! no."

"He confessed Ethel. He said he memorized some drawings and made a detailed report. He said he got \$500 for it."

"Impossible! Why he's never been able to memorize anything. He flunked every technical course he ever took. There must be some mistake."

"That's what I thought."

"I can't believe he would get involved . . ."

"I can Ethel. He was scared, and when a man's scared -- I didn't tell you, but he came to the shop about a month ago. Told me he was in some kind of trouble and needed \$2,000 right away. Ethel, where was I going to raise \$2,000? I told him I only owed him a thousand and I couldn't even raise that. He got sore, lost his head and hit me. And then said something peculiar. He said,

'Well Julius, I've just got to have that money and if you don't get me that money, you're going to be sorry'."

"Why didn't you tell me about it?"

"Because you would have worried yourself sick. Every time your baby brother gets himself into hot water you or your mother bail him out. It's always poor Davy, little Davy. Ethel when are you going to learn that he is weak and dependent, that he has been using you for a crutch all his life? And Ruthy eggs him on. Ethel where are you going?"

"To help David."

"Ethel, sit down."

"I'm going."

"Not this time - don't get yourself mixed up in it."

(Knock on door)

"I'll go. Yes?"

"Julius Rosenberg?"

"Hey! wait a minute. Stop pushing in here. Who are you?"

"Federal Bureau of Investigation. They want you at Headquarters to answer some questions about your brother-in-law, David Greenglass."

"I have nothing to say."

"Julius, please, what are you . . ."

"Ethel keep out of this."

"Julius I beg you go with them - Davy's in trouble."

Yes, Davy was in trouble. Serious trouble. The Grand Jury in New Mexico had just indicted him for stealing information on atomic experiments when he was stationed at the Los Alamos project in 1945. That July afternoon in 1950, Julius learned that the FBI was no longer primarily interested in David Greenglass, but rather in him. Greenglass had implicated him in the espionage plot. Julius was arrested.

A month later Ethel Rosenberg was called to testify before a Grand Jury. Leaving the Court Room she was arrested and hustled off to the Women's Detention Home indicted with her husband for

conspiracy to commit espionage. But the press went far beyond the indictment. All during the fourteen months leading up to the trial the press fed the public spy stories, charging the Rosenbergs with crimes never even mentioned in the indictment. Remember the headlines in 1950: "Troops Mobilized to Avert Riot over Robson"; "University of California Passes Loyalty Oath"; "U.S. sends Troops to Korea"; "Eleven Top Communists Convicted". And then - "Commie Spys Indicted", "Red Spies to Tell All".

Yes, the arrest of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was a fitting climax. Now all that was needed to keep the hysteria in pitch was a trial, and absolute conviction, a great big neon finger pointing out an act of treason by two individuals with progressive leadership. April 1951 - the Court Room was tense and hushed.

Government Prosecutor Irving Saypol stepped forward.

"Nay it please your honor, Mr. Foreman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury, the evidence will show that the loyalty, the allegiance of the Rosenbergs was not to our country, but that it was to Communism; Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world."

Defense Attorney Emmanuel Bloch rose and protested.

"I ask the Court to instruct the District Attorney to desist from making any remarks about Communism because Communism is not on trial here."

Again and again the prosecution hammered at the implication that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were Communists. At one point even Judge Irving Kaufman interrupted to address the jury: "I want you to understand right at the outset that the fact that the defendants were members of the Communist Party . . ."

The Defense Attorney rose to his feet. "Your Honor. There has been no evidence up to this point that the Rosenbergs were Communists, and I object to the introduction of this subject as irrelevant, misleading and inflammatory."

The trial proceeded. The prosecution had announced that 118 witnesses would be called among them top atomic scientists, but only 20 witnesses took the stand, and it was only two witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass who even attempted to link the Rosenbergs to an atomic espionage plot. Listen now to some of David Greenglass' testimony under cross-examination by Defense Attorney Bloch:

"In 1945 I gave Julius Rosenberg a sketch of a lense mould. I marked the parts of the mould, A, B, and C and I defined what the markings meant."

"Would you examine Government's exhibit two for identification and tell me if this is the sketch which you prepared?"

"Yeh! - Yeh! that's the sketch that I prepared."

"When did you prepare this?"

"During the trial yesterday."

"When did you last see the original sketch which you turned over to Rosenberg?"

"In January 1945."

"And you have not seen it since?"

"No."

"Now Mr. Greenglass can you sketch every lense mould upon which you worked while at the shop in Los Alamos?"

"Not every one but I can draw or sketch a good deal of them."

"A good deal of them showing the developing process and the improvements that have been made. Can you do that?"

"Sketches are . . . but I mean it would be very difficult to tell which one was the improvement over the other."

"You did not even know the formulae did you?"

"No."

"You have to be a scientist to know the formula, isn't that right?"

"Yes."

"But you are a machinist?"

"That is correct."

"Did you ever get a degree in science?"

"I did not get a degree."

"Did you ever get a Bachelor of Science Degree?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever get an Engineering Degree from a recognized institution?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever take courses in calculus?"

"No."

"Differential calculus?"

"I did not."

"Or thermodynamics?"

"I did not."

"Or nuclear physics?"

"I did not."

"Or atomic physics?"

"I did not."

"Or quantum mechanics?"

"I did not."

"Or advanced calculus?"

"I did not."

"No more questions."

This is the record. This is the testimony of a man who claimed he drew from memory an elaborate sketch of the atom bomb together with 12 pages of descriptive material. This is the star witness of a prosecution.

But where were the scientists to back him up? The prosecution had promised that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Harold P. Urey, heads of the Atom Bomb Project would testify. Why weren't they called? Was the prosecution afraid of their testimonies. Listen to the words of the uncalled witness, Dr. Harold P. Urey:

"Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require eighty to ninety volumes of close print which only a scientist or engineer would be able to read. Any spies capable of picking up this information will get information more rapidly by staying at home and working in their own laboratories."

Listen to what the science editor of Time Magazine said: "Some of Greenglass' testimony made little scientific sense," and Life Magazine, "Greenglass' implosion bomb appears illogical, if not downright unworkable." So much for the scientist Greenglass.

But now let's hear from top atomic scientists who tell us how secret the atom bomb really is. Again Dr. Urey: "There is no secret of the atom bomb that could be kept."

In 1949 when Russia exploded its first atomic bomb, Dr. Wendell Latimer, University of California chemistry professor and wartime plutonium researcher said: "Now that we are rid of the illusion that we are the only ones who can make a bomb, we can devote our energy to progress instead of giving all our time to protecting false secrets."

In 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission bared secret documentary proof that Russia had known the scientific secret of atom bomb manufacture since 1940 - five years before Greenglass claimed to have made his sketches. Now the date is 1951, the speaker, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, another uncalled witness.

"There are no unpublic secrets concerning atomic weapons, and no secret laws of nature available to only a few."

But the prosecution relentlessly built its case. Here is the damning evidence. A console table which had belonged to the Rosenbergs but which the Government had impounded. Ruth Greenglass is now on the stand. The Prosecuting Attorney is questioning.

"Now Mrs. Greenglass, on any of your visits to the Rosenberg apartment, did you notice any particular piece of furniture?"

"Yes, a mahogany console table."

"Did you have any conversation with the Rosenbergs concerning that table?"

"Yes, I admired the table and I asked Ethel where she bought it. She said she had gotten it as a gift, and Julius said it was from a friend, and it was a special kind of table, and he turned the table on its side to show us why it was so special."

"What did he show you when he turned the table on its side?"



"There was a portion of the table that was hollowed out for a lamp so that the table could not be used for photographic purposes."

"And did Julius Rosenberg tell you what he photographed?"

"Yes. He said he took pictures on microfilm of typewritten notes."

This is the testimony of the second star witness of the prosecution. But where was the console table to support the testimony? The impounded table was never produced in the court room. Why Not? Was the prosecution afraid of the testimony of a table? This is the record.

The case against the Rosenbergs depended almost entirely on the testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass, and the weaker the case, the more fantastic the charges.

"My brother-in-law spent sixty to seventy-five dollars a night on entertainment."

"Julius Rosenberg subsidized the education of likely espionage agents."

"My brother-in-law was given unlimited funds by the Russians to recruit spies in defense plants and government agencies."

"He received a citation from the Russians for his work."

But no sums of money were found in the Rosenberg home or deposited in banks. No members of the alleged spy ring were produced in court. No citation. No students. No prospective spies. No one to back up David and Ruth Greenglass' testimony.

As for the written evidence - of 32 documents produced in the Court not one connected the Rosenbergs with any espionage plot. No, it wasn't the evidence that made the case against the Rosenbergs, it was the poison of our times. The poison of paid confessions, and conformities, of atom bombs and witch hunts.

After only 15 days of trial . . . the verdict was brought in "guilty as charged". And then Judge Kaufman passed a sentence unprecedented in the annals of American justice. In justification of this sentence the Judge made a fantastic charge:

"Your crime is worse than murder. I believe your conduct in putting the A-Bomb into the hands of the Russians years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused the Communist aggression in Korea with a resultant casualty exceeding 50,000 Americans. And who knows but what millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your disgrace. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, for the crime for which you have been convicted you are hereby sentenced to the punishment of death."

Death to the Rosenbergs. Death in peacetime. Not for treason, not for espionage, but for an unproved charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The world stood shocked. Death/in peacetime for a crime which could not exist.

As Ethel Rosenberg was led from the courtroom she faced the press. Her voice was low but steady. "We said, and we say again, that we are victims of the grossest type of political frame-up ever known in America."

And so for eighteen months she waited in Sing Sing's death row while her case was being appealed. Eighteen horror-ridden months with screams she dared not utter, or the hope she dared not hold too firmly.

A few weeks after she was brought to Sing Sing Ethel wrote her attorney. "When you see the warden won't you plead with him to allow me to have Michael's plant outside my cell where I can just see it, not touch it. Couldn't I see it just once so that I can truthfully tell Michael that it looks fine. Do you really think it would occur to Mike that my silence about it is due to the fact that I didn't truly receive it. My God! What harm can there possibly be? What crime committed if I am allowed some token of love from my darling children whom I have not seen for close to a year now. Beg them to let me have it, won't you?"

And, Mike and Robbie -- It was eighteen months before the children saw their parents again. They drove down to Sing Sing with the Rosenberg's attorney, Emmanuel Bloch and his wife. Mrs. Bloch tells of the trip.

"After the shock of the arrest we wondered how the children would take a visit with their parents. Because of the long separation we had decided that it would be best for the children to visit with each parent separately. As we drew up to the prison gates there was only the sound of the gravel beneath the wheels, and inside the car only silence. I watched Mike's grown-up nine-year-old face tighten. The twitch he had developed in the past year was more noticeable. I felt the blood pounding in my chest as my husband and the boys left the car and disappeared inside the prison. Only the lawyer was allowed to see the prisoners, and I waited those two endless hours in the car wondering, praying that the visit would come out all right.

After the children saw their father the attorney left them in the receiving room. Mike wore a baseball cap. The guard sitting on the edge of a table swinging his legs, smiled at him.

"You're quite a baseball fan ain'tcha kid. What does your father think about it?"

"Well, he keeps up with all the scores. I send him the scores when I write him."

"Too bad it's going to be over so soon."

"When the baseball season is over then it's football."

"Pretty smart ain'tcha kid. I'll remember that one. Say, would ya like me to show you the place?"

"Maybe, after I see my Mother."

"Sure, if there's time I'll show you. You'd like to see the electric chair wouldn't you? Wouldn't you?"

"I don't want to see anything. I don't want to see anything."

"Ah! ya cry baby. Stop that crying. There's nothing to it. Say, say did you ever see a gun like this? Here, look here kid, I'm an FBI agent -- uhhhh!"

"My father's not going to die. He's not going to die."

"Stop it man are you crazy? What are you doing to the children. Patron did you hear him?"

"I certainly did and I'm reporting him Mr. Garvey."

"Ah, I was only having a little fun with him. I didn't do no harm."

"Get out of here. I am sorry this had to happen, Mr. Bloch."

"Come on Mike don't pay any attention to that man. He doesn't know any better."

"Take it easy Mike. You're not going to let this spoil your visit with your mother are you?"

"I'm all right."

"Now I'll leave you alone. Your Mother's coming."

"What should I talk about, Manny."

"Oh! There's lots to talk about Mike, school, Grandma Sophie, piano lessons."

"Michael -- Robbie. Why I would never have known you from the pictures. How grown up you are. Robbie - Manny, why does he hide from me? Doesn't he know me anymore."

"He was only three Ethel. Give him a little time, he'll warm up."

"Of course. Mike tell me how you are getting along with grandmother Rosenberg."

"Okay, I guess. Only the kids don't play with us any more. They think something's happened. I just come home after school and practice piano. Robbie, he doesn't do anything but look out the window at the cars. Hardly anybody comes to see us except Manny and his wife and sometimes that man from Daddy's union and his wife and kids. He plays the piano for me. Oh! Mom, did you like the plant I sent you?"

"The one with the blue flowers. Oh! I think it's beautiful. Tell me what do you play on the piano?"

"Next year I'm going to play Grieg. Gee! I wish you could play for us like you used to."

"I don't have a piano here but I still sing. Do you remember any of the songs we used to sing?"

(Music and song)

"Look Ethel, Robbie remembers too. He is coming to you."

"Mommy, Mommy."

Eighteen months of silence from the court. Silence from the radio. Silence everywhere but in the heart. Eighteen months and committees sprang up all over the country. Pamphlets were written. Meetings held. Fifty-thousand people signed an amicus brief, urging that a new trial be held. Letters poured in from all over the world. England, China, the Netherlands, Japan, France. France -- the France that remembered another case of another time. The Dreyfus Affair.

Like Julius Rosenberg, Dreyfus was a young Jew of thirty-five. An officer in the French army falsely accused of turning over military secrets to another country and for this he was condemned to life imprisonment. But then, as now, people of courage demanded that the case be re-opened and the facts brought to life. Emile Zola was one of these and for his burning indictment of that frame-up Zola himself was brought to trial. In 1890 Zola faced the jury.

"The Dreyfus case. Ah! Gentlemen, that has now become a very small affair. There is no longer a Dreyfus case. The question now is whether France is still the France of the Rights of Man, the

France that gave freedom to the world, and that is just. Are we still the most noble, the most fraternal, the most generous nation? Shall we preserve our reputation in Europe for equity and humanity? Are not all the victories that we have won called in question? Open your eyes and understand that to be in such confusion the French soul must have been stirred with death in the face of a terrible danger. A nation cannot be bought by death, without imperiling its moral existence. This is an exceptionally serious problem. The safety of the nation is at stake."

Yes, the safety of a great nation is at stake. Are we still the America of democracy, of justice, of freedom? Are not our recent victories called in question by this case? If the Rosenbergs die shall we preserve our reputation in the world for equity and humanity? Shall a Dreyfus have rotted in prison if we have learned nothing from history? Where is justice? In the rehearsed accusations of a terrified Greenglass, or in the facts? Facts that never came to light in Judge Kaufman's court. Shall the Rosenbergs die while we live in doubt? The American people have a right to demand that the Rosenberg case be re-opened, in the full light of day.

Listen now to the words of Ethel Rosenberg: "We do not want to die. We are young, and yearn for a long life of accomplishment. Yet if the only alternative to death is the purchase of life at the cost of personal dignity and abandonment of the struggle for democracy and ethical standards, there is no future for us or any legacy that we can leave our children, for those who survive and follow us. For the sake of American Democracy, justice and government. For the sake of truth and prayer and worry and the innocent prattle of little children, we shall remain here in dignity and pride in the deep and abiding knowledge of our innocence before God and man."

Are those the words of a traitoress? Upon each of you here in this room rests the responsibility of life for two people who have already accepted the responsibility of your lives. Pick up a sheet of paper, pen and ink. Write to President Truman now, this very hour. The Rosenbergs have but days to live. Wire him tonight. Demand clemency. The Rosenbergs must live.

Is your voice to be heard? Have you spoken? Reverend Glendon S. Partridge, National Chairman of the Save the Rosenbergs Committee says, and I quote: "As a Christian who has thought and prayed about this matter with all the earnestness I possess, I would ask you this question. Would there be a miscarriage of justice if the sentence were commuted. I say no. President Eisenhower, if he must decide the fate of the Rosenbergs after January 20th would demonstrate the power of the Christian idealism that helps make America great by commuting the sentence of these young American parents."

Will you join with Reverend Partridge, with Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Harold Urey, Cannon Raven, the Queen's Chaplain, Rabbi Himmel Silver and some 1,500 ministers of the Gospel in the United States? These great men are concerned. Are you? Throughout the world, from every capital, wires and letters are being addressed to the President of the United States. With his inauguration today, President Eisenhower now is the man to restore reason, truth and justice. Give him the urging, the stimulus he needs.

In front of the United States Consulates and Embassies in many lands men and women like yourselves are making themselves heard. Join them. Send a wire tonight, now, to President Eisenhower, Washington, D. C. asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs must not die.

Each day, at noon, in Toronto, a vigil is being held in front of the U. S. Consulate. Join these honest and sincere persons who seek clemency. For further information, or to offer your assistance, write to 161 Fairholme Avenue, or call now the Committee to Secure Clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Orchard 5324. Orchard 5324. Call now. The Rosenbergs must live.

The foregoing appeal was presented by the Committee to Secure Clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 161 Fairholme Avenue, Toronto, and was a paid broadcast. The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of this station nor of its staff.

//////////



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada  
February 25, 1953

CLASSIFIED BY *3/19/96*

DECLASSIFY ON: *25X6*

*FOIA 56, 261  
CA 75, 1121*

Director, FBI

~~SECRET~~

REGISTERED AIRMAIL

CLASSIFIED BY *10-21-80*  
DECLASSIFY ON: *3042/PWT/CL*

OADR

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Bufile 65-58236

DECLASSIFIED BY *5668 SLD/dmg*  
ON *6/30/97* CA# *75-1121*

Dear Sir:

Remylet February 12, 1953, forwarding information  
concerning activities of the "Canadian National Committee to  
Save the Rosenbergs" *(XU)*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] *(XU)*

b7D

b7C

[REDACTED] *(XU)*

b7D

b7C

The above is furnished for information purposes *b7C*  
and so that record will be had of the [REDACTED] *(XU)*

RECORDED - 142 65-58236-1522  
INDEXED - 142 FEB 27 1953

Very truly yours,

~~SECRET~~

Classified by *355 WAB/ML*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *2+3*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Glenn H. Bethel

*10/21/76*

*Luttrell*



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada  
March 10, 1953

~~SECRET~~

REGISTERED AIRMAIL

Director, FBI

10-23-86  
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Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Bufile 65-58236

FOIA 56,267  
CA# 75,1121  
5668 SD/dm 6/30/97  
CA# 75-1121 8

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] (S) b1

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

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58236-1552  
10/22/75

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File # 100-340300



~~SECRET~~

b1

[REDACTED]

(3)

Very truly yours,

*Glenn H. Bethel*  
Glenn H. Bethel

~~SECRET~~

Partial List of the Organizations and Persons Who Have  
Assisted in the Defense of the ROSENBERGS

Jewish Council For Combatting Fascism and Anti-Semitism - Australia  
Civil Rights Union - Toronto, Canada  
Shoe Industry Workers, CIO, Local 65, U. S.  
Painters Union, AFL, Local 704 - U. S.  
Jewellers Union, AFL, Local 1 - U. S.  
Furniture Workers Union, CIO, Local 140 - U. S.  
National Union of Marine (S) Cooks and Stewards, N. Y. - U. S.  
Labor Union Congress of Democratic Women of Trieste - Trieste  
International Association of Democratic Lawyers - Belgium  
International Union of Historic Science  
National Association of Women - England  
Council of Democratic Rights - Sydney, Australia  
National Institute for Scientific Investigation - England  
University of Manchester - Physics Department - England

Council of Rabbis of Israel - Israel  
Mizrachi Religious Organization - Israel  
Agudat Religious Organization - Israel

The Faithful (?) - Episcopal Magazine - U. S.  
The Catholic Worker - Catholic Publication - U. S.

Prof. JAMES C. CROWTHER, Scientist - England  
THOMAS REEVE KAISER, Scientist - England  
JACQUES S. HADAMAR - Scientist - France  
Prof. J. D. BERNAL, Physicist - England  
Dr. ALFONSO CASO, Anthropologist - Mexico  
Prof. J. ORCEL, Investigator of the Museum of Natural Sciences of Paris  
Prof. D. D. KOSAMBI - Bombay, India  
Dr. W.E.B. DUBOIS - U. S.  
Dr. PAUL L. WHITEY - U. S.  
Prof. ANATOL LAPAPORT - University of Chicago - U. S.  
Prof. MAURICE DOBB, University of Cambridge - England  
Prof. CHARLES E. RAVEN, Cambridge University - England  
Dr. LEONARD TUSHNET - U. S.  
HENRY COLLING - Historian - England  
BENJAMIN FARRINGTON - Historian - England  
D. N. PRITT - The Queen's Counselor, Lawyer - England  
E. M. WHITE, Judge - England  
DUDLEY COLLARD, Lawyer - England

- 1 -

" translated by  
Mary G. H. ...  
January 23, 1953"

ENCLOSURE

65-1572-1-14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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FCH 56,24

~~STANLEY MOORE~~, Lawyer - England  
~~SIMON COHEN~~, Lawyer - France  
~~PIERRE BROUN~~, Lawyer - France  
~~Charles Lederman~~, Lawyer - France  
~~Lord CHARLEY~~ of Kendal, ex-Professor of Law - Univ. of London  
~~SIDNEY SILVERMAN~~, Member of English Parliament - England  
~~Rev. AMOS MURPHY~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. D. D. DEWS~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. CHARLES L. CARRINGTON~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. FREDERICK RENSTLE~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. R. L. RYAN~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. HOWARD C. SHAFFER, Jr.~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. JOSEPH TITUS~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. JOHN PAUL JONES~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. C. W. CHANDLER~~, New Zealand  
~~Dr. ROLAND H. BAINTON~~ - Divinity School, Yale, U. S.  
~~Dr. HARRY F. WARD~~, Prof. Emeritus Union Theological Seminary, U. S.  
~~Rev. A. E. WILLIAMS~~ - U. S.  
~~Rev. J. L. JOHNSON~~ - U. S.  
~~Rabbi A. MEYER SHARFF~~ - U. S.  
~~Rabbi MAX FLESHIN~~ - U. S.  
~~Rabbi G. GEORGE FOX~~ - U. S.  
~~Rabbi LOUIS D. GROSS~~ - U. S.  
~~SAMUEL B. GACH~~, Journalist of the "Jewish Voice" - Cal. U. S.  
~~EMANUEL S. BLOCH~~ - U. S.  
~~PAUL ROBESON~~, Singer - U. S.  
~~HOWARD FAST~~, Writer - U. S.  
~~ALBERT WALTZ~~, Writer - U. S.  
~~DASHIELL HAMMETT~~, Writer - U. S.  
~~NELSON ALGREN~~, Writer - U. S.  
~~YURI SUHL~~, Poet - U. S.  
~~DAVID BURLINK~~, Painter - U. S.  
~~RICHARD BOYER~~, Writer - U. S.  
~~ARNAUD D'USSEAU~~, Dramatist - U. S.  
~~OSSIE DAVIS~~, Writer - U. S.  
~~RAY LEW~~, Writer, - U. S.  
~~ANTOINETTE REGIER~~, Painter - U. S.  
~~WALDO FRANK~~, Writer - U. S.  
~~GWYN THOMAS~~, Writer - Galés, (sic) England  
~~SHAW DESMOND~~, Writer and Lecturer - England  
~~Prof. H. H. WILSON~~, Princeton University - U. S.  
~~Prof. FRANK W. WEYMOUTH~~, Univ. of California  
~~Prof. STEPHEN LOVE~~, Chicago - U. S.  
~~MORRIS BOGDANOV~~, Lawyer - U. S.  
~~JAMES P. RUSSEL~~, Lawyer - U. S.  
~~FERNANDO SANTI~~, Deputy of Parliament - Italy  
~~F. J. CAVIGLIOLI~~, Architect - France  
~~ROCKWELL KENT~~, Painter - U. S.

January 30, 1953

Director, FBI

SAC, WFO

**G.I.R.-6**

JAMES V. BENNETT  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ETHEL ROSENBERG

109-1  
for

Forwarded herewith are copies of a memorandum based upon information confidentially furnished an agent of this office by DANIEL LYONS, Pardon Attorney, United States Department of Justice. This was furnished by Mr. LYONS in the strictest of confidence.

RBH:MCP  
Attachments

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3/19/96 65-58236-1

*This is shocking.*  
H.

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

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

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FOIA 56,261

SUBJECT

JUNE MAIL

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51

4/22/53

FILE NUMBER

65-58226-1491

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: February 11, 1953

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

JUNESUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE-R

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

At 5:45 P.M. on February 11, 1953, I advised ASAC Whelan in New York that the President had denied the appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. I instructed that New York alert its informants and technical coverage to be sure that the Bureau is advised of any reaction on the part of the Communist Party or the Rosenbergs. I advised Mr. Whelan that the Bureau desires to be kept informed of any information secured by the New York Office in this respect.

AHB:je

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 10-30-80 BY 3042/PWT/CJS G.I.R.-3  
 3/22/96 SP6 AG/JS  
 FOIA 56,261  
 C# 75,1121

RECORDED - 26

65-58736

4-24-53

man

4-312 (1-23-56)

DATE OF MAIL 2-16-53

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

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

7/23/96 3042PWJ/AB  
9803-RDD/mde 528-92  
3/19/96 SP6 AG/JS  
FOIA 56,261

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY 51 7/26/53

FILE NUMBER 65-58236-142

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. L. TAUCHLIN  
 FROM : MR. W. V. O'NEILL  
 SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 16, 1953

JUNE

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

At 1:20 P.M., February 16, 1953, Supervisor Scott Miller of the New York Office telephonically advised that information had been received from three different technical surveillances to the effect that a picket line will be set up at 4:00 P.M. today in front of the National Republican Club, National Headquarters of the Republican Party, in New York City. The picket line will be sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the picketing is scheduled to run from 4:00 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. each night this week through Saturday. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America will be sending a group to picket in this line tonight. The New York Office has advised the NYC Police Department with regard to this matter.

ACTION:

William Foley of the Criminal Division of the Department has been telephonically furnished the above information.

WVC:mer

FOR release  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 10/30/86 BY 3042/PWT/CS

#86-1840

3/22/96 SP6AG/JS  
 FOIA # 561261  
 CA # 75-1121

RECORDED-86

67-57436-1493

1953

EX-123

EX-123





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada

February 12, 1953.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~

REGISTERED AIRMAIL

Director, FBI

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Bufile 65-58236

CLASSIFIED BY SP0AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X/6

FOIA 56.261  
CA 75-1121

Dear Sir:

Remylet January 16, 1953 advising of the activities of the "Canadian National Committee to Save the Rosenbergs" and in which was mentioned a 30-minute recording "They Shall Not Die", prepared by the San Francisco Labor Theatre (S)(u)

This recording, which appears to go by the name "They Must Not Die," was broadcast over Radio Station CKEY at Toronto, Ontario, from 7:30 to 8:00 p.m. on January 20, 1953.

Two copies of this transcript, which is described as being as accurate as possible from the recording, are forwarded herewith. Of particular interest is the portion of the script on page 10 which quotes an individual, alleging himself to be an FBI agent, as asking Rosenberg's son, Michael, if he would like to see the electric chair and the gun which the purported FBI agent is carrying (S)(u)

Very truly yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 S. J. L.  
ON 6/30/97 CA # 75-1121

~~SECRET~~

Glenn H. Bethe  
Classified By 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Enclosure

RECORDED-14

INDEXED-14

EX-123

65-58236-1494

FEB 13 1953

COPIES DESTROYED

436 NOV 9 1960

MAR 4 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY SP0AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X/6

10-23-86

SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

FILE: 65-58236

SECTION: 30

ED-72  
(1-10-49)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE APR 28 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/30;4/3,7/53	REPORT MADE BY HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. sjr
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. KENNETH M. FAILOR, Chief, Gold and Silver Division, Bureau of the Mint, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C., advised "End Use Certificates" were put into use in April 1951 and are filed under the name of the licensee. DAVID ENGELSON issued license #NY8RL4-1863 on 11/14/46 which authorized him to possess 150 ozs. gold. DAVID ENGELSON purchased fine gold from Handy & Harmon, gold supplier, 82 Fulton St., NYC, Daniel H. Jones, Refining Company, 11 John St., NYC, and L-S Manufacturing Co., Inc., 32 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Bureau of the Mint files reflect that from 11/14/46 to 4/30/52 Snap Band Co. purchased approximately \$3,500,000 of fine gold. Statement of disbursements for Snap Band Company for 1951 set out. Recapitulation of sales from this company from 1/1/51 to 8/18/52 set out. Petition for Writ of Certiorari filed with Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court by EMANUEL H. BLOCK, Attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on 3/30/53.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. KENNETH M. FAILOR, Chief of Gold and Silver Division, Bureau of the Mint, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., advised that the "End Use Certificates" were put into effect in April 1951. They

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <b>COPY IN FILE</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED		65-58236-1612	
436 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6-Bureau (65-58236) 1-Los Angeles (info) (RM) 1-San Francisco (info) (RM) 2-New York (65-15348) (RM) 2-Washington Field (65-5521) (RM) 62 MAY 8 1953		1- APR 29 1953 STAT. SECT.	
		RECORDED - 47 INDEXED - 47	

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

WFO 65-5521

[are filed under the name of the license holder; therefore, all gold legally purchased by DAVID ENGELSON, wa. David Engels, were filed under his license number. DC NY DC NY

In a review of the files of the Bureau of the Mint pertaining to DAVID ENGELSON, it was ascertained that on November 14, 1946 he was issued license number NY8RL4-1863 which authorized him to purchase and to have on hand 150 ounces of fine gold. The amount allowed to be on hand was increased to 300 ounces on April 14, 1948. At the time of applying for this original license Mr. ENGELSON stated the Snap Band Company was organized in 1945 by him and his wife, and his address as of that time was 64 East Broadway, New York City. On May 10, 1948 he changed his address to 119 Livingston Street, Brooklyn 2, New York. On June 15, 1950 he changed his address to 9 Ferry Street, New York, New York.

His license was suspended on August 25, 1952 after he had been indicted by Federal Grand Jury and arrested for illegal disposal of gold. A memorandum in these files reflected the total amount of fine gold purchases made by Snap Band Company from November 14, 1946 to April 30, 1952 was approximately \$3,500,000. These figures were compared by the Bureau of the Mint.

A review of the file reflected ENGELSON made frequent purchases of fine gold from Handy and Harmon, gold suppliers, 82 Fulton Street, New York City. This file also reflected he made the following purchases of 24 carat gold sheets for the Snap Band Company, 9 Ferry Street, New York City, from Daniel H. Johnson Refining Company, 11 John Street, New York, New York:

September 12, 1951—30 ounces for \$1057.50; seller's invoice number 09200.

September 17, 1951—45 ounces for \$1586.25; seller's invoice number 09255.

September 21, 1951—45 ounces for \$1586.25; seller's invoice number 09331.

September 24, 1951—45 ounces for \$1586.25; seller's invoice number 09347.

September 28, 1952—50 ounces for \$1762.50, seller's invoice number 12258.]

WFO 65-5521

[These files further reflected that DAVID ENGELSON purchased on May 31, 1951, 7.90 ounces of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  carat yellow and white gold wire for \$297.86 from L-S Manufacturing Company, Inc., 32 Union Square, New York, New York, seller's invoice number 2493.

Files of the Bureau of the Mint contained a summary of information pertaining to the transactions of the Snap Band Company which set out the following disbursements for 1951:

Month	Fine Gold Purchases	Other Purchases	Labor	Plant Expense	Gooseneck	General Accounts	D.Engel-son, Person
January	\$ 96,845.37	\$	\$ 2,278.71	\$ 27.37	\$ 1,876.52	\$ 336.89	\$ 624.37
February	494.96	218.39	2,105.70	6.94	4,793.61	611.78	934.61
March	10,567.91		1,533.06		815.98	210.31	604.81
April	77,916.86		614.93	10.00	2,468.29	268.02	288.81
May	111,804.67	57.50	336.00		258.09	331.27	808.71
June	124,996.99		331.61		206.08	714.38	1,155.01
July	147,691.61		212.20		565.47	297.42	711.90
August	161,819.47		538.43		826.16	234.80	699.11
September	149,102.14	247.50	452.90		174.49	280.66	962.21
October	83,489.22	50.00	635.25	52.35	27.50	142.17	1,057.71
November	134,735.03	181.03	390.45	87.94	123.88	63.14	1,070.31
December	135,037.98	10.00	423.62	64.10	443.90	84.11	578.91
Total	\$1,234,502.21	\$ 764.42	\$ 9,852.86	\$248.70	\$12,579.97	\$3,574.95	\$9,496.81
Percentage	97.12%	.06%	.78%	.02%	.99%	.28%	.75%
Total Disbursements \$1,271,019.91							

This report also contained a recapitulation of sales for the Snap Band Company from January 1, 1951 through August 18, 1952 and is as follows: ]

WFO 65-5521

Concern

	<u>1951</u>	<u>%</u>
Capital Casting Company	\$ 601,574.36	47.91
DiCosta Sales Company	293,520.46	23.38
Victor Jewelry Sales	201,896.37	16.08
Atlas Jewelry Jobbers	98,509.39	7.84
Ruby-Art Jewelry	22,879.50	1.82
Sobel Jewelry Jobbers	12,472.10	.99
Edison Trading Company	5,737.80	.45
Grabel Jewelry Jobbers	5,352.50	.43
Steinheim or Sternheim	1,862.50	.15
Miscellaneous Sales	11,875.97	.95
Total 1951	\$ 1,255,680.95	100.00

	<u>1952</u>	
DiCosta Sales Company	\$ 770,289.51	92.25
Victor Jewelry Sales	64,330.00	7.70
Miscellaneous Sales	409.23	.05
Total 1952	\$ 835,028.74	100.00

Grand Total

January 1, 1951 through  
August 18, 1952

\$ 2,090,709.69

Investigations were conducted by the Bureau of the Mint pertaining to the companies listed as purchasers of material from the Snap Band Company with the following results:

DiCosta Sales Company - 509 Fifth Avenue

NY  
An interview with the Clark Service Company, rental agents for the building, disclosed that a VICTOR ~~DI~~COSTA rented space during the period October 22, 1951 to February 29, 1952. They stated that VICTOR DiCOSTA did not leave a forwarding address. DiCOSTA's application showed he was the owner of a sales business (the type not shown). His residence was given as 11 Riverside Drive and his references were BILL ~~SIMMONS~~, 480 ~~VI~~ Lexington Avenue, and J. ~~DESEWELL~~, 126 Riverside Drive. Snap Bands last sale to them was on August 12, 1952, and the address was still given as 509 Fifth Avenue. NY

An inspection of the various New York telephone directories shows one DiCOSTA, a VICENT J. ~~DI~~COSTA, and the address is given as 1626 - 65th Street, Brooklyn, New York. ]

WFO 65-5521

Steinheim or Sternheim - 52 West 47th Street

It was not clear from Snap Bands invoices whether the name was STEINHEIM or STERNHEIM. Arriving at 52 West 47th Street, a porter asked who I wanted and I replied 'STERNHEIM'. He said he was next door, 54. There I talked with a Mr. ROBERT STERNHEIM who operates <sup>NY</sup> a watch case and bracelet booth. He stated that about four years ago he purchased about \$200 worth of goods from Snap Band but has not purchased anything from him since. He was willing to produce his books to substantiate his statement.

Edison Trading Company - 1152 Broadway

There is no such address as 1152 Broadway. The numbers jump from 1150 to 1158 Broadway.

Victor Jewelry Sales - 535 Fifth Avenue

Snap Band did not show the address of the Victor Jewelry Sales on their invoices except as being on 5th Avenue. DAVID ENGELSON said, however, they were located at 535 Fifth Avenue. The agents for the building are Charles F. Noyes, Inc., Room 1710, who stated they have never leased space to the Victor Jewelry Sales. No subleasing is allowed.

Capital Casting Company - 2 Columbus Circle

The Capital Casting Company is not shown on the building directory. The Anfa Realty Company, Inc., rental agents located on the fifth floor, stated they have never rented space to any casting company.

Atlas Jewelry Jobbers and Grabel Jewelry Jobbers - 132 Nassau Street

Neither of the above concerns are listed on the building directory. The elevator operator who has worked there for the past six years never heard of them. The rental agency is the Netley Offices Inc., Room 301. Mrs. B. ROACH of Netley's stated neither concern has ever rented space from them.

Ruby-Art Jewelry - 145 West 45th Street

The above firm was not shown on the building directory. One of the elevator operators who said he has worked there for four years ]

WFO 65-5521

[and knows most of the people had never heard of them. The rental agency, located at 17-19 West 45th Street, was not contacted.

Sobel Jewelry Jobbers - 1182 Broadway

NY X The above location is between 28th and 29th Street on Broadway, the Centurian Building. The elevator operator who has worked there for twenty-four years never heard of them. He stated all the offices, except on the eighth floor, handled men's and boys' sports-wear and suggested seeing Miss FELDMAN. An interview with Miss ROSE FELDMAN disclosed that on the eighth floor are all costume jewelry and novelty concerns. She has been there for some time but has never heard of the Sobel Jewelry Jobbers. ]

On March 31, 1953 Special Agent ROBERT H. BURKART contacted Mr. EUGENE FREY in the Clerk's Office, United States Supreme Court, and ascertained a petition for writ of certiorari was filed by EMANUEL H. BLOCK, attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on March 30, 1953. This writ was in typewritten form.

- P -



WFO 65-5521

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will follow and report action taken by the Supreme Court of the United States on the petition for writ of certiorari filed in behalf of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on March 30, 1953.

REFERENCE: New York teletype to Bureau and Washington Field dated May 3, 1953.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APR 13 1953

↑

b3 per IRS

26, USC, 6103

↓

[REDACTED]

KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES

4/27/59 675.

Enclosures

26-1840 CV

RECORDED-100

all information withheld  
per ltr. dtd. 5/5/87

3042 put/DJC  
11/3/87

165-58236-1628

APR 28 1953

FBI APR

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/19/96 BY 6AG/JS  
FOIA 56,261

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-112

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/19/96 BY SP6 AG/JS

FOIA 56261

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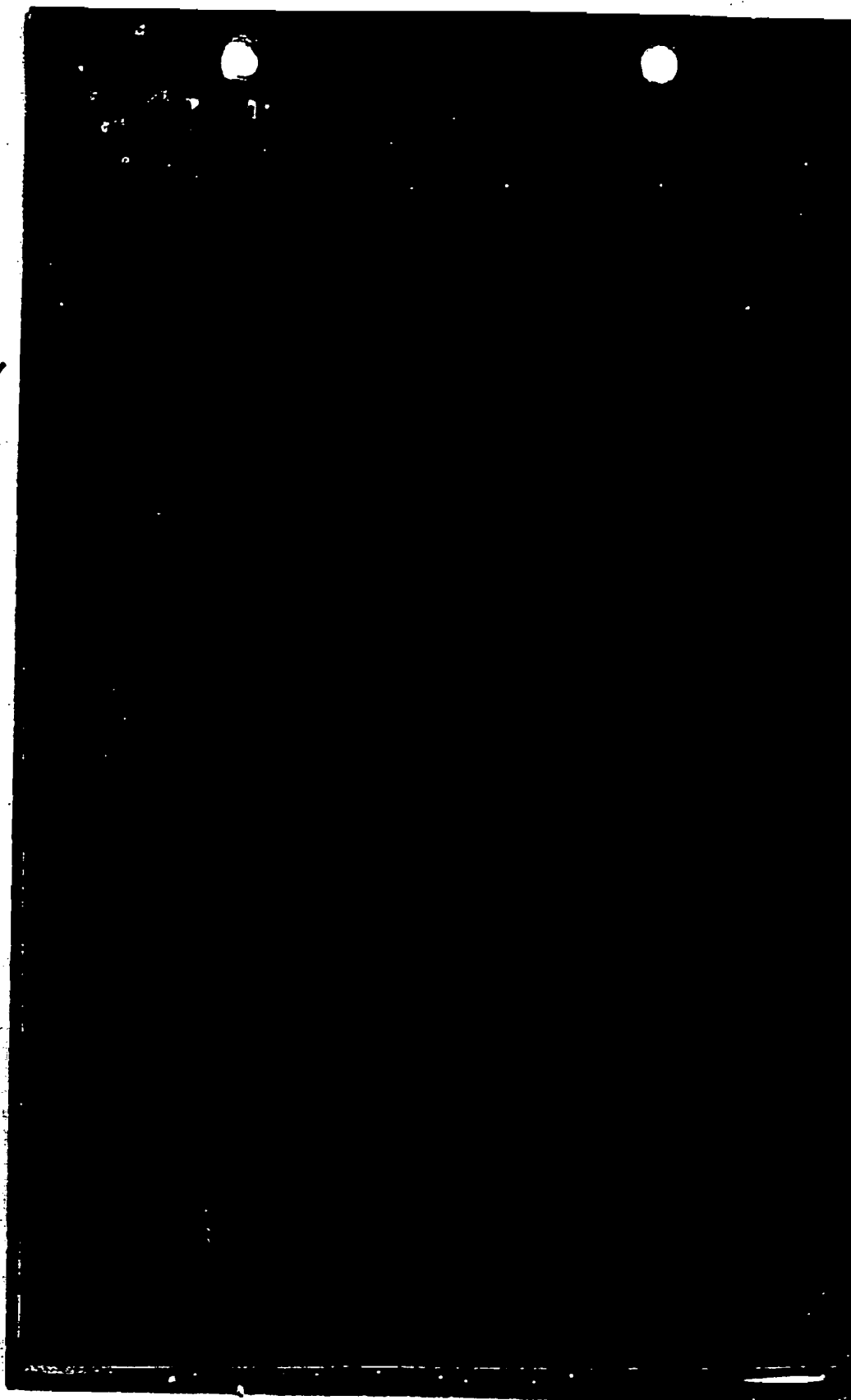
Original Document withheld  
per ltr dtd 5/5/87  
3042 pwt/dlc  
11/3/87

65-58236-1638

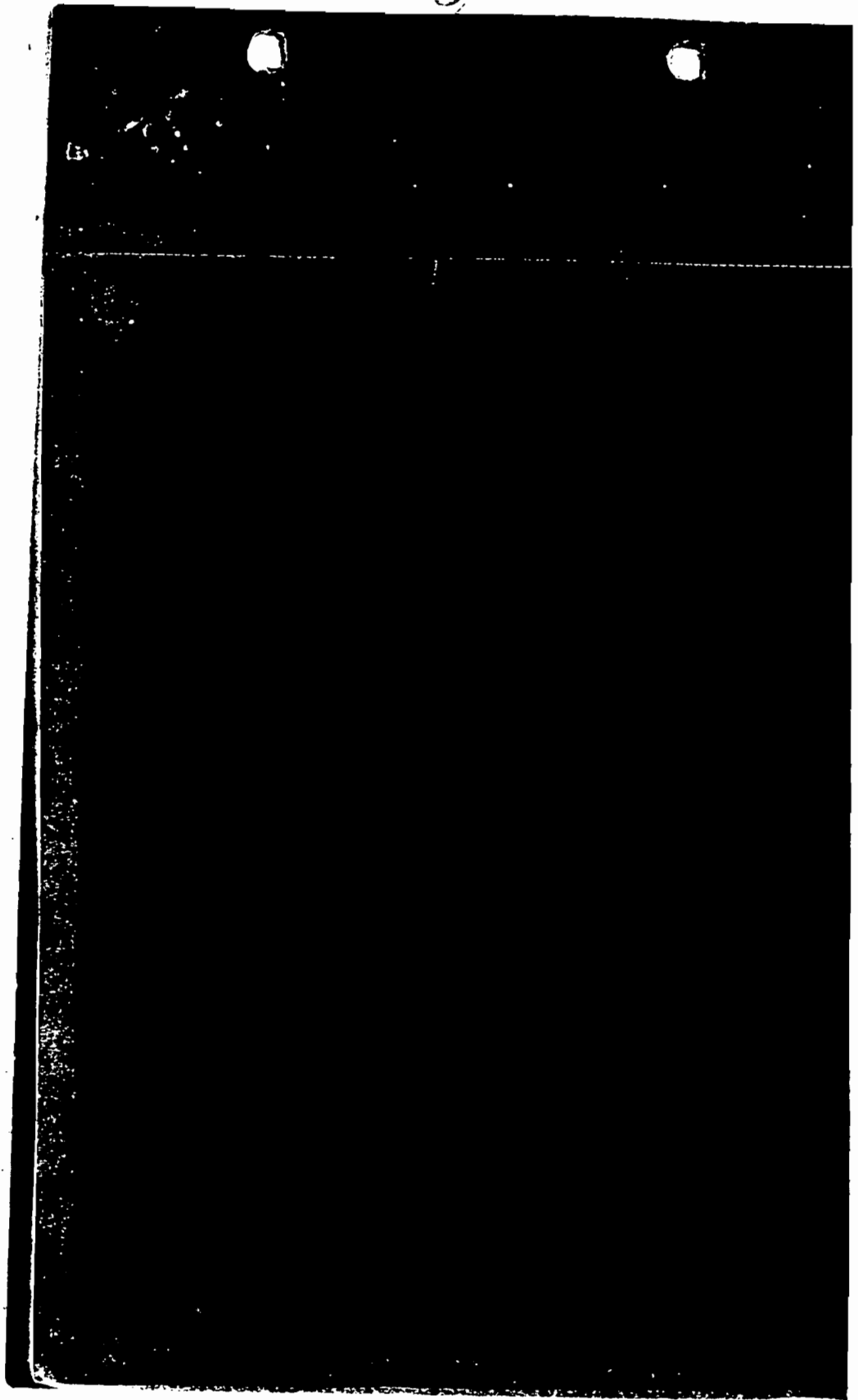
b3 per IRS



26, USC 6103

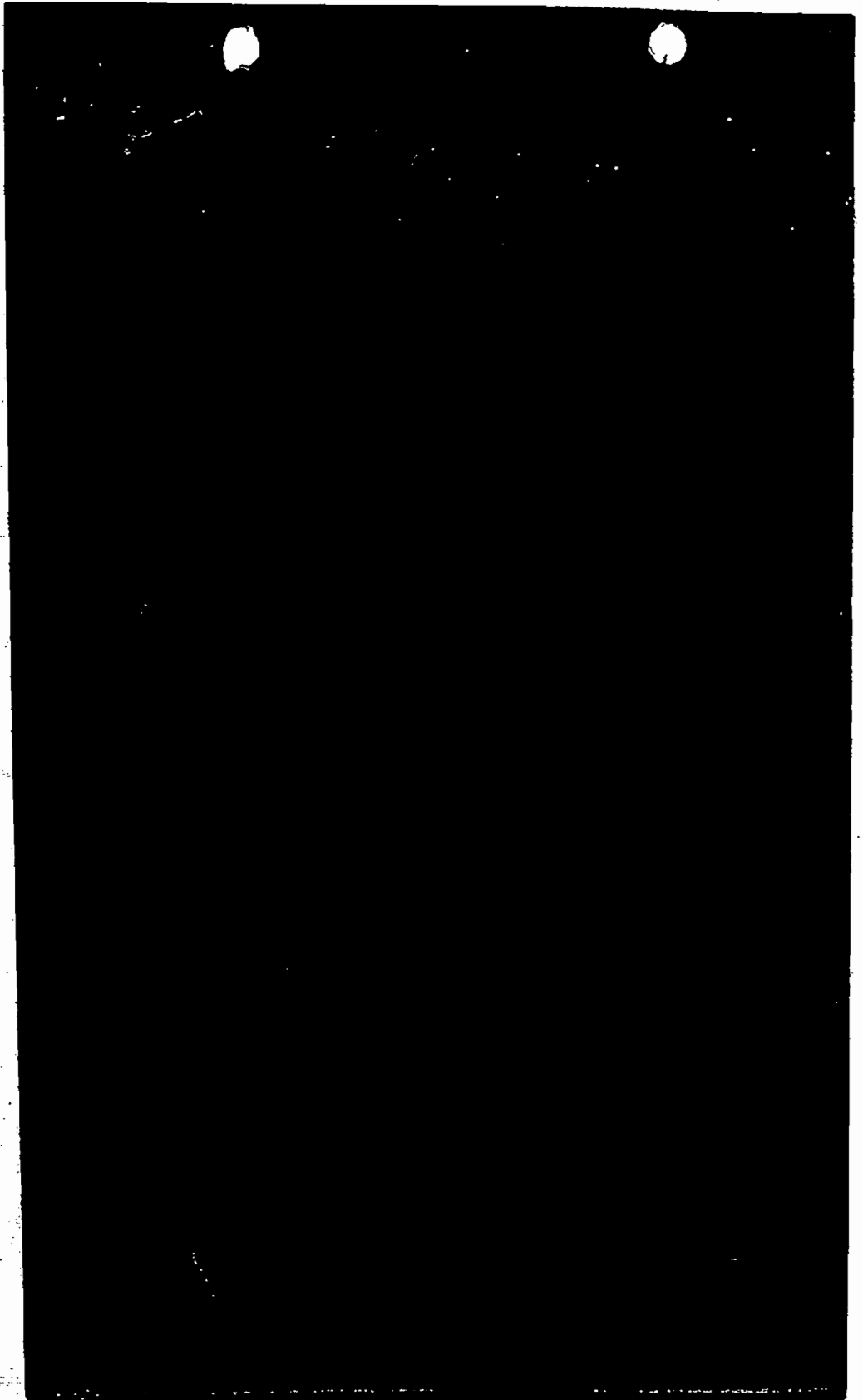


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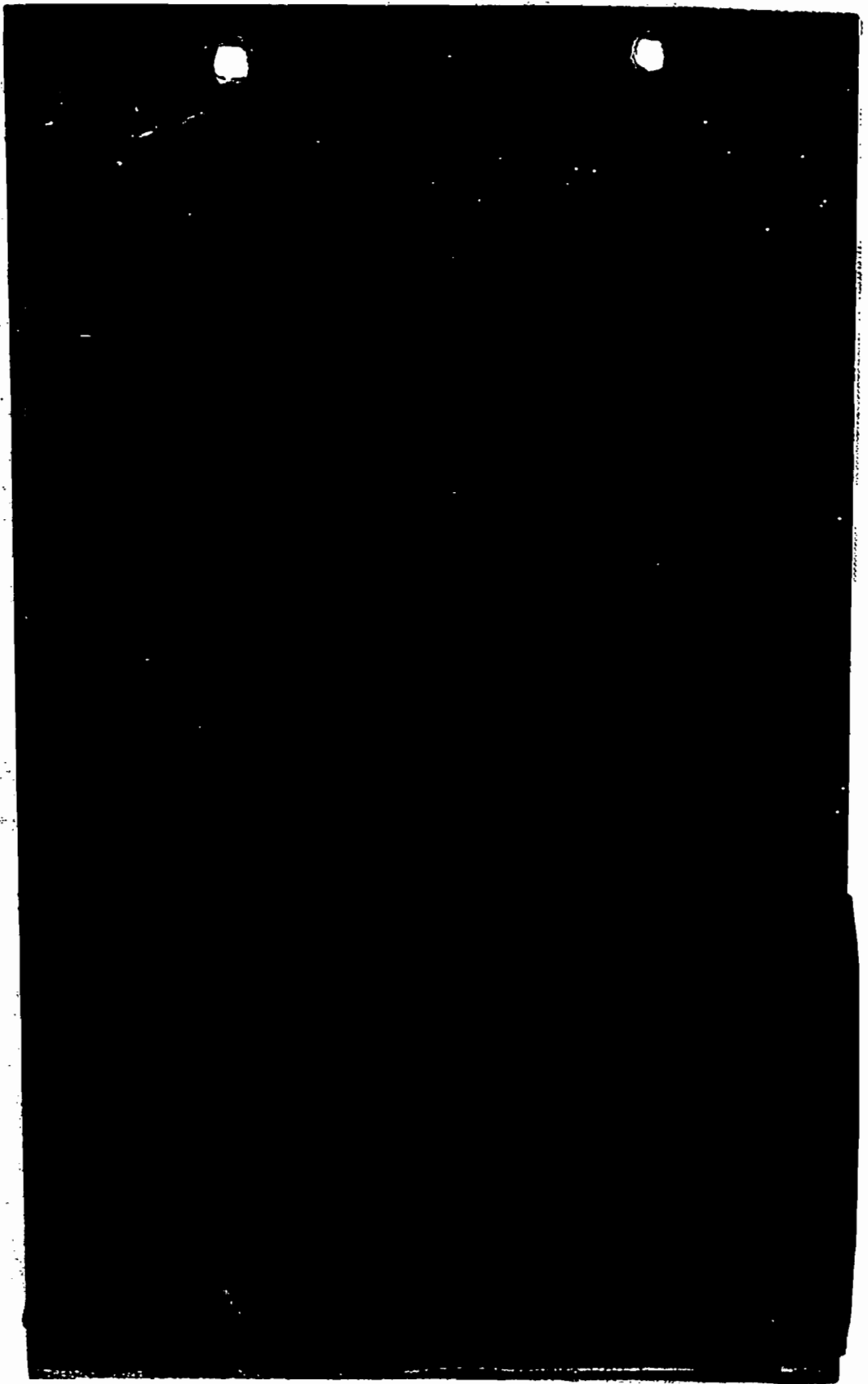


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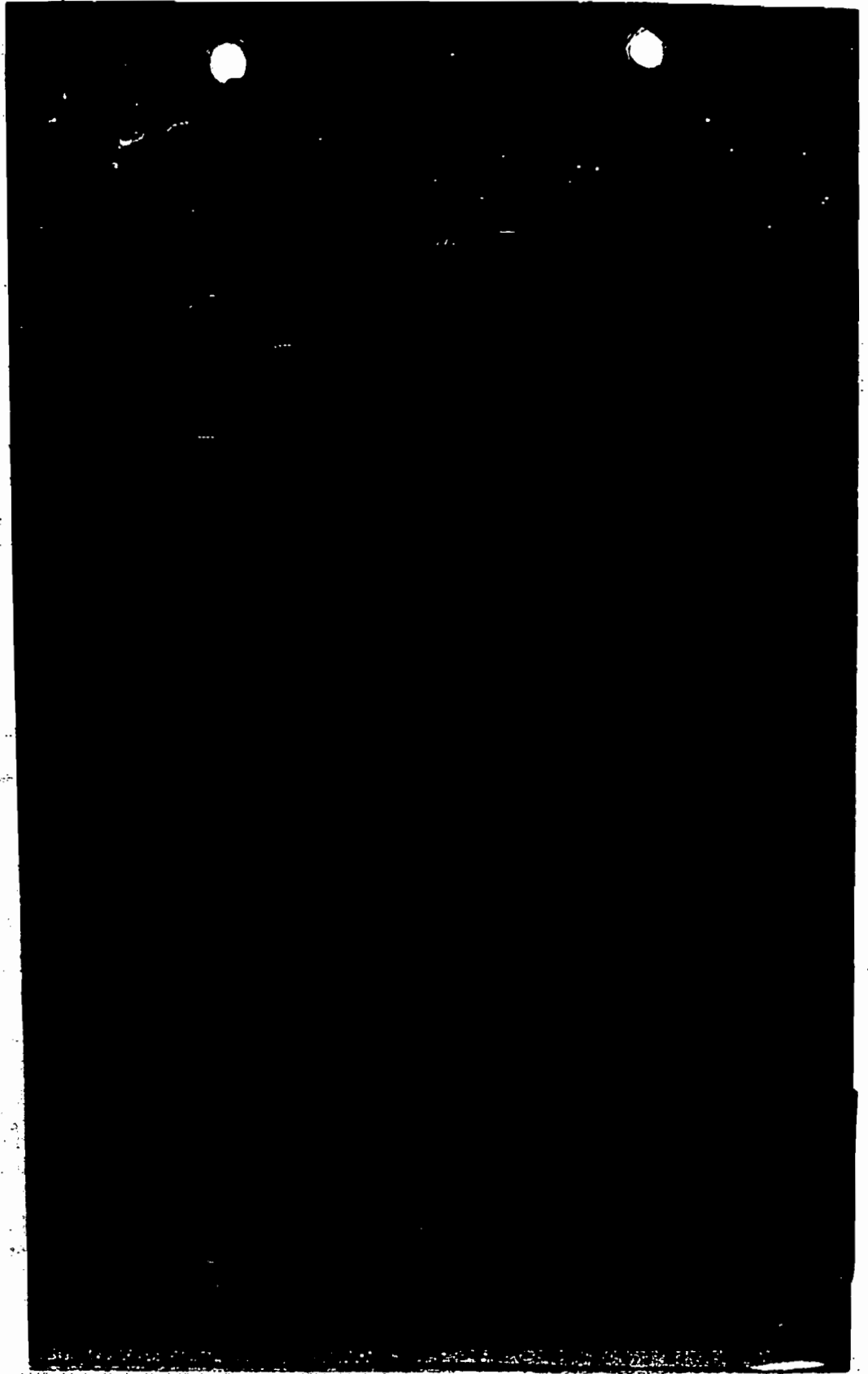
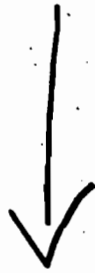
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26, USC, 6103

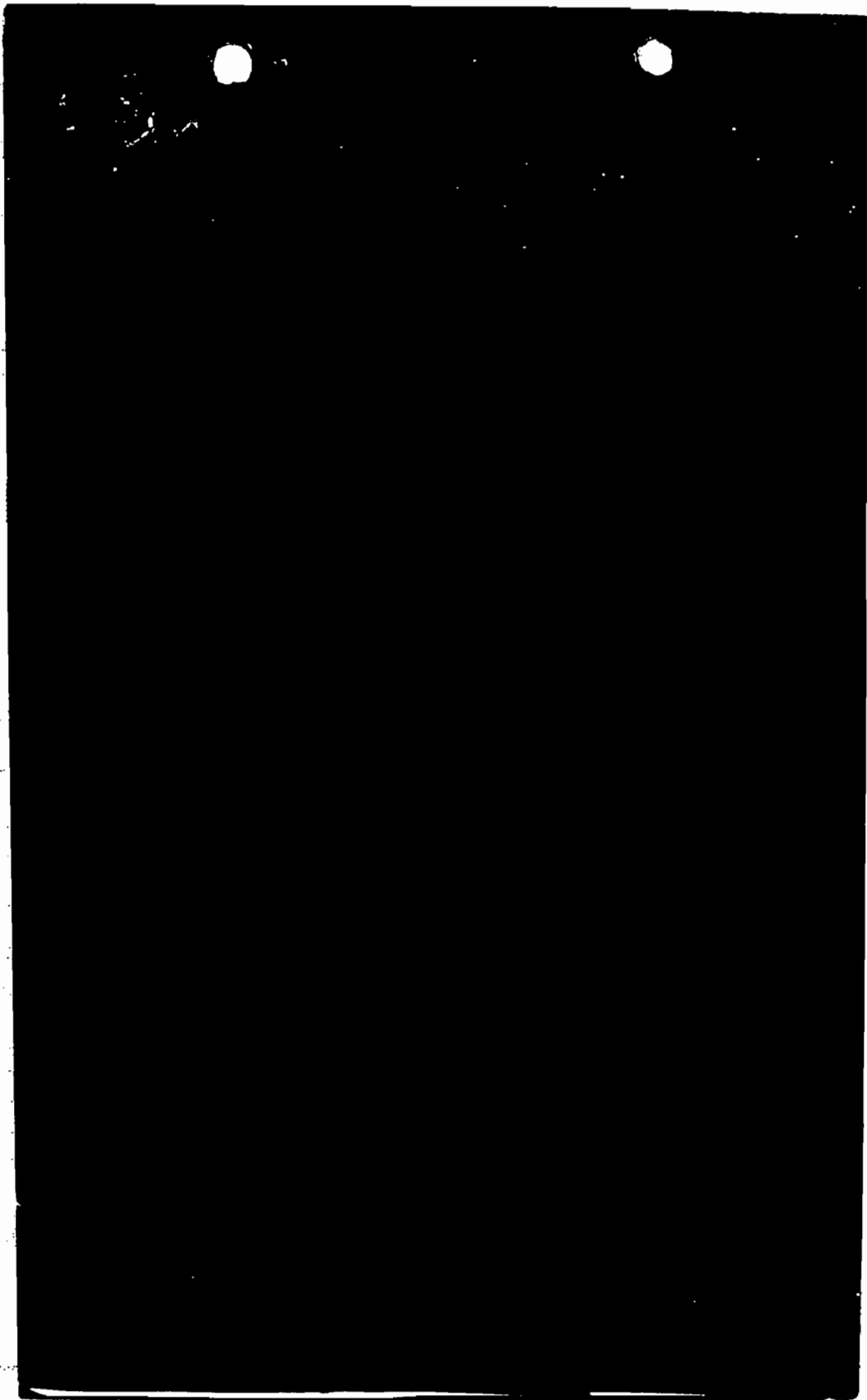


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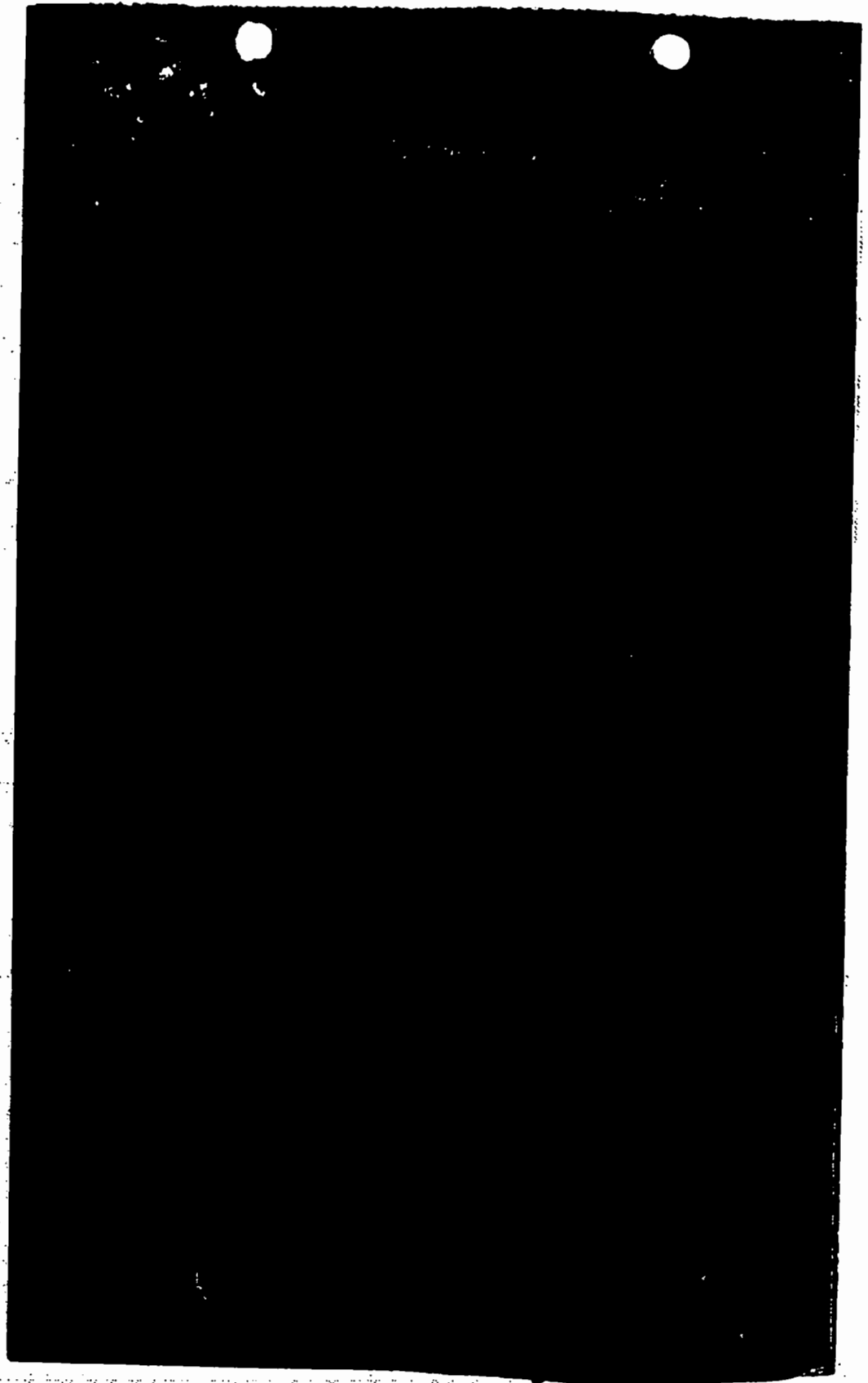




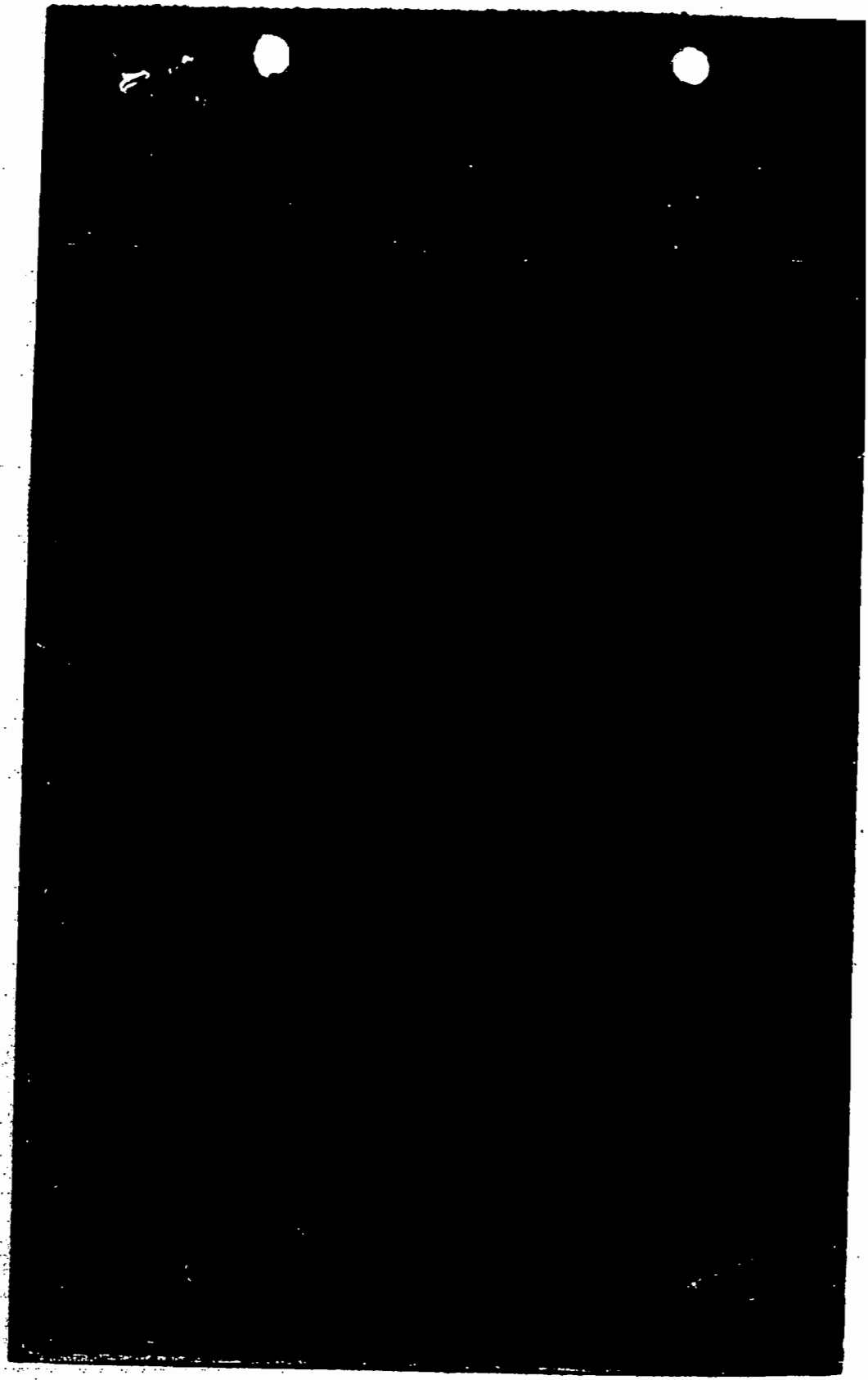
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26, USC, 6103



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26, USC, 6103

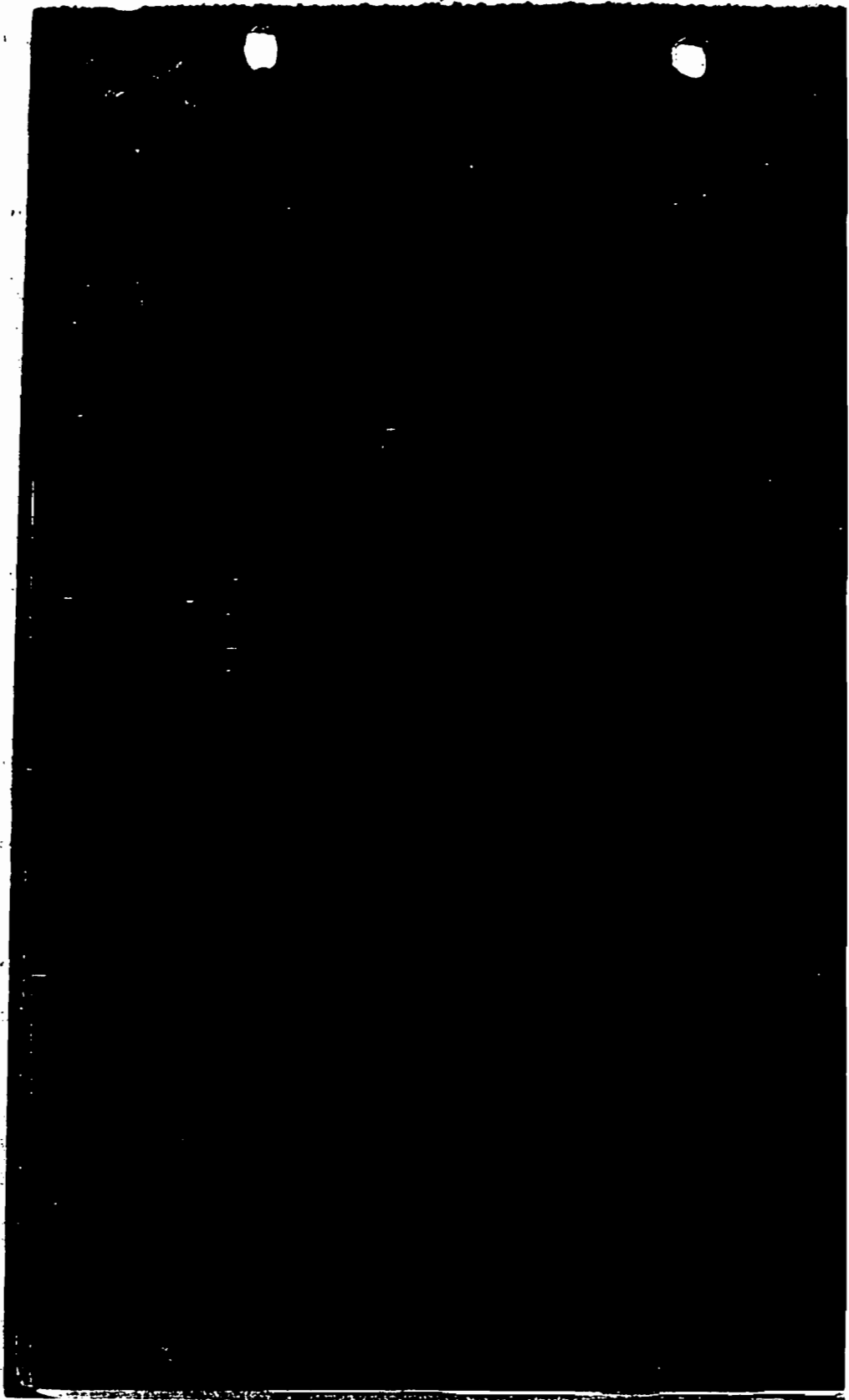


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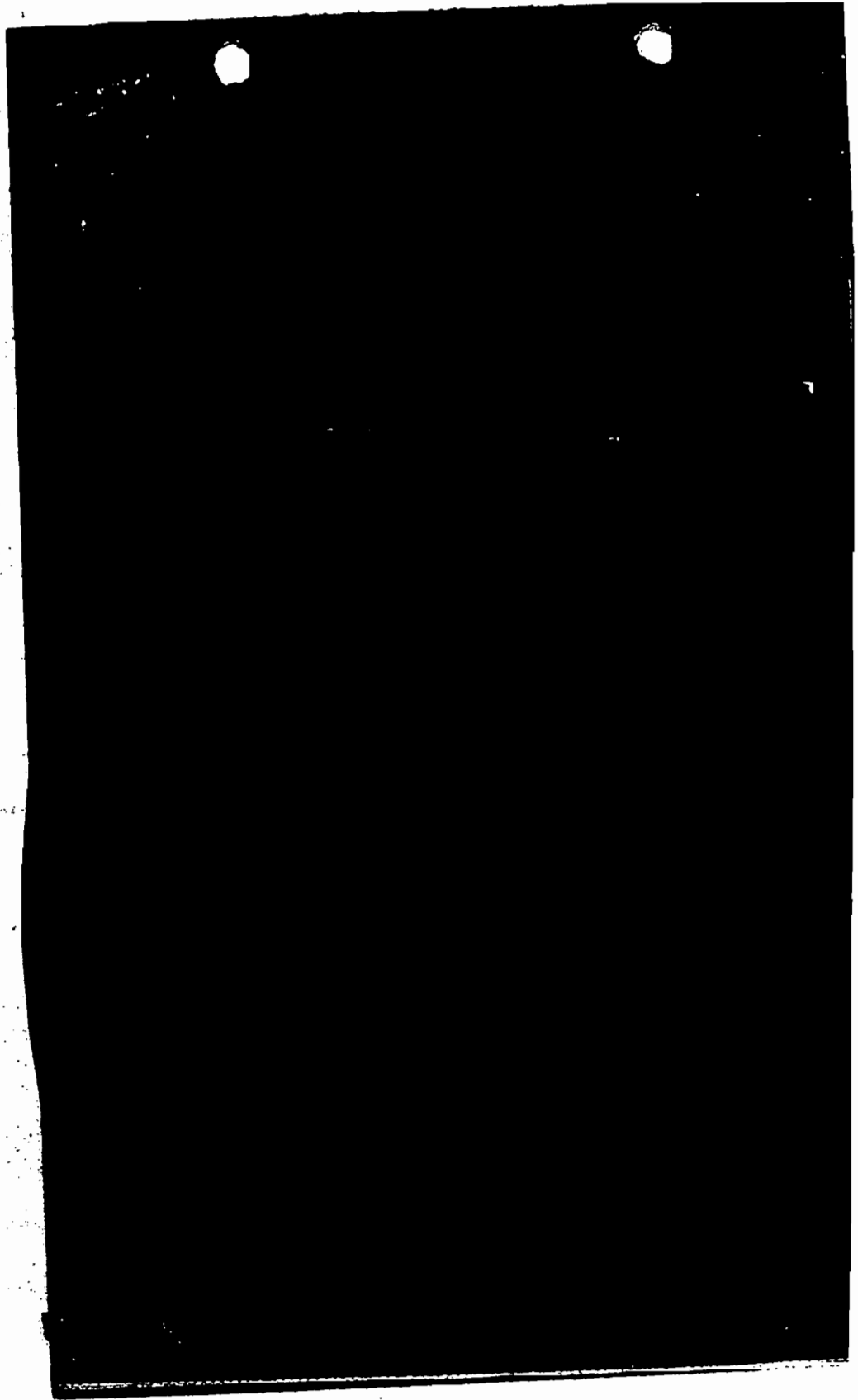
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26, USC, 6103



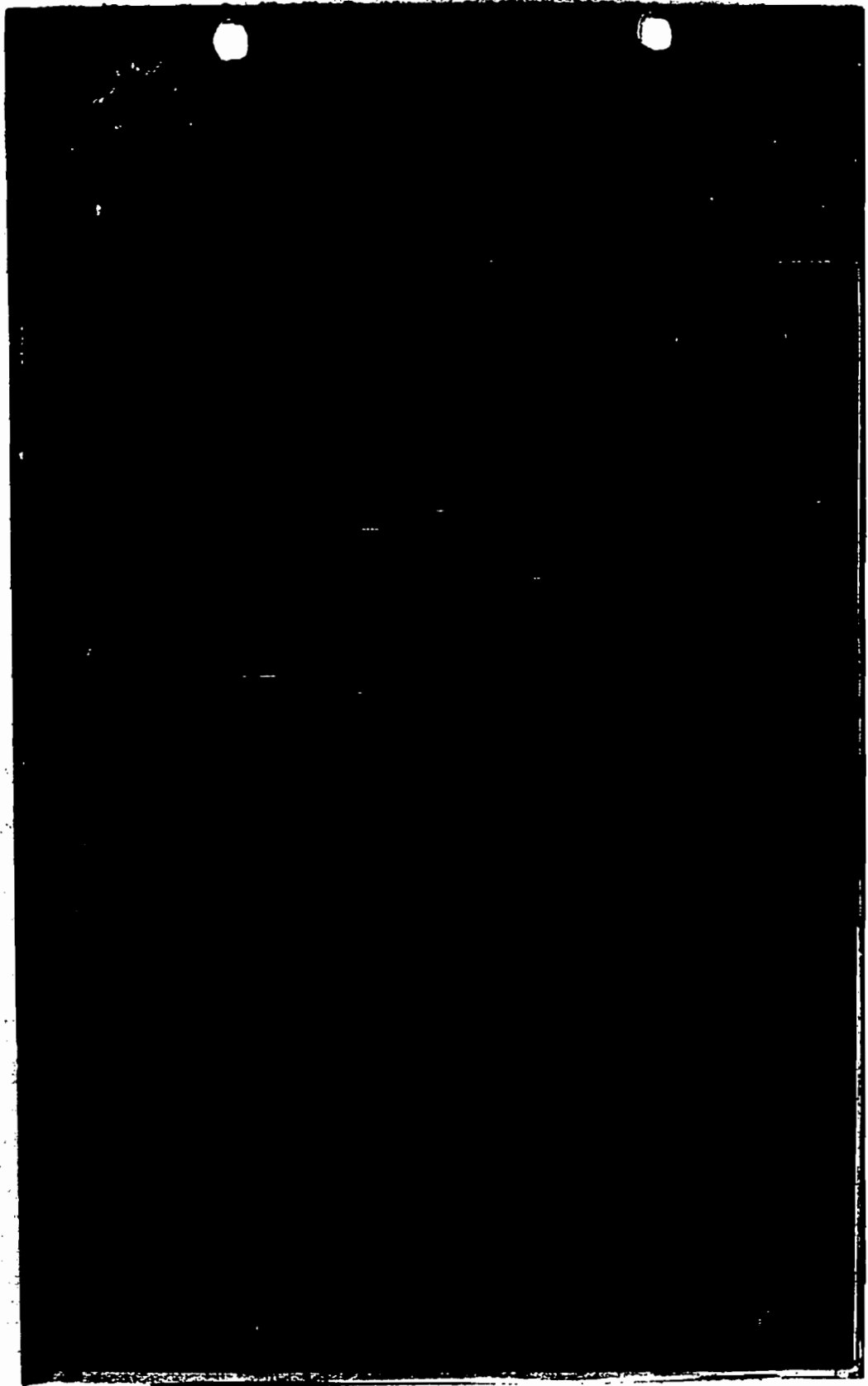
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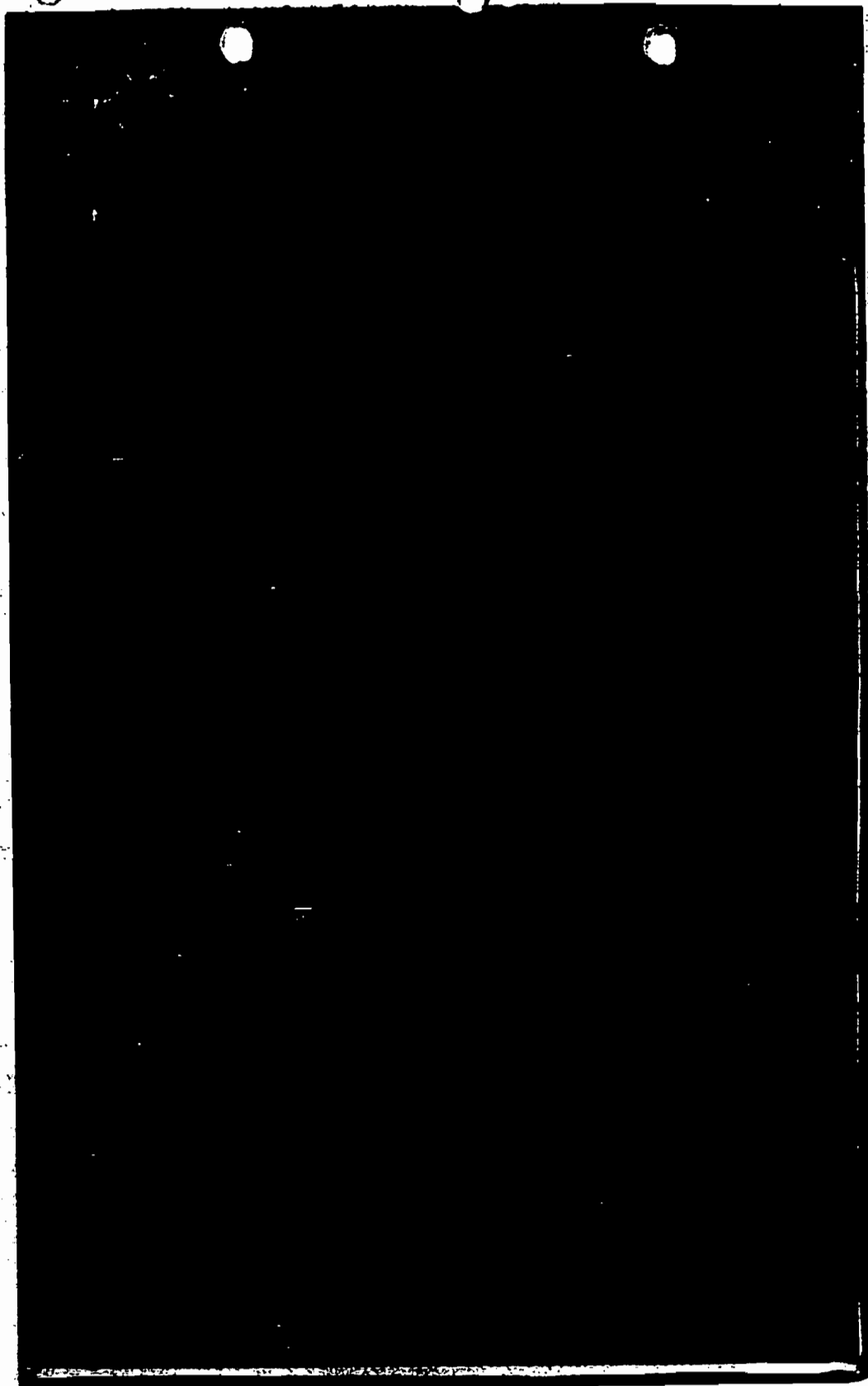


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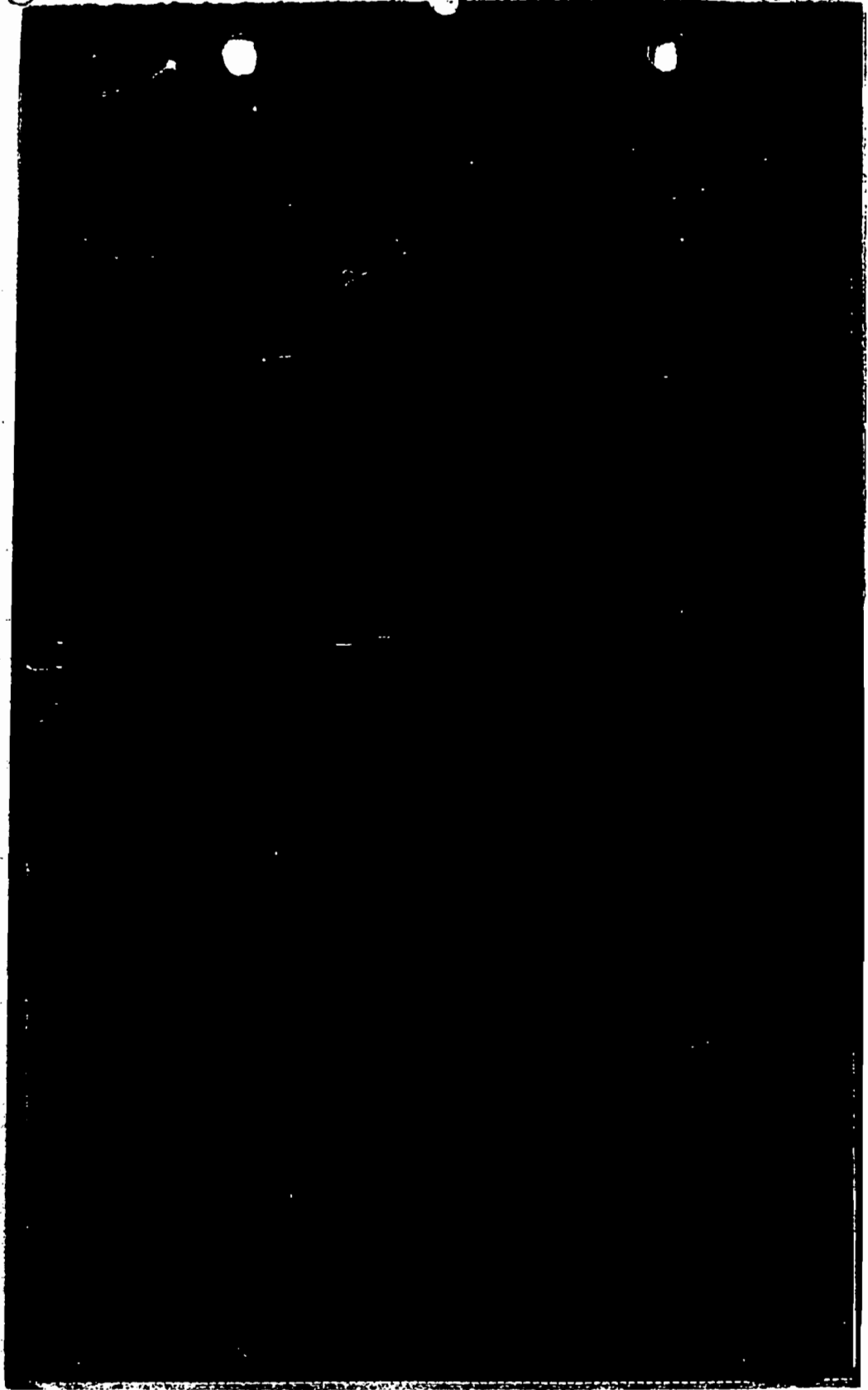


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26, usc, 6103



b3 per IRS

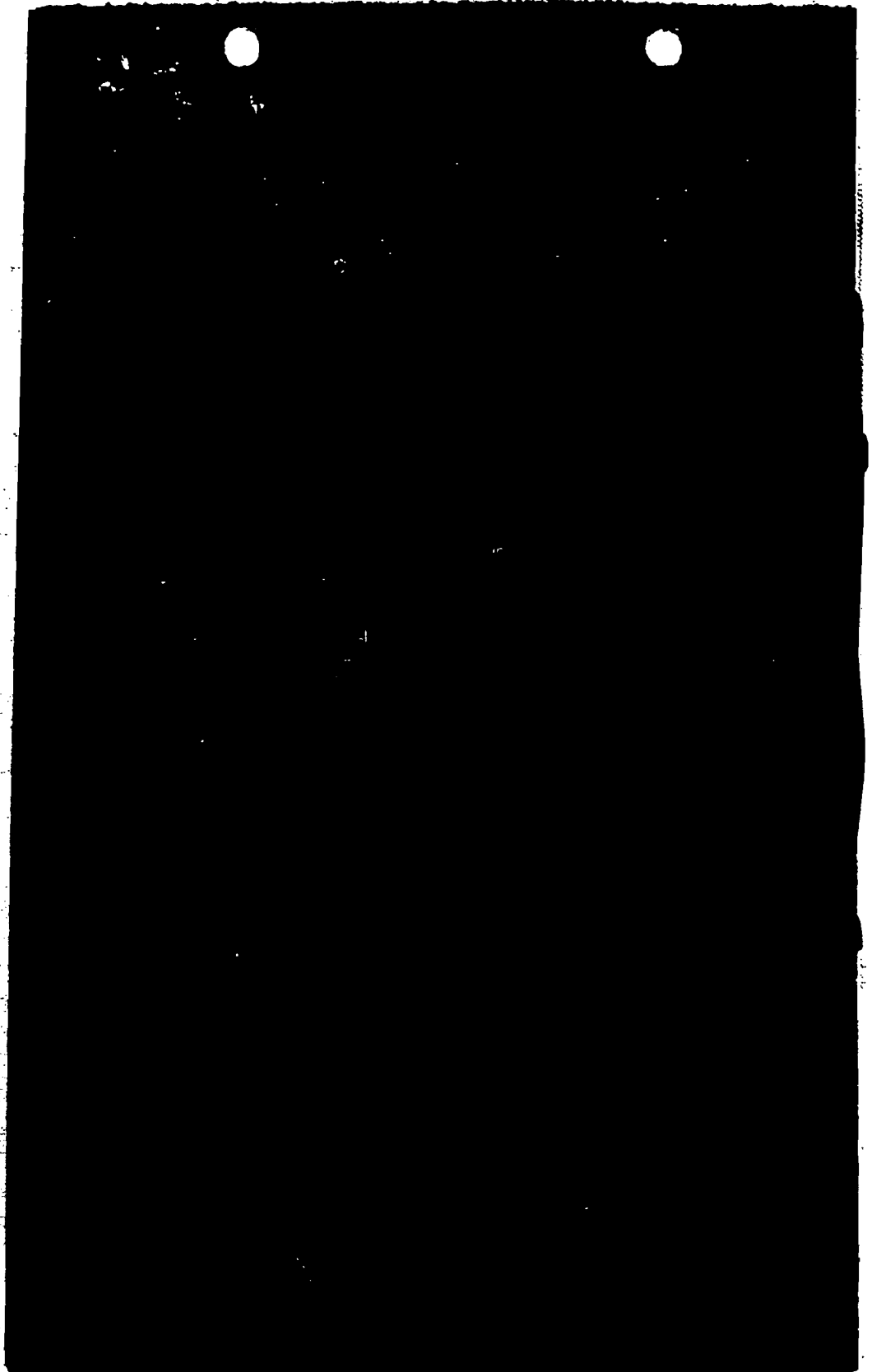
26, USC, 6103





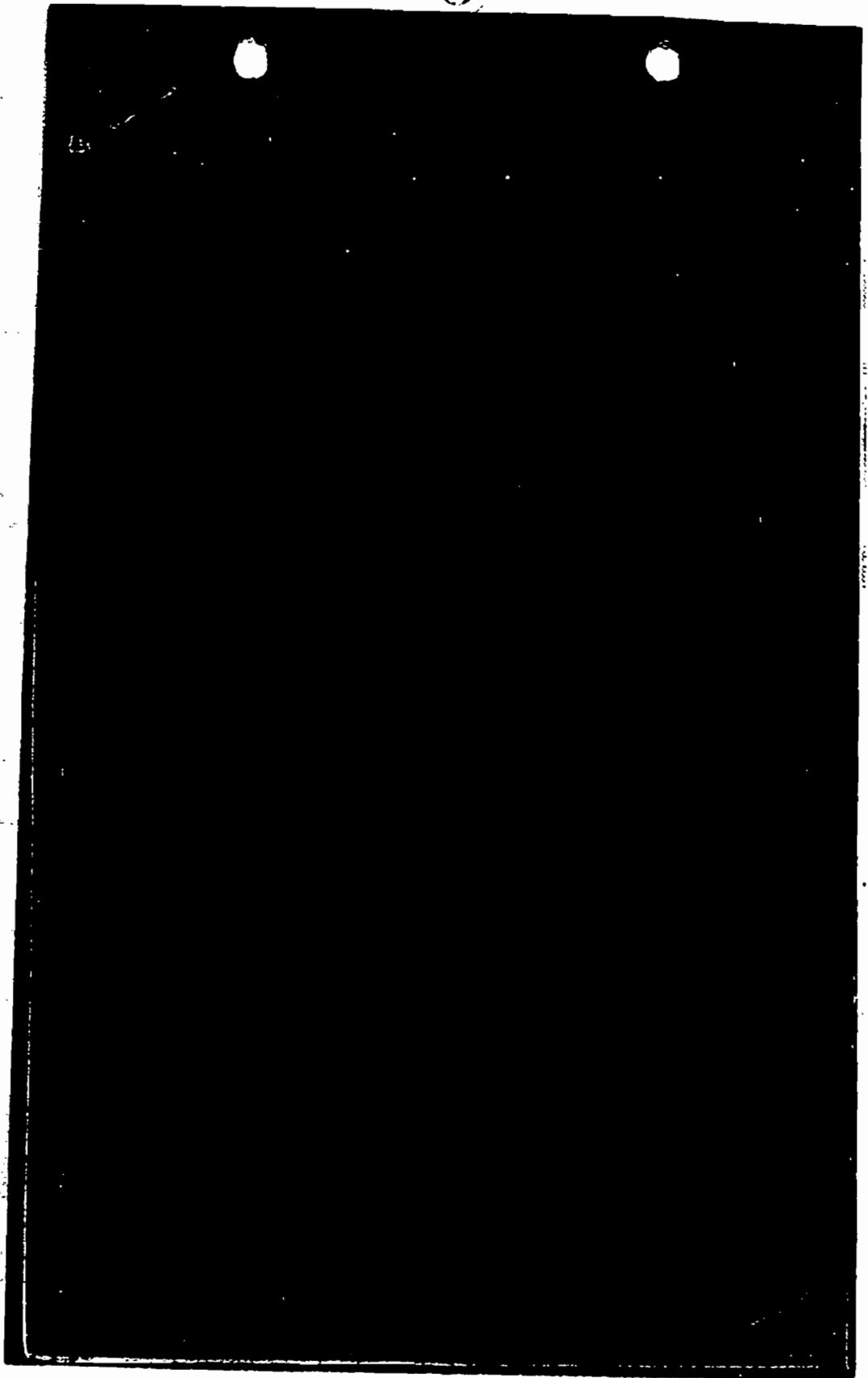
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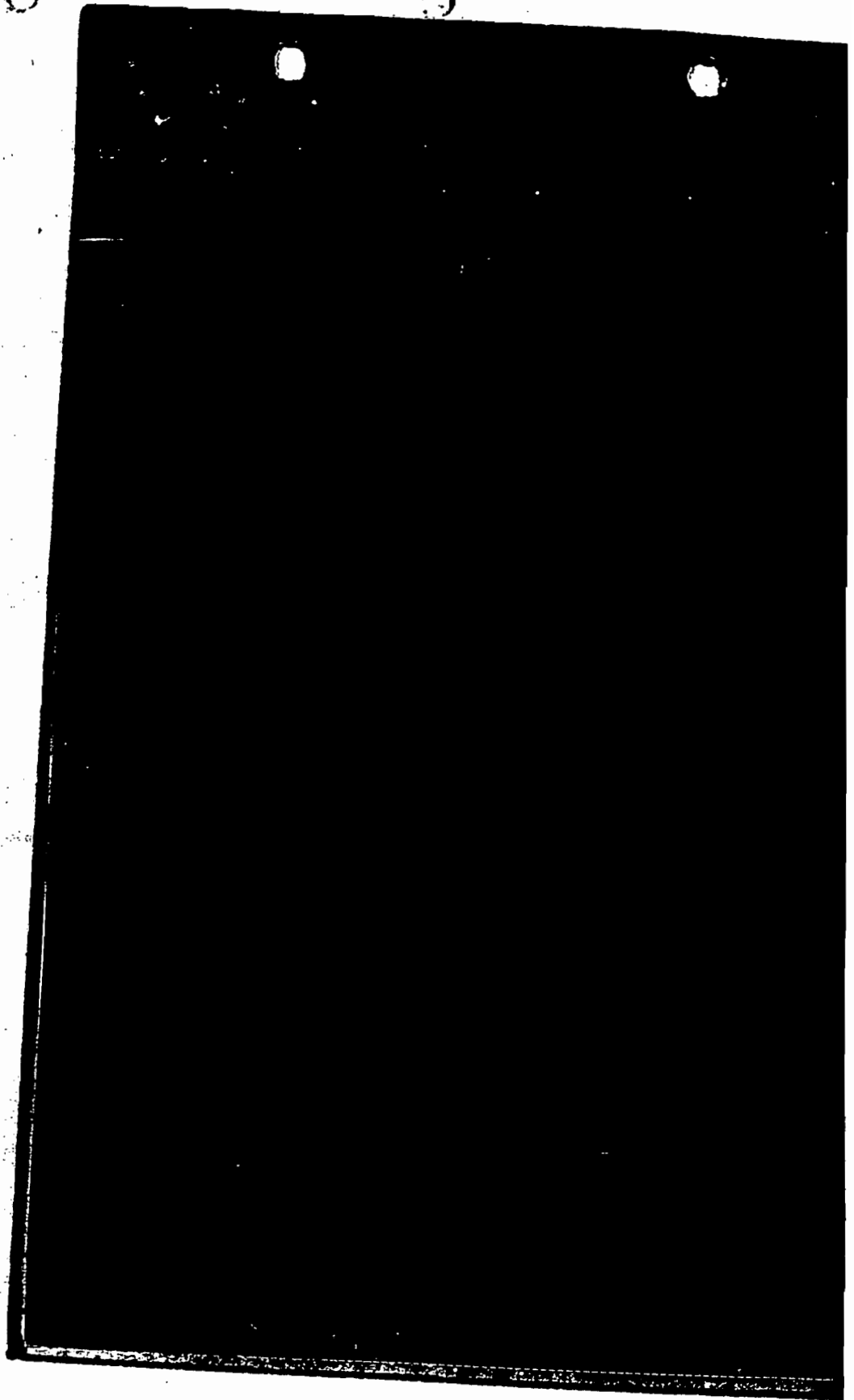
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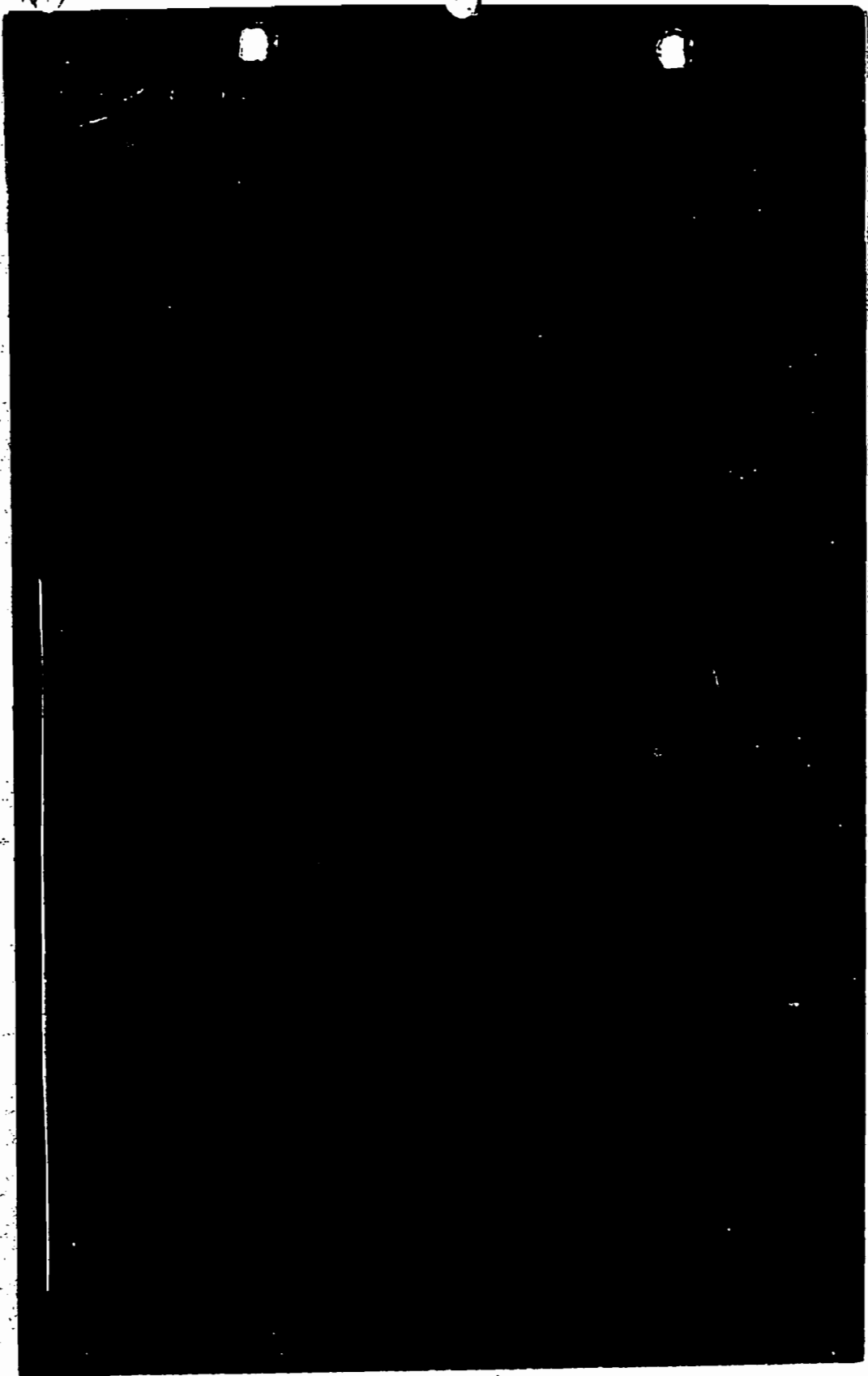
26, USC, 6103



b3 per IRS



26, USC, 6103



SAC, New York (65-15348)

April 23, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58236)

RECORDED-10

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

65-58236-1628

b3 per IRS

26, USC, 6103

Pursuant to your request, there are enclosed  
herewith Photostats of [REDACTED]

By [Signature]

APL:cdd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

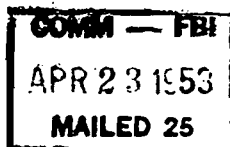
DATE 10/22/82 BY 3042 PWT/

2/19/96 SP6 AG/JS

FOIA 56261

CAT 751121

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



63 MAY 18 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-49107-1

SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

FILE: 65-58236

SECTION: 32

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: June 5, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

Pursuant to your instructions, the attached memorandum to the Attorney General in the above-captioned case has been prepared. (U)

Your attention is invited to the information appearing therein under the heading, "Proof of the Rosenbergs' Activity for Soviet Intelligence" starting on page eight and ending on page ten. The source for this information is [REDACTED] with whom you will recall we have an agreement not to disseminate. For that reason the attached memorandum is classified "Top Secret." (S)

## ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached memorandum to the Attorney General be approved for transmittal.

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

3/19/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON 25X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Classified by 1124/83  
Declassify on: OADR  
233,730

Classified by 3042 PWT/lw  
Declassify on: OADR  
3040 PWT/lmw  
10/27/8

page 1, TP 2 except  
[REDACTED] appropriate agency's  
info declassified per  
let dtd 5/17/96.  
SP6AG/JS Attachment 1124  
7/3/96 65-58236  
#75-1121 APL:blb

RECORDED - 118

JUN 10 1953

Classified by 2352 WAB AT 10/5/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1,2,3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

TOP SECRET

WABer

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Mohr

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

Mr. Gandy

Mr. Nease

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

Mr. Gandy

Mr. Nease

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

Mr. Gandy

Mr. Nease

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

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Mr. Nease

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

Mr. Gandy

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Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

Mr. Gandy

Mr. Nease

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

Mr. Gandy

Mr. Nease

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

Mr. Gandy

Mr. Nease

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

Mr. Holloman

Mr. Gandy

Mr. Nease

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Winterrowd

WASH 21

DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK 12 8-51 PM  
FBI 56,261  
3/19/96 SP6 AG/JS  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/22/86 BY 3043 PWT/lmw

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP - R. CI NY SIX NINE THREE DASH S ADVISED

THAT GLORIA AGRIN TOLD GEORGE BLAKE THAT SHE HEARD FROM HER FRIEND  
IN WASHINGTON /THIS APPARENTLY REFERS TO EMANUEL H. BLOCH/. THIS  
FRIEND ADVISED HER THAT IN VIEW OF SOME INFO THAT HE GOT IN WASHINGTON,  
IT WOULD BE COMPLETELY FRUITLESS AND FUTILE FOR HIM/FRIEND/ TO GO  
OUT WEST AS HE WOULD NOT BE RECEIVED. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS  
CONVERSATION REFERS TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WHO IS OUT WEST. SIMON  
GERSON WAS THAN ADVISED OF THE SAME INFO. AGRIN FURTHER STATED  
THAT DILLON, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT EXECUTION  
OF ROSENBERGS WOULD BE GREATEST AID TO COMMUNISM. GLORIA AND BLAKE  
AGREED THIS WAS A GOOD "BREAKTHROUGH" SINCE DILLON WAS IN THE EISENHOWER  
CROWD. HAROLD UREY WILL MAKE A STATEMENT ON THE THIRTEENTH NEXT THAT  
GREENGLASS COULD NOT HAVE DONE WHAT HE CLAIMED HE HAD DONE. IT IS  
NOTED THAT BLAKE IS TRADE UNION SECRETARY AND GERSON IS CHAIRMAN  
LEGISLATIVE BUREAU, NY CP. FOR INFO.

BOARDMAN

END

NY R 21 WA AS

RECORDED - 15

165-58236-1820  
13 JUN 19 1953

DISC

EX-821  
cc Baumgardner



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ~~BEAUMONT~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: June 19, 1953

FROM : MR. ~~HENNRICH~~SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ETHEL ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R(U)  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.Tolson -  
Ladd  
Belmont  
Clegg -  
Glavin -  
Harbo -  
Rosen -  
Tracy -  
Gearty -  
Mohr -  
Winterrowd  
Tele. R.  
Holloman  
 Sizoo -  
Miss GandySAC Hood of the WFO advised that at 4:15 P.M. a reporter for the Memphis Commercial Appeal named Maurice Cunningham called the Russian Embassy. He wanted information and confirmation on a statement from Congressman Wheeler that Douglas had applied for a Soviet Visa. No one at the Embassy could give him an answer. He said he would call back in one hour. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At 4:30 P.M. Justice Burton denied oral motions of Bloch for further consideration. (U)

ACTION:

For your information. (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY SSA 5668 SLD/JS  
5/29/98  
CA# 75-1121

CEH:mer

CC: Mr. Ladd

3/19/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1, ~~25X1~~  
FOIA 56,261  
CA# 75,1121  
5668 SLD/JS 6/30/97 CA# 75-1121Classified by 3040 PWT/lmn  
Declassify on: OADR 10/20/86CLASSIFIED DECISIONS ANALYZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)  
DATE: 7/9/97 SP6 AG/lmn

RECORDED - 70 65-5826-1876

INDEXED - 70

Classified by 2755 WAF/20 10/20/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 + 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

FILE: 65-58236

SECTION: 41

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (134-7846) Date: 6/29/62

FROM : SA THOMAS J. MC KEON (342)

SUBJECT: FEDORA

IS - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Source:  
Date Contacted:  
Contacted By:

NY 3653-S\*  
6/26/62

SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL and  
HARRY E. MORRIS, JR.

Characterized:

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

1029  
CLASSIFIED BY  
DECLASSIFY ON:

1/19/96  
CLASSIFIED BY  
DECLASSIFY ON

56,26  
57,121

When incorporating information furnished by NY 3653-S\* 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 NY 3653-S\* 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 detrimental effect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to [redacted] and can be adequately paraphrased.

In setting forth information suitable 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

1 - New York (134-7846 Sub C)

1 - BU 105-104811 (FEDORA)

Classified by 2353 wmb  
TJM:CSV  
(18) Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3  
Declassification indefinite

NOT RECORDED  
128 JUL 5 1962

55 JUL 12 1962

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)  
DATE: 7/9/97

NY 134-7846 (u)

COPIES CONTINUED

1 - NY 134-7346 Sub E

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65-58236

65-58233

(JULIUS ROSENBERG) (u)

b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

U [NY 134-7846] \* (u)

Development of a Nuclear Engine  
For Rockets and Soviet Space Effort (X) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

The informant advised that at the present time the Soviet Union is carrying out research and development re a nuclear engine to be used in rockets in connection with the Soviet space effort. The informant stated that the main work is being carried out at the Central Aero Hydrodynamic Institute in Moscow, headed by Academician MJASISTCHEV. Informant stated work on this project is also being done in Oblinsk and at the Military Institute at Kiev. Informant said that the main problem in working on the development of the above nuclear engine is to create a small powerful reactor. She said that (X) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 134-7846 (S) (u)

specifically the work on a suitable nuclear reactor is being done at Oblinsk. (S) (u)

The informant said that at the Military Institute at Kiev, research is also going on regarding the problem of plasma propulsion. He said that once a small powerful reactor is produced, then it is felt that the problem of plasma propulsion will be easily solved. The informant stated that Mr. EUGENIE PISKOREV of the Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow stated that the above research projects are not secret and that the information is widely known. PISKOREV also stated to the informant that the US is well ahead of the Soviet Union in the above field. (S) (u)

### Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles

 (S) (u)

The informant said that it was his understanding that the production of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM) was begun in the Soviet Union in approximately 1954. He stated that it is his opinion as of 1960, the average production of military missiles in the Soviet Union was approximately 300 a year. The informant stated that the first satellite successfully launched by the Soviet Union in 1957 used a military type rocket. Informant stated that the first stage in the ICBMs is in every case powered by liquid fuel. The informant stated that Soviet ICBMs are of two general sizes. He stated that one size is approximately 30 meters in length and has a range of from 12,000 to 13,000 kilometers. He stated that the other size measures approximately 24-25 meters and has a range of about 10,000 kilometers. The informant stated that the fuels for all Soviet ICBMs contain "hydride of metals". (S) (u)

The informant stated that two very large ICBM production plants are located at Novokazalinsk (ph) in Siberia. (S) (u)

The informant stated that he knows very little about the guidance systems of ICBMs and that this is completely out of his field. (S) (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY [134-7846] (u)

Informant stated, however, that Colonel KVASNIKOV, the head of the 10th Department of the First Directorate of the KGB in Moscow stated before a group of 10th Department employees that the Soviet Union is approximately ten years behind the US in the electronics field. In this regard, KVASNIKOV stated that the US has better, more compact and more dependable electronic guidance systems for missiles. The informant stated that Minister of Electronics SCHOKIN also made a statement to this effect. The informant stated that all ICBMs carry nuclear warheads and that at the present time efforts are directed towards building smaller and more compact warheads. Informant said size of a warhead would therefore not necessarily be indicative of its power. Informant was asked to estimate the weight of a typical hydrogen warhead and he stated that such a warhead would weigh approximately 3-4 tons. The informant stated that the size of the warhead would depend largely on the individual construction of it, and that size would vary depending upon the particular type of ICBM. Informant stated that ICBMs are stored underground for maximum protection in many parts of the Soviet Union. (S)U

Informant stated that the above statements are very general. Due to a time factor at this particular meeting with the informant, it was not possible to go into these matters any further. It is anticipated that during the course of a subsequent meeting with the informant these matters will be more fully discussed. (S)U

~~TOP SECRET~~

(S) u  
NY [134-7846] (S) w

[REDACTED] (S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1



[REDACTED] (S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

- 4 -

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~ X

NY 134-7846 [redacted] (u)

~~NY~~

[redacted]

b1  
↓

(S)

~~NY~~

[redacted]

(S)

~~NY~~

[redacted]

(S)

5

~~SECRET~~ X

~~SECRET~~

u [NY 134-7846] (S) (u)

b1  
↓

~~XS~~

[REDACTED]

It is noted that the ROSENBERGS were arrested in June, 1950, in NYC by Bureau agents for espionage, were convicted and later executed in Sing Sing Prison. (S) u

(S)

[REDACTED]

~~XS~~

[REDACTED] (S)

~~XS~~

[REDACTED] (S)

(S)

[REDACTED]

~~XS~~

[REDACTED] (S)

~~XS~~

The informant stated he could furnish no further information regarding other [REDACTED] (S) regarding which he has furnished some information during past interview. (S) u

6  
= 7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (134-7846) (u) Date: 6/5/62

FROM : SA THOMAS J. MC KEON (#342)

SUBJECT:

FEDORA  
IS-R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Source

Date of Contact

Contacted by

Characterized

NY 3653-S\*

5/23/62

ASAC JOSEPH L. SCHMIT, SAS  
VINCENT J. CAHILL and HARRY E.  
MORRIS, JR.

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

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRQ)  
DATE: 7/9/97

10-29-86  
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
CA# 75-1121  
566854/dm  
3/19/96 SSA 566854  
6/30/97  
6/16/97  
6/16/97  
FISA 56,261; 75-1121

When incorporating information furnished by NY 3653-S\* 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. 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 NY 3653-S\* will be of such a nature as to necessitate a classification above Confidential since disclosure of such information to unauthorized persons could have a detrimental effect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances a classification of Confidential will be adequate if the information relates to [redacted] and can be adequately paraphrased.

1-NY (65-15348)

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

COPIES CONTINUED

1-New York (134-7846)

1-Bureau (105-104811)

TJM:car

(13)

12 1962

Classified by 2356/jwd/jac  
Exempt from GDS Category  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

JUN 8 1962

~~SECRET~~

u [NY [134-7846] ~~X~~ (u)

COPIES CONTINUED

1-NY (65-15136)

1-NY (65-18236)

1-NY ( [REDACTED] )

1-NY ( [REDACTED] )

(S) - b1 -

1-Bureau (65-58805)

~~X~~ (KLAUS FUCHS)

2-Bureau (62-106214)

~~X~~ (WILLIAM H. MARTIN)

~~X~~ (BERNON F. MITCHELL)

1- [REDACTED]

1- [REDACTED]

~~X~~ (u)  
§

(S)

~~SECRET~~

X  
u [NY 134-7846] 3(u)

X 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". (S) u

In setting forth information suitable for dissemination, the following terminology is suggested (S) u

"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. J u

#### MISCELLANEOUS

#### u (S) [Soviet Atomic Research Information]

X Informant advised that during the period 1942-1951, the Soviets had informants who furnished information regarding atomic research in the US. The information was voluminous and he identified JULIUS ROSENBERG and wife, ALLAN NUNN MAY, and KLAUS FUCHS as among these sources. He stated that MAY and FUCHS were regarded as the most important sources. He also indicated that the Soviets had many contacts at Las Alamos during the period 1942-1951. Informant also advised that BRUNO PONTECORVO was working in a laboratory in Dubno, Russia, as late as 1960-1961. (S) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

u [NY 134-7846] (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Concerning "BURGESS" and "MAC LEAN" (S) u

Informant stated that BURGESS and MAC LEAN, who defected to the Soviet Union from Great Britain, served in England furnishing atomic data for a long time before defecting, perhaps as long as eight or ten years. He advised that they were connected with Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU). (S) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Concerning "MARTIN and MITCHELL" (S) u

Informant advised that he saw the Americans, MARTIN and MITCHELL, NSA employees who defected to the Soviet Union, at a press conference shortly after they arrived in Moscow. He said that he knew nothing about them except that they went to the Soviet Union from the United States via Cuba, and then by steamer to Russia. (S) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Concerning Anti-Missile Missiles (S) u

Informant advised that in October, 1961, he attended a conference of Rocket Society Specialists in Russia, at which time a scientist named KISUNKOV stated that the problem of intercepting missiles had been solved. Informant stated that KISUNKOV told him that the warheads of the Anti-Missile Missiles were filled with clean material so that there would be no dangerous radio-active fallout over the Soviet Union. (S) u

KGB School Near Moscow (S) u

Informant advised that there is a special KGB School located approximately 25 kilometers east of Moscow on the road to Gorki. He stated that he had been to this school approximately five times as a lecturer to KGB agents in training. He advised that the lectures consisted of the latest developments in various types of atomic weapons. Informant advised that these lectures were given solely for indoctrination and information. Informant stated that he himself had never gone through this training school. (S) u

~~SECRET~~

NY 134-7846 (u)

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

Soviets Interest in United States Computers (S)u

Informant advised that the Soviets have obtained plans for the "lightning" computer which is being developed in California. He stated that they have already obtained these plans, although it is still in the development stages. He said this computer is capable of making ten million calculations per second (S)u

Informant stated that the Soviets have also obtained complete plans for two computers which were developed at the University of Illinois, each of which is capable of three million calculations per second. He named these computers as the "Illiac" and the "Silliac". He stated that he saw the plans for these computers in Moscow, but that he has no information concerning the method by which the Soviets acquired these plans (S)u

Atomic Information Relative to Red China (S)u

Informant advised that in 1959, he reviewed certain documents in Moscow relating to the development of an atomic (S)u

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 134-78467 (u)

~~NY~~ device by the Chinese Communists. He stated that based upon his review of these documents, he is of the opinion that the Chinese Communists will be able to explode an atomic device of their own design by the end of 1963 (S) u

~~TOP SECRET~~



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/6/63

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - W. L. Smith
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lee

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY

DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRG)

DATE: 7/9/97 SP6 AG/JS

Tolson ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Casper ☒

Callahan ☒

Conrad ☒

Felt ☒

Gale ☒

Rosen ☒

Sullivan ☒

Tavel ☒

Trotter ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Holmes ☒

Gandy ☒

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

This memorandum is prepared for informative purposes.

"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 usable 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.

~~TOP SECRET~~

It should be noted that we furnished information to the Attorney 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 [REDACTED] which was attributed to "an informant of known reliability who is not able to testify." The information was to the effect that Julius Rosenberg operated a large espionage network in the United States, that he personally recruited agents who furnished technical and scientific data, including data on jet planes and guided missiles, and that his wife Ethel was aware of this activity. 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 2715 4/28/88 REC-69  
65-58236-2395  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
JPL:pa  
(6)

JUN 12 1963

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS

DECLASSIFY ON: [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~56,261  
CA# 75,1121

7/3/91 CA# 75-1121

X  
Memo Branigan to Sullivan  
Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
65-58236

b1  
The 6/5/53 letter set forth the information developed by testimony at the trial which corroborated the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass. This letter included information from [REDACTED] showing the involvement of the Rosenbergs in Soviet espionage. The information was described as coming from a "source of unimpeachable reliability whose identity cannot be revealed under any circumstances." This information was to the effect that Rosenberg was the operating head of a large Soviet espionage network in 1944 and personally handled the recruitment of agents and the collection of data from them. In addition, Rosenberg recruited the Greenglasses in November, 1944, so informed Moscow, and requested technical help in talking to Greenglass in 1945. Rosenberg reported that Greenglass gave him information about the detonation of the A Bomb. Further, Rosenberg recommended persons for recruitment and operated others, and his wife knew of his work. (S)

2 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:

b1  
(5) In view of the fact that it cannot be determined if Hughes is referring to the [REDACTED] information, the Tartakow information, or possibly some other information, it is recommended that no further action be taken concerning this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

TO: SAC, NEW YORK ( [REDACTED] ) (S)

DATE: 10/11/63  
5468 SCD/20/30/97  
3/19/96 CA # 75-1121

FROM: SA THOMAS J. MC KEON (#342)

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JE  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6 XL

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (S)  
ESP - R

FOIA 56, 261  
CA # 75, 1121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Source  
Date Contacted  
Contacted By

NY 3653-S\*  
10/7/63

ASAC JOSEPH L. SCHMIT,  
SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL  
and HARRY E. MORRIS, JR.  
A confidential informant  
who has furnished  
reliable information  
in the past.

Characterized

10-29-84

3042/PWT/CLS

CLASSIFIED BY: OADR  
DECLASSIFY ON:

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

1 - NY ( [REDACTED] ) (S)  
1 - NY (65-15348) U  
1 - NY ( [REDACTED] ) (S)  
1 - NY (65-22039) U  
1 - NY ( [REDACTED] )  
1 - NY ( [REDACTED] )  
1 - NY ( [REDACTED] )

1 - BU ( [REDACTED] ) (S)  
1 - BU (65-58236) (JULIUS ROSENBERG) U  
1 - BU ( [REDACTED] ) (S)  
1 - BU (65-67549) (DUPLIX) U  
1 - BU ( [REDACTED] )  
1 - BU ( [REDACTED] )  
1 - BU ( [REDACTED] )

TJM:afb  
(16)

NOT RECORDED  
201 OCT 17 1963

66 OCT 18 1963

NY [REDACTED] (S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

(S)(U) When incorporating information furnished by NY 3653-S\* 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 NY 3653-S\* (S)(U) 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 detrimental effect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances, a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to [REDACTED] and can be adequately paraphrased. (S) b1

(S)(U) When disseminating information received from NY 3653-S\* no reference should be made to the time (date, month or year) the information was received. This should be set forth administratively.

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. ~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)(S) IN VIEW OF THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE POSITION OF NY 3653-S\* 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.

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1  
u [NY] [redacted] (S)  
(S) [redacted] -b1

b

[redacted] b1  
[redacted] (S)

[redacted] b1  
[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S) b1 ✓

~~SECRET~~ X

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/2/65

TO: SAC, NEW YORK [(105-11563)] (S) u

FROM: SA THOMAS J. MC KEON (#342)

SUBJECT: STUART JACK SEBORER (S) u  
IS-R

Source  
Date of Contact  
Contacted By  
Reliability

NY 3653-S\* (S) u  
1/27/65  
SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL and  
HARRY E. MORRIS, Jr.  
A confidential informant  
who has furnished reliable  
information in the past.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE  
~~TOP SECRET~~

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

10. 29/86  
CLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/cls  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

1-NY (100-111386) 1-BU (101-1384) (MIRIAM ZEITLIN SEBORER)  
1-NY (65-15348) 1-BU (65-58236) (JULIUS ROSENBERG)  
1-NY ( ) 1-BU ( )  
1-NY ( ) 1-BU ( )  
1-NY (105-11563) 1-BU (105-38307) (S) u

TJM:hjr  
(10)

5668 SLD/dmj 6/30/97 CA # 75-1121  
3/19/96 SCA 5668 SLD 6/16/97  
SP6 AG/JS  
6 XI

FOIA 56,261 CA # 75-1121

NOT RECORDED  
128 FEB 8 1965

Classified by 2335 WAB/8  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

67 FEB 9 1965

NY 105 11563 ~~SECRET~~

(u) [NY 3653-S\*] When incorporating information furnished by 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 [NY 3653-S\*] 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 detrimental effect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances, a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to [REDACTED] and can be adequately paraphrased. (S) b1

(u) [NY 3653-S\*] When disseminating information received from NY 3653-S\* no reference should be made to the time (date, month or year) the information was received. This should be set forth administratively.

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.

(u) [NY 3653-S\*] 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.

REF ID: A105 11563

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1



11/12

3

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

u [NY] 105 11563 (S) u

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1



~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)

all  
X's

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

4

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

u [ N.Y. 105 11563 ] (X) 4

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1



~~AK~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(5)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(5)

5

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

✓ [N.Y. 105 11563] (S) u

[REDACTED]

(S) b1

AK  
[REDACTED]

(S) b1

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
M E M O R A N D U M

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b1, b3  
per CIA

DATE:

86-1840 cv  
CIA information  
classified for Ltr dtd  
9/1/87  
3042 JwT/DTC  
11/3/87

SM - C  
(Bureau File 100-12632)  
(Miami File 100-932)  
(Mexico City File 100-1535) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

SM - C  
(Bureau File 100-421747)  
(Miami File 100-8111)  
(Mexico City File 100-1534) (P)

JULIUS ROSENBERG

The following information has been received from  
CIA, Mexico, classified "SECRET" and not to be disseminated  
outside the Bureau.

[REDACTED]

CIA information of pages  
1-4 which is marked (S) removed  
classified per LTR 7-6-87. SSA56850/mc  
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-12632-1

b1, b3 per CIA

- 11 - Bureau
  - (1 - Liaison Section)
  - (4 - Miami)
  - (2 - New York)
- 3 - Mexico City
  - (1 - 100-2542)
  - (1 - 105-231)
  - (1 - 100-1604)
  - (1 - 100-1554)

REC-120

65-58236-2397  
NOT RECORDED  
126 MAR 2 1965

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRQ)  
DATE: 1/9/91 SP6 AG/ky

NLF:11  
(17)

67 MAR 10 1995

EX-117  
3/19/96 SSA56850  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X  
FOIA 5b, 261  
CA# 75-1121

Classified by 2355 WAB/10  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MC 100-1534  
MC 100-1535

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (S)

b1,  
b3  
per  
CIA



(S)

(S)

(S)

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

MC 100-1534  
MC 100-1535

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~(S)~~ [REDACTED]

(S) ~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1,  
b3  
per  
CIA



- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

MC 100-1534  
MC 100-1535

[REDACTED]

(3)

[REDACTED]

b1,  
b3  
per  
CIA

(5)

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau and the Miami Office. An additional copy of this letter is furnished for the New York Office since it relates to matters and individuals in the New York area.

- 4 -

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

9/9/65

W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Branigan  
1 - Mr. Lee

**MORTON SOBELL  
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA**

**SYNOPSIS:**

Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy, attorneys for Morton Sobell, convicted espionage agent, have asked the Bureau for the original registration cards for Harry Gold of the Hotel Hilton, Albuquerque, for June 3 and September 19, 1945, in order that their handwriting 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 Sobell. The Schneirs claim Gold was not in Albuquerque June 3, 1945, and suggest strongly that the FBI forged the registration card in order to establish Gold's presence there on that date to buttress a bank deposit made by Greenglass on 6/4/45.

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 card of September 19, 1945, when Gold was again in Albuquerque, Schneirs reach conclusion that June card 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 June 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 business. Registration card of 9/19/45 not introduced as evidence and original destroyed by New York Office in 1960 in normal course of purging files.

Bureau files show Arthur Kinoy of above firm is on Security Index and has history of Communist Party activities. William Kunstler of above firm on Reserve Index and, within past year has appeared on radio and television program during which he made vicious attacks on

Enclosures

101-2483

1 - 65-58236

JPL:plh (7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/BS

(Rosenberg)

3/19/96 SP6AG/JS

FOIA 56,261

CONTINUED - OVER

87 SEP 5 1965



Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan  
RE: MORTON SOBELL  
101-2483

the Director. He stated Mr. Hoover had a totalitarian nature, was a demigod and achieved a position of power to such an extent that he was feared by politicians at all levels. The name of Michael Kunstler, of this firm, appeared on a list maintained in the office of Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

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.

SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

FILE: 65-58236

SECTION: 42

~~TOP SECRET~~

SECRET  
568 SED/dmy 6/30/97 CA# 75-1121  
3/21/96 11/5/65

CLASSIFIED BY SPLAG JS PERSONAL ATTENTION  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 1

18) ~~SECRET~~ UNCLASSIFIED  
FOIA 56, 261  
CA #75, 1121  
page 1, IP 3 except Classified by 5042 PUI / VPS  
EJ8; IP4, except Declassify on: OADR 10/29/86  
EJ5; page 2, IP1  
except EJ5 appropriate agency info 7/3/96  
Declassify per E.O. 11652 5/17/96 SP6 AG/105 (u)

It is noted that pages 5 through 15 of reairtel include information which Fedora [REDACTED]

Also identified by [redacted] as one of Rosenberg's agents. [redacted] was arrested in 1951 and convicted of perjury in connection with the Rosenberg investigation. (D)

1 - WFO CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

'AIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Let to SAC, New York  
RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG et al.  
65-58236

In connection with the above, it is noted that Jerome Eugene Tartakow, former fellow prisoner with Julius Rosenberg in the Federal House of Detention, advised that Julius Rosenberg described Weinstein as the last person recruited into his network. In addition, Bernard Schuster is believed to be identical with an individual with the cover name of Chester, mentioned by [REDACTED] who also had some connection with Julius Rosenberg. b1 (S)

You should carefully review the Rosenberg file to determine the persons considered most likely to be identical with members of the ring still living in the U.S. You should also review the individual case files of those persons mentioned above. It is noted that the names of Joel Barr and Alfred Sarant are not included since both of these individuals have been outside the U.S. for many years. Upon completion of these reviews, you should submit your recommendations for investigative action to be taken in an effort to determine if any attempts are made to recontact the members of the Rosenberg ring. Such recommendation should be made with the main thought in mind that no action should be taken which might jeopardize the security of the [REDACTED] (S) (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Lee.

SAC, New York (65-15348)

11/17/65

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
ESP - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Reurairtel 10/29/65 captioned "Fedora,  
Internal Security - R." (S) (u)

It is noted that Fedora

Bufiles show that the Rosenbergs had two sons,  
Michael Allen born 3/10/43 and Robert Harry born 5/14/47.  
These children were adopted in 1958 by Mr. and Mrs. Abel  
Meeropol and are currently using that name. The oldest son is the subject of a case entitled "Michael Allen  
Meeropol, Security Matter - C; Bufile 100-439805,  
NYfile 100-150350." A review of that file shows that  
Michael graduated from Swarthmore College, Swarthmore,  
Pennsylvania, in June, 1964. On June 29, 1964, he obtained an American passport for the purpose of traveling  
to Great Britain to study at Cambridge University for a  
period of two years. Investigation abroad has developed  
information that he attended Cambridge during the 1964-65 school  
year and left England on June 29, 1965, for an unknown  
destination presumed to be in Europe. It is also noted  
that according to a Cambridge University newspaper  
Michael Meeropol allegedly participated in a demonstration  
in front of the White House in April, 1965.

It is also noted that in February, 1965, it was  
reported that Michael Meeropol had been reprimanded by a  
college porter for displaying in his room a large notice  
utilizing obscene language which indicated his disapproval  
of communism. It appears that Michael Meeropol is not a

2 - London

1 - 100-439805 (Meeropol)

150 Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)  
JPL:plh (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Classified by 230-1  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Declassify on: OADR

TOP SECRET

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)  
DATE: 11/17/97 SP6 AB/any

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X & XI

Let to SAC, New York  
RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al. ~~SECRET~~

student at Delhi University unless he attended a summer session during the Summer of 1965. Legat, London, should expedite coverage of the lead set forth in letter of July 29, 1965, to determine if Michael Meeropol has returned to England. If he has returned to England, efforts should be made by the Legat, through sources, to determine where Meeropol spent the summer. Results should be submitted in the Meeropol file. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

New York should check with logical sources to determine if Michael Meeropol was in the U.S. this summer or if any information is available through his local draft board or informants to show where he spent the past summer. (U)

(U) New York should, in connection with further contacts with Fedora, keep the above information in mind and attempt to clarify same. ~~SECRET~~

For the information of the Legat, the information obtained from Fedora should not be furnished to his sources. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348) (C)

JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ET AL  
ESP-R

DATE:

12/14/65

*For appropriate Agency  
let dtd 5/17/96. Info Sec 1963  
and marked accordingly.*

*Pg. 3, Last P, Portion of 2nd bracketed com 2  
Pg. 4; Pg. 4, P1, except E J 2; Pg. 5, P1  
except E J 2; Pg. 6, P2 + 3 except E J 2;  
Pg. 7, portion of top E J 2, lines 1, 2;  
Last P, except E J 2; Pg. 8, P1, 2  
except E J 2; com 4 top of Pg. 9; Pg. 9, P1  
except E J 2; Pg. 10, P1, 3, 4 except E J 2;  
Pg. 11, P1, 2 except E J 2; Pg. 12, P1  
except E J 2; Pg. 14, P2 except E J 2.*

Re NY airtel, October 29, 1965, captioned

SP6 AG/JS

7/9/96

CA # 75-1124

"FEDORA", NY memorandum, 11/5/65, and Bulet, 11/5/65,  
captioned as above, concerning the [REDACTED]

19-Bureau (RM)

- (1-100-346193) (YAZKOV)  
(1-101-2483) (SOLELL)  
(1-65-59022) (HALL and SAX)  
(1-65-59312) (PERL)  
(1-65-59242) (SARANT)  
(1-65-59160) (VOLK)  
(1-65-59294) (SIDOROVICH)  
(1-65-59334) (PATAKI)  
(1-65-60203) (FINESTONE)  
(1-101-1632) (DANZIGER)  
(1-65-60359) (WEINSTEIN)  
(1-65-59336) (DAYTON)  
(1-65-59356) (RICH)  
(1-105-131025) (GLAUBER)

- 2-Albany (65-1664) (SARANT) (RM)  
1-Boston (105-11314) (GLAUBER) (RM)  
2-Chicago (65-3403) (HALL and SAX) (RM)  
2-Cleveland (65-2728) (SIDOROVICH) (RM)  
2-Los Angeles (65-5086) (DAYTON) (RM)  
2-Newark (100-34120) (VOLK) (RM)  
2-New Haven (65-1367) (RICH) (RM)  
1-Washington Field (65-5521) (INFO) (RM)  
(COPIES CONTINUED)  
2 - New York

3/21/96 SSA 5668 SLD  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, X6  
FOIA 56,261; CA # 75-1124  
5668 SLD/dny 6/30/97  
CA # 75-1124

Classified by 30422/SP6  
Declassify on: OADR  
10/30/86

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) C  
DATE 2-16-78 [Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REC-87 65-58236-2404

DEC 17 1965

WCR:mjb  
(51)

Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~TOP SECRET~~

SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NY 65-15348

~~TOP SECRET~~

(COPIES CONTINUED)

1-New York [REDACTED] (S) b1  
1-New York [REDACTED]  
1-New York [REDACTED]  
1-New York (100-81002) (YAZKOV)  
1-New York (100-37158) (SCBELL)  
1-New York (65-15299) (HALL and SAX) (S) u  
1-New York (65-15387) (PERL)  
1-New York (65-15360) (SARANT)  
1-New York (65-15310) (VOLK)  
1-New York (65-15380) (SIDOROVICH)  
1-New York (65-15385) (PATAKI)  
1-New York (65-15735) (FINESTONE)  
1-New York (65-15773) (WEINSTEIN)  
1-New York (65-15396) (DALZIGER)  
1-New York (65-15403) (DAYTON)  
1-New York (65-15395) (RICH)  
1-New York (65-22622) (GLAUBER)

~~TOP SECRET~~



100

[REDACTED] (S)

(S)

(S)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(S) TX

[REDACTED]

In connection with item six, LEONID KVASSNIKOV was in the United States from March, 1943 to October, 1945, as an employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He was a known MGB (KGB) Agent and allegedly was an assistant to VASSILI ZUBILIN. [REDACTED] information indicates that he was possibly the number two man in the MGB residency in New York. Information from T

- 3 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 65-15348

~~SECRET~~

this informant indicates that KVAASSNIKOV was definitely connected with the operation of the ROSENBERG ring. For example, it was reported on June 14, 1944, that KVAASSNIKOV's apartment was needed for photographing the material of the ROSENBERG group. Thereafter, according to the informant, KVAASSNIKOV very often reported information concerning the operation of the ROSENBERG ring to his headquarters in Moscow. Information dated December 16, 1944 indicates that KVAASSNIKOV had personal contact with JULIUS ROSENBERG. (S)(u) ~~(S)~~

ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV (YAZKOV) was in the United States from February 8, 1941 to December 27, 1946, and was employed by the Soviet Consulate in New York. He was identified in [redacted] information as a MGB Agent. Information furnished by this informant does not reveal any direct connection between YAKOVLEV and the operation of the ROSENBERG ring. However, it does reflect that he was involved in the operations of HARRY GOLD and EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS and in working with Agents in the Manhattan Engineering District (Atomic Energy). YAKOVLEV interviewed SAVILLE SAX in 1944 when the latter individual came to the Soviet Consulate in New York to deliver a copy of THEODORE ALVIN HALL's report. Subsequently, in January, 1945, it was indicated that SAX had previously been transferred from SERGEI N. KOURNAKOFF (a known MGB Agent) to YAKOVLEV. YAKOVLEV, of course, was identified by HARRY GOLD as his Soviet contact to whom he reported information obtained from FUCHS and the GREENGLASSES. There is no indication in NYO files that either GOLD or FUCHS had any direct contact with ROSENBERG. It appears that HARRY GOLD's sole connection with the ROSENBERG ring occurred in June, 1945, when he acted as a courier for YAKOVLEV in obtaining information from DAVID GREENGLASS in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This possibly was an emergency situation since information furnished by the GREENGLASSES indicated that this contact was originally to have been made by ANNE (probably ANNE SIDOROVICH). (S)(u) ~~(S)~~

b1

[redacted]

(S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S)

b1  
↓

The exact period of time during which the ROSENBERG ring was in operation is unknown. The first mention of ROSENBERG in [REDACTED] information occurred on May 5, 1944. However, the nature of this information indicates that ROSENBERG was undoubtedly active as a Soviet Agent prior to that date. Information developed during the investigation of the ROSENBERGs and information furnished by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15348

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) ~~(S)~~

WILLIAM PERL is the subject of NYfile [65-15387] and Bufile [65-59312]. He served his sentence for perjury and as of September, 1965, was residing in Apartment [5E] at [4810 45th Street, Woodside, Queens County, New York City. He was employed as of February, 1965, by the New York University Laboratory, Goldwater Hospital, Welfare Island, New York City, in bio-chemical research.

(S) [REDACTED] information dated July 26, 1944 b1 reflects that ROSENBERG furnished the MGB with information concerning MAX ELITCHER and that the MGB Headquarters was apparently requested to authorize his formal admission (apparently as a member of the ROSENBERG ring). There is no further information from this source to indicate that ELITCHER actually became a member of the ring. He has advised that he refused to cooperate with ROSENBERG. The truth of this denial, of course, is unknown. However, it appears extremely unlikely that [REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) ~~(S)~~

(S) [REDACTED] information dated May 5, 1944 rather definitely indicates that ALFRED SARANT was being recruited by ROSENBERG. Information dated November 14, 1944 reflects that ROSENBERG had safely carried out the signing up of HUGHES, a good friend of METEY. It is believed that HUGHES is probably identical with SARANT and METEY with JOEL BARR. The informant's information dated December 5, 1944 reflected that the MGB requested authority to have METEY and HUGHES work together in taking photographs. This information also mentioned JULIUS ROSENBERG. On December 13, 1944, a discussion took place indicating that the MGB was contemplating separating HUGHES and METEY from ROSENBERG and turning them over to the control of other MGB Agents. (S) ~~(S)~~

b1  
(S) NY 65-15348

[REDACTED] information does not reflect whether HUGHES and PETER were actually ever separated from ROSENBERG. [REDACTED] However, former NY 645-S advised in 1951 that ROSENBERG told him there were two Soviet Espionage units operating in the New York area. He said that ROSENBERG headed one, and the other was headed by two men. ROSENBERG's description of these two men fit JOEL BARR and ALFRED SARANT. [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] NY files reflect that JOEL BARR went to Europe in 1948 reportedly to further his activities as a Soviet Espionage Agent. He reportedly disappeared from Paris, France, in 1950, and has not been heard from since. ALFRED SARANT fled the United States in 1950 with his neighbor's wife, CAROL DAYTON, and no information has been developed concerning his whereabouts since that time. It is, of course, possible that BARR and/or SARANT may have returned to the United States under an assumed identity. However, based on available information, it appears that [REDACTED]

(S) SARANT is the subject of NYfile 65-15360; Bufile 65-59242; and Albany file 65-1664 (OO: Albany). JOEL BARR is the subject of NYfile 65-15392 and Bufile 65-59453. (S)

[REDACTED] information dated November 11, 1944 discussed a camera which had been "allowed" for ROSENBERG. Thereafter, a discussion ensued concerning RELAY's material. There is no definite indication of any connection between ROSENBERG and RELAY. This individual's cover name was changed to SERB on September 2, 1944. This change immediately proceeded a change in ROSENBERG's cover name which may indicate that he had some connection with the ROSENBERG ring. Insufficient information was received from the informant on which an identification of RELAY-SERB could be based. (TS)

NY 65-15348

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[redacted] information dated September 21, 1944 concerns the recruitment of RUTH GREENGLASS by ROSENBERG. Mention is made of the Manhattan Engineering District at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mention is then made of VOLK who was working in a plant of the Manhattan Engineering District and who was a member of the CP. Investigation reflected that VOLK is probably identical with WILLIAM JOHN VOLK, JR., the subject of NYfile 65-15310; Bufile 65-59160; and NKfile 100-34120, (OO: Newark). VOLK was interviewed by Newark Agents on August 26, 1952, at which time he admitted communist activities but denied involvement in Espionage. There is no indication in the New York files that he was ever asked whether he was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG. The last information in the NY file concerning VOLK (1952) reflected that he resided at 63 Wiggin Street, Princeton, New Jersey, and was employed in the Laboratory of the Hydrocarbon Research Company, Inc., at Trenton, New Jersey. It is not known whether VOLK was ever actually recruited as a MGB Agent but it is apparent that the MGB was interested in him. The fact that a reasonable approximation of his true name appeared in [redacted] information, tends to indicate that he was not an established agent as of September 21, 1944. The fact that VOLK's name appeared in information substantially devoted to the operation of the ROSENBERG ring may indicate he had some type of connection with that ring.

[redacted] information dated September 21, 1944 reflects that in the CP line, ROSENBERG was in touch with CHESTER (identified as BERNARD SCHUSTER), the subject of a lengthy investigation by the NYO. It was stated that they met once a month for the payment of dues and that CHESTER was interested in whether the MGB was satisfied with the cooperation, etc. It was pointed out that CHESTER did not inquire about concrete work. The KGB resident stated that since CHESTER knew about the work of the ROSENBERG group, that authority be given to ask CHESTER, through ROSENBERG, concerning leads from among people working on the atomic bomb and other spheres of technical science. It is noted that referenced Bulet, dated 11/5/65, suggested that BERNARD SCHUSTER could be one of the six members of the ROSENBERG ring. In this connection, it is noted that [redacted] information dated September 19, 1944 indicates the MGB contemplated

NY 65-15348

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Xtransferring SCHUSTER from the control of JOSEPH KATZ to an unidentified Soviet Agent known as KAHN. On November 21, 1944, it was indicated that GREGORY had taken on SCHUSTER in a liaison capacity. On January 23, 1945, the MGB reported that the checking of SAVILLE SAX and THEODORE ALVIN HALL had been assigned to SCHUSTER a month ago, but the results of the checking had not as yet been received. It is obvious from [REDACTED] (S) b1 information that SCHUSTER was involved in many operations of the MGB and that his principal job appeared to be recruiting people for the MGB from the ranks of the CP, USA. He also checked on people for the MGB through his connections with EARL BROWDER and the CP. There appears to be no valid reason to suspect that SCHUSTER was recruited by ROSENBERG or that he was a member of the ROSENBERG ring. ] (S) b1

(S) [REDACTED] information dated November 17, 1944 mentioned the photographing of material by ROSENBERG and LENS. On December 20, 1944 it was mentioned that LENS and his wife had moved to the town where JAMES (probably WILLIAM PERL), lived, and JULIUS ROSENBERG was to go there at the end of the month to place LENS and JAMES in contact. Additional information furnished by the informant further indicated that LENS was part of the ROSENBERG ring. He has been identified as MICHAEL A. SIDOROVICH and his wife as ANNE SIDOROVICH. Information furnished by the GREENGLASSES further implicated MICHAEL SIDOROVICH in the operations of the ROSENBERG ring. In early 1945, ROSENBERG indicated that the GREENGLASSES would be contacted in Albuquerque by ANNE (undoubtedly ANNE SIDOROVICH). This operation was not carried out since it was actually HARRY GOLD who made this contact. It appears that ANNE SIDOROVICH was to have been used merely as a courier in this operation and there is no other information indicating her direct involvement in the ROSENBERG ring. ] (S) b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ] (S) TS

The SIDOROVICHs were the subjects of Bufile [65-59294; NYfile [65-15380; and Cleveland file 65-2728, 0

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[NY 65-15348]

~~TOP SECRET~~

(00: Cleveland). This case is now entitled "ANNE SIDOROVICH; ESP-R; Perjury". The last information in the NY files reflects that as of April, 1962, ANNE SIDOROVICH was residing at [1124 Carlyon Avenue, Cleveland Ohio, and was working part-time at the Page Boy Maternity Shop.]

b1  
↓  
(S) [redacted] information dated November 27, 1944 mentioned that ETHEL ROSENBERG knew about her husband's work and the involvement of METER (probably JOEL BARR) and NIL. The identity of NIL was never established. However, it was suspected that NIL might be identical with VIVIAN GLASSMAN since she was JOEL BARR's girlfriend, a friend of the ROSENBERGS, and travelled to Cleveland with \$2,000 and instructions for WILLIAM PERL to flee to Mexico. (X) XS

VIVIAN [PATAKI] nee GLASSMAN is the subject of NYfile [65-15385] and Bufile [65-59334]. She is the wife of [ERNEST J. PATAKI] who has also been the subject of investigation by the NYO. As of May, 1965, she was a housewife residing at [62-15 53rd Avenue, Maspeth, Queens, New York. Although she admitted her contact with PERL, she has been generally uncooperative. U

(S) [redacted] information dated December 13, 1944 discussed the activities of JULIUS ROSENBERG and the GREENGLASSES. References appear in this material to PEAK, CHIMNEY and MLAD, (THEODORE ALVIN HALL). No other information was obtained from the source concerning PEAK and CHIMNEY and they have not been identified. It is possible that they are two unidentified members of the ROSENBERG ring who may have had some connection with the Manhattan Engineering District. (X) TS

[redacted] information. (S)  
does not reflect that HALL was recruited by ROSENBERG. ] TS  
(X)

- 10 -

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b1  
↓

The informant's information dated November 12, 1944 reflects that HALL had visited the Soviet Agent SERGEI KOURNAKOFF and had given him a report on key personnel at Los Alamos. It is indicated that he did this on the advice of his friend, SAVILLE SAX. The following day HALL and SAX delivered a copy of HALL's report to the Soviet Consulate (apparently to ANATOLI YAKOVLEV). It was indicated that KOURNAKOFF was given the task of feeling out HALL and arranging liaison with him. [REDACTED] (S)  
information dated July 5, 1945 indicated that an incident involving ROY JAMES GLAUBER was to be regarded as a compromise of HALL. The reason for this was YAKOVLEV's completely unsatisfactory work with the Agents in the Manhattan Engineering District. The only indication that HALL may have been directly connected with ROSENBERG is [REDACTED] information dated December 13, 1944 in which an unknown reference was made to HALL in information dealing with ROSENBERG and the GREENGLASSES. Although [REDACTED] information indicates (S) that the MGB apparently maintained direct liaison with HALL through YAKOVLEV in 1944-45, it is conceivable that HALL may have been turned over to ROSENBERG at a later date. (S)

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Foreign Government  
7/8/98

It is, of course, possible that SAVILLE SAX, known to [REDACTED] as OLD and STAR, may be considered as one of the six members of the ROSENBERG ring. It does not appear, however, that he was recruited by ROSENBERG or that he operated in the ROSENBERG ring. On January 23, 1945 it was indicated that SERGEI KOURNAKOFF was extremely dissatisfied with the turning over of SAX to ANATOLI YAKOVLEV. As in the case of HALL, it is possible that SAX came under the control of ROSENBERG at a later date. SAX was not employed at Los Alamos and appears to have spent most of his time in the 1940s attending various colleges. (S)

The NYO does not maintain a separate case file on SAX. He and HALL were both carried as subjects in NYfile 65-15299 and are apparently still carried as dual subjects in CCfile 65-3403. In 1950, SAX was residing at 6516 South Minerva Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and was reportedly operating a mimeograph business. NYO files reflect that he apparently was still residing in Chicago in 1964. [REDACTED] (S)

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NY 65-15348

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b1

The foregoing reflects all available information received from [redacted] concerning possible members of the ROSENBERG ring. (S) TS

It is noted that referenced Bulet, dated 11/5/65, suggests MAXWELL FINESTONE and EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN as having been possible members of the ROSENBERG ring. The Bureau pointed out that ROSENBERG described WEINSTEIN as the last person recruited into the network. This information appears to be incorrect since it apparently pertains to FINESTONE, not WEINSTEIN. These two individuals were very close friends and ROSENBERG described this friendship when he identified FINESTONE as his last recruit. WEINSTEIN is the subject of NYfile 65-15773 and Bufile 65-60359. Although he has not been very cooperative when interviewed, there is no definite information reflecting that he was a member of the ROSENBERG ring. In July, 1965, he was residing at 320 West 85th Street, New York City, Apartment C, and was employed by the Versailles Management Company, 470 7th Avenue, New York City. b1

MAX FINESTONE is, of course, [redacted] b1

[redacted] is the subject of NYfile 65-15735 and Bufile 65-60203. In August 1965, he operated and resided at a resort in Accord, New York, known as Chait's Farm. He was a friend of ALFRED and LOUISE SARANT. He and his wife have not cooperated with the FBI. TS

Referenced Bulet, dated 11/5/65, suggests WILLIAM DANZIGER as [redacted] b1

[redacted] He is the subject of NYfile 65-15396 and Bufile 101-1632. In June, 1965, he was residing at 12 Gold Circle, Malverne, New York, and was employed as a consulting engineer from his residence. He has been interviewed many times, but has not been particularly cooperative. He was a friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL and associated with them in YCL activities at CCNY. He worked with SOBELL at the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., until 1943, and then resided in California for several years. Prior to his return from the west coast in 1945, ROSENBERG allegedly made inquiries concerning him. It is noted that DANZIGER testified as a Government witness at the TS

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NY 65-15348

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ROSENBERG trial. (He gave no information concerning ROSENBERG's espionage activities and probably testified reluctantly. Other than the foregoing information, there is no direct evidence linking DANZIGER with the ROSENBERG ring. However, [REDACTED] (S) (X)

61 [REDACTED] (S) (X)

Referenced Bulet, dated 11/5/65, suggests WELDON BRUCE DAYTON as a possible suspect. He is the subject of NYfile 65-15403; Bufile 65-59336; and LAfile 65-5086, (OO: Los Angeles). In March, 1965, he was residing at 2351 Warwick Avenue, Los Angeles, and was a teacher at the Los Angeles State College. He is a physicist and from 1941 to October 31, 1945 was employed in California. In March, 1946, he was employed as an assistant in the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Physics Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. DAYTON was an associate of ALFRED SARANT. His wife, CAROL DAYTON, fled from the United States in 1950 with ALFRED SARANT. Witnesses have identified DAYTON as having been seen in 1950 in the apartment at 65 Morton Street, New York City, which was reportedly used by members of the ROSENBERG ring for meetings and photographic work. In 1951, DAYTON denied that he had visited the Morton Street address in testifying before a Federal Grand Jury. It is also noted that in 1963, NY 3653- [REDACTED] (S) (X)

61 [REDACTED] (S) (X)

Referenced Bulet, dated 11/5/65, suggests LOUISE SARANT as a possible suspect. She (also ALFRED SARANT) is the subject of NYfile 65-15360; Bufile 65-59242; and Albany file 65-1664, (OO: Albany). She was the wife of ALFRED SARANT, whose connections with the ROSENBERG ring have been previously mentioned. [Former NY 645-S advised that in March, 1951, ROSENBERG told him that there was a woman named SARANT in Ithaca, New York, who was an active Russian agent. ROSENBERG mentioned going to Ithaca to pick up Espionage material from ALFRED SARANT and stated that Mrs. SARANT was present at the time. In 1962, Mrs. SARANT was residing at 607 North Tioga Street, Ithaca, New York.] (S) (X)

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NY 65-15348

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Referenced Bulet, dated 1/5/65, suggests STANLEY ROBERT RICH as a possible suspect. RICH is the subject of NYfile 65-15395; Bufile 65-59356; and NHfile 65-1367 (OO: New Haven). He was interviewed at Hartford, Connecticut on April 12, 1963, but his present residence and employment are not set forth in his file. RICH graduated from CCNY with a B.E.E. Degree in 1938. He was a member of the YCL at CCNY and associated with ROSENBERG, SOBELL, WILLIAM PERL, MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER. ELITCHER suspected that RICH may have been a member of the ROSENBERG ring. A conversation with SOBELL in the early 1940s indicated to ELITCHER that SOBELL, or some other member of the ROSENBERG group, had knowledge of RICH's whereabouts and activities. RICH has been interviewed on several occasions, but has denied any involvement in Espionage. In 1965, IRVING R. WEINGARTEN (NYfile 105-71796; Bufile 105-138025), advised that in May, 1943, RICH approached him in Boston and asked whether WEINGARTEN would be willing to transmit radar information to the Russians. WEINGARTEN indicated to RICH that he would be willing to do so, however, he was never contacted again. RICH is also considered as a possible suspect in a GRU network which operated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1943. Although RICH was never definitely identified as being a member of the ROSENBERG Espionage ring, his background and activities indicate that he may have been a contact of ROSENBERGS for Espionage purposes. (S) X 54

b1  
Attention is directed to the case on ROY JAY GLAUBER, (NYfile 65-22622; Bufile 105-131025; Boston file 105-11314-00: Boston). Information dated July 5, 1945 reflects that the MCB considered that the incident involving GLAUBER was to be regarded as a compromise of THEODORE ALVIN HALL. Investigation reflected that GLAUBER was a roommate of HALLs at Harvard University, went to Los Alamos at the same time as HALL, and was reportedly closely associated with HALL at Los Alamos. It also appears that GLAUBER was acquainted with SAVILLE SAX. In 1964, GLAUBER appeared on the list of possible KGB recruits. He is a theoretical physicist and as of October 28, 1965, was employed as a Professor of Physics at Harvard University and was residing at 221 Pleasant Street, Arlington, Massachusetts. (S) X 54

CLASSIFIED  
PER APPROPRIATE  
Agency LTR ORD  
5/17/96  
(Lines 5, 6, 10 & 11  
Brackets  
Info Declassified  
PER Consultation  
With Foreign  
Government  
1/2/99

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NY 65-15348

~~TOP SECRET~~

New York files indicate that there are quite a few other individuals who have been investigated by the Bureau because of their association with ROSENBERG and other members of his ring and because of their communist backgrounds. No information was developed directly tying these individuals to the operation of ROSENBERG's Espionage ring. Some of these individuals are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C (S) (u)

The information set forth in this letter should be treated as confidential and should not be disseminated outside the Bureau since it deals primarily with information furnished by [REDACTED] and other highly confidential informants. (S) b1

Since NY 3653-S\* [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] Any unusual investigative interest shown by the FBI at this time in former members of the ring could jeopardize the security of this source. It is believed that additional information concerning [REDACTED] (S) b1

NY 3653-S\* (S) b1

In view of the foregoing, appropriate offices are requested to verify the current residences and employments of LOUISE SAPANT (Albany), SAVILLE SAX, (Chicago), ANNE SIDOROVICH, (Cleveland), WELDON BRUCE DAYTON, (Los Angeles), WILLIAM JOHN VOLK, JR. (Newark), and STANLEY ROBERT RICH, (New Haven). It is noted that Boston verified the address and employment of ROY JAY GLAUBER on October 28, 1965. These verifications should be accomplished through established sources only. The results should be reported in the individual case files with a copy of each communication designated for the [REDACTED] (S) b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, New York (65-15348)

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESP - R

EX 109

Reurlet 12/14/65.

12/27/65

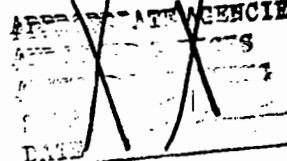
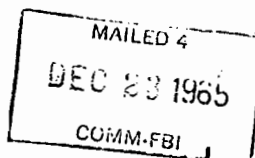
5668 SLD/dm 6/30/97  
CA# 75-1121CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/bj  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25XX XIFOIA 56,261  
CA# 75,1121  
(u)

The Bureau agrees that no additional investigation of possible members of the Rosenberg ring should be instituted at this time pending the receipt of additional information from the [Fedora informant]. Such investigation, however, need not be withheld on the basis of protecting the security of the [Fedora informant]. It is noted that the information which the informant has obtained to date is general and does not identify any members of the ring. The persons suggested in relet as members of the ring have all been subjects of investigation which has failed to develop any admissions of espionage. In the event that the [Fedora informant] does obtain additional information, it should be analyzed and appropriate investigation instituted. (u)

The Bureau agrees with the lead set out in relet for appropriate Offices to verify the current residences and employments of suspected members of the ring. (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- 1 - Albany
- 1 - Boston
- 1 - Chicago
- 1 - Cleveland
- 1 - Los Angeles
- 1 - Newark
- 1 - New Haven
- 1 - WFO



Classified by 3042 PWT  
Declassify on: OADR  
10/29/8

Classified by 1005 JWP/EAT OCT 6 1997  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

JPL:plh (12)

NOTE:

E25-1121 The Fedora informant

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Hol \_\_\_\_\_

In addition to the Rosenbergs two other members of the ring were arrested one of which was Morton Sobell. (u)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7 DEC 28 1965

TOP SECRET

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-131025)

DATE: FEB 10 1966

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (105-11314)(C)

SUBJECT: ROY JAY GLAUBER  
IS - R  
OO: Boston

5608 SLD/dmg 6/30/97  
3/19/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SPLAC/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, X6  
FOIA 5626  
CA# 95,1121

ReBulet to Boston dated January 17, 1966, granting Boston permission to interview GLAUBER; Boston letter to Bureau dated January 31, 1966, outlining the results of the interview of GLAUBER.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 7/9/97 SPLAC/JS

- 7 - Bureau (RM)  
(2) 105-131025 Encs. 5  
(1) [REDACTED] Enc. 1 Info (TS)  
(1) [REDACTED] Enc. 1 Info  
(1) [REDACTED] Enc. 1 Info (S)  
(1) 65-58236 ROSENBERG Enc. 1 Info  
(1) 65-59022 HALL & SAX Enc. 1 Info  
2 - Chicago (RM)  
(1) [REDACTED] Enc. 1 Info (TS)  
(1) 65-3403 HALL & SAX Enc. 1 Info  
6 - New York (RM)  
(1) 65-22622 GLAUBER Enc. 1 Info  
(1) [REDACTED] Enc. 1 Info (TS)  
(1) [REDACTED] Enc. 1 Info (S)  
(1) [REDACTED] Enc. 1 Info  
(1) 65-15343 ROSENBERG Enc. 1 Info  
(1) 65- HALL & SAX Enc. 1 Info  
4 - WFO (RM)  
(1) 105- GLAUBER Enc. 1 Info  
(1) [REDACTED] Enc. 1 Info (TS)  
(1) 65-5521 ROSENBERG Enc. 1 Info  
(1) 65-5474 HALL & SAX Enc. 1 Info  
5 - Boston  
(1) 105-11314  
(1) 116-43768 GLAUBER  
(1) [REDACTED] (S)  
(1) 65-3403 ROSENBERG

JTS/bbr (24)

Classified by 3042 PWT/VLD  
Declassify on: OADR  
10/21/96

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF DATE 11-3-81

Class. & Ext. By SP7 mpc/gc  
Reason-FOIM II, 1-2.4/2, 2.3  
Date of Review 2-10-86  
10-29-87

NOT RECORDED

184 FEB 14 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

66 MAR 1 1966

ENCLOSURE

TOP SECRET  
Classified by 2355 WPT/JS  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

BS 105-11314

~~TOP SECRET~~

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, for Chicago, New York and WFO, two, six and four information copies each, respectively, for completion of their files of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Boston. ✓

Glauber was interviewed under secure circumstances at his office at Lyman Laboratory, Harvard University, on January 26, 1966, by SAs JAMES T. SULLIVAN and MICHAEL J. MC DONAGH. As set out in re Boston letter, it is noted that Glauber had declined telephonically to be interviewed at the Boston Office or elsewhere off campus. He pleaded the pressure of work was so great he could not spare the time for interview away from his office. J

He was completely cooperative, affable and forthright. J

He stated he had had no contacts with Soviet personnel which he felt were other than innocuous and that should he be contacted by the Soviets, or by other Soviet Bloc officials, at a later date, he would immediately notify the FBI of such contacts. ~~(S)~~ (u) ~~(S)~~

Boston letter to the Bureau January 31, 1966, stated that only Glauber's parents and a few close relatives knew of the P. O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, address and that only his parents and relatives corresponded with him while at Los Alamos. It is pointed out that two friends of Glauber whose identities are set forth in the letterhead memorandum also were aware of his P. O. box number and did correspond with him at Los Alamos. ~~(S)~~ (u) J

Page 2 of the letter stated also that Glauber had never been approached by Soviet personnel between 1944 and 1965. The letterhead memorandum notes that Glauber stated he had never been approached by Soviet personnel. This clarification is provided to forestall any implication that Glauber might have been approached by Soviet personnel prior to 1944 or in 1966. ~~(S)~~ (u) J

The letterhead memorandum has been classified CONFIDENTIAL inasmuch as much of its substance relates to classified matters at Los Alamos between 1944 and 1946. Boston is not aware whether there has been any declassification of this information in the intervening years. ~~(S)~~ (u) J

~~TOP SECRET~~



BS 105-11314

~~TOP SECRET~~ X  
Boston feels that GLAUBER has no potential as an informant and does not plan at this time to request additional Bureau permission to continue contact with him. Under normal circumstances, it is expected that in the future there will be occasions relating to visits of Soviets to the Physics Department at Harvard University which would call for a contact of GLAUBER. Under these circumstances, he will be contacted. (u)

GLAUBER stated that if his parents are successful in locating his Los Alamos correspondence, he will notify the Boston Office and provide Boston an opportunity to look it over.

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
~~SECRET~~

Boston, Massachusetts

FEB 10 1966

ROY JAY GLAUBER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/19/96 BY SP6 ACF/JS

FOIA 56,261

CAF 75,1121

On January 26, 1966, Roy Jay Glauber identified himself as Professor of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He stated his office is located at Lyman Hall, Room 333, and his residence is located at 221 Pleasant Street, Arlington, Massachusetts. Professor Glauber stated he was born September 1, 1925, at New York City to Emmanuel S. Glauber and the former Felicia Fox. He received the A.B., A.M. and Ph.D. from Harvard College and Harvard University and has had Harvard Corporation appointments as a Teacher of Physics since September 1, 1943. He was appointed Professor of Physics commencing July 1, 1962. He stated he is married to the former Cynthia Marshall Rich, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and is the father of a two and one-half year old child.

Employment at Los Alamos,  
New Mexico, January 1944 to January 1946

Glauber stated that during World War II, he was enrolled as an undergraduate at Harvard College. He stated that in approximately 1944, a public announcement was made that young Americans under twenty-one years would not in the future be hired in war work. Upon reading this announcement, he wrote a letter to the National Roster of Scientific Personnel, asking that organization what the chances were for an eighteen year older to secure work in the national defense effort. He stated he heard nothing from this organization and shortly thereafter began teaching Army students who were assigned to Harvard University.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3642 PWT/rp  
10/29/86  
ON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~GROUP 1~~  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

65-57231

Class. & Ext. By SP2 mac/gc  
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 3  
Date of Review 2-10-86  
10/29-81

ENCLOSURE  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

(14)  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF THIS  
DATE 11-3-81 ens

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROY JAY GLAUBER

One day while walking through the hall of the Physics Laboratory where he was teaching, he was accosted by an unknown man who asked him if his name was Glauber. The man then stated he would like to talk to Glauber and asked where they could hold a private conversation. Upon going to the faculty room, the man, who identified himself only as a Mr. Trytten, stated he was interested in the procurement of scientific manpower and wished to know whether Glauber would be interested in employment at a secret project in the far west. Mr. Trytten did not say where the project was located nor did he indicate the nature of the work being done there. All that he would say was that interesting things were being done there and that he felt the organization could make good use of Glauber's services.

Glauber stated he was both mystified and greatly excited by this offer and immediately asked the man how in the world he knew of Glauber's existence. The man simply asked in reply whether he wasn't the young boy who had written the letter to the National Roster of Scientific Personnel. Glauber admitted writing such a letter.

He stated he assumed that one of the several of the Harvard faculty who were familiar with his work at Harvard College had recommended him to procurement officials. He noted that he had received excellent grades and had had no trouble in teaching the various courses on physics even though then he was only eighteen years of age. He subsequently learned that three other students at Harvard College had been approached by Mr. Trytten, one of whom was his roommate, Theodore Alvin Hall. He stated it is his best recollection that he was not asked to make any recommendations to Mr. Trytten regarding individuals who might be interested in such employment. It is his belief that officials of the Physics Department at Harvard had already made such recommendations.

Glauber stated that he had been rooming at Harvard College with Hall and with a boy named Barney Emmart when Emmart was suddenly drafted into the armed forces. He had been gone only a few days when another student having the name of Saville Sax came to the room, stating that he had been assigned there by Harvard authorities as a replacement for Emmart.

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Glauber stated that immediately upon meeting Saville Sax, he did not like him. He described him as a strange looking, popeyed boy having a very dark complexion and an extremely odd way of speaking. He recalled that Saville Sax either had missing fingers on one hand or a paralytic condition which limited the use of this hand.

He stated that the first time he had seen Sax, he entered the room to find Sax building a fire in the fireplace and roasting eggs in the process. Glauber stated he exclaimed, "My God, what is this?" and immediately took a violent dislike to Sax. Herecalled that his other roommate, Theodore Alvin Hall, apparently liked Sax and got along pretty well with him. He stated that he, Glauber, had nothing to do with Sax during the remaining period of his time at Harvard and added that he had not seen Sax since December 1944.

He stated he had last seen Hall sometime in the late 1940s and that their friendship had almost completely faded out. He pointed out that Hall had accompanied him to Los Alamos where they began their employment at the Mahhattan Engineering District Project and that while there, Hall resided in the next door room to Glauber. While at Los Alamos, however, Hall was drafted into the U. S. Army, which sent him into basic training and assigned him to the military barracks in Los Alamos.

Glauber stated it was his recollection that of the personnel employed at Los Alamos along scientific lines who later were drafted into military service, the authorities provided these young men with their military training at Los Alamos and did not permit them to travel to the various other sections of the United States in order to obtain such military training.

Glauber noted also that Hall's work at Los Alamos kept Hall away from the section in which Glauber was working. They did, however, meet very often for dinner and an occasional game of pingpong at which Hall was champion at Los Alamos. Glauber stated that it is his best recollection that he last saw Hall in 1948 in Chicago while passing through that city and that he had

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had no correspondence with him since that time. He repeated his earlier assertion that he had not seen Saville Sax since he left Harvard College in approximately December 1944.

In describing his working career at Los Alamos, Glauber stated that he was a member of a theoretical group performing calculations of neutron diffusions. He occupied office space together with a Harvard College classmate named Kenneth Case, who did similar work, under Robert Serber, their group leader. Glauber stated the work was extremely interesting but that from it, neither he nor any of his associates in their theoretical group could have told from their calculations what the critical mass of the atomic bomb was. (S)(u)

He stated that the personnel at Los Alamos had a good deal of freedom and that those having white badges had access to almost all kinds of information relating to the project to which they were assigned. Those individuals wearing blue badges were supposed to know only those items relating specifically to their jobs. Holders of white badges were permitted to go to the various document rooms and borrow any publication desired even though they were unrelated to their specific projects. (S)(u)

In addition, there were weekly meetings in which the assembled personnel had described to them problems in particular and specialized areas which were causing difficulty in the attainment of solutions. Thus in principle, Glauber stated, "Everybody had everything available to them." He noted in this connection that Klaus Fuchs was in this division and thus had had this information made available to him as had all the other members of the division. Glauber described Fuchs as "a shy guy who spoke only a little but who was very knowledgeable of what was going on."

He stated that he usually slept late in the morning and began working at about 10:30 A. M. although officially the workday began at 8 A. M. He then would work until the evening and then leave for dinner. He stated that this type of workday related only to theoreticians like himself and that the actual experimenters did begin their activities at the starting hour of

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8 A. M. He recalled that usually he and the other three Harvard College associates dined at the Fuller Lodge on the base and that usually they stayed there for a half hour or so after dining. The lodge was open twenty-four hours per day.

For recreation, there were two movies at the base which Glauber frequented with great regularity. He stated that on weekends he often went hiking in the woods located behind the reservation. It is his best recollection that personnel at Los Alamos worked a full day between Monday and Friday and a half day on Saturday with a total of forty-four hours per week.

He stated that he loved the life at Los Alamos and was especially entranced by the New Mexico countryside inasmuch as his regular asthmatic problems had left him when he reached the New Mexico area.

He stated that after the surrender of Japan in August 1945, a good many of the personnel at Los Alamos left the project, among them the two Harvard College associates, Kenneth Case and Fred de Hoffman. He said he decided to remain at Los Alamos for a few months longer but eventually decided to return to Harvard College in order to get his degree. He left the project in December 1945 but had accrued leave to an unknown date in January 1946. Thus, his association with the project at Los Alamos extended roughly from January 1944 to January 1946.

Glauber noted that he felt that he had sufficient academic credits at this time to enroll in the Harvard Graduate School, but felt it would be in his best interest to return to Harvard College from which he would obtain a degree with highest honors.

He repeated then his earlier assertion that he felt his career at Los Alamos had been extremely worthwhile to the national interest and that he personally felt he had been doing great and exciting things during this two year period.

He stated that at Los Alamos originally, there had been a restriction that one could not leave Los Alamos. Sometime (

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during 1944, however, the rule was altered but there was still a restriction that Los Alamos personnel could not go outside a seventy-five mile radius. Glauber recalled that Professor Oppenheimer, who was in charge of the project, asserted his personal belief that project personnel should take more vacations than they had in the past and that the seventy-five mile radius limitation should be lifted. A good number of the Los Alamos personnel decided to return to the east and visit their families when the travel rules were subsequently changed. (S)(u)

Glauber stated he did not return to his home in New York but was aware that his associate Theodore Alvin Hall did reportedly go back home at some point during his stay at Los Alamos. He recalled that Hall when he returned to Los Alamos stated he had been back to the east but did not name any specific place he had visited. Glauber stated he assumed that Hall had visited his home in the greater New York City area. He stated it was his understanding that Los Alamos personnel who had been granted permission to take vacations had immediately proceeded to points far from Los Alamos. He stated he had no information that any Los Alamos personnel might have taken these vacations in close proximity to Los Alamos and that in particular he had no inkling that Theodore Alvin Hall might have done this.

It was his best recollection also that he had not received any correspondence from Hall during the period that Hall was away. It was his recollection also that Saville Sax never wrote him any letters since last they met in December 1944.

It was his recollection also that Kenneth Case, who now is a Professor at the University of Michigan, has corresponded with him in the past. He said he occasionally sees Professor Case at various scientific meetings. He noted also that he occasionally sees his old friend de Hoffman, who has become a well known figure in the industrial world as Vice President of the General Dynamics Corporation. De Hoffman also is a member of a visiting committee to Harvard College and while engaged in this capacity, met with Glauber sometime in the past.

Glauber stated he had never been in the City of Albuquerque but had passed it on his way to Gallup, New Mexico, (S)(u)

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in late 1945. He recalled also that he had seen Albuquerque from a distance on the night of the Trinity Test when he slept on Sandia Peak and saw the flash resulting from the first atomic bomb explosion. He stated that he was one of a carload of people from the Los Alamos base who had proceeded to Sandia Peak in order to see the test results. He noted that theorists like himself had no connection with the Trinity Test. (S)(u)

In discussing his activities in conjunction with those of Theodore Alvin Hall, Glauber stated that the four young Harvard physicists no doubt were the youngest members of the theoretical work force at Los Alamos in 1944 and 1945. He stated that most of the other physicists were in their late twenties and thirties and that the four Harvard youngsters felt as though they had been left out of the main activities occurring at the base. He stated that the four of them were thrown together, that he and Case worked in the same office and that Hall lived in the dormitory room next to his own. Hall usually attended the movies on the base with him, usually dined with the group comprised of the Harvard College classmates and like the others, spent a good deal of time in his room reading.

Glauber stated that the project leadership urged personnel to visit Santa Fe at least once a month and that usually everybody took at least one day off per month in order to travel by bus to Santa Fe. Glauber stated that when he made this trip, he usually bought books and simply tramped in and around Santa Fe. It is his best recollection that he and Hall did not travel together to Santa Fe. He noted also that during the normal hours of the working day, he did not see and was not with Hall.

In response to the question as to the identity of individuals who would have known of Glauber's employment at Los Alamos between January 1944 and January 1946, Glauber stated that after having been advised of his acceptance as a worker on the project, he had simply told his parents that he was going to a secret location and would be engaged on secret work. In turn, his parents tried to be evasive to their relatives, who, in turn, made what Glauber considered to be normal inquiries concerning his employment and location. Glauber stated he (S)(u)

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never told any relatives about his work and its location and added that his parents did not know the first thing about the project. He stated that he, Glauber, had an inkling where he was going because one of the national magazines had in 1943 carried an article relating to atomic energy research. In addition, the cyclotron at Harvard University had disappeared and he assumed that this cyclotron was now being used in atomic research. He stated that he had never told his roommate Saville Sax where he was to work or what type of work he would be engaged in. He stated he felt, however, that Saville Sax must have figured out that he and Hall would be engaged in a secret project in the interest of the Federal Government when their personal belongings at Harvard were shipped out in the middle of the term and inasmuch as further they were not being drafted. (u)

Glauber stated it is his best recollection that his parents knew that his mail address was Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico. He felt also that shortly after his arrival at the Los Alamos project, he and other personnel had sent a slip of paper to their relatives notifying them that mail was to be censored. He recalled also that when the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, he sent a telegram to his folks concerning it because Los Alamos officials had issued a statement that it would be proper for Los Alamos personnel to do this when the bomb had been dropped. (u)

Glauber stated that in addition to his parents, he did receive some mail from relatives at P. O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico. He said he is under the impression that his parents in response to numerous inquiries concerning his location had eventually given out the box number. He said that he had corresponded also with two friends, one of whom is Wolfgang Choyke, a physicist who is currently employed by Westinghouse. In addition, he recalled writing and receiving mail from another former neighbor, Seymour Schinasi, who was killed during World War II. He stated that possibly he wrote to other individuals during his two year stay at Los Alamos but it is his best recollection he did not do so. He stated he had no girl friend at that time and did not regularly correspond with any females. There was at Los Alamos one girl whom he occasionally dated. However, he did not write to this individual.

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Asked whether he, Glauber, had engaged in a devious method of communication with anyone while at Los Alamos, Glauber stated he had not done so. He stated that all his mail had been sent directly to the censors who reviewed the outgoing correspondence and who also reviewed all the incoming mail. He stated that he had developed no codes and that he made no effort whatever to circumvent the regulations regarding the coming and going of the mail. He stated also that he had spent only approximately two nights away from the project over a two year period in addition to his mountain climbing and that one of these was in order to visit the Navaho Indian Reservation. (S) (u)

Glauber stated also that he personally had never been involved in any security violations while at Los Alamos. He stated that on one occasion he had noted there was a hole in a fence leading to a classified area and that he had thought of going through the hole in order to see what would happen but had disregarded the idea almost immediately.

He stated that he had absolutely not disclosed any information to any individual concerning his work at the Los Alamos project. He stated that to his knowledge, his friends had never resorted to the circumvention of censorship regulations and that there was never a shred of evidence known to him that any individual connected with the project had attempted to circumvent the censorship regulations. At this time also Glauber stated he had never made a telephone call from the Los Alamos project. He added that he was not aware whether any individuals connected with the Los Alamos project had rented apartments near Los Alamos. (S) (u)

Glauber recalled that outgoing mail from the project was to be left unsealed so that it could be examined prior to mailing and further that incoming mail was stamped with a "censor" stamp. He added that all personnel at the Manhattan Engineering District Project were aware of this mail censorship in 1944. Glauber was questioned concerning a letter intercepted by the Manhattan Engineering District Security Office dated March 4, 1944, from Mrs. E. Glauber, 110 Seaman Avenue, New York, New York. The letter stated, "I would very much like to hear (S) u

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from you, but I realize there may be difficulty about correspondence. If this is so, then you can send your letter to me without any address and I'll give my letters to your parents for addressing. Catch on?! -- P. S. Have you started the 'Soviet Power' yet?" Glauber stated he had no knowledge whatever of having received any such letter and stated that he likewise had no theory why any correspondent of his should resort to such a subterfuge. He repeated his earlier assertion that he had never resorted to any efforts to circumvent the postal regulations in effect at Los Alamos and that inasmuch as he could recall receiving mail only from his parents and perhaps some relatives, he could not begin to estimate why such a letter would have been addressed to him. He stated that he is a poor correspondent himself and that he wrote only a few letters to his folks during his two years at Los Alamos. His parents in turn were very anxious about his lack of letter-writing. (S) (u)

He stated that his father usually typed letters to him and that his mother usually wrote her letters in longhand. He repeated his earlier assertion that personnel at Los Alamos had been permitted to send to their correspondents several cards which advised that mail to P. O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, would be censored. It is his best recollection that at least one such card was sent by him to his parents and that thus the parents were aware of the censorship in effect. (S) (u)

Glauber said he cannot recall receiving such a letter and felt that any such cryptic message would have been held by the security force at the Manhattan Engineering District. (S) (u)

He then recalled receiving one or two strange cards from his friend Seymour Schinasi, who was killed during World War II. He said he was unable to comment at this time on the contents of these cards but recalled that the messages were very puzzling to him at the time of their receipt. Glauber stated that possibly he has at his parents' home in New York City some of the Los Alamos correspondence. He stated he would be very happy to contact his parents and have them locate and forward to him, if available, this correspondence which he felt might in the future be valuable to philatelists.

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Glauber made the point also that under the then existing rules at Los Alamos, it was not absolutely necessary that each individual pick up only his own mail. Usually, any one of a group could go to the Post Office and pick up not only his own mail but mail of other individuals who requested him to do so. Glauber pointed out that by providing this information, he did not wish to infer that any cryptic message coming to Los Alamos under his name might have been meant for another individual who would make sure that this particular mail would be picked up by volunteering to get the mail on a particular day. (S) (u)

With reference to the literary work "Soviet Power," Glauber stated it is possible that he might have read such a work. He felt, however, that he would not have purchased such a work while in the New Mexico area and that if he did own the work, it would have been purchased prior to January 1944 while he was still at Harvard College. If this was so, then either one of his Harvard College associates or one of his roommates could have been cognizant of his possession of such a work. Glauber pointed out that he is not certain in his own mind whether he actually was ever in possession of "Soviet Power." He does not rule out the possibility, however, he stated.

Glauber then repeated his assertion that he had no knowledge of such a letter ostensibly written by his mother in 1944. He stated that he likewise had never been interviewed by intelligence officers at Los Alamos concerning this 1944 letter. (S) (u)

Glauber stated he could not recall being introduced to any close friends or social acquaintances of Theodore Alvin Hall and Saviile Sax by Hall and Sax. He recalled that Hall in particular was quite secretive about identifying various girl friends and that he, Glauber, was quite perturbed about this practice of Hall. He stated he recalled his feelings that any young man who had been a college roommate and who had been associated on a working project with another young man would have identified various female acquaintances and perhaps set up an opportunity for double dating. Hall, however, never did this. Glauber recalled that Hall used to write letters to various female acquaintances. The identity of these individuals, however, he never did learn.

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Glauber stated that while at Los Alamos, he cannot recall that Hall ever introduced him to any one individual in particular. He stated they essentially knew everyone else working or living in close proximity and that since there was a casual, easy air about Los Alamos itself, formal introductions were never effected. He stated it is his best recollection that he never formally did meet any friends or acquaintances of Theodore Alvin Hall. In turn, he, Glauber, did not introduce any of his friends and acquaintances to Hall. Insofar as Saville Sax is concerned, Glauber stated that his association with Sax had been so nebulous that the topic of meeting Sax' acquaintances and/or girl friends never did come up. (S) u

Glauber stated he has no knowledge whether Saville Sax and Theodore Alvin Hall had any mutual acquaintances either during their college days at Harvard or during the period Hall was located at Los Alamos. He stated he likewise had no knowledge that Saville Sax and Theodore Alvin Hall met at any time following Hall's departure from Harvard College in approximately December 1943 or January 1944. (S) u

Glauber also stated that naturally there must have been at Harvard College persons with whom he and Theodore Alvin Hall were mutually acquainted prior to their departure for Los Alamos. However, Glauber could not recall any such persons who had not been employed at Los Alamos but who were residents of the New York City area whom he and Hall mutually knew. Glauber stated that he knew of Hall's family only by picking up piece-meal information. It was his recollection that when his own parents heard that Hall was from the greater New York City area, they telephonically contacted Hall's relatives, particularly a sister who had more or less brought up Hall and advised the sister that they were the parents of Roy Glauber, a Harvard College associate of Hall, who might be working with him in the months to follow. On the occasion of their departure from Pennsylvania Station, New York City, on the way to Los Alamos, Glauber met Hall's sister, whom he recalled only as a fleshy young woman having a loud voice. He repeated his earlier assertion that he had no knowledge of the identity of Hall's social acquaintances hailing from the New York City area. (S) u

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Glauber repeated an earlier assertion that he had never travelled away from the Los Alamos project with Theodore Alvin Hall and had never made any trips with him. He stated he usually went alone on his visits to Santa Fe which were taken for the most part every other month. On occasion, his Harvard friend and associate, Kenneth Case, would go with him. Glauber also stated that at no time had he seen Hall in the company of any individual who was subsequently identified to him as a Soviet national.

Glauber stated that while at Los Alamos, he never had any feeling or conviction that persons he knew as fellow workers at Los Alamos might have been recruited by the Soviets or that these individuals thereafter might have tried to recruit others for the Soviets. He stated he was not explicitly suspicious of any fellow worker at Los Alamos while there. He stated that he was only a youngster of eighteen years when he started his approximate two years employment at Los Alamos and that he had no knowledge of Communist Party activities or how espionage might be effected.

He stated that looking back on the widespread publicity developing from the Klaus Fuchs case, he had been shocked. He stated he came to the conclusion that there were a lot of people working at Los Alamos who would never have passed current security regulations. He stated he had come to the conclusion that very little, if any, screening had been done and that the demand for capable scientists was so great that perhaps some persons who were admitted to Los Alamos should never have been admitted. It is his feeling that a number of people who were communists by conviction actually worked at Los Alamos. He stated he could not identify these individuals but recalled hearing various hearsay bits of information which upon retrospect seemed to indicate that Communist Party members or adherents to the philosophy of communism were employed there. He stated he could not recall the source of this hearsay information, much of which indicated that various Los Alamos workers "had had brushes with the Communist Party when they were younger." He stated it is his feeling that under present security regulations such contact with the Party, however brief, would have ruled out employment on a project similar to that underway at Los Alamos.

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Glauber stated that neither while at Los Alamos between 1944 and January 1946 nor in the years up to the present time, nor at any time, had he ever been approached by the Soviets to become an agent of theirs. He added also that he had never become aware either of such an agency by any of his scientific friends and associates. (S) (U)

Glauber stated he has had some professional and/or social association with the Soviets and in 1964 had visited the Soviet Union to give a series of lectures in English in the Soviet Union. This trip was under the sponsorship of the Harvard University - Leningrad University Exchange Program. Glauber spent the month of May in the Soviet Union and gave five or six lectures during that period. He stated that the experience was hair-raising and frustrating for various reasons, chiefly because none of the Soviet officials he tried to meet were available and that he was rebuffed at almost every turn when he sought particular scientific information which he thought would benefit him academically. He recalled with bitterness that he had been arrested for snapping a photograph at a Leningrad market place and had had great difficulty in convincing Soviet police authorities that he was not a spy taking pictures in restricted areas. He stated that all in all, his trip to the Soviet Union could not be regarded as successful. (S) (U)

He stated also that while at Harvard University, he has met various Soviet exchange students who have studied for a year or two at Harvard. In general, his association with these students was innocuous in that he discussed with them their academic leanings and hopes for the future. He stated that he had never been approached by any Soviet or Soviet Bloc officials at a later date who indicated they had been sent to contact him by one of the Soviet students whom he had formerly known under the exchange program. (S) (U)

Glauber stated also that while at Los Alamos, he had never furnished any unauthorized person with information concerning personnel employed at Los Alamos or any other information concerning over-all activities there. He added that other than his contact with the above-mentioned Soviet students, he had never been in contact with any Russian nationals with one exception. (S) (U)

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That exception was a letter he had written to the Soviet Embassy at Washington, D. C., in connection with the issuance of a visa for travel to the Soviet Union in May 1964. He stated that this was not an individual effort but was part of the Harvard-Leningrad Program which he understood had now gone out of existence and which had been a failure. He stated he had never been in contact with any other employees of the Soviet Consulate and/or the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He recalled that on one occasion, several years ago, he had sought to help one of his students at Harvard gain admission to the Soviet Union. He wrote a prominent Russian physicist for his aid in having the American student travel to the Soviet Union for a long period of study. He received no reply to his request for a period of months. He was more than surprised, however, when the Soviet physicist who had gone to Sweden for collection of his Nobel Prize, wrote him a letter from that point, stating he would try to do his best to have the Harvard student study physics in the Soviet Union. Since that time, there has been no direct action on his request. Glauber stated he felt it indeed is a sad commentary on the Soviet system that a leading Soviet physicist was afraid to answer so simple a request for aid from his homeland, but had to resort to an answer only when outside the country. (u)

With respect to his contacts with the Soviet students who had been at Harvard University under the exchange program, Glauber stated he had been somewhat surprised to note that Soviet officials had sent to Harvard only older students who apparently were solidly entrenched members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is his feeling that these Soviet students are sent here to pick up whatever information they can and that upon their return to the USSR, they fill out full and complete reports on the various Americans, whom they have met, particularly the scientists. (u)

He recalled that one former exchange student, Oleg Chubinsky Nadezhkin, invited him to his apartment in Leningrad in May 1964 and entertained him on one occasion. Glauber recalled that his conversations with Chubinsky both at Cambridge and Leningrad convinced him that Chubinsky was a dyed in the wool member of the Communist Party. He stated he used to ask Chubinsky leading questions concerning the Soviet Union which he (u)

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hoped would nettle Chubinsky and force him to give highly personal answers. Chubinsky, however, never deviated from the Communist Party line and remained high in his praise of the Soviet economic and social systems. (u)

Glauber again referred to his amazement that an espionage ring had been uncovered which had operated at Los Alamos during World War II. He stated he had never known Julius Rosenberg and/or David Greenglass and had no information that any of his associates at Harvard and the Los Alamos project knew these individuals while at Los Alamos.

Glauber stated that should he be contacted in the future by Soviet officials or by officials of Soviet Bloc nations, he would contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advise of such contact. (u)

Physical Description

The following physical description was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name:	Roy Jay Glauber
Date of Birth:	September 1, 1925
Place of Birth:	New York City, New York
Citizenship:	United States
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Hair:	Brown, graying, thinning
Eyes:	Hazel
Height:	5'10"

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Weight: 180 pounds  
Marital Status: Married -  
Wife - Cynthia Marshall Rich  
Children: One minor  
Employment: Professor of Physics,  
Harvard University  
Residence: 221 Pleasant Street,  
Arlington, Massachusetts

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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MEMORANDUM

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

FROM: SA ROBERT E. FARRELLY #342

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESP-R

Date: 10/14/66

ReNYairtel captioned ["FEDORA; IS-R"] and  
dated 10/4/66.

Source  
Date of Contact  
Contacted By

NY 3653-S\*  
9/21/66  
SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL,  
JOHN J. DANAHY,  
THOMAS J. MC KEON and  
SAC VICTOR TURYN

Characterized

A confidential informant  
who has furnished reliable  
information in the past

1-NY [REDACTED]  
1-NY [REDACTED]  
1-NY [REDACTED]  
1-NY [REDACTED]  
1-NY (65-15348)

(S)  
1-Bu [REDACTED]  
1-Bu [REDACTED]  
1-Bu [REDACTED]  
1-Bu [REDACTED]  
1-Bu (65-58236) (JULIUS ROSENBERG)

REF:lfm  
(10)

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 3042 PWT/v  
Declassify on OADR  
10/29/8

3/19/96  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/B  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1, X1  
FORM 561261  
CA# 75-1121

65-58236-  
NOT RECORDED  
102

Classified by 2355 WAP  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

61 OCT 27 1966

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 (u) When incorporating information furnished by NY 3653-S\* 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. (u)

b1  
 ↓ Certain information furnished by [NY 3653-S\*] (u) 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 detrimental effect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances, a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to [redacted] and can be adequately paraphrased. (5) (u)

(u) When disseminating information received from NY 3653-S\*, no reference should be made to the time (date, month or year) the information was received. This should be set forth administratively. (u)

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. (u)

(s) If the attached memorandum sets forth a [redacted] no further dissemination of that [code name] should be made. Such information is of no investigative value and its indiscriminate and unwarranted misuse could endanger the informant's sensitive position. (u)

(u) IN VIEW OF THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE POSITION OF NY 3653-S\*, 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. (u)

NY 65-15348

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(S)

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15348

~~TOP SECRET~~

Against this background of information concerning the "Rosenberg Espionage Ring", informant then stated to interviewing personnel that 1942 was considered as the "golden age" of Soviet espionage. Informant said that the "Rosenberg Ring" was furnishing highly detailed and important atomic energy information to the Soviet scientists who at that time were fortunate enough to have secured the services of KLAUS FUCHS, BRUNO PONTECORVO, ALLEN NUNN MAY, and others. Informant stated that it is interesting to note that much of the information furnished by the "Rosenberg Ring" which had to do with atomic energy developments in the US, were not afforded the proper degree of attention by the head of Soviet research. Informant said that information furnished by the "Rosenberg Ring" relative to the possibility of harnessing atomic energy in the form of a nuclear weapon was regarded by the Soviet scientists who were analyzing this information as being "stupid". Informant stated that those responsible for scientific research in this field did not actually start "studying" the data furnished by the "Rosenberg Ring" until 1945 when, according to the informant, it was "much too late". (X)u (7y)

NY 65-15348

~~TOP SECRET~~ (S) (S) b1

IN THE EVENT [REDACTED] APPEAR IN THIS  
COMMUNICATION, THEY ARE NOT TO BE FURTHER DISSEMINATED.  
THEY HAVE BEEN SET FORTH FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.  
SUCH INFORMATION IS OF NO INVESTIGATIVE VALUE AND ITS  
INDISCRIMINATE AND UNWARRANTED USE COULD ENDANGER THE  
INFORMANT'S SENSITIVE POSITION.

(U)

-5-

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

~~TOP SECRET~~  
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO: SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED] (S) b1

Date: 10/14/66

FROM: SA ROBERT E. FARRELLY #342

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (S) b1

ReNYairtel captioned "FEDORA; IS-R" and dated 10/4/66. (S)

Source  
Date of Contact  
Contacted By

[NY 3653-S\*] (S) (u)  
9/21/66  
SA VINCENT J. CAHILL,  
JOHN J. DANAHY  
THOMAS J. MC KEON and  
SAC VICTOR TURYN

Characterized

A confidential informant  
who has furnished reliable  
information in the past (S)

Classified by 3042 PWT/rhs  
Declassify on OADR 10/30/86

1-NY [REDACTED] (S) 1-Bu (65-69822) [REDACTED] (S) (S) u  
1-NY (65-22039) (S) 1-Bu (65-67549) (S) DUPLX (S) u  
1-NY [REDACTED] (S) 1-Bu [REDACTED] (S) b1  
1-NY [REDACTED] (S) 1-Bu [REDACTED] (S) b1  
1-NY (65-15348) (S) 1-Bu (65-58236) (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (S)  
1-NY [REDACTED] (S) 1-Bu [REDACTED] (S)

REF:lfm  
(12)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NOT RECORDED  
102 OCT 25 1966

1 OCT 27 1966

Classified by 2356 wny 10/31/10  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
TOP SECRET

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



b1

[REDACTED] (S)

(u) (S) When incorporating information furnished by [NY 3653-S\*] 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 [NY 3653-S\*] (S)(u) 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 detrimental effect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances, a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to [REDACTED] and can be adequately paraphrased. (S) (u) b1

(u) (S) When disseminating information received from [NY 3653-S\*], no reference should be made to the time (date, month or year) the information was received. This should be set forth administratively. (S) (u)

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. (u) (S) b1 (S)(u) (S) If the attached memorandum sets forth a [REDACTED] no further dissemination of that [code name] should be made. Such information is of no investigative value and its indiscriminate and unwarranted misuse could endanger the informant's sensitive position. (S) (u)

(u) (S) IN VIEW OF THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE POSITION OF  
NY 3653-S\*, 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. (S) (u)

NY

(s)

-b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

(s)

-b1

Reference is made to New York airtel in captioned case and dated 10/5/65, page three, in which the informant on

(s)

b1

(~~TS~~)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY [redacted] (s) - b1

[redacted] b1  
(s) (Xs)

[redacted] (s) b1

[redacted] b1  
(s)  
(Xs)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY

(S)

-b1

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1

(TS)

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1

(TS)

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1

(TS)

(The Bureau's attention is directed to New York airtel in captioned case dated 10/29/65, pages five through fifteen, which sets forth in great detail, informant's information concerning

[REDACTED]

b1

(TS)

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1

(TS)

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY

[REDACTED] (S) b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

(S) b1

IN THE EVENT [REDACTED] APPEAR IN THIS  
COMMUNICATION, THEY ARE NOT TO BE FURTHER DISSEMINATED.  
THEY HAVE BEEN SET FORTH FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.  
SUCH INFORMATION IS OF NO INVESTIGATIVE VALUE AND ITS  
INDISCRIMINATE AND UNWARRANTED USE COULD ENDANGER THE  
INFORMANT'S SENSITIVE POSITION.

(S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

3/19/96 5668 SLD/dmj 6/30/97  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6A6/JS  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6 XI  
FOIA 56,264 CAA 75-1124

SAC, N.Y. 11/17/66

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

## MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK [(100-81002)] (u) Date: 11/15/66  
FROM: SA ROBERT E. FARRELLY #342  
SUBJECT: ANATOLIY YAZKOV (u)  
IS-R

ReNYairtel captioned "FEDORA; IS-R" and dated (X) 11/7/66.

Source  
Date of Contact  
Contacted By

[NY 3653-S\*] (u)  
10/20/66  
SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL,  
JOHN J. DANAHY,  
THOMAS J. MC KEON and  
SAC VICTOR TURYN  
A confidential informant  
who has furnished reliable  
information in the past

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY  
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRQ)  
DATE: 7/9/97 S6 AG/dmj

Classified by 3042 PWT/10/10  
Declassify on: OADR 10/30/86

1-NY (b1)  
1-NY (s)  
1-NY (b1)  
1-NY (65-15348) (s)  
1-NY (b1)  
1-NY (s)  
1-NY (s)  
1-NY (100-81002) (s)

1-Bu (b1)  
1-Bu (s)  
1-Bu (b1)  
1-Bu (65-58236) (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (b1)  
1-Bu (s)  
1-Bu (s)  
1-Bu (100-346193) (ANATOLIY YAZKOV) (s)

REF:lfm  
(16)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 2375 WAD 11/1/75 65-58236  
Exempt from GDS/Category 23  
Date of Declassification Indefinite NOT RECORDED  
145 NOV 30 1966

61 NOV 30 1966

TOP SECRET

[ ] 8/4  
TOP SECRET

(u) (X) When incorporating information furnished by NY 3653-S\* 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. (X)

Certain information furnished by NY 3653-S\* (X)(u) 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 detrimental affect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances, a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to [ ] b1 (X) and can be adequately paraphrased. (X)

(u) (X) When disseminating information received from NY 3653-S\*, no reference should be made to the time (date, month or year) the information was received. This should be set forth administratively. (X)

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. (X)

b1 (s) If the attached memorandum sets forth a [ ] b1 (X) no further dissemination of that code name should be made. Such information is of no investigative value and its indiscriminate and unwarranted misuse could endanger the informant's sensitive position. (X)

IN VIEW OF THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE POSITION OF NY 3653-S\* 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. (X)

(s) -b1  
IN THE EVENT [ ] APPEAR IN THIS COMMUNICATION, THEY ARE NOT TO BE FURTHER DISSEMINATED. THEY HAVE BEEN SET FORTH FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. SUCH INFORMATION IS OF NO INVESTIGATIVE VALUE AND ITS INDISCRIMINATE AND UNWARRANTED USE COULD ENDANGER THE INFORMANT'S SENSITIVE POSITION. (X)

NY [100-81002]

(S)u

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)

-b1

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(~~S~~)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(~~S~~)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(~~S~~)



NY [100-81002] ~~(S)~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) (X)

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) (X)

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) (X)

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) (X)

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) (X)

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~SECRET~~

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 2/20/67

FROM : SA ROBERT E. FARRELLY #342

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED] (S) -- b1

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/JE  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6 X1

FOIA 561261  
CA # 75,1121

TOP SECRET  
3/19/96 5068 S.D. DM 6/24  
CA # 75-1121

ReNYairtel, captioned "FEDORA; IS - R," and dated 2/9/67.

Source

NY 3653-S\*

Date of Contact

2/1/67

Contacted by

SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL,  
JOHN J. DANAHY and  
THOMAS J. MC KEON

Characterized

A confidential informant  
who has furnished reliable  
information in the past

Classified by 3042 PWT/vlw  
Declassify on: OADR 10/30/86

~~TOP SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1 - NY [REDACTED] (S)  
1 - NY [REDACTED]  
1 - NY (65-15348) u  
1 - NY [REDACTED] (S)

1 - Bu [REDACTED]  
1 - Bu [REDACTED]  
1 - Bu (65-58236)  
1 - Bu [REDACTED] (S)

(JULIUS ROSENBERG) u  
[REDACTED] (S)  
[REDACTED] (S)

REF:dje  
(8)

Rev. DRC-DJ  
CLASS UPHELD  
NOV 14 1975

NOT RECORDED  
170 FEB 27 1967

~~TOP SECRET~~

SEP 30 1970

59 MAR 2 1967



NY. [REDACTED] (S)

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

(u) (X) When incorporating information furnished by NY 3653-S\* 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.

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(S) IN THE EVENT [REDACTED] APPEAR IN THIS COMMUNICATION, THEY ARE NOT TO BE FURTHER DISSEMINATED. THEY HAVE BEEN SET FORTH FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. SUCH INFORMATION IS OF NO INVESTIGATIVE VALUE AND ITS INDISCRIMINATE AND UNWARRANTED USE COULD ENDANGER THE INFORMANT'S SENSITIVE POSITION.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ -2-

H.F.

(S)

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

(S)

b1

(S)

b1

(S)

b1

(S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

(S)

(S)

~~SECRET~~

3

b1

SSA 5668 SLB 7/18/57  
CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/J5  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6 XI  
FOIA 56, 2 b1 CA# 75-1121  
DATE: 7/18/57 5668 SLB/dg 6/30/97  
CA# 75-1121

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: 7/18/57

me my artist

872467

[REDACTED] (S) b1

Classified by 3042 PWT/vtd  
Declassify on: OADR  
10/30/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ReNY  
and dated 6/1  
Sour  
Date

ReNYairtel, captioned "FEDORA; IS - R.  
dated 6/16/67.

NY 3653-S\*

5/16/67

SAS VINCENT J. CAHILL,  
JOHN J. DANAHY and  
THOMAS J. MC KEON

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past

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

1 - NY  
2 - NY  
1 - NY  
1 - NY  
1 - NY  
1 - NY  
  
1 - NY  
1 - NY  
1 - NY (65-15348) JULIUS ROSENBERG  
1 - NY (65-22039) DUPLICATION  
1 - NY  
1 - NY  
1 - NY (65-23522 SUB H) COINTELPRO  
1 - NY

7/5/63 ✓  
FBI/DOJ

1 - BU [REDACTED]  
1 - BU [REDACTED]  
  
1 - BU [REDACTED]  
1 - BU [REDACTED]  
1 - BU [REDACTED]  
  
1 - BU [REDACTED]  
1 - BU [REDACTED]  
1 - BU (65-58235)  
1 - BU (65-57549) u  
1 - BU [REDACTED]  
1 - BU [REDACTED]  
1 - BU (65-59260) u  
  
1 - BU [REDACTED] 7

Exempt from GDS Category  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

54 AUG 31 1967

NOT RECORDED

~~TOP SECRET~~

(u) (s) -b1  
When incorporating information furnished by NY 3653-S\* 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.

(u) (s) (X) (u) (X)  
Certain information furnished by NY 3653-S\* 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 detrimental affect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances, a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to [redacted] b1 (X) and can be adequately paraphrased.

(u) (s) (X)  
When disseminating information received from NY 3653-S\*, no reference should be made to the time (date, month or year) the information was received. This should be set forth administratively.

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.

(s) (X) (u) (X)  
If the attached memorandum sets forth a [redacted] no further dissemination of that [code name] should be made. Such information is of no investigative value and its indiscriminate and unwarranted misuse could endanger the informant's sensitive position.

IN VIEW OF THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE POSITION OF NY 3653-S\* 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. (s) -b1 (X) (u) (X)

IN THE EVENT [redacted] APPEAR IN THIS COMMUNICATION, THEY ARE NOT TO BE FURTHER DISSEMINATED. THEY HAVE BEEN SET FORTH FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. SUCH INFORMATION IS OF NO INVESTIGATIVE VALUE AND ITS INDISCRIMINATE AND UNWARRANTED USE COULD ENDANGER THE INFORMANT'S SENSITIVE POSITION. (X)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

↓

[REDACTED]

(S)

As set forth in referenced communication of 6/15/67, page four, informant, on

[REDACTED]

(S)

(X)

[REDACTED]

(S)

(X)

[REDACTED]

(S)

(X)

[REDACTED]

(S)

(X)

[REDACTED]

(S)

(X)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

↑  
b1  
↓

In response to various questions, informant made the following comments:

(S)  
(X)  
(O)

[REDACTED]

b1  
(X) ↓

(S) [REDACTED] in furnishing this data (see NY airtel 10/29/65, page five) [REDACTED]

(S)  
(X)

≡ X  
A



u [REDACTED] (S) -b1

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(S)

~~SECRET~~