

M^e Bloch, l'avocat des Rosenberg est trouvé mort à son domicile

New-York, 1^{er} février (A.F.P., Reuter, A.P.). — Le défenseur de Julius et Ethel Rosenberg a été trouvé mort à son domicile samedi soir. Il gisait dans sa baignoire. D'après l'autopsie du cadavre la mort est due à une crise cardiaque. C'est aussi l'avis des amis qui ont découvert le corps et qui ont envoyé un télégramme au comité français en faveur des enfants Rosenberg, dans lequel ils insistent sur le surmenage et l'angoisse de M^e Bloch. Depuis trois ans M^e Bloch s'était donné corps et âme à la défense des Rosenberg.

Il allait, en raison de cette défense passionnée, être exclu du barreau new-yorkais. A n'en pas douter, cette

dernière menace l'avait profondément affecté. Il rappelait pourtant il y a quelques jours sa volonté de poursuivre la lutte pour arracher des enfants à la haine qui s'était portée sur les parents, et contester les arguments présentés par ses confrères du barreau pour l'exclure.

Il avait déjà tout sacrifié à cette défense des Rosenberg : son avenir professionnel, sa fortune personnelle, sa tranquillité. Quelle que puisse être la cause immédiate de sa mort, il est certain qu'elle est une conséquence des efforts qu'il avait déployés. Avec lui les enfants Rosenberg perdent plus que leur tuteur légal.

Un livre américain sur le procès

Par CLAUDE JULIEN

Ceux qui l'an dernier, en France ou à l'étranger, lançaient des appels à la clémence désiraient sauver un homme et une femme dont la culpabilité leur paraissait douteuse, et non pas mettre en accusation la justice des Etats-Unis, comme paraissent le faire les Américains habituels de la "MIA" de « communauté » quelconque à admirer pas chacun des faits et gestes de leur pays.

Mais la presse américaine, très discrète sur l'affaire Rosenberg jusqu'au jour de l'exécution, s'intéresse depuis beaucoup plus à leur histoire. Quelle que soit l'ampleur de la diffusion donnée à certains articles, nous avons pu lire les journaux tant que leur niveau ne dépassait pas celui de Collier's ou du Reader's Digest. A peine avons-nous mentionné quelques-unes des dépêches signalant que le sénateur McCarthy attribua à Julius Rosenberg la paternité des « réseaux d'espionnage » qu'il ne cesse de découvrir entre la côte atlantique et les rives du Pacifique. Il ne nous apportait pas de juger cet acharnement manifesté contre des boues émissaires d'autant plus commodes qu'ils étaient morts.

Plus grave nous est apparue la situation des enfants Rosenberg, chassés de leur école sous une faillacieuse prétexte juridique, et poursuivis dans leur tranquillité par ceux qui redoutent de les voir transformés par leurs protecteurs en instruments d'une propagande antiaméricaine. Mais aujourd'hui il s'agit de tout autre chose. De M. Edouard Herriot ou cardinal Feltin, les Français qui interviennent en faveur des Rosenberg sont présentés comme des marionnettes du Kremlin, des complices de la « campagne communiste », des agents du « réseau communiste international », des propagandistes du « gros mensonge » lancé par les « rouges ».

Le boomerang antisémite

L'abandon de cette thèse se retournerait contre ses auteurs si, tout au long d'un volume de cent soixante pages, elle ne s'appuyait sur un certain nombre d'arguments

de qu'une apparente indulgence à l'égard des accusés ne dirige contre eux la fureur des antisémites ?

Le livre de Dr Fineberg n'apporte aucune révélation sur le procès lui-même, sujet à peine effleuré en quelques pages rapides. L'argument classique est repris une fois de plus : toutes les facilités ont été accordées à la défense, et le jury a fait confiance aux accusations de Greenglass plutôt qu'aux dénégations des Rosenberg. Le procès a été « formellement » correct.

Le Kremlin tire les ficelles

L'auteur s'attache surtout à démontrer le mécanisme de la campagne lancée en faveur des Rosenberg. Ce faisant, il espère « rétablir le prestige américain », « gravement ébranlé par cette affaire. Pour lui la campagne Rosenberg n'avait d'autre but que d'atténuer les effets de l'antisémitisme communiste révélé par la condamnation de Slansky, car « il apparaît que même les adorateurs hypnotisés du Kremlin ne seraient pas capables d'avaloir les procès de Prague ». Ce serait oublier que, arrêté en novembre 1951, Slansky fut jugé en novembre 1952, alors que, comme l'auteur le reconnaît lui-même, le National Guardian lança sa campagne en août 1951.

M. Fineberg écrit : « D'après l'Héméralgisme déclara que les Rosenberg furent condamnés parce qu'ils étaient juifs et les leaders (chénobryennes) parce qu'ils

les syndicats et des hommes politiques de tous les partis eurent élevé la voix ? Ces personnalités distinguées (« truly distinguished men and women ») ont été abusées par la publication de listes de citoyens américains présentés comme « éminents » et qui, en fait, sont totalement inconnus du public. Ou bien il s'agit, comme dans le cas du Dr Vrey, dont la lettre au New York Times fit sensation, et de M. Einstein, de gens compétents dans un certain domaine, mais non qualifiés pour porter un jugement sur un procès d'espionnage atomique.

Le mensonge digne de foi

Analysant les « faits nouveaux » découverts après la condamnation, et qui ne furent examinés par aucun tribunal, M. Fineberg en arrive à la fameuse table qui, d'après Greenglass, fut offerte aux Rosenberg par « les Russes », et aux documents de David et de Ruth Greenglass établissant le caractère irrécusable de la déposition du principal témoin à charge.

La table, dit-il, était un élément de « mise en scène » d'importance. D'ailleurs une habile mise en scène aurait pu faire disparaître celle que les « espions » utilisaient pour leurs microfilms et lui en substituer une autre moins compromettante.

Quant aux documents, ils constituent une « question vulgaire » (trivial matter). Rien dans ces papiers, écrit M. Fineberg, « ne prouve que la déposition de Greenglass a été influencée par le F.B.I. ». Rappelons simplement que Greenglass reconnaissait avoir mis dans sa déposition des détails que le F.B.I. lui avait indiqués, mais dont il ne se « souvenait » pas. Il ajoutait : « J'ai fait aussi un croquis ou crayon d'un moule de dentelle d'implantation utilisée pour une expérience. Mais je dois dire et je dois reconnaître que les renseignements que j'ai donnés à Gold ne sont peut-être pas de tout ceux que j'ai mentionnés dans ma déclaration » à la police.

M. Fineberg ne met pas en doute un seul

La crise italienne continue

M. DE GASPERI TENTERA-T-IL LA "QUADRATURE DU CENTRE" ?

De notre correspondant particulier JEAN D'HOSPITAL

Rome, 1^{er} février. — Le cabinet Fanfani est tombé samedi par 303 voix contre 280 et 12 abstentions, conformément aux prévisions. Le président du conseil a remis sa démission à M. Einaudi, qui reprend ce matin ses consultations d'usage. Le président de la République suit ainsi les normes du parlementarisme traditionnel, mais chacun sait ici que ses entretiens avec les anciens chefs du gouvernement et les leaders des partis ne sauraient en aucune façon modifier la situation.

Les malheureuses expériences consécutives de MM. De Gasperi, Piccioni, Pella et Fanfani prouvent surabondamment que la Chambre ne veut plus de cabinet monocolor composé de démocrates chrétiens.

Reprenons les chiffres. La Chambre est composée de 590 députés. Les communistes sont 143 ; les néo-fascistes, 29. Il est permis d'affirmer des uns et des autres qu'ils seront maintenus dans l'opposition, même s'ils désirent en sortir. On compte 285 démocrates chrétiens ou associés à ce mouvement : 19 socialistes démocratiques, 14 libéraux, 5 républicains, 75 socialistes nenniens et 40 monarchistes.

Aux beaux jours de M. De Gasperi, du temps que les démocrates chrétiens détenaient la majorité à eux seuls, ils avaient réussi à contracter une alliance, avec ou sans participation dans l'équipe ministérielle, avec les socialistes démocratiques, les libéraux et les républicains. Si cette entente renouait, le problème serait résolu puisque à eux tous ils réuniraient 303 suffrages, soit un crédit de 8 voix...

La « quadrature du centre »

Tous les efforts tentés jusqu'ici pour aboutir à ce que l'on appelle plaisamment à Rome la « quadrature du centre » ont échoué. La démocratie chrétienne va en tenter encore en ayant recours à l'autorité et au prestige de M. De Gasperi. Si ses efforts devaient rester stériles il n'y aurait plus que deux hypothèses : le nouveau président du conseil devrait composer avec les socialistes nenniens (l'ouverture à gauche réclamée par M. Saragat) ou avec les monarchistes.

Verser à gauche, cela semble bien difficile. M. De Gasperi personnellement y serait disposé, mais il y met une condition : que M. Nenni et les siens rompent le pacte d'action qui les lie aux communistes. Ils n'y paraissent pas enclins. Au reste, on ne saurait trop souligner qu'un bon tiers du parti démocrate chrétien est composé de conservateurs fortement tenus en tutelle par l'Action catholique dirigée par M. Gedda, qui répugne, et c'est peu dire, à s'acquies-

Les risques de la participation monarchiste

Les ennemis du régime peuvent-ils accéder aux postes gouvernementaux d'une république âgée de huit ans ? La démocratie chrétienne se résoudrait-elle à satisfaire leurs exigences. Dans ce cas elle courrait des risques extraparlimentaires. La propagande des milieux progressistes se déchaînerait. Les syndicats se rebelleraient. La rue en somme interviendrait.

On repare d'une dissolution. Mais comment y parvenir ? Il faudrait d'abord voter une loi électorale (tout le monde est d'accord pour condamner l'ancienne). Ce serait une grande et très longue bagarre. Il est trop tard de toute façon pour prévoir des élections au printemps.

IL Y A VINGT ET UN ANS ADOLF HITLER PRENAIT LE POUVOIR

Berlin, 1^{er} février. — Il y a vingt et un ans, le 30 janvier 1933, Adolf Hitler devenait chancelier d'un Reich soudainement renoué, et Berlin en fièvre acclamait le Führer.

Maintenant les célèbres avenues Unter den Linden et Wilhelmstrasse sont sinistres et désertes. Les orgueilleux bâtiments construits par le Troisième Reich ne sont plus que des tas de ruines, dominés par la masse imposante de la nouvelle ambassade soviétique, palais du régime le plus détesté de Hitler, où sont réunis depuis ce matin et pour une semaine MM. Molotov, Eden, Bidault et Dulles.

Conférence centrale des rabbins américains, président de l'association nationale des Jewish Community Relations Workers, directeur du Community Service du Comité juif américain, et auteur d'ouvrages consacrés à l'antisémitisme.

Les services officiels américains avaient essayé l'an dernier de révéler l'argument selon lequel l'antisémitisme aurait joué un rôle dans la mort de Rosenberg, juifs, ces derniers auraient été condamnés d'autant plus sévèrement que le procureur Saypol, d'avis de ses assistants et le juge Kaufman, juifs également, voulaient prouver que les « bons » juifs, fidèles à leur patrie, avaient su montrer l'indifférence à l'égard de leurs cotreligionnaires accusés de trahison. MM. Saypol et Kaufman ne pouvaient-ils croire-

(1) The Rosenberg Case — Fact and Fiction, par M. Anshel Fineberg, (Johans, édit., New-York).

Un disciple de Gandhi

L'Inde a célébré samedi la sixième anniversaire de la mort de Gandhi. Les prières qui ont été dites dans tout le pays ont montré combien demeurent vivaces le souvenir du mahatma.

Que son enseignement n'ait pas été oublié, la croisade menée depuis trois ans par un de ses disciples les plus authentiques, Vinoba Bhave, en fournit une preuve éloquentes. Vinoba Bhave, ascète à la longue barbe, proche de la soixantaine, chemine sans répit sur les routes de l'Inde, vêtu d'un et d'une robe, prêchant pour la défense des plus déshérités de ses compatriotes : les paysans sans terre.

La misère de la paysannerie indienne, réduite à merci par les colporteurs d'impôts, les propriétaires terriens et les usuriers, n'est plus à décrire. Les initiatives officielles pour y remédier ont été jusqu'ici sans grande efficacité : des réformes agraires ont été décrétées dans nombre de provinces, mais les exigences du fief et les indemnités à verser aux propriétaires dépossédés ont interdit une amélioration notable de la condition paysanne.

Vinoba Bhave a pris le problème en main : si les choses ne vont pas mieux, estime-t-il, la faute en revient aux propriétaires terriens. C'est donc à ceux-ci qu'il s'attaque. Ses armes ? La persuasion. Et depuis trois ans il va de village en village, couvrant des milliers de kilomètres et exhortant sur son passage ceux qui possèdent la terre à en abandonner une partie — la part qui reviendrait normalement à l'un de leurs enfants — au profit de ceux qui ne possèdent rien.

Sa croisade du « Boudhan » (Mission du don de la terre) a eu assez de retentissement pour intéresser les pouvoirs publics. Au printemps dernier, un comité réunissant des représentants de tous les partis — sauf le parti communiste, évidemment hostile à cette forme du paternalisme — a été institué sous la présidence de Dr Radha-

krihnan, vice-président de l'Union indienne, pour soutenir les efforts de Vinoba Bhave.

Ceux-ci ont abouti à des résultats spectaculaires dans la Telengana, où il se poursuivent actuellement dans la province de Bihar. Certains observateurs remarquent toutefois que dans la Telengana (Etat d'Haiderabad) les propriétaires terriens étaient préparés aux sacrifices par la révolte paysanne qui avait sévi dans cette région depuis 1947-1948 et qui avait déjà chassé les foyers musulmans ; qu'au Bihar le mouvement touché surtout une paysannerie aisée qui répond mieux à son appel que les grands propriétaires ; qu'enfin, au rythme actuel des donations, il faudrait quatre-vingts ans pour que tous les paysans indiens deviennent propriétaires du lopin de terre nécessaire à l'entretien de leur famille, laps de temps calculé d'ailleurs sans tenir compte de l'accroissement de la population. D'autres voient dans l'initiative du Sage le danger que soit encouragé l'esprit revendicatif du paupérisme indien : dans l'Etat de Bombay, en septembre dernier, une foule paysanne s'est emparée par la force de terres arabes que leurs propriétaires négligeaient de cultiver. Elle était entraînée par des dignitaires du parti socialiste, qui espient actuellement en prison le délit d'avoir détourné le Boudhan des voies de la non-violence.

Il n'en demeure pas moins que la portée du Boudhan est considérable : non pas tellement parce qu'il s'agit, comme l'ont noté certains commentateurs américains, de l'influence anti-communiste la plus puissante exercée dans l'Inde rurale, mais par les échos que la croisade éveille dans la conscience de tous les disciples de Gandhi, portés à penser qu'une révolution matérielle peut être réalisée par des procédés purement spirituels.

ment, qu'elle prie pour ceux ayant une « tendance à l'hygiène », et habitués à « dire des choses même s'il les savait fausses » ? C'est très simple : elle offre à l'avocat de son mari un moyen de plaider la folie et l'irresponsabilité. Cette attitude était tout à fait « normale ». Mais si elle mentait pour essayer de sauver son mari, elle disait la vérité en accusant les Rosenberg. Son témoignage était entièrement « digne de foi » (reliable).

Les deux derniers chapitres sont consacrés à un éloge de la justice américaine et à une critique de la justice dans les pays soviétiques. L'auteur oublie que de nombreux Français sont intervenus en faveur des Rosenberg précisément parce qu'ils croyaient que leur démarche pouvait, dans un régime démocratique, porter ses fruits. Une petite phrase, noyée dans son argumentation, permet d'ailleurs de comprendre d'innombrables appels à la clémence : « Les tribunaux américains ne sont pas parfaits. Les êtres humains commettent et commettront inévitablement des erreurs... »

Mais M. Fineberg ne s'arrête pas à cet aspect de la question. Il préfère tout expliquer par le machiavélisme des communistes. Ce procédé lui permet de conclure son livre sur cette phrase : « L'affaire Rosenberg est finie, mais le mal qu'ils ont fait continue... »

Le livre de M. Fineberg n'arrangera pas les choses.

Le journal du Kominform invite la Yougoslavie à « restaurer les anciens liens » avec l'Est

Moscou, 1^{er} février (U.P.). — L'organe officiel du Kominform Pour une paix durable, pour une démocratie populaire, dans son dernier numéro parvenu de Bucarest, siège de l'organisation du Kominform, invite la Yougoslavie à « restaurer les anciens liens », que le maréchal Tito a rompus, avec l'Union soviétique.

Le journal demande avec insistance à la Yougoslavie de rejoindre « les peuples fraternels des pays de démocratie populaire, les peuples de la grande Russie qui ont aidé les nations balkaniques à se libérer de cinq siècles d'esclavage turc et qui ont soutenu les Slaves soviétiques à obtenir leur indépendance nationale ».

Il précise que la Yougoslavie se trouve placée maintenant devant le choix suivant : « ou rester comme avant aux mains des trusts étrangers... ou trouver une autre voie, une voie correspondant aux intérêts nationaux et aux aspirations de son peuple ».

Abordant l'affaire Dfilas, l'organe du Kominform déclare qu'elle prouve que la clique dirigeante en Yougoslavie traverse une grave crise intérieure. Cette crise, poursuit-il, est liée avec la déintégration de ce qui est appelé la ligne des communistes. Toute cette affaire est le résultat direct du mécontentement croissant des masses, conséquence de la politique antinationale, antipopulaire, des

A LA CONFERENCE DE WESTMINSTER

M. André Philip propose un plan de coopération Europe-Commonwealth

De notre correspondant particulier Jean WETZ.

Londres, 1^{er} février. — Une conférence économique des gouvernements de l'Europe et du Commonwealth sortira-t-elle de la rencontre qui se tient actuellement à Church House pour discuter une action commune des « deux » familles ? C'est ce que propose notamment M. André Philip, qui est l'un des animateurs du mouvement européen, sur l'initiative d'un groupe de deux cents députés se sont rendus à cette rencontre de Londres. Mais les encouragements officiels en faveur d'un tel projet sont pour le moins douteux. Même parmi ceux qui participent aux débats actuels, les uns sont loin de croire que le moment soit déjà venu pour une entreprise aussi audacieuse. Toujours est-il que la suggestion de l'ancien ministre français demeure en suspens, et son sort ne sera pas connu avant que la conférence termine ses travaux dans la soirée d'aujourd'hui.

Le thème de cette rencontre devait naturellement provoquer des controverses. Et le principe d'une coopération internationale

est toujours applaudi, il implique, dans le cas présent, des prises de position très délicates à l'égard des Etats-Unis. Beaucoup de députés sont prêts à soutenir l'idée d'un système de tarifs préférentiels entre l'Europe et le Commonwealth, ce qui permettrait à chacun des deux groupes d'accroître son commerce tout en se défendant contre le défilé en dollars. Une autre méthode consisterait à signer des contrats à long terme grâce auxquels les uns fourniraient l'équipement industriel réclamé par les pays naissants et les territoires d'outre-mer, tandis que les autres seraient assurés de vendre leurs matières premières à un prix stable. Enfin, sur le plan monétaire, la conférence a envisagé l'établissement d'un système de libre convertibilité au sein de l'Union européenne des paiements, alors que le dollar demeurerait toujours une monnaie dure.

Mais certains aspects de ce plan, dont les grandes lignes ont été présentées par le jeune député britannique Julian Amery, ne dissimulent guère que pour être effacées une telle politique ne doit pas craindre de se heurter à l'opposition américaine. D'autres pourtant redoutent un libéralisme qui se limiterait à un seul secteur du globe. Ils redoutent encore plus de mécontenter les Etats-Unis. Ce dernier souci est particulièrement vif chez les plus ardents champions d'une cause européenne qui bénéficie outre-Atlantique d'appuis matériels aussi bien que moraux. Sans doute les porte-parole de « l'Europe » qu'il existe une communauté économique politique d'unification continentale telle qu'on l'encourage apparemment à Washington et d'autre part les conditions économiques d'une indépendance de l'Europe qui entraînerait celle-ci à se dresser contre le dollar.

Ce conflit qui se pose d'une façon analogue pour le Commonwealth domine néanmoins les débats de Londres. Il semble donc que la conférence consacre son principal effort à rechercher les moyens de ne pas offenser l'Amérique. C'est ainsi que la plupart des libéraux voudraient ne se servir d'un système préférentiel qu'en vue d'abaisser les barrières déjà existantes. Mais cette opinion est haïrie à des résistances assez vives. Dans tous les cas il ne sera pas facile de présenter sous des couleurs libérales un programme économique dont les principaux aspects aboutissent inévitablement à établir des discriminations contre le commerce de la zone dollar.

Nous rappelons que le date d'annulation des abonnements est portée sur la bande d'envoi. Pour éviter toute interruption dans le service du journal, nous prions nos abonnés de vérifier sur la bande d'envoi si leur abonnement est grisé de son terme, et dans ce cas d'expédier le montant de l'abonnement six jours avant l'expiration du précédent service.

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LA TERRE TREMBLE DE NOUVEAU DANS LES ILES IONIENNES

Athènes, 1^{er} février (A.F.P., Reuter, A.P.). — Trente secousses successives ont été ressenties depuis quarante-huit heures dans les îles Ioniennes ravagées en août dernier par de violents tremblements de terre. De sourds grondements ont été entendus à Argostoli, capitale de l'île Céphalonie. Les ruines de plusieurs maisons se sont écroulées. Des glissements de terrain ont bloqué plusieurs routes, et des pluies torrentielles tombent sur la région. Pour l'instant on ne signale aucune victime. Mais une certaine inquiétude règne parmi la population.

LE CARGO « CHERBOURG » haustra des récifs à l'entrée du port de Civitavecchia

Civitavecchia (Italie), 1^{er} février. — Le cargo français « Cherbourg », qui apporte 8200 tonnes de charbon d'Amsterdam, a haustré hier soir des récifs qui se trouvent à l'extrémité nord de l'entrée du port de Civitavecchia. Les pompes s'efforcent de neutraliser l'effet d'une importante voie d'eau. L'accident est attribué à une erreur de navigation due à une carte qui situait incorrectement la position de pierre indiquant l'entrée du port. Le navire est resté campé sur les rochers, mais les autorités du port de Civitavecchia pensent que le « Cherbourg » pourra repartir demain à l'aube en profitant de la marée haute. — (A.F.P.)

UN AVION DE TRANSPORT AMÉRICAIN S'ABAT PRÈS DES COTES JAPONAISES

Trente-cinq disparus

Tokyo, 1^{er} février. — Un trimoteur de transport de l'armée américaine s'est abattu en mer aujourd'hui entre l'île de Hon-Shu et celle de Hokkaido, au Japon. Il transportait trente passagers et cinq hommes d'équipage.

Des avions, un hélicoptère et les garde-côtes japonais ont aussitôt entrepris des recherches. Ils n'ont découvert qu'une tâche d'huile et quelques débris. On croit que les occupants de l'avion qui avaient survécu à la chute de l'appareil n'ont péri dans les eaux glacées du détroit. L'accident serait dû à une panne de moteur.

TRIBUNAUX

Un négociant de Bordeaux inculpé dans l'affaire Moreau
M. Auric, juge d'instruction, chargé de l'enquête sur les agissements de Jean-

Nouvelles de l'étranger

GRANDE-BRETAGNE

Les nationalistes irlandais briment les soldats britanniques rentrant du Kenya

Belfast, 1^{er} février (A. P.). — Un soldat britannique originaire de Belfast, Walter Mercer, rentré en permission après avoir servi dans la campagne contre les Mao-Mao, a été saisi par des nationalistes irlandais qui l'ont enduit de goudron et de plumes avant de l'embarquer à un lampadaire. A son cou était accrochée une pancarte déclarant : « Black and tans du Kenya, attention ! » (« Black and tans » est le surnom donné par les Irlandais aux soldats anglais envoyés en Irlande lors de la révolte de 1921.) Délivré par la police, Mercer a été conduit à l'hôpital. C'est la deuxième fois en quinze jours qu'un soldat britannique est ainsi attaqué à Belfast. Le premier avait été déshabillé par des membres de l'« armée républicaine », qui l'avaient forcé à regarder brûler son uniforme.

CITÉ DU VATICAN

Pie XII se trouverait dans un état de faiblesse assez grande

Cité du Vatican, 1^{er} février (A.F.P.). — Un bulletin de santé officiel a été publié samedi soir au Vatican. Il calme sans doute les inquiétudes au sujet de l'état de santé du pape. Mais il précise que Pie XII, sans être atteint d'une maladie déterminée, se trouve dans un état de faiblesse consécutive au surmenage de quinze ans d'un pontificat particulièrement chargé qui devra lui faire ménager ses forces. On espère au Vatican que les ménagements et les soins dont le pape fait l'objet lui permettront de se rétablir rapidement. Pie XII va atteindre sa soixante-dix-neuvième année, et même en négligeant les bruits selon lesquels des examens de sang seraient révélés un pourcentage anormal d'urée il est hors de doute qu'il devra observer la plus grande prudence.

Le tribunal pontifical repousse la « plainte » du marquis de Cuevas

Cité du Vatican, 1^{er} février (A.F.P., A.P.). — Le tribunal pontifical a repoussé samedi la plainte déposée au nom du marquis de Cuevas par son avocat contre l'« Osservatore romano » pour les critiques formulées par ce journal à propos de la fête donnée en septembre à Biarritz par le marquis.

L'« Osservatore romano » avait écrit en effet que « la fête était une manifestation de vanité, une démonstration de décadence morale, un abus d'emploi d'un argent gagné au jeu ou au commerce », une orgie immorale, paternelle et barbare ».

PORTUGAL

La tension persiste dans les relations entre New-Delhi et Lisbonne

(Correspondance particulière du Monde.)
Lisbonne, 1^{er} février. — La situation provoquée par l'attitude, semble-t-il, de plus en plus hostile, de l'Union indienne à l'égard des colonies étrangères — qui avait récemment fait l'objet d'un discours du président Salazar (1) — paraît porter le gouvernement portugais sinon à s'inquiéter, du moins à suivre l'évolution des événements avec une particulière attention.

Beaucoup plus que les paroles adressées le 17 décembre par M. Nehru au Parlement (« Il n'est pas facile de traiter avec des gens ayant une mentalité dérivée des onzième et quatorzième siècles ») c'est la recrudescence notable de la campagne de presse locale contre la ferme portugaise que l'on croit devoir souligner ces jours-ci à Lisbonne. On rapporte par exemple que *The Hindu* du 4 décembre a fait savoir à ses lecteurs que l'Indian Overseas Central Association de La Nouvelle-Delhi avait décidé la création d'un Foreign Pockets Committee, visant à faciliter la « lutte pour la liberté dans les territoires français ou indiens ». *The Statesman* du 17 du même mois aurait, quant à lui, prêté au secrétaire de l'Indian National Overseas Congress des déclarations annonçant pour février prochain la formation à Bombay d'une All India Convention, destinée à soutenir et organiser l'opinion publique contre les Etablissements étrangers. *The Bombay Chronicle* de son côté se serait fait l'écho, dans son numéro du 15 décembre, de propos tenus à Bassein par le président du Congrès national de Goa, selon lesquels une brigade de volontaires serait bientôt réunie, qui aurait pour mission de « libérer » les territoires de Goa, Damao et Diu. Deux jours plus tard le même quotidien ajoutait que répondant à cet appel, cinquante volontaires s'étaient déjà enrôlés dans la Goa Liberation Brigade.

Plusieurs journaux ont aussi insisté sur le fait que le corps expéditionnaire portugais avait considérablement augmenté ses effectifs et que plusieurs chars, notamment, avaient été débarqués au cours des semaines passées. Les Portugais ont de plus été accusés de se servir de l'alké des Etats-Unis pour construire des bases aériennes qui mettent en danger la sécurité de l'Union.

(1) Voir Le Monde n° 933.

ESPAGNE

La construction des bases américaines commencerait au mois de mai

Washington, 1^{er} février (U.P., Reuter). — Le général Washburne, chef des installations de l'aviation américaine, a annoncé devant la commission des ordres

AUTRICHE

L'ancien leader social-démocrate tchèque Bohumil Lausman disparaît à Salzbourg

Vienne, 1^{er} février (U.P.). — L'ancien vice-président du conseil tchèque Bohumil Lausman, qui s'était enfui de Prague il y a quatre ans, a disparu de son domicile secret à Salzbourg, en son amercime, depuis le 23 décembre dernier. Lausman était connu pour ses sentiments anticomunistes et craignait d'être enlevé. Il travaillait pour Radio-Libres Europe et pour la radiodiffusion française.

U. R. S. S.

Le plan pour 1953 a été exécuté à 101 % dans l'industrie

Moscou, 1^{er} février (A.F.P.). — La direction centrale du service des statistiques de l'Union soviétique annonce que le plan 1953 a été exécuté à 101 0/0 dans l'industrie.

D'autre part le commerce extérieur est passé en 1953 à 23 milliards de roubles contre 20,9 milliards en 1952, soit une augmentation de 11 0/0.

Au cours de 1953 l'Union soviétique a entretenu des relations commerciales avec cinquante et un pays, dont vingt-cinq ont signé des accords pour plusieurs années. La communauté précise que la production industrielle globale de l'U.R.S.S. en 1953 a dépassé celle de 1952 de 12 0/0 et celle de 1950 de 45 0/0. En 1953 la superficie des terres emblavées a augmenté de 2 millions d'hectares par rapport à 1952. Malgré des conditions météorologiques défavorables dans un certain nombre de régions de l'U.R.S.S., indigne notamment le communiqué, la récolte de céréales a été en 1953 sensiblement égale à celle de 1952.

La liaison ferroviaire Moscou-Pékin est inaugurée

Moscou, 1^{er} février (Reuter, A.P.). — Le rail de Moscou a annoncé que le premier train Moscou-Pékin a quitté la gare moscovite de Yaroslavl dimanche soir afin d'entreprendre son trajet de 9 500 kilomètres. La gare était abondamment décorée de drapeaux soviétiques et chinois, et des centaines de spectateurs ont assisté au départ de l'express, dont les fenêtres étaient ornées de rideaux de soie et de velours.

SYRIE

Le gouvernement a repris la situation en main

Damas, 1^{er} février. — Radio-Damas a annoncé hier soir que les forces armées avaient maîtrisé les éléments rebelles soulevés autour de Soueïda, capitale du Djebel Druse.

M. VINCENT AURIOL

s'apprête à partir pour la Sicile

Après avoir mené à bien l'important travail de classement de ses dossiers qu'il s'était donné pour première tâche à l'issue de son septennat, M. Vincent Auriol est sur le point de quitter Muret pour la Sicile ; son départ, légèrement retardé par la rigueur du froid, serait fixé à mardi ou mercredi. L'ancien chef de l'Etat et Mme Vincent Auriol resteraient absents de France jusqu'à la fin du mois.

Ils doivent voyager à bord de l'avion personnel du président de la République mis à leur disposition par M. René Coty.

LÉGION D'HONNEUR

PROMUSSION DU CONSEIL

Sont nommés chevaliers :
Mme Aline Lecoutre, née Kac, directrice adjointe de Constellation ; M. Noël Fayet, administrateur civil à la radiodiffusion-télévision française ; Pierre Langelier, chef des Informations du Parisien Libre ; Raymond Vandembroeck, administrateur de la Vole du Nord ; Louis Zimmermann, directeur technique du journal l'Alsacien.

INTERIEUR

Est nommé directeur de la Direction Jean-Marie Eric, care doreur de la parades Saint-Berge à Angers.

LA VIE UNIVERSITAIRE

Réunion à Chen pour l'augmentation des crédits scolaires

La campagne d'information en faveur des crédits de l'Université se poursuit. Une réunion s'est tenue hier dimanche à Chen, en présence de M. Bayel, président de la Ligue de l'enseignement, et Lavergne, secrétaire général de la Fédération de l'éducation nationale. Les orateurs ont demandé l'application immédiate et intégrale du plan d'équipement scolaire. Une motion a été portée à la connaissance du préfet du Calvados.

M. Pérois est nommé doyen de la faculté des sciences de Paris

En remplacement de M. Chatelet, admis à la retraite, M. Pérois, membre de l'Institut, professeur à la faculté des sciences de Paris, est nommé doyen de cette faculté pour une période de trois ans à compter du 1^{er} février 1954. Cette nomination fait l'objet d'un arrêté publié au Journal officiel du 21 janvier.

Membre élu du conseil de l'Université, M. Pérois est professeur de mécanique rationnelle. Il dirige le laboratoire d'enseignement et de recherches de cette spécialité.

— Le Journal officiel du 21 janvier a publié un premier tableau comportant

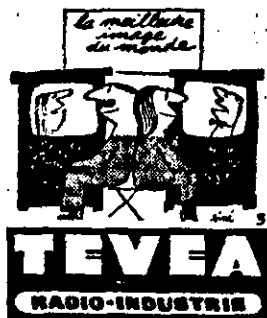
M. Albert Melchior, qui a choisi pour défenseur M^e Jean Odier, a été relaxé en liberté.

UN DÉTENU SE PEND DANS SA CELLULE

Des gardiens qui effectuaient leur ronde à la prison de la Santé ont découvert un détenu, Stéphane Estienne, pendu dans sa cellule. Agé de cinquante et un ans, le désespéré venait d'être corcé sous l'inculpation de vol. Il s'est étranglé à l'aide d'une ceinture dont il était parvenu à fixer l'une des extrémités à un barreau de la fenêtre.

Une rue de Lille est chauffée par rayonnement

Ce sont en effet les radiations absorbées qui engendrent le dégagement de chaleur, et celui-ci est l'équivalent de l'énergie rayonnante disparue. Pour une même quantité d'énergie toutes les radiations sont également colorifiques. Et si les rayons infrarouges peuvent être considérés



envoyé un avocat à Rome pour protester contre cette publication et pour introduire une action en diffamation auprès des services compétents du Vatican contre l'*Osservatore Romano*. Ce journal cependant de la compétence juridictionnelle de la cité du Vatican, l'affaire fut transmise au tribunal de première instance de cette dernière.]

AUSTRALIE

**La reine Elizabeth
et le duc d'Edimbourg
vont vers Sydney**

Presque tous les immeubles sont décorés de drapeaux et de couronnes. De nombreux ouvriers terminent hâtivement les arcs de triomphe sous lesquels passera le couple royal mercredi prochain.

Les crédits permettront également la construction de 900 kilomètres de pipelines entre les différentes bases navales et aériennes du pays, et l'amélioration des moyens de transport, que les débats de la commission ont reconnus être « épouvantables ».

[Ces informations confirment celles que publia le Monde dès la signature des accords hispano-américains. Nous sommes en mesure de préciser que la base voisine de Cadix n'en sera distante que de 10 kilomètres et qu'elle sera établie à Puerto-de-Santa-Maria.]

GRANDE-BRETAGNE. — Le tribunal de
Lymington a décidé que lord Montagu de
Beaulieu, son cousin Michael Pitt-Rivers et le
journaliste londonien Peter Wildeblood se-
raient jugés pour les accusations morales re-
levées contre eux en raison de leurs rapports
avec deux soldats de la R.A.F. — (A.P.)

—M. Théodore Heuss, président de la République fédérale allemande a célébré hier son soixante-dixième anniversaire. Le président a reçu, à cette occasion, des milliers de télégrammes des chefs d'Etat étrangers et de communistes.

les églises des Pays-Bas des services d'assistance de grâce ont été célébrés et consacrés à la mémoire des victimes des inondations qui en février de l'année dernière ont dévasté de nombreuses régions. La reconnaissance des victimes des inondations a été célébrée pour la première fois aux Nations Unies, par une allocution du prince Bernhard, radio-diffusée aujourd'hui et une lettre de la reine Juliana. Un monument national sera érigé en souvenir de l'aide étrangère qu'a été élevée au montant de 15 millions de francs.

CORÉE. — Le gouvernement de Londres a demandé à Washington que M. Arthur Dean reparte pour Pan-Mun-Jom afin d'y reprendre sans délai les négociations interrompues le 17 décembre, pour protester contre l'accusation de perfidie adressée par les communistes aux États-Unis. La demande anglaise a été transmise à Washington, où se réunissent périodiquement les délégués des seize nations ayant été représentés dans la guerre de Corée. — (U.P., A.F.P.)

— Une catastrophe ferroviaire entre Suwon et Osan, à 25 kilomètres de Séoul, a fait soixante morts. Trente cadavres ont été retirés jusqu'à présent des débris des wagons qui ont déraillé. — (Reuter.)

VIN DES ROCHERS

Faites plat d'oignons : oignons blancs
Menus coupés dans la casserole.
Dans autre plat, larsons fondants.
Oùlez le temps que tout rissole.

On apprend à Beyrouth que le général Neguib a télégraphié au général Chichakly pour l'assurer de son soutien, et que le roi Saoud d'Arabie a envoyé un avion spécial portant un message analogue.

GUATEMALA

L'ambassadeur de Nicaragua rentre brusquement dans son pays

Ce dernier s'est vivement élevé bien contre les accusations lancées par le gouvernement guatémaltèque. « Les preuves photographiques, a-t-il déclaré, remises à la presse sont des documents apocryphes ».

Par la même occasion, le président du Nicaragua a accusé le gouvernement guatémaltèque de favoriser « la formation de nouveaux révolutionnaires parmi des Nicaraguayens émigrés pour fomenter une révolution dans ce pays ».

De son côté le département d'Etat a publié un communiqué à Washington dans lequel il accuse le gouvernement guatémaltèque de « soutenir les efforts des communistes pour torpiller la conférence interaméricaine de Caracas ».

Enfin la firme allemande U.F. Cordes également impliquée par le gouvernement guatémaltèque, a démenti hier dimanche « avoir fourni des armes lourdes et de bombes en appeler aux conspirateurs ».

~~FORMOS~~

**Le gouvernement de Taïpei
souhaite la conclusion
d'un pacte du Pacifique**

Talpeh, 1^{er} février (A. F. F.). — S'adressant à un groupe de journalistes étrangers venus du Japon et du Corée, invités par le gouvernement de Formose, le général Chen Cheng, premier ministre, a proposé que le Japon se joigne à une alliance asiatique anticomuniste limitée de l'O.T.A.N., dont le gouvernement de Talpeh espère la formation prochaine. « Une telle alliance, a-t-il dit, permettrait d'opposer une barrière solide à l'expansion communiste. »

« La formation d'une O.T.A.N. du Pacifique » semble toutefois entravée pour le moment par l'opposition du président Syngman Rhee, qui reste hostile à toute coopération avec le Japon et a formulé de nouvelles arguments dans une note adressée la semaine dernière à M. Foster Dulles pour évoquer les dangers d'une nouvelle agression nipponne.

Quelques jours auparavant il s'était exprimé en termes encore plus énergiques au cours d'une conférence de presse où il avait déclaré que la Corée du Sud attirait mieux d'allier avec les communistes qu'avec les Japonais. Selon le New York Times du 11 janvier les correspondants de presse avaient été invités quelques heures plus tard par le ministère de l'Information à se présenter ces déclarations.

— Par arrêté publié au Journal officiel du 31 janvier, le nombre des candidats à admettre en qualité d'élèves à l'Ecole nationale des ponts et chaussées en 1954 est fixé à vingt-cinq, dont dix-neuf anciens élèves de l'Ecole polytechnique. Dix places supplémentaires seront réservées à des élèves étrangers.

LE CAFÉ SERA-T-IL CETTE ANNÉE UNE DENRÉE DE LUXE ?

L'éguidade n'a pas encore gagné l'Europe. Aux Etats-Unis elle s'étend rapidement. Des millions d'affaires elle est passée aux ménagères. Les hommes politiques eux-mêmes sont maintenant interrogés sur le prix du café.

La hausse constante de cette devise sur le marché de New-York s'explique d'abord par les gelées catastrophiques qui ont considérablement réduit la production brésilienne de l'année dernière. Compte tenu de sa consommation propre, le Brésil ne pourra en 1954 exporter que cinq millions de sacs. Par malheur la production vénézuélienne sera également inférieure — de moitié — à celle de l'année précédente. Le contre-coup sera d'autant plus sensible que les deux pays, principale région importatrice d'Europe, produisent.

L'effraie est devenue politique. Les Américains ont gardé le souvenir des locomotives brésiliennes chauffées au café. Ils se méfient d'une opération qu'ils craignent purement spéculative, aussi le gouvernement brésilien vient-il d'inviter une douzaine de membres du Congrès, des journalistes et des dirigeants syndicaux à venir constater de visu l'état des plantations de café ravagées par le cri.

AU JOURNAL OFFICIEL

On étâ publié au Journal officiel du
24 janvier (35 francs) :

LES DÉCRETS

• portant publication de l'accord conclu le 19 février 1948 entre la France et le Fonds international de secours à l'enfance et d'un avenant signé le 13 mars 1953 :

• portant nomination de conseillers du commerce extérieur.

UN ABREGE

• portant interdiction de la circulation, de la distribution et de la mise en vente du journal en langue polonaise *Nowy Północ* (les Nouvelles polonaises).

— Le Journal officiel du 31 janvier publie une circulaire qui précise comment seront organisés en 1954 les concours d'admission à l'Ecole navale et à l'Ecole des élèves ingénieurs-mécaniciens de la marine.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Feb. 3, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/96 BY 3042/ut/bfSUBJECT: FRANK NUGENT
THE ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE CASETolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo
Miss Gandy

You will recall that Frank Nugent, a writer for Republic Pictures approached the Bureau seeking cooperation on the script for the filming of a motion picture on the story of the Rosenberg case. Republic Pictures plans to make a feature movie of the case and has engaged Nugent to do the writing. The Director instructed that we simply could not assume any additional work and Nugent was so informed.

On February 1, 1954, Mr. Dick Hirsch telephoned the Bureau and talked to Crosby. He advised that he is employed in the "Operations Coordinating Board" in the office of C. D. Jackson. He said he was just calling to say that he had given the "propaganda" line to Nugent from Jackson's office. He did not say what the line is. Hirsch said that foreign propaganda in the Rosenberg matter, and to some extent local propaganda, from the point of view of the U.S. has been quite behind the performance of the Communists in spite of a very favorable factual situation. The Communists have gained a substantial propaganda advantage in their handling of the Rosenberg matter as compared with our propaganda handling of it. For these reasons, Hirsch said he was glad to give Nugent the line on the Rosenbergs. He said he did not have any feeling that the proposed film would be much more than a "quickie," certainly not a major production, and he was only calling to let us know that if anything came up in the course of the film which we ought to know about he would be glad to "touch base with us."

Hirsch said Nugent seemed a little bewildered at his failure to get any cooperation from the Bureau in the Rosenberg matter. Hirsch said he straightened Nugent out pointing out to him that he had cooperated with the Bureau for many years while he was writing for "True Detective" magazine and that when the Bureau could give him cooperation, or when they had time to, they always did and when they did not have time to or could not they were very frank in telling him so.

ACTION: None. This is for information.

How Nugent got from the Bureau to C. D. Jackson's office in the White House is a bit of a mystery and Hirsch did not volunteer any information in this regard, he did say that probably Nugent or Republic Pictures will be in touch with the Department on policy matters in the Rosenberg case movie.

cc - Mr. Jones
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

FEC:dep;mtd

RECORDED-21

INDEXED-21

EX-127

65-58236-5102

FEB 10 1954

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Director, FBI
Att: Asst. Dir. A. H. Belmont
SAC, New York (65-15348)

2/2/54

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ET. R.

The Bureau is advised that Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS, Mother of DAVID GREENGLASS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, suffered a slight stroke during the early part of January, 1954. As a result, she has been confined to bed and will be so confined for another two or three weeks. She telephonically advised SA John A. Harrington today, 2/2/54, of these circumstances.

Mrs. GREENGLASS stated her physical condition will prohibit her from ever visiting her son, DAVID GREENGLASS at Lewisburg Penitentiary. She advised that it is her belief that DAVID would be retained at Lewisburg and that no appeal which she would make to the Bureau of Prisons would effect his removal to another penitentiary. She said she hoped DAVID could be moved to the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut, where she could visit him. The trip to Lewisburg imposed a physical hardship upon her which her doctor has advised she could not undergo again. A trip to Lewisburg from New York requires an overnight trip whereas Mrs. GREENGLASS could visit Danbury and return on the same day.

Mrs. GREENGLASS asked that her desires in this regard be transmitted to the Director as she believed he would understand the feelings that motivate her request without setting them forth in detail. She said she would have written to the Director personally but that she could not write English.

The Bureau is advised that it has been ascertained from Warden Edward Thompson of the Federal House of Detention, New York City, that there is no prohibition in the regulations of the Bureau of Prisons to placing a man doing DAVID's term of fifteen years in a Correctional Institution.

In view of the cooperation of DAVID and TESSIE GREENGLASS with this Bureau during the investigation and prosecution of the ROSENBERG case, it is the recommendation of the New York Office that, if at all possible, the Bureau intercede on behalf of Mrs. GREENGLASS in this request. It is suggested that her request be brought to the attention of the Attorney General.

JAH:MFB

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DATE 7/29/86 BY 3842 RWT/SP

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

FEB 5 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-82 BY 3042/pw/cb

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

WASH 6 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR

URGENT

700 P

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY
TWO LAST. THE BUREAU IS ADVISED THAT NY [REDACTED]
IN THE PAST, REPORTED THAT EMANUEL BLOCK HAD TAKEN THE ROSENBERG
CHILDREN FROM TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY, AND PLACED THEM WITH A CHILDLESS
COUPLE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE IN NYC. THE MAN OF THIS COUPLE WAS
DESCRIBED AS A COMPOSER. THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN WERE USING THE LAST
NAME OF THIS COUPLE AND THEIR OWN FIRST NAMES AND WERE ATTENDING
PUBLIC SCHOOL IN NYC. A CHECK OF THE RECORDS OF THE CHASE NATIONAL
BANK, WORTH STREET BRANCH, REFLECT THAT ON JAN FIFTEEN LAST A CHECK
WAS CHARGED AGAINST THE ACCOUNT OF THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN-S TRUST
FUND. THIS CHECK WAS IN THE AMOUNT OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS,
PAYABLE TO ABEL MEEROPOL. THE FILES OF THE NYO REFLECT THAT ABEL
MEEROPOL, WAS., IS A SECURITY INDEX SUBJECT, NY FILE ONE HUNDRED
DASH NINE TWO NINE TWO THREE, BUFILE ONE HUNDREDDASH THREE FIVE SIX
FIVE SEVEN SEVEN, AND HIS WIFE, ANNE MEEROPOL, IS ALSO A SECURITY INDEX
SUBJ, NY FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH NINE EIGHT SIX FOUR FIVE,

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED-33

FEB 15 1954

Mr. Belmont

EX-126

INT. SEC

100 - 387835

PAGE TWO

BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR ZERO FIVE ZERO SEVEN FOUR. A CHECK OF THESE FILES REFLECT THAT THE MEEROPOLS RESIDE AT SEVEN TWO ZERO RIVERSIDE DRIVE, APARTMENT FOUR I, AND ABEL MEEROPOL IS SELF-EMPLOYED AS A SONG ^{LYRIST} LYRTACIST AT HIS RESIDENCE. INVESTIGATION AT RESIDENCE REFLECTS THE MEEROPOLS ARE NOW RESIDING THERE IN APARTMENT FOUR I AND WITHIN THE PAST MONTH HAVE STATED THEY HAVE ADOPTED TWO BOYS. THE MEEROPOLS RESIDE IN A THREE ROOM APARTMENT AND WHEN THE CHILDREN CAME TO RESIDE WITH THEM THEY REQUESTED A LARGER APARTMENT. THROUGH LIAISON WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NYC, IT WAS DETERMINED TODAY THAT MICHAEL AND ROBERT MEEROPOL OF SEVEN TWO ZERO RIVERSIDE DRIVE ARE ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOL ONE EIGHT SIX, ONE FORTY FIFTH STREET NEAR BROADWAY, NYC. MICHAEL IS IN CLASS SIX DASH TWO AND ATTENDS FROM EIGHT FORTY A M TO THREE P M. ROBERT IS IN CLASS ONE DASH THREE AND ATTENDS EIGHT FORTY A M TO TWO P M.

KELLY

END ACK PLS

WA NY R 6 WA N B

T U DSC PLS

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 9, 1954

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al

ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED-33 FBI File 65-58236 - 2/03

EX-126

Investigation by our New York Office has determined that the Rosenberg children, Michael and Robert, are now residing with Abel and Anne Meeropol, Apartment 4-I, 720 Riverside Drive, New York City. Abel Meeropol is self-employed at his residence as a lyricist.

Investigation at the above address reflects that within the past month the Meeropols have stated that they have adopted two boys and have requested a larger apartment.

It is noted that Abel and Anne Meeropol have been reliably reported to be members of the Communist Party in the past.

The records of the Board of Education, New York City, reflect that Michael and Robert Meeropol, 720 Riverside Drive, New York City, are now attending Public School 186, 145th Street near Broadway, New York City.

Our New York Office is being instructed to furnish the above data to United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, Southern District of New York.

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

2cc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General
2cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III
2cc - New York (see note pg. 2)

cc Bufile 100-387835 (National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)

RET:lrs

FEB 17 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/86 BY SP-10/10/86

MAILED 16

FEB 10 1954

COMM-FBI

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

RECEIVED FEB 9 1954
FBI
100-387835
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE TO SAC, NEW YORK:

Reurtel February 5, 1954.

In the event you have not already done so you should immediately furnish the above data to United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, Southern District of New York.

65-58236-2103

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: February 8, 1954
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-126)
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Paris let February 4, 1954.

As of possible interest to the Bureau in connection with the captioned matter, there is being forwarded herewith a clipping from the Saturday, February 6, 1954, issue of "L'Humanite", official organ of the Communist Party of France, which newspaper, according to latest official net sales records, has a daily circulation of 144,000 copies.

The attached item appeared on page 1 of "L'Humanite" and was continued on page 4. The photograph of the ROSENBERG children appeared under the headline "L'appartement de M. EMMANUEL BLOCH a ete saccage par le F.B.I." (The apartment of EMMANUEL BLOCH was ransacked by the F.B.I.) The explanatory item appeared on page 4 and relates that the F.B.I., "scornful of any legality" ransacked the BLOCH apartment in search of things of value to the American police. In this connection the item remarks that the proof of the plot against the ROSENBERGS - already given to the world - has already greatly embarrassed the "services of the master detective EDGAR HOOVER."

The Bureau may desire to have the attached clipping translated in its entirety for informational purposes.

cc to N.Y. by a/s
3-9-54
Enclosure (1)

HPW:AM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-82 BY 3042/pwt/als

RECORDED 28

165-58236-2104
FEB 17 1954

L'appartement de M^e Emmanuel BLOCH a été saccagé par le F.B.I.

(VOIR NOS INFORMATIONS EN PAGE 4)



Michaël et Robby Rosenberg deux fois orphelins...

L'APPARTEMENT de M^e Emmanuel BLOCH a été saccagé par le F.B.I.

On sait maintenant que l'appartement de M^e Emmanuel Bloch à New-York, a été saccagé par le F.B.I. Au mépris de toute légalité et sous prétexte de chercher des « valeurs », la police américaine, dès qu'elle pénétra dans le logement où le défenseur des Rosenberg gisait, inanimé, s'employa à une fouille en règle, jetant pêle-mêle le contenu des bureaux et armoires sur le plancher, renversant les meubles. On imagine ce qu'étaient ces « valeurs » dont le F.B.I. était si anxieux de s'assurer la possession. Les preuves de la machination politique montées contre les Rosenberg (preuves qui ont été reproduites dans le monde entier) ont déjà plongé dans le plus noir embarras les services du maître-policier Edgar Hoover. Les perquisitionneurs ont fait main basse sur tout ce qu'ils ont trouvé. On imagine à quelles falsifications ils peuvent se livrer. Mais ils ne réussiront

pas à effacer les preuves de l'innocence des Rosenberg qui ont déjà contraint le ministre de la « justice » Browne à reconnaître qu'il existait des raisons pour les Greenglass de mentir et des faits dont on peut déduire qu'ils ont effectivement menti ».

Toutes les organisations, groupes et personnes qui veulent participer à l'action pour la sauvegarde des enfants Rosenberg et la réhabilitation de leurs parents peuvent écrire au : COMITE NATIONAL POUR LA REHABILITATION DE S ROSENBERG, 5, RUE LA-MARTINE, BUREAU 429, PARIS-9.

Messages et résolutions

Dans un télégramme adressé Alexandre Bloch, père de « Man » Bloch, « L'Union des Sociétés Juives de France, profondément bouleversée par la mort subite de l'illustre avocat, Emmanuel Bloch, exprime ses condoléances attristées à sa famille, en particulier à Michaël et Robby Rosenberg, orphelins pour seconde fois. L'Union s'engage à veiller sur leur avenir et à l'entourer de toute sa sollicitude. Elle s'engage aussi à continuer les efforts pour la réhabilitation de leurs courageux parents, Ethel et Julius, victimes de l'injustice.

Les étudiants communistes parisiens, réunis le 31 janvier, journée d'études, ont voté une motion exprimant leur profonde affliction à l'annonce du décès M^e Emmanuel Bloch, demandant que toute la lumière soit faite sur les circonstances de sa mort et que Michaël et Robby Rosenberg aient la possibilité de mener une vie libre et de recevoir une éducation démocratique, comme l'ont souhaité pour eux leurs parents.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/29/86 BY 5042 PWT/JS

65-58236-2104

L'Humanité

February 6, 1954

All the organizations, groups and people wishing to participate in the action to protect the children of the ROSENBERGS and in the rehabilitations of their parents, can write to:

COMITE NATIONAL POUR LA REHABILITATION DES ROSENBERG (National committee for the Rehabilitation of the ROSENBERGS), 5, rue la Martine, Bureau 429, Paris-9.

MESSAGES AND RESOLUTIONS

In a telegram addressed to ALEXANDER BLOCH, father of "MARIN" BLOCH, the Union of the Societies of Jews in France deeply upset by the sudden death of the illustrious attorney, EMANUEL BLOCH, expresses its sincere condolences to his family and in particular to MICHAEL and ROBBY ROSENBERG orphaned for the second time. The Union pledges itself to watch over their future and to lavish their care upon them. It pledges also to continue the efforts to rehabilitate their courageous parents, ETHEL and JULIUS, victims of injustice."

* * * *

The Paris communist students assembled on January 31, on a school day, have passed a resolution expressing their deep affliction at the announcement of the decease of Mr. EMANUEL BLOCH demanding that light be shed upon all facts connected with the circumstances of his death and that MICHAEL and ROBBY ROSENBERG have the possibility of leading a free life and of receiving a democratic education/as such their parents wished them to have.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 19, 1954

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
FBI File 65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042LW/BS

Reference is made to my memorandum dated February 9, 1954, wherein you were advised that the Rosenberg children, Robert and Michael, were residing with Abel and Anne Meeropol, 720 Riverside Drive, New York City.

On February 17, 1954, our New York Office learned from the New York City Police Department that, at the request of the Department of Welfare, New York City, the Police Department served Abel and Anne Meeropol with a writ on that date to produce the Rosenberg children. The Police Department advised that after contacting the Meeropols, the Police Department decided to defer action until the morning of February 18, 1954.

After serving the writ, the Police Department observed several persons going in and out of the Meeropols' residence. It was reported that the Police Department took custody of the Rosenberg children on the morning of February 18, 1954, at the request of the Department of Welfare.

A hearing regarding the Rosenberg children was held at the New York City Court, Twenty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, on the afternoon of February 18, 1954. It was reported that approximately 200 persons attended this hearing and that no incidents occurred. The hearing was adjourned until February 23, 1954, and the Rosenberg children are now in the custody of the Department of Welfare.

Reliable sources have advised that the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee plans to stage a demonstration protesting the action taken by the Department of Welfare in regard to the Rosenberg children. It is reported that this demonstration will be held at the City Hall in New York City at 12:30 P. M. today.

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Miss Gandy _____

Attorney J. Edgar Hoover, Southern District of New York.

MAILED 11
FEB 19 1954
COMM-FBI

58 FEB 25 1954
RET:jal:nnv
The above data is being furnished to United States
National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee
65-58236-2105
RECORDED - 90
FEB 25 1954
CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

2 cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

2 cc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

The above data was received by telephone from Supervisor Thomas McAndrews of the New York Office who called Assistant Director Belmont's Office at 10:55 P.M. on February 17, 1954, and at 9:15 A.M. on February 18, 1954. The information regarding the hearing was telephonically received from Supervisor McAndrews at 4:25 P.M., February 18, 1954. Supervisor McAndrews furnished the information regarding the demonstration to the Bureau at 6:10 P. M. on February 18, 1954.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 19, 1954

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
FBI File 65-58236

The "National Guardian" issue of February 8, 1954, contains an article on page one and page three captioned "Ordeal's End, Emanuel Bloch, lawyer for Rosenbergs, dead."

In connection with "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" this article states as follows:

"The trustees of the Fund, Malcolm Sharp, lawyer and educator, Yuri Suhl, author, Shirley Graham DuBois and James Aronson, said:

"With the same zeal and unstinting devotion with which Emanuel Bloch fought to prove the innocence and save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, so did he strive until the last day of his life to secure the future of their children. . . . The Trustees pledge themselves to continue, in the spirit of Emanuel Bloch, to administer the Fund in a manner which will provide for the greatest security for the Rosenberg children."

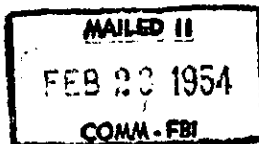
"The trustees announced that Gloria Agrin, an attorney who was closely associated with Bloch in the Rosenberg defense, has been elected to fill his place as a trustee."

Our New York Office is being instructed to furnish the above information to United States Attorney, J. Edward Lumbard, Southern District of New York.

2cc - New York (See note pg. 2)
cc Bufile 100-387835 (National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)
RET:lrs

58 FEB 25 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/99 BY SP4/PJG/BJ



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100-387835

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

lcc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

lcc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

NOTE TO SAC, NEW YORK:

In the event you have not already done so the attention of J. Edward Lumbard, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, should be directed to the above-mentioned article.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *at 10:30*

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO *el*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 18, 1954

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Baumgardner

At 4:15 P.M. today I talked to Supervisor Tom McAndrews at New York concerning the situation with reference to the Rosenberg children. He advised that approximately 200 people were present at the court where the custody hearing with reference to the children was held but there were no incidents. Representing the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund were attorneys Gloria Agrin and Malcolm Sharp. Emanuel Bloch's father, Alexander Bloch, was also present in a legal capacity. The hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday and the children were whisked off in the custody of New York Welfare Department authorities.

ACTION:

For your information.

JAS:mrm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042LW/19V

RECORDED-12
INDEXED-12

65-58236-2107

FEB 19 1954

53 MAR 2 1954 / @23

9/8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: February 18, 1954

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT:

NATIONAL ROSENBERG - SOBELL COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Supervisor Tom McAndrews of New York advised at 9:15 am on February 18, 1954 that the New York Police will take custody of the Rosenberg children this morning at the request of the New York City Welfare Department. The children have been residing with Abel and Anne Meeropol at their apartment on Riverside Drive. The Meeropols are Security Index subjects. The children were apparently put in their custody by Emmanuel Bloch (deceased). The Meeropols have put out the story in the neighborhood that they had adopted two boys and the children were going under the names of William and Robert Meeropol and had been entered in school.

McAndrews said that New York confidential informants reflected conversations which would indicate that a demonstration will be held at the New York City Court, 22d Street and Lexington Avenue when the children are produced there today.

ACTION: McAndrews is advising the U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, and we are advising the Department.

AHB:tlc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/28/88 BY 3042 PWT/PS

65-58236

INT. SEC.

52 FEB 25 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387835-936

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 23, 1954

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
FBI file 65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/81 BY 2042 PWT/JS

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated February 8, 1954, wherein you were furnished information which was received by our New York Office from Mr. Philip Sokol, counsel to the Department of Welfare, City of New York.

Mr. Sokol has now advised that he originally brought a petition in the Children's Court, 137 East 22nd Street, New York City, charging neglect with regard to the Rosenberg children. This petition was brought for the sole purpose of obtaining custody of the children; however, the secondary purpose of this petition was to have some proper individual or agency named as guardian for the children. Mr. Sokol stated that the proper court for the appointment of a permanent guardian is the Circuit Court but in order to obtain custody of the children he had to first proceed in the Children's Court.

As a result of the hearing regarding the Rosenberg children which was held in the Children's Court, the children were placed in the custody of the Department of Welfare pending a final determination as to who should have control of them. After this temporary decision by the Children's Court an application was made on behalf of Abel and Anne Meeropol and Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius Rosenberg, for writ of habeas corpus. This application was made by the Meeropols and Sophie Rosenberg in the New York State Supreme Court before Justice James B. McNally.

On February 20, 1954, Justice McNally granted temporary custody of the Rosenberg children to Sophie Rosenberg. The application for the writ of habeas corpus filed by the Meeropols was in opposition to the temporary decision of the Children's Court which had awarded custody of the children to the Department of Welfare.

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Miss Gandy _____

RET:mn

cc - 100-387835

2cc - New York

Note SAC:

COMM - FBI

(National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)

MAILED 27

EX-126

FEB 25 1954

In the event you have not already done so, the above information should be furnished to USA J. Edward Lumbard.

READ 1 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAB

10/7/75

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UNRECORDED COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A final hearing on the writ of habeas corpus is scheduled to be held before Justice McHally on March 9, 1954. Mr. Sokol has stated that on March 5, 1954, he will petition the Surrogate's Court in New York City to appoint a guardian over the persons and the property of the children. Mr. Sokol stated the filing of this petition could have the following effects:

- 1) A guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court could take custody of the children and the property.
- 2) A guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court could leave the children in the custody of Sophie Rosenberg.
- 3) A guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court could designate some other individual or organization to take custody of the children.

In any of the above instances the guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court would be responsible for the property and the children.

The above data are being furnished to United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, Southern District of New York.

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

lcc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

lcc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: Feb. 23, 1954

FROM : MR. F. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
Espionage - R

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This afternoon I called Supervisor McAndrews of the New York Office regarding the captioned matter. He furnished the following information:

Mr. Philip Sokol, counsel of the New York City Department of Welfare, furnished the following information to the New York Office on the recent legal activity to obtain custody of the Rosenberg children. Mr. Sokol has advised that he originally brought a petition in the Children's Court, 137 East 22nd Street, New York City, charging neglect. This petition was brought for the sole purpose of obtaining custody of the children. The secondary purpose was to have some proper individual or agency named as guardian for the children. Mr. Sokol stated that the proper court for the appointment of a permanent guardian is the Circuit Court, but in order to obtain custody of the children, he had to proceed in the Children's Court in the first instance. This was done, and at a hearing the children were placed in the custody of the Department of Welfare pending a final determination as to who should have control of the children. After this temporary decision, by the Children's Court, an application was made on behalf of Abel and Anna Meeropol and Sophie Rosenberg, paternal grandmother, for a writ of habeas corpus. This application was made by the Meeropol's and Sophie Rosenberg in the New York State Supreme Court before Justice James B. McNally. A hearing on February 20, 1954, before Justice James B. McNally granted custody of the children temporarily to Sophie Rosenberg. The nature of the application for the writ of habeas corpus was opposition to the temporary decision of the Children's Court which had awarded custody of the children to the New York City Department of Welfare. A final hearing on the writ of habeas corpus is to be held before Justice McNally on March 9, 1954. Mr. Sokol has stated that on March 5, 1954, he will petition the Surrogate's Court to appoint a guardian of the person and the property of the children. The effect of the petition could be:

- 1) A guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court who would take custody of the children and the property.
- 2) A guardian could be appointed who would leave the children in the custody of Sophie Rosenberg.
- 3) The guardian, having been appointed, could designate some other individual or organization to take custody of the children.

In any instance, the guardian would be responsible for the property and the children.

ACTION: There is attached a letter to the Department furnishing the above information.

Attachment

FJB:mam:mn

RECORDED-121

145-58236-2109

FEB 24 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PWT/ty

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

FEB 18 1954

TELETYPE

WASH 10 FROM NEW YORK

18

717 P

DIRECTOR

URGENT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/86 BY SP8PWT/86

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tele. Rm.
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE-R. INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OBTAINED A WRIT FROM THE CHILDREN-S COURT OF NEW YORK CITY SEEKING THE CUSTODY OF THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN, MICHAEL AND ROBERT. THIS WRIT WAS SERVED BY OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, ON THE SEVENTEENTH OF FEBRUARY LAST. THE CHILDREN WERE PRODUCED IN CHILDREN-S COURT, TWENTY SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE, NYC, ABOUT TEN AM TODAY. THERE WAS A CROWD OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE AT THE HEARING IN CHILDREN-S COURT. ALEXANDER BLOCH, FATHER OF EMANUEL BLOCH, GLORIA AGRIN, AND A WOMAN IDENTIFIED AS MRS. HANNAH MALCOLM SHARP, APPEARED AS ATTORNEYS FOR THE CHILDREN. IT IS NOTED THAT DOCTOR MALCOLM SHARP APPEARED AS ASSOCIATE COUNSEL IN THE FINAL APPEALS IN INSTANT CASE. THE HEARING WAS ORDERLY WITH NO DEMONSTRATIONS. THE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN PLACED IN A JEWISH GUARDIAN HOME AT PLEASANTVILLE, NEW YORK. A FURTHER HEARING ON THE CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN WILL BE HEARD IN CHILDREN-S COURT ON FEBRUARY TWENTY THIRD NEXT. USA, SDNY ADVISED OF FOREGOING. FOR INFO.

KELLY RECORDED-27

65-58236-2110
FEB 24 1954

HOLD PLS

55 MAR 2 1954

Mr. Belmont

MR. BELMONT
ADD. SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

NL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE 2-26-54

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (65-1726)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/16 BY 3042 PWT/JSSUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Cincinnati airtel, 12-31-53; New York airtel, 1-5-54; Bureau airtel, 1-6-54.

RAYMOND J. GIBSON resides Apartment 44, 642 Oak Street, Cincinnati 6, Ohio. [REDACTED] Cincinnati, [REDACTED], from whom the following information was received and whose identity should be protected. b7c b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

The above information was obtained by [REDACTED]

b7c b7D

[REDACTED] The Bureau and New York will be advised immediately. No interview is yet contemplated with RAYMOND and TYREE GIBSON.

PJB:SW

CC: New York (65-15348)(AM)(RM)

AMSD

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 23

INDEXED - 23

65-58236-2111

MAR 1 1954

JTB

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor

Lee

Room

1736

Subj :

Type 746 Gibson

~~Exact Spelling~~

Searchers

All References

Initial

Subversive Ref.

Date 3-9-54

Mail File

Date 3-9-54

Restricted to Locality of

Break Down

FILE NUMBER

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No Record

Lyree Gibson

~~421-454307~~ Note: ASP

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

FEB 25 1954

TELETYPE

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

WASH 19 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/96 BY 3042/pw/b

JULIUS ROSENBERG., ET AL., ESP - R. RUTH GREENGLASS ADVISED TODAY THAT HER MOTHER-IN-LAW, TESSIE GREENGLASS, WAS SERVED ON FEB TWENTY-FOUR LAST WITH A CITATION REQUIRING HER TO APPEAR ON MARCH FIVE, NEXT, IN THE SURROGATE-S COURT OF NEW YORK COUNTY TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A PETITION OF HENRY L. MCCARTHY, COMMISSIONER OF WELFARE OF NEW YORK CITY, SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED. THE PETITION OF COMMISSIONER MCCARTHY RELATES THAT AFTER THE ARREST OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG IN THE SUMMER OF NINETEEN FIFTY, THEIR CHILDREN, MICHAEL AND ROBERT, WERE CARED FOR BY MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS. WHEN THE PROBLEM OF TAKING CARE OF THE CHILDREN BECAME TOO GREAT, MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS TURNED THE CHILDREN OVER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND THEY WERE PLACED IN A CHILDREN-S SHELTER. ON SEPTEMBER ELEVEN AND FOURTEEN, FIFTY, JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG EXECUTED AN AUTHORIZATION COMMITTING THE CHILDREN TO THE CUSTODY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF WELFARE AS PUBLIC CHARGES. ON JULY EIGHTEEN, FIFTYONE, THE DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE DISCHARGED THE CHILDREN TO MRS. SOPHIE ROSENBERG TO RESIDE WITH HER AT TWENTYFOUR DASH THIRTY SIX LAUREL HILL TERRACE, NYC. THE PETITION ALLEGES THAT THE CHILDREN WERE THEREAFTER REMOVED FROM NYC AND PLACED

RECORDED-34 65-58236-2112

END PAGE ONE

63 MAR 5 1954

Mr. Belmont

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-387835

PAGE TWO

WITH BEN BACH AT TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY, WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE, CONSENT, OR APPROVAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE. THEREAFTER THE CHILDREN WERE REMOVED FROM TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY, AND PLACED WITH ABEL AND ANNE MEEROPOL. PETITION ALLEGES THAT IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE CHILDREN ARE ENTITLED TO CERTAIN PROPERTY, AND NOTED THAT FUND RAISING CAMPAIGNS HAVE BEEN HELD AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED. THESE FUNDS ARE UNDER THE POSSESSION AND CONTROL OF A SELF-CONSTITUTED GROUP, INCLUDING GLORIA AGRIN AND MR. MALCOLM SHARP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. PETITION REQUESTS THE ISSUANCE OF LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP OF THE PERSON AND PROPERTY OF THE CHILDREN TO MORTON L. DEITCH, LAWYER AND PRESIDENT OF THE JEWISH CHILD CARE ASSOCIATION. SOPHIE ROSENBERG AND ABEL AND ANNE MEEROPOL WERE ALSO CITED AS PERSONS IN INTEREST. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS. USA, SDNY, HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE FOREGOING.

KELLY

END ACK PLS

WA NY R 19 W A RD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 26, 1954

RECORDED-34
INDEXED-34

Director, FBI

65-58236-2112

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
FBI File 65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/01 BY SP-6/BJW/STW

On February 25, 1954, Ruth Greenglass advised our New York Office that her mother-in-law, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass who is the mother of Ethel Rosenberg, was served with a citation on February 24, 1954, requiring her to appear in the Surrogate's Court of New York County on March 5, 1954, to show cause why a petition filed by Henry L. McCarthy, Commissioner of Welfare of New York City, should not be granted.

Commissioner McCarthy's petition relates that after the arrest of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the Summer of 1950, their children, Robert and Michael, were cared for by Mrs. Tessie Greenglass. When the problem of taking care of the children became too great, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass turned the children over to the Department of Welfare and they were placed in a children's shelter.

On September 11 and 14, 1950, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed an authorization committing the children to the custody of the Commissioner of Welfare as public charges. On July 18, 1951, the Department of Welfare released the children to Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg to reside with her at 24-36 Laurel Hill Terrace, New York City.

The petition alleges that the children were thereafter removed from New York City and placed with Benjamin Bach at Tom River, New Jersey, without the knowledge, consent or approval of the Department of Welfare. Thereafter, the children were removed from Tom River, New Jersey, and placed with Abel and Anna Meeropol in New York City.

cc - Bureau File 100-387835 (National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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5 MAR 5 1954

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58-148-101

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The petition alleges that it is believed the children are entitled to certain property and noted that fund raising campaigns have been held and that thousands of dollars have been collected. These funds are in the possession and under the control of a self-constituted group including Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago and Gloria Agria.

The petition requests the issuance of letters of guardianship of the persons and the property of the children to Morton L. Deitch, lawyer and President of the Jewish Child Care Association.

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg and Abel and Anne Meeropol were also cited as persons in interest.

United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, Southern District of New York, has been advised of the above data.

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

RECEIVED
FBI
JAN 3 1954

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 24
1954

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/28/86 BY 2012 PWT/BS

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

Supervisor Tom McAndrews called from New York today and stated that [REDACTED] a source of information of the NYO, contacted that office this afternoon. [REDACTED] stated that he had had lunch today with Judge Pankin, who heard the first petition filed by the New York Welfare Authorities concerning the custody of the Rosenberg children. The Judge commented during the luncheon that he had received hundreds of telegrams and letters from all over the world from persons interested in the welfare of the Rosenberg children.

[REDACTED] stated that he commented to the Judge that perhaps the FBI would be interested in seeing these letters. Judge Pankin is said to have answered that he would be glad to make them available in the event the FBI wanted to see them. [REDACTED] was advising the Office in order that steps could be taken if it was believed desirable to review this correspondence.

The NYO advised that the correspondence will probably relate to both sides of the question and New York did not believe that the benefits to be derived from reviewing the correspondence would justify the work involved.

It was pointed out to New York, however, that we were in the position where someone had information which he thought would reflect the presence of subversive activities and it did not appear proper for us to decline to accept such material. In order that we might obtain such of this material as is subversive in nature, New York was advised that they should have an Agent contact Judge Pankin and look over this correspondence. They should accept from him that which reflects subversive activities or attitudes on the part of any of the correspondents. This should be checked against the New York files and such action, such as incorporating in the main file or conducting investigation, as then appears appropriate should be taken.

JAS:mmm

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

65-58236-2113

MAR 2 1954

MAR 9 1954

EX-105

INTL SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 26, 1954

FROM : W. A. [redacted]

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - RDECLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/CLS
ON 11-10-86

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Edward Ranzal, reporter, "New York Times," submitted list of 18 questions about the Rosenberg case to the New York Office in connection with preparation of forthcoming book. Judge Irving Kaufman, trial judge, requested on behalf of Ranzal Bureau furnish answers for questions to Ranzal. The Director noted, "Be very careful." The New York Office submitted questions by attached letter dated 2-2-54, and proposed answers by attached letter dated 2-16-54. Answers recommended by New York Office will not cause embarrassment to the Bureau and deemed appropriate, with the exception of following questions: Concerning the information furnished to the Bureau by Samuel Greenglass, half brother, and Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of Ethel Rosenberg, Ranzal should be referred to these individuals rather than the Bureau's furnishing the information given by them. New York Office also recommends no direct statements be made as to when we first learned Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party since this information came from an alien's source. However, since the information has been substantiated from other sources, namely Nathan Sussman, co-member of the Rosenberg cell, New York is advised to state only we knew in March, 1944, of Rosenberg's Communist Party membership. Answer recommended by New York Office regarding location of the Rosenberg maid considered too detailed and shorter version set forth. Roy Cohn, counsel for McCarthy Committee, advised Mr. Nichols on 11-8-53, while discussing a news story by Ranzal critical of the Committee's work, that Ranzal informed his agents of New York Office had talked to him about the Committee's work in a derogatory fashion. New York Office agents deny making any such comment to Ranzal and Cohn advised Mr. Nichols on 1-7-54, that Ranzal refused to furnish any further information in this matter. On 1-8-54, information received from the New York Office that Ranzal planned to request the Director to write a foreword for his forthcoming book, but in view of preceding information, Mr. Nichols recommended foreword not be prepared and the Director concurred. New York Office characterized Ranzal as accurate and fair to that Office in his reporting. Attached is letter to New York Office authorizing it to furnish specific information orally to Ranzal.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is to be noted that the New York Office has characterized Ranzal as accurate and fair to that Office in his reporting. In view of this fact and in view of Judge Kaufman's request that we assist Ranzal by answering questions concerning the Rosenberg case, it is recommended that the questions submitted by Ranzal be answered orally by the New York Office. There is attached for your approval a letter instructing the New York Office accordingly.

65-158236-2114
MAR 8 1954
cc - 1 - Mr. Nichols

DETAILS:

By memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated 2-3-54, Mr. Nichols advised that Judge Irving Kaufman, District Judge, Southern District of New York, telephonically advised that Edward Ranzal, "New York Times" reporter, planned a descriptive book on the Rosenberg case. Judge Kaufman stated Ranzal requested him to arrange for an interview with someone in the Bureau to answer certain questions pertaining to the case. Mr. Nichols requested Judge Kaufman to have Ranzal present his questions in written form to the New York Office.

On 2-8-54, the New York Office was telephonically instructed to accept the questions from Ranzal and submit them to the Bureau with recommendations and answers. The Director noted on this memorandum, "Be very careful." By attached letter dated 2-3-54, the New York Office submitted 18 questions furnished by Ranzal and by attached letter of 2-18-54, the New York Office submitted its recommendations for answers to these questions.

Following are the questions, answers recommended by the New York Office, and analyses of the same.

Question No. 1

What description did Klaus Fuchs give FBI concerning Harry Gold.

Question No. 2

How long did it take Bureau to find Gold and how was this accomplished.

Question No. 3

What finally made Gold decide to talk.

The New York Office recommends Ranzal be referred to the article "The Crime of the Century" by the Director appearing in the "Readers Digest" for May, 1951. This article contains

items of interest concerning the investigation and interview of Harry Gold and answers all the above questions. The New York answer should be furnished to Ranzal.

Question No. 4

How did the Bureau locate Schneider, the photographer who took Rosenbergs' passport pictures.

The New York Office recommends that since Greenglass had passport photographs made and also said Julius Rosenberg planned to have them made, investigation was conducted to locate a photographer which resulted in the location of Schneider.

Bureau files reflect that Jerome Eugene Tartakow, fellow inmate of Rosenberg at the Federal House of Detention and confidential informant of the New York Office, advised during the trial that Rosenberg was worried in case the FBI might locate the photographer who made his passport photographs. As a result, the New York Office canvassed passport and identification photographers and located Schneider. Inasmuch as the identity of Tartakow has not been made public to date, it is felt the answer prepared by the New York Office is adequate.

Question No. 5

How did the FBI locate Rosenbergs' maid who testified about console table.

The New York Office in its recommended answer sets forth in detail the investigation conducted which resulted in the locating of Evelyn Cox, former maid in the Rosenbergs' home who testified at the trial concerning the presence in that home of an expensive console table. You will recall the Greenglasses testified this table had been adapted by Rosenberg for his photography work. The answer suggested by the New York Office is too detailed and should be shortened to indicate the FBI learned about the maid from the Greenglasses and as a result of extensive investigation located her.

Question No. 6

When did Bureau discover that Julius Rosenberg was a member of Party. How?

The New York Office sets forth the fact that we learned from an anonymous source on 2-15-44, that Julius Rosenberg was a member of Industrial Section 10 B of the Communist Party along with five other persons. Inasmuch as the source for this is a highly confidential one, Ranzal should be informed only that we first learned Rosenberg was a Communist Party member in March, 1944. It is noted the New York Office has recommended that no direct statement be made that the Bureau has positive information concerning the membership of Rosenberg in the Party because of the nature of the source of the information and possible embarrassment to the Bureau in the event Ranzal would credit proof of membership to the Bureau in his book. Inasmuch as Nathan Lussman, an admitted member of the same Communist Party cell with Rosenberg, has identified him as a member of the Party, it is felt that Ranzal can safely be told the simple fact that we knew Rosenberg was a member of the Party in March, 1944.

Question No. 7

Was he important member of Party at that time.

The New York Office has suggested that if this question is based on national, state, or county level of the Communist Party, Rosenberg was not an important member. However, it is known that he was the organizer and key figure of Industrial Branch 10 B of the Communist Party. Inasmuch as this information has not been made public, Ranzal should be told that Julius Rosenberg was a member of Industrial Branch 10 B of the Communist Party.

Question No. 8

Did Ethel Rosenberg's name ever turn up as member of Party. When?

The New York Office advised that no documentary evidence exists indicating Communist Party membership on the part of Ethel Rosenberg, although trial testimony indicated she signed Communist Party nominating petitions. A Civil Service Commission report also stated that Mrs. Rosenberg and one Mrs. Stella Page distributed Communist literature in their neighborhood in Brooklyn. The Civil Service Commission information was furnished to the Bureau in August, 1941, by the New York Office. This information should be furnished to Ranzal but the Civil Service Commission should be described as another Government agency.

In addition to the above, it is noted Ethel Rosenberg refused to answer at the trial on the basis of the 5th Amendment when asked concerning her Communist Party activities. This information should also be furnished to Ranzal.

Question No. 9

Does the Bureau know who put Julius in direct touch with Yakovlev. When?

The New York Office advised that the answer to this question is no. Bureau files reflect we have no information concerning the identity of the person who put Rosenberg in touch with Yakovlev. Ranzal should be advised the identity of such person is not known.

Question No. 10

Any information as to what led Rosenbergs to join Communist Party.

The New York Office describes this as a catch-all question, the answer to which is conjectural. The New York Office advised that the interviews conducted with the Greenglass family indicate that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sympathetic to the Communist cause in the early 1930's when they read the "Daily Worker," "Soviet Russia Today," and other Communist literature. This early sympathy would condition them for later Communist Party membership. However, the motivation for this early attitude is not known.

Bureau files do not reflect further information on the reasons why the Rosenbergs originally identified themselves with the Communist cause and since both were uncooperative in interviews, any answer furnished Ranzal would necessarily be speculative. Ranzal should be advised that inasmuch as any answer would be conjectural, the Bureau does not desire to answer the question.

Question No. 11

Under what circumstances did they meet.

The New York Office advised that David Greenglass stated the Rosenbergs met at a National Maritime Union dance or racket line; while Ruth Greenglass is of the opinion they

met in a Young Communist League club on the East Side of New York.

Bureau files reflect that Jerome Eugene Tartakow advised that Rosenberg told him he met his wife at a rally of the National Maritime Union in 1936. It is recommended Ranzal be informed they met at some Young Communist League or National Maritime Union function in the early 1930's.

Question No. 12

Any information that Julius was antireligious.

The New York Office has no information indicating antireligious sentiments on the part of Julius Rosenberg.

Bureau files do not reflect Rosenberg was anti-religious other than membership in the Communist Party. The answer suggested by the New York Office is satisfactory.

Question No. 13

Sketches of both Rosenbergs if so compiled by Bureau.

The New York Office advised it did not know if the Bureau has compiled sketches of the Rosenbergs.

Bureau files reflect sketches of background information on the Rosenbergs were included in the "Summary of Rosenbergs' Espionage Conspiracy" dated 7-27-53, which information can be supplied to Ranzal. The information in these sketches is background information only which has previously been made public.

Question No. 14

Any information how Ethel's stepbrother Sam felt about her. Did any members of Ethel's family ever threaten her, if you know.

The New York Office advised Sam Greenglass on interview said he was so concerned about the influence of Julius and Ethel over David Greenglass that he offered to pay their way to Russia if they would stay there. Sam also stated if Julius and Ethel did not confess concerning their espionage they should take the consequences. New York advised it had no information indicating threats by Ethel's family against her. New York also feels the information furnished by Sam Greenglass should not be given to Ranzal without the consent of Greenglass.

Inasmuch as this information was furnished by Samuel Greenglass to the Bureau, New York will be instructed to refer Ranzal to Greenglass for information and New York will be instructed not to furnish the results of interviews with the Greenglass family to Ranzal. We have no information indicating threats were ever made by any members of Ethel's family against her.

Question No. 15

Who was responsible for keeping Mrs. Greenglass from seeing Ethel in death house. What happened there when mother finally did see daughter.

The New York Office states while Ethel was in the Women's House of Detention in New York City in the Summer of 1950, Mrs. Greenglass was advised by the person in charge that Ethel did not want to see her. Later Mrs. Greenglass visited Ethel in the death house in Sing Sing Prison and Ethel became upset, claiming her mother was not helping her. She blamed her mother for telling Emanuel Bloch, Ethel's attorney, that if she died he would be the cause of her death. This visit was so noisy the guards threatened to evict Mrs. Greenglass and her son, Bernard. The New York Office recommends the above information should not be furnished to Ranzal without the permission of Mrs. Greenglass.

New York is being instructed to inform Ranzal that Mrs. Greenglass did visit her daughter in the death house, but any information concerning this visit will have to be supplied by Mrs. Greenglass.

Question No. 16

Names of scientists present when David Greenglass described to Bureau nature of matter turned over to Rosenberg.

The New York Office has advised no scientists were present when David Greenglass described the information given to Rosenberg. On 2-2-51, representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission questioned David Greenglass in the office of Assistant United States Attorney Myles Lane to determine what information Greenglass had on the atomic bomb.

Ranzal should be informed that representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission testified at the Rosenberg trial concerning the classification and importance of the information given by Greenglass to Rosenberg.

Question No. 17

Who of the following have skipped the country and where: Joel Barr, Al Sarant, Vivian Glassman, Ann Sidorovich.

The New York Office states that the following individuals have fled: Joel Barr to Paris, France; and Al Sarant to Mexico. Glassman and Sidorovich did not flee the country.

Bureau files reflect Barr left the United States in 1948 and Greenglass stated Rosenberg told him Barr left in 1948 because he had been involved in espionage work. Barr left his residence in Paris on 6-16-50, the date of the arrest of David Greenglass.

The New York Office is being instructed to advise Ranzal of Barr's departure from the United States and of Greenglass' information which was brought out at the trial and further that as of 6-16-50, Barr was no longer at his Paris address. Also, that Al Sarant fled the United States.

Question No. 18

Was Rosenberg a prime mover in this group, or just another guy named Joe.

The New York Office advised the trial testimony showed Rosenberg was the guiding force of a group including Morton Sobell, David and Ruth Greenglass and Ann Sidorovich.

Bureau files also reflect the Greenglass testimony at the trial showed that Julius Rosenberg sought out Greenglass to obtain the information concerning the atomic bomb and informed David he was working on the atomic bomb.

By memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated 1-11-54, Mr. Nichols advised the New York Office informed him Edward Ranzal intended to write a book on the Rosenberg case and also intended to ask the Director to prepare a foreword. The New York Office advised that Mr. Ranzal had always been an accurate reporter and fair toward the New York Office.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ray Cohn, counsel for the McCarthy Committee, had advised Mr. Nichols on 11-3-53, that Ranzal had written an article for the "New York Times" which was critical of the Committee's work and that he, Cohn, had talked to Ranzal. Cohn continued that Ranzal told him he talked with agents of the New York Office and they had belittled the disclosures of the McCarthy Committee. Inquiry at the New York Office reflected no agent had any such conversation with Ranzal and Cohn advised on 1-7-54, that Ranzal had refused to discuss the matter with him any further. In view of the above, Mr. Nichols recommended that the Director should not consider preparing a foreword for the book. The Director concurred in this recommendation. Other information in Bureau files reflects Ranzal has been cooperative in the past.

New York is being instructed to advise Ranzal of this information.

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X

SAC, New York (65-15348)

March 2, 1954

Director, FBI (65-58236) - 2114

RECORDED-26

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

EX.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/83 BY 3042 PUL/SB

Reurlet dated 2-18-54, setting forth recommendations for answers to questions submitted by Edward Ransal, reporter, "New York Times," for his assistance in the preparation of his book on the Rosenberg case.

You are instructed to contact Ransal and furnish to him orally the answers to the questions as set forth below. You are instructed that no information other than that set forth should be given to him.

Questions Nos. 1, 2 and 3

Ransal should be referred to "The Crime of the Century" by J. Edgar Hoover which appeared in the "Readers Digest" for May, 1951, in answer to the above questions.

Question No. 4

The answer set forth in replet should be furnished to Ransal.

Question No. 5

Ransal should be informed that the FBI learned of the existence of the Rosenbergs' maid from the Greenglass family and through extensive investigation she was located and interviewed and later appeared as a witness at the trial.

Question No. 6

Ransal should be informed we first learned in March, 1944, that Julius Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party. No further statements should be made on this point.

Question No. 7

Ransal should be told that Julius Rosenberg held no office on national, state or county level, but was a member of Industrial Union 10 of the Communist Party.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Question No. 8

You should advise Ranzal no documentary evidence of Ethel Rosenberg's membership in the Communist Party exists, although another Government agency advised she signed Communist Party nominating petitions, and distributed Communist Party literature. His attention should also be directed to the fact that at the trial both Julius and Ethel Rosenberg claimed the protection of the 5th Amendment on all questions dealing with their Communist Party activities.

Question No. 9

The answer in reflet should be given to Ranzal.

Question No. 10

Ranzal should be informed that inasmuch as any answer the Bureau might make would be conjectural, the Bureau does not wish to answer this question. No information furnished by Samuel or Bernard Greenglass to the Bureau should be given to Ranzal.

Question No. 11

Ranzal should be informed the Rosenbergs met at a National Maritime Union or Young Communist League function in the early 1930's.

Question No. 12

The answer in reflet should be furnished to Ranzal.

Question No. 13

The following sketches should be furnished to Ranzal:

Julius Rosenberg was born 5-12-18, in New York City. He was the son of Harry and Sophie Rosenberg, both of whom were born in Russia. He had one brother and three sisters. Ethel Rosenberg, nee Greenglass, was born 9-28-15, in New York City, the daughter of Barnett and Tessie Greenglass.

Her father was born in Russia and her mother in Austria. She had two brothers, David and Bernard, and one half brother, Samuel.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were married 6-18-39, at New York City and are survived by two sons, Michael Allen born 3-10-43, and Robert Harry born 5-14-47.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg lived in the lower east side of Manhattan most of their lives. They attended Seward Park High School, Ethel graduating in 1931 and Julius in 1934. Julius attended the School of Engineering of the College of the City of New York from September, 1934, until February, 1939, when he graduated with a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering. During 1941 he took courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and New York University School of Engineering. In September, 1940, he secured employment as a junior engineer with the War Department Signal Supply Office, Brooklyn, New York. In October, 1941, he was transferred to the Signal Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in October, 1942, he was transferred to the Newark Signal Corps, Newark, New Jersey. In February, 1943, he was promoted to the position of Associate Engineer, Inspection. He was suspended from his position on 2-10-45, pending decision by the Secretary of War on recommendations made by his commanding officer for removal on the basis of information indicating his Communist Party membership. Rosenberg's employment with the Government was terminated on 3-26-45. On 2-26-45, he had obtained employment as an assistant engineer with the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, 111 6th Avenue, New York City, which employment was terminated on 12-7-45. From that date until his apprehension Rosenberg was in various businesses. At the time of his apprehension he was operating the Pitt Machine Products Corporation, 370 East Houston Street, New York City, which was a general machine shop manufacturing all types of parts for various manufacturing concerns.

Ethel Rosenberg was employed by the National New York Packing and Shipping Company, 327 West 36th Street, New York City, from February, 1932, to October, 1935. She was also employed at the Bell Textile Company, 353 Broadway, from August, 1938, to June, 1940. In June, 1940, she was appointed a temporary clerk with the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and on 10-1-40, this employment was terminated.

Question No. 14

Ranzal should be respectfully referred to Sam Greenglass for the information he requested. With reference to threats made by Ethel's family he should be told the Bureau has no information concerning this.

Question No. 15

Ranzal should be informed we have no knowledge of Mrs. Greenglass being kept out of the death house, but on the contrary, she visited Ethel there. Ranzal should be referred to Mrs. Greenglass for information concerning this visit.

Question No. 16

Ranzal should be advised that no scientists were present when David Greenglass described to agents the nature of the information furnished to Rosenberg. However, a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission testified at the trial concerning the classification and importance of this information.

Question No. 17

Ranzal should be informed Barr left the United States in 1948 and Greenglass stated Rosenberg told him Barr left as he had been involved in espionage. Further, that as of 6-16-50, Barr was no longer at his Paris address. The rest of the answer set forth in reflet should be given to Ranzal.

Question No. 18

The answer in reflet should be furnished to Ranzal. He should also be referred to the trial testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sought the cooperation of David Greenglass in obtaining data concerning the atomic bomb and informed Greenglass that he was working on the atomic bomb.

The Bureau should be advised when this information has been orally furnished to Mr. Ranzal.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)
 FROM : ATT: INSPECTOR CARL HENNRICH
 SAC, New York (65-15348)
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
 Etal
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 2/18/54

Re NY let, 2/4/54, which submitted to the Bureau
 a list of questions of EDWARD RANZAL of the "New York Times".

The following are the answers to these questions:

Questions 1, 2, and 3

Mr. RANZAL is referred to the article by the
 Director entitled "The Crime of the Century, The Case of the
 A Bomb Spies" which appeared in the May, 1951 issue of "Readers
 Digest".

After a careful review of the files of this office,
 it is believed that this article contained not only all of
 the answers to Questions 1, 2, and 3, but also contained
 considerable additional information of interest concerning
 the investigation, location, interview, and identification
 of HARRY GOLD.

It is believed that no further elaboration of the
 investigation is necessary for these first three questions.

Question 4

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that at the request of
 JULIUS ROSENBERG, he had passport pictures taken of his family
 and himself which he delivered to ROSENBERG. New York
 agents located the negatives of these passport photos.

DAVID GREENGLASS advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG
 stated that he too would have passport pictures taken of his
 family and himself, as he too intended to flee the country.

On the assumption that JULIUS ROSENBERG did make
 preparations to flee the US, a thorough and systematic
 investigation was instituted to uncover these preparations
 including the taking of passport pictures. Passport and

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/13/81 BY 3042 PWT/TS

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MAR 29 1954

Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

identification photographers in NYC were contacted, and as a result of this investigation, BEN SCHNEIDER was located at 99 Park Row, NYC.

Question 5

In answer to this question, the Bureau's attention is directed to the report of SA JAMES P. LEE dated 3/14/51 at NY, pages 102, 103, and 104. Page 102 reflects that RUTH GREENGLASS and her mother-in-law, TESSIE GREENGLASS, advised that the Negro maid who had worked for the ROSENBERGS had been about 60 to 70 years of age, had a British accent, and resided some place in Harlem. She had quit working because her daughter had a second child, and because she herself had high blood pressure. Mrs. GREENGLASS advised that the maid's first name was EVELYN, and had also worked for one of the ROSENBERGS' neighbors.

Investigation uncovered Mrs. ANN LAUFFER of Apartment GD 11, 10 Monroe Street, NYC, who stated that the ROSENBERGS' former maid was EVELYN COX and had formerly resided at 1996 Seventh Avenue, NYC, and in 1948 had telephone number Riverside 9-6836. Agents were dispatched to this area in Harlem, but no one knew this maid.

Inquiries in the neighborhood disclosed several other individuals with the name of EVELYN COX, who turned out to be not identical with the maid.

It was finally established that telephone number Riverside 9-6836 was listed to one JOHN J. CAPELLO of 1966 Seventh Avenue, NYC. It was further established that this individual had moved to Long Island in 1950 and resided at 147-16 110 Road, Ozone Park, NY.

Inquiry at this number disclosed that Mrs. EVELYN COX was residing there and that JOHN J. CAPELLO was her son-in-law.

Question 6

The Bureau first became aware that JULIUS ROSENBERG was a member of the CP through information supplied by an anonymous source on 3/14/44. It is noted that this source also advised of the membership of SOL TANENBAUM, AL SARANT, HAT SHLEMAN, BERNARD GUSMAN, and JOEL BARR.

Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

The Bureau's attention in this regard is directed to NY letter to Bureau dated 3/10/45 and to NY teletype dated 3/9/45.

Question 7

This question reads: "Was he important member of Party at that time?" There could be several answers to this question, depending upon whether Mr. RANZAL was referring to ROSENBERG's position on a national, state, county, or branch scale. On the first three, it would appear from the information known that he was not an important member of the CP. From the information supplied by NAT SUSSMAN, it would appear that he was the organizer and a key figure in the activities of Industrial Branch B.

Question 8

A review of the NY files failed to reflect any documentary evidence of membership of ETHEL in the CP, though at the trial there was evidence that she signed CPNP's.

The Bureau's attention is directed to Bulet to NY dated 8/14/41, which forwarded to NY copies of a letter dated 8/9/41 from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. to the Bureau concerning Mrs. ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG and Mrs. STELLA HOPE (POGARSKY) PAGE.

This letter from the Civil Service Commission reports that Mrs. ROSENBERG and Mrs. PAGE distributed Communist literature in their neighborhood in Brooklyn, NY.

Question 9

The answer is "No."

Question 10

JULIUS ROSENBERG was ideologically conditioned to join the CP as a result of his membership and activities in the YCL prior to and during his attendance at CCNY.

Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

It is noted that this is a catch-all question, asking for an answer that would be conjectural and at most could not be supported.

In this regard, the Bureau's attention is again directed to the report of SA LEE dated 3/14/51 at NY.

Pages 37 to 39 reflect an interview with BERNARD and SAMUEL GREENGLASS. It is noted that both BERNARD and SAMUEL advised that in the early 1930's, when JULIUS first started going with ETHEL, both of them appeared to be sympathetic to the Communist cause because they read the "Daily Worker" and "Soviet Russia Today".

The interview with SAMUEL GREENGLASS also reflected the fact that JULIUS was not permitted to visit ETHEL's home when he first started courting her, and only received permission to visit about 1935.

It would appear that this background of JULIUS, showing his interest and sympathy to Communist causes as far back as 1935, would ideologically condition him for later membership in the Party. It is believed, however, that Mr. RANZAL, in asking this question, was looking for the motivation that directed JULIUS' adherence to the CP cause as far back as 1932.

NY does not have the answer as to why JULIUS first took up the CP cause.

Question 11

There appears to be no one answer to this question.

DAVID GREENGLASS at one time mentioned that he believed JULIUS and ETHEL met at an NMU dance or a picket line. It is RUTH GREENGLASS' opinion that JULIUS and ETHEL met in an YCL club on the East Side.

Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

Question 12

There is no information in the NY files that JULIUS was anti-religious.

Question 13

NY does not know if the Bureau has compiled sketches of the ROSENBERGS.

Question 14

The Bureau's attention is again directed to the report of SA LEE dated 3/14/51 at NY, pages 39 and 40, which reflect the interview with SAMUEL GREENGLASS.

In this interview, he recites finding CP literature in the upstairs apartment occupied by ETHEL GREENGLASS and the pro-Communist attitude of JULIUS and ETHEL.

SAMUEL also advised that he became so concerned over the Communist influence of JULIUS and ETHEL over DAVID that he had offered to pay their transportation to Russia if they would stay there.

SAMUEL has never expressed any opinion concerning JULIUS and ETHEL except that they were Communists, and if they did not confess their involvement in Russian espionage, they should suffer the consequences.

There is no information to indicate that at any time any member of ETHEL's family ever threatened her.

Question 15

Mrs. GREENGLASS has stated that when she went to visit ETHEL in the summer of 1950 at the Women's House of Detention, she was advised by the person in charge that ETHEL did not care to see her.

Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

The answer to this question could be that ETHEL herself did not care to see her mother or that the late EMANUEL H. BLOCH suggested to ETHEL that she refuse to see her mother. Later, Mrs. GREENGLASS did visit ETHEL in a condemned cell at Sing Sing. During this visit, ETHEL became upset and claimed that her mother was not helping her and chided her mother for having told BLOCH that if she died, he would be the cause of her death. The visit was so noisy that the guards threatened to put BERNARD GREENGLASS and his mother out.

Question 16

There were no scientists present when DAVID GREENGLASS described to Bureau agents the nature of the information turned over to ROSENBERG.

The Bureau's attention is directed, however, to the fact that on or about 2/2/51, representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission questioned DAVID GREENGLASS in the office of AUSA LANE.

The purpose of this examination was to elicit from GREENGLASS all technical information that he had acquired concerning the A bomb.

Question 17

The following individuals have fled:

JOEL BARR to Paris, France
AL SARANT, Mexico

VIVIAN GLASSMAN and ANN SIDOROVICH did not flee the country.

Question 18

As brought out by testimony at the trial, it appears that JULIUS ROSENBERG was the guiding force of his group which included MORTON SOBELL, DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS, and ANN SIDOROVICH.

Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

In answer to questions 6, 7, and 8, it is recommended that no direct statements be made that the Bureau has positive information concerning the membership of JULIUS. NY takes this position because of the nature of the source of information, and secondly because of the possible embarrassment to the Bureau in the event that in his book RANZAL would credit proof of membership to the Bureau.

NY sees no objection to turning over the rest of the information to RANZAL except for the fact that the information emanating from SAMUEL GREENGLASS was given on a confidential basis. It is believed that none of the information supplied by SAMUEL should be made available without his consent.

It is also believed that the information concerning the argument of Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS and her daughter in Sing Sing should not be made available without the consent of Mrs. GREENGLASS.

It is noted that this information came to NY from the warden and from RUTH GREENGLASS and Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS.

No further action on this matter will be had until receipt by NY of Bureau instructions.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATT: Assistant to the Director
L. B. Nichols

DATE: 2/4/54

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESP-R

On the afternoon of 2/3/54, Edward Ranzal, reporter for the "New York Times," concerning whom information has been previously submitted to the Bureau to the effect that he is contemplating a book on the ROSENBERGS, contacted SA Thomas J. McAndrews at the New York Office.

Ranzal stated he had been in contact with Judge Irving R. Kaufman concerning Ranzal's intentions of writing a book. Judge Kaufman expressed approval of the project and on behalf of Ranzal telephonically contacted the Bureau in an effort to secure Bureau assistance for Ranzal in his project. Ranzal stated that Judge Kaufman advised Ranzal following his telephonic contact that the Bureau, before it could make any determination as to whether or not it could assist Ranzal, desired to have a list of questions from Ranzal which would indicate the nature of the information and the degree of cooperation desired by Ranzal.

According to Ranzal, Judge Kaufman advised the Bureau that Ranzal would prepare such a list of questions and furnish it to the New York Office for transmittal to the Bureau. At the time of his appearance at the New York Office Ranzal produced a list of questions, 18 in number, which are attached hereto. During the entire course of the contact no commitment was made on behalf of the New York Office or the Bureau to be of any assistance whatever to Ranzal. From the contact it was determined that Ranzal has access to the entire trial minutes of the ROSENBERG matter, as well as to all the moving papers and the various appeals taken by the ROSENBERGS. It would appear, therefore, that Ranzal has available to him a wealth of information for his purpose.

During the contact it was also developed that Ranzal is in the initial stages of preparing the book. He has as yet not completed a review of the material above described and has only begun the writing of a sample chapter to be submitted to Doubleday Doran, the interested publishers.

It is entirely possible that Ranzal, who has been cooperative with this office in the past, is endeavoring to enhance his position with his contemplated publishers by indicating to the publishers possible future FBI assistance. This is merely speculative and was not offered during the interview by Ranzal.

The Bureau will be advised of any additional information developed along these lines. No contact, however, is contemplated by the New York Office with Ranzal in this connection in the absence of Bureau instructions.

Enc-1

TJM:IM

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INDEXED
EX - 104

65-58236-2116
FEB 5 1954
ESP SEC

1. What description did Klaus Fuchs give FBI concerning Harry Gold.
2. How long did it take Bureau to find Gold and how was this accomplished.
3. What finally made Gold decide to talk.
4. How did the Bureau locate Schneider, the photographer who took Rosenbergs passport pictures.
5. How did the FBI locate Rosenbergs maid who testified about console table.
6. When did Bureau discover that Julius Rosenberg was member of party. How?
7. Was he important member of party at that time.
8. Did Ethel Rosenberg's name ever turn up as member of party. When?
9. Does the Bureau know who put Julius in direct touch with Yakovlev. When?
10. Any information as to what led Rosenbergs to join Communist Party.
11. Under what circumstances did they meet.
12. Any information that Julius was anti-religious.
13. Sketches of both Rosenbergs if so compiled by Bureau.
14. Any information how Ethel's step-brother Sam felt about her. Did any members of Ethel's family ever threaten her, if you know.
15. Who was responsible for keeping Mrs. Greenglass from seeing Ethel in death house. What happened there when mother finally did see daughter.
16. Names of scientists present when David Greenglass described to Bureau nature of matter turned over to Rosenberg.
17. Who of the following have skipped the country and where: Joel Barr, Al Sarant, Vivian Glassman, Ann Sidorovich.
18. Was Rosenberg a prime mover in this group, or just another guy named Joe.

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Vper*

DATE: Feb. 3, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *Julius Rosenberg*

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

Judge Irving Kaufman called from New York. He stated that Edward Ranzal of the New York Times was going to do a descriptive book on the Rosenberg case; that he wanted it to be very factual, accurate, and objective and to be a real contribution. Kaufman thinks very highly of Ranzal and is going to help as much as he can.

Ranzal knew that the New York Office was limited and what it could do without prior Bureau authority and Ranzal was wondering if Kaufman would arrange for him to see someone in the Bureau to take up some questions he has. I told Kaufman that we, of course, would be glad to see Ranzal, and that as to the nature of any help we could give him this would be dependent upon the nature of his questions, and that I thought the thing for Ranzal to do would be to take this up with Supervisor Tom McAndrews of the New York Office, with whom he had previously been in contact, and furnish his questions to McAndrews and we could then determine what we can do.

cc - Mr. Jones

LEN:ps

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EX - 104

Be very careful.

ADDENDUM: JJM:ptm 2-8-54

Mr. McGuire advised Supervisor Tom McAndrews of the New York Office suggesting he obtain the questions from Ranzal and furnish them to the Bureau together with the answers and the recommendations of the New York Office. McAndrews said Ranzal had already given him the questions and they had been sent to the Bureau without recommendations; however, the New York Office would immediately prepare answers and would submit its recommendations on each question. Accordingly, when the questions are received, they will be held until receipt from the New York Office of the answers and recommendations on each. McAndrews was advised that the Director instructed we be very careful. McAndrews thought Ranzal was well disposed and would try to do a good job.

Jim

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

FEB 18 1954

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 19

DIRECTOR

....U R G E N T....

10-33P

BAUMGARDNER

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. BETWEEN TWELVE AND TWELVE THIRTY PM TODAY A CROWD OF BETWEEN TWO HUNDRED AND THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE ASSEMBLED IN THE PLAZA IN FRONT OF CITY HALL. PURPOSE OF THIS WAS TO PRESENT TO MAYOR WAGNER AN OPEN LETTER CLAIMING THAT THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN WERE INNOCENT AND REQUESTING THE MAYOR TO HAVE THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN RETURNED TO THE HOME OF THEIR GRANDMOTHER, SOPHIE ROSENBERG. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MAYOR-S OFFICE MET THIS GROUP TO HEAR THEIR PETITION. MIMEOGRAPHED MATERIAL ENTITLED QUOTE NOTES ON THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN UNQUOTE WERE DISTRIBUTED BY THIS GROUP. THIS MATERIAL RECOUNTS THE FACT THAT THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN HAD LIVED FOR A WHILE IN NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY ONE AND NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO WITH MRS. SOPHIE ROSENBERG AND LATER IN NEW JERSEY. THE LITERATURE THEN STATES THAT FOR THE PAST TWO MONTHS THE CHILDREN HAD LIVED WITH A FAMILY IN NEW YORK AND ATTENDED SCHOOL UNDER THE NAME OF THIS FAMILY. MRS. HELEN SOBELL AND DR. MALCOLM SHARP WERE NOTED IN THE CROWD. THE GATHERING WAS ORDERLY AND WAS WELL POLICED. FOR INFO.

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65-58236-2117X

MAR 18 1954

56 MAR 19 1954

HOLD

55 MAR 11 1954

BAUMGARDNER

KELLY

INT BEE

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

FEB 20 1954

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Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

FBI NYC 2-20-54 2-22 P TM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

EPHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP. - R. MR. PHILIP SOKOL, COUNSEL FOR
THE NYC DEPT. OF WELFARE ADVISED THAT THE TWO ROSENBERG CHILDREN
WERE PAROLED THIS A.M. BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE MC NALLY TO THE
CUSTODY OF THEIR GRANDMOTHER, MRS. SOPHIE ROSENBERG, TWO FOUR DASH
THREE SIX LAUREL HILL TERRACE, NYC. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM
ANOTHER SOURCE REFLECTS THAT THE CHILDREN WERE PAROLED TO JUNE
TWENTY FOUR, FIFTY FOUR WHEN A FINAL DETERMINATION WILL BE MADE OF
THE CASE BY JUSTICE MC NALLY. THE DEPT. OF WELFARE HEARING FOR THE
APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN AND THE DESIGNATION OF A FOSTER HOME IS
TO BE RESUMED ON MARCH NINTH, FIFTY FOUR IN DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT,
NYC.

KELLY

END

ACK PLS

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2-25PM OK FBI WA JN

0

65-58236-2118

MAR 21 1954

Mr. Belmont

MAR 11 1954

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

FEB 21 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

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FBI NYC 2-21-54 4-08 P TMM

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE DASH R. RENY TEL, TWENTIETH LAST. INFORMATION
THIS TEL SUPPLIED BY NYPD. ^{Police DEPT. 1} QUOTE NY TIMES UNQUOTE PAGE TWO EIGHT,
FEB. TWO ONE CARRIES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE JAMES B. MC NALLY. AFTER
ARGUMENT JUDGE MC NALLY PLACED THE CHILDREN IN THE CUSTODY OF THEIR
GRANDMOTHER, MRS. SOPHIE ROSENBERG. THIS ACTION HAD BEEN OPPOSED
BY ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEPT. OF WELFARE ON THE GROUND THAT MRS.
ROSENBERG WAS TOO OLD TO CARE FOR THE CHILDREN AND FURTHER, THAT SHE
HAD VOLUNTARILY RELEASED THEM TO EMANUEL BLOCK, A YEAR AND A HALF AGO
BECAUSE SHE WAS UNABLE TO HANDLE THEM. WHEN HE RENDERED HIS DECISION,
JUDGE MC NALLY INSTRUCTED MRS. ROSENBERG TO SEND THE CHILDREN BACK
TO SCHOOL AND TEACH THEM TO BE RELIGIOUS AND TO LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.
JUDGE MC NALLY CONTINUED THE CASE UNTIL MARCH NINE NEXT, ELEVEN
THIRTY A.M. QUOTE "THE NY TIMES" UNQUOTE ALSO REPORTED THAT THE DEPT.
OF WELFARE HAS A PETITION TO BE HELD IN THE SURROGATE-S COURT ON MARCH
FIFTH NEXT. THIS PETITION SEEKS THE APPOINTMENT OF MORTON L. DEITCH,
PRESIDENT OF THE JEWISH CHILD CARE ASSOCIATION AS GUARDIAN OF THE BOY.
END PAGE ONE

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165-58236-249
MAR 8 1954

Mr. Belmont

PAGE TWO

~~QUOTE~~ "THE NY DAILY NEWS ~~UNQUOTE~~ OF FEB. TWO ONE REPORTS THIS STORY ON PAGES THREE AND TEN. ON PAGE TEN, IT IS REPORTED THAT ABEL AND ANN MEEROPOL STATED THEY WOULD VISIT THE CHILDREN EVERY DAY AT MRS. ROSENBERG-S HOME AT THREE SIX LAUREL HILL TERRACE AND WOULD DRIVE THEM TO PUBLIC SCHOOL ONE EIGHT SIX WHICH THEY HAD BEEN ATTENDING RECENTLY UNDER THE NAME MEEROPOL. FOR INFO.

KELLY

CORR ON PG ONE LINE 14 WOR 5 WOR SHD BE THAT

END

ACK

4-4XXX 4-14 PM OK FBI WA JG

M

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

FD-77
(1-16-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *Declassified 10/7/75*

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

01478

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/3/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-11,12,13,26-54	REPORT MADE BY HERVEY J. HAUSER jck
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

A.O. DODGE, coordinator of Project Thumper, advised that Project was in effect from June, 1946 to June, 1949, and was set up to study anti-missile defense. DODGE furnished list of employees connected with Project Thumper. DODGE related that to the best of his knowledge, all employees are of good character and loyal Americans, but that SA SCHWARTZ, a temporary employee, was extremely liberal and bordered on the Socialist side. ROY DUNHAM, Section Engineer on Project Thumper, related that L.R. FINK, another engineer on the Project, was the group leader of MORTON SOBELL. DUNHAM further related that ALVIN L. BLUME and PAUL CUSHMAN, both assigned to Project Thumper, worked in the safe room of Building #28, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., as MORTON SOBELL. DODGE advised that early publications of reports of Project Thumper were available to employees, other than those assigned to the Project, through the A&OS library.

DETAILS:

AT SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

- P -
AGENCY RAB, OSI, E-2
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 3-12-54
HOW FORW. R/S
BY J.H.

Mr. ALVIN O. DODGE, Project Engineer, Guided Missiles Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, former coordinator of Project Thumper, Aeronautic and Ordnance Systems, (A&OS), General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, from August, 1946 to June 30, 1949, advised that Project Thumper, MX79, Cont. W-33-C38-AC, 11/4/49, was set up for the purpose of study or engineering investigation of the guidance, propulsion, launching, and supersonic aerodynamics, necessary for a recommendation of

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <u>DKB/mj</u>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: <u>ALL INFORMATION</u>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		65-58236-2/20 RECORDED
5 - Bureau (65-58236) R.M. 2 - New York (65-15348) (Info) R.M. 2 - Albany (65-1659)		INDEXED-27

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55 MAR 25 1954

AL 65-1659

the military character and design of a current-to-air missile, primarily anti-missile defense.

Mr. DODGE stated that the project started in June, 1946, and that he became coordinator of the project in August, 1946, and remained as coordinator until June 30, 1949, when the project was discontinued.

Mr. DODGE stated that Project Thumper was conducted in Building #28 on Floors 4 and 5, in the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, and that the following employees of the General Electric Company were directly assigned to the Project:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position on Project</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts</u>
RAY STEARNS	Division Engineer, A&OS	Now Retired NY
CHARLES F. GREEN	Consulting Engineer, A&OS	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
ROY SUNHAM	Section Engineer, A&OS	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
A.O. DODGE	Project Coordinator, A&OS	Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
BENJAMIN WILBUR	Design Engineer, A&OS	A&OS, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
HOWARD C. PAGE	Computed Statistics, A&OS	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
MORTON SLAVIN	Aeronautic Engineer, A&OE	Aircraft Gas Turbine, Evandale, Ohio NY
ROBERT W. MOREY	Mechanical Engineer, A&OS	Fitchburg, Mass. + NY
SAM SCHWARTZ	On Test, Assigned for 3 months in A&OS	Not known NY
WILLIAM J. SEALE	Mechanical Engineer, A&OS	Johnson City, N.Y.
ROLAND W. GILLESPIE	Solid Propellants	Not Known NY

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Position on Project</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts</u>
Dr. L.R. FINK	Development Engineering, A&OS	Manager of Engineering, Syracuse, N.Y.
LEWIS K. RELYEA	Development Engineering, A&OS	Guided Missiles Department. NY
ALVIN L. BLUM	Development Engineering, A&OS	A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y.
HAROLD CHESTNUT	Analytical Computing, A&OS	A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y.
PAUL CUSHMAN	Development Engineering, A&OS	Guided Missiles Dept., G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
"SANDY" SCHULER	Sales Representative for Commercial Dept., G.E.	Not Known NY
CHARLES A. YOUNG	On Assignment, early months of Project	Not Known NY
ROBERT HERD	Commercial Department G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
W. H. KNIGHT	Commercial Department G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
M. H. RISSUSSI	Wrote one report, Advertising and Sales Department, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.	Advertising & Sales Department, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
J. F. DUVAL	Consulting Engineer	Presently deceased.
Dr. J. D. COBINE	Wrote one paper on ionization	Research Laboratory, G. E., Schenectady, N.Y.
A. I. LINGARD	Development Engineering A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y.	A&OS, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Position on Project</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts</u>
E. OLTHIUS	Analytical Components, A&OS	A&OS, G.E., Schen- ectady, N.Y.
C.R. HEISING	Engineer, A&OS	Not Known NY
K. M. STEVENSON	A&OS Engineering	Not Known NY
G. W. HOBBS	A&OS Engineering	A&OS, G.E., Schen- ectady, N.Y.
G. R. FAUKES	A&OS Engineering	Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
D. R. RODGERS	A&OS Engineering	Not Known NY
A. R. BELL	A&OS Engineering	A&OS Engineering, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.

The following are stenographers for A&OS:

CLAIRE URBAN	Steno, A&OS	Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
MARCIA SCHWARTZ	Steno, A&OS	Not Known NY
SALLY CHATERTON	Steno, A&OS	Not Known NY
BESSIE DAVEY	Steno, A&OS	Not Known NY

The following employees were assigned to the General Electric Company, Syracuse, New York:

BERTRAM LESTER	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Electronics Labor- atory, Syracuse, N.Y.
I. A. ABRAHAM	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Electronics Labor- atory, Syracuse, N.Y.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Position on Project</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts</u>
I.O. VAN	Electronics Laboratory Syracuse, N.Y.	Not Known NY
C.E. HEARN	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Not Known NY
O.E. LINDERMAN	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Not Known NY
H. JANKOWSKI	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Not Known NY

Mr. DODGE advised that in addition to these people, studies of a general nature, such as air forces in a free fall, and a study of analogue computers, and general mathematic analysis in connection with the problem were conducted for Project Thumper by members of the staff and students at the Washington University Research Foundation, 8135 Forsythe Boulevard, Clayton 5, Missouri, and they are as follows:

J. P. PHELAN	Research Engineer	MO
J. R. MOORE	Dynamical Control Laboratory	MO
RAYMOND G. SPENCER	Research Director	MO
F. W. BUBB	Head of the Department of Mechanics	MO
F. W. BUBB, Jr.	Project Leader	MO
R. J. W. KOOPMAN	Report Writer	MO
A. W. SILION	Report Writer	MO
W. A. STEIN	Report Writer	MO
ROBERT E. FABST	Report Writer	MO

Mr. DODGE advised that all employees, including staff and students at the Washington University, were investigated and cleared prior to being assigned to Project Thumper.

Mr. DODGE commented favorably concerning the character, loyalty, associates, and reputation of all employees on Project Thumper in the

AL 65-1659

Schenectady area with the exception of SA SCHWARTZ, whom he described as being a temporary employee working on fuel expulsions. DODGE stated that SCHWARTZ was extremely liberal, and bordered on the Socialistic side, but had on occasions expressed anti-Communist views. DODGE stated that SCHWARTZ had no other access to information on Project Thumper, and was shortly thereafter reassigned on a routine assignment in connection with the Test Engineers Program.

DODGE was unable to cite any definite statements concerning SCHWARTZ's Socialistic views. He further related that he was not well enough acquainted with the employees on the Project from the Electronics Laboratory at Syracuse, and Washington University, to comment on their character, loyalty or associates, but stated that he knew of nothing unfavorable concerning these employees.

Mr. DODGE stated that during the period of 1946-1947, security was not as rigid as today, and that it was his opinion that the entire country was less security conscience than at present. Mr. DODGE advised that security measures in A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, were on a par or above average with other companies. Even so, the list as provided was not at all a conclusive list of employees familiar with Project Thumper, inasmuch as employees assigned to the Project would on occasion, consult their supervisors, who were not assigned to the Project, for advice in regards to the work that they were conducting on the Project.

Mr. DODGE further related that a total of seventy-six reports were compiled and published during the duration of the Project, and during the first year, less than 1/6, or a total of fourteen reports were published, all of which were entirely preliminary in nature. DODGE stated that reports were available in the A&OS Library, and stated that the initial list of people authorized to read the reports was very broad, with limitations of a minor nature. DODGE advised that MORTON SOBELL could very easily have had access to the reports in the Library. DODGE advised that he had no acquaintance with SOBELL, but had knowledge that he worked in Building #28 on the fifth floor where part of Project Thumper was being conducted.

MORTON SOBELL was convicted in the Southern District of New York for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage, along with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and was committed to thirty years in the Federal Penitentiary.

NYING
ROY DUNHAM, Section Engineer, A&OS, and formerly connected directly with Project Thumper, assisted in furnishing the present where-

65-58736-2120

AL 65-1659

abouts of former employees of Project Thumper. DUNHAM advised that the Schenectady employees who worked on Project Thumper were all well known to him, and he considered them all to be of good character, good associates, and loyal Americans. DUNHAM stated that he could not recall SAM SCHWARTZ, W. H. KNIGHT, J. H. VISCUSSI, E. OLTHIUS and C. R. HEISING of the Schenectady employees. DUNHAM advised that all the Syracuse employees, other than BERTRAM LESTER, were unknown to him, but commented favorably concerning BERTRAM LESTER.

Mr. DUNHAM stated that there is no question in his mind that the employees of Project Thumper were acquainted with MORTON SOBELL, inasmuch as L. R. FINK was MORTON SOBELL's Group Leader, and was also assigned directly to Project Thumper. DUNHAM advised that there was no question in his mind in regards to the character, loyalty or reputation of L. R. FINK. DUNHAM further related, that to the best of his recollection, ALVIN L. BLUME and PAUL CUSHMAN worked in the same room as MORTON SOBELL, and may have had occasion to discuss the Project in the presence of MORTON SOBELL. DUNHAM stated that he regarded ALVIN L. BLUME and PAUL CUSHMAN as being of good character, and loyal Americans.

WILLIAM J. SEALE, Personnel Section, AECOS, and former Mechanical Engineer on Project Thumper, advised that he is well-acquainted with the majority of employees of the Project. SEALE stated that the first year of the Project consisted mostly of groping around in an attempt to ascertain the customer's want, and to obtain background history of other missiles well enough along under investigation.

Mr. SEALE advised that the following people were well known to him, and that he has worked with them for the past eight years. He commented very favorably concerning their character, loyalty, associates and reputation:

RAY STEARNS
CHARLES P. GREEN
A. O. DODGE
ROY DUNHAM
BENJAMIN WILBUR
MORTON SLAVIN

R. W. MOREY NY
L. R. FINK
HAROLD CHESTNUT
BERTRAM LESTER
ROBERT HERD

Mr. SEALE advised that of the others in Schenectady, he knew of no one who would intentionally disclose anything of a classified nature. SEALE related that R. W. GILLESPIE, who worked on the chemical phase of the Project, was extremely impractical, and continuously was

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AL 65-1659

venturing off on extraneous routes, and would frequently become carried away with his work. SEALE stated he did not believe GILLESPIE would intentionally disclose any information of a classified nature, but might unknowingly do so.

SEALE advised that H. C. PAGE is of unquestionable loyalty, but is of questionable character, in that he recently divorced his wife, the mother of his two children, after it had been discovered that he had been living with his secretary to whom he is now married.

SEALE advised that he has never become well-acquainted with AL BLUME, inasmuch as BLUME is very quiet in nature, and not well-known to many of the employees at A&OS, Schenectady, New York.

SEALE stated that during the course of the Project, conditions were crowded in Building #28, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, and there was no division or separation of employees on the Project, from other employees. SEALE further related that it was common to discuss the progress and information of Project Thumper in the presence of other employees who were in no way connected with Project Thumper.

- P -

AL 65-1659

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS:

THE ALBANY DIVISION

At Schenectady, New York:

Will interview L. R. FINK, ALVIN L. BLUME, and PAUL CUSHMAN concerning their knowledge of SOBELL, and whatever information they have concerning SOBELL's knowledge of Project Thumper.

Will determine if library records concerning the charge out of the reports of Project Thumper still exist, and if SOBELL ever had occasion to charge out any of these reports.

Will attempt to obtain background information concerning SAM SCHWARTZ, and determine if he had any contacts with SOBELL while working for the General Electric Company.

REFERENCES:

Bulet to New York, dated December 29, 1953.
Albany letter to Bureau, dated February 1, 1954.
Bulet to Albany, dated February 11, 1954. *see 3079*

65-5-8236-212



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: March 1, 1954
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
From: Legat, Paris (65-126)
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-24-80 BY 2012 pwt/jcs

Re Paris letter 2/8/54.

In its unclassified daily press summary dispatch of 2/26/54, the office of the Press Attache of the U. S. Embassy in Paris reported the following concerning coverage by the French press of the ROSENBERG children:

"The move placing the Rosenberg boys under jurisdiction of a children's court to decide their custody has drawn only sporadic news coverage and scattered comment in non-Communist Paris dailies. Most non-Communists have limited their coverage to short news stories on inside pages. The lone non-Communist daily to frontpage a story on the boys was COMBAT (anti-Atlantic leftist) which on Feb. 19 frontpaged a bitter article under the heading: 'Rosenberg children taken from their adopted family by American court.' COMBAT contended that the court action 'can only aggravate the moral distress and anguish' of the boys, adding that when Emmanuel Bloch died, there was nothing left to prevent them from becoming 'the prey of those who insist at any price on having them raised as "good Americans."' COMBAT concluded that 'even in a democracy which wants to be great, barbarism takes forms which, subtle or not, dishonor it.'

"Neutralist LE MONDE dated Feb. 19 also evoked what it saw as the 'barbarity' of American justice in a dispatch from its correspondent saying that juridical considerations aside, 'it nevertheless is painful to think of the drama of these two children who again are plucked from an environment where they had taken root... The Justice, with a big J of a democracy, some times can be barbarous.'

"In its comment of Feb. 21 pro-Atlantic leftist, FRANC TIREUR also said that their destiny is something particularly painful."

cc New York by 105
5-1154
HPW:CM

RECORDED - 15

165-58236-21

MAR 18 1954

2 MAR 12 1954 INDEXED - 15

Director

3/1/54

"Other non-Communist dailies have not commented, but the Communist press, led by HUMANITE, has featured a deluge of news and commentary on the boys in the past week. Including today, HUMANITE has given prominent frontpage space to stories on the boys for seven days running while LIBERATION (crypto-Communist) also has spotlighted the case with several frontpage stories in the past week.

"Highlight of LIBERATION's coverage was a short article by author Jean-Paul Sartre on Feb. 22. On Saturday, Feb. 20, LIBERATION announced it would print a Sartre story on the Rosenberg boys on Feb. 22, but the short piece it did print was prefaced by the announcement that 'our friend' Sartre had decided to withhold his original story because of 'latest news' on the boys' case. Sartre said in his story that 'things appear to have taken a less unfavorable turn. It has just been learned that the Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided to confide temporary guardianship of the two boys to their grandmother.' It is 'indiscutable', Sartre added, that 'the emotion provoked in Europe and in America by this legal kidnapping was not without effect on the judge's decision' concerning the grandmother.

"In line with its campaign urging Frenchmen to protest against the court proceedings on the Rosenberg boys, HUMANITE gave a heavy coverage to a meeting in Paris Feb. 23 of the national committee for the rehabilitation of the Rosenbergs and yesterday, in a headline similar to those it featured just before Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed, HUMANITE raved: 'Only 24 hours before the decision of the New York court: Let's prevent a new crime against the Rosenberg children.'"

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

MAR 1 - 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____
5-20-54

WASH FROM NEW YORK 7

1

515 P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/25/86* BY *3042 Aw/h3*

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP R. CHECK OF THE RECORDS OF THE CHASE
NATIONAL BANK, TIMES SQUARE BRANCH, REFLECTS A BALANCE OF TWO
THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTYTWO DOLLARS AND THIRTYEIGHT CENTS AS
OF FEB TWENTYSIX, FIFTYFOUR IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE NCSJRC. BALANCE
IN ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE ACCOUNT AS OF FEB TWENTYFOUR, FIFTY
FOUR IS ONE HUNDRED FIFTYNINE DOLLARS AND TWO CENTS. CHECK OF
RECORDS OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, WORTH STREET BRANCH REFLECTS
BALANCE AS OF FEB TWENTYSIX, FIFTYFOUR IN THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN-S
TRUST FUND ACCOUNT OF FORTYFOUR THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED THIRTYFOUR
DOLLARS AND SIXTYFOUR CENTS. OFFICIALS OF THIS BANK ADVISED THAT
THIS ACCOUNT IS NOW CARRIED AS A QUOTE SUNDRY ACCOUNT UNQUOTE.
OFFICIALS ADVISED THAT WHEN THE BANK ACCEPTED THIS ACCOUNT IT
REQUIRED THE SIGNATURE OF EMANUEL H. BLOCH AND ONE OTHER TRUSTEE ON
ALL CHECKS DRAWN. SINCE BLOCH-S DEATH, NO CHECKS CAN BE
DRAWN ON THIS ACCOUNT UNTIL A NEW AGREEMENT IS PREPARED BY THE
TRUSTEES NOMINATING A CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL ACCEPTABLE TO THE BANK,
WHOSE SIGNATURE WILL APPEAR ON ALL CHECKS. BANK OFFICIALS FURTHER
ADVISED THAT ANY SUCH AGREEMENT PRESENTED TO IT WOULD HAVE TO BE
APPROVED BY ITS LEGAL DEPARTMENT. USA ADVISED THE FOREGOING FOR
INFORMATION.

KELLY

RECORDED - 28

MAR 9 1954

Mr. Belmont

ACK PLS

OO: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
NEW YORK DIVISION

The Attorney General

March 5, 1954

Director, FBI

65-58236-2122
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 RWT/JS

RECORDED - 78

115
A check of the records of the Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch, New York, reflects a balance of \$2,182.38 as of February 26, 1954, in the account of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The balance in the Rosenberg Book Committee account as of February 24, 1954, was \$159.02.

The records of the Chase National Bank, Worth Street Branch, New York, reflect a balance as of February 26, 1954, in the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund account of \$44,434.64. The Bank is now carrying this account as a "sundry account." Bank officials state that when this account was opened the Bank required the signature of Emanuel H. Bloch and one other trustee on all checks drawn. Since the death of Bloch no checks can be drawn on the account until a new agreement is prepared by the Trustees of the Fund nominating an individual acceptable to the Bank whose name will appear on checks. Such agreement would have to be approved by the Legal Department of the Bank.

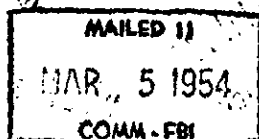
The above information has been furnished to J. Edward Lumbard, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. You will be promptly advised of further information developed.

65-58236

cc - 1 - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

Folson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Neasey
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy



RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAR 5 11 31 AM '54

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

FEB 26 1954

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/te

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

WASH 13 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR

URGENT

WY

755 P

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL. ESP - R. LT MC CAULEY, NYCPD, ADVISED
TODAY THAT HEARING ON ROSENBERG CHILDREN SCHEDULED IN CHILDREN-S
COURT HAS BEEN ADJOURNED UNTIL TEN AM, MARCH EIGHT, NEXT. FOR INFO.

KELLY

RECORDED - 73

65-58236-2123

21 MAR 2 1954

Mr. Belmont

HOLD PLS

EX-115

COPIES DESTROYED
R 28 NOV 1960

55 MAR 11 1954

SAC, New York (65-15336)

March 4, 1954

Director, FBI (65-59828)

DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/PP

Reurlet dated February 2, 1954, captioned "Julius Rosenberg, Etal, Espionage - R," suggesting the request of Mrs. Tessie Greenglass that her son, David, be transferred from Lewisburg Penitentiary to the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Connecticut, be brought to the attention of the Attorney General.

The facts contained in your letter were brought to the attention of the Attorney General, and information has been received from Deputy Attorney General William Rogers that James V. Bennett, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, is opposing such a transfer for Greenglass. Mr. Bennett bases his opposition on three points:

1. A rule in force at the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, provides that individuals serving terms in excess of five years will not be assigned there.
2. Such a transfer would make Greenglass appear to be a "steal pigeon."
3. Some concern is felt about the physical security of Greenglass as he had testified against his sister. Mr. Bennett noted that at Lewisburg Penitentiary Greenglass works in a shop with one other thoroughly reliable person but such security could not be had at Danbury.

The above is furnished to you for your confidential information. You will be advised of the final decision made by the Department concerning the request of Mrs. Greenglass.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

JPL:am

cc - Bufile 65-58236

Note: See page 2

NOT RECORDED

127 MAR 9 1954



MAR 17 1954

Notes:

By letter dated February 2, 1954, the New York Office advised that Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of David Greenglass and Ethel Rosenberg, had suffered a slight stroke in January, 1954, which made it impossible for her to travel to Lewisburg Penitentiary to visit her son. She expressed the desire that David be transferred to the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Connecticut, where she could more easily visit him. New York suggested that her wishes be made known to the Department. The Attorney General was advised by memorandum dated February 5, 1954.

C O P Y

CONFIDENTIAL

DRS - Mr. R. W. Tims

March 5, 1954

DRS - Andor Klay

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/86 BY 3042 AWT/JS

American Hungarian Communist Plan to Disseminate Budapest-Published
Memoirs Of Executed Atom Spies

From time to time during the past several years we have endeavored to alert appropriate officers of the Department and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to certain activities of American Hungarian Communists. An item printed on p. 12 of the issue for March 4, 1954, of Amerikai Magyar Szó, a Communist weekly newspaper published in New York as a successor to the recently discontinued Magyar Jovo daily, contains information believed to be of interest to such officers.

According to the article under reference, the official Communist Szikra publishing house in Budapest, Hungary, has recently issued a book containing in Hungarian translation a collection of letters, quasi memoirs, of the convicted and executed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. "Because of the cold war," remarks the editor of the weekly, "it has become extremely difficult to import books from Hungary into the United States. Should, however, some American Hungarian book dealer succeed in importing the book of the Rosenbergs, our readers will be informed of that fact, and of the price of the book, in these columns."

No American Hungarian book dealers other than those connected with Amerikai Magyar Szó are known to be importing Communist propaganda material from Hungary. It seems quite likely that the newspaper, probably with the assistance of the Hungarian Legation in Washington by way of pouch service, will receive shipments of the book and disseminate copies among American Hungarian Communists. The article quoted appears to be an oblique advance notice of such action; if past practice is a guide, copies are being planned to be distributed as free gifts for new subscribers to the Communist weekly.

The Hungarian Communist Government has been making propaganda capital out of the Rosenberg case particularly since the execution of the spies. A street in Budapest has been named for the Rosenbergs, and recently a propaganda play based on twisted elements of their case has been shown under official

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195 MAR 15

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party auspices at one of Budapest's largest theatres. While the staging of the play was under preparation at the end of last year, a representative of the theatre approached the American Legation in Budapest for "assistance," stating that the directors were "having difficulties in preparing appropriate props for an American prison scene" and requesting that the Legation "supply photographs or furnish descriptions of American prisons for this purpose." The approach marked the high point of Communist impudence at least for the year 1953.

CC: FBI (via SY) (1)
EUR-Mr. McKisson (1)
CIA (via IAD) (1)
Justice (1)

OIR:DRS:Aklay;elu

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 3/5/54

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, etal
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bulet dated 2/3/54 which directed that an investigation be conducted to determine if JOEL BARR directly or indirectly had access to a project of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. in development of a so-called "thinking" or brain mechanism, or, of the alternative, to determine the identity of those employees who had access to such project.

Mr. FRANK PHILBIN of the Personnel Office of Sperry Gyroscope Co. has advised that JOEL BARR had nothing to do with the guided missile project and that his particular duties were concerned with radar.

Mr. ERIC ISBISTER, Engineer at Sperry Gyroscope Co. and BARR's supervisor in 1945 and 1947, advised that BARR definitely had no connection with or access to the guided missile project.

Investigation is now continuing to develop the identity of those persons who were connected with such project.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/JS

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165-58236-2124

MAR 9 1954

EX-115

JAH:DE

SAC, New York (65-15348)

March 17, 1954

Director, FBI (65-58236) - 2/24
RECORDED - 93

EX - 107

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 3/5/54, including the results of investigation conducted to determine the access of Joel Barr to a "thinking machine" project at Sperry Gyroscope Company, New York.

The information set forth in relet should be included in the next investigative report submitted by your office in this case.

JPL:bmm
[Handwritten signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/B

MAILED 16

MAR 17 1954

COMM - FBI

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

MAR 4 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 29

4

9-04P

DIRECTOR

....U R G E N T....

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. MR. [REDACTED]

CHASE NATIONAL BANK, WORTH ST. BRANCH, CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED MARCH FOUR, FIFTY FOUR THAT GLORIA AGRIN HAS BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN-S TRUST FUND AS SECRETARY AND THE PERSON WHOSE SIGNATURE MUST APPEAR ON ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON THE TRUST ACCOUNT. MR. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE PAPERS SUBMITTED TO THE BANK STATED THAT AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES ON FEBRUARY ONE, FIFTY FOUR. MISS AGRIN WAS APPOINTED A TRUSTEE. FURTHER THAT ON FEBRUARY TWENTY SEVEN, FIFTY FOUR, SHE WAS APPOINTED THE PERSON TO SIGN CHECKS AND THAT SHE ACCEPTED HER APPOINTMENT AS A TRUSTEE. THIS AGREEMENT WAS SUBMITTED TO THE BANK AND APPROVED BY ITS PROPER OFFICIALS ON MARCH FOUR, FIFTY FOUR. THUS, ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON THE ACCOUNT AND BEARING THE SIGNATURE OF MISS AGRIN AND ONE OTHER TRUSTEE WILL BE HONORED BY THE BANK. USA ADVISED.

Lit AG
3-9-54
HOLD MS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 AWP/JS

KELLY

RECORDED-16

65-58236-2125

MAR 11 1954

Mr. Belmont

cc. Baumgardner

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 9, 1954

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al

ESPIONAGE - R

FBI File 65-58236 - 2/25

RECORDED-16

For your information the records of the Chase National Bank, Worth Street Branch, New York City, reflect as of March 4, 1954, that Gloria Agrin, a close associate of Emanuel Bloch until the latter's death, has been designated by the trustees of the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund as secretary and the person whose signature must appear on all checks drawn on the trust account.

The papers submitted to the bank concerning this matter stated that at a meeting of the afore-mentioned trustees on February 1, 1954, Miss Agrin was appointed a trustee. On February 27, 1954, she was appointed as the person to sign checks and had accepted her appointment as a trustee. This agreement was submitted to the bank and approved by its proper officials on March 4, 1954. Thus all checks drawn on the account and bearing the signature of Miss Agrin and one other trustee will be honored by the bank.

United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, Southern District of New York, has been advised of the above.

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

cc - 1 Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

cc - 1 Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

cc - Bufile (100-387835)

(National Rosenberg Sobell Committee)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/25/84 BY SP8 JAB/bjs

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 2

MAR 10 1954

COMM - FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-387835-101

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 3/8/54

FROM : *DSH*
et. SAC, NEWARK (65-4085)SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE
*11p*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *1/25/86* BY *3042 PWT/12*

The Bureau's attention is called to the statement of Mrs. GREENGLASS, mother of Mrs. JULIUS ROSENBERG, to SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, on June 24, 1953, which is as follows.

She had not gone into mourning for her daughter ETHEL ROSENBERG. She stated that her daughter did not love her, or any member of her family, and, further, had no love for her children. She stated that JULIUS and ETHEL wanted to be "soldiers of STALIN" and that she believed they were with him (STALIN) wherever he might be. She said that she believed the ROSENBERGS had committed "suicide" because they knew they could have saved themselves, at any time, by cooperating with the Government. She said she had no feeling for her daughter, except that she could not understand that ETHEL could hurt the United States of America in the manner that she did. She said that ETHEL hated this country and should have paid for the crime she committed.

She further stated that she did not attend the funeral of the ROSENBERGS because she did not attend political rallies.

She advised that she had asked her son BERNARD GREENGLASS to write to DAVID GREENGLASS, at Lewisburg Penitentiary, and tell him not to feel badly because JULIUS and ETHEL had been executed and that she hoped that if DAVID ever had to do it all over again he would stand up in court and tell the truth as he had during the trial. She stated that she had no ill-feeling toward the Judge, the FBI or the Government, because she believed that the only person who would have the death of the ROSENBERGS on his conscience would be their counsel EMANUEL H. BLOCH. She stated that the Communist Party put BLOCH in as their attorney to make sure that they would not talk, and he had succeeded.

It is suggested that in view of the world-wide propaganda still being carried on to capitalize on the ROSENBERG case, that it might be highly desirable for the Bureau to make this statement available to the appropriate U.S. Agency to use as counter propaganda.

It is to be noted that particular effort is being made to win the sympathy of persons of the Jewish faith who might be more influenced by this statement of Mrs. GREENGLASS if it were publicized. It is realized, of course, to take such action would require the consent of Mrs. GREENGLASS.

EGB:hds

CC: New York (65-15348) *3/15/54 - New York to Belmont* *CEH*

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 76

EX - 104

65-58236 - 2126
1954
APR 1 1954
APR 1 1954

SAC, New York (65-15348)

March 8, 1954

Director, FBI (65-58236)

33
Bo
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurtel 3-1-54, furnishing information regarding the bank accounts of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Rosenberg Book Committee and Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund accounts.

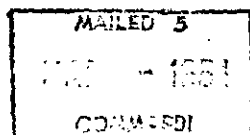
You are instructed that in the future, information submitted by your office concerning the above-listed matters should be submitted under the caption "National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, Internal Security - C," Bureau file 100-387835. Only the information pertaining to espionage activities of subjects and their network should be submitted under the Espionage - R caption.

JPL:blb *ell*

cc - 100-387835

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/25/86* BY *3042 PWT/JS*

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____



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65-58236-2127
MAR 11 1954

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AIR TEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

379/54

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL. ESPIONAGE-R. MRS. EVELYN WILLIAMS,
PROBATION OFFICER, MANHATTAN CHILDREN'S COURT, ADVISED THE NEW
YORK OFFICE BY LETTER THAT SHE DESIRED INFO IN FBI FILES
CONCERNING ABEL AND ANN MEEROPOL TO COMPLY WITH AN ORDER OF
JUDGE PANKIN ORDERING THAT AN INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED OF THE
MEEROPOLS CONCERNING THEIR FITNESS AS GUARDIANS OF THE ROSENBERG
CHILDREN. MRS. WILLIAMS WAS ADVISED THAT INFORMATION IN THE
FILES OF THE FBI WAS CONFIDENTIAL AND COULD NOT BE DISCLOSED
WITHOUT THE EXPRESSED AUTHORITY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. THE
FOREGOING FOR INFORMATION.

KELLY

(3 - Bureau (65-58236)(Regular Mail)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/16 BY 3042LPW/B

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 28

33 MAR 10 1954

EX - 107

Let. to A-2
3/12/54
mgm/lnu

RAM:OAT (#6)
65-15348

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent *[Signature]*

Per *[Signature]*

FD-36
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

165-58236-2128

BRONWIGAN

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 12, 1954

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
FBI File 65-58236

65-58236-2128

RECORDED - 28
EX-107

For your information, Mrs. Evelyn Williams, Probation Officer, Manhattan Children's Court, advised our New York Office by letter that she desired information in Federal Bureau of Investigation files concerning Abel and Ann Meeropol to comply with an order of Judge Fankin who ordered that an investigation be conducted of the Meeropols regarding their fitness as guardians of the children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Mrs. Williams was informed that data in the files of this Bureau was confidential and could not be disclosed without the specific authority of the Attorney General. Our New York Office is being instructed to furnish the above information to United States Attorney J. Edward Lombard, Southern District of New York.

Any additional pertinent data received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

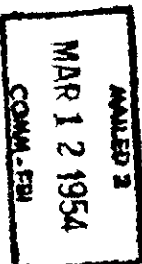
2cc - New York (See Note on Page 2.)

cc - Bureau File 100-387835 (National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)

See Note on Yellow on Page 2.

MJM:rmw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/15/87 BY SP1000/254



Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Nease _____

8 MAR 25 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

100-387835

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE to SAC, New York:

Reurairtel dated March 9, 1954.

In the event you have not already done so, you should immediately furnish the information contained in the afore-mentioned airtel to United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, Southern District of New York.

NOTE ON YELLOW

By letter dated October 1, 1953, Charles M. Metzner, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, requested the Bureau to keep USA Lumbard advised regarding matters pertaining to the Rosenberg children. By letter dated October 5, 1953, the Bureau informed Mr. Metzner that we would comply with his request.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York

February 16, 1954

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
SGE

Reurair-tel dated 2-9-54, urfile 65-15348.

You should furnish the information contained in referenced air-tel to the Post Office Department and also advise the Post Office Department that the Bureau is taking no action under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 in the absence of a specific request.

(140-2907)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/25/86 BY 3842 PWT/BS

WDC:vhh

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144

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FEB 16 1954
COMM - FBI

53 MAR 11 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 140-2907

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 18 '54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/26;3/1,2,3, 10,12/54	REPORT MADE BY HERVEY J. HAUSER EDL
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>H.C. CARROLL, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. stated Project L-59, design and development of digital computer, was part of Project Thumper. G.W. HOBBS in charge of development and digital computer advised very possible that he discussed digital computer with MORTON SOBELL inasmuch as they worked at adjacent desks and professionally closely associated. HOBBS stated he had considered requesting SOBELL to work in digital computer on time of departure, but can not recall having approached SOBELL on this matter. HOBBS advised fashionable to call digital computer "Thinking Machine." Stated certain he never discussed range and scope of figures to be calculated in Project Thumper, by instant digital computer with SOBELL. L.R. FINE, PAUL CUSHMAN, AL BLUME advised no association with SOBELL during Project Thumper. Background of SAMUEL SCHWARTZ reflects SCHWARTZ employed in Aeronautic and Ordnance Systems Division 10/20/47 to 2/27/48. Supervisors of SCHWARTZ know of no association on part of SCHWARTZ with SOBELL. Records A&OS Library reflect no record of SOBELL ever having checked out Project Thumper technical reports. Mailing list of Project Thumper set out.</p>			<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>7/23/86</u> BY <u>SP-6/BJD</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">-P-</p> <p>DETAILS: AT SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK</p> <p>Mr. HUGH C. CARROLL, Manager of Engineering Aeronautic and Ordnance Systems (A&OS), General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised</p>			<p>AGENCY <u>NEW YORK; OSI; G-2; G-1</u> REC'D <u>3/27/54</u> LINE FORM <u>6/5</u> HOW FORM <u>4/1</u> BY <u>4/1</u></p>
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>6 - Bureau (65-15348) (RM) 2 - New York (65-15348) (RM) 2 - Albany (65-1652)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MAR 22 1954</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">65-58236-2129</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECORDED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EX-107</p>

AL 65-1659

that Project L-59, the design and development of a digital computer, was part of Project Thumper. CARROLL stated that the design and development of the digital computer was under the direction of T.R. BROWN or G.W. HOEBS, and that the digital computer was designed for computing figures for range and scope of guided missiles to be studied in Project Thumper.

CARROLL furnished a list of technical reports compiled by employees on Project Thumper up to and including August 1947. The list is as follows:

- TR 45841 Acceleration of Missile Following a Beam Riding Course.
(H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 45842 Memo on the Geometry of the Homing Problem. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 45843 Maximum Radar Detection Range on Missiles. (B.R. LESTER)
- TR 45844 Preliminary Determination of Minimum Range at Launching as a
Function of Missile Performance and Interception Conditions.
(H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 45846 Detection of High-Velocity, High-Altitude Missiles. (Dr. J.D. COBINE)
- TR 45849 Study of Probability of Destruction of Enemy Missiles.
(H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 55302 Approximate Methods for Determining Probability of Target
Destruction. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 55307 Preliminary Design Criteria for Thumper Missile. (Dr. J.R. FINK)
- TR 55308 The Meteor Problem: In Connection with High-Altitude, High-
Velocity, Anti-Missile Research. (R.W. GILLESPIE)
- TR 55311 Factors Affecting Radar Range on Missile Targets. (B.R. LESTER)
- TR 55313 Preliminary Investigation of Initial Portion of Thumper
Trajectory. (H. CHESTNUT)
- TR 55314 Analysis of Vertical Trajectories Including Gravity and Drag.
(H. PAGE)
- TR 55315 A Statistical Approach to an Investigation of the Value of
Integrators in Reducing the Minimum Detectable Signal. (J.O. VANN)

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TR 55318 A Preliminary Study of the Factors Influencing Weight Ratios of One-and Two-Stage Missiles. (E. OLTHUIS and H. CHESTNUT)

TR 55330 The Warhead Problem: High-Altitude, High-Velocity, Anti-Missile Missiles. (G.F. DUVALL)

CARROLL stated that MORTON SOBELL was mainly interested in Servo Amplifiers and Sonde equipment, but may have been interested in information contained in TR-45841, TR-45843, TR-55311, TR-55315.

T.R. BROWN, A&OS, Engineer, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that G.W. HOBBS was in charge of the development and design of the digital computer and stated that the original work on the digital computer was financed by part of the money used in Project Thumper. BROWN advised that engineers and employees working on the digital computer would necessarily have had to know all aspects of Project Thumper in order to design a calculator capable of computing figures in Project Thumper.

BROWN stated that according to records of projects worked on by employees of A&OS, HOBBS attended a two months computer school at the University of Pennsylvania and returned in August of 1946. BROWN stated that records further reflect that HOBBS started charging time to Project L-59, digital computer, in November 1 of 1946 at the rate of one day per week until January of 1947, at which time work devoted to L-59 increased to approximately two days per week and carried through at this rate until May of 1947. From May of 1947 through the remainder of 1947 HOBBS spent an average of four days per week working on Project L-59.

T.R. BROWN advised that their records further reflect that the following engineers were assigned to L-59 for the period designated:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Period</u>
A. PLETENIK	February 7, 1947-June 20, 1947
GEORGE FAWKS	February 7, 1947-August 1947
J.T. FARVELL	August 1, 1947-November 1, 1947
AL TALKIN	July, 1947-October, 1947
E.A. EDLING	May, 1947-August, 1947
RUSSELL H. HUBBARD	May, 1947-June, 1947
J.A. LAURENT	April, 1947-May, 1947
S.R. HOWARD	March 1947-April, 1947
D.R. ROGERS	October, 1947-December, 1947
R.A. EDWARDS	December 1946-August, 1947

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BROWN stated that to the best of his recollection, Project L-59 was at no time carried on on the sixth floor of Building 28, where MORTON SOBELL was located.

BROWN further advised that their records reflect that MORTON SOBELL was employed on the following projects during the period that he was assigned to what is now known as A&OS:

December, 1945 - January, 1946, Subscription Turntable Speed Control for Broadcast Stations. BROWN stated that there was no military significance to this assignment. BROWN advised that during January, February, and March of 1946 the General Electric Company was on strike, and that therefore there are no assignments listed in SOBELL's assignment record. BROWN advised that records further reflect that in April, 1946 SOBELL was employed doing research work on pointing servos for Navy Radio Sonde and described this work as the study of automatic pointing antennae for receiving weather balloon signals which BROWN advised had no military significance. BROWN stated that the records reflect that in April, 1946 SOBELL was also briefly connected with a tank project, KG-529, which was a project studying remote control of tanks through the use of infra red television views. BROWN advised that this information at present is not highly classified, but in 1946 it gave those who were working on this project authorization to study infra red data at Washington, D.C.

Records further reflect that during May, June, and July SOBELL worked on Navy Radio Sonde, and that during August he was employed doing research on Army Radio Sonde, a light weight portable version of the Navy Sonde. BROWN stated that records reflect that during the month of September SOBELL was employed on a research study of "Gyro Power Supply", which he described as an audio amplifier to supply three phase power to run a gyro of which there was no military significance. From October 1946 to February, 1947 records reflect that SOBELL was employed in Navy and Army Sonde and in March, 1947 was employed doing research for small servo amplifiers for Camp Coles, N.J. BROWN described these as being small speed controls similar to the Subscription Turntable Controls for which there was no military significance. From April to June of 1947 SOBELL was listed as having worked on small servos, Navy Sonde and Army Sonde jobs until June 13, 1947 when he left the company. BROWN advised that to the best of his knowledge and recollection SOBELL was employed at all times on the sixth floor of Building 28.

G.W. HOZES, Assistant to T.R. BROWN, A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady and formerly in charge of the development and design

of digital computer Project L-59 and a part of Project Thumper, stated that it was necessary for those working on the digital computer to attend meetings, technical in nature, for employees assigned to Project Thumper, and that it was also necessary that employees have access to technical reports on Project Thumper. HOEBS stated that to the best of his recollection, Project L-59 was set up in late 1946, and that at that time consisted of four members, and that his specific assignment was to handle the general philosophy behind the development and design of the digital computer and of administrative details. HOEBS advised that Project L-59 was located in Room 510 of Building 28 and later moved to Room 320 of Building 26 and Rooms 413 and 414 of Building 28, and that at no time was Project L-59 located on the sixth floor of Building 28 where SOBELL was located. HOEBS advised that, however, laboratory work for Project L-59 could have been performed on the sixth floor, but that such laboratory work would not have come into the picture until late 1947. HOEBS advised that Project L-59 was more or less divorced from the main Project Thumper, but that it was necessary to know the range and scope of the figures that would be computed for Project Thumper, in order that a computing machine could be designed to fulfill the purpose. He stated that during that period it was fashionable to refer to the digital computer as a "Thinking Machine". HOEBS advised that inasmuch as he was closely and professionally associated with SOBELL prior to his assignment to L-59, it is very likely that he discussed the digital computer with SOBELL.

HOEBS advised that during the period that SOBELL was here, he took a personal interest in attempting to help SOBELL adjust himself personally. Through this interest he had at different times attended meetings and camera club meetings with SOBELL. HOEBS further stated that he is certain that he never discussed the range and scope of figures to be calculated by the digital computer for Project Thumper with SOBELL. HOEBS further stated that although there is an excellent possibility that SOBELL knew of Project L-59, and that he had discussed the general technic with SOBELL, he does not recall or believe that he ever discussed the range and size of the numbers that would be calculated by the digital computer for Project Thumper. HOEBS further stated that he does not recall that at the time SOBELL was leaving General Electric at Schenectady he considered requesting SOBELL to work on Project L-59, but stated that he could not recall if he at any time made any attempt to fulfill this consideration, nor could he recall if he had ever approached SOBELL in this regard.

PAUL CUSHMAN, Development Engineer, Guided Missiles Project and former Development Engineer on Project Thumper, advised that his only

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association with SOBELL was sometime in December of 1945 while he was on an assignment at the Advanced Engineering Program. CUSHMAN stated that at this time he consulted SOBELL concerning a Turntable Control. CUSHMAN advised that although he was assigned to Project Thumper as a Development Engineer, he could not recall having had any occasion to use the laboratory on the sixth floor, inasmuch as the first year or two years of his assignment to Project Thumper was mostly in the capacity of studying rather than developing.

Mrs. U.W. VOTAW, Personnel Section, A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that the ALVIN L. BLUME and the list of employees assigned to Project Thumper should be ALAN E. BLUME.

ALAN E. BLUME, Development Engineer, A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady and formerly Development Engineer for Project Thumper, advised that to the best of his recollection he did not start working on Project Thumper until January of 1948 and stated that prior to this time he was not acquainted with the Project. BLUME advised that he associated with SOBELL on only one occasion, and that was in the Spring of 1947 in regards to a Tachometer for indicating position of an antenna as it spins and moves. BLUME advised that he is certain that he never discussed Project Thumper with SOBELL.

The following investigation was conducted by SA GEORGE P. SIMPSON at Syracuse, New York:

LYMAN R. FINK, 416 Cherry Road and formerly associated with Project Thumper, advised that to the best of his recollection MORTON SOBELL had no connection with Project Thumper while employed at General Electric, Schenectady. FINK explained that SOBELL was on the sixth floor of Building 28 whereas Project Thumper was located on Floors four and five. FINK estimated that the research at the time from, June, 1946 to June, 1947, the period SOBELL was employed at General Electric while Project Thumper was in progress, was carried on by three or four individuals who prepared either monthly or quarterly reports, and that the project was in an embryonic stage.

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

Miss SYBIL SHANDROW, Records Office, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that their records reflect that SAMUEL SCHEWARTZ was

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~~SAMUEL~~ SCHWARTZ

born January 8, 1920 at Brooklyn, N.Y., and that he started working for the General Electric Company as a Test Engineer in the Testing Division on July 22, 1944. Miss SHANDROW stated that the application form of SAMUEL SCHWARTZ listed his home address as 315 Ostend, Far Rockaway, N.Y., Social Security No. 132-20-7222, father's name was listed as ABRAHAM born at Vilna, Russia and mother's name JENNIE born at Minnsk, Russia. Application form reflected that SCHWARTZ attended grammar school at Public School 53, Bronx, N.Y., graduating in 1934, high school Straubunmuller, New York City, graduating in 1940, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., graduating in 1944. Sisters were listed as MIRIAM GROSSMAN, 4143 43rd Street, Sunnyside, N.Y., IDA KRANT, 236 E. 178th Street, New York City, SYLVIA WOLSKY, 236 E. 178th Street, New York City.

The application of SCHWARTZ further reflected in answer to questions on the application form, that he had no relatives living outside the United States and had never been employed by foreign government.

Miss B. HOCKING, Technical Personnel Records, General Electric Company, advised that their records reflect that SAMUEL SCHWARTZ was employed in the Turbin Department at Schenectady from July 22, 1944 to August 28, 1944 when he was transferred to Motor and Generator Department where he remained until February 19, 1945 when he was transferred to Industrial Control and remained on this assignment until January 15, 1946 when the General Electric Company was on strike until March 18, 1946, at which time he returned to Industrial Control, Building 69. On March 25, 1946 he was reassigned to Test Construction in Building 48 and remained on this assignment until February 7, 1947, at which time he was transferred to the Creative Engineering Program.

Miss HOCKING stated that ratings of SCHWARTZ given by his supervisors reflect that he was average in technical ability, but lacking in judgment, aggressiveness, tack, and diplomacy.

FRANK HICKS, Supervisor of the Creative Engineering Program, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that their records reflect that SCHWARTZ was assigned to the Creative Engineering Program from February 7, 1947 until February 18, 1949, at which time SCHWARTZ resigned from the General Electric Company to accept a position with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, 176 Remsen, Brooklyn 2, N.Y. HICKS advised that their records reflect that SCHWARTZ's performance was below average, and that Supervisors rated him as low in persistence, judgment, and leadership. HICKS further advised that after completing the Creative Engineering Program, an effort was made to place SCHWARTZ in one of the other divisions in the General Electric Company at Schenectady, but no one would accept him.

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HICKS further related that SCHWARTZ was assigned to Control Engineering, Building 69 from February 10, 1947 to May 12, 1947, at which time he was assigned to the Engineering Educational Staff where he remained until June 9, 1947 when he was assigned to the Research Library. On October 21, 1947 SCHWARTZ was assigned to the A&OS Division, Building 28 and remained on this assignment until February 24, 1948, at which time he was transferred to the Schenectady Works Laboratory where he remained until he left the company.

Mrs. U.M. VOTAW, A&OS, Personnel Section, General Electric Company, Schenectady, advised that their records reflect that SCHWARTZ was employed in the A&OS from October 20, 1947 to February 27, 1948 and was assigned to BENJAMIN WILBUR. Miss VOTAW stated that their records reflect the following addresses for SAMUEL SCHWARTZ:

1937-1938, 220 Mont Hope Place, Bronx
1938-1941, 55 Mont Hope Place, Bronx
1941-1944, Ostend Place, Far Rockaway
1944-1945, 1491 Park Wood Boulevard, Schenectady
1945-1946, 701 Mc Clullen Street, Schenectady
1946-1947, 834 Bedford Road, Schenectady

BENJAMIN WILBUR, Design Engineer, Army Ordnance Unit, A&OS, General Electric Company, advised that he knew SCHWARTZ for a period of three months, and that he was the Supervisor of SCHWARTZ while SCHWARTZ was assigned to A&OS in the Creative Engineering Program. WILBUR stated that SCHWARTZ was a fair worker, appeared lazy, and that although he had never entered into any political discussion with SCHWARTZ, he did not consider SCHWARTZ to be an extreme liberal, and knew of nothing unfavorable concerning the character or loyalty of SCHWARTZ. WILBUR stated that to the best of his recollection SCHWARTZ got along well with his fellow employees, was cooperative, and that he could recall no personal friction on the part of SCHWARTZ with any of his professional associates. WILBUR advised that SCHWARTZ's assignment to A&OS was subsequent to SOBELL's departure and stated that he knew of no association on the part of SCHWARTZ prior to SOBELL's departure.

H.C. PAGE, Development Engineer, A&OS, General Electric Company, advised that he was acquainted with SCHWARTZ for a period of three months during his assignment to A&OS, but stated that he has no recollection of any political discussions with SCHWARTZ and could not recall any extreme liberal tendencies bordering on the part of socialism on the part of SCHWARTZ. PAGE stated that his recollection of SCHWARTZ was mainly in regard to his undiplomatic behavior and personal arrogance.

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E.B. JUDD, Former Supervisor of the Creative Engineering Program and presently Engineer, General Engineering Laboratory, advised that he was associated with SCHWARTZ for a period of approximately one year on a professional, as well as a slight social basis. JUDD stated that his recollection of SCHWARTZ was that he was technically weak, but advised that he could not recall anything unfavorable concerning the character and loyalty of SCHWARTZ and stated that he knew of no political views on the part of SCHWARTZ. JUDD stated that he could also recall that SCHWARTZ was at times very undiplomatic in his handling of people.

Dr. C.F. GREEN, A&OS, Engineer, General Electric Company, Schenectady, in charge of A&OS Library, furnished the writer with a copy of all project reports through 1947. According to library cards attached to the project, the following people checked out reports of Project Thumper:

Captain JONES, Army Ordnance
Colonel GILLMAN, Army Ordnance, Technical Liaison Officer for Project Hermes

Dr. C.F. GREEN, Consulting Engineer, Project Thumper
J.R. HARNESSE, Project Hermes
W. CURY, Project Hermes
ED HULL, Project Hermes
H.R. BROWN, Project Hermes
(FNU) STEIRT, Project Hermes
(FNU) NICOLIDUS, Project Hermes

Library cards indicate that the earliest date a project report was checked out was February 17, 1947 by Captain JONES. GREEN stated that their records reflect no indication that SOBELL checked any report out, and that he would not have had access to the reports having been checked out by the above individuals.

Mr. ALVIN O. DODGE, Project Engineer, Guided Missiles Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady and former Co-ordinator A&OS, advised that technical reports of Project Thumper were mailed within the General Electric Company to the following locations or individuals:

1. one copy, K.K. BOWMAN, Commanding General, Air Material Command, Wright Patterson Air Force Base
2. two copies G.F. METCALF, Electronics Division, Syracuse, N.Y.
3. two copies to Building 28, A&OS Library

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4. one copy Warheads by Liaison Officer, Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland

5. one copy to B.R. LESTER, Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse

6. one copy to WALTER HAUSZ in charge of Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse

7. one copy to H. CHESTNUT

8. one copy to ROY O. DUNHAM

DODGE further stated that project reports were mailed to the following individuals or locations within the General Electric Company

K.I. BALM; one copy G.F. METCALF; two copies W.F. ATWELL, Signal Corps, Liaison Officer, In Care of Army Inspector of Ordnance; one copy Building 28, A&OS Library; one copy W.G. HOBBS; one copy P.G. CUSHMAN; one copy to the Warheads Liaison Office, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland; one copy B.R. LESTER; one copy WALTER HAUSZ; one copy H. CHESTNUT; one copy C. R. HEISING.

DODGE further stated that H.B. SLATE, Government Sales Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady and J.F. DUVAL received copies of technical reports, but that these copies had been returned to Project Thumper. DODGE further advised that the following agencies outside of the General Electric received copies of Project Thumper technical reports:

THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO RECEIVE ALL TECHNICAL REPORTS

Guided Missiles Committee (1 copy)
Joint Research & Development Board
New War Department Building
Washington, D.C.

Commanding General (6 copies)
Army Air Forces
Washington 25, D.C.
Attention: AC/AS-4, DRE-3, Pentagon

Commanding General (25 copies)
Air Materiel Command
Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio
Attention: TSEON-2

Commanding General (1 copy)
Air University
Maxwell Field, Alabama
Attention: Air University Library

Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics (6 c)
Navy Department
Washington 25, D.C.
Attention: TD-4

Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance (4 cop)
Navy Department
Washington 25, D.C.
Attention: Re-9

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Chief of the Bureau of Ships (3 copies)
Navy Department
Washington 25, D.C.
Attention: Code 343

Chief, Research and Engineering Division (1 copy)
Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland
Building 300

Chief of Naval Research (2 copies)
Navy Department
Washington 25, D.C.
Attention: Technical Information Section

Chief, Guided Missiles Branch (1 copy)
Technical Command
Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland

Commanding General (1 copy)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Attention: Ballistic Research Laboratory

Commanding General (1 copy)
Proving Ground Command
Eglin Field, Florida
Attention: First Experimental Guided
Missiles Group

Commanding Officer (1 copy)
Antiaircraft Artillery School
Fort Bliss, Texas

Commanding Officer (1 copy)
Frankford Arsenal
Philadelphia 37, Pennsylvania
Attention: Fire Control Design Division

Commanding Officer (1 copy)
Naval Air Materiel Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Commanding Officer (1 copy)
Naval Aircraft Modification Unit
Johnsville, Pennsylvania

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Commanding Officer (2 copies)
Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories
Bradley Beach, New Jersey

Commanding Officer (1 copy)
U.S. Naval Air Missile Test Center
Point Mugu, California

Commanding Officer (1 copy)
U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station
Inyokern, California

Commanding Officer (1 copy)
Wendover Army Air Field
Wendover, Utah

Director, David Taylor Model Basin (1 copy)
Washington, D.C.
Attention: Aero Mechanics Division

Director, National Advisory Committee (4 copies)
for Aeronautics
1500 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Attention: Mr. C.H. HELMS

Director, Naval Research Laboratory (3 copies)
Anacostia Station
Washington, D.C.

Director, Special Devices Center (1 copy)
Office of Naval Research
Sands Point
Fort Washington, Long Island, New York
Attention: Technical Information Desk

First Antiaircraft Artillery Guided Missiles Bn.
White Sands Proving Grounds
Los Cruces, New Mexico

Head of Postgraduate School
U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland

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Office of the Chief of Ordnance (1 copy)
Research & Development Service
Rocket Development Division
Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C.

Officer-in-Charge (1 copy)
Bureau of Ordnance Experimental Unit
Hydraulics Building
National Bureau of Standards
Washington 25, D.C.

Officer-in-Charge (1 copy)
Naval Ordnance Laboratory
Naval Gun Factory
Washington 25, D.C.

Officer-in-Charge (1 copy)
Research & Development Service
Suboffice (Rocket)
Fort Bliss, Texas

Watson Laboratories (1 copy)
Air Materiel Command
Eatontown, New Jersey

Watson Laboratories, AMC (1 copy)
Cambridge Field Station
230 Albany Street
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO RECEIVE PERIODICAL AND SUMMARY REPORTS ONLY

Aviation Supply Officer (1 copy)
Oxford Avenue & Martin's Mill Road
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Attention: Captain WELBORN

Bureau of Aeronautics General Representative - ED (1 copy)
90 Church Street
New York 7, New York

Bureau of Aeronautics General Representative - CD (1 copy)
Wright Field
Dayton Ohio
Attention: Lt. Col. J.A. GERATH

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Bureau of Aeronautics General Representative - WD (1 copy)
Seventh Floor
1206 Santee Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance (4 copies)
Navy Department
Washington 25, D.C.
Attention: Re-9

Chief of Naval Operations (4 copies)
Navy Department
Washington 25, D.C.
Attention: Op-57

Commanding General (4 copies)
Army Air Forces
Washington 25, D.C.
Attention: AC/AS-4, DRE-3, Pentagon

Commanding General (1 copy)
Army Ground Forces
Fort Monroe, Virginia
Attention: Chief of Development Section - GNDEV-9

Commanding General (1 copy)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
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Development Contract Officer
500 East 24 th Street
Austin 12, Texas

-P-

AL 65-1659

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

ALBANY DIVISION

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

per 2142 Will submit comments regarding SIDNEY GODDET as requested in New York letter dated 11/2/53.

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany dated 2/11/54.
Albany report of SA HERVEY J. HAUSER dated 3/3/54.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The following is a translation in full of a letter addressed in Spanish to "Mr. EDGAR HOOVER, Chief of Investigations, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., postmarked at Havana, Cuba on March 17, 1954, at 12:30 P. M. There is no return address on the envelope and the letter is not signed.

Havana, Cuba
(No date)

Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER
Chief of Investigations
Federal Bureau (sic) of Investigations
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 7/25/86 BY 2042 LWT/JS

Sir:

BELIEVE IT IN THE NAME OF GOD/The truth of all I say is in your hands. (The preceding sentence was typed in English.)

An important note for your fatherland, is the case of the ROSENBERG spouses when they were confined in the Sing-Sing Prison. The convict, repenting for his mischief and horrible crimes, called the jailers who had custody over him requesting that they submit his Declaration; he could prove that they are Russian spies since they threatened to insult his mother (i. e. verbal insult that would be made to him personally) if he confessed the names of the other principal spies, they would kill his children already in the custody of the attorney who is their tutor and also an accomplice.

Later in a posthumous confession he could not speak, to corroborate that the father confessor is a Russian spy when threatening him again. To prove that this letter affirms everything that I say, see in the newspapers where the remainder of the members of red espionage will die in various ways. The attorney who is tutor of the ROSENBERG children was the first one.

Translator's note: The Spanish original contains various spelling errors and is not very clear in its phraseology.

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65-58236-2130

MAR 23 1954

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MAR 30 1954
"Translated by Pz"
Patrick J. Phelan: senten
March 22, 54

No ack-
anonymous
no action required

Habana, Cuba.

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DATE 7/2/81 BY 3042/STP/BS

Mr: J. Edgar Hoover.
Jefe de Investigaciones,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS
Washington. D. C.

S E Ñ O R :

BELIEVE IT IN THE NAME OF GOD/The truth of
all I say is in your hands._

Nota importancia para vuestra patria. es el caso de los
esposos Rosenberg cuando guardaban prisión en Sing-Sing.
el reo arrepentido de su maldad y horripilante crimen,
llamó a los carceleros que le custodiaban para que avisé
su Declaración, pudo comprobar que ellos son espías ru-
sos al amedrantarle con que si confesaba los nombre de
los otros principales espías, le mataban a sus niños ya
en poder del abogado tutor tambien cómplice.

Más tarde en póstuma confesión no pudo ha-
blar, al comprobar que el padre confesor es espia ruso
al amenazarle de nuevo. Para probar que esta carta afir-
ma todo cuanto digo , vea los periódicos en donde sal-
dran muertos en distintas condiciones los demás miem-
bros de la red de espionaje. El primero ha sido el abo-
gado tutor de los niños Rosenberg.



VIA AIR MAIL

Mr:

Edgar Hoover.
Jefe de Investigaciones,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTGATIONS
WASHINGTON . D. C.

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

FEB 25 1954

TELETYPE
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tetter
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WASH 13 FROM NEW YORK

25

632

DEFERRED

DIRECTOR

BAUMGARDNER

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL., ES - R. DR. ALBERT GROSS, SOURCE OF INFO, NYO, ASSOCIATED WITH GEORGE W. HENRY FOUNDATION, ADVISED FEB TWENTYFOUR LAST THAT JUDGE JACOB PANKEN OF CHILDREN-S COURT, WHO IS HANDLING DISPOSITION OF ROSENBERG CHILDREN, WAS IN POSSESSION OF NUMEROUS COMMUNICATIONS VOICING SYMPATHIES FOR THE CHILDREN. GROSS FURTHER ADVISED THAT PANKEN DESIRED TO MAKE THIS INFO AVAILABLE TO FBI TODAY. UPON BEING CONTACTED, PANKEN ADVISED THAT HE DESIRED TO RETAIN THE COMMUNICATIONS UNTIL FINAL DISPOSITION OF CASE AND WOULD THEN MAKE THEM AVAILABLE TO FBI. THE FOREGOING IS FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU.

65-58236-2131

KELLY

RECORDED-102

MAR 1 1954

END ACK PLS

WA NY R 13 WA IS

53 MAR 9 1954

MAR 29 1954 R 30

BAUMGARDNER

Mr. Belmont
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DATE 7/26/86 BY 3042 PWT/PL

Letter to Director
3-29-54
CI 65-1726

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

The Cincinnati Office will not conduct an interview with RAYMOND GIBSON or TYREE HALE GIBSON unless so advised. It is suggested that the New York Office may wish to check the background of RAYMOND J. GIBSON and TYREE HALE GIBSON at New York City, and possibly at Bridgeport, Connecticut, St. Louis, Missouri, and Woodbine, Iowa. The Cincinnati Office is withholding checking of RAYMOND J. GIBSON [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] until advised by the Bureau or New York City to proceed with the above investigation.

RUC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236) CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: 3-29-54

56425

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (65-1726)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Cincinnati Airtel dated 12-31-53, New York Airtel dated 1-5-54, Bureau Airtel dated 1-6-54, and Cincinnati letter to Director dated 2-26-54. - A-7111

[REDACTED] has obtained additional information regarding RAYMOND J. GIBSON and his wife, TYREE HALE GIBSON. The identity of [REDACTED] should be protected.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PJB:ECP COPIES DESTROYED
REGISTERED 8 28

cc: New York (65-15348) (RM) MAR 30 1954

65-58236-2132

TOP SECRET

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DATE 1/23/86 BY 3042 RUT/SP

SAC, Cincinnati (65-1726)

April 13, 1954

EX-125
RECORDED

Director, FBI (65-58236) - 2132

~~SECRET~~

56424

mt

**JULIUS ROSENBERG et al
ESPIONAGE - R**

Bureau dated 2/29/54, furnishing information about Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Gibson, and further stating that no interview of the Gibsons would be conducted unless so advised.

A review of Bureau files reflects no identifiable derogatory information concerning Raymond and Tyree Hale Gibson. You are instructed to interview both these persons regarding the statement allegedly made by Mrs. Gibson that she was a secretary to Julius Rosenberg in the early 1940's, and is glad she got out. This interview should be thorough and complete and all information Mr. and Mrs. Gibson might have concerning the Rosenbergs should be developed. The results of this interview should be submitted in report form promptly. Extreme caution must be used so that information is not jeopardized.

cc - 2 - New York (65-15348)

JPL:alp ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
NOTE: EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

10-24-86
CLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/cl
DECLASSIFY ON: OOR

Cincinnati by airtel 12/31/53, advised a Mrs. Winifred Buck of Cincinnati stated that Mrs. Tyree Hale Gibson told her she was secretary to Julius Rosenberg in early 1940's, and was glad she got out. Cincinnati by Bulet 1/6/54, was instructed to develop background information and submit recommendations for interview. Cincinnati submitted letter dated 2/26/54, with suggested background information and advised no recommendation was being made since further information was being developed. The attached letter furnishes more information and does not recommend interview. Bureau filed negative; interview considered desirable.

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

~~SECRET~~

COMM - FBI
APR 13 1954
MAILED 28

52 APR 15 1954

ABR
NABR
JL

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: March 26, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

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DATE 7/25/80 BY 3042 LUT/00Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss GandySUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

By memorandum dated 3/8/54, the Newark Field Office suggested that statements made by Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of the late Ethel Rosenberg, executed Soviet agent, be made available to appropriate United States agencies for propaganda purposes. These statements were to the effect that the Rosenbergs committed "suicide" because they could have saved themselves; that Ethel hated this country and should pay for her crimes and that the Rosenberg's funeral was a political rally. She also told her son David in a letter that he had done the correct thing in testifying to the truth in the Rosenberg trial and that the death of Julius and Ethel should be attributed to Attorney Emanuel H. Bloch.

By memorandum dated 3/15/54, from Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont it was stated it was considered undesirable for the Bureau to suggest the use of Mrs. Greenglass' statements for propaganda, as she had been very co-operative with the Bureau and made her statements with complete frankness. It was also pointed out she had recently suffered a stroke. The NYO was requested to submit its comments and unless strong arguments were presented by NYO favoring the use of these statements, it would be recommended that we take no action toward using the statements for propaganda.

By letter dated 3/23/54, the NYO advised Mrs. Greenglass has been quite sick for the past three months and admits she is too ill and too old to care for her grandchildren and wants nothing further to do with this case. In the light of her statements, it is not believed desirable to involve Mrs. Greenglass in a controversy concerning the instant case.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-12-11

APR 2 1954

It is recommended no action be taken to make Mrs. Greenglass' statements available to any United States agency for propaganda purposes.

65-58236
JPL:alp

5 APR 6 1954

✓
WATER
NA.BRY
L. J. [unclear]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)
 FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL.
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 3/23/54

Reference is made to Newark letter dated 3/8/54, which suggests that information concerning statement made by Mrs. JESSIE GREENGLASS, as set forth in the report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON on 6/24/53, be made available to appropriate US agency for use as propaganda.

Bureau's attention is directed to the fact that Mrs. GREENGLASS has been quite sick for the last three months and it is known that she does not wish to become the center of attraction in this case. Recently she advised SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON that she was too ill and too old to take care of the ROSENBERG children and so, has made no objection to the appointment of a guardian for the children and further wanted nothing else to do with this case. It is further believed that to release such a statement would bring many inquiries to Mrs. GREENGLASS and would again stir up propaganda on behalf of JULIUS and ETHEL. Accordingly, NY recommends this information be not made available.

1 - Newark (65-4085)

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INDEXED
 RECORDED-11

EX-127

65-58236-2134

MAR 25 1954

4/1/54

JAH:HTK

F143

JPL

32654

70 APR 5 1954

EX-127

Office Memorandum •

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 15, 1954

FROM : MR. C. E. HENRICH

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

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

The attached memorandum from the Newark Field Division dated March 8, 1954, recommends that the Bureau make available to the appropriate United States agency, for counterpropaganda purposes, statements which have been made by Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of Ethel Rosenberg. The memorandum suggests that we would, of course, have to secure the consent of Mrs. Greenglass for the use of these statements.

It is not believed desirable for the Bureau to suggest the use of Tessie Greenglass's statements for international propaganda purposes. She has been most cooperative with the Bureau and the statements attributed to her have been made to the Bureau and with complete frankness. She has recently suffered a stroke.

In view of the fact Tessie Greenglass was ^{originally} ~~recently~~ contacted by the New York Office and has been handled by the NYO during the entire period of this case, Supervisor Tom McAndrews, NYO, was requested on March 15 to submit New York's comments. Unless New York presents strong arguments in favor of utilizing Tessie Greenglass's statements, as recommended by the Newark Office, it is recommended that we take no action toward utilizing her statements for propaganda purposes.

65-58236-2136
CEH:LL
Attachment

65-58236

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RECORDED-11

65-58236-2135

EX-12

APR 2 1954

70 APR 5 1954

ESP SEC

Office N.

m • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

A. H. BELMONT *AB 29*

DATE

January 18, 1954

FROM

W. A. BRANIGAN *WAB 29*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG

In connection with the Semontel Case, CIC dossiers maintained by G-2, First Army, New York, were reviewed on a total of 667 individuals who are former or present employees or associates of former or present employees of the Army Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and the Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Nutley, New Jersey. Upon completion of the review of these CIC dossiers, the files of the Bureau and the Newark and New York offices were reviewed on each of the 667 individuals. These file reviews were completed on 10-12-53 and based on the results thereof, no action was taken by the Bureau on a number of individuals involved, including the above-captioned subject.

ACTION:

This is for record purposes and should be filed in the subject's main file. A copy is being placed in the Semontel contro file.

65-58236 *12 27 37*

cc - 65-61685

GHL:djb:adh

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INDEXED-37
RECORDED-37

MAR 24 1954

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October 7, 1953

BUREAU FILE REVIEW

JULIUS ROSENBERG - Summary

65-12-18
N.Y. N.Y.
NOTE TO NEWARK AND NEW YORK:

No additional search will be made at the Bureau relative to Julius Rosenberg, convicted and executed Soviet espionage agent. Newark should correlate information from summaries on the following associates on whom separate blind memoranda have been submitted:

Ernest Pataki
Michael and Anne Sidorovich
Alfred Sarant
Aaron Coleman
Joel Barr
Vivian Glassman
Stephen Javna
Morton Sobell
Nathan Sussman
Harry Gold
Solomon Greenberg
William Perl
Max Elitcher
Samuel Levine
Sidney Shatkin
Joseph Levitsky
Herbert S. Bennett
Milton Epstein
Carl Greenblum

65-61685
cc - 65-58236

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65-58236-2136

658

Bu control file 65-61685-
NY " " 65-16382-
NK " " 100-34455-1188

Bufile 65-58236
NYfile 65-15348
NKfile 65-4085

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG
DOB: 5/12/18 POB, NYC
Former employee at Fort Monmouth

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-86 BY 3042/pw/cl/s

The following derogatory information concerning associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG appears in Newark files:

ERNEST PATOKI: PATOKI was employed at FTL from 1944 to 1950. His wife, VIVIAN GLASSMAN was a close friend of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. A permissive search of his apartment revealed a large quantity of Communist literature. While at FTL he was a Steward of UPOWA which was alleged to have been Communist dominated by CIC sources. It is noted PATOKI's wife, VIVIAN, was at one time a fiancée of JOEL BARR, an identified Soviet Agent.

MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH: DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted Soviet Agent identified MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH as close friends of ROSENBERG. He further advised ROSENBERG told him that ANN SIDOROVICH would contact him in Los Alamos, New Mexico to get information from him concerning the new atom bomb.

ALFRED SARANT: A close friend of the ROSENBERGS, whose apartment, 65 Morton St., NYC was used by ROSENBERG for photographing espionage documents in 1948. SARANT left U. S. 10 days after the ROSENBERGS were arrested. SARANT is a former employee at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

VIVIAN GLASSMAN, Aka Mrs. Vivian Pataki

During an interview she admitted being contacted by an unknown man who asked her to deliver \$2000 in cash to WILLIAM PERL in Cleveland, Ohio with instructions for him to go to Mexico. After PERL refused to accept this money she was contacted by the unknown individual on 7/27/50 at which time she returned the \$2000. She refused to assist the FBI in identifying the unknown man.

AARON HYMAN COLEMAN:

A CCNY classmate of JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL. While attending CCNY he attended YCL meeting. During World War II he was stationed in the Pacific, at which time FRED JOSEPH KITTY and JACK OKUN employees at Fort Monmouth sent him classified information which he was not entitled to. He is known to have breached security regulations at Fort Monmouth on two different occasions.

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JOEL BARR: DAVID GREENGLASS identified BARR as a Soviet agent.

MARCUS and STELLA POGARSKY, Aka Mark and Stella Page:

A reliable informant identified POGARSKY as a CP member since 1935. In 1948 it was reported POGARSKY was a member of the Professional Club of the CP in Essex County, N. J. It is noted the ROSENBERGs resided in the same apartment as POGARSKY in Brooklyn, N. Y. Newark files fail to show POGARSKY or his wife were ever employed at FTL or Fort Monmouth.

STEPHEN LOUIS JAVNA: He was an acquaintance of JULIUS ROSENBERG at CCNY and conducted business with the G & R Engineering Company from 1946 to 1948. This company was operated by JULIUS ROSENBERG and DAVID GREENGLASS. JAVNA was an associate of VIVIAN GLASSMAN and aided her in obtaining an apartment that JULIUS ROSENBERG used for espionage purposes in 1946. JAVNA rented the apartment prior to VIVIAN GLASSMAN and the telephone and utilities were left in JAVNA's name until 1948. Subject admitted that he joined the CP and attended open meetings after World War II. One page of address book found in home of ALFRED SARANT contained the name "JAVNA."

MORTON SOBELL: MAX ELITCHER, a self-admitted member and associate of both JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and SOBELL stated he was recruited into the CP by SOBELL. ELITCHER advised that ROSENBERG informed him that SOBELL was aiding ROSENBERG in espionage work. ELITCHER further stated that SOBELL had attempted to enlist him in espionage work by turning over information to SOBELL obtained by ELITCHER in the course of his employment with the Navy Department, Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. ELITCHER further stated that SOBELL requested him to furnish the names of possible recruits for purpose of engaging in espionage work. SOBELL was an associate of BERNICE LEVIN (E) Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. who was named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, NY informant, as an individual who had furnished information to Soviet espionage networks. There is no indication that SOBELL was ever employed at FTL or Fort Monmouth.

HARRY and SYLVIA STEINGART: HARRY STEINGART was a known contact of JULIUS ROSENBERG at the time ROSENBERG was actively engaged in espionage. The STEINGARTs were never employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

NATHAN SUSSMAN: An admitted acquaintance of ROSENBERG and a former CP member. No indication of employment at FTL or Fort Monmouth.

HARRY GOLD: A member of the ROSENBERG espionage ring. No indication of employment at FTL or Fort Monmouth.

SOLOMON GREENBERG: Former group head at FTL, Nutley, N. J. An informant, of unknown reliability, advised JULIUS ROSENBERG in discussing his (ROSENBERG's) contacts said "You know a man by the name of GREENBERG, who is a big electrical engineer at General Electric in Newark." Investigation disclosed no GREENBERG at GE in or around Newark.

DAVID GREENGLASS said JULIUS ROSENBERG used certain apartment in NYC for microfilming. Investigation disclosed apartment rented under name ALFRED SARANT. ALFRED SARANT's notebook contained SOLOMON GREENBERG's name and phone number. GREENBERG denied knowing SARANT.

GREENBERG caught taking classified documents of FTL home with him and GREENBERG said he had done it many times before and that he studied them while at home later returning same.

WILLIAM PERL, Aka Mutterperl: PERL was an associate and acquaintance of JULIUS ROSENBERG, who was tried, convicted and executed for Espionage. He has been involved with and associated with many of the persons included in the ROSENBERG espionage apparatus. PERL was indicted for perjury in connection with the ROSENBERG case, and he is presently serving five years for perjury. There is no indication that PERL was ever employed at FTL or Fort Monmouth.

MAX ELITCHER: Subject of a blind memo, advised he was an associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL. ELITCHER advised he was a CP member having been recruited by SOBELL. ELITCHER stated that SOBELL attempted to enlist in the espionage network and solicited names of possible recruits from ELITCHER. ELITCHER stated that he learned from JULIUS ROSENBERG that SOBELL was aiding ROSENBERG in espionage work.

SAMUEL LEVINE, Presently employed at Ft. Monmouth, when interviewed by Bureau Agents, advised he was a classmate of ROSENBERG but never became too friendly with him.

SIDNEY SHATKIN: Although it is unknown if SHATKIN was acquainted with ROSENBERG, it is noted his name appears on a page received from CIC as an American student union petition signer along with the names of JULIUS ROSENBERG and WILLIAM MUTTERPERL. A reliable informant stated SHATKIN attended meetings of the Shore Branch of the CP in 1947, 1948, 1949. No indication SHATKIN was ever employed at FTL or Fort Monmouth, N. J.

JOSEPH LEVITSKY: Member IWO early 1930, registered to vote ALP 1945-46 and was described as pro-Russian. LEVITSKY admits close friendship with JULIUS ROSENBERG having met him in 1940. Subsequent to 1940 LEVITSKY was employed by the Signal Corps at the same time as ROSENBERG and both were in the same training class. They worked together at RCA, were in the same car pool and were neighbors. LEVITSKY gave ROSENBERG as a reference on an employment application.

HERBERT S. BENNETT, Aka Benowitz: BENNETT is a former classmate of ROSENBERG, who is a former employee of Fort Monmouth, N. J. ROSENBERG admitted attending CCNY, working with and attempted to solicit business from BENNETT. BENNETT is known to have registered with ALP in 1946 and to have received mail from EUGENE DENNIS Defense Committee in 1947.

MILTON EPSTEIN: Page 78 of a NY report dated 3/14/51 in case entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG-ESP-R" indicated a MILTON EPSTEIN of Coil Winders was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

In regard to the above, it is noted a MILTON EPSTEIN, born 9/21/12 at NYC, is presently employed at Fort Monmouth. He presently resides at 510 Sixth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. with his wife, YETTA TOFFEL and his file indicated he attended CCNY.

A loyalty investigation on EPSTEIN was conducted to determine if he was identical with a person of the same name who was registered Communist voter in 1937 in NYC (Bufile 121-30717) Newark files do not show whether identity was established.

CARL GREENBLUM: Presently employed at Fort Monmouth. He attended civilian training school at Fort Monmouth with ROSENBERG in 1940. He was also acquainted with MORTON SOBELL at CCNY and was an associate of ROSENBERG in Philadelphia. GREENBLUM is also known to have shared an apartment with JOSEPH LEVITSKY in Philadelphia.

DISSEMINATION: NONE KNOWN

Bureau File - 65-58236
New York File - 65-15348
Newark File 65-4085
Newark Control File - 100-34455- 1188

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-82 BY 3042/PWT/CLS

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG

FORMERLY EMPLOYED AT: Fort Monmouth

ADDITIONAL DEROGATORY INFORMATION IN NEWARK FILES

HARRY GOLD - Self-confessed courier of an espionage ring which turned atomic research information over to representatives of the Government of Soviet Russia. He was tried and convicted for his activity and was sentenced to prison for 30 years on 12/9/50.

JOSEPH LEVITSKY - Member of the IWO in early 1930's subscribed to "In Fact" in 1942-43, registered member of ALP in NYC in 1945-46. In an interview by CIC LEVITSKY admitted association with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

CARL GREENBLUM - Attended Civilian Training School at Fort Monmouth in 1940 with JULIUS ROSENBERG. Shared an apartment in Philadelphia with JOSEPH LEVITSKY. Acquainted with MORTON SOBELL at CCNY, had lunch with SOBELL while he was employed at Fort Monmouth. Interviewed in 1950 by FBI agents and furnished information in reference to association with SOBELL.

STEPHEN LOUIS JAVNA - Subject of a pending Espionage - R investigation of which Newark is office of origin. Investigation based upon information subject was an associate of VIVIAN and ELEANOR GLASSMAN. In 1950 interview, JAVNA advised he attended CCNY, 1938-40, and was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG. From 1946-1948 JAVNA sub-let contracts to JULIUS ROSENBERG. JAVNA'S wife aided VIVIAN GLASSMAN to get an apartment at 131 East 7th St., NYC in 1946. JULIUS ROSENBERG Used this apartment for espionage purposes. The name "JAVNA" was contained in ALFRED SARANT'S address book. In 1953 interview, JAVNA advised he applied for membership in CP using name STEPHEN LOUIS and a membership card was later delivered to him. JAVNA said he attended only a few open CP meetings after World War II. He claimed to have never paid CP dues or to have subscribed to CP publications.

MILTON EPSTEIN - Alleged to be a CP member by [REDACTED] who has since been discredited. The original source of this informant's data was actually based on mere membership in UFWA. A LOE investigation was conducted to determine if subject is identical with person of same name who was a registered Communist voter. In 1937 in New York City. Newark files reflect subject is not believed identical with the CP voter. b2, b7D

ERNEST PATAKI - He was employed at FTL from 1944 to 1950. A permissive search of his apartment by Bureau agents revealed a large quantity

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of Communist literature, which PATAKI described as union literature. While at FTL, he was steward of the UOPWA, which was alleged to have been Communist dominated.

MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH - DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, have identified MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH as close friends of JULIUS ROSENBERG. Both the GREENGLASSES said that they were told by ROSENBERG that ANNE would contact them in New Mexico to get information from DAVID about the atomic bomb.

AARON COLEMAN - A CCNY classmate of ROSENBERG and SOBELL, and he admitted having attended a YCL meeting while in school. During World War II he was stationed in the Pacific, at which time FRED J. KITTY and JACK OKUN fort Monmouth employees sent him classified information, to which he was not entitled. He is known to have breached security regulations at Fort Monmouth on two different occasions.

JOEL BARR - BARR was a member of the Soviet espionage apparatus in which JULIUS ROSENBERG functioned.

VIVIAN GLASSMAN - Was the girlfriend of JOEL BARR, an individual who has been identified as a Soviet agent by JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted espionage agent, in conversation with DAVID GREENGLASS, another convicted espionage agent. GREENGLASS has advised Bureau agents that JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that VIVIAN GLASSMAN was involved in the espionage apparatus.

GLASSMAN has associated with persons involved in the ROSENBERG espionage ring and has acted as messenger on occasion. She has also admitted to Bureau agents as having been very friendly with the ROSENBERGS and having been affiliated with the American Labor Party.

MORTON SOBELL - MAX ELITCHER, a self admitted CP member and associate of both JULIUS ROSENBERG and SOBELL, stated that he was recruited into the CP by SOBELL. ELITCHER advised that ROSENBERG had informed him that SOBELL was aiding ROSENBERG in espionage work. ELITCHER further stated that SOBELL had attempted to enlist him in espionage work by turning over information to SOBELL, obtained by ELITCHER in the course of his employment with the Navy Dept., Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D.C. ELITCHER stated that SOBELL requested him to furnish the names of possible recruits for purposes of engaging in espionage work. SOBELL was an associate of BERNICE LEVIN(E), Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. who was named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, New York informant, as an individual who had furnished information to Soviet espionage networks. Various classmates of SOBELL at CCNY identified him as "liberal" and "leftwinger" while attending the college. SOBELL fled to Mexico in June, 1950 after the arrest of HARRY GOLD, one of the participants of the ROSENBERG espionage apparatus in May, 1950. SOBELL was arrested by Bureau Agents on 8/18/50 at Laredo, Texas. On 10/10/50, the Grand Jury, SDNY returned a true bill charging MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANNA TOLIA A. YAKOVLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS with conspiracy to commit espionage. SOBELL was tried and convicted and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on 3/29/51.

NATHAN SUSSMAN - A CP member in 1942-43, and a member of the YCL at CCNY. Has had periodic contact with ROSENBERG from 1938-1947, and he was seen in ROSENBERG'S home by DAVID GREENGLASS, who believed that SUSSMAN may have passed information for ROSENBERG.

WILLIAM PERL - PERL was an associate and acquaintance of JULIUS ROSENBERG who was tried, convicted and executed for espionage. He has been involved with and associated with many of the persons included in the ROSENBERG espionage apparatus. PERL was indicted for perjury in connection with the ROSENBERG case, and he is presently serving five years for perjury.

SOLOMON GREENBERG, - formerly employed as an Electrical Engineer at FTL. An informant of unknown reliability advised JULIUS ROSENBERG in discussing his contacts said "you know a man by the name of GREENBERG, who is a big electrical engineer at General Electric in Newark". Investigation disclosed no GREENBERG at GE in or around Newark.

DAVID GREENGLASS said JULIUS ROSENBERG used a certain apartment in NYC for microfilming. Investigation disclosed ALFRED SARANT was listed as the renter. ALFRED SARANT'S notebook contained SOLOMON GREENBERG'S name and phone number. GREENBERG denied knowing SARANT.

GREENBERG was found to be taking classified documents from FTL home. GREENBERG stated that this was common practice with him for he used them to study. Always returning them.

MAX ELITCHER - He is an admitted former member of the YCL and CP and a close acquaintance of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and MORTON SOBELL. He admitted having been approached by ROSENBERG and SOBELL to enter espionage conspiracy, but he has advised that he never furnished them any unauthorized information. He was a government witness against the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL.

SAMUEL LEVINE - Admitted being friendly toward MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG while at CCNY and stated ROSENBERG attempted to recruit him into the Communist movement. LEVINE associated with one STANLEY ROBERT RICH who is subject of an espionage investigation in NY office.

SIDNEY SHATKIN - Member in attendance at numerous CP meetings, Shore Branch CP 1947, 1948 and 1949. As Educational Director of that organization he conducted classes on CP ideology. At a CP meeting, he criticized US and praised Russian policy in the UN. Signed American Student Petition and has attended Women for Peace meeting.

HERBERT SEYMOUR BENNETT - Attended CCNY with ROSENBERG, SUSSMAN, SOBELL, ELITCHER, and COLEMAN and during the ROSENBERG trial, ROSENBERG stated that he went to school with BENNETT and tried to solicit business from him. Registered for the American Labor Party in 1946. AFSA and SM-C investigations by Newark office. He was also acquainted with BARR at Fort Monmouth.

RECOMMENDATION

No action will be taken.

¹
OK *dl*
10/15/53

JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, his wife

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted on March 29, 1951 in United States District Court, Southern District of New York of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviets. They were sentenced to death and were executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York on June 19, 1953.

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DATE 10-24-86 BY 3042/PWT/KLS

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-2136
W876

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

A. H. BELMONT

DATE:

January 18, 1954

FROM: A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: ETHEL ROSENBERG

In connection with the Semontel Case, CIC dossiers maintained by G-2, First Army, New York, were reviewed on a total of 667 individuals who are former or present employees or associates of former or present employees of the Army Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, New Jersey. Upon completion of the review of these CIC dossiers, the files of the Bureau and the Newark and New York offices were reviewed on each of the 667 individuals. These file reviews were completed on 10-12-53 and based on the results thereof, no action was taken by the Bureau on a number of individuals involved, including the above-captioned subject.

ACTION:

This is for record purposes and should be filed in the subject's main file. A copy is being placed in the Semontel contro file.

65-58236

cc - 65-61685

GHL:djb:adh

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October 7, 1953

BUREAU FILE REVIEW

ETHEL ROSENBERG - Summary - P.S.

9-28-15
N.Y. N.Y.
NOTE TO NEWARK AND NEW YORK:

Ethel Rosenberg was convicted and executed as a result of her espionage activities in conjunction with her husband, Julius Rosenberg, on behalf of the Soviets. No additional search relative to the subject will be made at the Bureau. Newark should correlate information from summaries on the following associates on whom blind memoranda have been submitted:

Michael and Anne Sidorovich
David Greenglass
Joel Barr
Alfred Sarant
Vivian Glassman
Aaron H. Coleman
Max Elitcher
Harry Gold
Ernest J. Pataki
Morton Sobell
Joseph Levitsky

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cc - 65-58236

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Bureau File 65-58236
New York File 65-15348
Newark File 65-4085
Newark Control File 100-34455-1189

SUBJECT: ETHEL ROSENBERG - No indication of employment at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

RECOMMENDATION

No action. Subject executed for espionage. No new derogatory information.

Information on associates has previously been correlated in Newark's original memo on subject, and the association with ETHEL ROSENBERG will be considered in the recommendation made on each associate.

OK
NA
10-14-53
AM

WAA

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JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, his wife

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted on March 29, 1951 in United States District Court, Southern District of New York of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviets. They were sentenced to death and were executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York on June 19, 1953.

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Bureau Control File 65-61685
New York Control File 65-16382
Newark Control File 100-34455-1189

Bureau File 65-58236
New York File 65-15348
Newark File 65-4085

Subject: ETHEL ROSENBERG
Date of Birth: September 28, 1915
Place of Birth: New York, New York.
Married Julius Rosenberg June 18, 1939.
Executed for espionage June 19, 1953.
No indication of past employment at Fort Monmouth.

The following persons are associates of the subject who were or are employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL:

MICHAEL AND ANNE SIDOROVICH

Both close friends of JULIUS ROSENBERG, ANNE being a contact in the Soviet espionage apparatus. Neither were employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

David Greenglass

Self admitted Soviet espionage agent. GREENGLASS was never employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

NATHAN SUSSMAN

NATHAN SUSSMAN is an admitted acquaintance of JULIUS ROSENBERG and an ex-member of the Communist Party. There is no indication that SUSSMAN was ever employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

JOEL BARR

A former employee at Fort Monmouth and an associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG in a Soviet espionage apparatus.

ALFRED SARANT

A former employee at Fort Monmouth, and an alleged member of the Rosenberg espionage apparatus.

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VIVIAN GLASSMAN

A former employee at Fort Monmouth and a courier in the Rosenberg espionage apparatus.

AARON H. COLEMAN

Presently employed at Fort Monmouth and a former classmate and associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, and who believes he attended Young Communist League meeting with JULIUS ROSENBERG at CCNY.

MAX ELITCHER

ELITCHER is a self admitted Communist Party member and associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG. There is no indication that ELITCHER has ever been employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

HARRY GOLD

GOLD was a member of the Rosenberg espionage apparatus. There is no indication that GOLD has ever been employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

ERNEST J. PATAKI

A former employee at Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Inc., who married VIVIAN GLASSMAN, mentioned above.

MORTON SOBELL

SOBELL is a convicted member of the Rosenberg espionage apparatus. There is no indication that SOBELL has ever been employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

HARRY AND SYLVIA STEINGART

HARRY STEINGART was a known contact of JULIUS ROSENBERG at the time ROSENBERG was active as an espionage agent. There is no indication that HARRY or SYLVIA STEINGART were ever employees of Fort Monmouth or FTL.

MARCUS AND STELLA PAGE, Aka Pogarsky

MARCUS PAGE is a former classmate of JULIUS ROSENBERG. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG once lived at the home of MARCUS and STELLA PAGE at 11 South 3rd Street, New York City.

MARCUS PAGE has been identified as a Communist Party member since 1935, and was reported to be a member of the Professional Club of the Communist Party in Essex County, N.J. There is no indication that MARCUS and STELLA PAGE have ever been employed at Fort Monmouth or FTL.

JOSEPH LEWITSKY

Presently employed at FTL. Admits close friendship with JULIUS ROSENBERG since 1940. LEWITSKY was employed by the Signal Corps at the same time as ROSENBERG, and visited JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG at their apartment.

Information Disseminated To Army

None Known

SAC, NEW YORK

April 12, 1954

Director, FBI (100-32204)

8194

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 3-1-54, captioned "Carl Greenblatt, aka, Security of Government Employees," setting forth the statements of Samuel Taler concerning his knowledge of Julius Rosenberg.

For your information, Julius Rosenberg started work at Emerson Radio Corporation in January, 1943, as an inspector employed by the U. S. Signal Corps. It is noted that Taler did not state if he (Taler) was employed by Emerson Radio Corporation or by the U. S. Government. It is also noted that Taler refers to the impending birth of Julius Rosenberg's second child, whereas, in fact, Julius Rosenberg's first child, Michael, was born March 12, 1943, and his second child, Robert, was born May 16, 1947. Taler should be reinterviewed and a complete history of his relationship with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg obtained. Results of the interviews of Taler should be incorporated in report form in the instant case file with copies designated for the New York office which is office of origin.

*Pls. see above
Pls. see file
Pls. see file*

100-121-20440

JPL:plv

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- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - NEW YORK

WAB

Subj: Rosenberg Julius

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

MI 66:

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
MAR 10 1966
FBI - MEMPHIS
Date 10/6 Searcher Initials 5-130

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~15-58236~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-5-86 BY 3042

Subj: Rosenberg, Ethel

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

R# _____ Date 10/6 Searcher Initial 5-130

SERIAL

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