

## Office Memo

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 14, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB:et*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
FBI File 65-58236

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

On May 7, 1954, the attached letter was received at the Bureau from John Funicolare, 412 Main Street, Orange, New Jersey, setting out an alleged code he claims was used to communicate Rosenberg's "atomic spy information." M. L. Long, Crime Records Section, has advised that the Bureau has received previous correspondence from Funicolare which is illogical and incoherent and is not acknowledged. Although no acknowledgement will be made of this letter, it is felt the Laboratory Division should examine the code included therein.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended that the attached letter be forwarded to the Laboratory Division for analysis of the code contained therein.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 *Just D 2C*

2. It is recommended that no acknowledgement be made of this letter inasmuch as M. L. Long, Crime Records Section, advised the Bureau has received previous correspondence from Funicolare which is illogical and incoherent, and is not acknowledged.

RECORDED - 97

EX-112

65 58236-2144

13 MAY 18 1954

JPL:gks

Attachment

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.  
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

cc - Mr. Tamm

CR-1094944

eod:SPB

5/17/54

EST SEC

N. PHILIP NORMAN, M. D.  
19 EAST 88TH STREET  
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.  
ATWATER 9-8580

May 10, 1954

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For the record, I am enclosing literature issued by the disgraceful committee seeking justice in the Rosenberg Case. I think that the names on the letterhead, as well as the so-called notables who have spoken up for the Rosenbergs, should be made part of a permanent record in the FBI file. Nothing should be dropped until we know just where we stand with these birds.

The committee should have secured two other names -- Serge Rubenstein and Judith Coplin. They would have made it complete.

Yours for a cleaner nation,

*N. Philip Norman*

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED  
✓ ENCL  
98

NPN:ar

Enc.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/25-86 BY 3042 put DFC

RECORDED - 98

INDEXED - 98

65-58236-2145

16 MAY 11 1954

17

EX-123

Let to Mr. Norman  
5/13/54  
JP4 am

*But*  
*Wah*

*Let to Mr. Hoover*  
*[Signature]*

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ

Chairman

DAVID ALMAN

Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

BRyant 9-9694

## SPONSORS

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Emily Alman  
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Prof. Ephraim Cross  
Marjorie DiSilva  
Dr. Katherine Dodd  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois  
Gertrude Evans  
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J. Gojek  
B. Goldberg  
Shirley Graham  
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Dr. Bernard Lubka  
Dr. John Marsalka  
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Mrs. Bessie Mitchell  
Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac  
William A. Reuben  
Dr. John L. Simon  
Leon Straus  
Lois Timmins  
Elizabeth Todd  
Dr. Leonard Tushnet  
Dr. Gene Weltfish

November 26, 1952

Dear Friend:

The fate of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is now in the hands of President Harry S. Truman. Their execution may take place during the Chanukah and Christmas season, unless he spares their lives.

Hundreds of thousands of people in the United States are writing to President Truman asking him to grant executive clemency to these two young parents. We ask you to add your voice.

We believe that the enclosed material will show that our country's history of merciful justice will be served by a Presidential commutation of sentence.

In order to bring the appeal for clemency to millions of our fellow-Americans we need fifty thousand dollars for newspaper ads, radio and television programs, and to send out letters like this one. The enclosed envelope is for your contribution. Your check may be made payable to Joseph Brainin, Chairman, or to the National Rosenberg Committee. We hope you will want to help.

We pray that you will write to the President on behalf of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and their two young sons.

Sincerely,

DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary

enclosure 65-58226-2145

# THE ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE

Hundreds of Thousands of Americans  
are appealing for Clemency

For the first time Americans have been  
sentenced to death on such a charge

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were indicted in 1950, charged with passing atomic secrets to Russia in 1945, when the war was over. They were sentenced to death in 1951. The Rosenbergs were the first Americans to be sentenced to death on such a charge.

The Rosenberg case has become a national issue. The United States Supreme Court is now hearing the case. The Rosenberg case has become a national issue. The United States Supreme Court is now hearing the case. The Rosenberg case has become a national issue. The United States Supreme Court is now hearing the case.

EVEN THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEM GUILTY PROTEST THE UNLAWFUL SENTENCE AND ARE ASKING THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUTATION



# What you can do to save lives

1. **Check for smoke or fire** - If you see smoke or fire, call the fire department immediately. Do not use the elevator.

2. **Close doors behind you** - This helps to contain smoke and fire. Do not open doors that are hot to the touch.

3. **Stay low to the ground** - Smoke rises, so stay low to avoid inhaling smoke.

4. **Use stairs, not elevators** - Elevators can become traps in a fire.

5. **Do not return to the building** - Once you leave, do not go back for anything.

6. **Follow the fire warden's instructions** - They are trained to lead you to safety.

7. **Stay calm** - Panic can lead to poor decisions.

8. **Do not use the elevator** - It can become a trap.

9. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

10. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

11. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

12. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

13. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

14. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

15. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

16. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

17. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

18. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

19. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

20. **Do not use the stairs if they are full of smoke** - Stay in your room and seal the door.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDS SECTION

, 1954

☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523

☒ Attention *Person*

☐ Service Unit-Room 6524

☐ Forward to File Review

☒ Return to *See* Ext. *2184*

Supervisor

Room *1736*

☒ All References

☐ Subversive References

☐ Main References Only

☐ Main *References Only*

☐ Restrict to Locality of

☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

☐ Exact Name Only

☐ Exact Spelling

☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

*Called special*

*1150 AM 5/12/54*

SUBJECT

Address *N. Philip Narmann*

Localities

Birthdate & Place

R#

Date

Searcher

Initial *W.C.*

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NB-I *123-7248-10810*

*Bentel Vps*

*NR*

*Philip*

NI *45-5877*

NI *72-472-484*

*N. Narmann*

*NR*

*P. Narmann*

NSP *100-48777*

*N Narmann*

NI *100-61376-19, 4, 5*

65-58236

May 13, 1954

RECORDED - 98 INDEXED - 98

65-58236-2145

G.I.R.-8

EX-123

Dr. W. Philip Norman  
19 East 88th Street  
New York 28, New York

Dear Dr. Norman:

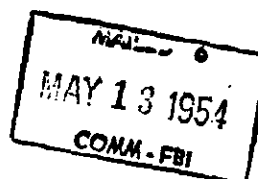
Your letter of May 10, 1954, enclosing literature issued by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

I wish to thank you for making this information available to me.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 put-PK

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



JPL:awnawn

cc - 100-369892-397825

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no identifiable, derogatory information concerning Dr. Norman. The literature he enclosed was a form letter issued by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case dated 11-28-52, urging the recipient to write President Truman asking clemency for the Rosenbergs and enclosing a throwaway concerning the Committee.

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

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-387835-1

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 5/19/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 *put = DVC*

Pursuant to Bureau instructions there is forwarded herewith a copy of the book "The Rosenberg Case, Fact and Fiction" by Dr. S. ANDHID FINEBERG. This book consists of 153 pages and is divided into a forward and ten chapters entitled as follows:

Chapter I "The Trail and the Trial"  
Chapter II "The Communist Campaign Is Organized"  
Chapter III "The International Communist Network"  
Chapter IV "The Core of the Big Lie"  
Chapter V "The Course Chosen by the Rosenbergs"  
Chapter VI "In the Courts and In the Streets"  
Chapter VII "The Campaign at Its Peak"  
Chapter VIII "The Communist Post Mortem"  
Chapter IX "American Justice"  
Chapter X "The End of the Trail"

This book also contains a statement of the American Civil Liberties Union which holds that there was no question of civil liberties in the ROSENBERG case and thus the ACLU would not interfere.

It also contains an accurate chronology of developments in the case commencing with the arrest on 2/3/50 of Dr. KLAUS EMIL J. FUCHS. This is followed by the arrest of HARRY GOLD, DAVID GREENGLASS, the ROSENBERGS and the various motions in court.

This book is more concerned with the propaganda actions of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case than it is with the details of the trial itself. It points out the testimony of the main government witnesses; how they testified at length and answered all questions; and how the ROSENBERGS denied the testimony of the government witnesses, did not elaborate, and refused to answer questions about the CP.

Enc. (1)

RECORDED - 36  
INDEXED - 36

12 MAY 21 1954

JUN 11 1954

COPIES DESTROYED

- 52

*Retained in Bureau Library*  
ENC. 36  
7C

*Memorandum*  
*2*  
*(1/2)*

*LL*  
*ESP. SEC.*

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

This book is critical of the propaganda activities of the NCJRC and asserts that one of the motivating reasons for the world-wide Communist support was to offset the critical propaganda of the trial of Dr. RUDOLPH SLANSKY and others in Roumania and the persecution of the Jewish doctors in Moscow.

The following is submitted for the information of the Bureau. It is a book review by FRANK S. ADAMS, City Editor of the "New York Times" dated 2/21/54. This review is entitled, "The Communists Leaped Aboard". It reads as follows:

"This review of the Rosenberg case is more concerned with the propaganda use of the case by the Communists than with the actual details of the Rosenbergs' crime, trial and execution. These are related succinctly, but the main emphasis is on the 'propaganda victory' which the author, S. Andhil Fineberg feels was won by the Soviet Union and its apologists. He seeks to dissect the technique that achieved this success.

"Mr. Fineberg is a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, and the Religious Education Association. He is president of the National Association of Jewish Community Relations Workers, and Director of Community Service of the American Jewish Committee.

"He traces the trail that first came to light when Igor Gouzenko turned over to the Canadian authorities code secrets from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, and led in turn to the arrests of Allan Nunn May, Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Pointing out that Fuchs, Gold and Greenglass all confessed and implicated others, Mr. Fineberg explains the Rosenbergs' own silence on the ground that they were 'fanatics, who out of sheer love of Russia, risked and later sacrificed life itself to advance the interests of the Kremlin.'

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

"The Rosenbergs were not primarily concerned with their own fate', he says. 'They only cared about breaking the chain of disclosures that ran from Allan Nunn May to Klaus Fuchs to Harry Gold to David Greenglass to themselves'. Mr. Fineberg asserts that the organized campaign to utilize the Rosenbergs for propaganda purposes did not get actively under way until long after their conviction. The Daily Worker completely ignored the trial, he says, and it was months later that The National Guardian touched off the campaign. It was in November, 1952, nineteen months after the Rosenbergs had been sentenced, that the campaign reached full pitch, he says.

"He attributes this sudden feverish activity of the international Communist network to the trial of Rudolf Slansky and thirteen co-defendants in Czechoslovakia in November, 1952. 'The sudden tremendous increase of interest in the Rosenberg case began when the Communist overlords realized that a mistake had been made in furnishing flagrant proof of anti-Semitism', he writes. 'To diminish world-wide wrath about the Prague trials, the Communists leaped aboard the Rosenberg train.'

"By utilizing the technique of 'the Big Lie', the Communists deluded some eminent non-Communists, such as Dr. Harold C. Urey and Albert Einstein, and probably convinced a majority of the people of France and Italy that the Rosenbergs should not die, Mr. Fineberg writes. He concludes that, 'the Rosenbergs' case is ended, but the evil that they did is endless.'"

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-368610) DATE: 5/20/54  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-157101)  
SUBJECT: JOSEPH ROSENBERG, et al.  
ESPIONAGE

There are forwarded herewith for the information of the Bureau photostatic copies of a letter dated 5/11/54 from Warden WILFRED L. DENNO to SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON and of a letter dated 5/10/54 to Warden DENNO from GLORIA AGRIE and copy of a letter dated 5/11/54 from Warden DENNO to Miss AGRIE. REDACTED AT NEW YORK STATE PRISON, SING SING, N.Y.

It is noted that GLORIA AGRIE was associate counsel of EMANUEL H. BLOCH during the appeals and was named trustee of the ROSENBERG Children's Trust Fund in the place of BLOCH.

The foregoing letters are self-explanatory and are submitted for the information of the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3046 *put in needed*

RECEIVED

100-58236-2147

18 MAY 21 1954

128

RECEIVED  
MAY 24 10 35 AM '54

Encs. (3)

REGISTERED MAIL

JAH: 85 MAY 27 1954

RECEIVED  
MAY 27 3 38 PM '54



May 11, 1954

Miss Gloria Stein  
Attorney at Law  
220 Broadway  
New York 25, New York

Re: Julius Rosenberg, #110649  
Ethel Rosenberg, #110510

Dear Madam:

In reply to your letter of May 10, 1954, I wish to advise that I made no plans with Mr. Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the above-named for or inmates of this institution, or anyone else, to discuss the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg after their execution.

There would, therefore, be no purpose in my granting you an interview.

Very truly yours,

WARDEN

LD:cm

enclosure 65-58236-2147



ELIOT FRIEDMAN & GLORIA AGRIN  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
220 Broadway  
New York 28, N.Y.

North 4-7128

Rector 2-3491

May 10, 1954

Wilfred L. Denno, Warden  
Sing Sing Prison  
Ossining, New York

Re: Julius and Ethel  
Rosenberg

Dear Warden Denno:

I was a colleague of the late Emanuel M. Bloch, the attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Although I was not an attorney of record in the case, I was associated with Mr. Bloch in the entire handling of the matter, and a repository of his confidence in every respect by reason, not only of our legal relationship, but also because of our close personal ties; we were to have been married some time in February.

It is for these reasons I know that you had offered to have him visit you after the Rosenbergs' executions to relate to him their demeanor and actions before they died. Because of Mr. Bloch's close emotional ties to the Rosenbergs, it was many months before he could bring himself to make the trip. He had finally planned to make arrangements to do so in January of this year. With one thing and another, he never quite got around to it. Then, at the end of the month, he died.

I have, in a manner, taken up where he left off, tying together loose ends, and finishing the details that his death prevented him from finishing.

I write to you now because I have the feeling that, if you would consent to see me and speak to me of what you had to say to him, it is a thing I ought to do in terms of marking "finis" to the case.

I would be most grateful if you would grant me such an appointment. I shall suit your convenience as to time, and will, of course, gladly travel to Ossining to see you.

Very truly yours,

(sgd) Gloria Agrin

Gloria Agrin

ga:rm



WILFRED L. DENNO  
WARDEN

STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION  
SING SING PRISON

OSSINING

May 11, 1954

Mr. John W. Harrington  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
230 Broadway  
New York, N. Y.

RECEIVED

Re: Julius Rosenberg, #110649  
Ethel Rosenberg, #110510

Dear Mr. Harrington:

Continuing my telephone conversation with you  
yesterday, I am attaching for your information copy of  
letter dated May 10, 1954 which I received from Gloria  
Agrim, Attorney at Law, 220 Broadway, New York 28, N.Y.,  
together with copy of my reply dated May 11, 1954, which  
is self-explanatory.

As stated to you, I don't know what this woman  
is talking about as I never made plans with Mr. Bloch or  
anyone else to discuss the last actions of the Rosenbergs  
before they died.

I felt that this information should be in the  
subversive files in your office as this is the first time  
that I personally have heard mentioned in the Rosenberg  
case, the name of Gloria Agrin.

With kind personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

*W. L. Denno*

WARDEN

WLD:cr  
att.

61-15346

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

85

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: June 1, 1954

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 put-DJC

By letter dated 5/26/54, Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, advised that the Division of Records is holding twenty-three boxes of letters, telegrams and other items of mail sent the Department, requesting clemency for the Rosenbergs, and the Administration Officer of the Department has requested authority to destroy the same. Advice was requested if the Bureau has any interest in obtaining the items or the names of the persons, or wishes to express any opinion as to the feasibility of destroying the same.

It will be recalled that prior to the execution of the Rosenbergs on 6/19/53, an intensive campaign was carried on by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to obtain clemency for the Rosenbergs. This Committee succeeded in obtaining the signatures of many persons who opposed capital punishment, clergymen and dupes to petitions addressed to various Government officials requesting clemency. The material in the possession of the Department undoubtedly contains many names of the types of persons listed above, as well as from well known Communists and false names signed to these petitions. To review this material would entail the use of Bureau personnel to conduct an examination of correspondence which was addressed to the Department, and it is believed the Department is as capable as the Bureau to review its own mail and to make the decision concerning its disposition.

ACTION: There is attached for your approval a letter to Warren Olney III, advising him the Bureau defers any action to his judgment on the basis of his review of these items.

JPL:em  
65-58236  
1 - 100-387835

Attachment

RECORDED-29

65-58236-2148

EX-123

68 JUN 9 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-387835-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
10/6/75 WAB/nc

The Attorney General

June 4, 1954

Director, FBI

**NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference is made to my memorandum of December 11, 1953, furnishing you an investigative brief reportedly submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the captioned organization requesting an investigation of the office of the Attorney General in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

There is attached hereto for your information a Photostat of a pamphlet captioned "A Request to the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate," which contains a reprint of the above-mentioned brief. This pamphlet was received by the Librarian of the Supreme Court Library, Salem, Oregon, in an envelope postmarked Brussels, Belgium. This pamphlet is published by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Brussels, Belgium. This organization was formed by the unanimous decision of lawyers and judges from twenty-four nations who took part in an international congress held in Paris, France, from October 24 to October 28, 1946. The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in House Report Number 3123, dated September 21, 1950, described the organization as an international Communist front organization.

This is furnished to you for your information.

100-387835

Attachment

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

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General  
Warren Olney III

cc: 65-58236 (Julius Rosenberg)

cc: 100-348689 (International Association of Democratic Lawyers)

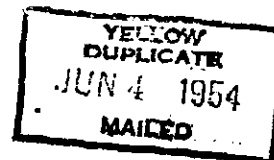
SEE NOTE, page 2

JPL:cks

Nelson \_\_\_\_\_  
Add \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JUN 8 - 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
10/6/75 WAB/nc



**NOTE ON YELLOW:** Ray Stringham, Librarian, Supreme Court Library, Salem, Oregon, forwarded the above pamphlet to the Bureau after receiving the same from the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Brussels, Belgium. The Attorney General was furnished with a Photostat of a brief filed by the committee with the Senate Judiciary Committee by letter dated December 11, 1953.



SUPREME COURT LIBRARY

SALEM, OREGON

May 26, 1954

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

No doubt you have full information with regard to the subject of this letter, but I felt obligated to report it.

In this mornings' mail, we received a pamphlet entitled "A Request to the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate - To Investigate the Conduct of the U. S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case." This was mailed in an envelope addressed "The Bar Library of The City of Salem, Law Courts, Salem (Oregon) U.S.A," bearing postal machine stamp from Belgium. The pamphlet is obviously propaganda. I enclose same herewith.

About two weeks ago a similar bit of material in the form of a legal periodical was received, also from Belgium, addressed in the same manner. That one I threw away.

Yours very truly,

Ray Stringham, Librarian

RS/mp  
Enc.

Let to Mr. [unclear] Stringham  
memo to AG (Enclosure)  
6/4/54 SPC

RECORDED - 149

65-58236-2449

2 JUN 8

*Handwritten signature/initials inside a circle*

*Handwritten signature/initials*

THE SAN LIBRARY OF  
THE CITY OF SALEM  
Law Courts  
SALEM (Oregon)

U.S.A.



65-58236-2149  
*enclosure*

A Request  
to the Judiciary Committee  
of the U. S. Senate

To Investigate the Conduct of the  
U. S. Attorney General's Office  
in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case

*International Association of Democratic Lawyers.*  
70, avenue Legrand, Bruxelles

65-58236-2149

enclosure



**A Request  
to the Judiciary Committee  
of the U. S. Senate**

**To Investigate the Conduct of the  
U. S. Attorney General's Office  
in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case**

Submitted by :  
The National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee  
1050 Sixth Avenue  
New York City 18, N. Y.

## INTRODUCTION

The execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on 19th June, 1953, aroused great feeling throughout the world, particularly in France.

The trial took place in New York from 6th to 29th March, 1951, before the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York State.

The Rosenbergs were accused of having handed over the secret of the atom bomb to Soviet agents.

On 5th April, 1951, Judge Kaufman pronounced sentence of death on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and condemned Morton Sobell to 30 years imprisonment.

These penalties were unprecedented in the history of the United States; a civil court had never pronounced such a sentence in a case of espionage. Even American citizens who, at the height of the war against Japan and Germany, had acted as mediums for enemy propaganda as announcers on the Berlin and Tokio radios, were only condemned to less than ten years imprisonment.

The political objective in the case against the Rosenbergs was quite clear; since 1945 the Government of the United States had declared that it had the monopoly of the atom bomb and that this monopoly was the foundation of its military security. But in March, 1951, the great American public learned from President Truman himself that atomic explosions had taken place in the Soviet Union. The feeling of insecurity of the American public, artificially engendered by interested propaganda, was sharpened by the sweeping military reverses in Korea.

General MacArthur's promise to send home the G.I.s for Christmas 1950 was far from being kept. Public opinion had therefore to be reassured by showing that: 1) Soviet scientists were incapable of achieving similar results to those of the United States in the field of nuclear physics; 2) the Soviet Union had succeeded with the help of « traitors », so-called members or fellowtravellers of the Communist Party — in « stealing » the secret of the Hiroshima atom bomb; 3) the severity of the penalties should discourage any further « theft » of a similar nature, the United States having moreover, considerable advantage both in the quantity and quality of their atom bombs. The trial was also intended to show that the only threat to the security of the United States came from the « red », who are all agents in the pay of the Soviet Union.

A Committee was set up in the United States to protest against the monstrous trial given to the Rosenbergs. This Committee carried out the feat of editing several thousand copies of the complete official shorthand records of the trial. Publication and diffusion of this document and its study by lawyers of all nationalities and political affiliations evoked similar astonishment everywhere: not only

had the public prosecutor not produced proof of the charges formulated against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, but the indictment itself contained so many inaccuracies and contradictions that it viciated itself.

Before the 5th April, 1951, the date of the condemnation of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, new facts of a sensational nature were disclosed which confirmed the false and fabricated character of the indictment. David Greenglass, the decisive witness whose evidence had brought the death sentence on his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, admitted in a holograph memorandum to his lawyer that the statements which he had made at the trial were untrue. Other documents clearly established the negotiations which had taken place between David Greenglass's lawyer, John Rogge, and the Attorney General's offices. The result of these was : 1) to save David Greenglass from a good stiff sentence ; b) and to save his wife, Ruth Greenglass from all proceedings, although she had admitted in her evidence that she had committed acts of espionage and had been paid for them.

The « National Committee for justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg case » sent to the United States Senate Judicial Committee a noteworthy document which lists all the illegal acts committed by the United States Government and the Attorney General. It is impermissible to say that the condemnation of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell is a judicial error because a judicial error supposes the good faith of the judge and the prosecution. It is a question here of a trial and a prosecution which are reminiscent of the trial staged last century with the aid of false witnesses and documents against Captain Alfred Dreyfus.

The I.A.D.L. is here giving considerable assistance to those who wish to base their convictions on the study of the facts and the documentation : nothing can be more decisive than the application addressed to the Senate Judicial Committee and the proofs attached to it.

These proofs are sufficient to explain the haste with which the United States government had Ethel and Julius Rosenberg executed. But this irreparable crime will not halt the march of truth ; it is not only a question of fighting for a review of the case against the Rosenbergs but also to see that justice is done to Morton Sobell and that the hatred of those who put Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death does not inexorably pursue their children. For this hatred knows no bounds.

The Rosenbergs' excellent lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, paid with his life for the minute fight which he carried on for three years, first to try to save the Rosenbergs and then to protect their children. This hatred hounded him to death because he had dared to oppose lies with documented truth...

And so he had to be got rid of. In July, 1953, Mr. Bloch was summoned before the Commission for Complaints of the New York Bar. Objection was raised to the words which he had pronounced, at the Rosenbergs' funeral, against the President of the United

States and the appointed authorities. Juridically this complaint would not have stood a serious examination : in the United States, the President is not only the Head of the Executive but is at the same time the Head of the Government and as such his activity can be freely criticised by all citizens. The slenderest excuses had to serve, since Judge Kaufman had himself paid tribute to the scrupulous respect which Mr. Bloch had paid to professional rules during the trial.

Mr. Bloch perhaps went a little too far with this respect. For when he was threatened for his professional activity, he did not wish to appeal to public opinion because of it. To the end he wished to abide by the rules of a game to which his adversaries paid no regard.

On 11th January, 1954, Emanuel Bloch was summoned by the Bar of New York City before the Supreme Court of that State : his disbaring was demanded : but the Court had no need to give a decision for Mr. Bloch died a short while afterwards on 31st January, 1954.

The action of the Administration to get hold of the Rosenberg children was speeded up by the death of Mr. Bloch.

Why such animosity towards two children ?

For what reason should they be sent to a public institution ? The reason for this has been cynically given in a book published on the Rosenberg case by a certain Dr. Fineberg, member of the Central Commission of American Rabbis, who writes : « Will these children become loyal citizens of their native country or will they become propagandists for the Soviet Union ? Will not the sins committed by the parents be committed again by the children ? »

The children must therefore be brought up as « good » Americans and to hate their parents. The Hitlerian Reich acted in a similar way...

It is well known that in their will, drawn up on the very day of their death, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg had appointed Mr. Bloch as guardian. According to American law, the will must be lodged within six months of death with a civil authority called the « Surrogate's Court ». Despite every effort Mr. Bloch could not find a single magistrate who would validate the Rosenbergs' will. The administration of the Public Assistance of the State of New York is therefore open to censure for claiming today that Mr. Bloch is an illegal guardian. Mr. Bloch had entrusted the material care of the Rosenberg children to Mr. and Mrs. Meerepole, otherwise known as Allen. They were two former members of the teaching profession who had taken an active part in the defence of the Rosenbergs. On 17th February, 1954, the children were taken from the Meerepole's home by an army of police, who had laid siege to the flat. The next day the children were brought before Judge Panken, in the Juvenile Court. A complaint had been lodged before the judge by the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This complaint claimed that the Meerepoles had « neglected » the children, and had « exploited » them for monetary gain.

This sort of accusation is a gross misstatement of the truth: the children were beginning to find their stability and health in the Meerepoles' home. The Meerepoles had never taken any part, active or otherwise, in the appeals for money for the children. The fund had been set up by Mr. Bloch alone.

Without even questioning the children or the Meerepoles, Judge Panken ordered that the children be sent to a public institution and they were immediately taken there under police escort. Judge Panken took this decision before the legal position had been established.

Miss Gloria Agrin, a lawyer who had courageously collaborated with Mr. Emanuel Bloch in the defence of the Rosenbergs appealed against this decision to the Supreme Court of the State of New York with a habeas corpus injunction. Judge MacNelly decided to entrust the children temporarily to their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, until the legal position had been clarified.

Meanwhile, Henry MacCarthy, President of the Public Assistance of New York, brought a third action before the Surrogate's Court, to have named as the guardian of the persons and property of the children a certain Mr. Deitch, President of a Jewish Welfare Society.

The confusion was complete, each judicial body affirming its exclusive competence.

The Administration's haste in taking the Rosenberg children from their family and from the Meerepoles made a bad impression, even in the United States.

The public authorities therefore tried to make good the blunders which had been committed...

At the sitting on 5th March, 1954, Judge Collins of the Surrogate's Court, declared that he was the sole competent judge, after having come to an agreement with Judge Panken and Judge MacNelly. A ruling by Judges in similar conditions had never happened before in the United States.

We do not know how the proceedings will develop. But one thing is certain, the Rosenberg children must not be taken away from their family, and particularly from their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg. No juridical manoeuvre by the Administration can sway the conscience of millions of individuals in every country who watch with affection over the tragic destiny of these two children.

The vigilance of world public opinion is the best safeguard for the children.

PAUL VILLARD,

Secretary of the « French Committee for the Review of the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg Trial and for the Safeguard of their Children ».

5 March 1954.

The functions of the Attorney General's office, including the office of the various United States attorneys and their assistants, as well as the various bureaus in the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are to carry out the laws of our nation. These officials are charged with the responsibility not only of prosecuting those persons accused of crimes but also of protecting impartially the constitutional and legal rights of all citizens. It has been said that « The United States Attorney is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy but of sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all and whose interest therefore in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case but that justice shall be done ». (See Appendix 1.)

We believe that in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell the Attorney General's office and the subordinate United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York failed to carry out their responsibilities with respect to achieving justice for all citizens regardless of political persuasion, and used every means at their command, lawful and unlawful, to send the Rosenbergs to their death and Morton Sobell to Alcatraz.

Mr. Sobell is alive today. He is appealing his conviction and sentence. The Attorney General's office continues to oppose these efforts. The Attorney General's office, in our view, is obstructing justice, exercising coercive pressures on Mr. Sobell, and generally is guilty of practices wholly alien to American concepts of fairness and decency.

We therefore turn to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States, as elected officials of the people and of the Senate, and ask that the Committee examine the improper conduct of the Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

This request for an investigation is based on the following facts:

I. — The Attorney General's office knowingly used and encouraged perjured testimony against the Rosenbergs and against Morton Sobell.

II. — The Attorney General's office promised rewards and in fact did give such rewards to several chief witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

III. — The Attorney General's office deliberately engaged in an unlawful campaign of misrepresentation of facts through press releases prior to the trial and thus falsified essential aspects of the case, influencing public opinion to prejudice the defendants.

IV. — The Attorney General's office attempted and still attempts to keep from the courts documents that reveal the perjuries and the role the Attorney General's office played in obtaining these perjuries.

V. — The Attorney General's office engaged in the use of mental torture against the Rosenbergs and mental torture, as well as physical violence against Morton Sobell.

VI. — The Attorney General's office, by deception and misrepresentation, interfered with the courts' handling of the case.

VII. — The Attorney General's office, by withholding information, by deception, and by outright falsehoods, misled two Presidents of the United States, who had before them appeals for clemency.

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# **I. - THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE KNOWINGLY USED AND ENCOURAGED PERJURED TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ROSENBERGS AND AGAINST MORTON SOBELL**

There are documents which prove that the Attorney General's office knowingly solicited perjured testimony from prosecution witnesses Benjamin Schneider, David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass.

An outstanding example of the knowing use of the perjured testimony by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York appears in the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, the final prosecution witness.

Briefly, Schneider's testimony was that some time in May of June of 1950, the Rosenbergs had come into his small photographic shop located not far from the Federal Courthouse and had secured passport photographs from him. The Rosenbergs denied this, and no photographs, negatives, receipts, or other documents were introduced in support of Schneider's testimony. Obviously, the import of this type of testimony was to convey to the jury the impression that the Rosenbergs were about to flee the country when they were arrested.

Schneider testified that he had not seen the Rosenbergs from the time they came into his shop in May or June 1950, until the day he appeared to testify against them. (Schneider's name never appeared on the government's list of witnesses. He was a surprise witness, an improper act in a capital case).

It was subsequently disclosed by the defense attorney and confirmed by an F.B.I. affidavit that Schneider had been brought into the courtroom the day before by F.B.I. agents with the knowledge and consent of the prosecuting attorney and that Schneider had

identified the Rosenbergs not through a "line-up" procedure, but with the assistance of F.B.I. agents. (See Appendix 2.)

When Schneider said that he had not seen the Rosenbergs between May or June 1950, and the day he testified, he committed perjury. The F.B.I. agents and the prosecution knew it and they had a responsibility to bring that to the attention of the court and the jury.

The list of perjuries committed by David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth Greenglass, are numerous, and in every case appear to have been perpetrated with the assistance and knowledge of the prosecution.

Many of these perjuries were revealed for the first time in a series of documents (See Appendix 3) emanating from the office of O. John Rogge, counsel for the Greenglasses and Max Elitcher, the major prosecuting witness against Sobell. Mr. Rogge is a former official of the Attorney General's office. The authenticity of the documents has been publicly acknowledged by Mr. Rogge.

One of the documents is in David Greenglass' own handwriting, as verified by handwriting expert Elizabeth McCarthy of Boston, Mass. The others are typed inter-office memoranda of the Rogge law firm.

The perjuries sanctioned by the prosecution include :

A. — Greenglass writes that the F.B.I. told him that he had asked Harry Gold, a confessed spy, to return later on the morning of Gold's alleged visit to the Greenglass apartment in Albuquerque, New Mexico. "I didn't remember this", Greenglass then writes, "but I allowed it in the statement". He subsequently testified to the F.B.I. version. (See Appendix 3, Section A.)

B. — Greenglass' entire testimony must be viewed in the light of a memo from the Rogge office summarizing a description of Greenglass by his wife. Mrs. Greenglass said her husband had a "tendency to hysteria". She said he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants" and "lead pants". Mrs. Greenglass said she had known him since he was 10 years old and that he "would say things were so even if they were not". She said "he talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it". (See Appendix 3, Section B.)

C. — David Greenglass writes in a handwritten statement that he informed the F.B.I. that his wife was not present during the visit by Gold. This is corroborated by his wife's statement to Mr. Rogge that "she had remembered no visitors at her house". Nevertheless both David and Ruth Greenglass, testifying for the prosecution at the trial said that Mrs. Greenglass was present during the visit. (See Appendix 3, Section B.)

D. — Greenglass writes that he told the F.B.I. "I didn't know who sent Gold to see me". At the trial he stated for the prosecution that his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, had sent Gold to see him. (See Appendix 3, Section A.)

E. — Greenglass, in the same document, writes that he couldn't remember what it was that he gave Gold. At the trial he testified that he gave Gold a sketch of a decisive segment of the atom bomb. He reproduced in court — after a lapse of seven years — a sketch of this segment. (See Appendix 3, Section A.)

F. — Greenglass answered on the witness stand that the prosecution did not give him any assistance in the drawing up of a sketch of a complicated atom bomb and he even denied having been coached to refresh his memory. (This sketch was impounded during the trial.)

Two possibilities exist in respect to the authenticity of this sketch of the atom bomb, and both involve the prosecution in an obvious fraud.

1. — If this sketch were accurate, Greenglass, a trade school graduate who had failed eight of his eight courses at a technical school, could not have produced it without assistance of the prosecution and other persons willing to aid the prosecution. Accuracy, in this case, could only have been « planted » by the prosecution.

2. — If this sketch was, as Life magazine and other periodicals maintained, an inaccurate or meaningless design, then Greenglass could only have perpetrated this fraud with the assistance of the prosecution — which made sure not to call a single scientist to pass an opinion on the sketch. In this case a substantial fraud would have been perpetrated on the jury, the court, and the American people, who have been led to believe that it was the Greenglass sketch that permitted Russia to develop the atom bomb.

G. — Under cross-examination, Greenglass said he could not recall the purpose of an F.B.I. visit to him early in 1950, months before his arrest on an espionage indictment. This denial was made in the presence of the prosecution, which knew that the purpose of the visit to Greenglass concerned his theft of uranium. Julius Rosenberg testified that he believed Greenglass was in trouble, possibly because of uranium theft.

An affidavit now proves that David Greenglass did steal uranium from Los Alamos. This affidavit was made by Bernard Greenglass, brother of David Greenglass and quotes David Greenglass as admitting the theft. (See Appendix 4.)

H. — Greenglass testified for the prosecution that a console table in the home of the Rosenbergs was an elaborate piece of furniture given to the Rosenbergs by the Russians and hollowed out for micro-film development. The prosecution told the jury that this special table was an expensive piece of furniture that must have cost in excess of \$85. Although the F.B.I. had gone through all of Rosenberg's possessions and located the only console table the Rosenbergs possessed, this table was never produced in court.

An affidavit by a sales staff member of the R. H. Macy Company in New York supports the Rosenberg testimony that the table had been purchased from them for approximately \$21. (See Appendix 5.)

Further, the table is neither hollowed out for micro-film developments as the prosecution avowed, nor does it differ in any way from any other console table of the same make.

All this was known to the prosecution, which had the table in its possession for a period, and who could have checked the manufacturer's and the department store's code numbers, as did the defense when the table finally came to light again.

I. — Documents show that Greenglass protested his innocence when arrested and arraigned, and that efforts were being made by a newspaper to provide him with counsel. (See Appendix 3, Section B.)

But Greenglass testified at the trial that he had told the F.B.I. the truth from the time of his arrest. The prosecution knew that this was a lie, but allowed it to stand.

## II. — THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE PROMISED REWARDS AND IN FACT DID GIVE SUCH REWARDS TO SEVERAL WITNESSES IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

To obtain the perjured testimony and make certain that the perjured witnesses would not recant from the prosecution's position, the Attorney General's office gave immunities and rewarded these witnesses.

A. — Witness Max Elitcher testified that he believed Morton Sobell to be a spy. Elitcher's testimony in the trial was the only direct association of Sobell with espionage. (By nature of the « conspiracy » charge, all testimony against the Rosenbergs automatically applied to Sobell.)

Elitcher admitted in court that he faced a perjury indictment for having denied Communist Party membership on a government application for employment. He stated that he « hoped for the best » as a consequence of his testimony.

To this day Mr. Elitcher has not been arrested or indicted or tried on this perjury charge. Moreover, a document from the Rogge firm discloses plans for discussions with the F.B.I. to guarantee Elitcher's salary in « sensitive » employment. (See Appendix 3, section E.)

B. — A document from the Rogge firm discloses that the prosecution shifted the trial from New Mexico because the prosecution feared that David Greenglass might get a harsh sentence before a Federal judge in that state. (See Appendix 3, Section E.)

This document indicates further that a promise was made to David and Mrs. Greenglass that neither would appear as defendants. But when the Rosenberg defense counsel charged that a « deal » was being made, the prosecution, according to the document, haste-

ned to inform the Rogge firm that Greenglass « would now have to consider » becoming a defendant. (See Appendix 3, section E.)

Another memorandum indicates that the prosecution held out hope of a suspended sentence to David Greenglass, in return for his cooperation, after it became necessary to make him a defendant. Greenglass was assured that should he have to spend any time in jail, Director of Prisons Bennett would arrange for special treatment. Bennett is the same official who chose Alcatraz as the place where Morton Sobell has been doomed to spend thirty years. (See Appendix 3, Section D.)

Following the sentencing of David Greenglass, the prosecution publicly declared that it would see to it that Greenglass served no more than five years. He will be eligible for parole in 1955.

C. — According to Mrs. Greenglass' own testimony, she herself was directly involved in atomic espionage. Yet she was never arrested, indicted or tried.

It cannot be argued that the prosecution used leniency in regard to Mrs. Greenglass as a woman and a mother, for this very same prosecution rushed Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, a mother of two children to the electric chair on June 19, 1953.

Thus the prosecution has rewarded witnesses who committed perjury with immunities, economic advantages, and favored treatment.

### **III. — THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE DELIBERATELY ENGAGED IN AN UNLAWFUL CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS THROUGH PRESS RELEASES PRIOR TO THE TRIAL AND THUS FALSIFIED ESSENTIAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE, INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION TO PREJUDGE THE DEFENDANTS**

In violation of long-standing principles, the Attorney General's office tried Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in the press and on radio and television before bringing them to trial. This was done by « planting » inflammatory stories.

In one instance, as illustrated by one of the Rogge documents, government attorneys held special conferences with M. Oliver Pilat, a reporter for the New York Post, who was preparing pre-trial stories on the case. (See Appendix 3, Section C.)

An unprecedented volume of pre-trial press releases were issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Justice Department and the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and created a definite preconception of the defendant's guilt, and made a fair trial virtually impossible.

These pre-trial press releases affirmed the guilt of the petition-

ners; « disclosed » alleged evidence in the press which was never produced at the trial; asserted that the defendants were Communists and that this ideological tie motivated them, and connected them with Fuchs and other self-confessed spies who, it was claimed, were wholly responsible for the Soviet development of the atom bomb.

More than 600 feature newspaper stories based on prosecution press releases attested to the degree with which the entire community was saturated with these press releases before and during the trial of the defendants in the case. Public hostility to these defendants was aroused to such an extent that public preconception of their guilt was generally acknowledged. It thus became virtually impossible for these defendants to have a fair trial. It may be stated that this pre-trial publicity emanated from the offices of the then Attorney General Howard McGrath and F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, as well as the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The kind of stories that were given to the press upon the arrest of Morton Sobell are also typical. Statements which the press attributed to the then U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol, and never denied by him, said that Sobell was a « close personal friend of Julius Rosenberg »; that Rosenberg « recruited Sobell as a member of the ring »; and « told Sobell to leave the country ». No such evidence was ever produced at the trial.

On August 18, 1950, the New York Journal ran the headline « Attest N.Y. Man As Reds' A-Spy » and juxtaposed a large photograph of Morton Sobell. The New York Times in its prominent page-one story quoted U.S. Attorney Saypol as follows : « Mr. Saypol said that Sobell had many dealings with Rosenberg in the conspiracy to supply Russia with atomic secrets ».

It was proven, and admitted in court by Judge Kaufman, that Morton Sobell was not involved in atomic espionage. Judge Kaufman told Sobell : « The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project ».

Thus the prosecution deliberately issued false information to the press before the trial.

During the very course of the trial the prosecution released to the press a story involving one William Perl, alleging that he had confessed to having knowledge of the supposed espionage activities of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. Two years later, Mr. Perl was brought to trial, at which time the prosecution admitted that there never had been such a confession.

An opinion by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals called this conduct in regard to the Perl matter « reprehensible » and said that if the point had been raised by the defense during the trial, it would have been grounds for granting a new trial.

The Perl « confession » was timed to adduce inculpatory evidence through mass media of communication and to convey to the public and the jury the idea that the defendants were further involved in espionage. The prohibition to jurors that they were to shun news-

paper stories of the trial was by-passed by the creation of a « disassociated » story that was surreptitious and false.

The prosecution caused to be published in the press an extensive list of witnesses numbering approximately 120. Five of every six of these were not called. But the public and the jury were informed through the device of this extensively publicized list of witnesses that 120 people would testify to the guilt of the Rosenbergs and Sobell in connection with atomic espionage, while in fact there were only three witnesses who gave testimony against the Rosenbergs and Sobell. (David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass testified primarily against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Max Elitcher testified against Morton Sobell.)

The list of these non-called witnesses included the above-mentioned William Perl and General Leslie R. Groves, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey. It is now clear that at least one of our top atomic scientists, Dr. Urey, was never consulted by any prosecution official prior to the trial as to whether or not he had information bearing on the case or whether he would appear as a prosecution witness. His name was added to the « list » to lend weight to the prosecution case.

Dr. Urey subsequently expressed an adverse opinion of the prosecution's case, and asked for executive clemency, stating that in his opinion the Rosenbergs and Sobell were not guilty of the crime with which they were charged. He declared that the prosecution's case was built on « patently perjured testimony » and requested an interview with the Attorney General. The interview was denied. (See appendix 8.)

The only possible purpose for the well publicized list of « witnesses » in the Rosenberg-Sobell case was to create an atmosphere so hostile to the defendants that their convictions became an absolute certainty.

To create a situation in which the public mind is compelled, by its natural respect for the opinion of an agency of government, to condemn in advance of trial persons accused of a crime, is a direct interference with justice.

An investigation of these practices will aid in restoring an objective atmosphere vital to the current appeals by Morton Sobell.

#### **IV. — THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ATTEMPTED AND STILL ATTEMPTS TO KEEP FROM THE COURTS DOCUMENTS THAT REVEAL THE PERJURIES AND THE PART PLAYED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE IN OBTAINING THESE PERJURIES**

The Attorney General's Office has fought and continues to fight against any examination of the new documents, because these documents point to the complicity by that office itself in the perjuries of the Greenglasses, Schneider and other witnesses.

Morton Sobell, in his appeal for a new trial, asks that this evidence be examined on grounds that if the documents has been presented in the original trial, the jury might have reached a different verdict. An investigation of these perjuries may finally permit the courts to judge the appeal of Morton Sobell in the light of fact rather than fiction.

However, the Attorney General's office opposes Morton Sobell's request that the court examine the newly-discovered documents. It voiced the same determined opposition to the examination of these documents by the courts when they came to light shortly before the execution of the Rosenbergs.

It is not uncommon in our courts for prosecutors to appear at the side of defense counsel and acknowledge that newly discovered evidence has shed new light on a trial. Prosecutors have stood before judges and pleaded for the speedy release of prisoners because subsequent revelations had created the gravest doubt of their guilt.

Not so in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The Attorney General's office has sought to escape from the consequences of its acts by preventing the courts from studying the new evidence or reviewing the trial record. (It must be remembered that the Rosenberg-Sobell case has never been granted a review by the Supreme Court and that the Attorney General's office has opposed every motion for a review.)

The Attorney General's office shielded the perjuries of the prosecution witnesses because in doing so it shielded itself.

#### **V. — THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ENGAGED IN THE USE OF MENTAL TORTURE AGAINST THE ROSENBERGS AND MENTAL TORTURE, AS WELL AS PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MORTON SOBELL**

In its efforts to escape reprimands or punishment for its disregard of human tradition of justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, the Attorney General's office initiated and sanctioned a campaign of mental torture against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. It did so in the desperate hope that one or two or all three, to alleviate their plight, would confess guilt and thus save the prestige of the Attorney General's office.

We charge that in the Rosenberg-Sobell case the dictum of the Constitution of our country against cruel and inhuman punishment has been flouted beyond the comprehension of sensitive, upright citizens.

A. — Shortly after being sentenced, Ethel Rosenberg was removed for her confinement in New York and transferred to the death house at Sing Sing on orders of the Director of Prisons, holding



office under jurisdiction of the Attorney General. This was done despite the fact that she and her husband, who was in turn transferred to the death house at his own request to be near his wife, were then preparing their first appeal from their conviction and sentences.

B. — On Monday, June 1, 1953, the United States Marshall, acting on instruction from the Attorney General's office, visited Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing's death house and informed them that they would be electrocuted on their 14th wedding anniversary, June 18, 1953.

C. — The U.S. Attorney General's office repeatedly offered the Rosenbergs their lives in turn for a « confession ». The Rosenbergs died swearing they were innocent and had nothing to confess. Three weeks before they were executed, Julius Rosenberg made a public protest at this attempt to torture them into a false confession. Julius Rosenberg made known that on the instructions of U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, he had just been visited by Director of Prisons Bennett who had made another « offer » of leniency in return for « cooperation ». (See Appendix 7.) In violation of law and custom, the defendants did not have the benefit of the presence of their legal counsel when this visit was made.

D. — Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on instruction from the Attorney General's office, were at Sing Sing's death house during the days preceding the execution, arguing with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg separately, informing each that the other had « confessed », appealing to each to « save the other » by a « confession ». They continued this mental torture of the Rosenbergs until a few moments before the execution of the couple.

E. — The very « arrest » of Morton Sobell began with an act of illegality and brutality on the part of subordinates of the Attorney General's office. Morton Sobell swore in an affidavit that he was kidnapped from Mexico. (See Appendix 8.) This affidavit has never been denied by the Attorney General's office. Briefly, the affidavit relates that in August 1950, shortly before his intended return to the United States from Mexico, Sobell was kidnapped from his vacation apartment, beaten up, carried to the United States border, and then arrested by agents of the F.B.I. Kidnapped with Sobell were his wife, Helen Sobell, and their two children. The Mexican authorities have declared that persons responsible for this attack on Sobell and his family were not Mexican police.

It was the obvious intention of the F.B.I. to terrorize Sobell into a « confession » which he says he cannot truthfully make because he is innocent.

Undoubtedly, too, the Department of Justice derived satisfaction from the headlines following Sobell's arrest, which related that a « would-be-escape » had been apprehended by an alert federal police.

F. — While Morton Sobell's appeal was still pending, he was suddenly transferred to Alcatraz prison. The transfer was effected at that time despite a contrary recommendation to the Attorney General's office by Judge J. Weinfeld of the United States District Court. Alcatraz, established for incorrigible criminals who are deemed

beyond rehabilitation, was certainly not the prison for Morton Sobell, even if he were guilty of the crime charged against him.

Because his family resides in the East, and because the courts of jurisdiction on his appeals are in the East, Morton Sobell is now virtually isolated from his family and attorney. He is unable to expedite the handling of his appeals except by the most infrequent contact with his wife or counsel.

## VI. — THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE BY DECEPTION AND MISREPRESENTATION, INTERFERED WITH THE COURTS' HANDLING OF THE CASE

As has been indicated before, the Attorney General's office came to the courts with the type of falsifications it used on an unsuspecting and uninformed public. But, in addition, it stood before the courts in a most irregular manner on at least two other occasions.

A. — The Attorney General conferred privately with the late Chief Justice Vinson immediately after Mr. Justice Douglas had granted the Rosenbergs a stay of execution. This conference was reported by syndicated columnist Marquis Childs. There would have been nothing irregular if the Attorney General had conferred with Chief Justice Vinson on a matter not before the Court, but this private conference could not help but place the Rosenberg case before the Supreme Court in a prejudiced manner.

The Attorney General's office, an Executive Department of the Government, thus sought to influence the Supreme Court in an action which must be described as unconstitutional.

B. — A reading of Mr. Justice Frankfurter's opinion reveals that during the extraordinary special session on June 19, 1953, called at the instigation of the Attorney General's office, the Justices were led to understand that even in the event of an adverse decision, the Rosenbergs would not be put to death that day. (See Appendix 9.) Whether this promise was given on the grounds of respect to the Jewish Sabbath, which began that evening, or to permit a further appeal to the President for clemency or to the courts on points of law, is not presently known.

What is clear in that the Justices appear to have been assured that an adverse decision that afternoon would not lead to an execution a few hours later. Yet while the Court was in session, the executioner was standing by at Sing Sing on orders from the Attorney General's office.

**VII -- THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
BY WITHHOLDING INFORMATION BY DECEPTION  
AND BY OUTRIGHT FALSEHOODS, MISLED TWO PRESIDENTS  
OF THE UNITED STATES WHO HAD BEFORE THEM  
APPEALS FOR CLEMENCY**

The Attorney General's office, having misled the public, the lower courts, and the Supreme Court, permitted itself the same course of action toward the authority of final appeal for clemency, the President of the United States.

It misled two Presidents on at least four aspects of the case.

It concealed from President Harry S. Truman the fact that an appeal for clemency had been made by His Holiness, Pope Pius XII and by the Rabbinate of France and Italy.

It gave President Dwight D. Eisenhower the impression that the crime had been committed for money. The monetary motive was cited by the President to a group of clergymen appealing for clemency. Attributing the alleged crime to a monetary motive was contrary to the prosecution's claim in court that the crime had been inspired by political motives, a claim on which it justified the introduction of testimony allegedly connecting the Rosenbergs with Communism.

The Attorney General's office informed President Eisenhower that a member of a ministers' delegation seeking an audience was a Communist, an utter falsehood calculated to prejudice the President against the ministers' appeal for mercy.

Lastly, it advised the President that the Rosenberg-Sobell case had been reviewed many times by the courts with the result that the President based his final denial of clemency on this ground. The Attorney General's office knew that the courts had never reviewed the case because of its own opposition to such a review. It must, of necessity, therefore have concealed from the President the following statement made by Supreme Court Justice Black on June 19, 1953: "It is not amiss to point out that this Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below. Without an affirmation of the fairness of the trial by the highest court of the land, there may always be question as to whether these executions were legally and rightfully carried out."

**CONCLUSION**

The laws and customs governing the administration of justice in our country were achieved by the people of the United States through tremendous efforts and sacrifices over a period of two hundred years. Freedom from arbitrary arrest, guarantees that political opinions would not become grist for a prosecutor's mill, prohibition against the public dissemination of prejudicial and inflamma-

tory charges -- all these and more have been sought so that the people of our country might live without fear of unjust arrest, unjust trial and unjust punishment.

In the Rosenberg-Sobell case, the office of the Attorney General of our country violated and continues to violate to this day these laws and customs.

This charge is not made lightly; it is made with proof that has withstood the test of investigation.

An Attorney General's office that conducts its affairs in such disregard of law and human life menaces the true administration of justice and the life and interests of every citizen.

If permitted to go on unchecked, such conduct can bring only further sorrow and disgrace to the people of our country. There can be no justice for Morton Sobell so long as such conduct is allowed to continue.

The conduct of the Rosenberg-Sobell case by the Attorney General's office must be thoroughly aired and investigated, so that a peril to our country's welfare and good name may be removed.

We turn to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States with a request for such an investigation.

**NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE**  
1050 Sixth Avenue  
New York 18, N. Y.

## APPENDIX

1. *United States vs. Berger*, 295 U.S. 78, 88; *Griffin vs. The United States* 183 F 2nd 990.

2. The following is the text of the affidavit by F.B.I. Agent John Harrington.

State of New York  
County of New York  
Southern district of New York

Affidavit  
C 134-245

John A. HARRINGTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been so employed since 1943.

On March 26, 1951, during the course of the trial of the above-named defendants, I met Special Agents Walter Roetting and Lester O. Gallagher in the vicinity of Courtroom 110 in the United States Courthouse. I was informed by these agents that they had located a photographer who had identified a photograph of Julius Rosenberg as a person whose passport photograph he had taken. At this time, I was informed that the photographer was at 99 Park Row, New York City.

I communicated these facts to Mr. Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who directed that the photographer be brought to the United States Courthouse to confirm the identity of Rosenberg previously made. I communicated this information to Agents Roetting and Gallagher.

Shortly thereafter, I again met Agent Gallagher who had with him a man whom I now know as Ben Schneider, a photographer of 99 Park Row, New York City. I brought Mr Schneider into Courtroom 110, to the fore part of the courtroom inside the railing where there were two vacant seats. I instructed Mr. Schneider to look round the court room and see if he saw anybody he recognized. I did not point out any specific person to Mr. Schneider. Mr. Schneider looked around and, when he saw Julius Rosenberg, he stated to me that that was the man whose pictures he had taken.

At no time did I point out or in any other way indicate who was Julius Rosenberg or the place where he was located in the courtroom to Mr. Schneider.

John A. HARRINGTON.

Sworn to before me this

1st day of December, 1952.

3. The following are the texts of the documents emanating from the office of O. John Rogge.

A) The handwritten memorandum by David Greenglass:

Saturday June 1950.

— 20 —

These are my approximate statements to the F.B.I.

1. I stated that I met Gold in N.M. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement. When he came back again I told them that I gave him the envelope with the stuff not expecting payment and then he gave me an envelope. Later I found that it contained \$500.

2. I told them that on a visit to me in Nov. 1944 my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the F.B.I. that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea. She was doing this because she felt I would be angry if she didn't ask me.

I then mentioned a meeting with a man who I didn't know, arranged by Julius. I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date. The place was a car, an Olds owned by my father-in-law, at somewhere above 42nd St. on 1st Ave. in Manhattan. I talked to the man but I could recall very little about which we spoke. I thought it might be that he wanted me to think about finding out about H.E. lenses used in experiment tests to determine data on the A bomb.

I made a general statement on my age, etc.; you know, the usual thing.

I mentioned no other meeting with anyone.

One more thing, I identified Gold by a torn or cut piece of card, but I didn't tell them where or how I got it. Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit.

Also, I didn't know who sent Gold to me.

I also made a pencil sketch of the H.E. mold set up for an experiment. But this I'll tell you, I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement.

B) The text of the typewritten inter-office memo in which Ruth Greenglass describes her husband, David Greenglass. The initials RHG presumably stand for Robert H. Goldman, an attorney in the Rogge firm.

## MEMORANDUM

TO : FILE  
FROM : RHG

June 19, 1950.

Re : David Greenglass

OJR and I visited Mrs. Greenglass at her home, 285 Rivington Street, Brooklyn, New York, at 4.00 p.m. Sunday, June 18, 1950. She was in bed as she had just returned from the hospital.

We first discussed the question of arranging a meeting of various relatives at our office to discuss financial problems. The relatives proposed are as follows :

— 21 —

1. Abe. Felt  
1039 Union St., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Tel. Sterling 3-6473  
Business Address :  
810 Washington St. - Tel. ST 3-6073
2. Mr. Felt is father-in-law of Louis Cohen,  
80 Lefferts Ave.  
Tel. Jacob Cohen & Son. BUCKminster 2-7103
3. Norman Brown (Friend of the family)  
7981 Louis St. Tel. CR 4-3609
4. Barney Zerkel (A cousin)  
2124 East 26th St. Tel. DE 2-0312
5. Sam Greenglass  
1384 Carroll St. Telephone :
6. Rose Stein (Friend)
7. Stella Silverman (Friend)

There was subsequently present during the conference : Issy Felt, Sam Greenglass, Bernard Greenglass, and Louis Abel.

Mrs. Greenglass discussed her visit to New Mexico. She was there between March 1945 and March 1946. They had been married in 1942. She feels that New Mexico is a very bad place to try the case since the citizens did not like GIs, because of the big boom and then the big slack, because of anti-semitism and because the local citizens all felt bitter about the wives of the GIs taking jobs there. She was employed in Albuquerque by the OPA and temporarily by the Soil Conservation Office.

As to her husband, she stated that he had a « tendency to hysteria ». At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of « elephants », « Lead Pants ».

She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it. They had been under surveillance by the F.B.I. for several weeks. In particular, they had noticed a car of the Acme Construction Company, 1400 First Avenue in Manhattan. She ascertained there was no such Company. (There is an Acme Construction Company at 1402 Fulton Street in Brooklyn). She was interviewed at the hospital by two F.B.I. men, Mr. Tully and Mr. Wood. One was tall, ruddy and dark. The other she described as toothy and short. They assured her that they had nothing against her. She described her stay in Albuquerque and stated that she could not remember all of her addresses. Since it was difficult for GIs to get rooms for a long period, they had lived in five or six places. She had only been to Los Alamos to a party for a few hours one time. She had remembered no visitors at her house. She had notice of the project and signed an affidavit for it. She knew her mail was censored. She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around. In the future she will refer everyone to her lawyer.

She pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they have been watched constantly and feels as if they are the object of persecution. Shortly before their accident the F.B.I. asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience.

People in the neighbourhood want to raise a petition.

All newspapers are to be referred to her lawyer.

People keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice including that perhaps a right-wing lawyer should be selected. The Jewish Daily Forward, which is certainly not a leftist newspaper, is very excited about the antisemitic issue and has offered a lawyer. Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try. OJR pointed out that if Dave was innocent he should talk; that if not it would be advisable not to talk but to let the Government prove its case. The third course was that of cooperation. That was also discussed at length.

There was a long discussion about JR.

Questions to be looked up :

1. Was the arrest valid — was he held in detention before the complaint issued ?
2. What is the effect of the complaint ?
3. What do the cases hold on the intent to harm the Government ?
4. Statements of Co-conspirators.
5. Venue.
6. Joinder.

C) The typewritten memo which reveals promises made to David Greenglass.

The initials HJF presumably for Herbert J. Fabricant, an attorney in the Rogge firm.

MEMO

8/23/50

FROM RHG  
TO FILE

Re : Greenglass

Lane, the Assistant U.S. Attorney, called me at 1.00 o'clock and told me that something important had come up with respect to New Mexico and would I and/or Fabricant see him this afternoon. I told him that I could and HJF would come with me.

Lane wanted to know when OJR would return and I told him that we had expected him and in fact were trying to ascertain exactly when he would return. HJF and I went over to see Lane at 4.00 o'clock. He told us that Bloch had earlier in the day argued to the judge at the arraignment of his clients that they were absolutely innocent and that from the fact that Greenglass was not indicted

but merely named as a co-conspirator in the New York indictment, it looked to Bloch as if the government had made a deal with you as Greenglass' attorney. Lane felt that we would now have to consider the question of whether it was OK that Greenglass be indicted here in a superceding indictment and not merely named as a co-conspirator. He would then be a defendant and be tried here in New York but would testify against the others. (See also the Newspaper clipping.)

The New Mexico District Attorney, acting on instructions from the Attorney General's office, with whom Lane had been in touch, would agree to such a procedure. Lane pointed out that he thought it was obviously advantageous for both sides for the matter to be decided in New York. HJF told Lane that if there was no hurry we would not want to give a definite commitment but that it would seem that such an arrangement would probably be approved by OJR.

I thought at least that I should make a purely off the record inquiry as to whether Dave could not testify as a co-conspirator in New York but not as a defendant and that the question of his plea be postponed. But Lane said that something should be done on this before September 6th and reiterated again it was to our advantage not to take any chance of getting before a judge in New Mexico, clearly indicating that he felt that in a small state like New Mexico they might well prefer to give a good stiff sentence (of course he added he did not want to sell us on anything, and so forth).

There was no indication that Ruth is to be indicted and neither Herb nor I wanted to raise the point. I had the inference that they were not planning to indict her but I could be wrong and I didn't even want to ask the question, though you may desire to do so.

Lane also informed us that he believed they found nothing on the bag in the way of fingerprints.

There was some discussion between HJF and Lane on the question of Sobell but Lane did not know what Sobell planned to do.

I think it best not to discuss this with Ruth until you return as she might get somewhat excited about it and at any rate we don't have to do anything before September 6th.

We learned today Friday that Lane thinks Dave should agree to a plea in N.Y. on the New Mexico indictment; the New Mexico papers would all be sent here and then there would be the N.Y. indictment.

Also, I had lunch with Ruth, Pilot, and HJF. We looked at Pilot's articles. They look OK, but HJF as a precaution told Lane previously he would insist Pilot who already had 2 conferences with Saypol, showed the draft of the articles to Saypol or Lane.

D) The typewritten memo which reveals David Greenglass had been promised a suspended sentence, or favored treatment in the event that he did go to prison:

MEMO

TO : OJR  
FROM : RHG

8/21/50

Re : Greenglass

I spoke to Ruth Greenglass this morning. She is feeling better and so is Dave apparently about the fact that they were not named as defendants. From Helen I learned that she may have been a little upset about it originally but now she feels the thing is moving smoothly.

However, Dave is worried about something else which I was able to reassure him through Ruth. Some of his cellmates in the Tombs have been telling him horror stories about the treatment he will get. I told her that we were happy to say that few of our clients went to jail but those who did had never had such a complaint. I further assured her that Saypol would not permit any mistreatment. But the thing that impressed her most however was that I told her that you were on friendly terms with Bennett, Director of Prisons. This impressed her because she feels that Dave may not get a suspended sentence and is worried about the kind of treatment he will get. I assured her that if he does go to jail for a period of time that you would certainly not hesitate to speak to Bennett and to make sure that Dave got good and fair treatment.

E) The typewritten document revealing plans for F.B.I. assistance to Max Elitcher.

#### MEMORANDUM

To : OJR  
From : HJF

March 19, 1951

In connection with our conversation this morning wherein I told you of Elitcher's particular problem concerning which you suggested that it would be profitable to speak with MacInerney, the following is a thumb-nail sketch of the client.

He was a City College classmate of Rosenberg, Sobell, Perl, et al. After graduation from City College in 1938, Elitcher was employed by the Navy Department as electrical engineer. His work for the Bureau of Ordnance was primarily in the field of fire control.

As appeared from the trial, with the Rosenbergs and Sobell, Elitcher had joined the Communist Party and was on the fringe of the spy apparatus created by Rosenberg. Elitcher never gave any classified material or other information to Rosenberg. However, he was constantly sought out and urged to participate in the espionage activities of the latter.

In 1948, he resigned from the Navy Department and took private employment with the Reeves Instrument Co. in this city where he was a project engineer in the field of fire control. The work which he did was classified and Elitcher never did receive clearance from the Navy for this private employment. Sobell was employed in the same plant in a similar capacity.

In July, 1950, Elitcher was interviewed by the FBI and even from the inception of this interview to the present time, he and his wife have cooperated fully with the government in connection with their prosecution of the aforesaid espionage ring. As you know, Elitcher and his wife testified before the grand jury not only in connection with the conspiracy indictment but subsequently in connection with the indictment of Perl for perjury.

The importance of Elitcher's cooperation cannot possibly be underestimated since he was the government's lead-off witness and provided the testimony which links Rosenberg and Sobell.

Shortly before the spy trial got under way, it was suggested to Elitcher by Reeves that it would be best if he resigned from his employment with Reeves Instrument Co. Elitcher did resign effective as of the last working day prior to the beginning of the trial.

He has never been named as a defendant or as a co-conspirator in any prosecution and it is reasonable to assume he never will be.

It is equally reasonable to assume that his cooperation in subsequent prosecutions by the government will be essential to the success of said prosecutions and it is also apparent that Elitcher will continue to cooperate.

At the present time, Elitcher, whose income in private employment was in the \$8,000 range, would find a ready demand for his services at salaries in excess of \$8,000, needs a profitable employment and preferably in the field in which his qualifications are tops, to wit : fire control work.

It is evident that he will not be employed until his loyalty and security status is cleared up. Whereas, normally an engineer with his qualifications would be employed with clearance to follow, here Elitcher feels quite correctly that he cannot go to a prospective employer without relating some of the events which have heretofore transpired. This recital would in all probability nullify the usual course of security investigations and clearance. Under the circumstances, Elitcher would like to initiate formally or otherwise some procedure whereby this security status would be cleared up or whereby he could be employed with a full recital of the story and subject to clearance.

In other words, if Elitcher could be assured that when he sought employment either in classified or other electrical engineering work, that the appropriate authorities would come forth at some future time when his security investigation was under way and state things of commendatory nature such as the circumstances would permit, then to some extent, the initial obstacle to employment would be overcome.

It is to this end that I think your talk with McNerny could be helpful. If the Department of Justice or the FBI were to furnish Elitcher's prospective employers with a letter stating that they would be willing to appear or give testimony in his behalf at any future security investigation, it would be a most desirable achievement.

4. — The text of the affidavit by Bernard Greenglass is as follows :

State of New York

County of New York SS

My name is Bernard Greenglass. I live at 64 Sheriff St. New York, N.Y. I am the brother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass; Ethel is my elder sister and David is my younger brother.

Some time in the year 1946 my brother David told me he had taken a sample of uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities. He told me this at his home 265 Rivington Street New York, N.Y. I do not remember whether Ruth, David's wife was present at that time.

Sometime later, and I don't remember whether it was a year or more later or sometime before David's arrest in June, 1950, David told me that he had thrown this uranium into the East River.

About a month ago, on a Friday night, David Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg's brother came to my home to discuss the case of Ethel and Julius. There was also present Ruth Greenglass and my mother Tessie Greenglass. The subject of uranium came up. I told Dave Rosenberg the same story that I am stating here.

Ruth, David's wife, said " David took a sample of uranium but he threw it in the East River .

I told this same story about the uranium to my sister Ethel during my visit to her about a month and one half ago on a Saturday at the Sing Sing death house.

I also told the same story to Rabbi Koslowe at his home in Mamaroneck, N.Y., in the presence of David Rosenberg on the evening of May 25, 1953.

I have voluntarily related this story again to Emanuel H. Bloch at his office at 401 Broadway, New York, N.Y. on this 31st day of May, 1953.

The above is true.

Bernard Greenglass.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of May 1953.

Gloria Agrin, Notary Public

State of N.Y.

Com. Exp. Mar. 30, 1954.

5. — Excerpt from the affidavit on the console table by a staff member of Macy's Department Store :

STATE OF NEW YORK

SS

COUNTY OF NEW YORK

On March 14, 1953, there was submitted to me for observation and examination, certain photographs of a console table, depicting various views of the same and parts of the same. I have marked

each of these photographs with my signature; there are a total of six photographs and I have marked them 'A' to 'F', both inclusive.

I make the following statement voluntarily and based upon what I observed from the said photographs. I am assuming that the photographs, and the markings as shown on the console table, are genuine:

a) The table is a type and style which was handled and sold by Macy's in the furniture and occasional furniture department. It is possible that Macy's handled and sold the particular table shown in these photographs during the years 1944 and 1945.

b) The markings on the table are not in sufficient detail for me to state that Macy's handled or sold this particular table, or this type or style of table during any particular year.

c) The table would appear to have been manufactured by the Brandt Manufacturing Company and the markings 'N N 4046-760-F4, 1997' on the under side of the table would indicate the following information:

'N N' means Macy's occasional furniture department.

'4046' is the pattern number assigned by Brandt Manufacturing Company to this style in the year 1940.

'760' means the Brandt Manufacturing Company Cabinet Works of Hagerstown, Md.

'F4' is a symbol of a Macy season; 'F4' was last used as a symbol in the fall season of 1936; however, 'E4' was last used as a symbol in the early part of 1944. A view of photographs 'E' and 'F', which are close-ups, show that the seasonal symbol could be read as either 'F4' or 'E4'. The use of 'E4' would be consistent with the manufacturer's pattern number.

'1997' is Macy's retail selling price of \$19.97.

d) This console table was one of the lower priced tables sold in Macy's furniture department some time during or subsequent to the year 1944, if the symbol 'E4' is correct.

6. — Text of telegram which Dr Harold C. Urey sent to President Eisenhower on June 12, 1953:

The case against the Rosenbergs outrages logic and justice. It depends on the testimony of Greenglass and his wife, both confessed spies and alleged accomplices of the Rosenbergs. Greenglass is supposed to have revealed to the Russians the 'secret' of the atomic bomb. Though the information supposed to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass' capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. He and his wife were the only ones who pretended to connect the Rosenbergs with atomic espionage. New evidence makes even more plain what was plain enough before, that the prosecution's case has no logic in it, and that it depends upon the blowing up of patently perjured testimony. I tried to see

the Attorney General this past week but was unable to secure an appointment. On behalf of all those interested in the defense, I ask to be allowed to present my understanding of the case to you, Mr. President.

Harold UREY.

7. — The following is the text of a letter which Julius Rosenberg wrote to this attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, on June 5, 1953.

'Dear Manny:

After the incident of the special visit from the emissary of the Attorney General of the U.S., I rushed off a telegram to you and I wrote up an account of what took place at the interview but when I heard you were going to see us the next day I preferred to verbally give you all the details. After reading the bald lie of the Justice Department that Mr. Bennett's visit was routine and that they intimated no deal was offered I feel it my duty to present the facts as they took place last Tuesday.

First let me tell you that the mental torture Ethel and I went through took a very great toll and has revealed the naked ugly of police state tyranny.

On Monday, June 1st Mr Carrol and Mr Folet, U.S. Marshalls were up to serve us with papers setting down our executions for our 14th wedding anniversary, June 18th, 11.00 p.m. My wife and I are to be humbly united in death on the very day of our greatest happiness, our wedding day. They were very pleasant but they had a job, a distasteful one at that, to do and they pointedly asked me before they left if they could do anything for us and I said yes — bring us good news. Their visit was routine.

Tuesday at 11.00 a.m. after my visit with Ethel I was ushered into the counsel room and there was Mr. Bennett, Federal Director of the Prison Bureau. Mind you this was the first time I was alone with anyone and without an officer or Sing Sing official present (I believe its against the regulations here). We were alone for about an hour while the principal keeper, Mr. Kelley, sat outside the room while the door was closed.

Mr. Bennett opened the conversation and said: Mr. Brownell, the Attorney General, sent me to see you and he wants you to know that if you want to cooperate with the government, you can do so through me and I will be able to make arrangements for you to talk with any proper officials. Furthermore, if you, Julius, can convince these officials that you have fully cooperated with the government they will have a basis to recommend clemency. (Routine? — No deal?)

You can realize how shocked I was but I didn't want to lose my temper or self-control and I said in the first place we are innocent, that is the whole truth and therefore we know nothing that would come under the meaning of the word cooperate. 'By the way, did you tell our lawyer that you were coming to see us about this matter'. He said no, your lawyer will see you tomorrow. (He knew that's why he came) I told him to get in touch with you as it was the only proper thing to do and he said he would later on.



You mean to tell me Mr. Bennett that a great government like ours is coming to two insignificant people like us and say « cooperate or die ». It is a terrible thing to do to offer to barter life by « talking ». It isn't necessary to beat me with clubs but such a proposal is like what took place during the middle ages equivalent to the screw and the rack. You are putting a tremendous pressure on me. He said « why do you know that I didn't sleep last night when I knew I had to see you and Ethel the next day and talk to you about this matter. Why, I was terribly worried ». How do you think we feel sitting here waiting for death for over two years when we are innocent. My family has gone through great suffering. My sister had a nervous breakdown. My aged ailing mother is tormented. Our children have known much emotional and mental agony. Then you talk to us about this.

★

Remember, Mr. Bennett, we love our country, it is our home, the land of my children and my family and we do not want its good name to be shamed and in justice and common decency we should be allowed to live to prove our innocence. He then said no, not a new trial; only by cooperating will there be a basis to ask for commutation. Look here, Julius, he said, you didn't deny that you do not know anything about this espionage. I certainly did and furthermore did you read the record, sir. He said he did not but countered by saying you had dealings with Bentley. I never did and if you read the record she said on the stand she did not know me and never met me. You had dealings with Gold didn't you. Of course I didn't. He said on the stand he never knew me or met me. You should have read the record to be familiar with the facts. Oh, I read a newspaper account of it. (It is interesting to note how they are convinced of their own lies and of course they will not stick to the record.)

Listen Julius, I was just sent here but if you agree I will bring someone to see you who is thoroughly familiar with the case and you will try to convince him you have cooperated with the government. What do you want to do, have him convince me I am guilty when I am not. You want him to put ideas in my head you will only be satisfied when I say the things you want me to say but I will not lie about this matter.

Look, Julius, he said, Gordon Dean, the head of the Atomic Energy Commission is a very good friend of mine and if he is convinced that you have cooperated fully and told all you know about espionage he will speak to the President and recommend clemency. I don't know anything about espionage since I am innocent and I think you should tell the Attorney General to recommend clemency because it is the just, humane and proper thing to do in this case. Our country has a reputation to maintain in the world and many of its friends are outraged at the barbaric sentence and the lack of justice in this case.

I know there has been a lot of publicity in this case but that is not germane; what is the point is that you have to convince the officials that you have cooperated. Well, Julius, why did your brother-in-law involve you. I believe he did it to save his own skin also to try to make himself out to be a minor innocent dupe domina-

ted by someone else so that he should not be held accountable for his own actions. Besides the government had caught the Greenglasses with the goods and they had to find some way to mitigate their own punishment. With my background of being fired for alleged communism from government service, because I was a union organizer and since he was a relative and knew me intimately and we had violent quarrels and there existed personal animosity between us, I was falsely involved. Also the prosecution saw a chance to make great political capital out of « communist-spy-atom-bomb » and my wife and I became scapegoats, wee straws tossed around by the political controversies that raged in the cold war. Why not go to the Greenglasses and get them to cooperate to tell the truth about this frameup.

You yourself Mr. Bennett, as head of the Prison Bureau know that Greenglass and Gold were together in the Tombs for 9 months, discussing the case, studying notes from a big looseleaf covered book, rehearsing testimony, talking to F.B.I. agents, the prosecution and their attorney. You know this because the records of the Tombs will show it and yet your department refused to give us an opportunity to subpoena these records to prove this. You know that Greenglass was coached on the A bomb sketch testimony both verbally and from notes. You know the prosecutor permitted the Greenglasses to perjure themselves. You know the government is preventing my wife's family from coming forth with exculpatory testimony. You know that the prosecution has exculpatory evidence that they are withholding from the court. In short we did not get a fair trial and we were framed. Now you want us to admit that their big lie is the truth. That we can never do. Sure, Mr. Bennett, we will cooperate fully — give us our day in court and under oath from the witness stand we will repeat the truth and at the same time we will be able to subpoena witnesses to prove our claim. That is the way to give us justice. Oh, no, Julius, no new trial only by cooperating can you help yourself. But you can have the District Attorney to agree to one of our motion. Then we will put up or shut up and I am sure we will be vindicated. No, that is not germane; you have to cooperate with the government.

How about the death sentence. Even if the verdict were a true one, which we vehemently deny, we never should have gotten such a severe sentence. The history of our country in freeing war criminals, nazi and fascist, in not putting to death traitors and spies and yet for the first time the Rosenbergs are the worst criminals in all our history. You know as a reasoning man this is not so. All the facts in the case, the trial record and the sentence prove it was a means of coercion. The humane, proper and just action would be for our lives to be spared. We are a leading, peaceful country with a great prestige in the world and we must consider what the people will think about the fact that our government says to two people cooperate or die. Remember it would be in the best interest of our country to commute our sentence of death. « But Julius, I am giving you the opportunity to cooperate » he said.

Since Judge Kaufman made a terrible blunder with this outrageous sentence and he has the bull by the tail and he can't let go. That's right, Julius, we need you to help him change this sentence and you can do this by telling all you know. I cannot bail him



out for his mistake for we never should have received this sentence and in fact we should never have been brought to trial.

Julius, all the courts upheld the constitution many time and all the officials in Washington believe you guilty. Why most everybody believes you guilty. You know that only one appeals court upheld the verdict of the original trial. Denial of certiorari does not pass on the merits of the case. At all other court actions we didn't get a hearing but only the right to file papers. This is the form of the law — not its spirit. Always such haste because they are afraid we will prove our innocence. Also people like Dr. Urey, Prof. Einstein, scientists, lawyers, men of letters, have grave doubts about the case after reading the record. The Pope, 3,000 Christian Church leaders, prominent rabbis and millions of people have asked for clemency. No, Julius, the Pope did not ask for clemency. Yes, he did and I have the articles from the Osservatore Romano to prove it. We had the record printed, the one that records the entire proceedings of the trial and people read it and the came away with grave doubts about the justice of the verdict. This record is available and will be read and the only way to cleanse this damning record is to let us live so we can prove our innocence.

Julius, the trial not being fair, the sentence being too severe and all the publicity are not germane to the issue; the only way is for you to cooperate and convince the officials in Washington they will have a basis to ask for clemency.

All these three years you say I am not telling the truth then if I say what you want me to say that would be cooperating and then it would be the truth. In good conscience I could not lend myself to this practice and I must say in effect this pressure on us is cruel and unconscionable. The only decent thing to do is to tell Mr. Brownell to recommend clemency.

It was 12.00 o' clock when he went in to see Ethel for a half hour now and then they brought me into the women's wing and he continued to try to browbeat us for another half hour till 1.00 p. m. Ethel will tell you about what took place during this hour.

At the end of our session the Warden walked into the women's wing and asked what is this all about and I told him Mr. Brownell sent Mr. Bennett to tell us if we cooperated with the government he would recommend clemency to the President. You will note the Warden was not present when the offer was made.

After I was in my cell again after 1.00 p.m. Mr. Bennett came over and he tried to convince me again to let him bring people who are familiar with the case and « you would submit to answer questions of what you know about this ». Then I said why this would be like brainwashing, Mr. Bennett. He then asked if he could come to see me again and I said yes if he brings good news.

Ethel and I resolved not to see anyone except when you are present also. I have for you a few of the details as best I can recollect them. I also told you some more of what took place at

our last consultation. Excuse the penmanship, the rambling and the discontinuity but these are the true facts. The interview and visit was not routine; it was well planned, cold and calculated mental torture. In a arrogant manner, in utter disregard for ethics justice, plain common decency and humanity we were told in effect cooperate or die — a dirty deal which the government needs to help hide a vicious frameup against two innocent people, in order to make political capital with this case and our lives.

Yes, they run the government, the courts and the press but they are beginning to worry about the people for they are sovereign and will not let this gross miscarriage of justice to stand.

This terror was visited on two defenseless people but it could not succeed because we are right and we refused to abandon our principles, our belief in democracy, freedom and the integrity of the individual. The people must be told all about what took place for there is great danger in our land if this fascist stuff is not stopped now. Anyway you look at it as it happened last Tuesday, we saw what police state methods means and it is terrifying to behold. After all the buildup in the newspapers they weakly deny that they made a dirty deal because they were exposed. The great difficulty is that by their control of the mass media of information they are continuously in small doses brain washing the readers and listeners about our case and the public is misinformed. Every effort must be made to spread the truth.

We must live to defeat the plans of the Justice Department to kill us because they couldn't use us. I have faith that the people will learn the facts and save our lives and force the courts to stay our execution in order to see that we get justice in the time honored tradition of our great American heritage. What will be the answer of America to all this? We are still confident that the good name of our country will be maintained and we will live.

All my love —

Julie.

You can understand counselor, that it isn't possible to remember all the words of the conversations that took place but if the brain washing session were recorded all that I wrote would be the gist of what took place stripped of fancy words and transparent camouflage. In effect he told me you must understand we control the courts and you'll never get anywhere there. Also he displayed an utter disregard for the feelings and conscience of the people of the world as if to say we call the tune and if they don't like it they can lump it. Besides it is apparent that he has a contempt for democracy and the traditional freedoms of our country and believes in an authoritarian approach to this matter. In so many words he said, only if I become an informer, do and say things that satisfy the officials in Washington, then they will let us live. Here in practice they show the meaning of all the fine words that they give lip service to. These are acts of desperation, signs of a deep illness and I fear that in the moments of madness they will disregard better judgment and the sane counsel of calm and intelligent responsible leaders of the government and in frustration and hate commit double murder.

I have read your papers on the writ of mandamus action and on the motion of illegal sentence and the law and logic of our argument is unassailable and without doubt will raise substantial questions of law. Why the courts don't even bother to read and study the questions we raise. They don't even make a pretense of going through the motions of even giving us the form of the law. It seems to me that when it comes to our case there is no law any more. Then the courts have deteriorated to the point that they are merely appendages to an autocratic police force and in political cases the rights of defendants and the protection of the constitution no longer operates. These are plain facts and I think that each and everyone of our legal papers should be printed in many thousand of copies and should receive wide distribution to inform America that it is happening here.

We are supposed to be sophisticated people and we've read a great deal yet would you believe it that even after the « browbeating » I am still amazed that it actually took place. Incidentally, I think our concise and poignant statement was an excellent one because it told the true story, plainly for everybody to see.

I must say for Ethel that she is indeed a gem, a most marvelous and heroic woman. Although the strain has been very severe I am proud that we were able to successfully resist the mental torture. It is good to know that all of us are doing our utmost. When, oh when, will our agony be over and how soon will we see some daylight? We are waiting and hoping to hear the good news soon.

As ever,

JULIE.

P.S. — Please send me copies of all your legal papers and copies of the printed material the committee puts out. (We haven't received any of this stuff in months.) Thanks. J. R.

**8. Affidavit of Morton Sobell giving details of his arrest:**

State of New York  
County of New York, ss:

Morton Sobell, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am one of the defendants herein and I make this affidavit in the interest of justice and in furtherance of my rights as an American born and brought up in this country.

On Wednesday, August 16, 1950 at about 8.00 p.m. we had just finished our dinner in our apartment in Mexico City in the United States of Mexico, and while my wife and I were lingering over our coffee there was a knock on the door. My older daughter opened the door and three men burst into the room with drawn guns and bodies poised for shooting; these men did not ask my name, did not say what they wanted. I demanded to see a warrant, or some other legal process. No reply, except some vague charge that I was one « Johnny Jones » and that I robbed a bank in Acapulco in the sum of \$ 15,000.00 was made. Of course, I vehemently denied

the charge and tried to show them my papers, visas, etc., to prove that I was no bank robber.

One of the men showed a piece of metal in his hand and said they were police. They were dressed in civilian clothes. A fourth man came later. He also was in civilian clothes.

Only about 10 minutes lapsed from the time that they came till they hustled me out, and that was after I insisted on calling the American Embassy; but without being permitted to do so.

They picked me up bodily and carried me down from the fourth floor to the ground floor. In the street I kept shouting for the police. A taxi was hailed and they opened the door; tried to force me into the taxi; when two more men came in and beat me over the head with black jacks until I lost consciousness. I woke up in the taxi and I was stretched horizontally at the feet of the three men.

When the car stopped in front of a building, they ordered me to get up; they told me to get into the building, but not to make a scene or they would plug me. We walked to the elevator; we went upstairs, and we went into a office. They sat me down and a slim, tall, dark man came over; he looked at me. I asked him what it was all about. He slapped me in the face and told me that they were the ones that were asking questions. At that point I discovered that my head was bloody and my shirt bespattered with blood.

However, they asked me no questions, but they photographed me in several poses. We spent in that building from approximately 8.30 p.m. till 4.00 a.m. At 12.00 midnight, they offered me something to eat; but I had no appetite for food. During all the time no one questioned me. Some persons who identified themselves as officers to guard me chatted with me but expressed ignorance of the reason I was there.

At 4.00 a.m. I was moved into a large four door Packard and seated in the rear with two armed men, one on each side of me. At that moment, the same tall thin man came to the door and spoke to my guards in English saying to them « if he makes any trouble, shoot him ».

The driver of the car, who apparently was the leader of the expedition, and who answered to the name of « Julio » told me they were taking me to the Chief of the Mexican police for further action. With a number of stops for one reason or another, we drove on till about 6.00 p.m. At that time Julio tried to make a phone call, or he did make one, and he told me that he was trying to get the Chief of Police. The same thing happened at about 10.00 p.m. and at midnight, on August 17th, telling me that he was trying to make sure that the Chief of Police would be available.

At about 1.30 we arrived at Nueva Lorado, we stopped in front of a building, and Julio went into the building and returned in about ten minutes and told me that he had spoken to the Chief and that the Chief told him to take me across the border and let me go.

We stopped at the Mexican customs on the Mexican side of the bridge, across the Rio Grande marking the border. No examination was made of my baggage and then we waited around in the car for about ten minutes. Julio returned and we started onward. When we reached the bridge, which as heretofore stated marks the boundary between the U.S.A. and Mexico, our car was flagged. We stopped and the front door opened. A man entered with a badge in his hand and stated that he was a United States agent and he remained in the car. When we arrived at the United States Customs I was directed to sign a card after they searched my baggage and myself. They handcuffed me and placed me in jail where I remained for five days, after which time I was taken to New York City.

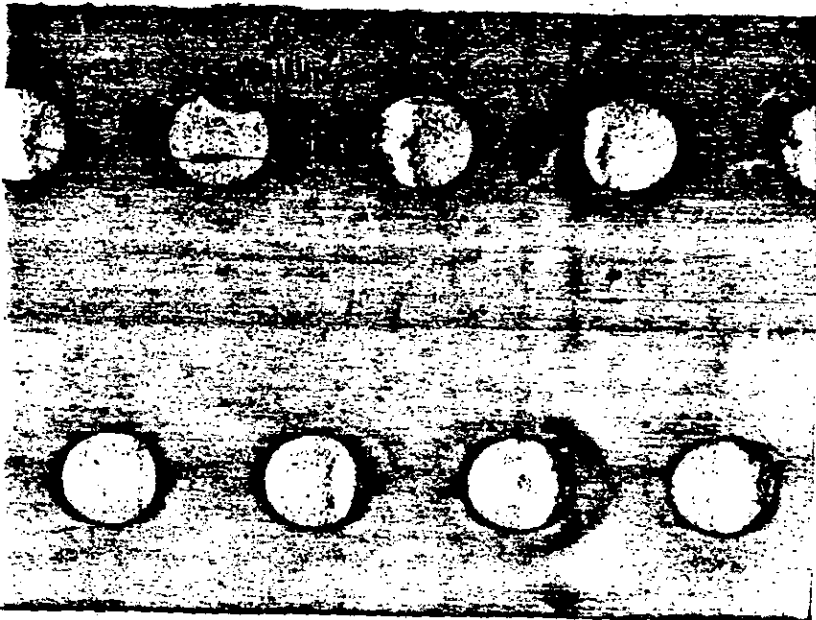
. Morton SOBELL.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1951. Sol Paikin, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City. Residing in Bronx City. New York County Clerck's N° 40. Commission expires Sept. 28, 1952.

2. Justice Frankfurter stated in an opinion on June 19, 1953

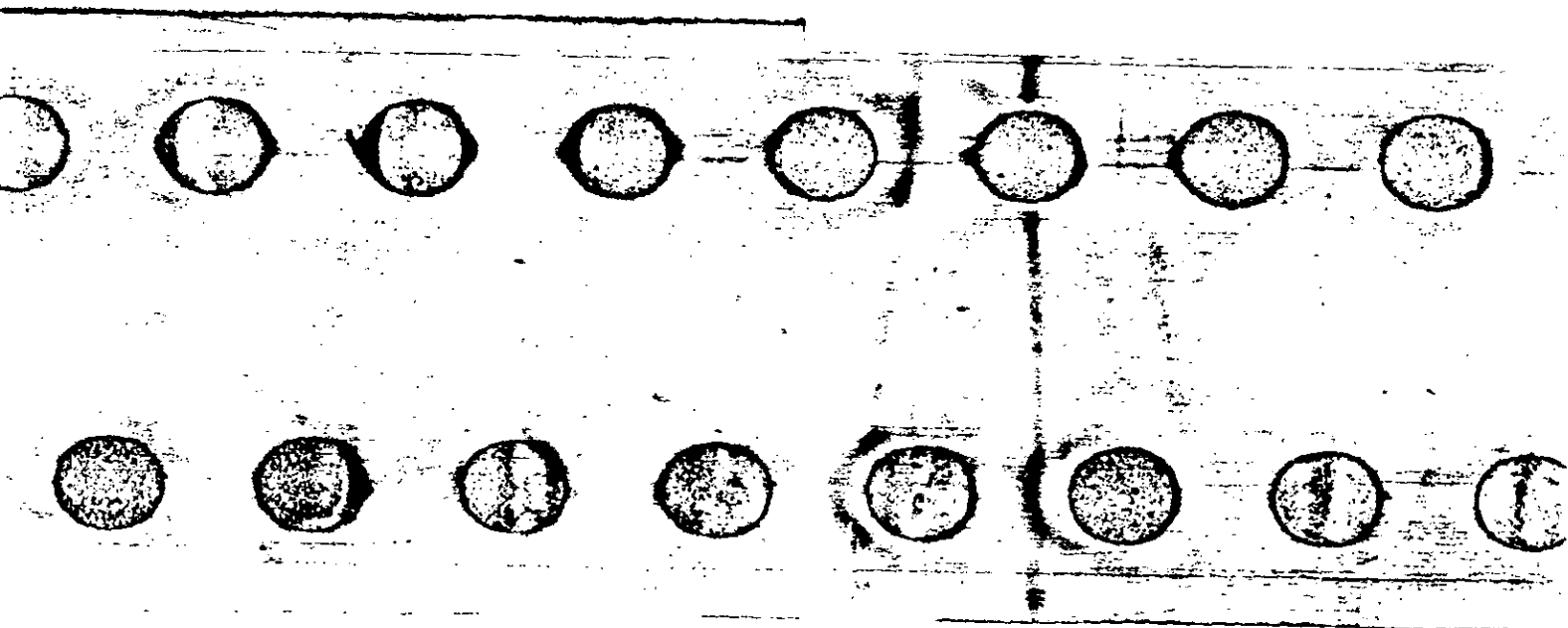
On the assumption that the sentences against the Rosenbergs are to be carried out at 11 o'clock tonight, their counsel ask this Court to stay their execution until opportunity has been afforded to them to invoke the constitutional prerogative of clemency. The action of this Court, and the division of opinion in vacating the stay granted by Mr. Justice Douglas are, of course, a factor in the situation which arose in the last hour. It is not for this Court even remotely to enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. But the Court must properly take into account the possible consequences of a stay or a denial of stay of execution of death sentences upon making an appeal for executive clemency. Were it established that counsel are correct in their assumption that the sentences of death are to be carried out at 11 p.m. tonight, I believe that it would be right and proper for this Court formally to grant a stay with a proper time-limit to give appropriate opportunity for the process of executive clemency to operate. I justifiably assume, however, that the time for the execution as not been fixed as of 11 o'clock tonight. Of course, I respectfully assume that appropriate consideration will be given to a clemency application by the authority constitutionally charged with the clemency function.

Impr. C.E.P.I. Gérante: M. Thielemans, 55, boulevard du Midi, Bruxelles



Following the publication of the Clemency Petition of Ethel Rosenberg, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers now provides lawyers with a new document of American origin.

We suggest that the readers of this pamphlet make known their views to the Authorities before whom this petition was laid.



INDEXED - 149

RECORDED - 149

June 4, 1954

65-58236-2149

Mr. Ray Stringham  
Librarian  
Supreme Court Library  
Salem, Oregon

Dear Mr. Stringham:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/18/81 BY 2020000000  
CAH TNCW

Your letter of May 26, 1954, enclosing the pamphlet forwarded to your library from the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Brussels, Belgium, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

I wish to thank you for making this information available to me.

Sincerely yours,

COMM - FBI

JUN- 4 1954

MAILED 19

J. Edgar Hoover

65-58236

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

cc: 100-387835 (National Committee to  
Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case)

cc: 100-348689 (International Association of Democratic  
Lawyers)

JPL:gs

NOTE ON YELLOW: Bufiles reflect no derogatory information on Stringham. He previously corresponded with the Bureau in 1-52, requesting information on crime statistics. The pamphlet enclosed was one prepared by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Brussels, Belgium, captioned "A Request to the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate."

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

100-387835-  
100-348689-

The pamphlet is a reprint of a brief submitted by the national Rosenberg-Sobell Committee to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Brief was originally obtained by the Bureau through an informant of the Los Angeles office in 12-53, and a Photostat was forwarded to the Attorney General on 12-11-53. The brief was analyzed by memorandum from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Belmont dated 1-5-54. International Association of Democratic Lawyers cited as an international Communist Party front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in report dated 9-2-50.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:

May 26

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

FROM : Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General,  
Criminal Division

WO:WEF:sm

SUBJECT: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. (y)

146-41-15-152

The Division of Records advises me that we are holding some 23 boxes of letters, telegrams, and other items of mail sent to the Department in behalf of clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The Administration Officer of the Department has sought authority to destroy this material but before considering such a request, I would wish to be advised as to whether the Bureau has any interest either in obtaining these items, in obtaining the names of the persons who sent them in, or wishes to express any opinion as to the feasibility of destroying the material.

*Handwritten signature*  
 \_\_\_\_\_

EXP. PROC.  
 MAY 27 1954

*Handwritten:*  
 Memo Belmont to Boardman 6/1/54 JPL  
 w/ attachment: let. to Olney 6/2/54 JPL

RECORDED-14

65-58236-2150

JUN 8 1954

*Handwritten:*  
 L.C.

COPIES DESTROYED

K20 1-51960



Assistant Attorney General  
Warren Olney III

June 2, 1954

Director, FBI

RECORDED-14

65-58236-2151

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

EX-120

Reference is made to your letter dated May 26, 1954 (your reference NO:EEF:am, 146-41-15-133), advising that the Division of Records is holding twenty-three boxes of letters, telegrams and items of mail sent to the Department in behalf of clemency for the Rosenbergs, and requesting advice as to whether the Bureau has any interest in obtaining these items or the names of persons sending them in.

The Bureau will defer any action concerning the disposition of these items to your judgment, made on the basis of your review of the items.

65-58236

JPE:em

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 put-dtc



JUN 2 7 06 PM '54  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FE



33-6883

~~SECRET~~  
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

2 JUN 1954

Received from OSI

Date 6/3/54

ATTN: Mr. Norman W. Philcox, Liaison Agent

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John A. Harrington, New York, dated April 26, 1954, Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al, Character: Espionage - R.

It is noted on Page 4 of referenced report that DAVID GREENGLASS, in an affidavit made on November 22, 1953, stated he recalled that there was a Purchasing Agent in the Air Corps whom JULIUS ROSENBERG had met in the Signal Corps sometime earlier when both were with the Signal Corps; that ROSENBERG was in contact with this individual; and that ROSENBERG went to see him regularly.

This office is extremely interested in identifying the Purchasing Agent in the Air Corps to whom GREENGLASS referred in order that his relationship, if any, with the United States Air Force at the present time, can be established. It would therefore be appreciated if your office would initiate investigation in an effort to identify this individual.

It is suggested that GREENGLASS may be able to furnish additional information upon which to make an identification and that other individuals who were formerly associated with ROSENBERG may be of assistance.

Sincerely,

RECORDED - 18  
EX-129

65-58236-2151

GILBERT R. LEVY

Chief, Counter Intelligence Division  
Directorate of Special Investigations  
The Inspector General

JUN 3 1954

~~SECRET~~  
10/6/75 WAB/ics

Let OSI  
6-7-54  
gpx

*Br...*  
*WAB*

~~SECRET~~  
10/6/75 WAB/ver

RECORDED - 78  
EX-129

65-58236

65-58236-2151

Date: June 8, 1954

To: Director of Special Investigations  
The Inspector General  
Department of the Air Force  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Gilbert R. Levy  
Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 put-llc

Reference is made to your letter dated June 2, 1954, (your reference 33-6883) requesting information concerning the identity of a Purchasing Agent in the Air Corps mentioned in an affidavit dated November 22, 1953, by David Greenglass as a former fellow employee of Julius Rosenberg in the United States Signal Corps with whom Rosenberg stated he was in contact.

David Greenglass has been interviewed relative to this matter and has said he does not know the name or any identifying information about this person.

For your information, a review of the Rosenberg case reflects that one Milton Klein, Air Force Procurement Officer, was formerly a United States Signal Corps Inspector and knew Julius Rosenberg during Rosenberg's employment in the Signal Corps. Klein was interviewed on January 30, 1951, at the offices of the Air Force Material Command, 67 Broad Street, New York City. Klein stated he joined the United States Signal Corps in 1940 and met Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg on a train en route to Philadelphia to a Signal Corps training school. During school he saw Rosenberg only at class and next saw him in 1942 when both worked at Horni Manufacturing Company for about one week. During 1943 Klein

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE ON PAGE 2

68 JUN 14 1954

cc - C. H. Stanley  
Division 6

~~SECRET~~  
10/6/75 WAB/ver

~~SECRET~~  
10/6/75 LHB/ver

advised he saw Julius Rosenberg once or twice in connection with official business. Klein advised he went to work for the Air Force after the Air Force set up its own procurement organization, and in 1945 Rosenberg called at his office. He said Rosenberg told him he had been discharged from the Signal Corps because of his affiliations with the American Labor Party and now had his own shop and was doing sub-contract work for the Air Force. He asked Klein if he knew of any contracts that could be had and if he had any ideas on how to obtain contracts. Klein stated he told Rosenberg he knew of no contracts and the best way to get them was to go look for them. Rosenberg invited Klein to visit his machine shop, which Klein did on one occasion. Klein said this was the last time he saw Rosenberg, although he might have talked to him on the telephone after that. Klein advised Rosenberg never questioned him relative to classified information or made reference to specific contracts. He also said he was not a social acquaintance of Rosenberg and could offer no information concerning Rosenberg's Communist Party activities.

It is not known if Milton Klein is identical with the person referred to by Rosenberg as the Purchasing Agent in the Air Corps he knew. The above is for your information.

NOTE: Greenglass gave affidavit to McCarthy Committee about his relations with Rosenberg in connection with the Fort Monmouth hearings and mentioned that Rosenberg knew an Air Corps Purchasing Agent he had met while both were Signal Corps Inspectors and that Rosenberg claimed he saw this man regularly. Greenglass on interview stated he does not know the identity of this person. Review of Rosenberg case reflects Milton Klein, a former Signal Corps Inspector, knew Rosenberg and was interviewed January 30, 1951, during the course of the Rosenberg investigation. Results of the interview set forth.

~~SECRET~~  
10/6/75 LHB/ver

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

10/6/75  
WAB/ver

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>ALBANY, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>JUN 8 '54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/19,26,27/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOSEPH P. BENSON HDL</b>
TITLE <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <b>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 Jut-BZC</b>			
<p>Information set forth pertaining to technical reports published by General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. concerning "Project Thumper", digital computer or "Thinking Machine" related to "Project Thumper", and concerning ordnance pamphlets 1600 through 1600F</p> <p>AGENCY <u>S-2, ONI, OSI, PIS</u> REQ. REC'D _____ DATE FORW. <u>6-17-54</u> HOW FORW. <u>A/S</u> BY _____ -RUC-</p> <p><b>DETAILS: AT SCHENECTADY, N.Y.</b></p> <p>R.O. DUNHAM, Marine Systems Engineering, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems Division, Schenectady, furnished the following information.</p> <p>Mr. DUNHAM advised that a final report concerning "Project Thumper" was issued on June 30, 1949. He advised that this report was not classified and contained 216 pages. He stated that it bore no technical report number.</p> <p>DUNHAM advised that no separate report was issued on the digital computer or "Thinking Machine" related to "Project Thumper." He stated that the following six digital computer reports were issued:</p>			
COPIES DESTROYED R 28 NOV 9 1960			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <b>DKB</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>65-58236-2152</b> <b>RECORDED - 86</b> <b>EX-125</b> <b>JUN 9 1954</b> <b>10/6/75 WAB/ver</b>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>6 - Bureau (65-58236) (RM)</b> <b>6 - N.Y. (65-13348) (RM)</b> <b>2 - Albany (65-1659)</b>			

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50 JUN 17 1954

**AL 65-1659**

<u>Tech. Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>
TR55412	Unclassified	31
TR55413	Unclassified	23
TR55414	Restricted	25
TR55415	Confidential	44
TR49A0417	Secret	95
TR49A0422	Unclassified	30

Mr. DUNHAM furnished the following information pertaining to technical reports on "Project Thumper", beginning with TR45841 and ending TR55330:

<u>Techn. Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>
TR45841	Confidential	11
TR45842	Confidential	18
TR45843	Confidential	6
TR45844	Confidential	15
TR45846	Confidential	10
TR45849	Confidential	24
TR55302	Confidential	15
TR55307	Secret	12
TR55308	Confidential	25
TR55311	Secret	13
TR55313	Secret	18
TR55314	Confidential	19
TR55315	Secret	12
TR55318	Confidential	45
TR55330	Secret	21

Total 264 pages

The following information was furnished by KENNETH BRIGGS, Restricted Books Division, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems, General Electric Company, Schenectady, pertaining to ordnance pamphlets 1600 through 1600F:

**AL 65-1659**

OP 1600 - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56", (preliminary)  
Published January, 1946 PP173 Classification, restricted,  
now confidential.

Mr. BRIGGS advised that this pamphlet is presently being revised for the first time. He stated that the instant volume was not published by the General Electric Company, and that he does not know by whom it was published.

OP 1600A (Volume 1) - "Radar Equipment Mark 35 Mod 2 For Gun Fire Control System Mark 56"  
Published October 14, 1949 PP 374 Classification, confidential.

It is indicated in this volume that it supercedes 1600A (Preliminary) and 1600A (Interim), copies of which Mr. BRIGGS advised were not available.

OP 1600A (Volume 2), same title as 1600A (Volume 1)  
Published October 14, 1949, containing diagrams which go with text of Volume 1, pages 375 through 461. Classification, confidential.

OP1600B - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Physical Description"  
Published January, 1941 PP 241 Classification, restricted.

OP1600B (Volume 2), according to Mr. BRIGGS is now being prepared.

OP1600B (Volume 3), according to Mr. BRIGGS published on June 24, 1953 contains 286 pages and is restricted.

OP1600C (Volume 1) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Maintenance"  
Published September 12, 1950 PP406 Classification, restricted

OP 1600C (Volume 2) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 18 For 5"/38-3"/50 cal Guns - Functional Circuit Diagrams"  
Published July, 1952 PP9 (introductory material) Figures 33  
Classification, restricted

AL 65-1459

*10/6/75 WAB/ncw*

OP 1600C (Volume 3) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 22  
For 5"/54 - 3"/50 cal Guns and Mark 56 Mod 32 For 6"/47 - 3"50  
cal Guns - Functional Diagrams"  
Published July, 1952 PP 9 (Introductory Material) Figures 34  
Classification, restricted

OP 1600C (Volume 4) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 11  
For Single 3"/50 cal Guns Functional Circuit Diagrams"  
Published July 25, 1952 PP 7 (Introductory Material) Figures, 24  
Classification, restricted.

OP 1600C (Volume 5) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 15  
For 5"/30 - 3"/50 cal Gun - Functional Circuit Diagrams"  
Published July 25, 1952 PP 7 (Introductory Material) Figures, 34  
Classification restricted.

OP 1600F (First revision) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56  
Operating Instructions."  
Published June 7, 1949 PP 141 Classification, restricted.

Mr. BRIGGS advised that this pamphlet was not published  
by General Electric Company, and that he does not know by whom it  
was published. He stated that OP 1600 D and E were not published  
insofar as he knows.

-RUC-

*10/6/75 WAB/ncw*



AL 65-1659

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON at N.Y. dated 4/26/54.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 2, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 put-DK

Tolson	
Boardman	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Tracy	
Wick	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

SYNOPSIS:

Dr. S. Andhill Fineberg, a rabbi and prominent in Jewish cultural and social affairs, has written an anti-Communist book entitled "The Rosenberg Case - Fact and Fiction." The first chapter traces the history of the Rosenberg case from the arrest of Klaus Fuchs to the arrest of Julius Rosenberg and summarizes the testimony produced at the trial. It also lists the names of six persons of "identifiable Jewish names" who were members of the jury panel but asked to be excused. Fineberg also lists a Louis Friedlander, originally chosen as juror number 11 but who was removed by the peremptory challenge of Defense Attorney Bloch. The succeeding chapters of the book point out the lack of action by Communist sympathizers on behalf of the Rosenbergs from the date of the sentencing in April, 1951, until the appearance of the articles in the "National Guardian," self-styled progressive newspaper, in August, 1951, and the formation of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC) in November, 1951. Fineberg points out the increased foreign activity on behalf of the Rosenbergs, which began in late 1952 and which he feels was ordered by the Kremlin to counteract the effect of the trial in Czechoslovakia of Rudolph Slansky and his 13 codefendants. This trial lasted from November 20-27, 1952 and Slansky and 11 codefendants were executed on 12-3-52. Fineberg opines the Slansky trial stressed anti-Semitism in order to impress the Arabs, but world wide action against this was so strong the Kremlin decided to use the Rosenberg case to distract attention from the Slansky trial.

Concerning the anti-Semitism cry raised by the NCSJRC, Fineberg states no Jewish organization, other than small groups known as Communist Party instruments, defended the Rosenbergs. The balance of the book discusses various actions of the NCSJRC, attempting to sway public opinion in favor of the Rosenbergs and the attempt to involve in their campaign various non-Communist organizations on different pretexts, such as capital punishment, anti-Semitism and persecution of liberals.

Attachment  
65-58236

cc - L. B. Nichols

cc: 100-387835 (National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case)

JPL:gks

EX-123

RECORDED - 24  
INDEXED - 24

65-58236-2153

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-387835-

Dr. Fineberg concludes the Kremlin preferred to see the Rosenbergs executed so they could never confess. He also feels the Rosenbergs were such fanatic Communists, the Russians knew they would not confess and therefore fostered a world-wide campaign, secure in the knowledge they would not be embarrassed by a confession of guilt. Dr. Fineberg feels the Kremlin had a perfect propaganda case in that if the Rosenbergs died, they would be considered martyrs, and if they were spared, a great victory could be claimed in that they forced the United States Government to spare the Rosenbergs.

The author makes several references to the FBI, none of which are critical of the Bureau, and the author is in support of the evidence we developed.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended the book submitted by New York office by attached letter be removed from the exhibits in the Rosenberg case and placed in the Bureau library.

Book detached  
and placed in  
Bureau library

6/10/54

(248)

Detached here. Bureau  
10

JOHN RO

OK  
H.

DETAILS:

Dr. S. Andhil Fineberg, who is a rabbi and prominent in Jewish cultural and social affairs, has written an anti-Communist book entitled "The Rosenberg Case - Fact and Fiction," published by Oceana Publications, Incorporated, New York City. The first chapter of the book deals with the facts leading up to the arrest of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, beginning with the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the arrest of Harry Gold, and the arrest of David Greenglass. This chapter deals with the trial and summarizes the testimony of the main Government witnesses and points out the failure of the defense to offer anything except denials by the Rosenbergs of the Government testimony. To counteract the statement that persons of Jewish faith were deliberately kept off the jury, Dr. Fineberg lists six "identifiable Jewish names of members of the jury panel" who asked to be excused and further points out Louis Friedlander was actually selected as juror number 11 and occupied such position for four hours until Defense Attorney Bloch used a peremptory challenge to remove him.

Chapter 2 deals with the absence of any activity on behalf of Communist sympathizers to save the Rosenbergs between the time of their sentencing in April, 1951, until the "National Guardian," self-styled progressive newspaper, began a series of articles in August, 1951, protesting the trial and sentencing. The NCSJRC was not established until November, 1951, with a mixture of non-Communists and some well-known Communists. Fineberg notes it was not until after execution of the subjects that the Communist Party itself issued any statements, and he attributes this to a fear by the Communist Party that the Rosenbergs might confess and thus embarrass the Party.

Dr. Fineberg attributes the success of the NCSJRC to the fact that the issue was one which attracted "Communist dupes and fellow travelers" on the basis of pleading for mercy with no apparent aspect of Communism in the foreground. Dr. Fineberg also relates his experiences at meetings of the NCSJRC and tells of one meeting when Helen Sobell, wife of codefendant Morton Sobell, fell into an alleged faint when he attempted to ask her a question, and thus disrupted the entire meeting.

Later chapters of the book deal with the foreign aspect of the Communist campaign to save the Rosenbergs, which started some time after the United States Supreme Court denied a writ of certiorari on 10-13-52. Starting in late 1952 and continuing until the execution, the agitation in European countries was very great. This sudden out-burst of activity, such as forming a branch of the committee in England and in France, is attributed by Dr. Fineberg to the desire to distract world attention from the trial and execution of Rudolph Slansky and 13 codefendants in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The trial occurred from November 20-27, 1952, and the execution of Slansky and 11 codefendants took place 12-3-52. This trial made no effort to conceal anti-Semitism on the part of the Kremlin, which Fineberg opines was done to get the support of the Arabs. Following the trial, world opinion was such that the Kremlin decided to concentrate on the Rosenberg case and thus diminish public opinion.

Fineberg discusses "the big lie," which he defines as the statement by the NCSJRC that a fair trial for dissenters was impossible in the atmosphere of American courts and to show the Rosenberg conspiracy was merely heresy and thus make Americans reluctant to prosecute Communist conspirators. Dr. Fineberg discusses the attempts to discredit David Greenglass by stating he did not possess the educational ability to sketch an atomic bomb and shows that, in the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, this question was one decided by the trial jury and rightly so. With regard to the claim that the NCSJRC put forth that the punishment of death was too severe, Dr. Fineberg states that, while the Rosenbergs were the first to suffer death for an espionage conspiracy in the United States, they also were the first atomic spies to persist in declaring their innocence in the face of overwhelming evidence of their guilt.

Dr. Fineberg also cites the opinion of the American Civil Liberties Union, which stated that no <sup>civil</sup> rights were violated in this case. With regard to the charges of anti-Semitism raised by the NCSJRC, Dr. Fineberg points out that Federal Judge James P. McGranery, who sentenced Harry Gold to 30 years in prison, was not accused of anti-Semitism because Gold had

betrayed the Communist cause by confessing but that Judge Kaufman, who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death, was accused of anti-Semitism. He also cites the many reputable Jewish organizations which decried the injection of an anti-Semitic statement into the case and states that no Jewish organization, other than small groups known as Communist Party instruments, defended the Rosenbergs. He also points out that both Rosenbergs had long neglected any contact with Jewish religious, educational and cultural organizations, and it was not until they were in the death house that they displayed any enthusiasm for religion.

Dr. Fineberg in another chapter analyzes the attitude adopted by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in their petition to the President of the United States for clemency and other public statements. He states that their attitude followed the Communist Party line that it is wrong to convict a Communist because to do so is to yield to political passions.

Dr. Fineberg also discusses the tactics used by the NCSJRC in taking questions which had been resolved in court and recirculating them in order to attempt to sway public opinion without the restraints of evidence imposed in a court room. He also discusses the memos stolen from the office of O. John Rogge, attorney for the Greenglasses, which memoranda dealt with the interviews of the Greenglasses by Rogge and his staff. Minor discrepancies between these memoranda and the trial testimony was used to indicate that Greenglass was not only a perjurer but a mentally unstable person in the propaganda put forth by the NCSJRC. He points out, however, that the decision as to the credibility of Greenglass was made by the trial jury and the existence of these minor variations would not have made his testimony less credible. As a further illustration of this technique, Dr. Fineberg relates the story of the "console table." Greenglass testified that Rosenberg told him he had received a console table as a gift from the Russians and used it for his microfilming activities. Rosenberg denied this and stated he had purchased the table for \$21 at Macy's Department Store in New York. Two years after the trial the table was "discovered" by the defense and an affidavit obtained from a representative of Macy's that tables of that style were handled by Macy's and the markings on the table were similar to those used by that store, although such markings were made with crayon rather than

chalk, which was used on this particular table. The NCSJRC immediately claimed this was new evidence which warranted a new trial, and although courts disposed of this question, the NCSJRC continued to use it as a propaganda device.

Dr. Fineberg also analyzes the method of the NCSJRC in drawing into its orbit those who opposed capital punishment. He points out, however, that the NCSJRC only opposed capital punishment as applied to the Rosenbergs and notes that 82 persons were executed in the United States in 1952 without any protest from the NCSJRC.

He also discusses the part played by Dr. Harold Urey, renowned nuclear physicist, and Dr. Albert Einstein, famed mathematician. On 1-8-53 Dr. Urey wrote a letter to the "New York Times" and challenged the verdict of the jury, stating that he did not believe the testimony of the Greenglasses. On 1-13-53 Dr. Einstein wrote the President and endorsed Dr. Urey's letter. Fineberg examines Dr. Urey's letter and finds it is nothing but Urey's opinion as opposed to that of the jury and Urey brings forth no evidence to substantiate his conclusion. Dr. Fineberg states that on 6-12-53 Dr. Urey wired the President, stating that Greenglass was "wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of an atom bomb to anyone," yet Dr. Fineberg quotes from a letter sent by Urey to the NCSJRC for a meeting on 4-26-53 which states it was probable Greenglass could reproduce drawings in a rough form and considerable information could have been acquired this way.

Dr. Fineberg also discusses the campaign waged by the NCSJRC during the final months prior to the execution of the Rosenbergs, including the foreign propaganda, and he also discusses the action of the NCSJRC at the funeral of the Rosenbergs.

The later chapters of the book tell of the action planned by the NCSJRC following the execution and the campaign now being waged on behalf of Morton Sobell. The book also deals with the Rosenberg children and the manner in which they were utilized for sympathy during the period immediately prior to their parents' execution.

The book also devotes one chapter to a discussion of the various legal points which arose during the trial and the appeals of this case.

In the last chapter, an analysis is made of the Rosenbergs and their complete and fanatic devotion to the Communist cause. Dr. Fineberg indicates that this was a perfect propaganda case in that if the Rosenbergs were executed, they would assume the position of martyrs, and if they were not executed, the Communists could then claim that their pressure had saved the Rosenbergs' lives.

Dr. Fineberg completes his last chapter with the statement, "Yes. The Rosenberg case is ended, but the evil that they did is endless."

In several instances in the course of the book, reference is made to the FBI; however, in no instance is any criticism made of the Bureau, and the author indicates he supports the evidence we developed during the investigation.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. PARSONS

DATE: May 28, 1954

FROM : C. F. DOWNING

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/25-86 BY 3042 put-BZC

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

Re memo from Mr. BRANIGAN to Mr. BELMONT dated 5/14/54, to which was attached for cryptanalytic examination a letter from JOHN FUNICOLARE, 412 Main Street, Orange, New Jersey, setting out a cipher allegedly used to communicate ROSENBERG's "atomic spy information."

For reference purposes, the submitted material is listed and described as follows:

- Q1 Envelope addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., postmarked New York, N. Y., May 5, 1954, 11:30 P. M.
- Q2 Letter handwritten in ink on sheet of paper 5" x 7", dated May 5, 1954, from JOHN FUNICOLARE, 412 Main Street, Orange, N. J., containing 5 lines of code.

The cipher message contained in Specimen Q2 has been decrypted in the FBI Laboratory. The plain text is in Latin, and is set forth below.

ET QUANDOQUE POTENTIOR LARGI MUNERIBUS RISERIT AEMULI ALBANOS  
PROPE TE LACUS PONET, MARMOREAM SUB TRABE CITREA.

It was determined that the above plain text is a quotation taken from the Roman poet HORACE, Ode I to VENUS. The translation, by WATSON, is "and, when by his powerful charms he triumphs over the rich presents of his rival, he will raise to you a marble statue, and place it in a temple near the Alban lake under a roof of citrop-wood."

Specimens Q1 and Q2 are attached hereto.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate action.

Attachment

65-58236

1 - 62-101044 (JOHN FUNICOLARE)

COD:jenJE+

RECORDED

79 JUL 9 - 1954

65-58236-2154

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-101044-1

7-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 5/17/54  
brg

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

LAB FILE

File # 65-58236 - 2154  
Lab. # CR-10949 HH

Examination requested by: Supervisor J. P. Lee

Memo Branigan to

Date of reference communication: Belmont dated 5/14/54 Date received: 5/17/54

Examination requested: Cryptanalysis

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Davis

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Envelope addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., postmarked New York, N. Y., May 5, 1954, 11:30 PM.
- Q2 Letter handwritten in ink on sheet of paper 5" x 7", dated May 5, 1954, from JOHN FUNICOLARE, 412 Main St., Orange, N. J., containing 5 lines of code.

Q2 - monophabetic cipher, plain text in Latin.

Determined by applying method of least squares to differences in frequency count of letters in descending order.

Determined to be a quotation from HORACE "ODE TO VENUS".  
Translation - see other side.

MEMO from. Parsons  
with attach. 5/28/54  
C. B. W. H.

And when by his powerful charms he triumphs  
ET QUANDOQUE POTENTIOR LARGI  
IX LOUPELOI VEXIXAES RUSTA  
over the rich presents of his rival, he will

MUNERIBUS AISERIT AEMULI  
VOWISAJOR SAQISAX UIVORA

raise to you a marble statue, and place it in a

ALBANDS PROPE TE LACUS  
URJUWER YSEY! XI RUNOQ

temple near the alban lake under a roof of

PONET MARMOREAM SUB TRABE  
YEWIX VUSVESIUV QOT XSUTI

citron wood.  
CITREA  
NAXSIU

REASON OF EXAMINATION:

EXAMINATION BY: DEATS

EXAMINATION REFERRED: (unintelligible)

DATE OF REFERENCE COMMUNICATION: BEYOND DATE 2/1/20 DATE RECEIVED: 2/1/20  
RECEIVED BY: (unintelligible)

EXAMINATION REFERRED BY: (unintelligible) 1. 1. 1. 1.

REF: 22-20530

REFERENCE: 1. 1.

RE: (unintelligible) 1. 1.

REF: 1. 1. 1. 1.

~~EXAMINATION~~

RE: (unintelligible) 1. 1.

~~EXAMINATION~~

RECEIVED BY: (unintelligible) 1. 1.

May 5, 1954

On April 24, I mailed to Washington D.C. an envelope with some valuable knowledge verified by the underground.

If this envelope never reached your office, the Newark Post Office is subversive. m

I am mailing this through New York; the other, MAY 1954 at Newark, New Jersey. ~~Braverman~~

The sentence used possibly to communicate Julius Rosenberg's Atomic Spy Information is :-  
(over) 196

IX LOUWPEL YEXIWXAES  
RUSTA VOWISATQ SAQISAX UIVORA  
URJUWER YSEVI XI RUNOQ  
YEWIX VUSVESIUW QOT XEUT  
NAXSIU

(3 times with original code)

John Funicola  
412 Main St.  
Orange, New Jersey

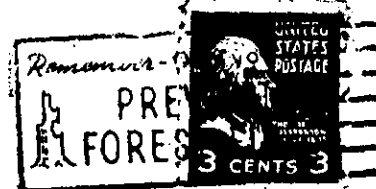
Giovanni

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
F B I

REC'D ESPIONAGE  
MAY 1 11 33 AM '34

MAY 1 11 06 AM '34

65-58236-2154



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDS SECTION

4-27  
\_\_\_\_\_, 1954

☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523

☒ Attention Drums

☐ Service Unit-Room 6524

☐ Forward to File Review

☒ Return to Lee Supervisor

Ext. 2156

Room 1236

☒ All References

☐ Subversive References

☐ Main References Only

☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

☐ Restrict to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

☐ Exact Name Only

☐ Exact Spelling

☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT

Address

John Funicolare

Localities

Birthdate & Place

R#

Date 5/7

Searcher

Initial J.E.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

150662

57

SECRET  
10/6/75  
WAB/ncv

65-58236

Date: June 11, 1954

To: Director of Special Investigations  
The Inspector General  
Department of the Air Force  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Gilbert R. Levy  
Chief, Counter Intelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 Jmt-Dtc

Reference is made to my letter dated June 8, 1954, which furnished information concerning Milton Klein, Air Force Procurement Officer.

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Kenneth L. Jones (A), dated February 5, 1951, at New York, in the case captioned "Milton Klein, WA--23548, also known as Manning Klein, Atomic Energy Act Applicant," a copy of which was forwarded to you. This report reflects information which was developed during the interview of Klein concerning his relations with Julius Rosenberg.

The above is furnished for your information.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JPL:em Ew

CC - C. H. Stanley; Dir. 6

MAILED 5  
JUN 11 1954  
COMM-FBI

RECORDED - 63

SEE PAGE 2 FOR NOTE

65-58236-3155

JUN 14 1954

SECRET  
10/6/75 WAB/ncv



NOTE: OSI inquired as to the identity of the Purchasing Agent in the Air Force mentioned by David Greenglass as a former fellow employee of Rosenberg and with whom Rosenberg claimed to be in contact. Relet advised Greenglass did not know this person and furnished information about Klein, former fellow Signal Corps Inspector with Rosenberg. OSI now advised this information <sup>was</sup> furnished to that Agency in an AEAA investigation.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED  
JUL 1 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10/6/75 WAB/nc  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGIN: NEW YORK  
MADE AT: DATE: PERIOD: MADE BY  
CINCINNATI 6-11-54 5/20, 21, 24, 25, 27; 6/8, 9, 10/54 DANIEL F. GILL, JR. CVM  
TITLE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL CHARACTER: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 Jut-DY/C  
SYNOPSIS: ESPIONAGE - R

Information received Cincinnati that one TYREE GIBSON allegedly worked as stenographer for JULIUS ROSENBERG in early 1940's and recently made statement "she was glad she got out." TYREE GIBSON and husband, RAYMOND J. GIBSON, located Columbus, Ohio and interviewed by Bureau Agents. Denied knowing or working for subject in any capacity, and stated she has never been employed by U. S. Government.

AGENCY ONI, OSI, G-2, RAB  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 6-25-54  
HOW FORW. R/S  
BY G.A.D.

- RUC -

DETAILS: Mrs. WINI BUCK, 611 Vine Street, Elmwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, furnished information in December, 1953 that approximately two years previously she had been acquainted with a Mrs. TYREE GIBSON and her husband, RAYMOND J. GIBSON, who were then residing in Cincinnati, Ohio near Bethesda Hospital. According to Mrs. BUCK, the GIBSONS had visited her home on several occasions, and during these visits Mrs. GIBSON had related to Mrs. BUCK that in the early 1940's she was a secretary to JULIUS ROSENBERG and "was glad she got out."

COPIES DESTROYED

R 28 NOV 9 1950

APPROVED: SAC Do Not Write in These Spaces

COPIES:

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- 6 - New York (65-15348)(RM)
- (1 to sub file B)
- 2 - Louisville (RM)
- 1 - Albany (RM)(Info)
- 1 - Cleveland (RM)(Info)
- 1 - Los Angeles (RM)(Info)
- 1 - San Francisco (65-15396)(RM)(Info)
- 1 - St. Louis (RM)(Info)
- 1 - Washington Field (65-15401)(RM)(Info)
- 2 - Cincinnati (65-1726)

65-58236-2156

RECORDED-45

8 JUN 14 1954

INDEXED-45

ESP-SEC

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/6/75 WAB/nc

Cincinnati 65-1726

*cc*  
*mo*  
Accordingly, it was ascertained that one RAYMOND J. and TYREE ~~HALE~~ GIBSON resided at Apartment #14, 642 Oak Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and that RAYMOND GIBSON was employed by the Queen City Food Bank in Cincinnati, while TYREE GIBSON was unemployed.

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

Attempts were made in Cincinnati to interview the GIBSONS at 642 Oak Street, and it was ascertained from WILLIAM DICKERSON, caretaker at that address, that the GIBSONS had moved without notice in April, 1954, and did not leave a forwarding address with the management.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised on May 25, 1954 that the GIBSONS were residing at 808 Northwest Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio.

On May 27, 1954, the GIBSONS were interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS E. MURPHY and ARTHUR G. TISDALE, at which time TYREE GIBSON categorically denied ever knowing or working for JULIUS ROSENBERG. She volunteered that during her employment at the Carnegie Peace Institute in New York City she had occasion to meet many people connected with the Atomic

Cincinnati 65-1726

Energy Commission, but could not recall ever taking dictation from or doing any work for the subject. She added that she could not recall knowing any person who even remotely knew ROSENBERG, and added that she has not at any time worked in any capacity for the United States Government.

In view of this information, attempts were made by the writer to re-interview the original complainant, Mrs. WINDY BUCK, at 6411 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The writer was advised by Mrs. J. BISHOP at that address that Mrs. BUCK left Cincinnati several weeks ago with her husband, and that she is now residing at Rural Route #2, Liberty, Kentucky.

- R U C -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cincinnati 65-1726

ADMINISTRATIVE  
INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Description of Information and/or Date of activity	Date received	Agent	Location
T-1 [REDACTED] (by request)	[REDACTED] b7C b7D	2-26-54 3-29-54 b7D	PATRICK J. BARNON	65-1726-114 65-1726-115
T-2 ROBERT A. WHEKING Postmaster, Cincinnati, Ohio	Forwarding address of GIBSONS	5-25-54	DANIEL F. GILL, JR.	65-1726-119

Information copies of this report are being submitted to listed offices pursuant to Bureau instructions. A copy of this report is being designated for the St. Louis Office in the event the office of origin wishes to verify the employment of TYREE GIBSON at Wright Aeronautical Plant that city.

THE LOUISVILLE DIVISION

LEADS

Case 2159 AT LIBERTY, KENTUCKY

Will interview Mrs. WINI BUCK, the original complainant in this matter, at Rural Route #2, in order to ascertain if she has further information to substantiate her statements about TYREE HALE GIBSON.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Cincinnati, 4-13-54.

Declassified  
10/22/75  
WAB/ner

Classified by 2355 WAB/ner 10/6/75  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/6/75 WAB/nc

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6/10/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/14, 21/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HARVEY N. JOHNSON, JR. /eps</b>
TITLE <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

SAMUEL ISLER, Neptune City, New Jersey, advised he was supervisory inspector for Army Signal Corps at RCA plant, Camden, New Jersey, in 1941, and at Emerson Radio Corporation, Jersey City, New Jersey, 1943, during ROSENBERG'S assignments to those plants. ISLER unable to identify subject's friends or close associates, and advised he had no social contact with the ROSENBERGS at any time. ISLER characterized subject as a "poor student" who would not take pains to memorize plans for an article being manufactured if he could remove article intact. ISLER believes ROSENBERG could have removed proximity fuse from Emerson plant without difficulty. ISLER stated that he had no cause to question ROSENBERG'S loyalty to the United States during period he was associated with him.

AGENCY RAB; G-2  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 6-17-54  
DETAILS HOW FORW. R/S  
BY 10/6

R U C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 pwt-DTC

SAMUEL ISLER, 21 Bradley Street, Neptune City, New Jersey, was interviewed by SA EUGENE C. JONES and the writer on May 14, 1954, regarding his knowledge of subject.

ISLER'S opening comment was that during the past few years his memory has failed, and he has difficulty recalling dates and places as well as the names of individuals with whom

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">65-58236-2157</div> <div style="text-align: center;">16 JUN 14 1954</div> <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">RECORDED - 87</div> <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">EX - 107</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <b>FILE</b>                      5 Bureau (65-58236) (REGISTERED MAIL)                      3 New York (65-15348) (REGISTERED MAIL)                      2 Newark (65-4085)                 </div>		

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NK 65-4085

he has had contact during the past 15 years. He commented further that he resigned from Government employment at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, during March 1954, because of ill health and has been unemployed since that time.

In regard to his relationship with subject, ISLER stated, he was a supervisory Signal Corps inspector during the period JULIUS ROSENBERG was employed by the Army Signal Corps, and to the best of his knowledge, he first met ROSENBERG at the RCA plant, Camden, New Jersey, during 1941. ISLER recalled that ROSENBERG was a member of a group of 20 men newly appointed as Signal Corps inspectors at the RCA plant, which included the following persons:

JOSEPH LEVITSKY  
ISADORE HODES  
CARL GREENBLUM  
XELIS GODFREY  
JOHN GRUOL  
MARKUS EPSTEIN

ISLER stated further that the aforementioned group were younger in age than he; and, therefore, he had no contact with them, except during the regular hours of work at the plant. He advised that he did not know which members of the group were close friends or associates and he did not recall the members of the various cliques that were formed.

In addition, ISLER advised, it is his recollection that he again met ROSENBERG several months after he was transferred from the RCA plant. He was of the opinion that this meeting took place at the Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, 30th Street, New York, New York, but he was unable to recall any additional details in this regard.

ISLER further advised that in 1943 he was assigned to the Emerson Radio Corporation in Jersey City, New Jersey, as a supervisory inspector by the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, Newark, New Jersey. Upon arrival at that plant, he found that ROSENBERG was also assigned to the plant as an inspector, and he recalled that he was ROSENBERG'S immediate supervisor for approximately one year.

NK 65-4085

ISLER stated that ROSENBERG, in his opinion, may have been a very good draftsman, but that he was a "poor student". ISLER explained that he did not feel ROSENBERG was capable of learning very much nor was he capable in the theory of electronics.

ISLER stated that he was shocked when he read in the newspapers about ROSENBERG'S being charged with espionage, and stated that during his association with ROSENBERG, he had no reason to feel that he, ROSENBERG, was disloyal to the United States Government. ISLER further stated that perhaps it was due to his shortcomings, he did not notice anything wrong with ROSENBERG, although there may have been at that time. He also stated that he felt stupid in not knowing if ROSENBERG had been doing something wrong at the Emerson plant, while working under his supervision.

In this regard, he commented, if he had ever thought ROSENBERG was doing something wrong or was "radical" or pro-Communist in any of his statements, he certainly would have reported it.

In reference to the proximity fuse, which was being manufactured at the Emerson Radio Corporation at that time, ISLER stated that it was his opinion it would have been very easy for ROSENBERG to have taken the proximity fuse and put it into either a briefcase or lunchbox and walk off the company grounds without having been challenged. ISLER pointed out that it was uncommon for employees or inspectors to have been questioned by the guards at Emerson concerning the contents of any briefcase or lunchbox, as they were leaving the plant.

He stated that the only individuals he knew, who were ever checked by the plant guards, were the female employees, and that their lunchboxes and personal belongings were frequently checked when they left the plant.

ISLER further stated that ROSENBERG worked directly on the proximity fuse and that it would have been easy for him to go to the assemblyline, take a fuse, go back downstairs, and then surreptitiously take it out of the plant. ISLER added that he had no reason to believe ROSENBERG had, in fact, removed a proximity fuse from the Emerson plant, except for his present knowledge on reading the newspapers that ROSENBERG had been engaged in espionage.



NY 65-4085

ISLER further advised that he did not feel subject was the type of individual who was intelligent enough or who would take the pains to memorize plans or the workings of any article and later set them out on paper after leaving the plant. He commented that it is his personal opinion that ROSENBERG was the type of individual who would take the easier route and merely take the fuse out of the plant intact, knowing the laxity of the security precautions at the Emerson plant.

ISLER commented that during his association with ROSENBERG, he was amazed at ROSENBERG'S knowledge of the movement of troops in Europe and Africa during the course of World War II, which, he presumed, ROSENBERG gained from reading the newspapers. ISLER declared that ROSENBERG could predict with almost uncanny accuracy the projected plans of what the various armies would do and recalled that ROSENBERG, after reading stories of how German or American fighting units would be trapped, could point out how they would get certain type of help, would retreat a certain number of miles, get reinforcements, and continue an offensive. ISLER stated that he could not recall whether this talent of ROSENBERG had expressed itself in determining the actions of Russian troops or whether it was confined primarily to the movements of the Allied Armies.

ISLER also stated that it was generally understood among ROSENBERG'S fellow employees at Emerson that ETHEL ROSENBERG "wore the pants in the family." He stated that at one time ROSENBERG'S co-workers had ridiculed subject because he had assisted his wife with the housework, as she had difficulty in carrying their first child.

ISLER stated that ROSENBERG'S weak character traits were very evident at the Emerson plant inasmuch as ROSENBERG, although occupying the position of inspector, would not reprimand or get any action out of workers on the assemblyline who were not performing their tasks properly. He stated that subject, instead of working to correct the person responsible, would present his problem to him, ISLER, and he, ISLER, would have to correct the individual who was at fault.

ISLER advised further that it is his recollection that subject and subject's wife resided in Greenwich Village, New York City, during the period JULIUS ROSENBERG was assigned to the Emerson Radio Plant, although he is not certain of this information, as he had no social contact or outside association with ROSENBERG at any time. ISLER also stated that he could

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NK 65-4085

not identify subject's friends or associates during the period of his latest contacts with subject.

In addition, ISLER commented, after he was transferred from the Emerson Radio plant by the Signal Corps, he had no further contact with subject except for observing him in attendance at an occasional inspectors conference.

In conclusion, ISLER again pointed out that he never had any reason to question ROSENBERG'S loyalty to the United States Government while he was associated with him and stated that his first knowledge of ROSENBERG'S espionage activities occurred when he read about them in the newspapers.

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10/6/75 WAB/rca  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
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NK 65-4085

ADMINISTRATIVE

REFERENCE:

Newark letter to Bureau, 3/5/54, entitled, "CARL GREENBLUM,  
aka, Army, SGE," Bufile 121-20440.

Bureau letter to Newark, 4/13/54. *see 2138*

~~TOP SECRET~~

A. M. Belmont

June 14, 1954

W. A. Bronigan

ROY COHN

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Julius Rosenberg*

Classified by *3042 PWT/lfb*  
Declassify on: OADR *10/27/86*

SYNOPSIS:

On 5/27/54, Roy Cohn testified before Mundt Committee that "a majority of Rosenberg's spy ring" worked at Ft. Monmouth, and some of them had moved to Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, a private firm handling Signal Corps contracts. Investigation and

[REDACTED] *Barra, Patzki, and Sarant* employed at Ft. Monmouth. Barra and Sarant dismissed for subversive activities. Rosenberg never worked at Ft. Monmouth, according to his own statement although he did attend a training school of about three months duration in 1940 at Ft. Monmouth. None of the above persons worked at Federal Telecommunications Laboratories. **TOP SECRET**

ACTION:

None. For your information. (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DETAILS:

On 5/27/54, Roy Cohn while testifying before the Mundt Committee stated "a majority of the Rosenberg spy ring" had once worked at Ft. Monmouth and some of these persons had moved to Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, a private firm doing contract work for the Army Signal Corps. (u)

The following persons have been identified through investigation and

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Joel Barra

A classmate at the College of the City of New York (CCNY) of Julius Rosenberg and resided at 65 Norton Street,

JPL:alp

65-58236

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by *2765 WAB/lfb*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *2 & 3*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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~~TOP SECRET~~

in the apartment of Alfred Sarant which apartment has been identified as the conspiratorial headquarters for the photographing activities of the Rosenberg network. Barr left the US 1/21/48, for Europe, and his present location is not known. He was employed as an assistant electrical engineer at Ft. Monmouth, from 7/1/40, until 2/23/42, when he was dismissed for having signed a Communist Party nominating petition in 1939. Greenglass testified at the Rosenberg trial that Rosenberg told him Barr had been engaged in Espionage. (u)

William Danzigers:

A classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell. He was used by Sobell as a mail drop when Sobell was in Mexico and so testified at the trial. He was never employed at Ft. Monmouth. (u)

Fivian Glassman Pataki:

She was a close friend of the Rosenbergs and a girlfriend of Joel Barr. She was used to contact William Perl in Cleveland, Ohio, and warn him to leave the US and to give him over \$2,000 to finance his flight in 1950. She was employed at Ft. Monmouth as a Junior Professional Assistant from 5/25/42, until 4/2/43, when she resigned. On 4/8/43, she was re-employed as a Senior Laboratory Aid, U. S. Signal Corps, Long Branch, N.J., and resigned 9/1/43. At the arraignment of William Perl on perjury charges, her name and the facts concerning her Espionage contact were made public by an Assistant US Attorney. (u)

David and Ruth Greenglass:

David Greenglass is the brother of Ethel Rosenberg and Ruth Greenglass is his wife. Both were admitted members of the Rosenberg network and so testified at the trial. Neither was ever employed at Ft. Monmouth. (u)

William Perl:

A college classmate of Julius Rosenberg. He was convicted on two counts of perjury in denying before a Federal Grand Jury that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. On 6/5/53, he was sentenced to five years on each count to run concurrently. He never worked at Ft. Monmouth. (u)

Alfred Sarant:

Occupied the apartment at 65 Morton Street,

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

-2- TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

New York City, which has been identified as the conspiratorial headquarters for the photographing work of the Rosenberg network. Sarant fled the US following preliminary questioning by Bureau agents after the arrest of Julius Rosenberg. He was employed as a Senior Radio Engineer, Ft. Monmouth, from 9/22/41, until 9/3/42, when he was dismissed with prejudice for violating travel orders. This dismissal was later changed to resignation without prejudice. The officer in charge characterized him as a "labor agitator." (u)

Anne Sidorovich:

Greenglass testified that Rosenberg told him Anne Sidorovich might be used as a courier to pick up information from him in New Mexico. She did not contact Greenglass for unknown reasons. She never worked at Ft. Monmouth. (u)

Michael Sidorovich:

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] is the husband of Anne Sidorovich mentioned above. [He never worked at Ft. Monmouth.] TOP SECRET (TS) u

The following persons have been identified through investigation and [REDACTED]

Edward James Feinstein: (TS) b1

He is believed to be the person who loaned his car to one Maxwell Finestone who in turn used the car to take Rosenberg to Ithaca, N.Y. to pick up Espionage information. He never worked at Ft. Monmouth.

Maxwell Finestone: TOP SECRET

He is believed to be the last person recruited by Julius Rosenberg into his Espionage network. He drove Rosenberg to Ithaca, N.Y. in a borrowed car in order to make an Espionage pickup. He never was employed at Ft. Monmouth. TOP SECRET

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

With reference to the alleged employment of Julius Rosenberg at Ft. Monmouth, it should be noted that he originally was hired by the War Department, Signal

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Supply Office, N.Y. General Depot, Brooklyn, 2/3/40. On 10/14/41, he was transferred to the Signal Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., and on 10/4/42, he was transferred to the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, Newark, N. J. He was dismissed from the Signal Corps 2/9/45, and removed on 3/26/45. When Rosenberg was interviewed by Bureau agents on 6/16/50, he stated he never worked at Ft. Monmouth, because that was a designing and laboratory agency and he was assigned to a procurement and inspection agency. It is noted that Julius Rosenberg attended a training class at Ft. Monmouth for Signal Corps Inspectors starting 10/1/40, and ending in December, 1940. ~~TOP SECRET~~

None of the above listed members of the Rosenberg network were ever employed at Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, New Jersey. (u)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

-4-  
~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Heidelberg, Germany

(12)  
VIA ARMY COURIER

Date: June 8, 1954  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Liaison Representative, Heidelberg (100-0)  
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ETHEL ROSENBERG  
~~INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~ ESPIONAGE - R

Attached are 1 copies of a 66th CIC Group reports dated April 22 and 30, 1954, together with 1 & 2 copies of the enclosure thereto, (as available referring to correspondence directed by the subject, a USA resident, to an addressee in the German Democratic Republic (Soviet Zone of Germany, including the Soviet Sector of Berlin).

The attached material was made available by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Headquarters, United States Army, Europe.

GAV:BMc

Enc. ( 8 )

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EX-12

ESP-37

50 JUN 24 1954



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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: CIC reports dated 4-22-54 and 4-30-54

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65-58236-2158 EBF

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

*10/6/25 WAB/ren*  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOUISVILLE</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6/21/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6/16/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>THOMAS P. KELLERMAN</b>
TITLE <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 2042 Jut/DK

Mrs. WINI BUCK, Liberty, Kentucky, upon reinterview unable to elaborate on facts of original complaint. However, she furnishes additional information regarding her acquaintanceship with RAYMOND and TYREE GIBSON. She also furnished the name of a person at Elmwood, Ohio, with whom the GIBSONS frequently visited. ROSCOE BUCK, husband, states that RAYMOND GIBSON sold hospitalization and questioned BUCK regarding Ridgewood Arsenal, Cincinnati, Ohio, where BUCK was employed.

RUC

AGENCY Lab. G-2

REC. REC'D

DATE FORW. 6-23-54

HOW FORW. AS

BY

G.A.D.

**DETAILS: AT LIBERTY, KENTUCKY**

Mrs. WINI BUCK, Route 2, Liberty, Kentucky, was questioned in an effort to ascertain if she had further information to substantiate her statements previously furnished to the Cincinnati Office concerning TYREE HALE GIBSON. Mrs. BUCK was unable to elaborate on the facts of her original complaint except to state that on the occasion when TYREE GIBSON made the statement previously attributed to her by Mrs. BUCK, that this conversation took place in Mrs. BUCK'S home. She recalled that

*Handwritten initials:*  
HAB  
NY  
CHIEF  
JA  
JL

**Approved:**

*Signature* SAC

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- 1 - Cleveland (RM)(Info)
- 1 - Los Angeles (RM)(Info)
- 1 - San Francisco (65-15396)(RM)
- 1 - St. Louis (RM)(Info)
- 1 - Washington Field (65-15401)(RM)(Info)
- 1 - Louisville (100-3862)"H91"

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<p><b>65-158236-2157</b></p> <p>27 JUN 23 1954</p>	<p>RECORDED - 28</p> <p>INDEXED - 28</p> <p>EX - 107</p>
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**68 JUL 1 1954**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

*Handwritten:* 10/6/75 WAB/ren

LS 100-3862

at that time she was living at either 506 or 511 Maple Street, Elmwood, Ohio, and that the incident occurred in either 1951 or 1952. There were only the two of them present during the conversation.

Mrs. BUCK recalled that the conversation came up as a result of the publicity attending the apprehension of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on espionage charges at that time. Mrs. BUCK stated that she was quite shocked at the statement of TYREE GIBSON and did not question her in detail regarding GIBSON's relationship with JULIUS ROSENBERG. Mrs. BUCK stated that she recalled TYREE GIBSON relating during this conversation that in the late 1930s or early 1940s TYREE GIBSON did secretarial work and had worked in New York City. She particularly remembered her saying that she had done secretarial work for JULIUS ROSENBERG and "was glad she got out." However, Mrs. BUCK did not recall that TYREE GIBSON told her that GIBSON had performed this work for JULIUS ROSENBERG in New York City nor for that matter did she relate at the time where she had done this work for JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Mrs. BUCK stated there could be no mistake about what she had heard TYREE GIBSON state during this conversation but that she could not vouch for the sincerity of TYREE GIBSON in making this statement. She stated she had not decided whether TYREE GIBSON had just made the above statement just to be talking.

*He LMC*  
Mrs. BUCK added that RAYMOND and TYREE GIBSON were well acquainted with EZRA and LENNIE SHEPHERD, who live at 15 Linden Street, Elmwood, Ohio. Mrs. BUCK stated that EZRA SHEPHERD is a second cousin of Mrs. BUCK, and EZRA originally came from Casey County, Kentucky. Mrs. BUCK went on to relate that the GIBSONS frequently visited in the home of EZRA and LENNIE SHEPHERD but that Mrs. BUCK had never heard EZRA or LENNIE SHEPHERD make any statement to the effect that TYREE GIBSON had ever mentioned to them having done work for JULIUS ROSENBERG. *OHIO NY IA IN CALIF*

Mrs. BUCK stated that she first became acquainted with the GIBSONS when they came to her residence on Maple Street in Elmwood in 1951 or 1952 at which time they were selling the White Cross Hospitalization Plan of the Bankers

LS 100-1862

Life and Casualty Company, Chicago, Illinois. She stated that thereafter the GIBSONS visited in the BUCK home on several occasions.

In July, 1952, the GIBSONS left and went to Beverly Hills, California. Mrs. BUCK did not know in what type of activity they engaged at Beverly Hills or what their street address was there. Later the GIBSONS moved to Des Moines, Iowa. Neither was she able to furnish any information concerning their address or activity at Des Moines. However, in June, 1953, the GIBSONS returned to Elmwood, Ohio, and took up residence near the Bethesda Hospital there.

Mrs. BUCK stated she last saw the GIBSONS in November, 1953, at which time they were living on Walnut Street near the Bethesda Hospital at Elmwood. Mrs. BUCK stated that since Mrs. GIBSON had made the statement to her concerning having worked for JULIUS ROSENBERG, that Mrs. GIBSON had made no further statements to her concerning it.

Mrs. BUCK went on to state that she thought about this statement by Mrs. GIBSON to her for several years before deciding to report it to the FBI. Around Christmastime, 1953, she consulted her mother, Mrs. EDITH ALLEN, Route 2, Liberty, Kentucky, and received the advice that she should make known the information to the proper authorities.

MR. ROSCOE BUCK, husband of WINI BUCK, was present during the interview and advised that he knew nothing concerning any admissions by TYREE GIBSON of the type referred to above. However, he did recall that TYREE GIBSON'S husband, RAYMOND GIBSON, was a representative of the Bankers Life and Casualty Company of Chicago, Illinois, and sold hospitalization under what is known as the White Cross Plan. BUCK recalled that several years ago while BUCK and his wife were living in Elmwood, Ohio, that RAYMOND GIBSON sold him a hospitalization policy under this plan. BUCK recalled that when GIBSON was writing up the policy GIBSON questioned him regarding the work in which BUCK was employed. He remembered these questions being along the line of what risks were involved in his work and questions regarding the physical layout of the plant in which BUCK was employed. BUCK stated at that time he was employed at the Ridgewood Ordnance Depot in the Head and



LS 100-3862

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
WAB/for  
10/6/75

Treatment Department and that he was so employed up until April, 1954, when he was laid off.

BUCK stated he considered RAYMOND GIBSON'S questions regarding the dangerousness of his work as pertinent to an underwriter, but that BUCK hesitated to answer these questions in detail as he was engaged in defense work at the arsenal. He stated, however, that GIBSON went ahead and wrote the insurance policy for BUCK and did not ask him any more questions.

- RUC -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
10/6/75 WAB/for

LS 100-3862

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

Information copies of this report are being submitted to listed offices pursuant to Bureau instructions.

THE CINCINNATI DIVISION

2170 AT ELMWOOD, OHIO

Will interview EZRA and LENNIE SHEPHERD, 15 Linden Street, to determine whether TYREE GIBSON made any admissions to them regarding a previous business relationship with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

REFERENCE

Report of SA DANIEL F. GILL, JR., Cincinnati, dated June 11, 1954.



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

Date: June 17, 1954  
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)  
From: Legat, Paris (65-126)  
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Paris letter 4/30/54.

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is attached hereto a clipping from page 2 of the 6/17/54 issue of "L'Humanite", official daily newspaper of the Communist Party of France.

This clipping, entitled "Two Sketches by Picasso in Hommage to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg", states that the anniversary of the death of the subject and his wife will be memorialized in Paris (as it will be in New York and elsewhere) by a gathering on 6/19/54 at the Pleyel Hall in Paris. Among the scheduled artistic presentations of the evening will be an adaptation of a play by LEON KRUCZYNSKI entitled "Ethel and Julius." The artist PICASSO has furnished two sketches for the occasion, and these sketches will be reproduced on the programs sold. One hundred of them will bear the signature of PICASSO.

The item goes on to list the individuals under whose patronage this memorial event will be placed.

Enclosure - 1

HPN:CM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/15-86 BY 3042 put etc

EX-122

RECORDED-99

INDEXED-99

RECEIVED  
THUR

65-58236-2160

1954

## Deux dessins de PICASSO

en hommage à

## Ethel et Julius ROSENBERG

dont on commémorera samedi à Pleyel  
le premier anniversaire de la mort

Il y a un an, Ethel et Julius Rosenberg mouraient sur la chaise électrique de la prison de Sing-Sing. Un an déjà ; et pourtant cet événement, qui a bouleversé le monde entier, semble dater d'hier, tant il est présent à la mémoire. Samedi prochain, le 19 juin, à 20 h. 30, exactement un an après, jour pour jour, presque heure pour heure, cet anniversaire sera commémoré à Paris, salle Pleyel (comme il le sera à New-York et ailleurs).

Une grande soirée artistique se déroulera, avec la participation de Simone Signoret, Fanny Robiane et la Chorale Populaire de Paris. L'adaptation d'une pièce de Léon Kruczkowski, « Ethel et Julius », sera créée par Danièle Delorme et Michel Vitold, Pierre Auro, Suzanne Courtal, Raoul Juillet, Abel Jacquin et Claude Martin.

Picasso a envoyé, à l'occasion de cette soirée, deux dessins qui seront reproduits dans les programmes vendus. Ces reproductions (numérotées) de ces dessins porteront la signature autographe de l'artiste.

Cette grande manifestation sera placée sous le patronage d'Arignon, Paul-Boncour, ancien président du Conseil, Henri Bouret, député des Côtes-du-Nord, Gilbert de Chambrun, député de la Lozère, Justin Godart, ancien ministre, Fernand Grenier, député de la Seine, André Hays, Emile Kahn, président de la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, Léon Lyon-Caen, premier président de la Cour de cassation, Jacques Madaule, Gilles Martinet, Armand Meggitt, Vincent Muselli, Anne Gérard-Philippe, Jean-Paul Sartre, grand rabbin Schick, Elsa Triolet, Henri Torrès, sénateur de la Seine, Vercors, pasteur Vienne, Charles Vildrac et Paul Villard.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 jmt-DK

L'HUMANITE  
Paris, France  
6/17/54

65-58236-2160  
enclosure



AIR-TEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, NY, 6/17/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. "DAILY WORKER" OF

JUNE 18, ON PAGE THREE, COLUMN TWO, CONTAINS ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED IN THE MEMORY OF

THE ROSENBERGS TO TAKE PLACE SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1:00 PM AT

WELLWOOD CEMETERY, SECTION ONE, BLOCK FIVE, ROW J, AT

PINELAWN, LI. MR. SYDNEY SAYETTA, PRESIDENT OF WELLWOOD

CEMETERY ASSN. INC., BY LETTER DATED 6/16/54, ADVISED THIS

OFFICE THAT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE

ROSENBERG CASE ADVISED THE ASSOCIATION THAT THE COMMITTEE

INTENDED TO CONDUCT A MEMORIAL OR UNVEILING SERVICE AS ABOVE

STATED. THE ASSOCIATION ADVISED THE NCSJHC THAT IT HAD NO

RIGHT TO CONDUCT ANY MEMORIAL OR UNVEILING SERVICE, AND THAT

THE COMMITTEE HAD NO RIGHT TO EXERCISE ANY AUTHORITY WITH

RESPECT TO THE BURIAL PLOT. MR. SAYETTA FURTHER STATED IN

HIS LETTER THAT THE BURIAL PLOT WAS PURCHASED FROM THE CEMETERY

BY FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS MADE TO ONE OF THEIR SALESMEN

BY A MAN WHO STATED THAT THE GRAVES WERE INTENDED FOR THE

BURIAL OF TWO SISTERS WHO HAD BEEN KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE

ACCIDENT. IT WAS ON THIS BASIS THAT THE SALE OF THE BURIAL

PLOT WAS MADE, AND THE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION WAS NOT AWARE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3446 put file

3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - NY 100-107111

Approved: 1-1854

Special Agent in Charge

INDEXED - 4

18 JUN 18 1954  
Sent M Per

JAH:ETM  
65-15348 (#64)

65-58236-216  
JUN 18 1954  
ESPIONAGE  
L.A.S.  
J.P.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY 636 NY 65-15348

Transmit the following Teletype message to: PAGE TWO

THAT THE GRAVES WERE INTENDED FOR THE ROSENBERGS UNTIL  
THE FUNERAL CORTEGE ARRIVED AT THE CEMETERY. IN VIEW OF  
THE FACT THAT A LARGE CROWD MIGHT ASSEMBLE FOR THIS SERVICE  
AND IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE DISTURBANCES AND TRAFFIC TIE-UPS,  
THE STATE POLICE, PARKWAY POLICE, AND POLICE OF NASSAU AND  
SUFFOLK COUNTIES HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THIS INTENDED MEMORIAL  
GATHERING. NY TO DATE HAS RECEIVED NO INFORMATION THAT WOULD  
TEND TO INDICATE ANY KIND OF DEMONSTRATION OR GATHERING WILL  
BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, DC. FOR INFO.

KELLY

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



Photograph of monument by George Salendre, Paris, 1954

*Mrs. O*  
**Ethel and Julius Rosenberg**

*"Never let them change the truth  
 of our innocence."*

JUNE 19, 1953—JUNE 19, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 *Just-DTC*

Wash. Post and  
 Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

ENCLOSURE

1 - 65-58226-2161

Date: JUN 19 1954

## IF WE DIE

by ETHEL ROSENBERG

*You shall know, my sons, shall know  
why we leave the song unsung,  
the book unread, the work undone  
to rest beneath the sod.*

*Mourn no more, my sons, no more  
why the lies and smears were framed,  
the tears we shed, the hurt we bore  
to all shall be proclaimed.*

*Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile  
and green above our resting place,  
the killing end, the world rejoice  
in brotherhood and peace.*

*Work and build, my sons, and build  
a monument to love and joy,  
to human worth, to faith we kept  
for you, my sons, for you.*

Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1953.

Do you remember the night of June 19, 1953? It was the night when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, still maintaining their innocence, went to their death in Sing Sing. This June 19 marks one year of death for the Rosenbergs. It marks one more year in Alcatraz for their co-defendant Morton Sobell. And it marks a year of continuous activity by the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee to vindicate the Rosenbergs' names—to win a new trial for Morton Sobell—and to bring the truth in the case to the American people.

### THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Joseph Brainin, Daniel G. Marshall, co-chairmen  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.

*10/6/75 WAB/ner*

Assistant Attorney General  
Warren Olney III  
Director, FBI

June 30, 1954

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 2042 pwt-B/c

*✓*  
*M*

Mr. Sydney Sayetta, President of the Wellwood Cemetery Association, Incorporated, Pinelawn, Long Island, New York, has advised our New York office by letter dated June 18, 1954, that the plot in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are buried was purchased from the cemetery by fraudulent representations made to one of the Association's salesmen. The unidentified man allegedly told the salesman that the graves were desired for the burial of two sisters who had been killed in an automobile accident. On this basis, the burial plot was sold and the Cemetery Association was not aware that the graves were intended for the Rosenbergs until the funeral cortege arrived at the cemetery.

Mr. Sayetta reported in his letter that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case had told the Cemetery Association that they intended to conduct a memorial service and unveil a monument on Sunday, June 20, 1954, at the cemetery, but had been informed by the Association that the Committee had no right to conduct any service and no right to exercise any authority with respect to the burial plot.

The "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, in its June 21, 1954, issue, reports that the graves of the Rosenbergs were decorated with roses by 400 persons who visited the cemetery on Sunday, June 20, 1954. The "Daily Worker" article stated that the monument had not been erected due to objection by the Cemetery Association who feared the possibility of vandalism.

The above is furnished for your information.

*755*  
65-58236

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

GAD:egp;em

MAILED 5-7  
JUN 20 1954  
COMM-FBI

*10/6/75 WAB/ner*

RECORDED  
65-58236-2162  
*10/6/75 WAB/ner*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 7/14/54

Bureau attention is directed to the 6/27/54 issue of "The Worker" which contains an article by VIRGINIA GARDNER re her interview with Rabbi IRVING KOSLOWE, Hebrew Chaplain at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, NY.

In this article Miss GARDNER relates her conversation with Rabbi KOSLOWE concerning the last days of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and touches upon their demeanor on the night of their execution. By letter dated 7/13/54 Warden WILFRED L. DENNO, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, forwarded to this office a copy of a letter dated 7/9/54 from Rabbi KOSLOWE to the Warden in which he states that he had refused to grant an interview to Miss GARDNER and denied the statements attributed to him in her article in "The Worker".

Attached to this letter was a note from Rabbi KOSLOWE asking that a copy of his letter be submitted to the FBI. A copy of this letter and note is being forwarded herewith for the information of the Bureau.

Enc. (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 fwt-Btc

RECORDED - 40

65-58236-2163

17 JUL 16 1954

JAH:TAB

ESP SEC

COPY

Dear Warden:

I trust you will mail a copy of same to the FBI.

In addition, if you think advisable, a copy to the Commissioner's Office.

I shall inform the New York Board of Rabbis, my ecclesiastical group, of this matter and am also considering disuccing this libelous matter with my attorney.

Thanks for your help.

Irving Koslowe

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

7-25-86

3042 put-DTC

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-2163

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION  
SING SING PRISON  
OSSINING

C  
O  
P  
Y

July 9, 1954

Hon Wilfred L. Denno, Warden  
Sing Sing Prison  
Ossining, N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/25-86 BY 3042 put-B/c

Dear Warden:

In reference to the article on page 3 in "The Worker" by Virginia Gardner, dated Sunday, June 27, 1954, which you brought to my attention, I wish to advise that I refused to grant the writer any interview whatsoever.

Miss Gardner did come to see me in my Synagogue study at 273 Halstead Avenue (this was referred to in her article as Halsted Street) in Kassaroneck, and if you recall, I mentioned her visit to me when I saw you the very next day, indicating my refusal to grant the requested interview.

Her entree into my study was a remark that she had been to see you re the Rosenbergs. After she was seated and indicated that she was a reporter for "The Worker" I told her that I had nothing to say since the Warden's office at Sing Sing was responsible for information regarding inmates, including the now deceased Rosenbergs. She mentions as I note, my hostility to her and "The Worker" in this respect. You can imagine my surprise and indignation when I read the alleged interview--in the few minutes that Miss Gardner was in my study, I stated most emphatically that she could not obtain any information and asked her to leave in a very firm manner. Perhaps the fraudulent article was her way of getting back at me, in a cleverly written supposed conversation.

Coincidentally, I had numerous opportunities offered by Life magazine, the New York Times, etc., to make myself available for interviews, articles, etc. all of which I consistently turned down. I have always felt that this execution was a closed matter and, that in any case, official reports should come from those responsible for the Public Relations of the Institution.

My sincerest thanks again for acquainting me with this matter.

Respectfully,

(s) Irving Koslowe

IK:rl



CONFIDENTIAL  
10/6/75  
WAB/ner

The Attorney General

July 28, 1954

Director, FBI 65-58226-2163

RECEIVED-20

**JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al**  
**ESPIONAGE - R**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25-86 BY 3042 fwt-B7c

There is attached herewith a Photostat of an article which appeared on pages 3 and 14 of "The Worker," Sunday, June 27, 1954, written by Virginia Gardner. The article relates results of an interview by Miss Gardner with Rabbi Koslowe, Hebrew Chaplain, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York. It attributes to Rabbi Koslowe, statements concerning the religious activities of the Rosenbergs during their stay in Sing Sing Prison and touches upon their behavior the night of the execution.

There are also attached Photostats of one letter dated July 9, 1954, and an undated note, both written by Rabbi Koslowe to Wilfred L. Denno, Warden, Sing Sing Prison in which Rabbi Koslowe states he refused to grant an interview to Miss Gardner and denies the statements attributed to him in the article. He further advises he is considering discussing this matter with his attorney..

The above is furnished to you for your information.

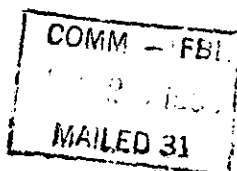
65-58236

Attachment

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General (Attachment)  
William F. Tompkins

JPL:erf:mpp/rmpf

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Tosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



CONFIDENTIAL  
10/6/75 WAB/ner

RECEIVED  
JUL 28 11 11 AM '54  
FBI

WAB/ner

SAC, Los Angeles (100-24492)

July 14, 1954

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet dated June 29, 1954, captioned "Irwin Edelman, Security Matter - C," enclosing a Photostat of a pamphlet issued by Edelman on the subject "The Rosenberg Case - Some Observations."

It is noted the last page of this pamphlet states that Edelman will publish a case report on the Rosenberg case and that a copy may be obtained for one dollar as soon as it comes off the press. It is desired that Los Angeles Office, through its confidential Post Office Box, subscribe to two copies of Edelman's publication. Upon receipt of Edelman's publication the Los Angeles Office should forward two copies to the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 pwt-dsk

MAILED 7

JUL 14 1954

COMM - FBI

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

RET:pc:glg

JUL 21 1954

EX. 106  
RECORDED - 63

JUL 16 1954

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

RECEIVED JUL 16 1954

7/23/54  
RBT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-350204)

July 26, 1954

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24492)

IRWIN EDELMAN  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Rebulet 7/14/54 captioned, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE-R". Relet instructed that this office obtain copies of a case report on the ROSENBERG case to be published by IRWIN EDELMAN, subject of the case captioned, "IRWIN EDELMAN, SECURITY MATTER - C" (Bufile 100-350204).

The pamphlet referred to in relet, on the subject "The ROSENBERG Case - Some Observations," on the last page states that EDELMAN will publish his manuscript, "if I can get a sufficient number of advance subscribers enabling me to pay the printing costs. My rough estimate of what it should cost is \$1.00 a copy. The book will be mailed to the subscriber as soon as it comes off the press. In the event that circumstances beyond my control make publication impossible, the subscribers will get their money refunded."

Because the report referred to has not yet been published, and publication depends on the receipt of adequate funds by EDELMAN, it is felt that money for payment of copies of such publication should not be forwarded to EDELMAN at the present time. In the past various Los Angeles informants have made available copies of the various pamphlets and booklets published by EDELMAN, and it is felt that should he publish the case report on the ROSENBERG case, that fact, plus copies of such report, will be made immediately available by informants of this office.

Accordingly, no further action is being taken by Los Angeles in this matter at the present time and the case on EDELMAN is being considered closed UACB. Upon receipt of information that EDELMAN has published the booklet immediate steps will be taken to secure copies for transmittal to the Bureau.

WJW:reg  
REGISTERED  
cc: LA 65-5061

165-58236 - ✓  
NOT RECORDED  
81 AUG 11 1954

7-25-86 3042 put/BTC

61 AUG 17 1954

100-350204-12  
100-350204-12

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: Sept. 8, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

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

With reference to your observation that you think we can now consider getting something along the lines of the monograph prepared by the Central Research Desk on the propaganda aspects of the Rosenberg case and your request for the views of Mr. Tolson and me, we wish to advise that we both feel events have now transpired which make it highly desirable to issue the monograph not only to our field service, but to the regular distribution list.

cc: ☒ Mr. Ladd  
☒ Mr. Belmont  
☒ Mr. Jones

LBN:MP

RECORDED-83

EX-123

COPIES DESTROYED  
 K20 NOV 9 1960

13 JUL 28 1953

65-58236-2165

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-352546-1

717 1954  
 51 AUG 5 1954

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Viper 8-5-54*DATE: July 9, 1953 *July*

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (M)*

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

I have reviewed the attached monograph prepared by the Central Research Desk on the Rosenberg Case. I think it is exceedingly well done and impresses me as being very thorough and covers the entire field in a succinct manner.

I think we should go ahead and prepare the monograph for dissemination to our service. I do not feel, however, that we should disseminate this monograph at this time to the usual distribution list throughout the Government. My reasoning on this stems from the discussion on the preparation of the so-called White Papers and the so-called Saturday Evening Post article which Mullen is presumably handling.

*Encls. not received*  
 Attachment

cc: Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Belmont

LBN:arm

*I don't think  
 this should  
 be distributed  
 outside of the  
 Bureau*

7-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 *put 97c*

EX-125  
 RECORDED-80

65-58236-2166

28

51 AUG 5 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-352546-1

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 30, 1953

FROM : V. P. Keane

SUBJECT: "THE ROSENBERG CASE: A STUDY  
IN COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA"  
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERSYNOPSIS:

Attached study summarizes Rosenberg trial, reviews Communist propaganda techniques and activities in this case, and furnishes point-by-point refutation of charges advanced by Communist Party and National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It is believed this paper will prove of value to agents assigned to security work, particularly Toplev and Security Informant programs, by providing them with convincing answers to CP propaganda and, at the same time, acquainting them with facts of this case. Specifically, the paper is written in response to Toplev and related requests.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Central Research Unit be authorized to print sufficient copies of this paper for adequate dissemination to the field and among Bureau officials.
2. That in view of the current interest in this case, the Central Research Unit also be authorized to disseminate copies of this study to interested outside agencies.
3. That the attached SAC letter be approved for transmitting this paper to the field.

DETAILS:

There is attached hereto a proposed research paper entitled "The Rosenberg Case: A Study in Communist Propaganda." This paper consists of a concise summary of the Rosenberg trial and other legal proceedings in this case;

Attachments (2)

RDC:lh

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 pwt/DAK

EX-123

RECORDED-80

13 JUL 28 1954

65-58236-2167

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-352546-1

a review of Communist propaganda activities and tactics on behalf of the Rosenbergs and a point-by-point refutation of the specific issues which have been raised by the Communist press and the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in connection with this matter.

This study clearly shows that the basic objectives of the Communist-inspired propaganda campaign were not to gain a new trial for the Rosenbergs or have their sentence commuted, but rather to promote the following ulterior, political goals:

- (1) To exploit the Rosenberg case as a medium for disparaging the entire American legal system and especially the FBI and the Department of Justice;
- (2) To fan anti-American feeling throughout the world;
- (3) To counteract charges of Communist anti-Semitism and enhance the Communist Party's influence among American Jews;
- (4) To obscure the fact that the Rosenberg trial revealed the Communist Party organization itself as an instrument of espionage.

In view of the widespread public interest in this case, the intensive efforts on the part of the Communist Party to exploit this case for ulterior purposes, and the fact that the case is almost certain to be a continuing issue in Communist propaganda for an indefinite period in the future, it is believed that the attached paper would prove of considerable value to agents assigned to security work. This is particularly true in the case of Toplev agents and other agents handling interviews with Communist Party members and sympathizers under the Security Informant Program. No doubt these agents will encounter frequent references to the so-called Rosenberg "frameup" during the course of their work in the future.

The primary purpose of this paper, in fact, is to thoroughly acquaint security agents with the facts of this case and, at the same time, provide them with convincing and effective answers with which to refute the many Communist-inspired distortions which have been raised with regard to the Rosenbergs' trial and conviction. It is felt, too, that this paper can be profitably read and studied by all agents as an example of the propaganda tactics employed by the Communist Party. In this connection, the paper serves the same general function as other monographs prepared by the Central Research Unit.

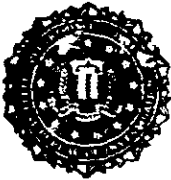
The attached paper differs somewhat from other monographs, however, in several respects: (1) Since the paper is intended primarily for the use of agent personnel, it has been written in a more informal manner than other monographs. Cumbersome footnotes have been avoided, an extensive outline

form has been used, and a more "journalistic" or polemical style has been adopted as compared with the academic and conservative style of most other monographs (made necessary by the fact that such monographs are disseminated to outside agencies). In short, every effort has been made to make the paper as readable as possible without sacrificing accuracy; (2) the attached paper devotes little attention to the doctrinal aspects of Communism but concentrates almost entirely upon Communist tactics and current propaganda in a specific instance; (3) a certain degree of "editorializing" has been allowed: first, to enhance the paper's readability and interest; and secondly, to make the paper more effective from a "counterpropaganda" standpoint and especially from the point of view of agents conducting Toplev interviews or otherwise attempting to develop security informants; (4) the paper is highly specialized, focussing attention on one specific phase of Communist activity and propaganda rather than on a general, historical review of Communist activity.

Although this paper is intended primarily for the benefit of Special Agents in the field, in view of the world-wide interest in this case and the pervasive effects of Communist propaganda, it is recommended that this monograph be distributed to the usual interested outside agencies. In this connection, it is felt that the broadest dissemination should be given to this paper in order to counteract and refute Communist distortions in this case.

There is attached hereto a proposed SAC letter to transmit this research paper to the field upon approval and printing.





United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

(Typed June 30, 1953)

**PERSONAL ATTENTION  
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 pwt-DJC

RE: "THE ROSENBERG CASE: A STUDY  
IN COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA"  
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Dear Sir:

*and Morton Sobell*

There are enclosed herewith copies of a research paper prepared by the Central Research Unit and captioned as above. This study includes a review of the Rosenberg trial, a summary of Communist activities on behalf of the Rosenbergs, and a point-by-point refutation of the specific charges advanced by the Communist movement in an effort to discredit the Government's case and exploit this matter for propaganda purposes.

It is believed that this paper may prove especially valuable to those agents assigned to the Toplev Program as well as those who are handling interviews in connection with the Security Informant Program. ~~There is every indication that~~ The Communist movement ~~intends to make~~ a continuing issue out of the so-called Rosenberg "frameup" and it is, therefore, expected that agents assigned to security work will encounter frequent references to this case during contacts with Communist Party members and sympathizers. The primary purpose of this research paper is to acquaint agents with the full facts of this case, to apprise them of likely Communist allegations in connection with the case, and to provide them with convincing answers to such allegations. In a sense this study might be regarded as "counterpropaganda" although this is not to infer that the paper is in any way at variance with the facts.

COPIES DESTROYED

R 28  
Enclosure NOV 9 1960

"RDC: JH-Rdc"

Note: Soc letter number and date will be inserted  
as soon as prepared and filed 5-58236-2167  
letter will not require manual or handbook change  
enclosure

Two copies of this study will be furnished to each field office except those offices handling a considerable volume of security work will be furnished with the following number of copies: Baltimore (3), Boston (3), Chicago (4), Cleveland (3), Detroit (3), Los Angeles (4), Minneapolis (3), Newark (3), New York (8), Philadelphia (4), San Francisco (4), Seattle (3), and Washington Field (4). Copies should be retained in the field office library when not in use and should be afforded the usual security precautions.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

AIRTEL  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

-- NY, NY-7/19/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to BUREAU ATT: INSPECTOR HENRY RICH

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Sizoo	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN ADVISED TODAY THAT HE AND MRS. KAUFMAN ARE LEAVING FOR LOS ANGELES ON JULY 21, 1954 VIA UNITED AIRLINES CONSTELLATION "CONTINENTAL" FLIGHT 709 AT 12 NOON. HE WILL ARRIVE IN LOS ANGELES AT 4:55 PM, (WEST COAST TIME). HE ADVISED THAT HIS CHILDREN ARE AWAY AT CAMP IN MAINE FOR THE SUMMER. HE WILL STAY AT THE BEVERLY HILLS HOTEL FOR ABOUT THREE WEEKS. HE WILL PROBABLY CONTACT SAC AT LOS ANGELES BUT DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER HE WILL GO TO SAN FRANCISCO. FOR INFO.

KELLY

- ③ BUREAU (REGULAR)  
1- LOS ANGELES (AIRMAIL)  
1- SAN FRANCISCO (AIRMAIL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 jmt/ldc

JAH:RSM  
NY 65-15348 (# 6)

RECORDED-117

EX-129

Mr. Belmont

65-58236-2168  
16 JUL 20 1954

F307  
60 AUG 3 1954

Approved: *gdk*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

*cc Branigan*

## Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: JULY 26, 1954

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: THE ROSENBERG CASE: A STUDY  
IN COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA  
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Glavin	✓
Harbo	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Tracy	✓
Mohr	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25/86 BY 3042 fwt/btc

DETAILS:

The captioned monograph was prepared by Central Research Unit. The study includes a review of the Rosenberg trial, a summary of Communist activities on behalf of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, and a point-by-point refutation of the specific charges advanced by the Communist movement in an effort to discredit the Government's case and exploit this matter for propaganda purposes.

It is believed that this paper may prove especially valuable to those agents assigned to the Toplev Program as well as those handling interviews in connection with the Security Informant Program. The primary purpose of the paper is to acquaint agents with the full facts of the case, and to apprise them of likely Communist allegations in connection with the case, and to provide them with convincing answers to such allegations.

The attached monograph has been proofread and approved by the Reading Room. No dissemination outside the Bureau is recommended in view of my memorandum dated June 30, 1954.

A proposed SAC letter transmitting this monograph to the field and Legal attaches is attached.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) It is recommended that the attached monograph be approved for dissemination to all field offices.

COPIES DESTROYED

R 28 NOV 15 1960

- (2) It is recommended that the attached SAC letter be approved.

Attachments sent 7-27-54

68 AUG 6 1954

RECORDED - 43  
INDEXED - 43

13 JUL 29 1954

65-58236-2169

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case

Originated At NEW YORK

Report made at : Date : Period : Report made by

CINCINNATI, OHIO : 7/30/54 : 7/22,26/54 : DANIEL F. GILL, JR. JAM

Title : Character

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL : ESPIONAGE - R

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. and Mrs. EZRA SHEPHERD, 15 Linden Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised that ~~RAYMOND~~ and TYREE GIBSON known to them as close personal friends for approximately three years. Unable to verify statements of Mrs. WINI BUCK and do not at any time recall TYREE GIBSON mentioning the name of the subject.

AGENCY RAB: 6-2  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. 8-9-54  
HOW FORW. RLS  
BY JPL

-RUC-

DETAILS: AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Mr. and Mrs. EZRA SHEPHERD were interviewed at their home, 15 Linden Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, by the writer and SA LEE E. MORROW, on July 22, 1954. Both persons admitted knowing the GIBSONS on a close personal relationship for approximately three years. They advised that the GIBSONS have returned to Cincinnati, and presently reside on Helen Avenue, the exact address being unknown to them.

Approved and Forwarded [Signature] Special Agent in Charge : Do Not Write In These Spaces

Copies of this report:

- 6- Bureau (65-58236) (RM)
- 6- New York (65-15348) (RM)  
(1 to subfile B)
- 1 - Albany (RM) (Info)
- 1 - Cleveland (RM) (Info)
- 1 - Los Angeles (RM) (Info)
- 1 - San Francisco (RM) (65-15396) (Info)
- 1 - Washington Field (RM) (65-15401) (Info)
- 2 - Cincinnati (65-1726)

EX-123

RECORDED-52

INDEXED-52

65-58236-2170

AUG 3 1954

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R 28 NOV 9 1960

COPY IN FILE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/6/75 WAB/nc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-25-86 BY 3042 PWT-SPC

Cincinnati 65-1726

Mrs. SHEPHERD stated that she had occasion to have many intimate talks with TYREE GIBSON, and at no time does she remember the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG being included in these conversations. She pointed out that she was not aware of past employments of either of the GIBSONS except that she remembered TYREE stating at one time that she had her own office in New York City and she "hired girls to do secretarial work." Mrs. SHEPHERD was unable to elaborate further in this matter. She continued that she had the utmost trust in Mr. and Mrs. GIBSON and at no time has had any reason to question their loyalty.

SHEPHERD

Mr. and Mrs. ~~GIBSON~~ were questioned as to their knowledge of the association between the GIBSONS and Mrs. WENDY BUCK and they stated that as far as they knew their friendship was of a casual nature. They explained that Mrs. BUCK knew the GIBSON'S as neighbors and in all probability visited in their home on several occasions. Mrs. SHEPHERD added, however, that Mrs. BUCK'S relationship to the GIBSONS was not as close as hers and she (MRS. SHEPHERD) felt that she knew TYREE and RAYMOND GIBSON far better than the BUCKS. Mrs. SHEPHERD continued that she did not believe the BUCKS knew the GIBSONS well enough to comment in this matter, but that in the event an interview was desired, she would attempt to ascertain their present whereabouts. She stated that they recently left Liberty, Kentucky, to move to North Carolina where Mr. BUCK had secured employment.

-RUC-

Cincinnati 65-1726

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS:

Information copies of this report are being submitted to listed offices pursuant to Bureau instructions.

REFERENCES:

Report of SA THOMAS F. KELLERMAN, dated 6/21/54, at Louisville.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 7/30/54

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG,  
ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 JWA/BJE

Reference is made to the report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, NY, 6/18/54, which sets forth a number of leads to check the bank account and other financial activities of one DAVID ENGELSON.

The Bureau is advised that these leads will not be covered since it is believed that they would serve no useful purpose as the Bureau is aware ENGELSON refused to cooperate with Bureau agents.

The Bureau is advised that the information concerning ANN MARIE COMERT is being set forth in a current report in this case.

Reference is made to the Bureau letter of 3/18/52 in which the Bureau suggests that consideration be given to the fact that DAVE and EMILY ALMAN, are the individuals who received the \$7,000 and the Leica camera from ETHEL ROSENBERG.

After reviewing this investigation to date, with particular attention to the investigation to determine the recipients of the money and the camera, it appears that DAVE and EMILY ALMAN are the most logical suspects.

The Bureau is aware that both DAVE and EMILY ALMAN were officials of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, resided at 20 Monroe Street and have two children.

Both are SI subjects of this office under the following files:

DAVE ALMAN, NY 100-655576, Bufile 100-336343;  
EMILY ALMAN, NY 100-66772, Bufile 100-338696,

NY has considered for some time whether the ALMANS should be either 1. Approached by agents for an interview or, 2. Brought before the Grand Jury.

RECORDED-140  
INDEXED-140

65-58236-2171

RM  
9/7/1960

JAH:DEB



Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

NY realizes that either action would probably result in some type of publicity or propaganda appearing in the "Daily Worker", the "National Guardian" and in literature distributed by the committee itself. It is not believed at this time that such propaganda could cause the Bureau any embarrassment or would be of any aid and assistance to the committee in its activities. On the contrary, if the ALMANS are the recipients of the camera and the money, they might find themselves to be in a vulnerable position and no propaganda would be forthcoming from the committee. It is likely that the ALMANS would refuse to be interviewed by Bureau agents and if they did appear before the Grand Jury, they would probably claim the Fifth Amendment.

As a consequence, it is likely that nothing of value to this investigation would result, though it would make the ALMANS and the committee aware of the fact that the Bureau has a source of information amongst trusted friends of the ROSENBERGS, their counsel or the committee.

Bureau's opinion to the foregoing is solicited.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York (65-15348)

August 4, 1954

RECORDED-140 65-58236-2171  
Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 7/30/54, requesting the Bureau's opinion concerning interview of Dave and Emily Alman, who you state appear to be the most logical suspects for the persons to whom Ethel Rosenberg gave \$7,000 and a Leica camera.

Before a decision is made, it is desired that you submit in detail your reasons for concluding that the Almans are the most logical suspects. You are further instructed to conduct investigation to determine whether the Almans have been known to possess a Leica camera and whether their bank account, if any, reflects any deposits pertinent to this case.

The report promised by you by notation on FD-205 has not been received. If not already forwarded, it should be completed without further delay.

NOTE: [redacted] former cellmate of Julius Rosenberg, b267D executed Soviet agent, claims latter told him Ethel Rosenberg had given Leica camera and \$7,000 on 6/17/50, to a Communist who resided in Knickerbocker Village. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GAD:egp 296

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/24/86 BY 3042ent/vf

- Nelson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 3  
AUG - 4 1954  
COMM - FBI

Classified by 2355 WAB/nc  
Exempt from GDS, Category  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
Declassified  
10/22/85 WAB/nc

AUG 17 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-72  
(6-10-53)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/6/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7/26/54 - 7/29/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN A. HARRINGTON</b>
TITLE <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*No discussion  
could be had on 8/9/54*

MAX ELITCHER on reinterview could furnish no further information concerning MORTON SOBELL and could not recall at any time discussing the "Thinking Machine" or "Project Thumper" with SOBELL. JOEL BARR worked on the "Dopler Project" at Sperry Gyroscope and had no access to any data relating to "Project Thumper." Information concerning "Project Thumper", "Thinking Machine" and "Mark 56" set forth. Information concerning [REDACTED] set forth. (u) b7D

## DETAILS:

On May 10, 1954, MAX ELITCHER was contacted and questioned to determine whether he had further information concerning MORTON SOBELL and to further determine whether or not SOBELL had ever discussed with him the so-called "Thinking Machine" or "Project Thumper." (u)

Classified by 2355 WAB/ncw  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58236-2172 RECORDED-42

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <i>[Handwritten notes]</i>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6-Bureau (65-58236) (RM) 1-Albany (Info.) (RM) (copies cont'd.) 6-New York (65-15348) (1-Subfile B)		INDEX <i>[Handwritten notes]</i>

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-60827-2

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-15348

ELITCHER was subsequently recontacted on May 26, 1954, June 15, 1954, and July 8, 1954. He stated that he had no recollection of ever having discussed with SOBELL the so-called "Thinking Machine" or "Project Thumper." He advised that he has a recollection of having heard about these projects when he was at General Electric on a visit but he did not associate one project with the other. He recalled that a computer of advanced design was referred to as a thinking machine but he had no knowledge of its actual use in connection with the work being done by General Electric. He stated that as far as "Project Thumper" was concerned, his work never brought him in contact with any phase of this project and he was unaware of its specific objectives. He said he was basically interested in the Mark 56 Project. (u)

On June 10, 1954, SA LEO H. FRUTKIN interviewed Mr. FRANK GILLIAR, Security Officer of the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, Great Neck, Long Island, New York. Mr. GILLIAR advised that according to Miss HELEN HEATH, personal secretary to Dr. WILLIAM T. COOK, head of Radio Engineering at Sperry Gyroscope, JOEL BARR, during his employment at Sperry's worked on the so-called "Dopler" project and on tubes. He advised that BARR'S department had no contact with "Project Thumper" and BARR had no access to any data relating to "Project Thumper." (u)

At Schenectady, New York

R. O. DUNHAM, Marine Systems Engineering, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems Division, Schenectady, furnished the following information to SA JOSEPH P. BENSON of the Albany Office. (u)

(copies cont'd.)

1-Buffalo (Info.) (RM)  
1-Boston (Info.) (RM)  
1-Chicago (Info.) (RM)  
1-Cincinnati (Info.) (RM)  
1-Cleveland (Info.) (RM)  
1-Detroit (Info.) (RM)  
1-Indianapolis (Info.) (RM)

1-Los Angeles (Info.) (RM)  
1-Miami (Info.) (RM)  
1-Newark (Info.) (RM)  
1-New Haven (Info.) (RM)  
1-Philadelphia (Info.) (RM)  
1-Pittsburgh (Info.) (RM)  
1-San Francisco (Info.) (RM)  
1-Washington Field (Info.) (RM)

NY 65-15348

Mr. DUNHAM advised that a final report concerning "Project Thumper" was issued on June 30, 1949. He advised that this report was not classified and contained 216 pages. He stated that it bore no technical report number. (u)

DUNHAM advised that no separate report was issued on the digital computer or "Thinking Machine" related to "Project Thumper." He stated that the following six (u) digital computer reports were issued:

<u>Tech. Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>
TR55412	Unclassified	31
TR55413	Unclassified	23
TR55414	Restricted	25
TR55415	Confidential	44
TR49.0417	Secret	95
TR49.0422	Unclassified	30

Mr. DUNHAM furnished the following information pertaining to technical reports on "Project Thumper", beginning with TR45841 and ending TR55330: (u)

<u>Tech. Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>
TR45841	Confidential	11
TR45842	Confidential	18
TR45843	Confidential	6
TR45844	Confidential	15
TR45846	Confidential	10
TR45849	Confidential	24
TR55302	Confidential	15
TR55307	Secret	12
TR55308	Confidential	25
TR55311	Secret	13
TR55313	Secret	18
TR55314	Confidential	19
TR55315	Secret	12
TR55318	Confidential	45
TR55330	Secret	21
Total		264 pages

NY 65-15348

The following information was furnished by KENNETH BRIGGS, Restricted Books Division, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems, General Electric Company, Schenectady, pertaining to ordnance pamphlets 1600 through 1600F: (u)

OP 1600 - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56" (preliminary)  
Published January, 1946 PP173 Classification, restricted,  
now confidential.

Mr. BRIGGS advised that this pamphlet is presently being revised for the first time. He stated that the instant volume was not published by the General Electric Company, and that he does not know by whom it was published.

OP 1600A (Volume 1) - "Radar Equipment Mark 35 Mod For Gun Fire Control System Mark 56"  
Published October 14, 1949 PP 374 Classification, confidential

It is indicated in this volume that it supercedes 1600 (Preliminary) and 1600A (Interim), copies of which Mr. BRIGGS advised were not available.

OP 1600A (Volume 2), same title as 1600A (Volume 1)  
Published October 14, 1949, containing diagrams which go with text of Volume 1, pages 375 through 461. Classification, confidential.

OP1600B - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Physical Description"  
Published January, 1941 PP 241 Classification, restricted.

OP1600B (Volume 2), according to Mr. BRIGGS is now being prepared.

OP1600B (Volume 3), according to Mr. BRIGGS published on June 24, 1953 contains 286 pages and is restricted.

OP1600C (Volume 1) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Maintenance" Published September 12, 1950 PP406  
Classification, restricted.

NY 65-15348

OP 1600C (Volume 2) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 18 For 5"/3 - 3"/50 cal Guns - Functional Circuit Diagrams"

Published July, 1952 PP9 (introductory material) Figures 33 Classification, restricted.

OP 1600C (Volume 3) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 22 For 5"/54 - 3"/50 cal Guns and Mark 56 Mod 32 For 6"/47 - 3"/50 cal Guns - Functional Diagrams"

Published July, 1952 PP9 (Introductory Material) Figures 34 Classification, restricted.

OP 1600C (Volume 4) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 11 For Single 3"/50 cal Guns Functional Circuit Diagrams" Published July 25, 1952 PP7 (Introductory Material) Figures, 24 Classification, restricted.

OP 1600C (Volume 5) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 15 For 5"/30 - 3"/50 cal Gun - Functional Circuit Diagrams"

Published July 25, 1952 PP 7 (Introductory Material) Figures, 34 Classification, restricted.

OP 1600F (First revision) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Operating Instructions." Published June 7, 1949 PP 141 Classification, restricted.

Mr. BRIGGS advised that this pamphlet was not published by General Electric Company, and that he does not know by whom it was published. He stated that OP 1600 D and E were not published insofar as he knows. (u)

On March 29, 1951, MORTON SOBEL was convicted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG of Conspiracy to Commit Espionage on behalf of the Soviets. (u)

On April 5, 1951, SOBEL was sentenced to a term of 30 years. (u)

The ROSENBERGS were executed on June 19, 1953. (u)

NY 65-15348

SOBEL'S appeals have been concluded against him and he is currently serving his term in the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California. (u)

On April 5, 1951, T-1, of unknown reliability, advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG was in court the day that WILLIAM PERL was arrested for perjury, on March 14, 1951. When PERL was returned to the Federal House of Detention, West Street, New York City, informant was instructed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, an inmate, to contact PERL and to assist him in any way that he could. After PERL observed informant and ROSENBERG in conversation, PERL became friendly with informant. ROSENBERG instructed informant to advise PERL that the only evidence the FBI had on PERL was a photograph which was located at the apartment house of JOEL BARR. This photograph showed ROSENBERG, PERL and BARR with their arms around each others shoulders. Informant advised that PERL was pleased to receive this information and requested informant to tell ROSENBERG that he appreciated knowing this information. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PERL advised informant how he had been approached by VIVIAN GLASSMAN with \$2,000 with instructions to flee to Mexico and how he had reported this incident to the FBI. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Informant advised ROSENBERG of his conversation with PERL and ROSENBERG stated that it was a serious blunder on PERL'S part and was the cause of blowing up the works. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Europe

On June 9, 1954, BERNARD BARR was interviewed at his place of business, Barco Press, 20 West 22nd Street, New York City, by SAs FREDERICK C. BAUCKHIM and JOHN L. HARRINGTON. He advised that he had not heard from nor received any correspondence from his brother JOEL BARR. He stated that he and his wife, from time to time, had visited his mother, REBECCA BARR, at her residence 241 West 97th Street, New York City. He stated he had very carefully



NY 65-15348

examined all of his brother's personal property including photographs. He advised that the bulk of his brother's personal possessions consisted of phonograph records, some of which he (BERNARD) took for his own use. (u)

Mr. BARR stated that the only photographs he observed were photographs of the immediate BARR family. He did not find a group photograph of JOEL BARR, JULIUS ROSENBERG and WILLIAM PERL. He stated that his mother is very ill and confined to her apartment and "putters around" the house all day. He stated it is possible, that if such photograph had been in his mother's house, she might have destroyed it. (u)

He added that he did not search his mother's room and it was possible that such a photo could be in his mother's room. (u)

In view of his mother's condition he stated it would be impossible to search her room, but advised that he would immediately advise the writer of any information he might receive concerning his brother JOEL or PERL. He advised that he has not been in contact with SAMUEL PERL or WILLIAM PERL since he returned from Europe. (u)

On July 9, 1953, T-2, of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was a member of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC) and had been handling [REDACTED] of the Rosenberg Committee. She advised informant [REDACTED] for this activity was an individual she identified as (ph [REDACTED]) [REDACTED] described this individual as being connected with the [REDACTED] and had also represented the French Communist newspaper "L'Humanite." She stated that the NCSJRC

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had been working long hours and occasionally as late as 5:00 A.M. in the morning, and that up until the time of the execution of the ROSENBERGS, the NCSJRC had raised over \$300,000. Since the execution about \$1,000 a day was being received which was primarily for the ROSENBERG'S childrens trust fund. She asserted that the committee had been converting this money to its own use. She advised that EMANUEL BLOCH was angry with the committee and had demanded a financial report from the committee. The committee gave him an audit of their accounts and turned over to him about \$997. She also advised that in addition to this sum of money, the children were to receive the foreign royalties derived from the ROSENBERGS book entitled "Deathhouse Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." She stated that the French version of this book had sold out the sixth edition but she did not know the number of copies sold.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
[redacted] advised that the French were planning to name streets and parks and monuments after the ROSENBERGS. She stated that the French Communist Party functionaries are in touch with EMANUEL BLOCH [redacted] and that the French Communist Party had "Damned" the American Communist Party handling of the ROSENBERG issue. It was the belief of the French Communist Party that the American Communist Party policy of playing up the espionage issue was incorrect. It was their belief that the issue should have been played up as "a frame-up" and that this was the slogan and general attitude that the French Communist Party had followed. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] that JULIUS ROSENBERG talked "freely" to EMANUEL BLOCH prior to his execution. She stated that it was BLOCH'S contention that DAVID GREENGLASS was the leader of the Espionage network instead of JULIUS ROSENBERG and that several members of the GREENGLASS network fled the United States. According to BLOCH, one of those individuals was JOEL BARR who was in Switzerland. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Informant advised that when the Communist Party entered the Rosenberg case they sent [redacted] out West

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to investigate the activities of DAVID GREENGLASS and returned empty handed. Informant advised that [REDACTED] had performed a "bag job" on the office of Attorney O. JOHN ROGGE and had obtained documents of interest to the ROSENBERG defense. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7D

In January, 1954, T-2 of known reliability, advised that one [REDACTED] was a representative of Authors and Publishers International Agency (A.P.I.) of Paris with New York offices at 154 East 74th Street, New York City. T-2 advised that this individual had been in contact with a person in the Soviet sector of Berlin known as [REDACTED] Berlin, N113, concerning the publication of the ROSENBERGS Deathhouse letters in Eastern Germany. [REDACTED] advised this contact in the Soviet sector that she was in charge of handling the foreign rights of the ROSENBERG letters and made mention of the name of ALICE CITRON. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7D

T-4, of known reliability, advised on February 1, 1954, [REDACTED] was critical of the present District and National leadership of the Communist Party because of the sectarian views which they are following and because [REDACTED] were being misused in connection with Communist Party work. [REDACTED] was in touch with [REDACTED] who lives in New York and who goes [REDACTED] a number of times each year. [REDACTED] this woman brings messages from [REDACTED] Communist Party officials such as [REDACTED] and others to [REDACTED] concerning the ROSENBERG case and other matters. [REDACTED] this woman as having powerful French connections abroad and [REDACTED] some connection with official French delegations such as the United Nations. [REDACTED] through this French Woman [REDACTED] letters from all over the world regarding the ROSENBERG case and how the campaign on behalf of the ROSENBERGS should be conducted. [REDACTED] is looked upon as the Communist Party representative in the ROSENBERG case. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7D

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T-5, who is in a position to supply the following information, advised [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] that her occupation is that of [REDACTED] Her New York residence is [REDACTED] New York City, and her present address is [REDACTED] that her passport number is [REDACTED] which was issued in Paris on [REDACTED], by the Prefect of Police. (u) b7D

MR + MRS  
T-6, who is in a position to supply the following information advised that [REDACTED] entered on duty as an employee of the United Nations on [REDACTED] He is employed as an [REDACTED] Bureau of Press and Publications, Department of Public Information, United Nations. (u) NY b7D

- P -

NY 65-15348

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. Where Located
T-1 [REDACTED]	Info re JULIUS ROSENBERG b2 b7D	4/5/51	S. ARMAND A. CHILLOT	65-15348 b2 [REDACTED] b7D
T-2 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S. [REDACTED]	65-15248 b2 [REDACTED] b7D
T-3 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1/15/54	Bureau	100- 126001-7 b2 65-15348 b7D
T-4 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S. [REDACTED]	65-15348 b2 100-107111 b7D
T-5 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S. [REDACTED]	65-15348 b2 2624 b7D
T-6 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	S. [REDACTED]	65-15348 b2 2654 b7D

LEADS

ALL OFFICES LISTED (INFO.)

One copy of this report is being furnished for  
information to the above offices pursuant to Bureau instructions. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15348

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

LEADS (CONT'D.)

NEW YORK

At West Babylon, New York

Will interview WILLIAM MARTIN CANNING, former Professor at the College of the City of New York, for any information that he may have concerning the Communist Party activities of JULIUS ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBEL and WILLIAM FERL, while at the College of the City of New York. (u)

At New York, New York

Will completely review this case and cases of MORTON SOBEL and WILLIAM FERL, and will submit to the Bureau recommendations as to further investigation in this matter. (u)

REFERENCE

Report of S. JOHN L. HARRINGTON, NY, 4/26/54.  
Bureau letter, 5/11/54.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York (65-15348)

August 10, 1954

RECORDED-42 Director, FBI (65-58236) 2172

EX-109

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/27/86 BY 3042 PWT/SP

Rerep of SA John A. Harrington, made at New York,  
8/6/54.

A review of rerep indicates information furnished by T-1 and the interview of Bernard Barr set forth on pages 6 and 7 is not considered pertinent to this investigation. The information referred to has already been reported in a case captioned "Joel Barr, Espionage - R," and you are instructed to delete it from rerep. Your attention is directed to the fact that the information attributed to T-1 is set forth in such a manner that T-1's identity is not protected and the enumeration of his contacts with Brothman, Perl and Rosenberg is set out in such detail that he could be easily identified. In the event this information is reported in any other report, it should be completely reworded in order to protect the identity of the informant.

The information reported on page 7 from T-2 is also reported in a manner tending to reveal the informant. The last paragraph on page 7 should be reworded to furnish further protection to the informant and to avoid mention of his direct contact with [redacted]. The information from T-2 set out on pages 7, 8 and 9 should be carefully reviewed to make certain that T-2 is fully protected. You are reminded that T-2 is an extremely important informant who furnishes information of a very delicate nature and should be fully protected in view of the dissemination given to these reports.

You are instructed to submit corrected copies of rerep to the Bureau and all offices receiving copy of same. Greater care must be exercised in the preparation of future reports in order to avoid repetition of these errors. The corrected copies must reach the Bureau not later than August 25, 1954.

NOTE: T-1 is Jerome Eugene Tartakow, former [redacted] who was a fellow inmate of Julius Rosenberg in the Federal House of Detention, NYC, and whose identity has not been fully revealed. [redacted]

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

COMM - FBI  
AUG 11 1954  
MAILED 27

AUG 19 1954

CONFIDENTIAL  
Declassified  
10/22/76 WAB/2

b2  
b7D

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 8/3/54

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

There is forwarded herewith for the information of the Bureau, a draft of an article entitled "The Rosenberg Case-History and Hysteria", by NORMAN S. BEIER and LEONARD B. SAND, which will appear in the September or October bulletin of the American Bar Association.

The Bureau is advised that Mr. BEIER and Mr. SAND are currently Assistant United States Attorneys in the SDNY and both were former law clerks of Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 pwt-DAC

Enc.

RM

AUG 11 10 10 AM '54

ESPIONAGE

RECORDED - 3

EX-109

65-58236-2173

JAF:DEB



THE ROSENBERG CASE - HISTORY AND HYSTERIA

by Norman S. Feler and Leonard F. Sand

On June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed. While they were on trial for the crime of having conspired to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, their case received almost no coverage in the Communist press. Soon after their conviction, however, when it became apparent that the Rosenbergs had chosen martyrdom, organized efforts were initiated to create the impression that the two spies were innocent scapegoats of a fear-ridden and prejudiced society.

This campaign, which did not hesitate in its use of bald lies and gross distortions, has unfortunately met with some success. In Europe especially, where the true facts of the case were belatedly and inadequately disseminated, the Communist effort to equate the Rosenberg case with that of Dreyfus and Sacco-Ventzetti <sup>and</sup> ~~did~~ <sup>initial</sup> gain considerable popular acceptance. The battle for the truth was lost by default. Here, the American press was of course more effective in presenting an accurate picture of the proceedings, yet one nevertheless finds that misconceptions concerning the case flourish. Surely the

more vicious and blatant of these untruths about the Rosenberg case, some of which were initiated by those aware of their falsity and many of which were accepted and spread by the gullible and uninformed, should not go unanswered.

Legal issues are of interest to but a limited audience, but personalities have universal appeal. For this reason the Communist propagandists fully exploited the fact that the Rosenbergs were parents of two small children and, for this reason, the trial judge became a particular target in the crusade to make the Rosenbergs appear victims of judicial oppression and mass hysteria.

The trial judge, Irving R. Kaufman, was subjected to constant villification and even to threats of physical harm to himself and his family. And the lies were spread.

Perhaps the most transparent deception circulated concerned the very identity of the trial judge. Although it was even too big a "big lie" to find much currency, it serves well to demonstrate the character of the pro-Rosenberg propagandists.

In the National Guardian, a Communist oriented magazine, and in countless handbills distributed by the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs an explanation is offered for Judge Kaufman's alleged tyrannical attitude toward the Rosenbergs. It is said that Judge Kaufman was seeking to regain popular favor after having been severely criticized for a lenient attitude

towards the defendant in the first trial of Alger Hiss. But even the most casual observer of events at the Federal Court House knows that there are two Judges Kaufman in the Southern District of New York where the Rosenbergs were tried, and that it was Judge Samuel H. Kaufman - not Irving R. Kaufman - who presided at the first Hiss trial. It is difficult to believe that those who purported to have made a study of the trial sufficient to enable them to pass judgment on its fairness, were unaware of this fact.

It is easy to understand, however, why these critics of Judge Kaufman were forced to employ such tactics. The fairness of the trial over which he presided was reexamined and upheld on numerous occasions, for in addition to 16 applications in the district court, there were 7 appeals to the Court of Appeals, 7 applications to the Supreme Court, and 2 applications to the President for executive clemency. Although ordinarily a reviewing court will reverse the trial court only if the error committed below is deemed to be "substantial" and will dismiss minor or technical mistakes as "harmless error", because of the peculiar nature of this case, the Court of Appeals indicated that it would have reversed had any error been found. Of course, the conviction was affirmed.

Examples of the Judge's fairness and the pains he took to avoid prejudice during the trial are many. To eliminate prospective jurors who might be biased or intolerant, Judge Kaufman questioned them to an even greater extent than requested by defense counsel. There

main operandi. Julius Rosenberg told David and Ruth Greenglass and Max Elitcher, three Government witnesses, that it was through the Communist Party organization that he established initial contact with the Soviet officials.

Repeatedly during the course of the trial and again in his final charge to the jury, the Judge emphasized that Communist Party membership was relevant solely to show an intent to aid the Soviet Union, a necessary element of the crime, and was not otherwise to be considered in passing judgment upon the defendants.

Later embarrassing to those who sought by every means to discredit and besmirch Judge Kaufman were the words of their defense counsel, the late Emanuel Bloch, uttered in open court. In his summation to the jury, and before the Rosenberg case became a propaganda crusade where truth was abandoned, Bloch said:

"I would like to say to the Court on behalf of all defense counsel that we feel that you have treated us with utmost courtesy, that you have extended to us the privileges that we expect as lawyers, and despite any disagreements we may have had with the Court on questions of law, we feel that the trial has been conducted and we hope that we have contributed our share with that dignity and that decorum that befits an American trial."

And immediately after the jury announced its verdict he repeated:

"I would like to restate what I said when I opened to the jury. I want to extend my appreciation to the Court for its courtesies, and again I repeat I want to extend my appreciation for the courtesies extended to me by Mr. Lippol and the members of his staff, as well as the members of the FBI, and I would like to say to the jury that a lawyer does not always win a case; all that a lawyer expects is a jury to decide a case on the evidence with mature deliberation."

"I feel satisfied by reason of the length

✓ of time that you took for your deliberation,<sup>?</sup> as well as the questions asked during the course of your deliberations that you examined very carefully the evidence and came to a certain conclusion."

surely, he so close to the trial itself, and the interests of the defendants, was then in a better position to evaluate the fairness of the trial than were the pamphleteers who followed.

Apart from the conduct of the Judge, efforts have been made to create the impression that the Rosenberg case was a "weak one", and that there was therefore doubt as to the correctness of the jury's unanimous finding of guilt. Accomplice testimony is traditionally regarded as suspect, and the theory that the Rosenberg case was a weak one is predicated on the assertion that it was limited to such accomplice testimony. But the fact is that the evidence presented at the trial established overwhelmingly the guilt of the Rosenbergs, and this testimony was not forthcoming solely from the lips of accomplices. For example there was the testimony of Max Elitcher.

Max Elitcher, an electrical engineer, attended City College in the late 30's with Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. (Sobell, a co-defendant of the Rosenbergs, was sentenced to thirty years for his espionage activities and is now serving his sentence in Alcatraz.) After graduation in 1939, Elitcher roomed with Sobell in Washington, D.C., where both worked at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. Sobell induced Elitcher to join a Communist Party group in Washington. In June 1941 at which time Elitcher was married and Sobell no longer in Washington, Rosenberg

visited Elitcher and told him that the war effort of the Soviet Union was being impeded by some interests in the United States, and to counteract this, many people were furnishing the Soviet Union with military information. Rosenberg asked Elitcher if he had access to such information and told him that if he did contribute military data it would be microphotographed and precautions would be taken to keep the microfilm from falling into the wrong hands and to secure the expeditious return of the original documents. To encourage Elitcher, Rosenberg confided that Sobell was among those giving away this country's secrets. This was confirmed subsequently by Sobell when he and Elitcher vacationed together.

Elitcher kept putting Rosenberg off, neither contributing information nor refusing to do so. On a visit to Rosenberg in New York in the spring of 1945, Rosenberg told Elitcher that he was relieved to find out that his, Rosenberg's, dismissal from the Army Signal Corps for "security reasons" was because of his activity in the Communist Party and not because his espionage activities were known.

Rosenberg again asked Elitcher in September 1945 to contribute information and in the early part of 1946 Rosenberg and Sobell tried to induce Elitcher to turn over a classified ordnance pamphlet concerning a gun fire control system on which Elitcher was working. Rosenberg at this time also told Elitcher that there was a "leak" in the espionage setup and to discontinue his Communist Party activities and not visit him.

In June of 1948 Rosenberg and Sobell met with Elitcher in New York and attempted to dissuade Elitcher from his intended plan to leave the Bureau of Ordnance and work for a private firm in New York. Rosenberg stated that he needed a source of information in the Navy Department and had already made plans for Elitcher to meet a contact in Washington. Rosenberg stayed and had dinner with Elitcher, and Rosenberg related how he had started in the espionage venture.

Elitcher did not follow the group's advice but changed to the New York job. As he drove to New York he thought he was being followed. He stopped at Sobell's house in New York and told Sobell this. Sobell became upset because he had some microfilmed information "too valuable to be destroyed" and Sobell had Elitcher drive him to Julius Rosenberg's house to deliver the film that night.

The jurors unquestionably believed Max Elitcher's testimony because they were told that if they did not believe Max Elitcher they must acquit Sobell, - and Sobell was convicted. Elitcher's testimony alone would have been sufficient to convict Julius Rosenberg. Elitcher was not an accomplice. No motive for Elitcher to falsify is alleged by the pamphleteers, but rather his testimony is impliedly conceded to be accurate in their calling him a "worm" and an "inferior".

There was, of course, considerable other non-accomplice testimony in addition to that of Elitcher who gave a complete picture of the operation of the espionage ring over a long period of time. There was the testimony of the photo-

graph r. Schneider was told of the visit by the Rosenbergs and their children to his shop to obtain passport pictures. There was also the testimony of Doctor George Bernhardt, asked by Julius Rosenberg as to the inoculations needed for a trip to Mexico, the escape route. This testimony of completely disinterested witnesses showed the Rosenbergs' plans to flee the country. That flight serves as evidence of an awareness of guilt is a concept which commends itself not only as a valid legal principle, but as common sense as well.

Sebell, indeed, did suddenly take flight and was apprehended in Mexico. Sebell did not testify at the trial, but instead tried to create the impression through his counsel that his dash to Mexico was a short vacation trip. Yet while there he used five aliases in mysterious trips to Mexico's seaport towns; he corresponded with relatives in the United States through an intermediary friend, using fictitious return addresses on his letters; and he told a neighbor in Mexico City that the military police were looking for him to take him back into the United States Army and that he was afraid to return to the Army because he had already experienced one war. In fact, however, he had never been in the Army but had been in a deferred classification during World War II.

Perhaps the most outstanding and irrefutable independent evidence of guilt is Exhibit 10 introduced in evidence by the Government, - \$4,000 in currency given by Julius Rosenberg to the debt-burdened David Greenglass to enable him to flee the country. Greenglass also had had



✓ passport pictures taken, but he waivered at the last moment and eventually turned the money over to the Government.

Returning to Max Elitcher, his testimony also shows the fallacy of another popular misconception which is that the Rosenbergs were only charged with transmitting information regarding the atom bomb to the Soviet Union. Around this concept centered much of the last minute Supreme Court proceedings which turned on the relevance of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to the facts of this case. However, neither the charges in the indictment nor the proof at the trial was limited to atomic espionage.

It is true, though, that of all the testimony, the most damaging was that of the accomplice David Greenglass with respect to the transmission of atomic data and a major effort has therefore been made to discredit his testimony.

David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, while an army sergeant, was stationed at the secrecy-shrouded atomic project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. Julius Rosenberg, who learned of the nature of this project even before it was known to Greenglass, prevailed upon Greenglass, through his wife Ruth, to pass on such information that might come his way. To Julius Rosenberg, Greenglass gave a detailed description of the project itself including personnel and security measures; and to the Soviet courier, Harry Gold, Greenglass gave the key to the atom bomb, - a sketch of the lens mold which was the secret of detonation, and a cross-section diagram of the bomb itself.

An alleged motive for Greenglass to fabricate a story against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, is his desire to spare his wife Ruth from Government prosecution. But it is only from the lips of David Greenglass himself that Ruth Greenglass' implication was revealed. If his story were a fabrication, the most logical fabrication would be to avoid any implication of his wife at all. Further, if he had merely been seeking a scapegoat on whom to shift the blame, and if, as alleged, he was giving vent to a deep-rooted hatred of Julius, there was no need to implicate, in addition to Julius Rosenberg, his sister Ethel as well as his wife.

In a further effort to discredit Greenglass it is said that he was but a mechanic with a limited education and scientific background and was therefore incapable of reproducing the complex drawing of the lens mold which was introduced at the trial. This contention is difficult to reconcile with the view also advanced, in an attempt to minimize the damage done by the espionage ring, that the drawings were so crude and inaccurate as to be of no value to the Russians. If the drawings were, in fact, crude and inaccurate then even one of Greenglass' alleged abilities could reproduce them and of course even a crude drawing would be of great value in disclosing the basic method of enclosing controlled atom power in a bomb. But actually, as the Government scientists testified at the trial, the drawings were highly accurate. Far from being incompetent to reproduce them, Greenglass was a highly skilled draftsman who had been selected to render in sheet metal form the shapes designed by the scientists for

the component parts of the atom bomb.

The Rosenbergs, at the trial, did not question the secrecy and importance of these sketches nor did they question David Greenglass' participation in their transmission to the Soviet Union. Rather they were at all times willing to stipulate that the reports and sketches transmitted by Greenglass were secret and confidential matter pertaining to the national defense. Their defense was a blanket and uncorroborated denial of all charges, designed to exonerate themselves and by innuendo place the entire responsibility on David Greenglass.

Labelling the crime of the Rosenbergs "worse than murder", Judge Kaufman saw fit to impose the sentence of death. Many, including those opposed to capital punishment in any case and those who felt this action gave to the Rosenbergs martyrdom useful to Communist propaganda purposes, questioned the wisdom of this action. However, many who have been highly critical have founded their objections upon misinformation.

A common misconception is that Judge Kaufman had the alternative of sentencing the Rosenbergs to life imprisonment. The Attorney General has but recently asked for a modification of the statute under which the Rosenbergs were tried which would empower the trial judge to impose such a life sentence, but under the statute as it existed at the time of the trial and as it still stands the penalty provided is death or a maximum imprisonment of thirty years. As Judge Kaufman noted when imposing sentence, one sentenced to 30 years imprisonment can be paroled after serving only 10 of

those years. Absent parole, sentence would in the normal course of events be reduced one-third for good behavior.

Execution of spies and traitors is a practice which has been accepted by all societies and has taken place in our own country during many periods of crises, such as the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. When, during World War II for example, German saboteurs landed on our shores, they were promptly tried and executed, and few voices were raised in protest at this action. Many today do not even recall this episode. Yet a better case for sympathy and leniency can be made in that instance than with respect to the Rosenbergs. Those who landed in the German submarine were presumably part of a military organization of their native country and were acting under compulsion. But the Rosenbergs, native-born Americans, acted entirely of their volition, not to further their own country but rather to betray it.

It is noteworthy also that those groups so vocal in their objection to the death sentence allegedly on the grounds of an abhorrence of capital punishment, were strangely silent with respect to other instances of multiple executions such as in the Greenlease kidnap-murder case and the Heart Throb case.

But one often hears it said that this is the first instance in our nation's history of execution for espionage in peacetime, - and this is often construed to mean that not only the execution but the commission of the espionage as well took place only during time of peace. This is untrue, and in fact the statutory power to execute now

exists only when espionage is conducted in time of war.

But it is true that the espionage of the Rosenbergs continued after World War II. It was after the war ended that Rosenberg developed a virtual school for spies by inducing "progressive" engineering students to advance their education at Russian expense in order to become more useful members of the espionage ring. He made such offers to Max Elitcher and David Greenglass in 1948 and 1949. He also boasted to Greenglass in 1949 of his many sources of information at various companies doing secret military work, and obtaining from these sources data concerning such new developments as the sky platform project and the application of atomic energy to airplanes. This information was microfilmed and delivered to the Russians. Further, Morton Sobell delivered valuable micro-filmed information to Rosenberg in July of 1949. When the curfew sounded on the espionage activities of this group in 1950 through disclosures by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold and David Greenglass, it was the Russians who provided the funds for Sobell, Greenglass and the Rosenbergs to flee, - and the escape route was to be from the United States to Mexico, thence to Sweden and Czechoslovakia, and the ultimate destination - the Soviet Union.

These facts should also dispel any misconception that the Rosenbergs acted only during a time when the Soviet Union was our ally, for their espionage continued well into the "cold-war" period when no doubt exists as to the nature of our relations with that power.

Nor can the Rosenbergs' actions be justified as being the product of a conviction that society would benefit by the sharing of the results of scientific research. Nor as has already been indicated the espionage conspiracy was to accumulate any and all secrets of military value, and extended to such devices as gun fire control mechanisms and proximity fuses in addition to the other non-atomic activities.

One year has now passed since Julius and Ethel Rosenberg went to their deaths in the Sing Sing electric chair believing that history would make of them heroic martyrs. It is still open to question whether the propaganda campaign of the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs was designed to achieve the end set forth in its title or was rather designed to fan the flame of their fanaticism and insure their continued silence. It is clear, however, that justice was done in the Rosenberg case as the legal records and opinions have many times reiterated. But to the public at large niceties of the law and details in procedure are of little significance and there remains only a general impression which has been too largely influenced by the campaign of distortion. It is to the interest of all of us that the facts be known.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE August 1, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 put-dtcMr. Tolson  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. F  
Mr. T  
Mr. S  
Mr. V  
Tele. Rm.  
Mr. E  
Miss G.

By attached letter dated 8/3/54, the New York office, submitted a draft of an article captioned, "The Rosenberg Case History and Hysteria" by Norman S. Beier and Leonard B. Sand. Both Beier and Sand are Assistant United States Attorneys, Southern District of New York and formerly were law clerks of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, trial judge in the Rosenberg case. This article is scheduled to appear in the September or October issue of the bulletin of the American Bar Association.

The article is a sketchy review of the Rosenberg case covering the trial and the efforts of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to distort the facts and to make the Rosenbergs appear to be innocent. The authors tell of the numerous attacks on Judge Kaufman personally and point out several examples of the fairness of the Judge's conduct of the trial. A brief analysis of some of the evidence is made to illustrate that evidence other than "accomplice testimony" was used at the trial. Some of the testimony of Max Elitcher is reviewed to indicate he never joined the Rosenberg network and therefore could not be considered an accomplice. In discussing the death sentence, the authors point out the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death for wartime espionage, and that such penalty for espionage has been accepted by all societies. The authors conclude that justice was done in the Rosenberg case.

No mention is made of the FBI except in a quotation by Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel, at the end of the trial when he expressed his appreciation for the courtesies extended by Mr. Saypol (United States Attorney, Southern District of New York) and his staff, "as well as members of the FBI."

The pencil notations on this draft were on it when it was received at the Bureau, and it is not known who made such notations.

ACTION: None, for your information.

Attachment

cc - 1 - Mr. D. B. Nichols

65-58236

59 AUG 20 1954

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED - 9

EX - 109

13 AUG 18 1954

WAG

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

NY

Field Division

8/17/54

Date

Title and Character of Case:

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date Property Acquired:

7/7/50

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Apartment of Julius Rosenberg,  
10 Monroe St., NYC. Apt. 11-GE

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

BASEMENT 6B

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Active investigation being conducted to  
identify other conspirators of subject

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW  
WILLIAM NORTON

123. One large paper shopping bag with handles containing the following:
124. Can of Kodak acid fixer.
125. One can of Kodak microdol developer.
126. One small funnel.
127. One large glass graduate measuring jar.
128. One adjustable roll film developing tank.
129. One stainless steel thermometer.
130. One paper bag from Willoughby Camera Shop, New York City  
containing a stirrer.
131. One small cloth bag containing 38 miscellaneous keys.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 put-DTC

65-58236-  
NOT RECORDED  
158 AUG 26 1954

Field File #: 65-15348-  
55 SEP 3 1954

ESP/ACC-



## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

NY

Field Division

8/17/54

Date

Title and Character of Case:

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date Property Acquired:

7/7/50

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Apartment of Julius Rosenberg,  
10 Monroe St., NYC. Apt. 11-GE

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: BASEMENT 6A

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:Active investigation being conducted to  
identify other conspirators of subjectDescription of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:SEE BELOW  
WILLIAM F. NORTON

157. One Remington portable typewriter, Serial No. V 290917. On the face of the typewriter is scratched the following - Evelyn March.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 fwt-etc

65-58236-  
NOT RECORDED  
15 AUG 26 1954

Field File #: 65-15348  
cc 66-6649

55 SEP 8 1954

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

NY

Field Division

8/17/54

Date

Title and Character of Case:

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date Property Acquired:

7/7/50

Source From Which Property Acquired: Apartment of Julius Rosenberg,  
10 Monroe St., NYC. Apt. 11-GE

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: BASEMENT

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Active investigation being conducted  
in cases of fellow Russian agents of  
ROSENBERG

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW  
WILLIAM F. HORTON

156. One zipper briefcase, brown leather.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 *pet/Bdc*

*Can*  
**65-58236- L**  
NOT RECORDED  
15 AUG 26 1954

Field File #: *M* 65-15348  
mpc 66-6649

**SEP 3 1954**

*ES*

**BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE**

Bufile: 65-58236

NY Field Division

8/17/54 Date

Title and Character of Case:

JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESP-R

Date Property Acquired:

7/7/50

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Apt. of Julius Rosenberg,  
10 Monroe St., NYC, Apt. 11-GE

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

SHELF ~~232~~ 138

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

RETAIN FOR INVESTIGATIVE AID

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW  
WILLIAM F. NORTON

157. One Remington portable typewriter, Serial No. V 290917. On the face of the typewriter is scratched the following - EVELYNE MARCH.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 pwt/lac

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF  
PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

WFR 3/4/65

65-58236

NOT RECORDED

12 MAR 10 1965

SOVIET SECTION

Field File #: 65-15348-1B30

70 MAR 11 1965

#33

4  
Julius Rosenberg

(K) "THE ROSENBERG CASE: A STUDY IN COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA" - CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER -- There are enclosed herewith copies of a research paper prepared by the Central Research Unit and captioned as above. This study includes a review of the Rosenberg trial, a summary of Communist activities on behalf of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, and a point-by-point refutation of the specific charges advanced

by the Communist movement in an effort to discredit the Government's case and exploit this matter for propaganda purposes.

It is believed that this paper may prove especially valuable to those agents assigned to the Toplev Program as well as those who are handling interviews in connection with the Security Informant Program. The Communist movement is making a continuing issue out of the so-called Rosenberg "frame-up" and it is, therefore, expected that agents assigned to security work will encounter frequent references to this case during contacts with Communist Party members and sympathizers. The primary purpose of this research paper is to acquaint agents with the full facts of this case, to apprise them of likely Communist allegations in connection with the case, and to provide them with convincing answers to such allegations. In a sense this study might be regarded as "counterpropaganda" although this is not to infer that the paper is in any way at variance with the facts.

Two copies of this study will be furnished to each field office except those offices handling a considerable volume of security work which will be furnished the following number of copies: Baltimore (3), Boston (3), Chicago (4), Cleveland (3), Detroit (3), Los Angeles (4), Minneapolis (3), Newark (3), New York (8), Philadelphia (4), San Francisco (4), Seattle (3), and Washington Field (4). Copies should be retained in the field office library when not in use and should be afforded the usual security precautions.

6/10/54  
S.A.C. Letter No 54-41

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 *put-D7c*

165-58236-✓  
NOT RECORDED  
141 AUG 17 1954

FCR  
68 AUG 24 1954

66-04-2874  
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/24/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/26; 7/29/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN A. HARRINGTON</b> <i>del/ba</i>
TITLE <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: MAX ELITCHER on reinterview could furnish no further information concerning MORTON SOBELL and could not recall at any time discussing the "Thinking Machine" or "Project Thumper" with SOBELL. JOEL BARR worked on the "Dopler Project" at Sperry Gyroscope and had no access to any data relating to "Project Thumper." Information concerning "Project Thumper", "Thinking Machine" and "Mark 56" set forth. Information concerning [REDACTED] set forth. (u) <b>67D</b>			
- P -			
DETAILS: On May 10, 1954, MAX ELITCHER was contacted and questioned to determine whether he had further information concerning MORTON SOBELL and to further determine whether or not SOBELL had ever discussed with him the so-called "Thinking Machine" or "Project Thumper." (u)			
AGENCY <u>G-2; ONI; OSI; RAB</u> REC. REC'D DATE FORW. <u>9-7-54</u> HOW FORW. <u>R/G</u> BY <u>JPL</u>			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>10/24/86</u> BY <u>3042 POC/1/1</u> COPIES DESTROYED <u>NOV 9 1980</u> R 28			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  <i>99K</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  <i>99K</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>16 - Bureau (65-58236) (RM)</b> <b>1 - Albany (Info.) (RM)</b> <b>(copies cont'd.)</b> <b>6 - New York (65-58236)</b> <b>(1 COPY IN FILE)</b>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  <b>65-58236-2174</b>  <b>RECORDED - 71</b>  <b>AUG 26 1954</b>	

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15348

ELITCHER was subsequently recontacted on May 26, 1954, June 15, 1954, and July 8, 1954. He stated that he had no recollection of ever having discussed with SOBELL the so-called "Thinking Machine" or "Project Thumper." He advised that he has a recollection of having heard about these projects when he was at General Electric on a visit but he did not associate one project with the other. He recalled that a computer of advanced design was referred to as a thinking machine but he had no knowledge of its actual use in connection with the work being done by General Electric. He stated that as far as "Project Thumper" was concerned, his work never brought him in contact with any phase of this project and he was unaware of its specific objectives. He said he was basically interested in the Mark 56 Project. (u)

On June 10, 1954, SA LEO H. FRUTKIN interviewed Mr. FRANK GILLIAR, Security Officer of the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation, Great Neck, Long Island, New York. Mr. GILLIAR advised that according to Miss HELEN HEATH, personal secretary to Dr. WILLIAM T. COOK, head of Radio Engineering at Sperry Gyroscope, JOEL BARR, during his employment at Sperry's worked on the so-called "Dopler" Project and tubes. He advised that BARR'S department had no contact with "Project Thumper" and BARR had no access to any data relating to "Project Thumper." (u)

At Schenectady, New York

R. O. DUNHAM, Marine Systems Engineering, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems Division, Schenectady, furnished the following information to SA JOSEPH P. BENSON of the Albany Office. (u)

(copies cont'd.)

1-Buffalo (Info.) (RM)	1-Los Angeles (Info.) (RM)
1-Boston (Info.) (RM)	1-Miami (Info.) (RM)
1-Chicago (Info.) (RM)	1-Newark (Info.) (RM)
1-Cincinnati (Info.) (RM)	1-New Haven (Info.) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Info.) (RM)	1-Philadelphia (Info.) (RM)
1-Detroit (Info.) (RM)	1-Pittsburgh (Info.) (RM)
1-Indianapolis (Info.) (RM)	1-San Francisco (Info.) (RM)
	1-Washington Field (Info.) (RM)

NY 65-15348

Mr. DUNHAM advised that a final report concerning "Project Thumper" was issued on June 30, 1949. He advised that this report was not classified and contained 216 pages. He stated that it bore no technical report number. (u)

DUNHAM advised that no separate report was issued on the digital computer or "Thinking Machine" related to "Project Thumper." He stated that the following six digital computer reports were issued: (u)

<u>Tech. Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>
TR55412	Unclassified	31
TR55413	Unclassified	23
TR55414	Restricted	25
TR55415	Confidential	44
TR49A0417	Secret	95
TR49A0422	Unclassified	30

Mr. DUNHAM furnished the following information pertaining to technical reports on "Project Thumper", beginning with TR45841 and ending TR55330: (u)

<u>Tech. Report No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>
TR45841	Confidential	11
TR45842	Confidential	18
TR45843	Confidential	6
TR45844	Confidential	15
TR45846	Confidential	10
TR45849	Confidential	24
TR55302	Confidential	15
TR55307	Secret	12
TR55308	Confidential	25
TR55311	Secret	13
TR55313	Secret	18
TR55314	Confidential	19
TR55315	Secret	12
TR55318	Confidential	45
TR55330	Secret	21
Total		264 pages

NY 65-15348

The following information was furnished by KENNETH BRIGGS, Restricted Books Division, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems, General Electric Company, Schenectady, pertaining to ordnance pamphlets 1600 through 1600F: (u)

OP 1600 - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56", (preliminary) Published January, 1946 PP173 Classification, restricted, now confidential.

Mr. BRIGGS advised that this pamphlet is presently being revised for the first time. He stated that the instant volume was not published by the General Electric Company, and that he does not know by whom it was published.

OP 1600A (Volume 1) - "Radar Equipment Mark 35 Mod For Gun Fire Control System Mark 56" Published October 14, 1949 PP 374 Classification, confidential.

It is indicated in this volume that it supercedes 1600 (Preliminary) and 1600A (Interim), copies of which Mr. BRIGGS advised were not available.

OP 1600A (Volume 2), same title as 1600A (Volume 1) Published October 14, 1949, containing diagrams which go with text of Volume 1, pages 375 through 461. Classification, confidential.

OP 1600B - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Physical Description" Published January, 1941 PP 241 Classification, restricted.

OP 1600B (Volume 2), According to Mr. BRIGGS is now being prepared.

OP 1600B (Volume 3), according to Mr. BRIGGS published on June 24, 1953 contains 286 pages and is restricted.

OP 1600C (Volume 1) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Maintenance" Published September 12, 1950 PP 406 Classification, restricted.



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OP 1600C (Volume 2) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 18 For 5"/3 - 3"/50 cal Guns - Functional Circuit Diagrams"  
Published July, 1952 PP9 (introductory material) Figures 33  
Classification, restricted.

OP 1600C (Volume 3) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 22 For 5"/54 - 3"/50 cal Guns and Mark 56 Mod 32 For 6"/47 - 3"/50 cal Guns - Functional Diagrams"

Published July, 1952 PP9 (Introductory Material)  
Figures 34 Classification, restricted.

OP 1600C (Volume 4) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 11 For Single 3"/50 cal Guns Functional Circuit Diagrams"  
Published July 25, 1952 PP7 (Introductory Material)  
Figures, 24 Classification, restricted.

OP 1600C (Volume 5) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Mod 15 For 5"/30 - 3"/50 cal Gun - Functional Circuit Diagrams"  
Published July 25, 1952 PP 7 (Introductory Material)  
Figures, 34 Classification, restricted.

OP 1600F (First revision) - "Gun Fire Control System Mark 56 Operating Instructions."  
Published June 7, 1949 PP 141 Classification, restricted.

Mr. BRIGGS advised that this pamphlet was not published by General Electric Company, and that he does not know by whom it was published. He stated that OP 1600 D and E were not published insofar as he knows. (u)

On March 29, 1951, MORTON SOBELL was convicted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG of Conspiracy to Commit Espionage on behalf of the Soviets. (u)

On April 5, 1951, SOBELL was sentenced to a term of 30 years. (u)

The ROSENBERGS were executed on June 19, 1953. (u)

NY 65-15348

SOBELIS appeals have been concluded against him and he is currently serving his term in the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California. (u)

On July 9, 1953, T-1, of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED] was a member of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC), had been handling [REDACTED] of the Rosenberg Committee and that [REDACTED] for this activity was an individual [REDACTED] identified as (ph) [REDACTED]. Informant described this individual as being connected with the [REDACTED] and had also represented the French Communist newspaper "L'Humanite." Informant stated that the NCSJRC had been working long hours and occasionally as late as 5:00 a.m. in the morning, and that up until the time of the execution of the ROSENBERGS, the NCSJRC had raised over \$300,000. Since the execution, about \$1,000 a day was being received which was primarily for the ROSENBERG'S childrens trust fund. Informant asserted that the committee had been converting this money to its own use, and that EMANUEL BLOCH was angry with the committee and had demanded a financial report from the committee. The committee gave him an audit of their accounts and turned over to him about \$997. In addition to this sum of money, the children were to receive the foreign royalties derived from the ROSENBERGS' book entitled "Deathhouse Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." Informant stated that the French version of this book had sold out the sixth edition but did not know the number of copies sold. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Informant advised that the French were planning to name streets and parks and monuments after the ROSENBERGS, and that the French Communist Party functionaries are in touch with EMANUEL BLOCH [REDACTED] and that the French Communist Party had "damned" the American Communist Party handling of the ROSENBERG issue. It was the belief of the French Communist Party that the American Communist Party policy of playing up the clemency issue was incorrect. It was their belief that the issue should have been played up as "A frame-up" and that this was the slogan and general attitude that the French Communist Party had followed. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15348

Informant advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG talked "freely" to EMANUEL BLOCH prior to his execution, and that it was BLOCH'S contention that DAVID GREENGLASS was the leader of the Espionage network instead of JULIUS ROSENBERG and that several members of the GREENGLASS network fled the United States. According to BLOCH, one of these individuals was JOEL BARR who was in Switzerland. *[redacted]*

Informant advised that when the Communist Party entered the Rosenberg case they sent *[redacted]* out West to investigate the activities of DAVID GREENGLASS and he returned empty handed. Informant advised that *[redacted]* had performed a "bag job" on the office of Attorney O. JOHN ROGGE and had obtained documents of interest to the ROSENBERG defense. *[redacted]* b7D

In January, 1954, T-2, of known reliability, advised that one *[redacted]* was a representative of Authors and Publishers International Agency (APIA) of Paris with New York offices at 154 East 74th Street, New York City. T-2 advised that this individual had been in contact with a person in the Soviet sector of Berlin known as *[redacted]* Berlin, N113, concerning the publication of the ROSENBERGS Deathhouse letters in Eastern Germany. *[redacted]* advised this contact in the Soviet sector that she was in charge of handling the foreign rights of the ROSENBERG letters and made mention of the name of ALICE CITRON. *[redacted]* b7D

T-3, of known reliability, advised on February 1, 1954, that *[redacted]* was critical of the present District and National leadership of the Communist Party because of the sectarian views which they are following and because *[redacted]* were being misused in connection with Communist Party work. Informant stated that *[redacted]* was in touch with *[redacted]* who lives in New York and who goes *[redacted]* a number of times each year; that this woman brings messages from *[redacted]* Communist Party

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15348

officials such as [REDACTED] and others to [REDACTED] concerning the ROSENBERG case and other matters. [REDACTED] has powerful French connections abroad and some connection with official French delegations such as the United Nations. Through this French woman [REDACTED] letters from all over the world regarding the ROSENBERG case and how the campaign on behalf of the ROSENBERGS should be conducted. [REDACTED] is looked upon as the Communist Party representative in the ROSENBERG case. b7D

T-4, who is in a position to supply the following information, advised [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] that her occupation is that of [REDACTED] Her New York residence is [REDACTED] New York City, and her present address is [REDACTED] that her passport number is [REDACTED] which was issued in Paris on [REDACTED] by the Prefect of Police. (u) b7D

T-5, who is in a position to supply the following information advised that [REDACTED] entered on duty as an employee of the United Nations on [REDACTED] He is employed as an [REDACTED] Bureau of Press and Publications, Department of Public Information, United Nations. (u) b7D

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15348

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No. Where Located	
T-1 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	65-15348	b2
T-2 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1/15/54	Bureau	100-116004-2 65-15348	b7D b2 b7D
T-3 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	65-15348 100-107111	b2 b7D
T-4 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	65-15348-2624	b2 b7D
T-5 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA [REDACTED]	65-15348-2654	b2 b7D

LEADS

ALL OFFICES LISTED (INFO.)

One copy of this report is being furnished for information to the above offices pursuant to Bureau instructions.

(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15348

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

LEADS (CONT'D.)

NEW YORK

At West Babylon, New York

Will interview WILLIAM MARTIN CANNING, former Professor at the College of the City of New York, for any information that he may have concerning the Communist Party activities of JULIUS ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBEL and WILLIAM PERL, while at the College of the City of New York. (u)

At New York, New York

Will completely review this case and cases of MORTON SOBEL and WILLIAM PERL, and will submit to the Bureau recommendations as to further investigation in this matter. (u)

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, NY, 4/26/54.  
Bureau letter, 5/11/54.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 8/24/54

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet 8/10/54.

98 There is forwarded herewith to Bureau corrected copies of report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, captioned case. It is requested that all offices receiving copies of report destroy copies of report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated 8/6/54, NY.

Encs. (6)

RM

- 1 - Albany (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Boston (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Cincinnati (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Cleveland (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Indianapolis (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Miami (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - New Haven (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Pittsburgh (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Enc.) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Subfile B)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 Jut/DSC

RECORDED - 71 65-58236-2174

AUG 26 1954

J.H:BA

SEP 16 1954



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

Date: August 20, 1954  
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)  
From: Legat, Paris (65-126)  
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Paris letter 6/17/54 (u)

Review of French newspapers recently has not reflected that the ROSENBERG case is now receiving publicity. (u)

~~SECRET~~ b2 b7D

In view of the above, instant case is being RUC by the Paris office, UACB. However, any additional information coming to the attention of the Paris office in this matter will be furnished to the Bureau. (u)

WTB:CM

cc - New York by R/s  
7-7-54 JLR

EX-122

Classified by 3345 WAB/ker  
Exempt from GDS Category 2+3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED-81 65-58236-2175

12 AUG 23 1954

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/rfw  
ON 10/27/86

~~SECRET~~



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/30/54

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (65-1726) ATTN: Central Research SectionSUBJECT: THE ROSENBERG CASE  
A STUDY IN COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA -  
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Re SAC Letter 54-41 dated 8/10/54, Section (K).

Your attention is drawn to paragraph 1, page 49, of subject research paper concerning the fact that RUTH GREENGLASS was not tried for espionage because her husband, MORTON SOBELL, could have refused to testify.

Inasmuch as this paragraph is in error, the Cincinnati copies of this study have been corrected to reflect that DAVID GREENGLASS, not MORTON SOBELL, is the husband of RUTH GREENGLASS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 *pat-etc*

DFG:EL

Registered MailRECORDED - 4  
INDEXED65-58236-2176  
SEP 4 1954

*Error corrected and  
new pages sent to  
field for insertion  
in monograph -  
WCF*

*WCF*  
*Grady*  
*HE*

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION  
SING SING PRISON  
OSSINING

C  
O  
P  
Y

July 9, 1954

Hon Wilfred L. Denno, Warden  
Sing Sing Prison  
Ossining, N.Y.

Dear Warden:

In reference to the article on page 3 in "The Worker" by Virginia Gardner, dated Sunday, June 27, 1954, which you brought to my attention, I wish to advise that I refused to grant the writer any interview whatsoever.

Miss Gardner did come to see me in my Synagogue study at 273 Halstead Avenue (this was referred to in her article as Halsted Street) in Nanoroneck, and if you recall, I mentioned her visit to me when I saw you the very next day, indicating my refusal to grant the requested interview.

Her entree into my study was a remark that she had been to see you re the Rosenbergs. After she was seated and indicated that she was a reporter for "The Worker" I told her that I had nothing to say since the Warden's office at Sing Sing was responsible for information regarding inmates, including the now deceased Rosenbergs. She mentions as I note, my hostility to her and "The Worker" in this respect. You can imagine my surprise and indignation when I read the alleged interview--in the few minutes that Miss Gardner was in my study, I stated more emphatically that she could not obtain any information and asked her to leave in a very firm manner. Perhaps the fraudulent article was her way of getting back at me, in a cleverly written supposed conversation.

Coincidentally, I had numerous opportunities offered by Life magazine, the New York Times, etc., to make myself available for interviews, articles, etc. all of which I consistently turned down. I have always felt that this execution was a closed matter and, that in any case, official reports should come from those responsible for the Public Relations of the Institution.

My sincerest thanks again for acquainting me with this matter.

Respectfully,

IK:rl

(s) Irving Koslowe

65-58236-2177

~~TOP SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 2, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

SYNOPSIS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

A review has been made of the Rosenberg and related cases with regard to the provisions of Senate Bill 16. While no specific recommendations relating to granting of immunity are being made to the Internal Security Division of the Department, the Rosenberg espionage network is called to its attention by attached letter. Certain persons believed to be members of the Rosenberg network have refused to cooperate or have denied participation in the activities of the network. Among such persons are Vivian Glassman Pataki, Michael and Anne Sidorovich and William Perl. Glassman acted as a courier to contact Perl in Cleveland, Ohio, with \$2000 and instructions on leaving the United States. Jerome Tartakow, former fellow inmate of Rosenberg at the Federal House of Detention, stated Rosenberg told him his superiors sent Glassman on this trip and Rosenberg criticized using her as she was a well-known Communist. She has refused to testify.

[REDACTED] Sidorovich and his wife, according to Tartakow, operated as go-betweens in picking up information and transferring it to Rosenberg. Rosenberg told Greenglass, admitted espionage agent, Anne Sidorovich would contact him in New Mexico and pick up atomic information.

[REDACTED] Tartakow said Rosenberg told him Perl furnished him with the mathematics for nuclear airplane engine and other information that was "terrific."

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 3042 PWT/VH  
Declassify on: OADR, 10/27/86

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a letter to the Internal Security Division of the Department suggesting it may desire to consider the case of Julius Rosenberg and other members of his network in its consideration of Senate Bill 16. (U)

Classified by 2355 WAB/102  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED-107

EX-125

Attachment sent 9-4-54  
65-58236

cc: 65-59334 (Vivian Glassman Pataki)

cc: 65-59294 (Sidorovich)

JPL:ep

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-59294-11

~~TOP SECRET~~

DETAILS:

Investigation of Julius Rosenberg reflected he operated a network of agents gathering information for delivery to his Russian superiors. As you know, Rosenberg, his wife Ethel, and Morton Sobell have been convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage, while David and Ruth Greenglass have admitted their participation in the network. Some of the other persons believed involved in this network are set forth hereinafter, in connection with the consideration of the Rosenberg and related cases in relation to Senate Bill 16. (u)

Vivian Pataki, nee Glassman (hereafter referred to as Glassman) was a close friend of the Rosenbergs and a former girl friend of Joel Barr, another member of the network who fled from the United States to Europe in January, 1948, and whose whereabouts is unknown. On interview she stated she was contacted by an unknown man on July 21, 1950, at her apartment in New York City. This man instructed her to visit an aeronautical engineer in Cleveland who was interested in her sister, advise him to go to Mexico and give him \$2000 in cash, which the man gave her. She stated the man was referring to William Perl. Glassman flew to Cleveland under an assumed name, contacted Perl at his home on July 23, 1950, and gave him the instructions. Perl indicated he knew of no reason to flee, refused to take the money and told her to return home. She admitted being recontacted by the unknown man on July 27, 1950, at which time she returned the money and gave him Perl's reply. This story has been substantiated by Perl. Glassman has refused to cooperate in attempts to identify this unknown man. (u)

Glassman sent a money order to Alfred Sarant, Ithaca, New York, on August 11, 1949, for payment of rent for an apartment at 65 Morton Street, New York City. This apartment was rented in Sarant's name and was used for conspiratorial purposes by the Rosenberg ring. She also was reportedly a member of the Young Communist League in the 1930's and in 1951 admitted to an informant believed reliable, she was a member of the Communist Party. (u)

Jerome E. Tartakow, former fellow inmate of Rosenberg at the Federal House of Detention and former confidential informant of the New York office, advised that Rosenberg in discussing the Glassman trip to Cleveland stated his Russian contact selected Glassman as a courier and he (Rosenberg) felt the choice unfortunate as Glassman was too well-known as a Communist. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 10/22/75 WAB/nc

Glassman appeared before a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, and refused to testify on the basis of the Fifth Amendment concerning the above information. She appeared before the McCarthy Committee in Executive Session on October 15, 1953, and claimed the Fifth Amendment on questions relating to her participation in espionage. (u)

- 2 -  
~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Top Secret

~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

Rosenberg invited David and Ruth Greenglass, confessed espionage agents, to his home for dinner in January, 1945, and introduced them to Anne Sidorovich, wife of Michael. After Anne left, Rosenberg informed the Greenglasses she would be the person who would contact them in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to pick up information about the atomic bomb. This contact was made by Harry Gold. (u)

Tartakow advised Rosenberg told him he had established a young couple in a midwestern city where they acted as go-betweens for picking up espionage information and forwarding it to him. It is believed Rosenberg was referring to the Sidorovichs. [REDACTED] 10/22/75 WAB/mca

Michael Sidorovich served in the International Brigade in Spain in 1937 and was repatriated to the United States in 1939. He now resides and works in Cleveland, Ohio. He and his wife appeared before a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York in August and September, 1950 at which time they admitted knowing the Rosenbergs but denied knowing Perl. They also denied all espionage allegations. Both appeared before the McCarthy Committee in October, 1953 and claimed the Fifth Amendment in all questions regarding Rosenberg, but denied engaging in espionage activities with anyone. (u)

(K) [REDACTED] Tartakow was told by Rosenberg that Perl had given him plans for nuclear propulsion of aircraft and the other information furnished by Perl was terrific. Greenglass advised that Rosenberg informed him in the Fall of 1948 "one of his boys" furnished him with the mathematics involved in the construction of an atomic energy airplane engine. It is noted that in the Fall of 1948 Perl's superior had in his possession a secret mathematical analysis dealing with the Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft project (NEPA). b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

Perl has also admitted residing at 65 Morton Street, New York City, in the apartment of Alfred Sarant. This residence occurred as a result of arrangements made with Barr and Sarant. Max Elitcher, Government witness of the Rosenberg trial advised he attended social gatherings at this apartment attended by Rosenberg, Barr, Perl, Sarant, and Sobell. Perl also substantiated the story of Vivian Glassman concerning her visit to him. (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Top Secret~~

Perl appeared before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, in September, 1950 and denied knowing Rosenberg, Sobell, the Sidoroviche, and Helene Elitcher, wife of Max Elitcher. He was indicted on four counts of perjury and on May 22, 1953, was convicted on two counts, namely denying he knew Rosenberg and Sobell. He is now serving a five year term in the Federal Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana, and has been denied all appeals. (u)

The Rosenberg and related cases have been reviewed with the provisions of Senate Bill 16 in mind. While it is not felt the Bureau should make specific recommendations to the Department relative to which persons, if any, should be offered immunity, it is felt the entire Rosenberg network should be called to the attention of the Internal Security Division of the Department and a letter to Assistant Attorney General Tompkins is attached. (u)

*File*

*gms*

~~TOP SECRET~~

Assistant Attorney General  
William F. Tompkins

G.I.R.-9  
September 2, 1954

Director, FBI

89706

109  
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Ref 9-1  
Reference is made to reports and memoranda which have been furnished to you in the past concerning the activities of Julius Rosenberg and his espionage ring.

As you know, several persons who were associated with Rosenberg in his espionage operations have not been prosecuted to date. It is suggested you may desire to consider the other members of this ring in your consideration of the provisions of Senate Bill 16.

JPL:egp xP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 *pat-Btc*

SEP 3 6 38 PM '54  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

65-58236-2179  
SEP 8 1954  
113

*True JB*

RECORDED - 116

SEP 7 1954  
RECEIVED - DEPT. OF JUSTICE

*WOB*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Foss \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

61 SEP 16 1954

MAILED 6  
SEP 7 1954  
COMM. FBI

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 10/6/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 2-25-86 BY 3042 put-Dtc

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN has made available to this office, a copy of a book written in German, entitled "ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG" by MAXIMILIAN SCHEER.

Judge KAUFMAN received this book from Congressman THOMAS DODD, who purchased it in the East Zone of Berlin on July 4, 1954.

This book has been reviewed by an agent of this office and his comments are being set forth hereinafter.

The Bureau may wish to advise the State Department of the publication of this book.

If the Bureau desires to examine this book or to make a full translation of the same, it will be secured from Judge KAUFMAN and forwarded to Bureau.

The following is a review of this book.

"Ethel and Julius Rosenberg"  
 by MAXIMILIAN SCHEER

Published by Aufbau Publishing Co.  
 Berlin, Germany 1954

This book purports to be a factual account of the events leading to the arrest and indictment of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and DAVID GREENGLASS, as well as of the trial itself.

The author does not indicate his exact source material. He cites a number of FBI interviews with some of the defendants and witnesses verbatim and generally attempts to create the impression that his material is first hand material. A preface note states that all conversations appearing in quotes are "based on documents (officially recorded dialogues or narrations, letters) and therefore are to be considered authentic expressions on the part of the persons involved."

RECORDED-45

INDEXED-45

JAH:BA

65-58236-2180

100-15348-439 EX-1



Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

The book begins with the first interview of JULIUS ROSENBERG by SAS HARRINGTON, NORTON and an unnamed third agent, it ends with the execution of the ROSENBERGS in Sing Sing Prison.

Throughout the book the ROSENBERGS are depicted as the innocent victims of a colossal "frame-up" and "legal lynch court" trial. The main participants in this conspiracy are the US Attorney, the FBI and O. JOHN ROGGE. The government, according to the book, was motivated by its desire to foster anti-Communist and war-hysteria, ROGGE'S motivation is seen in his efforts to save his client DAVID GREENGLASS by having him implicate the ROSENBERGS in a completely false and fabricated spy story.

The FBI is mentioned on numerous pages throughout the book and generally depicted as an unscrupulous, ruthless, cruel secret police organization which will stop at nothing in its efforts to achieve its aims which is to secure the conviction of perfectly innocent people. It is to be noted that no specific instances are cited in which individual agents are accused of having engaged in unethical or otherwise reprehensible investigative practices, however, the FBI as whole is described in general terms as stated hereinabove.

In view of the fact that references to the FBI are numerous and closely interwoven into the general content of the narration, it does not appear feasible to set forth all these references. However, some outstanding examples of the manner in which the author deals with the FBI are being set forth hereinafter:

Following an account of the first brief interview with JULIUS ROSENBERG in the latter's apartment it is stated that JULIUS ROSENBERG voluntarily agreed to accompany the agents to the FBI office. The author then goes on:

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

- P. 2        "The Secret Agent NORTON seated himself at the desk. Then Secret Agent HARRINGTON took a seat opposite him. JULIUS was asked to sit at the head end of the desk. In this manner he was covered from the right as well as from the left side. The third Secret Agent whose name had never been mentioned sat in back of him. No stenographic record was made of the ensuing conversation."
- P. 41        The author describes how O. JOHN ROGGE in numerous conversations with RUTH GREENGLASS fabricated a story designed to incriminate the ROSENBERGS and to maneuver DAVID GREENGLASS into the favorable position of a government witness. He then goes on: "This was not an unusual occurrence in America. ... American citizens had spent as much as 5, 10, 15 years and were in jails until their innocence was finally proven. In most cases of this nature the FBI had been unable to find the true perpetrator of the crime, then they would pick some innocent individual, find evidence against him and witnesses who had seen him and were willing to testify against him...."
- P. 48        "Not until four weeks after the arrest of DAVID GREENGLASS and three weeks after the start of the American war in Korea, not until the middle of July did RUTH GREENGLASS once more come into direct contact with the official Justice Department authorities. But this time the Secret Agents did not go to see her as they had done previously when they went to see her in the hospital, nor did she go to see them. RUTH GREENGLASS was received by the US Attorney, IRVING SAYPOL; this conference had been arranged between ROGGE and SAYPOL. At the time of the appointment the following individuals congregated in the office of the USA: RUTH

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

GREENGLASS, O. JOHN ROGGE, SAYPOL'S assistant LANE, two Secret Agents and DAVID GREENGLASS. No stenographic record of the conversation was prepared. On the following day she came once more and on the following day; on the third day she signed a 'confession' stating that DAVID GREENGLASS had written down information and prepared sketches at Los Alamos; that she had known about these activities and had accepted money which had been given to DAVID in return (for these activities) and that she had spent the money; that the notes and sketches had been given to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

"RUTH GREENGLASS was not arrested nor was she indicted. But shortly after she had given the statement, the unbelievable happened: JULIUS ROSENBERG was arrested.

"Now at last the FBI was in possession of the story which ROGGE, RUTH GREENGLASS and SAYPOL had been looking for for the last four weeks, and now the questioning of JULIUS ROSENBERG got under way. Days and nights on end the FBI kept shooting questions at him. Days and nights they kept asking him trick questions, attempted to trap him, tortured him with insinuations, tried to involve him in contradictions and to break him down, and all because he kept insisting: 'I have nothing whatsoever to do with the whole matter...'

P. 48

"The memory of the two GREENGLASS functioned in strict accordance with the wishes of the FBI."

P. 53

Following an account of the apprehension of SOBELL in Mexico which the author describes as an "abduction", the book goes on: "On March 28, 1951 SOBELL'S attorney accused SAYPOL in open court of having been in Mexico at the time of SOBELL'S kidnapping.

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

SAYPOL did not deny this. On the contrary, he named the gangsters who had acted under his orders: 'The FBI grabbed him,' he said in a sordid triumph over SOBELL, 'they brought him here and they have him in custody.'

P. 77

The following reference to FBI agents appears in a passage describing the opening day of the ROSENBERG trial: "On all benches in the audience there were Secret Agents sitting here and there in order to observe who would, in spite of everything, be brazen enough to show sympathy for the defendants. FBI agents who had participated in the investigation and the preparation of the indictment were permitted in the court room... in spite of the facts that their names were listed as witnesses for the prosecution, all other prospective witnesses had to leave the court room, they were allowed to stay. Later on the US Attorney took the precaution not to call any of them to the stand so as to avoid exposing them to cross examination.

P. 198

Speaking of loyalty investigations, the author says: In what manner these investigations were conducted was generally known from occurrences which had taken place as far back as the end of the war. At that time Secret Agents contacted employees whom they considered "reliable" and asked them such questions as: "Has this or that fellow-worker expressed feelings of happiness over Russian victories?" In the case of Government employees of German descent the routine question was: "Was he depressed when he learned that German towns had been bombed?" Whoever showed signs of joy at Russian victories or whoever felt sadness at the news of the destruction of German towns was unreliable in the eyes of the American secret police.

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

P. 223      Commenting on ELIZABETH BENTLEY, the author says:  
"She stated that she had been doing undercover work ... and in the course of her sexual adventures she had landed in the arms of an FBI agent and through him had become an informer of the FBI."

P. 304      The author describes in considerable detail the last hours of the ROSENBERGS preceding their execution. He states that during these last hours JULIUS was permitted to sit "in front of ETHEL'S open cell, separated from her only by a thin wire mesh screen." He then goes on:

"Then at 7:30 PM the hour of parting was on hand. Through the fine wire mesh his fingertips touched hers. Thus they parted.

"For the last time each one sat in his cell. And in each cell there was a telephone and at the other end of the wires there were FBI Agents with a direct wire to the Department of Justice. All they would have to do is to take the receiver off the hook... so they had been told; one word would have been sufficient. The telephone -- here, the electric chair -- there. You may talk up to the last minute, until the executioner will claim you. Grab the receiver and talk, say that you are willing to say the things the government wants you to say -- or else die. Telephone or electric chair, the choice is yours.

"Their false testimony was to fan the flames of hatred among nations. They chose the truth..."

A reference to the Director was found on page 58:

"The fact that the Director of the FBI, JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, had branded JULIUS as a Communist as soon

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

he had been arrested, added decisive color and significance to the (press) accounts regarding him. As a Communist he immediately became the 'spy chief' in charge of an 'espionage ring.' For the most part the material published in the press came out of the offices of the prosecution and of the FBI. In the statement of the Director of the FBI the unproven allegations of the two GREENGLASS' were praised as proven facts. HOOVER even went so far as to state that JULIUS had made a confession which in fact he never did and which was never mentioned in the trial...."

Box 766, Canby, Ore  
Oct. 21 1954

Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Sizoo  
Mr. Winterrow  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is now apparent that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg did not  
unjustly from a legal point of view since Judge Kaufman did  
not have the authority to inflict the death penalty according  
to the precise and logical study of the case in the  
"Columbia Law Review" for Feb. 1954.

This same article points out the undue haste, which was  
unjust, of the U. S. Supreme Court in vacating Justice  
Douglas' stay of execution, about as badly a bungled case as  
has been seen in American law to date, with the exception of  
the one in Washington, State and Federal, involving Turman  
and Utah Wilson, who were absolutely innocent of the crime  
for which they paid the supreme penalty, also involving the  
beating, abduction, death and posthumous sexual violation of  
the body of JoAnn Dewey and these criminal persons, so far as  
is known to U.S. citizens, are still free to prey upon innocent  
or other women and girls.

It is fact that suspect John William Coffield, who was  
definitely involve in the death of another girl and set free  
in Roseburg, Oregon, in a diabolically similar case, has not  
been investigated in the Dewey affair and, if guilty, brought  
to justice, while another man languishes in prison for the  
crime this man also was involved in, according to persons at  
the scene of the crime and trial.

Suspect #2 in this Dewey mess is a person by the name  
of Arthur E. Anderson, who snatched a beer bottle from the  
hand of Utah Wilson, while the Wilson brothers were fishing,  
which beer bottle may have been the so-called evidence used to  
convict. This young man's father, the former Sheriff in the  
case, is reported to have had sexual relations with the Dewey  
girl. The FBI has been and still is on the spot in this  
notorious case, put there by the prosecuting attorney and others.

Mass hysteria of an understandable nature was definitely  
a part of these two now celebrated cases. It appears clear  
that it is the definite responsibility of government to see  
that we are governed by law and reason and not fear, which  
you know to be cast out by perfect love, according to the  
New Testament-Johannine writer.

I would appreciate your personal interest in the case  
of Morton Sobell--from his case there is undoubtedly much to be  
learn of an invaluable nature to our free society and I think  
you will use the facts and means necessary to find out what he  
knows.

Very sincerely yours,  
Alfred Lambert,  
The Rev. Wilson Lambert.

DO NOT would sell  
use to transfer  
Sobell for a member  
of National

65-58236-✓

October 11, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-25-86 BY 3042 Jut-BK

65-58236-✓

Reverend Allen Lambert  
Post Office Box 766  
Canby, Oregon

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 2, 1954, has been received and its contents noted.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigative arm of the Department of Justice, one of the functions of which is to obtain evidence of violations of certain Federal laws. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were indicted and convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage by a jury and sentenced by a Federal Judge. They were afforded all appeals possible under the law of the land and their case was submitted to the highest court on several different occasions. As you are aware, their convictions were affirmed and sentences upheld in the various courts.

In connection with the incarceration of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz, I wish to advise you that the place of confinement of any individual convicted of a Federal crime is a matter for determination by the Attorney General and not by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

APL:ewk:dmd  
SEE NOTION PAGE 2

MAILED 4  
OCT 13 1954  
COMM-FBI

OCT 25 1954  
F 363

55-1-2483-101-2842  
COPY FILED IN 101-2842



NOTE:

In the attached communication Lambert, Methodist Minister, expresses opinion that the Rosenbergs were illegally executed and compares Rosenberg case with rape and murder case in State of Washington in which 2 brothers, Utah and Turman Wilson,† were convicted and executed. He claims miscarriage of justice in latter case. Lambert expressed hope that Director take personal interest in transferring Sobell from Alcatraz.

Bufiles reflect Wilson brothers apprehended by Bureau agents in March, 1950, on UFAP warrant and turned back to State for local prosecution. They were convicted and given death penalty. After appeals and several reprieves by the Governor of State of Washington, they were executed in February, 1953. Case was subject of considerable newspaper publicity and Bufiles reflect that Lambert had written lengthy letter to Governor of State of Washington in May, 1953, protesting injustice in Wilson case. (79-23886-41)

Bufiles also reflect that the name of Lambert appeared on a letter in March, 1954, which was a plea on behalf of one Wesley Robert Welles, then under sentence of death in California. There is no identifiable derogatory information in Bufiles on Lambert. (61-3615-176 page 31)

A formal acknowledgment is being made to Lambert in view of the contents of his letter.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MA 82 8 28 AM '54

MANAGERIAL DIVISION

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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