F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

Headquarters FILE

SUBJECT Julius + Ethel Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-58236

VOLUME NO. 9

SERIALS

504

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Office Niemorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI TO

DATE: September 25, 1950

SAC. New York

JULIUS ROSENBERG SUBJECT: ESPIONACE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

ReNTlet to Bureau 9/13/50 concerning the "sky platform."

The report of SA Leo H. Frutkin, 8A/50, New York, entitled "Devil CREENGLASS, ESPIONAGE - R, discloses that, according to DAVIDAGREENGLASS, ROSENBERG told him that he, ROSENBERG, had contacts with scientists or engineers in upstate New York at Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Schenectady. In addition, OREENGIASS said that RUSENBERG told him that he, ROSENBERG, knew about a sky platform, the U.S. Government was working on in upstate New York. He explained that this project was in the stage where the mathematics were being worked out, and it would consist of a platform at a point in space where gravity ceases to exist, perhaps about 5,000 miles from the earth.

In Albany teletype dated 8/1/50, it was stated that, according to the U.S. Air Force, the Rend Corporation, a subsidiary of Bouglas Aircraft, Une U.S. All Force, discount of three years ago was engaged in a Santa Monica, California, approximately three years ago was engaged in a theoretical basic research project to determine the feasibility and cost of completing a "sky platform." The cost estimate was so huge that the project was terminated. The U.S.A.F. had no knowledge of any work being done on this project in upper New York State. However, the U.S.A.F. pointed out that guided missiles work is being done by the General Electric Corp., Malta, No.

It was further stated in Albany teletype of 8/1/50 that the Research and Development Board, Technical Valuation Group, Guided Missiles Committee, made a report in 1948 on the "sky platform" known as the Project Rand. The Rand Corp, which instituted original basic research in California, made a survey report in early 1947.

Dr. RICHARD PORTER, Director, Project Hermes, General Electric Corp., who was on the aforementioned Guided Missiles Committee, served in the capacity of consultant to the Government. All papers relative to the Project Rand were kept in his personal safe and have been returned. The General Electric Laborat has segments of to Rand report.

The report of SA William F. Guilfoile, Albany, 8/9/50, entitled "MORTON SOBELL, Was, ESPIONAGE - R" reflects that from 7/5/43 to 6/13/47 MORTAN SCRELL was assigned as a development engineer to the Aeronautics and Marine Engineering Division (which is now the Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems

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Letter to Director NY 65-15348

This Division is engaged in work on restricted Navy and Air Force contracts on radar, rockets and guided missiles.

It would appear from a review of these facts that, although the General Electric Corp. did not work on the Rand Project (sky platform), it did receive segments of the Rand Project report and it did engage and still does engage in work on guided missiles.

It would further appear logical that the Rand Project, as a matter of interest in the field of guided missiles, might have been discussed by the men employed on guided missiles at the General Electric Corp.

It is believed entirely possible that MORTON SUBELL could have been exposed to such discussions or even to direct contact with the segments of the Rand report, and that through SOBELL the information regarding the "sky platform" could have been conveyed to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

The Albany Office is requested to interview the following persons with whom SOBELL had worked at General Electric Corp:

- 1. THEODORE R. BROWN, Section Chief, Electronic Control Section, Development Group, Aeronautics and Ordnance Systems Division, General Electric Corp.
- 2. R. W. MAYER, Project Hermes, General Electric Corp.
- GEORGE W. HOBBS, Electronic Control Section, General Electric
- E. LLOYD RIVER, Electronic Control Section, General Electric
- CLINT C. LAWRY Electronic Control Section, General Electric

The specific purpose of these interviews is to ascertain if these individuals had knowledge of the fact that research was being conducted on the "sky platform," and if so, whether SOBELL could have known of it as well either through conversations with these individuals or through access to the segments of the Rand report at General Electric Corp.

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney September 22, Director, FBI JULIUS ROSEMBERG; ETHEL ROSEMBERG, BSPIONAGE - R Transmitted herewith for your use in captioned matter are one copy of the report of Special Agent James P. Lee dated September 8, 1950, at New York City, and one copy of the report of Special Agent (A) Gerald J. Van Dorn dated September 15, 1950, at New York City. Further developments in this matter will be furnished to you 65-58236 Clegg 10 OH !! Glavin Ntcho la

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :		
10	Director, FBI	DATE: September 26, 1950
FROM :	SAC, New York	g q
SUBJECT:	ETHEL ROSENBERG	SPECIAL SECTION - ESPIONAGE T
ALL I HEREI DATE_	NFORKATION PONTATION A 18 12 CLASSIFED A 3042	SPECIAL SECTION - ESPIONAGE 7 Field advised 10-20-30RH 10-20-30RH 10-20-30RH
X	above captioned indiv	idual.
	The Security Index Ca changed as follows	rd on the captioned individual should be (Specify change only)
NAME	ETHEL ROSENBERG	
ALIASES	Esther Ethel Rosenbe	rg
,	Mrs. Julius Rosenber	
	TIOS ANDRES 11100111	•
		RKERS PARTYINDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

INFORMATION CONTAINED

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK

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PIRECTOR

AND SAC,

URCENT-DEFERRED

MAX ELITCHER IN RECENT INTERVIEW ADVISED JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP - R. THAT ROSENBERG VISITED HIM IN WASH, DC, FOR THE SECOND TIME IN ABOUT JULY, NINETEEN FORTY FOUR. HE RECALLED THAT ON THE DAY OF ROSEN-BERG-S VISIT HELENE ELITCHER HAD HER PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ALONG WITH A GROUP OF OTHER INDIVIUALS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF LOCAL ONE, UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCATED AT ONE TWO ONE TWO, EIGHTEENTH ST, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, DC. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN OF UNION MEMBERS WHO WERE DOING UNION WORK RELATING TO OPA ELITCHER STATED THAT HE LATER SAW THIS GROUP PHOTO IN THE QUOTE FEDERAL RECORD UNQUOTE, UFWA WEEKLY PUBLICATION ABOUT

ONE OR TWO WEEKS AFTER THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN. WFO REQUESTED THROUGH AVAILABLE SOURCES TO ENDEAVOR TO SECURE A COPY OF THE QUOTE FEDERAL RECORD UNQUOTE CONTAINING THIS PHOTO AND FORWARD SAME TO MY IN-

INDEXED - 75 RECORDED - 75 ASMUCH AS THE PHOTO WOULD PROBABLY ESTABLISH THE DATE OF

IT IS NOTED EPHA O 1950E WEO HAS BERG-S SECOND VISIT TO ELITCHER. PREVIOUSLY BEEN REQUESTED BY NY TO CHECK AT THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARS IN WASH. DC, FOR INFO REGARDING ROSENBERG-S TWO WEEK

TWO COPIES WEO

PAGE TWO

TRAINING PERIOD AT THE BUREAU BEGINNING JUNE NINETEENTH, FORTY FOUR, WHILE HE WAS A RESIDENT INSPECTOR FOR THE EMERSON RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH CORP. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE WFO ENDEAVOR TO AS-CERTAIN WHERE ROSENBERG WAS RESIDING IN WASHINGTON DURING THAT TWO WEEK PERIOD STARTING JUNE NINETEENTH, FORTY FOUR. TEL AUG. TENTH LAST UNDER CAPTION JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. SET FORTH THAT ABRAHAM FOOKSON HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED AND ADMITTED A CHANCE MEETING WITH ROSENBERG IN FORTY FOUR ON THE GROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS. FOOKSON AT THIS TIME ALSO RE-CALLED THE NAMES OF MAX ELITCHER, MORTON SOBELL AND WILLIAM DANZIGER. IF NOT ALREADY DONE THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO REINTERVIEW FOOKSON FOR DEFINITE INFO AS TO TO THE TIME, PLACE AND CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE MET ROSENBERG IN FORTY FOUR SINCE THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT ROSENBERG-S MEETING WITH FOOKSON TOOK PLACE DURING THE TWO WEEK PERIOD MENTIONED ABOVE. FOOKSON SHOULD ALSO BE QUESTIONED THROUGHLY AS TO TO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ELITCHER, DANZIGER AND SOBELL, END OF PAGE TWO

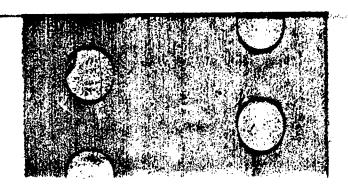
PAGE THREE

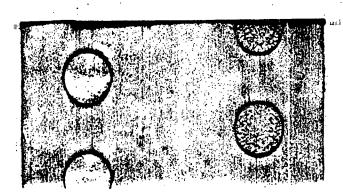
PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE MET THEM AND THE FREQUENCY OF HIS MEETINGS WITH THEM. IT IS NOTED THAT ELITCHER HAS STATED THAT HE KNEW OF FOOKSON, HAVING MET HIM EITHER IN FORTY ONE OR FORTY TWO. ELITCHER STATED THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN FOOKSON SINCE THAT TIME.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

co mr Lampher





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT	ı K			NY FILE NO 65	-15348 mde
REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN	PERIOD FOR W	HICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
9	*****	3/22-24,28,	29,31,750	GERALD J. V.	AN DORN (A)
NEW YORK 9	1 - 27 2 1			CHARACTER OF CASE	
JULIUS ROSENBERG:	ETHEL ROSE	NBERG, was			
Bether Ethel Green	glass, Mrs.	Julius	•	ESPIONAGE - R	
Rosenberg				1337 20:110-2	(.)
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DETATE.	Assistant U	nited State	es Attorr	ney MYLES J. LANE	made
	av ail able f	or examina	tion the	following books	anu st
	records of Houston Str	ritt macni eet. New Yo	ork. New	ets, Inc., 370 Ea York:	
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1) Minute Book		-	from the	e first meeting or rators and subscr	i the
1 .			December	r 11, 1947 to a s	pecial
			meeting	of the Board of	Direct ors
	-		on June	6, 1950.	ŢŢ.
	.			4	- Warner H
2) Stock Certificate	ROOK			DEPENDENCE	
3) Stock and Transfer	Ledger				·
4) Cash Receipts and	Disbursemer	its -	coverin	g the period Apri	1 9, 1946
Journal			to July	28, 1950, comple	etely
			entered only.	through December)1) 1747
	•		•		
5) Sales Journal			Cash Re	ceipts Journal co	ntains
			notatio	ns constituting to covering period	ine sales January.
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6) General Ledger

- covering the period October 17, 1947 to December 31, 1949. No postings subsequent to latter date.
- 7) Accounts Receivable Subsidiary Ledger
- including accounts dated from November, 1947 through December, 1949.

8) Check Stub Records

- Check stubs dated January 8, 1948 to August 11, 1950 regarding corporate account at Public National Bank and Trust Company, Avenue C and 7th Street, New York, New York.

LANE requested specifically that the accounting examination which is outlined below include a review of the records of Pitt Machine Products, Inc. for 1950 with the view of determining if there is any evidence of any substantial financial transactions between JULIUS RCSENBERG and DAVID GREENGLASS. LANE explained that the purpose of this examination was to anticipate the possible defense of the subjects that the \$5000 received by DAVID GREENGLASS from JULIUS ROSENBERG in May and June of 1950 pertained to business transactions concerning Pitt Machine Products, Inc.

The work papers of MERVIN ISAACS, Certified Public Accountant employed by Pitt Machine Products, Inc. were previously turned over by the latter to SA (A) HAROLD F. GOOD at New York and are thus available for use in connection with this accounting investigation.

(Copies Continued)

- 2 Los Angeles
- 2 Newark
- 2 New Haven
- 2 Philadelphia
- 2 Pittsburgh
- 2 Saint Louis
- 2 San Francisco
- 2 Washington Field
- 5 New York

NY 65-15348

Scope of Accounting Examination

In addition to the examination requested by LANE as set forth above, this accounting investigation is being conducted primarily to determine if any evidence is available in the books and records of Pitt Machine Products, Inc. of transactions that may have involved the \$1000 and/or the \$4000 given to DAVID GREENGLASS by subject, RCSENBERG on May 23, 1950 and June 4, 1950 respectively, or the \$2000 received by VIVIANY GLASSMAN on July 21, 1950.

At the same time, it is desired that information be obtained from the corporate records regarding operations and activities of the firm in general including the determination of the operating profit or loss during recent periods, a determination of the recent financial condition of the business, the ownership and transfers of stock in the corporation, together with any other information of possible interest to this investigation that may be revealed by such examination.

It will be noted that the fiscal period for Pitt Machine Products, Inc. ends September 30.

Outline of Accounting Investigation to be Conducted

- 1) Review available cash records for the period January 1, 1950 to August 11, 1950 which period includes the pertinent dates May 23, 1950, June 4, 1950, and July 21, 1950.
- 2) Prepare comparative operating statements for the periods October 17, 1947 September 30, 1948, October 1, 1948 September 30, 1949, and October 1, 1949 December 31, 1949.
- 3) Prepare comparative balance sheets as of October 17, 1947 (the date the corporation commenced operations), September 30, 1948, September 30, 1949, and December 31, 1949.
- 4) Review Book of Corporate Minutes
- 5) Review Stock Certificate Book and Certificate Transfer Ledger

- 6) Analyze Exchange Account
- 7) Identify all employees of the corporation through examination of payroll summaries contained in check stub records.
- 8) Identify principal vandors and customers of the corporation through review of Accounts Receivable and Subsidiary Ledger and review of Cash Disbursements Journal.
- 9) Determination of funds received from the corporation by the owners thereof, JULIUS ROSENBERG, BERMARN GREENGLASS, DAVID GREENGLASS, and DAVID SCHEIN for the period October 17, 1947 August 11, 1950.
- 10) General review of all available records for any other information or transaction of possible interest in this case.

Istimate of Time Required to Complete Investigation

It is estimated that four agent days will be required to complete the accounting investigation. In this connection, it will be noted that all of the items set forth in the above outline have been substantially completed with the exception of those items numbered 1, 8, 9, and 10.

- PENDING-

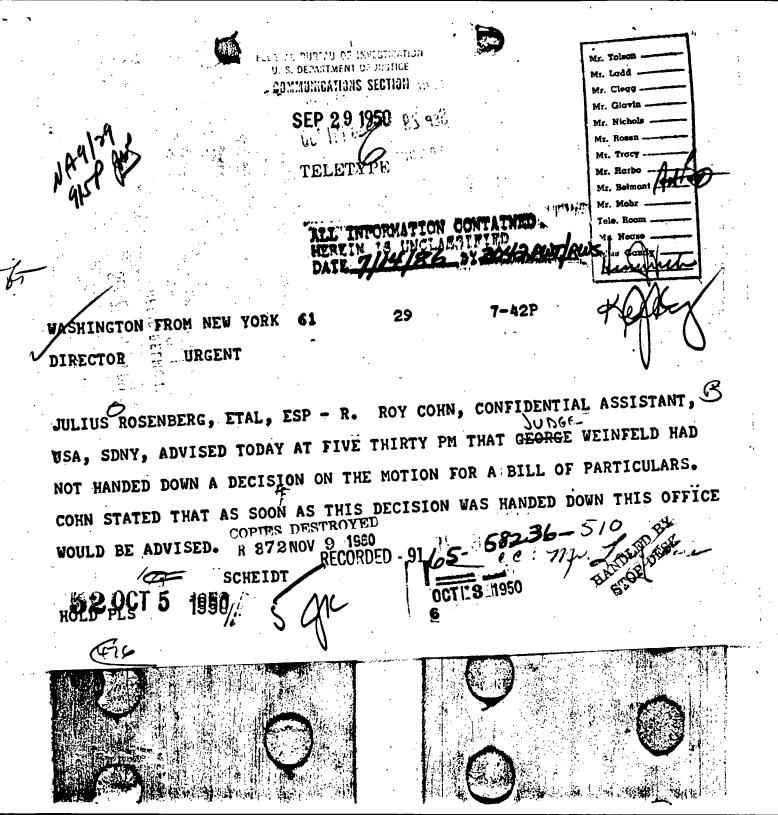
LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York.

Will complete the accounting investigation as outlined herein and will submit an accounting report.

Mr. Lode eral Bureau of Investigation Mr. Clean 1. Glarta lintes Bepartment of Justice (Bureau Mle 65-58236) Dear Sir: Reference N.Y. latter to Bureau dated 8/4/50. Inagmuch, as the as JULIUS MOSENBERG, now under indictment for conspirary to Commit Espionage, no further investigation will be conducted under the above caption and this case is now considered as closed by the New York Office. 美洲,对于 Very truly yours, Exempt from GDS Ostegory_ Classified by 3042 AVII Declassify on: OADR 10/15/66 SEF 29 19 SEF 29 1950 ALL INPORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNICLASSIPTED EXCEPT SPECE SHOWN OTHERWISE. 630CT 5 1950



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION SEP 28 1

TELETYPE

96 FROM NEW YORK WASH AND WASH FLD

URGENT

Mr. Glav

Mr. Harbe

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP - R. REMYTEL TWENTYIETH INST, TEN THIRT P. M., WHICH ADVISED THAT MYLES J. LANE, CHIEF ASSISTANT USA, SDNY, STATED THAT HE HAD SUGGESTED TO THE DEPARTMENT THE OBTAINING SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT TO INCLUDE JULIUS AND ETHER ROSENBERG, DAVID LANE ADVISED TODAY THAT THE DEPARTMENT AGREED WI-HE STATED, HOWEVER, THAT HE IS TH HIM IN HIS PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION. BUREAU WILL BE AD-NOT READY AT THIS TIME TO SEEK SUCH AN INDICTMENT.

VISED OF FURTHER ACTION IN THIS REGARD.

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INFORMATION CONTAINED.

ECTOR AND SAC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-4085 el

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REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHICH MADE 9/21/50	7/31;8/1,2,8,31; 9/5-8,15,18/50	DONALD G. HARRIS	ع
TITLE (F)			CHARACTER OF CASE	
JULIUS ROS ETHEL ROSE	ENBERG; CNBERG, was.	, • •	ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Results of interviews with individuals and companies in N.J. who conducted business with the Pitt Machine Products Company or who were telephonically contacted by JULIUS ROSENBERG set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

New York teletype to Newark dated July 28, 1950 requested interview with HARVEY A. TALBOT concerning his relationship with subject.

HARVEY A. TALBOT, RFD 1, Lambertville, New Jersey was interviewed on July 31, 1950 by Special Agent DONALD G. HARRIS and advised that he was employed as a salesman by the Bunting Brass and Bronze Company of Toledo, Ohio from 1942 to 1947 and during that time the company maintained a warehouse at 93 Lafayette Street, New York City. TALBOT advised that he believes he called on the G and R Engineering Company in 1946 but stated that he did not remember ever meeting either DAVID GREENGLASS or JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated he could offer no information concerning the friends or any activities of ROSENBERG. TALBOT advised that he is presently employed operating his mother's 250 acre dairy farm near Lambertville, New Jersey.

New York teletype to Newark dated July 31, 1950 requested interview with Daly Machine and Tool Works, Newark, New Jersey to ascertain the reason for contact with the PittLED BY Machine Products Company.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACE COPIES DESTROYPE, E72NOV 9 **RECORDED - 75** 5-Bureau (65-58236) 2-Washington Field 4-New York (65-15348) 3-Newark 2-Albany NDEXED - 7 2-Cleveland 2-Los Angeles 2-San Francisco Z-Albuquerque

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Mr. JOHN J. DALY of the Daly Machine and Tool Works, 93 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, New Jersey was interviewed August 1, 1950 by Special Agent DONALD G. HARRIS and advised that his company has been in the process of liquidation for the past two years. He stated that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and had never heard of the Pitt Machine Products Company.

Mr. ROBERT W. DALY, attorney, Raymond-Commerce Building, Newark, New Jersey, son of JOHN J. DALY, advised that he has handled most of the contacts, personal and otherwise, between the Daly Machine and Tool Works and other companies for the past two years and he has also stated that there was some literature circularized among the machine tool industry for prospective buyers of the Daly Tool Works and some of this literature may have been sent to the Pitt Machine Products Company but to his knowledge that company was not on the circularized mailing list. He also advised that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG.

New York teletype to Newark dated August 3, 1950 requested an interview with Adam Cooks and Son Company, Linden, New Jersey to determine the reason for correspondence with Pitt Machine Products Company.

Mr. F. T. GILL, president of the Adam Cooks and Son Company, 5 South Street, Linden, New Jersey advised that the Pitt Machine Products Company was one of the companies on a list of machine tool companies to which advertisements were sent during the middle and last of July 1950. The advertising concerned lubricants and metal-working compounds manufactured by Adam Cooks and Son. GILL advised that there are no records of any sales to the Pitt Machine Products Company and to his knowledge no salesman has ever called on that company. He advised that to his knowledge no one in the Adam Cooks and Son Company knows JULIUS ROSENBERG.

New York teletype to Newark dated July 20, 1950 requested background information on the Suss-Hall Export and Import Company of Newark, New Jersey and background information on MEYER SUSSMAN.

A record of tradenames in the Essex County Clerk's Office, Newark, New Jersey reflected that the Suss-Hall Company at 964 Broad Street was formed August 16, 1946 and registered September 4, 1946 and the owners were:

DAVID H. KLANAGAN 617 Rennsalaer Avenue Staten Island, New York

RICH/RD BURKE 3143 Hudson Boulevard Jersey City, New Jersey

DAVID ALTBRUCH
7 Armstrong Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey

MEYER SUSSMAN 912 Bryant Avenue Bronx, New York

DAVID ALTBRUCH, 7 Armstrong Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey advised that the Suss-Hall Export and Import Company located at 964 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey was formed by the above-named individuals and himself for the purpose of buying scarce items such as wire, electrical supplies, and building material for export to Puerto Rico and Argentina. He stated that the company failed because they could not get a export license. He also stated that the G and R Engineering Company was one of the companies contacted in order to buy war surplus items. He advised that MEYER SUSSMAN apparently was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG and DAVID GREENGLASS and knew that GREENGLASS had GI certificates for authorization to purchase \$20,000 to \$40,000 worth of war assets.

ALTBRUCH advised that he had been introduced to GREENGLASS and ROSENBERG but did not know them well and knew nothing of their company or their activities. ALTBRUCH advised that SUSSMAN was a communications man in the Army Signal Corps and later worked at Newark Airport as a civilian before the Suss-Hall Company was formed. He advised that he did not know the present address of SUSSMAN but believed he was still in the Bronx, New York and that he has a brother named HERBERT who presently resides at 912 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, New York.

New York letter to Newark dated August 22, 1950 requested investigation to determine the nature and extent of subject's association with the following individuals and concerns to whom the subject is supposed to have made telephone calls from his residence at 10 Monroe Street, New York City and from his business concern, the Pitt Machine Products Company, 370 East Houston Street, New York City.

HORACE H. SPRINGER Real Estate and Insurance Andover, New Jersey

A telephone call was made from the subject's residence to telephone number Andover 385 which is listed to the above person on July 11, 1948.

Mr. SPRINGER advised that his records indicate that he received a call from a JULIUS ROSENBERG on Saturday, July 10, 1948 and ROSENBERG inquired about buying a bungalow up in the northwest area of New Jersey. SPRINGER stated that he has no record of conducting business with ROSENBERG or of ever having sold ROSENBERG anything. He advised that he does not remember if ROSENBERG ever came up to Andover, New Jersey but believes that he never did because he does not remember meeting ROSENBERG.

Schofel Brothers 173 Miller Street Newark, New Jersey

A telephone call was made from subject's residence to Bigelow 3-4071 which is listed to the above concern on April 6, 1948.

Mr. ABRAM SCHOFEL, president of Schofel Brothers, advised that the only time he had ever heard of JULIUS ROSENBERG was through newspaper accounts and that he has never met ROSENBERG and has no records to indicate that he ever did business with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Klein's Celery House 193 Miller Street Newark, New Jersey

A telephone call was made from subject's residence to Bigelow 8-4739 which is listed to the above concern on June 16, 1950.

RAYMOND KLEIN, owner of above concern, and I. MARCUS, manager, both advised that they have never met JULIUS ROSENBERG, they know nothing of his activities, and have no records indicating that their company ever did business with the subject or the Pitt Machine Products Company. Both advised that the only way the name JULIUS ROSENBERG was familiar to them only through newspaper accounts.

Riviera Hotel (Father Devine) 169 Clinton Avenue Newark, New Jersey

A telephone call was made from the Pitt Machine Products Company to Bigelow 8-2717 which is listed to the above hotel on September 2, 1949.

JOHN LOVE, manager of the Father Devine Riviera Hotel, 169 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey advised that that hotel was purchased by Father Devine in October 1949 and was formerly in the Carter Hotel chain. LOVE advised that there would have been no record kept of an incoming telephone call to the hotel. He advised that the registration cards for September 2, 1949 were not available and he did not know whether they had been destroyed or taken but advised that the two former managers may be able to provide the information as to where the old registration cards of the hotel are. He advised that the two former managers are a Mr. SCHUFRO of the Hotel Dixie, 250 West 43 Street, New York City and Mr. A. W. CARLIN of the Hotel Governor Clinton, 7th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City.

New Jersey Carbonator Service, Inc. 250 Madison Avenue Passaic, New Jersey

C. ROSENBERG 187 Grove Street Passaic, New Jersey

Telephone calls were made to the New Jersey Carbonator Service, Inc., Gregory 3-5900, from Pitt Machine Products Company on May 18, 1950, June 26, 1950, and June 28, 1950 and a telephone call was made to C. ROSENBERG, 187 Grove Street, Passaic, New Jersey on May 18, 1950.

CHARLES ROSENBERG, 20 Allwood Place, Clifton, New Jersey advised that he and his brother RICHARD ROSENBERG who resides at 187 Grove Street, Passaic, New Jersey are the proprietors of the New Jersey Carbonator Service, Inc., 250 Madison Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey. Both CHARLES and RICHARD ROSENBERG were interviewed on August 31, 1950 by Special Agent DONALD G. HARRIS and advised that they are not related in any way to the subject JULIUS ROSENBERG but they have had indirect business relations with him.

CHARLES ROSENBERG advised that a salesman for the Aristocrat Whipper Corporation, 424 Broome Street, New York City, which corporation is owned by one HARRY PLETMAN, called on the New Jersey Carbonator Service, Inc. about two years ago and they started at that time to sell the Aristocrat Whipper and manufacture the gas which goes into the Whipper. He also advised that about six months ago the Aristocrat Whipper Corporation had a fire and HARRY PLETMAN, owner of that company, went to the Fitt Machine Products Company and through some arrangement, of which he was unaware, the Pitt Machine Products Company started to make the Aristocrat Whipper.

RICHARD RCSENBERG advised that he had been loaning HARRY PLETMAN money in order to keep his business going inasmuch as the New Jersey Carbonator Service, Inc. was interested in handling the Aristrocrat Whipper because of the carbonated gas which they manufactured for it,

Both RICHARD and CHARLES ROSENBERG advised that they had never met JULIUS ROSENBERG and RICHARD ROSENBERG advised that about six months ago HARRY PLETMAN approached him and stated that he believed the Pitt Machine Products Company could be purchased. RICHARD ROSENBERG advised that he was not interested at that time but about the middle of July after JULIUS ROSENBERG was arrested, PLETMAN again suggested that RICHARD ROSENBERG attempt to purchase the Pitt Machine Products Company and the day before Mrs. ROSENBERG was arrested, RICHARD ROSENBERG made an offer to her and it was agreed that through the ROSENBERGS' attorney RICHARD would purchase the Pitt Machine Products Company and HARRY PLETMAN would operate the company.

CHARLES ROSENBERG advised that he was against the purchase of this company because his brother had too much to do as it was; but if the business deal did not work out to the satisfaction of RICHARD ROSENBERG, CHARLES ROSENBERG felt that the company and machinery could be sold quickly at a profit.

The ROSENBERG brothers did not advise how much they were paying for the Pitt Machine Products Company. The ROSENBERG brothers stated that they were not acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG and had only met Mrs. ROSENBERG once. They advised that they could furnish no information concerning friends or activities of JULIUS ROSENBERG. The ROSENBERG brothers also stated that HARRY PLETMAN was the individual who apparently knew JULIUS ROSENBERG and first suggested that the Pitt Machine Company could be purchased.

CHARLES ROSENBERG advised that he and his brother have been in business in Passaic, New Jersey since 1937 and that he had attended Tri-State College of Engineering, Angola, Indiana, graduating in 1937, after which he came to Passaic, New Jersey and started with New Jersey Carbonator Service, Inc.

Mangus Tool and Die Company 377 North Fifth Street Newark: New Jersey

Telephone calls were made from the Pitt Machine Froducts Company to Humboldt 2-6087 which is listed to the above concern on July 8, 1948, July 12, 1948, July 16, 1948, and July 19, 1948.

Newark, New Jersey produced a letter written by JULIUS ROSENBERG to his company dated July 8, 1948 in which ROSENBERG requested that the Mangus Tool and Die Company make a small bronze fixture in which 60 holes were to be drilled and this fixture was to be used in a part of a machine in the Pitt Machine Products Company. The purchase price was \$232 and Mr. KIMDBIOM advised that the part was made and shipped to Pitt Machine Company and the bill was paid on July 19, 1948. He advised that this is the only record of business conducted with the Pitt Machine Company, that he had never met JULIUS ROSENBERG, and that he knows nothing of his, JULIUS ROSENBERG'S, activities.

Abbott-Marks Metal Finishing Company 715 Jefferson Street Hoboken, New Jersey

A telephone call was made to Hoboken 4-4412 which is listed to the above company on November 22, 1949.

Mr. EDWARD DeBROCK, manager of the above plant, advised that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and there was no record of any business conducted between the Abbott-Marks Company and the Pitt Machine Products Company. DeBROCK telephonically contacted one MIKE BERNARD, 481 Sixth Avenue, New York City, who is the bookkeeper for the Abbott-Marks Company and BERNARD also verified that there is no record of any business conducted between the two companies and he also advised that he does not know JULIUS ROSENBERG or the Pitt Machine Products Company.

F. G. HENRY 2815 Hudson Boulevard Jersey City, New Jersey

A telephone call was made to Henderson 5-7409 which is listed to the above individual on June 28, 1950.

Mr. FERDINAND G. HENRY advised that he is an inventor and engineer and designs and develops special machinery for various companies. He advised that he is retired and does not do much business. He stated that he was chief engineer during the war for the Brevaire Engineering Company in the Rector Building, New York City. He stated that he has no record in his files to indicate that he ever did any business with the Pitt Machine Products Company or JULIUS ROSENBERG. He advised that he may have written to that company or they may have contacted him for a price quotation but he has no records of such transactions.

Ralph B. Carter Company 192 Atlantic Street Hackensack, New Jersey

A telephone call was made to Hackensack 3-3030 which is listed to the above concern from the Pitt Machine Products Company on March 31, 1950.

Mr. J. W. STIKA, purchasing agent, Ralph B. Carter Company advised that his records indicate that he had written a letter on March 30, 1950 to the Pitt Machine Products Company requesting the price quotation on a certain small job. He advised that the Pitt Machine Products Company quoted a price which was so much out of line with the prices that there was no business conducted between the two companies. He stated that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG or any of the activities of ROSENBERG.

Grove Sport Center 421 Grove Street Jersey City, New Jersey

A telephone call was made to Journal Square 3-2860 which is listed to the above concern from the Pitt Machine Products Company on July 27, 1949.

ALEXANDER BRZUCKI, owner of the Grove Sport Center, advised that his records indicate that he had asked for a price quotation for a hook wrapping machine from the Pitt Machine Company but the price quoted by Pitt Machine Products Company was entirely too high and he had not purchased anything from them.

BRZUCKI stated that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG or anyone connected with the Pitt Machine Products Company.

Landis Tool Company 1000 broad Street Newark, New Jersey

A telephone call was made to Market 3-6650 which is listed to the above concern from the Pitt Machine Products Company on May 17, 1948.

Mr. WILLIAM IBSEN, district manager of Landis Tool Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania advised that he has no record of ever calling on the Pitt Machine Products Company. He advised that he does not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and has never conducted any business with the Pitt Machine Company.

Eastern Cutter Corporation 30 Littleton Avenue Newark, New Jersey

Sixteen telephone calls were made to Market 2-2176 which is listed to the above company from the Pitt Machine Products Company from May 26, 1948 to March 31. 1950.

Mr. A. R. ABEEL, JR., treasurer, Eastern Cutter Corporation advised that his records reflect that the Eastern Cutter Corporation had about seven different orders from the Pitt Machine Products Company which amounted to approximately \$200 worth of work between September 1948 and April 1950. The work consisted of sharpening and servicing cutting tools of the Pitt Machine Products Company. ABEEL stated that the Pitt Company was not a good credit risk and was on a COD basis with the Eastern Cutter Corporation. ABEEL also advised that ROSENBERG was once in the office of the Eastern Cutter Corporation and had been introduced to him but that was the extent of his acquaintanceship with him.

I.T.S. Cutter Company 91 Edison Place Newark, New Jersey

Telephone calls were made to Market 3-0704 which was listed to the above concern in 1948 on July 16, 1948 and July 22, 1948.

The I.T.S. Cutter Company is no longer in existence and persons at that address advise that the company has been out of business for at least two years.

Sorg, Duncan and Bailey 744 Broad Street Newark, New Jersey

A telephone call was made to Mitchell 2-1723 which is listed to the above concern on September 2, 1948.

Mr. HERMAN SORG, attorney, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey advised that he does not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and has no records to indicate that he ever represented that company.

Mr. J. E. BAILEY of the same firm advised that he has no records of representing the Pitt Machine Products Company and could offer no information concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG. He advised that GEORGE DUNCAN, another attorney formerly associated with them, died several months ago.

Warner-Swasey
19 North Harrison Street
East Orange, New Jersey

Telephone calls were made to Orange 3-3893 which is listed to the above company from the Pitt Machine Products Company between May 17, 1948 and July 14, 1950.

Mr. GEORGE W. HERKNER, district manager for the above company, advised that a salesman of that company made contact with the Pitt Machine Products Company on March 8, 1948 and at that time the Pitt Company was interested in buying a Warner-Swasey turret lathe. However, the only record of a business transaction was dated April 25, 1950 when the Pitt Company made a small purchase of some 1 3/8" Hex Pads. HERKNER advised that his records indicate the salesman, Mr. MALCOLM F. SCOTT, made sales calls on the Pitt Machine Products Company in March, August, and December 1948 and that no direct contact has been made with the company since that time. He advised that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and doubted very much if Mr. SCOTT could offer any information concerning the friends or activities of JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that SCOTT is at the present time Director of Admissions of the Hackley School in Tarrytown, New York.

E. KATZ 137 Madison Street Passaic, New Jersey

A telephone call was made to Prescott 8-9826 which is listed to the above individual on April 1, 1949 from the Pitt Machine Products Company.

Mrs. E. KATZ, 137 Madison Street, Passaic, New Jersey advised that she does not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and has never heard of the Pitt Machine Products Company. She contacted her husband EMIL KATZ, who is employed at the Babchin Jewelers in Passaic, New Jersey and he advised that he has never heard of JULIUS ROSENBERG or the Pitt Machine Products Company. He advised that he was born in Passaic, New Jersey, he was in the army and a prisoner of war in Germany until 1945, after which time he has worked at several different places in Passaic, New Jersey.

A search of the Newark indices failed to reflect any information concerning EMIL KATZ.

Riverside Metal Company 1 Pavilion Avenue Riverside, New Jersey

A telephone call was made to Riverside 4-0013 which is listed to the above company from the Pitt Machine Products Company on December 19, 1949.

Mr. JOHN P. DUFFY, JR., president of the Riverside Metal Company was interviewed by Special Agent (A) CLARK D. TCMPKINS and DUFFY advised that his records reflected that 176 pounds of beryllium cooper rod was sold to the Pitt Machine Products Company in late December 1949. His records do not reflect that any salesmen ever called on the Pitt Machine Products Company and DUFFY advised that he does not know JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Cooper Alloy Foundry Company Bloy and Ramsey Streets Hillside, New Jersey

Telephone calls were made to Unionville 2-4123 which is listed to the above company from the Pitt Machine Products Company between April 24, 1948 and June 21, 1948.

Mr. SAMUEL ZALIN, secretary-treasurer of the Cooper Alloy
Foundry Company advised that his records reflect that on December 23,
1947 the Pitt Machine Products Company gave an order for 10,000 pieces which
consisted of two parts of plate knives, 150 pieces were furnished to
the Pitt Machine Products Company and on June 23, 1948 the order was
cancelled by the Pitt Machine Products Company. Mr. ZALIN advised
that he could give no additional information concerning the Pitt
Company and that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG.

GEORGE L. DRAFFAN 20 Morningside Avenue Verona, New Jersey

Telephone calls were made to Verona 8-8197R which is listed to the above individual from the Pitt Machine Products Company between February 16, 1949 and August 2, 1949.

Mr. GEORGE DRAFFAN advised that he is the sales representative of the Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, Connecticut and that he had called on the Pitt Machine Company sometime in 1949 in connection with servicing some used machinery which the Pitt Company had purchased. He advised that he probably met JULIUS ROSENBERG at that time but does not recall him. He stated that he does recall that he was very unimpressed with the Pitt Machine Products Company and that the Pitt Company was not interested in buying new machines but only wanted someone to service the old ones which they had obtained, He stated that he could offer no information concerning friends or the activities of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

New York teletype to Newark dated August 30, 1950 requested an investigation to determine the extent of business connections between the Edgcomb Steel Company and Pitt Machine Products Company.

Mr. RALPH O'BRIEN, assistant to the vice president, Edgcomb Steel Company, Hillside, New Jersey advised that his records reflect that he called on the G and R Engineering Company on December 9, 1947 and February 2, 1948 for the purpose of obtaining new business. The records further indicated that the Pitt Machine Products Company had purchased \$4 worth of magnetic iron and 22 pounds of $\frac{1}{4}$ " brass in 1949. There was no business conducted between the two companies in 1950. O'BRIEN advised that he was the salesman who called on the Pitt Company but does not remember specifically JULIUS ROSENBERG or DAVID GREENGLASS.

O'BRIEN stated that he could offer no information concerning friends or activities of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

NK 65-4085

Copies of this report are being furnished for informational purposes to the Albany, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Albuquerque, and Washington Field offices.

Inasmuch as all leads in the Newark office have been covered to date, this case is being considered RUC.

* * * * *

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES P. LEE, 9/8/50, New York Report of SA DONALD G. HARRIS, 8/9/50, Newark

Office Memorandum • united states government

ro :	Director, FBI	Carlor	p. Fill DA	TE: September	26, 1950
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LA 65-5061

On August 3, 1950, F. R. COIBOHM, Director, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, advised the writer that no specific research had been made at the Rand Corporation regarding a "sky platform". He stated that in connection with their guided missel project some statement may have been included in one of their reports concerning the altitude at which such a platform could be suspended but COIBOHM could not recall any such statement. COIBOHM stated that copies of Rand's reports are furnished to possibly fifty companies and research centers and that information regarding the identity of the companies furnished copies of Rand's research could be obtained from General D.L. Putt, Chief of Directorate of Research and Development, USAAF, Pentagon, Bldg., Washington, D.C. Meither COIBOHM or DR. J. E. LIPP, Chief, Missiles Division, Rand Corporation, had any knowledge of any attempt to obtain information regarding an air platform.

The above information was furnished interested offices by teletype dated August 3, 1950.

Leads set forth in instant case regarding WILLIAM PERL have been covered and reported in the subject file entitled "WILLIAM PERL, wa.; ESPIONAGE - R" and copy was furnished to interested offices.

By teletype dated July 25, 1950, the New York Office requested a samplery of the information contained in the files of this office re WILLIAM ANZIGER, and wife SYLVID DANZIGER.

By teletype dated July 26, 1950, this office advised interested offices that DANZIGER was the subject of the case entitled, "WILLIAM DANZIGER, ORDMANCE ENGINEER, BUREAU OF ORDMANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. - IGE"; however, since the file in the Los Angeles Office was incomplete summary of this investigation should be obtained from the Bureau.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF CRIGIN -

IA 65-5061

REFERENCE:

Teletype from New York dated 7/25/50.
Teletype to Bureau, New York and WFO dated 7/26/50.
Letters from New York dated 7/27 and 8/7/50.

Teletype from Albany office dated 8/1/50.
Teletype to Bureau, Albany, WFO, Baltimore dated 8/3/50.
Teletype from New York dated 7/21/50.
Teletype to Bureau, New York and Cleveland dated 8/21/50.

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-3-

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON67 FROM NEW YORK

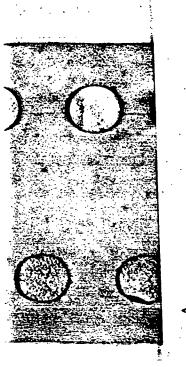
DIRECTOR

TWO THAT HE WAS INFORMED BY ONE OF HIS CONTACTS THAT ONE OF THE DE-JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R. CHIEF ASST U. S. A. LANE ADVISED OCT

AND HATRED EXISTING BETWEEN GREENGLASSES AND ROSENBERGS. INFT STATED FENSES THAT BLOCH, ATTY FOR SUBJECTS, IS CONTEMPLATING IS THE ANIMOSITY BLOCH INTENDED TO SHOW IT WAS BECAUSE ORDED HIS HATRED

ARE PUTTING ROSENBERGS IN THIS CONSPIRACY WITH COPIES DESTROVED

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WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK PROM WASH PLEID DIMECTOR AND SAC JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP DASH R. RE WY TEL SEPT. TWENTY EIGHT, LUTT. OF UFWA FILE HERE FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE PHOTOGRAPH OF HELENE ELITCHER IN QUESTION. HOMSVER EXISTING BUREAU REQULATIONS SUMMER OF PORTY FOUR WAS POR WO TO TRANSMIT COPIES OF PEDERAL RECORD TO BURGAU. NO COPIES RETAINED BY WO. BUREAU REQUESTED TO REVIEW ITS INDICES FOR THIS PHOTOGRAPH AND FORWARD SAME TO NEW YORK AS REQUESTED IN REPTEL. INFORMATION HE SUBJECT'S TRAINING PERIOD AT BUREAU OF STANDARDS HERE IN FORTY FOUR HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND REPORT ON SAME BEING DICTATED TOMORROW. HOWEVER, INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHERE ROSENHERG RESIDED NOT PRODUCTIVE. NY WILL REFER REPORT SA C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR. DATED AUG. THIRTY, PIFTY AT WO FOR RESULTS OF TWO INTELL HALLS BY BOTTEL INTERVIEWS WITH ABRAHAM FOOKSON. CEN:ib Washing to the second of the s

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

OCTOBER 2, 1950

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: JULIUS BOSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE B. REURTEL AND WFO TEL

BOTH THENTY BIGHTH INSTANT. GOPIES OF UPVA QUOTE FEDERAL RECORD, UNQUOTE A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, FOR JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER FORTY FOUR REVIEWED. NO PHOTO OF HELENE ELITCHER NOR ANY MENTION OR PHOTO OF MEWBERS OF LOCAL ONE ENGAGING

IN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO OPA NOTED.

HOOVER

65-58236

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION FAGIO BELMONT





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2	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) 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):
	For your information:
X	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
	00-01 206-018

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

Office Memorandum • United States Government September 26, 1950 DATE: MR. BELLION

FROM

MR. HENNRICH

SUBJECT:

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG, WAS.

ESPIONAGE - R.

BUFILE 65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

PURPOSE

To advise that the defense motion for a Bill of Particulars and for discovery and inspection was argued before USDJ Edward Weinfeld, SDNY, on 9/22/50 and Court stated he will rule 9/29/50;

Also, to advise that Chief AUSA Lane and AUSA Cohn informed New York Division that they believe Government's position secure and that motion will be denied. Trial date to be fixed 10/9/50, defense motion and Government's reply summarized.

DETAILS

Pursuant to Mr. Ladd's memorandum dated 9/25/50, I checked with Supervisor R. R. Granville, of the New York Division, that afternoon. He advised that the defense motion for a Bill of Particulars and for discovery and inspection was argued before USDJ Edward Weinfeld, SDNY, on 9/22/50 and was opposed by Chief AUSA Myles J. Lane and AUSA Roy M. Cohn. Granville stated that Judge Weinfeld indicated he hoped to rule on the motion on 9/29/50 and that the date for trial of the Rosenbergs is to be fixed on 10/9/50. Messrs. Lane and Cohn have informed the New York Division that they feel the Government's position in opposition to the motion is sound and that they believe the motion will be denied.

New York had previously forwarded photostatic copies of the motion and supporting affidavits, together with the Government's memorandum in opposition. It is noted that in the motion for a Bill of Particulars under Rule 7 (f) Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel, specifically requests information re the dates and places of the alleged conspiratorial acts,

JMK: de

HNDEXED - 76

165-58236-5/4

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requests copies of any written conspiratorial agreements, and copies of the National Defense documents, writings, et cetera, allegedly transmitted by the Rosenbergs to the USSR and the latter's agents, specifically the paper containing information received by Rosenberg from Ruth Greenglass and the paper received by Rosenberg from David Greenglass, containing sketches of experiments conducted at Los Alamos.

The motion for discovery and inspection, under Rulg 16, requests permission to inspect any moneys allegedly given by Rosenberg to Ruth Greenglass, the paper received by Rosenberg from Ruth Greenglass, the portion of the torn Jello box given by Rosenberg to Ruth Greenglass and the paper containing sketches of Los Alamos experiments.

The Government's memorandum in opposition recites generally that the indictment as returned meets legal requirements as to sufficiency, that the requested particulars are peculiarly within the defendants' own knowledge and are evidentiary. The motion for discovery and inspection is opposed on the grounds that the defendants' motion papers fail to allege that the items sought to be inspected were obtained from or belonged to the defendants or were obtained from others by seizure or by process, as required by Rule 16. Further, that as set out in USA Saypol's affidavit, the Government is not in possession of any of the requested items "obtained from the defendants or obtained from others by seizure or by process."

It is also declared that the sketches of the Los Alamos experiments sought by the defendants are "classified" by the AEC and should not be disclosed under any condition.

ACTION

None. For your information.

el

Office Memor ndum • Uniting STA Les GOVERNMENT

MR. BELMONT

D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG

ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 25, 1950

While talking to Peyton Ford on other matters, he mentioned that Attorney Block, who is the attorney for Rosenberg, may endeavor to cause trouble in view of the fact that he is now trying to force the production of the actual documents that were passed. He said that there had been no attempt yet to force the production of FBI reports.

It is suggested that you check with New York to dete what Block's activities are in this regard.

DML:dad

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COMMERCIAL CLOTHUM

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WASHINGTON 28 FROM NEW YORK 22 903 DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP-R. MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS ARGUED SEPT TWENTY SECOND AND DECISION RESERVED BY JUDGE WEINFELD. RENYLET EIGHTEENTH INST FORWARDING COPIES OF NOTICE OF MOTION AND AFFIDAVITS SUBMITTED BY EMANUEL H. BLOCH AND ANSWERING AFFIDAVIT AND MEMORANDUM IN. OPPOSITION SUBMITTED BY IRVING H. SAYPOL, USA, SDNY. THE ORAL ARGUMENTS ON THE MOTION RECITED THE POINTS SET FORTH IN THE ABOVEMENTIONED AFFIDAVITS AND MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF REBULT OF THIS MOTION WHEN DECISION IS HANDED DOWN.

PIES DESTROYED RECORDED - 76 \$72 NOV 9 1960

Mr. Tolson Mr. Ladd -

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Tracy

fir. Belmont Mr. Mohr Tele. Room





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

WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FLD & FROM NEW YORK DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

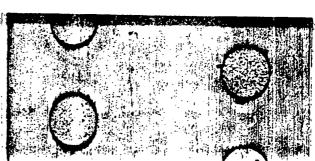
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP - R. MOTION TO FIX DATE OF TRIAL WAS AD-JOURNED TODAY UNTIL OCT NINE NEXT. JUDGE WEINFELD STATED THAT HE HOPE TO RENDER A DECISION ON THE MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS BY FRIDAY NEXT. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON THIS MOTION.

65 58236 522

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Mr. Clean Mr. Mehr Tele, Room

le day type for the seione and services comittee talked over a smad field of general national depends ratters with president trukan with a vied toward depense needs in the next a ession of Congress. TYDINGS GAVE REPORTERS NO SPECIFIC DETAILS, BUT SAID THE PHESIDENT CUTLINED SEVERAL LEGISLATIVE POINTS WHICH WILL COME UP NEW YORK--PERERAL JUDGE EDWARD WEINFELD SAID A REQUEST BY TWO MIC SPY DEFENDANTS FOR DETAILS OF THE GOVERNMENT GASE AGAINST THEM HT INVOLVE DISCLOSURE OF "SECRET COVERNMENT DOCUMENTS." HE RESERVED DECISION ON A DEMAND FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS OF THE TOMAGE CHARGES AGAINST JULIUS ROSEN ERG. A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, AND WIFE, ETHEL. BOTH ARE ACCUSED OF BEING LINKS IN THE KLAUS y vipe. Ethel. hi-harry gold communist spy operation. AROUED THAT THEY SHOULD BE TOLD EXACTLY WHAT THEY ARE CHARGED WITH. U.S. ATTORNEY INVING SAYPOL INTERJECTED THAT THE INDICTMENT CHARGED THAT ROSEN ERG IN 1945 RECEIVED FROM HIS WIFE'S BROTHER, DAVID TENGLASS, A SKETCH OF PLANS AND INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ATOM THE GOVERNMENT SUPPLY THEM WITH THE COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE CONSTRUCTION THE ATOMIC BOMP. ROS ENDERG SHOULD KNOW WHAT GREENGLASS GAVE HIM. LOCH PROTESTED THAT HE WAS NOT SEEKING ATONIC BOMB SECRETS AND KNOW SUCH A SECRET IF IT HERE HANDED TO HE. JUDGE WEINFELD ASKED SLOCKS "DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE A PROPER OF THE DETAILS OF THE COURT TO DISCLOSE THE DETAILS OF er Kild

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IN ANOTHER COURT ACTION, ABRAHAM PROTHMAN AND MIRIAM FOR RECORDED IN AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY ON THEIR APPLICATION FOOT RECORDED WITHOUT AND ON CHARGE WEED.

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THE DAY ON THEIR APPLICATION AS OCCURS HES THAT THEY CONSPIRED TO OBSTRUCT 26 OCCURS HEREIN IS ENCLASSIFIED.

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THE NOSEL PEACE PRIZE

52 OCT 31 1950 9/22-152P

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MORTON BORELL. EFICEAGE (R)

Reference is made to Butel MIT 9/20/50, requesting the New York Office to furnish the Bureau with two complete sets of photos of subjects and suspects in the ROSENNERS network and also to furnish a set of these photos to the New Haven, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco and Monolulu Offices.

The Chicago Office under separate letter dated Sept. 20, 1950 in the case entitled: "MORTON SCHELL, was;" was furnished a complete set of photos of the subjects in this network. Enclosed herewith are two complete sets of the photos for the Bureau and one set each for the New Haven, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Bonolulu Offices.

CC: Eme. - Bureau (16)

Enc. - Hew Haven (23)

Bac. - Los Angeles (23) AIR HAIL

- San Francisco (23) AIR WAIL

Enc. - Honolulu (23) AIR MAIL

Chicago

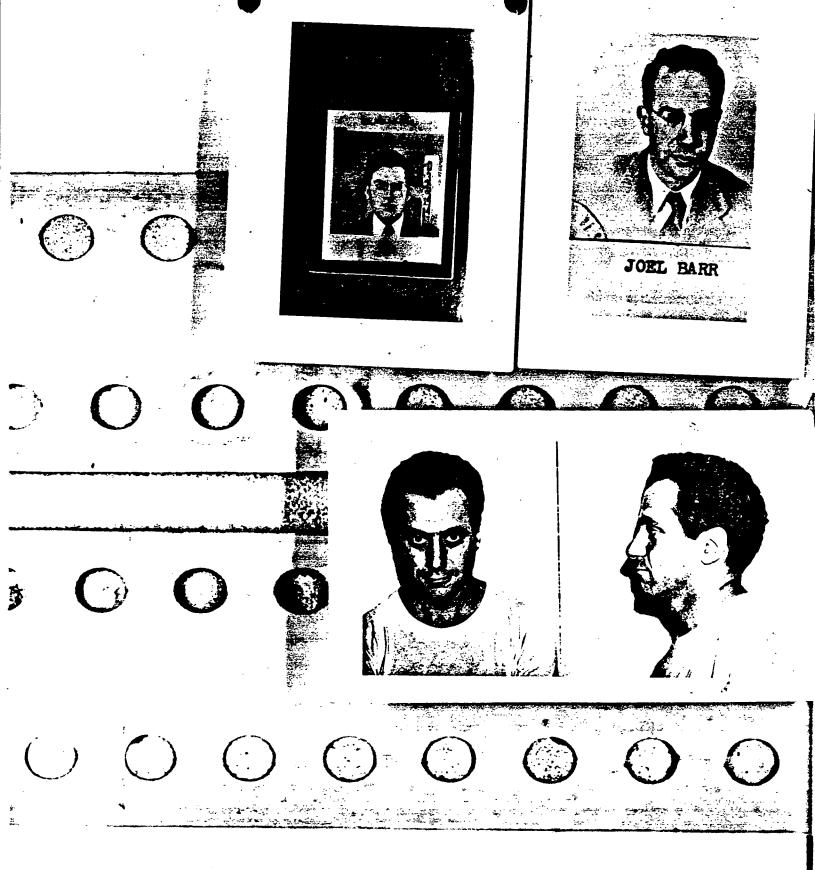
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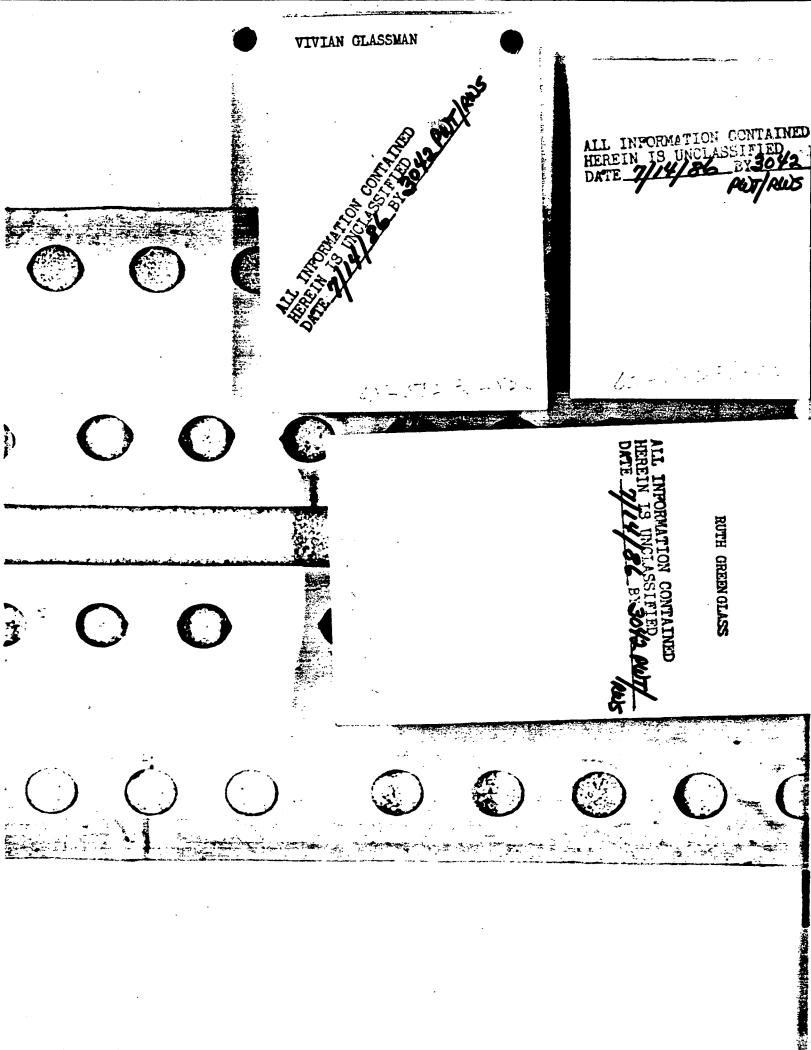
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HELENE ELITCHER

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ANN SIDOROVITCH

ROSENBERG

SAVIDGE HETTI

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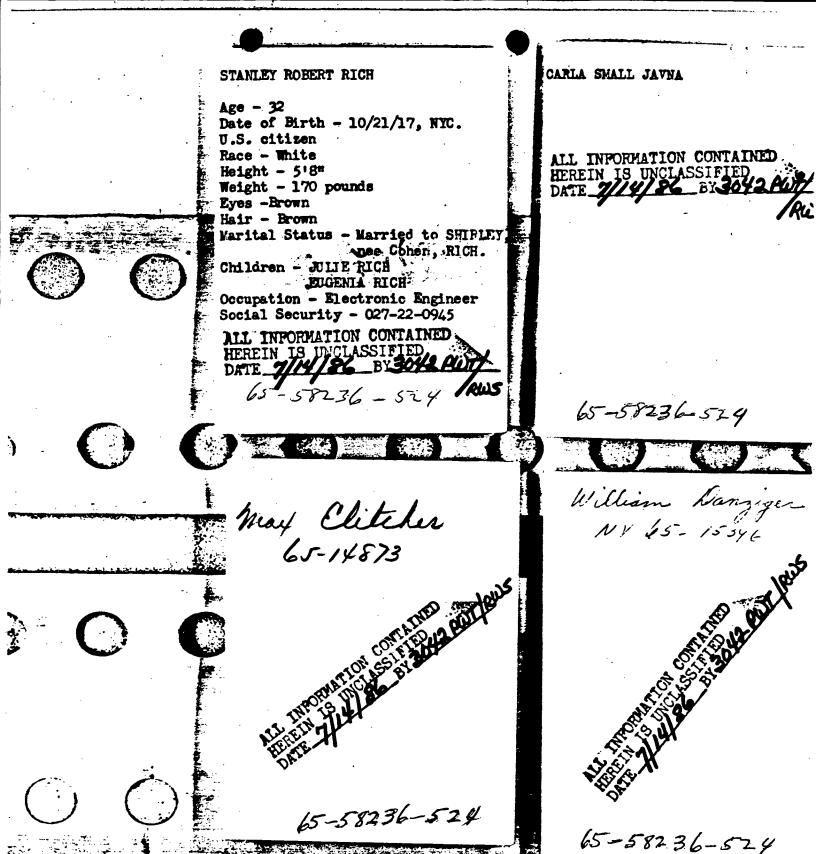
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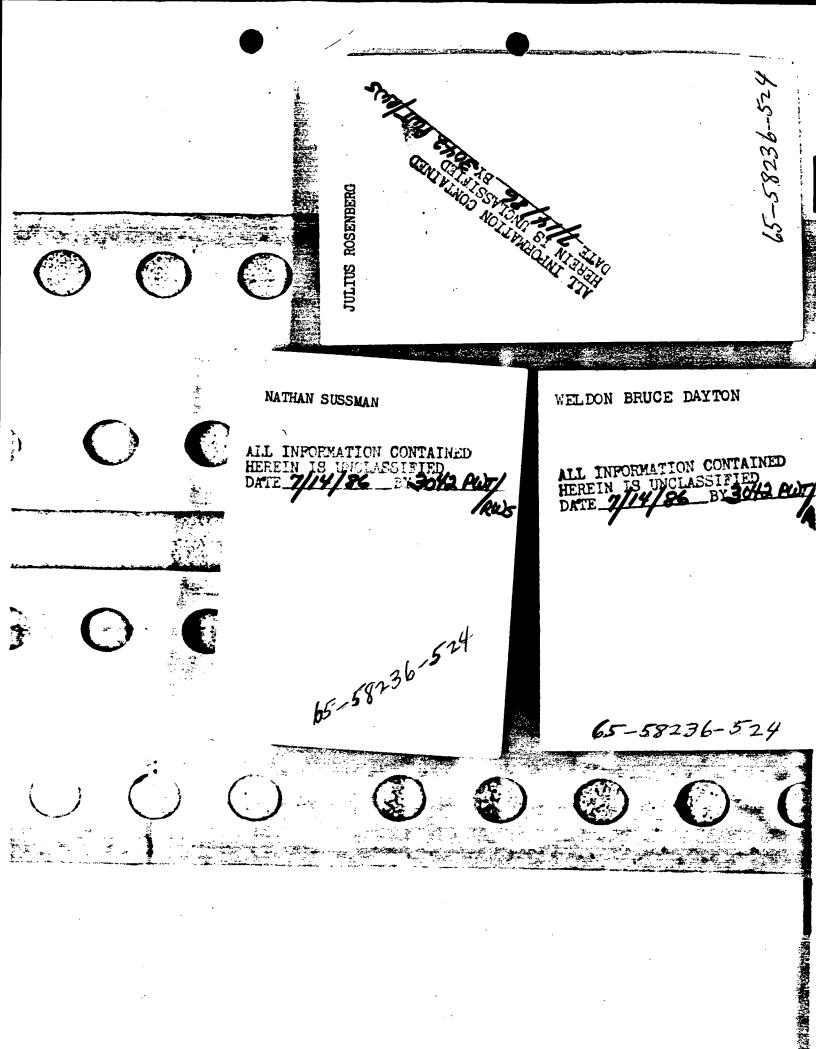


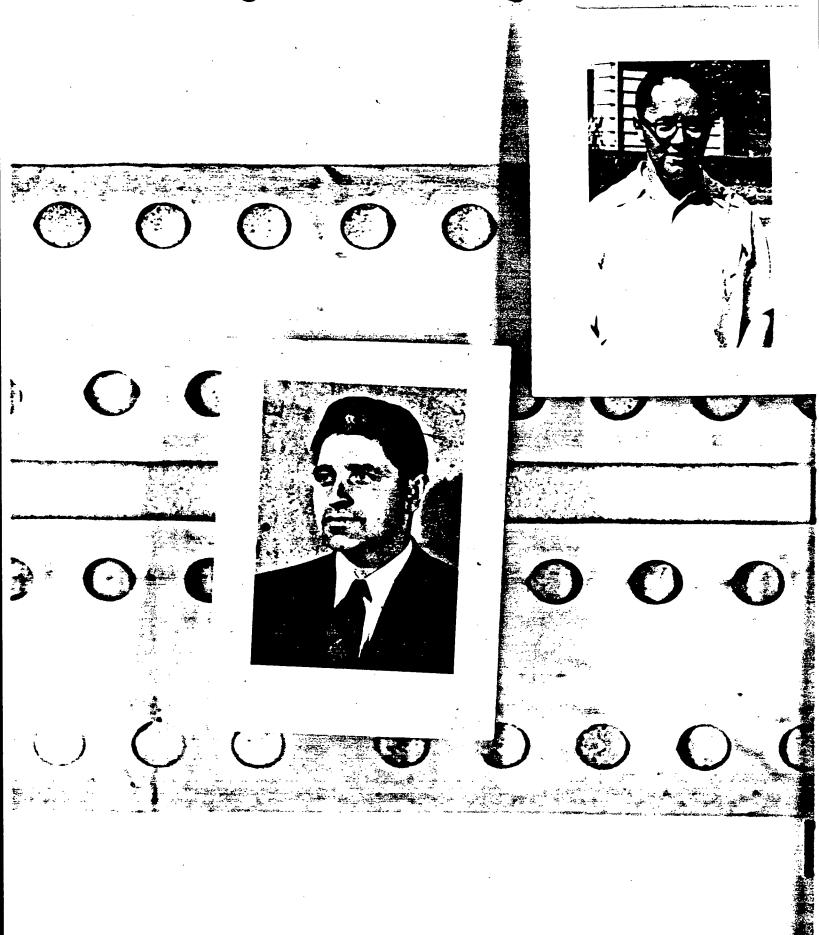




WILLIAM MUTTERPERL AKA Perl MARK PAGE 65-58236-524 MIKE SIDOROVITCH 65-58236-524 65-58236-524







Section 2

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STEVEN JAVNA



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Morton Sobell

65-55:36-20

October 4, 1950

BAC, MEN YORK

DIRECTOR, FEI

STANLEY ROBERT RICH ESPIONAGE - R New York File No. 65-16395

Rerep Special Agent Edward R. Whalen dated September 18, 1950, at New Haven, copies of which were furnished to your office.

It is noted that in the interviews of Rich he furnished pertinent information exacerning various individuals, including Forton Sobell, Julius Rosenberg, Max Elitcher, William Danziger, William Perl, Joel Barr, and Mathan Sussman, all of whom are subjects of pending investigations in which New York is origin.

The information furnished by Rich concerning those subjects, with the exception of Sobell, should be incorporated in the next investigative reports submitted by your office on those individual subjects. New Haven has been requested separately to submit a report in the Sobell case, setting out the information concerning Sobell which was furnished by Rich.

cos New Haven (65-1367)

cos 65-58256 (Rosenberg)

101-2116 (Elitcher)

101-1632 (Densiger)

65-59458 (Barr)

65-59458 (Sussman)

100-337124 (Sussman)

101-2463 (Sobell)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/5/50

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG

ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York let 7/27/50.

At various interviews, THOMAS Land BLACK has been shown photographs of some of the people listed in the referenced letter and the results of these interviews have been reported.

On 10/2/50, he was shown photographs of the following persons:-

ETHEL ROSENBERG JULIUS ROSENBERG DAVID GREENGLASS RUTH GREENGLASS MICHAEL SIDOROVICH ANN SIDOROVICH ALFRED SARANT LOUISE SARANT MORTON SOBELL WELDON BRUCE DAYTON MARK PAGE NATHAN SUSSMAN MAX ELITCHER HELENE ELITCHER STEVEN JAVNA CARLA SMALL JAVNA HETTI SAVIDGE JOEL BARR WILLIAM PERL VIVIAN GLASSMAN

BLACK was unable to identify any of these people.

rwh/rac 65-4350

cc: New York

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YORK-FEDERAL JUDGE EDVARD 35, AND HIS WIFE, ETHEL, 32. OF JULIUS ROS ENBERG PARTICULARS ON GOVERNMENT CHARGES THAT THEY CONSPIRED TO COMMIT es pionage.

VEINFELB RULED THE INDICTMENT GAVE THE COUPLE SUFFICIENT INFORMATION AND THAT TO GIVE THEN FURTHER INFORMATION "WOULD BE TO MAKE PUBLIC TOP SECRETS OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE AND (WOULD BE) CONTRARY TO THE

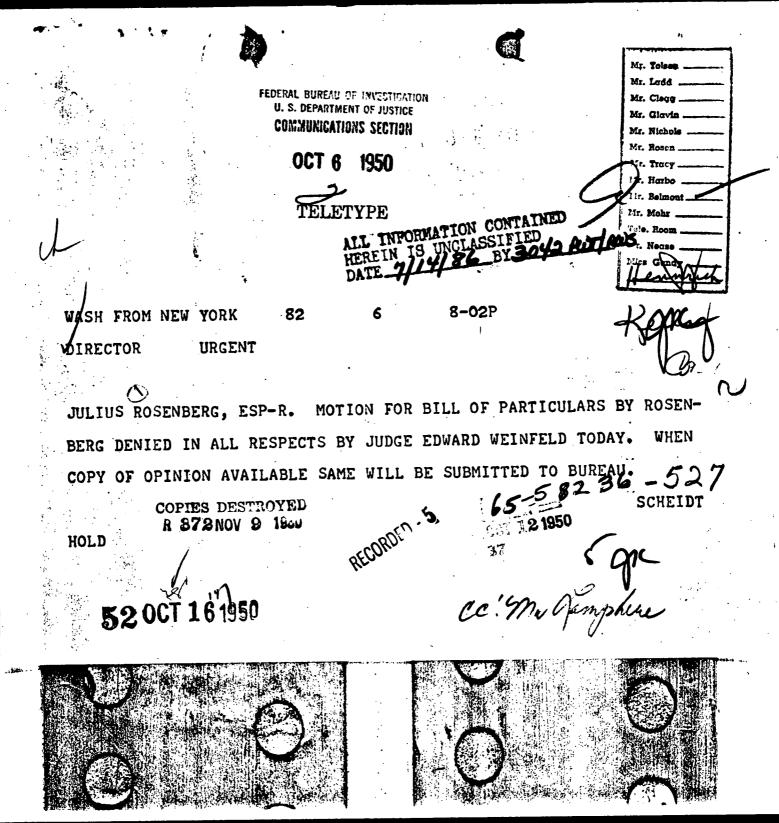
MATIONAL WELFARE. THE ROSENBERGS, INDICTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE KLAUS FUCHS-HI COLD ATOMIC SPY RING, ARE IN JAIL IN LIEU OF \$100,000 BAIL EACH. INDICTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE KLAUS FUCHS-HARRY

10/6--JR444P

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE



NDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO 0

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

CHOCK!

SAC, SEATTLE

October 3, 1950

SUBJECT:

JULIUS ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 9/12/50.

The photograph of ANNE STDOROVICH was exhibited to Confidential Informant on 9/29/50. This informant advised he had never seen this individual and was unable to make any identification.

RUC.

WCT/hg 65-3116

cc: New York (65-15348)

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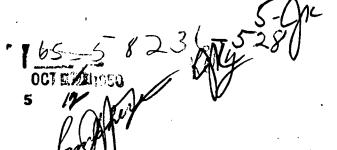
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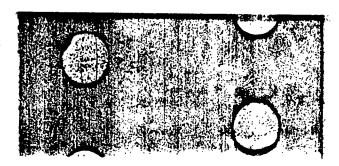
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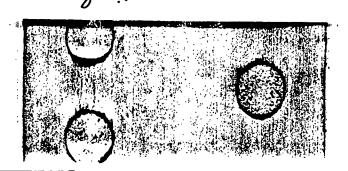
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Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

: D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Whelan called from New York at 11:40 A. M. He advised that he had just received word from the United States Attorney's office that a superseding indictment will be returned at approximately 12:30 today in this case naming as co-defendants Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Morton Sobell and Anatole Yakovlev. The indictment will also name as co-conspirators and not co-defendants Ruth Greenglass and Harry Gold. The old indictment named as co-defendants Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Anatole Yakovlev.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

CEH:hmb (

cc - J. M. Kelly E. F. Emrich

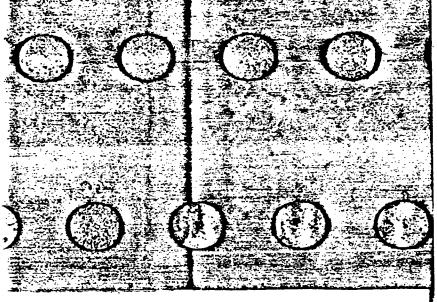
R. J. Lamphere

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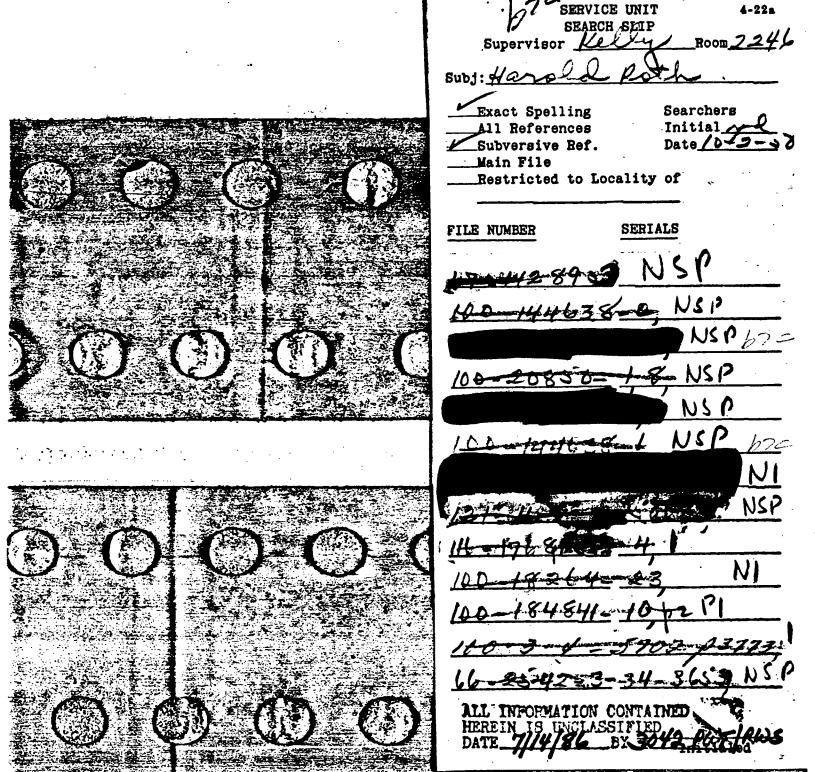
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SERVICE UNIT Searchers Exact Spelling Initial_ All References _Subversive Ref. Main File Restricted to Locality of FILE NUMBER SERIALS NI ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN 19 UNCLASSIFIED



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION TELETYPE 24 FROM NEW YORK DIRECTOR URGENT JULIUS ROSENBERG., ESP-R. RE NY TEL AUG FOURTEEN FIFTY, TWO F AND BUTEL AUG SEVENTEEN FIFTY, ELEVEN EIGHT PM AUTHORIZING INTERVIEW ID CENTLY RELEASED FROM MENTAL INSTITUT ROTH. INQUIRY REFLECTS BELIEVE ADVISABLE TO INTERVIEW ION AND SHE WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED. HER HUSBAND AND REQUEST PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW FOR POSSIBILITY OF VERIFYING COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS OF ETHEL DESCRIBED AS INDIVIDUAL HEADING AMERICAN STUDENTS UNION AND BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH SIGNING PETITION FOR APPROVAL OF ASU CHARTER IN SPRING OF THIRTY-SIX. ALSO SIGNED CP INDEPENDENT NOMINATING PETITION FOR NY STAT OFFICIALS IN AUG, FORTY-SIX. AS CITY COLLEGE STUDENT CATION TO GOVERNOR DEWEY URGING RELEASE OF MORRIS U. REPORTED AS MEMBER OF AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION IN FORTYONE. ALSO ON AVE., BRONX, NY, WAS ARRESTED FOR TAKING PHOTOS OF BRONX GAS PLANT, DESCRIBED NYCPD AS OF AUSTRIAN PARENTAGE AND WAS RELEASED. INQUIRTY DEVELOPED FACT THA FORMERLY LIVED IN THE BRONX. COPIES DESTROYETRECORDED . SCHEIDT CORR--NXT TO LST LNE, WRD 8

HLD PLS

October 1, 1950

SAC MEN TORK

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Julius Rosenberg, et al, espionage dash R. Reurtki september

TWENTY HINE LAST, AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INTERVIEW BAROLD ROTE.

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Note: Bufiles reflect: Harold Roth, 287 Henra treet, NYC signed homenating petition for NY State CP-candidates on 8=28-46.

NYO, registered in 1916 as a member Harold Roth 156 Henry Street of the desired of the creet, was reported by NYC arold confidential Informant Anna Addison, Sur as new member of (100-18264-23). Stuye and Peace Council (100-18264-23 as potentially subversion and who was later Oneida County, (100-184841-10 Page 2)

NY, CP Chairman.

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Office Memorandum • United States Government

MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: October 10, 1950

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG.

ESPIONAGE - R

INFORMATION CONTAINED

PURPOSE:

To advise that the defense motion for a Bill of Particulars and discovery and inspection was denied in all respects by USDJ Laward Meiniela, SDN1, on Uctober 6, 1950; to advise also that a superseding indictment naming Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Morton Sobell, and Anatoli Yakovlev as defendants was returned at 1:10 p.m. on October 10. 1950, and defendants will be arraigned October 16. 1950.

DETAILS:

As set out in my memorandum September 26, 1950, counsel for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg moved the Court for a Bill of Particulars and discovery and inspection, seeking precise data redates and places of the alleged conspiratorial acts, and copies of documents allegedly transmitted by the Rosenbergs to the USSR, including the papers containing sketches of Los Alamos experiments.

In a memorandum opinion dated October 6, 1950, USDJ Edward Weinfeld, SDNY, denied the defense motion in all respects. The Court held that the defense requests actually seek evidential matters which in large measure would require the Government to submit to the defendants in advance of trial the proof upon which it would necessarily have to rely to establish a case against the defendants. This is not the purpose of a Bill of Particulars in a criminal case.

The other part of the defense motion, seeking discovery and inspection, was depied on the grounds that there was no showing that the items sought were obtained from or belonged to the defendants or were obtained from others by seizure or by process, as required by Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. The Court also noted that to grant that part of the motion would require the dovernment at this time to make available to the defendants and disclose publicly part of the very information relating to the National Defense of which it is alleged that the defendants conspired to transmit to a foreign Government to be used to the latter advantage and contrary to the national, welfare.

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60 - 65-59028 (Greenglass) OCT 18195(17)449 (Gold) EX-26

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On October 9, 1950, USDJ William Bondy, SDNY, set December 4, 1950, as the date for trial of the Rosenbergs.

In the early afternoon of October 10, 1950, the New York Division advised telephonically that a superseding indictment had been handed up to Judge Bondy at 1:10 p.m., naming Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Morton Sobell, and Anatoli Yakovlev as co-defendants and Ruth Greenglass and Harry Gold as co-conspirators. The defendants are to be arraigned on that indictment on October 16, 1950. It will be recalled that the previous indictment named both Rosenbergs and Yakovlev as co-defendants.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-5521

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-22,23,30,31;9-1, 5,11,13,14,15,19-	C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR. nkt
JULIUS ROSENBERG		22,25,21-29-50	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NOAH ROBINSON, Proprietor of rooming house at 1935 Biltmore Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., since1941, advises subject not known to him. Mr. and Mrs. PAUL HYMAN, from whom MILTON MANES rented a room in 1941, unable to identify subject as being anyone who ever contacted MANES within their knowledge. MARK HARRIS and ABRAHAM BLOOM both unable to identify subject or members of subject's espionage network. Extensive investigation at Bureau of Standards for purpose of learning subject's activities and contacts while there unproductive. No information developed indicating where ROSENBERG resided while in Washington, D. C., during June and July, 1944.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

At 1935 Biltmore Street, N. W., Mr. NOAH ROBINSON, Proprietor of a rooming house at this address, advised that no one having the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG had ever stayed at this address since he

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2-Newark (Info.)
4-New York - 65-15348
2-Philadelphia (Info.)
2-Pittsburgh (Info.)
2-San Francisco (Info.)
3-Washington Field

WFO-65-5521

resumed operations here in 1941. A photograph of the subject was exhibited to Mr. ROBINSON but he was unable to identify him.

Mr. and Mrs. PAUL HYMAN, how residing at 1356 Underwood Street, N. W., advised that they resided several years ago at 4511 Yuma Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and during the years 1940 and 1941 had rented a room to MILTON MANES and a friend of his by the name of SIDNEY MAGNES. According to Mr. HYMAN, both of these individuals originally had answered an advertisement of a room for rent which the HYMANS had placed in a local newspaper. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. HYMAN would recall that MaNES had received any visitors while living there although they were able to recall that he once gave a party at the house on a weekend when the HYMANS were out of town. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. HYMAN has seen MILTON WANES since 1941 when he gave up his room to go to Duke University in North Carolina. At about the same time SIDNEY AGNES also left the city. Photographs of JULIUS ROSENBERG were exhibited to the HYMANS but they failed to identify him. Mr. HYMAN added that MILTON MANES was in his opinion a very brilliant man in many respects and once had performed a difficult mechanical repair job on his automobile after first reading extensively on the subject at the Library of Congress.

On September 11, 1950, MARK HARRIS, an employee of the Potomac River Naval Command, Naval Gun Factory, was interviewed by Special Agents LEWIS E. GLENN and DONALD WALTER in connection with another matter. On this occasion HARRIS denied knowing the subject and was unable to recognize a photograph of him.

INVESTIGATION AT THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REGARDING THE SUBJECT'S ASSIGN-MENT THERE AS A SIGNAL CORPS/EMERSON RADIO COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE IN JUNE, 1944

It is to be noted that previous investigation conducted in this case has disclosed that the subject while employed as a Signal Corps Resident Inspector at the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation in New York City, was ordered to report to the National Bureau of Standards, care of HARRY DIAMOND, for two weeks training beginning June 19, 1944, on a project known as "AN/CPQ".

Dr. ALLEN V. ASTIN, Associate Director of the National Bureau of Standards, and also Security Officer of the Bureau, was

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contacted and he advised that in 1944 he personally was in charge of the training of enlisted men in specialized work at the Bureau but that he had never had control of civilian trainees in this program. He stated that whereas formal classes were held under his directon for the enlisted men he could not recall that any formal training had been held for the civilian trainees. He stated that the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG meant nothing to him and he was likewise unable to identify a picture of the subject. Through Dr. ASTIN'S cooperation a complete search of the personnel records of the Bureau was made which search failed to reflect any record under the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG. An attempt was made to check records of the Gate Guards' Office but it was learned that they had been destroyed since the conclusion of World War II.

By way of background, Dr. ASTIN pointed out that the organizational set up at the time that the subject is reported to have been at the National Bureau of Standards was as follows. The work done by the Bureau came under the overall wartime direction of the National Defense Research Council (NDRC) which in turn was under the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD). The NDRC, which was also known as Division 4 of the OSRD, was under the supervision of Mr. ALEXANDER ELLETT.

HARRY DIAMOND, mentioned above, who is now deceased, was then Chief of the Ordnance Division of the Bureau of Standards and was responsible to both Dr. LYMAN BRIGGS, then Director of the Bureau of Standards, and to ELLETT. Under DIAMOND in the Ordnance Division there were six sections and the AN/CPQ program was carried on in Section 6 of which Dr. L. B. HEILPRIN was Chief. This latter group was also known by the name of Quality Control Group. Dr. ASTIN went on to state, and was supported in his statement by Dr. L. B. HEILPRIN, that the only clearance or records that they ever had for persons such as ROSENBERG, who was one of those coming in for a short period of specialized training, was a clearance given by the NDRC. He also mentioned that the NDRC records were now in the National Archives of the United States. Accordingly, Mr. J. ROSS of the Industrial Records Section, Room 2 W, National Archives, was contacted. ROSS advised that records of Division 4 of the NDRC had been disposed of approximately four months ago. In addition, it was the opinion of Mr. ROSS that these records were only for permanent personnel of the NDRC and did not contain records of persons in the category of ROSENBERG. Mr. ROSS was able to uncover some miscellaneous NDRC correspondence which was awaiting disposal and a search of this correspondence revealed the following material pertinent to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

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A telegram directed to Dr. ALXANDER E. ELLETT, Chief of Division 4 of the National Bureau of Standards, and dated June 16, 1944, which reads, "Mr. JULIUS ROSENBERG OF NEWARK SIGNAL CORPS INSPECTION ZONE IS REPORTING TO NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS FOR TRAINING ON AN/CPQ WITH QUALITY CONTROL GROUP NINETEEN JUNE 1944 STOP WOULD BE APPRECIATED IF ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HIS VISITING ANY LABORATORIES WHICH MAY BE NECESSARY TO ROUND OUT HIS TRAINING END SPSGS DASH REC DASH THREE BT". This telegram was signed "CASZVANT, Camp Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey.

The other paper pertaining to ROSENBERG from this source was a memorandum dated June 17, 1944 to Mr. HARRY DIAMOND from Mr. ALEXANDER ELLETT and contained the following: "Pursuant to telegraphic requests from Colonel CASZVANT, Mr. JULIUS ROSENBERG of Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, is cleared for any areas which it may be desirable for him to enter in connection with his training as a Signal Corps Inspector on AN/CPQ".

Copies of both the aforementioned telegram and memorandum are being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office. Mr. ROSS advised further that NDRC clearances had been kept as part of the records of the Research and Development Section under the Secretary of Defense.

Copies of the telegram and memorandum described above were then exhibited to Dr. ASTIN in an effort to further place ROSENBERG in the Quality Control Group #19 as mentioned in the telegram. Dr. ASTIN stated that the No. 19 did not mean anything at the Bureau of Standards and was probably a Camp Evans classification number.

Dr. L. B. HEILPRIN, mentioned hereinbefore, who is the Head Physicist at the Harry Diamond Memorial Ordnance Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, advised that in 1944 he was Chief of Section 6 of the Quality Control Group to which JULIUS ROSENBERG in all probability would have reported. He stated that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having heard of JULIUS ROSENBERG but upon seeing his photograph expressed the opinion that he had met the subject somewhere in the past; however, he had no recollection of the time, place or circumstances. Dr. HEILPRIN mentioned that during the last war in the course of his work he had made frequent trips to both Camp Evans and to the Emerson Radio Corporation in New York City and that it was very possible that he had casually been introduced to ROSENBERG during one of these trips. He concluded his remarks by reiterating that he is positive he has seen ROSENBERG somewhere but was still unable to recall the circumstances.

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Regarding the work of the Quality Control Group, HEILPRIN advised that they had worked on a proximity bomb fuse but had dealt only with the component parts. Being familiar with the ROSENBERG case from reading articles in the newspapers, HEILPRIN stated that in his opinion from an espionage point of view the work with the component parts of the proximity bomb fuse being done at the Bureau of Standards would not have been particularly significant or valuable but that his potential espionage agent would most certainly be more interested in the completed proximity fuse which was being assembled at both Camp Evans and at the Emerson Radio Corporation. Dr. HEILPRIN could recall no records that had been kept of persons in the category that JULIUS ROSENBERG had been but did supply the names of persons who were in the Quality Control Group in 1944. These records were Dr. HEILPRIN'S own records which he personally had kept while Head of the Quality Control Group and were maintained on three by five cards. A review of these cards by Dr. HEILPRIN was made and he was able to discount many of the names due to either the insignificant nature of their work or the fact that they worked in a capacity which would not have brought them into contact with ROSENBERG. As a result of a review of these records, the following interviews were conducted.

Mr. HARVEY PRATT, who is the Supervising Electronics Scientist of the Harry Diamond Laboratory, was in 1944 an Assistant to Dr. HEILPRIN in the Quality Control Group. In addition, he was also at the Emerson Corporation in New York City from November, 1942 to June, 1943, in the Signal Corps as a Field Engineer and later from June, 1943 to September, 1943 was a Project Engineer on the AN/CPQ program at Camp Evans, Belmar, New Jersey. PRATT could not recall ROS ENBERG and upon seeing a photograph of the subject was certain that he had never met ROSENBERG or worked with him at any time. PRATT pointed out, however, that the fact that he did not know ROSENBERG was not unusual because his, PRATT'S, work was purely with Zone Groups while ROS ENBERG'S work would have been with an Area Group.

Mr. JOHN J. RCACH, Electronics Engineer at the Harry Diamond Laboratory, advised that he worked with the Quality Control Group at Camp Evans from January to September, 1943 and with the same Group at the Bureau of Standards. He stated that he had no recollection of JULIUS ROSENBERG and upon seeing a photograph of the subject decided that it was familiar to him only because of its frequent appearance in the newspapers recently.

ABRAHAM SILVERSTEIN, who is a Physicist with the Harry Diamond Laboratory, stated that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and that the photograph of the subject was not familiar to him.

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Miss EILEEN O'BRIEN, Clerk at the Harry Diamond Laboratory, stated that she had been Statistical Clerk for the Quality Control Group in 1944 but could not recall the subject. Upon being shown a picture of JULIUS ROSENBERG, Miss O'BRIEN expressed the opinion that the photograph looked vaguely familiar but that was the most she could say on the subject.

In accordance with a suggestion made by Dr. HEILPRIN, hereinbefore mentioned, to the effect that the most logical persons to now recall ROSENBERG'S clearance and work at the National Bureau of Standards would be the three Secretaries assigned to the Quality Control Group and that it was possible that these three individuals might have knowledge of lists or rosters that would include ROSENBERG'S name and that would still be in existence.

Mrs. KATHRYN REUIEMANN, a Stenographer at the Harry Diamond Laboratory, advised that she had worked closely with the Quality Control Group as its Secretary in 1944 but could not recall the name JULIUS ROSENBERG nor could she identify the subject's photograph.

Mrs. G. DOMSITZ, 7822 Stratford Road, Bethesda, Maryland, advised that she had been one of the three Secretaries for the Quality Control Group in 1944 at the Bureau of Standards but that she could not recall JULIUS ROSENBERG nor did she know of any records still in existence which would serve to verify his presence with the group. She was unable to identify a photograph of the subject.

Mrs. HELEN ALIAN, 5729 Nebraska Avenue, N. W., advised that she was also a Secretary in the Quality Control Group at the Bureau of Standards but that she was unable to furnish any information concerning the subject. Mrs. ALLAN likewise knew of no records that had been kept through which ROSENBERG'S presence could be verified.

During the course of the above interviews all persons were questioned as to whether or not special trainees such as ROSENBERG had a regular place to stay in Washington, D. C. while taking their training at the Bureau of Standards. Dr. ASTIN had mentioned in this connection that the Bureau of Standards had taken the trouble to make arrangements for living quarters for high officials only and that arrangements for JULIUS ROSENBERG probably would not have been made.

JOHN ROACH, hereinbefore mentioned, pointed out that the Southern Club at 1811 Biltmore Street, N. W., was a popular "hangout" for Signal Corps men at the time and that HARVEY PRATT, mentioned

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hereinbefore also, had once lived there. Upon being interviewed concerning this Mr. PRATT advised that he did live at the Southern Club at one time but had moved in "pril, 1944 which was well in advance of the time the subject had been assigned to the Bureau of Standards. Mr. PRATT did mention, however, that the Southern Club itself is no longer in existence but that the operator of it was a Mrs. RICHARD OLWINE, now residing at 1923 N Street, N. W.

Upon interview, the aforementioned Mrs. OlWINE advised that she had managed the Southern Club until April, 1944 at which time she had left the City of Washington and did not return until sometime in 1946. She stated that in her absence an elderly lady by the name of BARRETT, whose present whereabouts she did not know, had taken her place. Mrs. OLWINE added that the records of the Southern Club have long been destroyed and that it was highly improbable in her opinion that Mrs. BARETT if she could be identified and located would recollect a temporary roomer such as ROSENBERC had been in 1944.

Mr. ABRAHAL BLOOM was interviewed on September 29, 1950 at his place of employment, the National Instruments Company, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N. W., by Special Agents LEWIS E. GLENN and the writer. Mr. BLOOM stated that he had worked at the Bureau of Standards on the proximity fuse project as well as other engineering matters until 1949, at which time the Loyalty Board there had terminated his employment after accusations had been made that he was a member of the Communist Party. BLOOM went on to state that in the Summer of 1944 he was working in the Quality Control Group but that he did not know the subject nor did he remember that anyone having the name of ROSENBERG had been assigned to the group. He stated that the photograph of the subject looked vaguely familiar only because he has seen it in the newspapers so frequently. He advised that he did not know DAVID or RUTH CREENGLISS, HARRY GOLD, or GORTON and HELEM BOBELL, all of whom are known to have associated with the subject.

- PENDING -

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. E. F. SWEETSER, Deputy Director of the Guided Missiles Committee of the Research and Development Board, Pentagon Building, was re-interviewed as requested for the purpose of ascertaining where, within his knowledge, basic research on the "Sky Platform Project" was performed. Mr. SWEETSER advised that both the Aerojet Corporation in Azuza, California, and the Glenn L. Martin Corporation near Baltimore, Maryland, had conducted basic research on this project. Mr. SWEETSER advised that records in the Office of the Guided Missiles Committee reflected no additional information in this matter.

Attempts to arrange for an interview with LEO SCHUBERT, a Chemist employed by the National Bureau of Standards, to date have been unsuccessful.

Photographs of members of the JULIUS ROSENBERG Espionage Parallel were exhibited as requested to Mr. JOSEPH KORNFEDER by Special Agent ROBERT L. SMELTZER. Mr. KORNFEDER was unable to identify any of these photographs as being those of persons whom he might know.

Investigation at the National Bureau of Standards as reported herein was conducted by Special Agent DUNALD G. HANNING.

Special Agent HANNING also determined while at the Bureau of Standards that Dr. ALEXANDER ELLETT, mentioned in the body of this report, is presently employed by the Zenith Corporation in Chicago, Illinois, however, due to the high position ELLETT held while at the Bureau of Standards and the fact that he was on a different level from the subject it was not considered likely by persons interviewed at the Bureau of Standards that ELLETT would have been in a position to have known ROSENBERG.

In connection with the ABRAHAM BLOOM interview reported herein BLOOM also advised Agents GLENN and the writer as follows. He denied categorically that he is now or ever was a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he was acquainted with the following persons but did not know of any Communist Party affiliations on their part:

MACK HARRIS (knew through UPWA activities);
WILLIAM DANZIGER (knew through UPWA activities);
LEO SCHUBERT (knew through UPWA activities);
ABRAHAM FOOKSON (knew through UPWA activities);
ABE SUROVELL (business acquaintance);
IRA KLAFTER (Knew through UPWA activities);
PAULINE COLDMAN (knew through UPWA activities).

WFO-65-5521

ADMINISTR. TIVE

On September 11, 1950, MARK HARRIS, mentioned in the investigative section of this report as not recognizing a photograph of ROS ENBERG, was also shown photographs of the following, none of whom he recognized:

ETHEL ROSENBERG
DA VID and RUTH GREENGLASS
WILLIAM FERL
ALFRED and LOUIST SARANT
MICHAEL SIDOROVICH
JOET BARR
MORTON and HELEN SOBELL

abraham BLOOM, mentioned in the investigative section of this report as having stated that he did not know ROSENSERG, the GREENGLASSES or the SOBELIS, admitted that he knew MAX and HELEN ELITCHER but stated that this association had been through their nutual participation in UPWA activities a few years ago. Available photographs of all persons known to be involved or suspected of being involved in the ROSENBERG Espionage Parallel were exhibited to BLOOM but he was unable to identify anyone including the ELITCHERS.

WFO-65-5521

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE FIELD OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will contact appropriate officials at the Glenn L.

Martin Corporation and determine whether any basic research was performed
by them on the "Sky Platform" Project for any branches of the armed forces.

If so, will determine whether they have knowledge of any security violations that occurred in connection with it.

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD OFFICE

AT AZUZA, CALIFORNIA

Will perform the same investigation requested of the Baltimore Office at the Aerojet Corporation.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview LEO SCHUBERT regarding his possible knowledge of the subject and of the latter's associates.

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR., dated August 30, 1950 at Washington, D. C.; Bureau letter to WFO dated September 22, 1950.

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PAGE TWO

MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS ON THE PART OF SOBELL SINCE JUDGE WEINFELD HAD ALREADY DENIED THE MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS MADE BY EMANUEL BLOCH, ATTORNEY FOR THE ROSENBERGS. LANE STATED THAT ON THE ARRAIGNMENT ON THE SIXTEENTH NEXT, DAVID GREENGLASS WOULD PLEAD GUILTY TO THE INDICTMENT. A COPY OF THIS INDICTMENT IS BEING SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU AMSD.

SCHEIDT

Office Memo. indum • United STA ES GOVERNMENT

TO A Director, FBI

August 17, 1950

SAC. New York

JULIUS ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE - R

During the search of the apartment of JULIUS ROSENEERG. 10 Monroe Street, New York City, conducted pursuant to his arrest on July 17, 1950, the following manuals were found:

> 2 Technical Manuals entitled "Milling Machines, Shapers, and Planers, April 20, 1942"

One of these volumes bore the handwritten number, 196 in the upper lefthand corner of the cover and the other bore the number 219 in the upper lefthand corner. Both of these manuals were issued by the War Department and are stamped "Restricted."

Enclosed herewith are photostatic copies of the covers and first pages of these books. It is requested that inquiry be made of the Department of Defense to determine if these manuals are still restricted and if it would be a violation of the security regulations for the subject to have possession of these manuals.

- Sent to LIMISON BY MENT 0 8-2450

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65-15348

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: September 14, 1950 MR. A. H. BELMONT MR. V. P. KEAY

JULIUS ROSENBERG SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to memorandum to you from

Mr. Hennrich in the above-captioned matter, dated August 22, 1950, which indicates subject had in his apartment at the time of arrest on July 17, 1950, two technical manuals entitled "Milling Machines, Shapers and Planers - April 20, 1942". These manuals were issued by the War Department and stamped "Restricted" The referenced memorandum recommended that the Liaison Section determine from the Army if the manuals are still restricted and if it would be a violation of security regulations for Rosenberg to have these in his possession.

This matter was discussed with Colonel Dawson Colonel Dawson stated that upon checking into this matter, there is no record that these manuals were ever classified. He pointed out that the photostats bear a stamped "Restricted" whereas ordinarily technical manuals, if they are classified, so indicate on the cover in printed type rather than a stamp. Colonel Dawson stated that this/ training manual now is under the supervision of the Air Force; however, he had ascertained that the Air Force had not classified the manual. He concluded, therefore, that Rosenberg violated no security regulation by having these manuals in his possession.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended this be forwarded to the Espionage Section for their information.

S初兄:rlk

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DATE 7/14/86 BY 3042 POTERWS

SAC, NEW YORK

October 5, 1950

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DIRECTOR, PBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al. ESPIONAGE - R (New York File 65-15348)

Reurlet August 17, 1950, transmitting two War Department Technical Manuals located in the scarch of Rosenberg's apartment and requesting that it be ascertained if such manuals are still "restricted."

The Bureau has been advised by Colonel Dawson of G-2 that there is no record that these manuals were ever classified. Colonel Dawson pointed out that the photostats bear a "Restricted" stamp whereas ordinarily Technical Kanuals, if they are classified, bear the word "Restricted" in printed type rather than a stamp. Colonel Dawson further advised that these manuals are now under the supervision of the Air Force and that he had ascertained that the manuals had not been classified by the Air Force. It was concluded by Colonel Dawson that Rosenberg viclated no security regulation by having the manuals in his possession.

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EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Glavin OCT 1 TELETYPE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 18A URGENT DIRECTOR MORTON SOBELL, WAS., ESP - R. RENYTEL OCT. NINE LAST UNDER CAPTION JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP - R ADVISING PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT BEING PREPARED IN SOBELL CASE. IT IS THE INTENTION OF THIS OFFICE TO NOW PREPARE A COMPREHENSIVE PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT ON JULIUS ROSEN-DERG INCLUDING IN IT ALL THE DEFENDANTS NAMED IN THE SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT. THIS REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED AS SOP HOLD PLS, 41 550CT 241950

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Office Memorandum DATE: August 22, 1950 Tolso H. Belmont Nichols C. E. Hennrich Kosen FROM PATE JULIUS ROSENBERG Belmon SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - R 7e34. K To ascertain from the Department of the Army if two technical Purpose: manuals found in the apartment of Julius Rosenberg, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, are still restricted and if it would be a violation of the security regulations for Rosenberg to have possession of these manuals. Background: During the search of the apartment of Julius Rosenberg conducted pursuant to his arrest on July 17, 1950, two technical manuals entitled "Milling Machines, Shapers, and Planers, April 20, 1942, were found. One of these volumes bore the handwritten number 196 in the upper left-hand corner of the cover and the other bore the number 219 in the upper left-hand corner. Both of these manuals were issued by the War Department and are stamped "Restricted." Photostatic copies of the covers and first pages are attached and should be returned to the file in this case after used by the Liaison Section. Recommendation: It is recommended that the Liaison Section determine from the Department of the Army if the above-mentioned manuals are still restricted and if it would be a violation of the security regulations for Rosenberg to have these in his possession. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED nclosures 165-58236-536 LENCLOSURY, ATTACTIET The me to Mr. Belver OCT 17 1950 SWR-9/14/38 COPTES DESTROYED R 872 NOV 9 1950

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TM 1-421

WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL

MILLING MACHINES, SHAPERS, AND PLANERS

April 20, 1942

MILLING MACHINES, SHAPERS, AND PLANERS

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SECTION I. Description and maintenance of milling machines	1- 4
Section 1. Description	5-10
II. Milling machine cutters	11 10
III Holding and indexing work	11-10
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V. Milling operations	21 20
V Gear calculations	31-28
VI Description and maintenance of shapers and	
planers	
VII. Speeds, feeds, and cutting tools for shapers and	
planers	45-50
planers	
VIII. Planer and shaper operation	31-00
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Section I

DESCRIPTION AND MAINTENANCE OF MILLING MACHINES

	* **********
General	1
General	• •
Types of milling machines	3
Installation and maintenance	4
Milling machine accessories and attachments	**

1. General.—The milling machine removes metal by means of a revolving cutting tool called a milling cutter. With the aid of various attachments, it may be used for boring, broaching, circular milling, dividing, drilling; the cutting of keyways, racks, and gears; and the fluting of taps and reamers.

2. Types of milling machines.—Milling machines may be divided into four general classes, each of which is particularly adapted to certain types of work.

a. Column and knee milling machines.—This class of machine has a saddle on which the work table rests. The saddle is supported on a knee that may be moved vertically or clamped rigidly to the column. The following machines are of a type which would place them in this class:

(1) The universal milling machine (fig. 1) is so arranged that the

This manual supersedes TM 1-421, July 12, 1941.

CHARLEST STREET



WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL

MILLING MACHINES, SHAPERS, AND PLANERS

April 20, 1942

TECHNICAL MANUAL

(44) 25/1/29 20/1/29

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

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FROM :	D. M. LADO		Cless Glavir Nichol
SUBJECT:	JULIUS ROSENBERG, was		Rosen_ Tracy_ Harbo
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STATE OF MICEIGAN.) SS. COUNTY OF BERRIEN.) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERLIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/15/86 BY 3045 PMT/14

George Poley, boing first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is an employe of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, of the United States Government; that on or about the 20th day of August, A. D. 1922 Affiant visited the Village of Bridgman, in Berrien County, State of Michigan, and surrounding territory; that he also visited the farm owned and operated by one Karl Wolfskeel; that at the time of his Baid visit to said farm owned and operated as aforesaid, he saw Benjamin Gitlow, J. Katerfield, A. Jackira, J. Lovestone: Rose Pastor Stokes. W. Weinstone, J. Griffith The Dolling Alias Anderson, Alias Stevens, J. Greisinger Edgar Owens, Morrison, whose true first name is unknown. Valtera, whose true first name is unknown. Valtera, whose true first name is unknown. Taltera, whose true first name is unknown, and who lives at 1244 Walnut Avenue. Cleveland Thio, Fisher, whose true first name ds anknous, & Aronberg, whose true first mame is naknowng - Fra Allbright, whose true first name is arl Browder, Ella Reeves Bloor, Beris Reinstein and Warry Wintisky. In person attending a convention of the Communist Party of America; that Affiant knows that said Convention was a Convention of the Communist Farty of America; that the principles, doctrines, declarations, manifestations and purposes of the said party are the ultimate use of force for the commission of crime and for the ultimate use of force and mass action to accomplish the over-throw of organised government of the United States of America:

Affiant further says that the said Benjamin Gitlow, and other above mentioned, were present at such convention of the said Party engaged in the propogation of the principles and advocacy of the doctrines of said party aforesaid; that the said Benjamin Gitlow, and others above mentioned, were at the time committing various and sundry acts heretofore mentioned, were also engaged in the advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence and other unlawful methods of terrorism, as a means of accomplishing political and industrial reform, by word of mouth and writing; Further Affiant says nothing.

Herze S. oley

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____dgy of August, A. D. 1922.

Justice of the Peace. St. Joseph, Berrien County, Lichigan. Classified by 2 3 5

Exempt from GDS/Category 2, 3

Date of Declassification Indefinite

September 1, 1950

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SUMMARY BRIEF

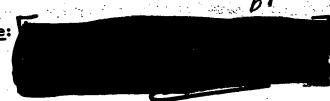
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Espionage - R

(Bureau File 65-58236)

(<u>Note</u>:



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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNGLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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SYNOPSIS OF FAVIS

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I. SYNCPSIS OF FACTS

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I. SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Investigation of Harry Gold's admissions concerning his espionage mission to Santa Fe, New Mexico in June, 1945 resulted in the identification of David Greenglass as a Soviet espionage agent. Interrogation of Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, resulted in their admissions of espionage activities carried on at the instigation and under instructions of Julius Rosenberg, husband of David's sister, Ethel. Comprehensive signed statements were secured from both David and Ruth Greenglass detailing their involvement in espionage, as well as their knowledge of the espionage activities of Julius Rosenberg.

Max Elitcher, former employee of the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy Department, and admittedly a Communist Party member from 1939 to 1948, has declared in a signed statement that on approximately nine occasions, commencing in 1944, Rosenberg attempted to persuade him to turn over materials and drawings available to Elitcher in the course of his employment. Rosenberg, according to Elitcher, stated that the Soviet Union was badly in need of such data, and that his purpose in attempting to secure them was so that he could furnish such data to the Soviet Union. Elitcher has consistently denied ever furnishing any information of any type to Rosenberg, but has furnished considerable information to Bureau Agents with regard to the probable involvement of several individuals in Rosenberg's network.

Harry Gold, confessed Soviet agent, has positively identified Rosenberg as the individual who appeared at a rendezvous arranged in February, 1950, in Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, by Gold's Soviet superiors. Although Gold maintains that he did see Rosenberg at the appointed time and place, he said the meeting actually did not materialize and there was no conversation between himself and Rosenberg.

In their admissions of espionage activities, David and Ruth Greenglass admit receipt of \$4,000 from Rosenberg at the end of May or early part of June, 1950. It is noted that Rosenberg had attempted to persuade them to



flee to Europe via Mexico and that the \$4,000 was to be used for that purpose. This sum, with the exception of \$100 spent by Ruth, is presently in the custody of 0. John Rogge, Counsel for David and Ruth Greenglass.

A signed statement has also been secured from Dr. George Bernhardt, 40 Monroe Street, New York City, to the effect that in the late Spring of 1950, Rosenberg made inquiries of him as to the requirements for inoculation and vaccination in connection with travel to Mexico. It is noted that Rosenberg had assured Greenglass that he could secure certificates of vaccination for their trip to Mexico. Dr. Bernhardt denied that Rosenberg actually requested him to supply such certificates and likewise denied having furnished any certificates to him.

In his signed statement dated July 17, 1950, Greenglass declared that Rosenberg told him he had on one occasion taken the whole Proximity Fuse out of the plant of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York City, where Rosenberg was employed as a Resident Civilian Inspector by the United States Signal Corps. Investigation has established that the Emerson firm, in fact, was engaged on the production of Proximity Fuses during Rosenberg's employment there, but company records are insufficient to establish definitely whether Rosenberg removed a Proximity Fuse.

Greenglass and his wife have also furnished information concerning two apartments in New York City, which Rosenberg said he was utilizing for photographic work in connection with his espionage activities. Investigation has disclosed that in all probability those apartments are located at 65 Morton Street, and 131 East Seventh Street, respectively. Although Rosenberg does not appear as a tenant of record at either address, he has been identified definitely as a tenant for a few months in 1946 of the apartment at 131 East Seventh Street, and he is known to be friendly with Vivian Glassman, present occupant of the apartment. Alfred Sarant, lessee of the apartment at 65 Morton Street from October, 1943 to January 31, 1950, is a close associate of Rosenberg and admittedly a former member of the Communist Party. Investigation is continuing in an attempt to link Rosenberg more definitely with both apartments.

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David Greenglass has stated that Rosenberg claimed acquaintanceship with Elizabeth T. Bentley and Jacob Golos. In her signed statement dated

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November 30, 1945, Bentley told of an individual known to her as "Julius" and described him as an engineer who was being developed for espionage work by Golos. Bentley was never close enough to "Julius" to observe his facial features closely, and after viewing photographs of Rosenberg she has been unable to state definitely whether or not he is "Julius." Arrangements are being made for Bentley to view Rosenberg in person.

According to Greenglass, another of Rosenberg's contacts was an individual who was a \$200 per day consultant on a large Egyptian dam project and who flew to Egypt in connection with the project. Investigation has disclosed that this project is undoubtedly the Aswan Flood Control and Irrigation Dam in Egypt, and the identities of American consultants who have visited the dam have been ascertained. They are presently being investigated to determine any association with Rosenberg.

Rosenberg also told Greenglass that he knew of a secret project in upstate New York concerning the construction of a "sky platform."

Rosenberg told Greenglass that the idea was to create a "platform" at a point in space where gravity ceases to exist - perhaps about 5,000 miles from the earth. Investigation disclosed that, in fact, a subsidiary of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation did complete a research project for the Army Air Force approximately three years ago concerning the feasibility and cost of "space platforms." The project never progressed beyond the theory stage, and was abandoned because of the tremendous cost.

Rosenberg was born on May 12, 1918, in New York City and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in February, 1939, with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering. He was employed in June, 1939 by R. I. Prentiss and Company, Inc., 110 Williams Street, New York City, and in March, 1940, assumed employment with the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, New York. He was employed as a civilian by the Signal Corps, United States Army, from September 3, 1940 to March 26, 1945, when he was removed by the Secretary of





War on the recommendation of his Commanding Officer because of information developed indicating Communist Party membership on the part of Rosenberg. From March, 1945 to December, 1945, he was employed by the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York City, and is presently the principal owner of Pitt Machine Products, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, New York City. He resides at 10 Monroe Street, Apartment GE 11, New York City, with his wife and two children.

A highly confidential and reliable source of the New York Division made available information establishing definitely that Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party in New York City in February, 1944. He has also been an active member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians and the IWO.

Rosenberg was interviewed by Bureau Agents in New York City on June 16, 1950. He denied any espionage activities and refused to consent to a search of his premises. He specifically denied asking Ruth Greenglass to request her husband, David, to furnish secret information on the Los Alamos project to the Soviets and also denied the other allegations of espionage made against him by Greenglass.

An authorized complaint charging Julius Rosenberg with a violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute (50 USC 34) was filed on July 17, 1950 in the Southern District of New York and Rosenberg was arrested by Bureau Agents that day. On arraignment he pleaded not guilty and has been in custody since July 17, 1950 in default of \$100,000 bail.

An authorized complaint was filed on August 11, 1950 in the Southern District of New York charging Ethel Rosenberg with a violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. She likewise entered a plea of not guilty and has been in custody since that date in default of \$100,000 bail.

On August 17, 1950 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Anatoli A. Yakovlev were indicted by a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York and charged with violations of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. Both



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Rosenbergs entered a plea of not guilty on arraignment August 23, 1950 and were continued in custody in default of \$100,000 bail, each. Their attorney is Emanuel H. Bloch, New York City attorney who has represented other Communists and has been active in the affairs of the Civil Rights Congress.

Investigation of Rosenberg's associates has disclosed that the great majority of them have been members of the Communist Party or at least very sympathetic to Communism. Morton Sobell, a classmate of Rosenberg at CCNY, has been implicated by Max Elitcher definitely in Rosenberg's espionage network. Sobell fled to Mexico with his family on July 22, 1950, and through arrangements made by the Bureau, was arrested by Mexican Security Police in Mexico City on August 16, 1950. He was taken to the border and then taken into custody by Bureau agents at Laredo, Texas on the basis of a warrant issued for him in the Southern District of New York, charging a violation of the Espionage Conspiracy Statute. He waived removal to New York City and is presently held in jail in default of \$100,000 bail.

Alfred Sarant, another close associate of Rosenberg and former lessee of an apartment at 65 Morton Street, suspected of having been used by Rosenberg for espionage photography, has been interviewed several times but has admitted only that Rosenberg once "propositioned him." Sarant has consistently declared that he "didn't bite" on Rosenberg's proposition. Sarant admitted membership in the Communist Political Association in New York City in 1943 and 1944. He fled to Mexico on August 4, 1950 from New York City and investigation to locate him is presently under way.

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Vivian Glassman, present occupant of an apartment at 131 East Seventh Street, New York City, which spartment is suspected of having been used by Rosenberg, has denied any knowledge of or participation in espionage but is known to be acquainted with Rosenberg. It was Glassman who traveled to Cleveland, Ohio in July, 1940 and attempted to give Perl \$2000 to flee from this country.

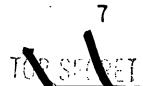




Joel Barr has been acquainted with Rosenberg for some years and was very friendly with Sarant, Glassman, Perl and Elitcher. Through a confidential source it was learned that Barr was a member of the Communist Party in February, 1944. Ruth Greenglass has declared that Rosenberg told her, when attempting to persuade her and her husband to leave this country, that Joel Barr had already left and was working for the Russians overseas, using his studies of music as a cover. Barr did depart from the United States in January, 1948 and is last known to have been in Paris in June, 1950. Our Legal Attache in Paris is presently attempting to locate Barr for interview.

Max Elitcher has advised Agents that he strongly suspects that William Danziger and Stanley Robert Rich were involved in Rosenberg's network. Both have been interviewed and denied any espionage activities although it is noted Danziger was removed from his position with the Navy Department after a loyalty investigation.

Investigation is also being conducted concerning Mark Page, with alias Marcus Pogarsky, inasmuch as Ruth Greenglass has alleged that Rosenberg told her he attempted to recruit Page for espionage work. Page has been a member of the Communist Party since 1938 and is presently being actively investigated.



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II. ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG



II. ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF JUNIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

A. Information from David Greenglass

David Greenglass, whose espionage activities are the subject of a separate memorandum, has furnished to Eureau agents a detailed account of his recruitment into Soviet espionage by his wife, Ruth Greenglass, acting at the instigation and on the instructions of Julius Rosenberg, husband of Greenglass' sister, Ethel. Greenglass has also given agents a chronological account of his espionage work, and has provided considerable information concerning the espionage activities and contacts of Julius Rosenberg.

On July 17th, 1950, David Greenglass executed the following signed statement:

"New York, New York July 17, 1950

"I, David Greenglass, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and Leo H. Frutkin who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily and I have been advised of my right not to make a statement. I have also been advised of my right to an attorney. No promises or threats have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born March 3, 1922, at New York City and my home is now at 265 Rivington Street, New York City, New York. I was inducted into the United States Army April 12, 1943, and was given Army Serial Number 32882473 and was discharged from the army February 28, 1946. About August, 1944, as a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army, I was assigned to a highly-secret army project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, which I later learned to be the atom bomb project.

"About November 29, 1944, I traveled from Los Alamos to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where I met my wife Ruth who had come from New York City to celebrate our wedding anniversary. On or about that date, while walking on Route US 66 toward the Rio Grande River in Albuquerque, my wife Ruth told me that my brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, who is



married to my sister Ethel, had asked Ruth to ask me to furnish information concerning the work I was doing at Ios Alamos so that it could be furnished to the Soviet Government. Ruth told me that I was working on the atom bomb project. I was very surprised but told Ruth that I already knew I was working on the atom bomb. She said that my brother-in-law explained that we are at war with Germany and Japan and they are the enemy and that Soviet Russia is fighting the enemy and is therefore entitled to the information. Ruth told me that she did not like for me to get involved in this matter as she thought it would cause trouble. I told Ruth, however, that I would agree to give whatever information came to me in the course of my employment at Ios Alamos on the atom bomb project."

January 20, 1945, which time I spent in New York City. While in New York City during that time I talked to Julius Rosenberg and Rosenberg described to me generally how the atom bomb functions. I later learned through my employment at Los Alamos that the bomb which Rosenberg had described to me at that time was the naval type atom bomb which was later dropped on Hiroshima about August, 1945. During this same meeting with Julius Rosenberg in January, 1945, I furnished Julius Rosenberg with a list of names of persons employed at Los Alamos whom I believed to be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information concerning the atom bomb for the Russians.

"It may have been during the above-mentioned furlough in January, 1945 or possibly during a furlough about September, 1945 that the following incident occurred:

For night, while I was in New York City on furlough from the Los Alamos atom bomb project, my brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, asked to see me. I borrowed an automobile, drove to the vicinity of about First Avenue, somewhere between East 42nd Street and East 59th Street in New York City, and parked the car at the curb on a north-bound Street facing north. Julius Rosenberg walked over to the car and told me to wait. Then he walked away and came back with a man and introduced him to me by first name which I do not recall. The man got into the car and Julius Rosenberg walked away. I drove the car around in New York City for about 15 minutes while the man asked me questions about a high explosive lens which was being experimented with at the Los Alamos atom bomb project at that time. I tried to describe the lens to the man while I was



"driving but was unable to furnish his ith a great deal of information concerning it because I was concentrating on the driving. After I let the man out of the car I never saw nor heard of him again. At the end of my furlough time I returned to my assignment at Los Alamos.

"About February, 1945, my wife Ruth moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. She said she had been told by Julius Rosenberg that a woman names Anne would come to Albuquerque, at which time arrangements would be made for a meeting to pick up information to be furnished by me concerning the atom bomb. As I recall, Anne was supposed to come to Albuquerque about the latter part of May and Buth was to walk in front of the store at a certain time on three different consecutive days until the meeting with Anne should be made. This meeting, however, never occurred.

"About June, 1945, a man came to the apartment where my wife Ruth was living at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He had with him a torn piece of cardboard which matched a torn piece of cardboard I had been furnished as a means of identifying the person to whom I was to furnish information concerning the atom bomb. I am unable to recall at this time whether my half of the torn cardboard was furnished to me by Julius Rosenberg during my January, 1945 furlough in New York City or whether Rosenberg had given it to my wife Ruth to give to me when she moved to Albuquerque in February, 1945. This man who had the proper identification, I believe, introduced himself to me as Dave, although I am not certain of the name he used; however, I later recognized this man's pictures in various newspapers as being Harry Gold. At the time Gold came to me in Albuquerque in June, 1945, I furnished him with a list of names of persons employed at the Los Alamos atom bomb project whom I thought might be ideologically suited for recruitment to furnish information to the Russians concerning the atom bomb and I also gave him a sketch of a high explosive lens mold which was an experiment to study implosion effects on a steel tube to understand the effect it would have on uranium so that it would be determined how a critical mass could be arrived at which would not explode before detonation. I also furnished Gold with information concerning the identity of a world-famous scientist who was working at Los Alamos under an assumed name and also furnished information that Oppenheimer and Kistiakowsky were working at Los Alamos. Gold told me that I was living in a rather poor place and said I could probably use some money. I answered that I could use some money. Gold then gave me an envelope containing \$500 in currency. Gold said that he would come back to see me again and I agreed to see him but he never contacted me again. My wife Ruth also met Gold at that time.



"I had a furlough from Los Alamos about Se tember, 1945, which I spent in New York City. Almost as soon as I got to New York City Julius Rosenberg got in touch with me and I met him on the street somewhere in the city. At that time I furnished Julius Rosenberg with an unsealed envelope containing the information I had been able to gather concerning the atomic bomb, as well as a couple of sketches of the molds which make up the atom bomb. To the best of my recollection, the information I furnished Rosenberg concerning the atom bomb at that time is substantially as follows:

"The atomic bomb is made up of 36 pentagonal-shaped molds. When all set together, the molds form a sphere made of a high explosive, with a ball of plutonium in the center. Inside the plutonium is a sphere of beryllium. A barium plastic shield is in between the plutonium and the high explosive. The high explosive has two detonators for each high explosive segment. The detonators are connected to a number of condensers, possibly about 36 or 72. The condensers are also called capacitators. The number of detonators is twice the number of molds and the number of condensers is equal in number to the detonators. beryllium has a hollow center. The beryllium has a number of cone-shaped holes in it. The apex of each cone is toward the periphery of the beryllium. The beryllium is gold-plated which prevents it from emitting neutrons. The detonation of the high explosive causes the plutonium to be crushed or imploded and therefore increases the number of plutonium neutrons which are free. The beryllium also becomes imploded and the beryllium neutrons are jetted out through the cones into the mass of plutonium which sets off the chain reaction of the plutonium which results in an atomic explosion.

"I do not know whether Rosenberg read the above information or what disposition he made of it. He did not give me any money for the information at that time. The war was over at that time and I was hoping to be discharged from the army in the near future. Rosenberg at that time attempted to persuade me to continue my employment at the Ios Alamos atom bomb project in a civilian capacity after such time as I should be discharged from the army. I declined to follow this advice, inasmuch as I desired to return to my home in New York City.

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"Shortly after my discharge from the alay February 28, 1946, I returned to my home in New York City and after a few months became associated in business with Julius Rosenberg. He and I and others were partners in the G & R Engineering Company, New York City, in 1946, and continued that arrangement when that company was taken over by the Pitt Machine Products Company, Incorporated, New York City. I severed my relations with the latter company in September, 1949. During my association with Julius Rosenberg in business from 1946 to 1949. I learned through conversations with him that he has been extensively engaged in Soviet espionage. He has told me that he has contacts with scientists or engineers in Cleveland, Ohio, and in upstate New York, I believe at Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Schenectady. He also told me that usually, where he has a contact who is a scientist working at some plant or laboratory doing secret work, that he also has a contact with a technician or some insignificant person who makes microfilm of the information furnished by the scientist. This microfilm is then taken to some movie theater in New York by Julius Rosenberg where it is hidden in some obscure place by the contact and is shortly thereafter picked up by the Russians. He has told me that in some instances his contacts furnish him the information before it is microfilmed and in those cases. Rosenberg himself makes up the microfilm. For this purpose, he has a leica camera and also has two apartments having no tenants where he does the photographic work. One of these apartments is located in the vicinity of 12th Street and Avenue B in New York City and is a furnished apartment. The other is located somewhere in Greenwich Village. New York. I do not know whether he has rented both of the above apartments at the same time. He offered to let me use the apartment at 12th Street and Avenue B for living quarters when I was discharged from the army in February, 1946; however, I declined this offer as I did not wish to have any further participation in Soviet espionage and so did not see the apartment. Rosenberg has told me that when he wants to meet any of his Russian espionage superiors in person that arrangements are made for them to meet him somewhere on Long Island and that on those occasions the Russian is very careful to elude any surveillance that is being conducted on him. Julius Rosenberg told me that he knows about a sky platform the United States Government is working on in upstate New York. He explained that this project is presently in the stage where the mathematics are being worked out and it would consist of a platform at a point where gravity ceases to exist, perhaps about 5.000 miles from the earth. He also told



me that he knows of work being done on atomic energy in connection with its use in producing power for airplanes. He has mentioned a contact in upstate New York who is working on jet airplanes. He has since my discharge attempted to persuade me to become a student of nuclear physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be financed by him and the GI Bill of Rights in order that I could make contacts in the field of nuclear physics to obtain information for the Soviet Government. He also on one occasion attempted to persuade me to become a student at the University of Chicago at Russian expense because several of the persons there previously worked on the Los Alamos atom bomb project. He has also told me that he is known to Elizabeth Bentley and Jacob Golos. Rosenberg was under the impression that he had introduced me to Harry Gold; however, that is a mistake. Rosenberg has told me that the Russians are very weak in electronics and radio tubes and any information in that regard is very valuable to them. Julius Rosenberg also once told me that he took the whole proximity fuse out of Emerson Electric Company in a briefcase while Rosenberg was employed there and that the proximity fuse was a highly secret invention at that time.

"The person named Anne, mentioned above, who was supposed to have contacted Ruth in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is married to Mike, whose last name I cannot recall. I do not know whether I ever met Anne but have a vague impression of having met her once at the home of Julius Rosenberg. I remember that Mike attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, while I was there in 1940 and I believe that he was a freshman at that time in the day school and probably went on to graduate as I understand he is now a graduate engineer. About the summer of 1948, Mike came to the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., and asked to see Julius Rosenberg who was not there at the time. He told me I believe that he was then working at some establishment in Ohio which I believe may be Gibbs and Cox in Cleveland, Ohio. Mike is described as follows: age, about 32 years; height, 5' 8" - 5' 9"; weight, 185-190 lbs.; build, heavy, muscular, solid; hair, black, bald in center; round head, muscular jaws, smokes pipe and talks with pipe in mouth, ruddy complexion, good teeth; nationality, born in United States, of Russian or Ukrainain ancestry; heavy beard, but smooth shaven.

"Through conversation with Julius Rosenberg, I got the impression that the man who previously rented the apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, now occupied by Rosenberg, was an engineer also engaged in

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"Soviet espionage and it was through this medium that Rosenberg was able to get the apartment. This man left New York City ostensibly to go to the West Coast to live but instead went to China. Rosenberg also told me that a number of the scientists who attended the Cultural and Scientific Meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City some time ago, were contacts of Rosenberg. Rosenberg also told me that one of his contact is a man who flew to Egypt as a \$200-a-day consultant on an Egyptain dam project. This trip was made in the summertime between the period from 1946 to 1949.

"Periodically, since I was discharged from the army, I have borrowed sums of money from Julius Rosenberg in different amounts up to \$200 each which probably totals about \$1,000. On each occasion, Rosenberg would tell me that he would have to borrow the money from someone else to let me have it. I regarded each of these as loans but because of my knowledge of Rosenberg's Soviet espionage activities, I believe that Rosenberg regarded them as blackmail.

"About February, 1950, when Klaus Fuchs was arrested in England Rosenberg came to me and said that I would have to leave the country because Fuchs arrest would lead directly to Gold. I declined, however, to leave the United States. When Harry Gold was arrested, Julius Rosenberg came to me and pointed to Gold's picture in the paper and said that this is the man who contacted me in Albuquerque and that I would have to leave the country. He said that more important persons than I have left the country already and that Joel Barr had left the United States before Fuchs was arrested and is doing work for the Russians overseas. He gave me \$1,000.00 for expenses to get out of the United States. I told him that this was not enough money for me to leave because I had numerous debts to pay. A few days later, Julius Rosenberg again came to my home and gave me \$4,000 in twenty-dollar bills to leave the country. I believe that day was Sunday, May 28, 1950. I indicated to Julius that I would leave the country and he said I should leave any time after June 11, 1950. Julius gave me the following instructions as to what I should do in this regard. I was to go to Mexico City by train with my family. There I was to rent a house and write a letter to the Soviet Embassy at Mexico City. In the letter, I was to mention something about the United Nations. I was then to wait three days, at which time I would go to the Plaza De La (something or other) and stand in front of a statue of Christopher Columbus at 5:00 p.m. with my thumb in a Mexico City street guide. A man would then come to me and say have you ever seen such a statue before. I was to



"answer no, that I have lived in Oklahoma all my life. He was to say there is a much better statue in Paris. The man would then give me passports and money for a trip to either Stockholm, Sweden, or to Berne, Switzerland, where I was to repeat the same procedure and if I were to go to Stockholm I would stand in front of a statue of Linneaus, at which time I would receive the necessary papers to continue my trip to Czechoslovakia where I was to write to the Soviet Ambassador to merely state 'I am here.'

"Julius Rosenberg also told me that some of the Soviet espionage agents are not Russians but are in the diplomatic service of friendly nations, that is nations that are not behind the iron curtain.

"My wife and I decided not to leave the country but wanted to give Rosenberg the impression that we intended to leave. We decided to go to the mountains in upstate New York and stay there until Rosenberg left the country as he indicated he would do. We planned to return to New York City after we had learned of Rosenberg's departure. I assume that Rosenberg has not departed from the United States because he is under surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and ten preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ David Greenglass

Witnesses:

John W. Lewis, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C. Leo H. Frutkin, Special Agent, F.B.I., N.Y.C.

In another signed statement dated July 17th, 1950, Greenglass declared that since his discharge from the United States Army, Rosenberg attempted to persuade him to become a student of nuclear physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. According to Greenglass, part of the cost of his attending MIT would be paid by Rosenberg and the remainder would be taken care of under the "GI Bill;" the purpose of such study was to enable Greenglass to make contacts in the field of nuclear physics to obtain information for the Soviet Government. Greenglass added that on one occasion, Rosenberg attempted to persuade him to enroll



at the University of Chicago at Russian expense because several of the persons there previously worked on the Los Alamos atom bomb project.

On July 19, 1950, Greenglass furnished another signed statement in which he provided further details of his espionage association with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. That statement is quoted as follows:

"New York, N. Y. July 19, 1950

"I, David Greenglass, make the following statement to John W. Lewis and John A. Harrington whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that I am not required to make a statement and that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right to an attorney. I make this statement of my own free will and no threats or promises have been made to me to get me to make this statement.

"I recall that when Ruth came to see me at Albuquerque, New Mexico, to spend our second Wedding Anniversary together, November 29, 1944, that she and I stayed at the El Fidel Hotel. After a few days we took a walk on Route 66 beyond the city limits. At that time Ruth told me of a conversation between her and Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg which took place at the Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City in early November, 1944. This conversation she said was as follows: Julius told Ruth in effect that he was gathering information for the Russians, and that he wanted me to give information concerning the work I was then doing at Los Alamos, N. M. Julius said that I was working on the Atom bomb. Ruth said she told Julius that she did not want to ask me to do what Julius asked. At that point she said that my sister Ethel Rosenberg said, well, at least ask David to do this. Ruth said she was reluctant to agree to this, but that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg finally persuaded her that she should at least tell me what Julius wanted me to do.

"I then told Ruth that I was shocked. This was the first information I had received that I was working on the Atom bomb, however, I did not tell this to Ruth. I said to Ruth I know that I am working on the Atom bomb. Then I said no, I won't give Julius the information. The next day I changed my mind and told Ruth to tell Julius that I would furnish him the information.



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"Then I told Ruth to tell Julius the allowing information: I described the approximate amount of the population at Los Alamos, the approximate size of the project, and the names of some of the personnel working there. I think I mentioned the name of Oppenheimer and Urey as connected with the project.

"In the first week of January, 1945, while I was at home in New York City on furlough, my wife and I visited Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, N. Y. At that time I was introduced by Julius to Anne, who Julius said was Mike's wife. I knew that Julius was referring to Mike Sidorovich whom I had previously known at Brooklyn Polytech. The five of us talked for a while and then Anne left. I remember that Anne put on her coat and when she got to the door she turned around and I said for her to remember me to Mike.

"After Anne left Ruth and I and Julius and Ethel had dinner together and spent the rest of the evening in the apartment. After dinner we sat around and talked and Julius asked me what I was doing at Los Alamos. I explained to him that someone would bring to me a sketch or drawing and that I would make parts in the machine shop where I was working and sometimes I would make changes so that part would function properly. Julius asked me how the Atom bomb was detonated. I did not know at that time and so advised Julius.

"Julius then told me what he wanted me to get in the way of information for him from the Los Alamos project. He gave me a general description of how the Naval Atom bomb works. Julius cautioned me against sticking out my neck in getting the information for him and said I should be very careful not to be obvious. My wife and Ethel were listening to the conversation between Julius and myself and were also talking between themselves. Toward the end of the evening and before we left Julius' apartment, Julius got out the side of a Jello box. While Ruth, Ethel and I watched, Julius cut the side of the Jello box into two parts, with a pair of scissors. He cut the side about half way through perpendicularly and then continued the rest of the cut at about a 45 degree angle. He handed me the portion with the pointed edge.

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"Julius then said that Anne would be given the other portion of the side of the Jello box. He then said that Anne would meet either Ruth or me in front of one of the main theaters in Denver, Colorado at such time as I would have information that he wanted about the Los Alamos Atom bomb project. He gave me the impression that these arrangements were tentative. He told me that Anne had been there that night so she could identify us, and we could recognize her.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and six preceding pages. It is true to the best of my knowledge.

"David Greenglass

"Witnesses:

John W. Lewis, Spec. Agent, FBI, NYC John A. Harrington, Special Agent, FBI, NYC."

In addition to the information contained in the foregoing signed statement, Greenglass has advised that Rosenberg told him that prior to his recent purchase of a Leica camera for use in microfilming, he had used a German camera which had been given to him illegally. Greenglass also stated he gathered the impression from Rosenberg that one of the latter's espionage contacts is a Professor or research man at either the University of Rochester or Syracuse University in upstate New York. Greenglass also informed Agents that Rosenberg told him he had contacted several of the scientists who attended a large scientific and cultural meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City some time ago. Greenglass also has advised that on one occasion when he was visiting Rosenberg at the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, New York City, on a date between September 1, 1949, and May, 1950, Rosenberg took a camera from his desk drawer and displayed it to Greenglass. According to Greenglass, this camera was a Leica which looked rather new, and Rosenberg said he had purchased it at Willoughby's Camera Store in New York. Rosenberg said further that he sometimes fastens it to a drop-leaf table in his home, and Greenglass added that he gathered the impression from Rosenberg that the latter keeps all of his film developing equipment at apartments other than the one in which he resides. (65-58236-**\$**28 P. 138 - 140)



Information from Ruth Greenglass

Ruth Greenglass was first interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 16th, 1950. She supplied some background information concerning her husband, David Greenglass, and declared that she had visited him in Albuquerque. New Mexico, in November, 1944. She remained in Albuquerque about five days on this occasion, and in approximately March, 1945, she moved to Albuquerque, residing at six different addresses, although most of the time she resided at 209 North High Street.

(New York tel 6/17/50)

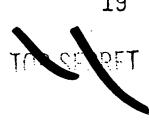
Mrs. Greenglass denied that any one visited her or her husband, and denied knowing Harry Gold, Frank Kessler or Frank Martin. (The latter two names were used by Gold at various times in his espionage work. When Mrs. Greenglass was confronted with information furnished by her husband, she said she would have to talk with her husband before she could believe that he furnished such information. When confronted with the fact that Harry Gold and her husband had in separate interviews independently confirmed Gold's visit to the Greenglass residence in the Spring of 1945 in Albuquerque, Mrs. Greenglass declined to answer any further questions pertaining to her husband or herself without the opportunity of talking with her husband. She said she would not believe any such adrissions had been made by her husband unless he told her himself. (Ibid)

Subsequently, however, on the advice of her attorney, O. John Rogge, Mrs. Greenglass talled freely to interviewing agents concerning her knowledge of and participation in espicaage activities. and on July 17, 1950, furnished the following signed statement:

> "New York, New York July 17, 1950

"I, Ruth Greenglass, make the following statement to John A. Harrington and William F. Norton, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I make this statement freely and voluntarily after having been advised of my right not to make a statement, that I have a right to an attorney, and have consulted an attorney. I understand that this statement may be used against me in a court of law. This statement is not being made as a result of any threats. promises or duress.

"I was born May 1, 1924 at New York City and presently reside



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at 265 Rivington Street, New York City. I was married to David Greenglass on November 29, 1942 at New York City.

MIn the early part of November 1944, I planned to visit my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend our wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. David was then in the United States Army and stationed in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"In the early part of November 1944, one evening I visited Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel at their home, GE-11, 10 Monroe Street, New York City. Ethel Rosenberg is my husband's sister. On the evening in question, Julius Rosenberg knew that I intended to visit my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico about November 29, 1944, During the course of the evening, Julius Rosenberg told me that I might have noticed that he and his wife Ethel Fosenberg in recent months had not been attending any Communist Party meetings or any functions that had what he described to be a 'Red' tinge to them, and that Ethel Rosenberg had not been buying the 'Daily Worker' at her usual newsstand. To explain to me why he and Ethel Rosenberg had discontinued their open affiliation with the Communist Party, Julius Rosenberg said that he always wanted to do more than to be just a member in the Communist Party and that, therefore, he had searched for two years to place himself in contact with a group which I believed he described as a 'Russian underground'. In this way Julius Rosenberg felt that he could do the work that he was slated for. He stated that he wanted to do something to directly help Russia and that it took him two years to find the group through which this help could be given.

"Julius Rosenberg then told me that my husband David was at that time working at the place where the atom bomb was being made and that this bomb was more dangerous than any weapon that had ever been used. He also told me that there were radiation effects from the bomb. At this time I had no knowledge as to what the significance of the atom bomb was, though I did know that my husband was working on a secret project for the United States Army.

"Julius Rosenberg requested me when I visited my husband David in Albuquerque, New Mexico to ask David if he would make scientific information available to the Russians. Julius Rosenberg said that the Russians were working on the atom bomb and that there was not a free exchange of information between the Allies and Russia. Julius Rosenberg said that





he felt that Russia should be placed on an equal plane with the other Allies as far as the availability of this atomic information was concerned.

"Because I was very reluctant to do what Julius Rosenberg requested me to do, his wife Ethel Rosenberg, who was present during this conversation, told me that I should ask my husband David if he would furnish this type of information to the Russians. I was very reluctant to do what Julius and Ethel Rosenberg requested me to do, but they finally persuaded me to ask David if he would be willing to furnish information to the Russians.

"At a later date, prior to my departure for Albuquerque, New Mexico, Julius Rosenberg gave me about \$150 to help pay the expenses of my trip. In the latter part of November 1944 I left New York by train for Albuquerque, New Mexico. I had previously made reservations by telegram at the El Fidel Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

MI arrived at Albuquerque, New Mexico a few days before my wedding anniversary. David arrived in Albuquerque about November 28, 1944 and joined me at the El Fidel Hotel. We spent out second wedding anniversary together on November 29, 1944. David had a pass for about five days.

"Just prior to my return to New York, while David and I were taking a walk, I told him what Julius Rosenberg had told me about his working at the place where the atom bomb was being made. David asked me who had told me about the atom bomb and I told him that Julius Rosenberg had. I then told David of the request that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had made to me that I ask David to furnish the Russians with scientific information, and I explained their request to David in the same way that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had explained it to me.

"At first David was shocked at what Julius Rosenberg wanted him to do. At first he said no and did not make any decision that same day. The following day, after having though it over, David said that he would do what Julius Rosenberg had requested of him. David also said that he would discuss this matter with Julius Rosenberg when he returned to New York on his expected furlough. David told me about the physical set-up of the Los Alamos installation and he gave me the names of certain people who were working there in November, 1944, among



whom, as I now recall, were Oppenheimer and Urey.

"I returned to New York in the early part of December 1944 and Julius Rosenberg came to see me at my apartment at 265 Rivington Street, New York City and I told him that Devid agreed to do what he requested. I also gave Julius Rosenberg the names that I remembered that David had given me of the people who were working at Los Alamos. I also told Julius Rosenberg about the physical set-up of Los Alamos, as David had told me. Julius Rosenberg said he would wait until David returned to New York on his expected furlough to discuss this matter further with David.

"About a month later, my husband David returned to New York City on furlough and one evening David and I went to Julius Rosenberg's apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, where we met Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and a woman I knew as Anne. Anne and her husband Mike I knew as old friends of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Anne and Mike at that time lived at Chappaqua, New York. Anne remained at Julius Rosenberg's apartment for a short period of time and then left.

"Julius Rosenberg asked David what he was doing and David told Julius Rosenberg he was working in the experimental shop at Los Alamos. David explained to Julius Rosenberg that if someone brought in a sketch of a part he wanted made, David would make it for him because David was a machinist and this was the type of work he did. I recall that Julius Rosenberg asked David how the atom bomb was detonated but I do not recall what David told Julius.

The all had dinner. After dinner Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David and myself sat around talking. Julius told David what he wanted him to do. He did not want David to go out of his way to obtain information and he did not want David to be obvious in what he was doing. I did not understand what Julius and David were talking about because it was of a technical nature.

"Before we left Julius Rosenberg's apartment, Julius Rosenberg produced the cover from a Jello box side. Julius Rosenberg, in the presence of his wife Ethel, David and myself, cut this Jello box side in half in an irregular manner. One-half of this Jello box side Julius Rosenberg gave to David and Julius said that he would give the other half of the Jello box side to Anne, the woman who had been in his apartment previously that same evening. Julius Rosenberg said that Anne would

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come out to see us in New Mexico to get the information from David and that she would produce the matching half of the box side. I believe there was some discussion by Julius Rosenberg of Anne being met in a movie theater at Denver, Col.

"During David's furlough in January, 1945, Julius Rosenberg was very persistent about being with us a great deal at a time when we felt that we wanted to be alone.

"Several days after David had received the Jello box side from Julius Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg came to my apartment and spoke to David about David meeting Julius Rosenberg and an unidentified man at a later date. A day or so later, Julius Rosenberg returned to my apartment again in the evening and Julius Rosenberg and David left the apartment together. David returned to my apartment about two hours later and told me he had met somebody whom he had not been able to see too clearly because the man kept his fice in the dark. David told me that he had met this man on a street in the 50's in the vicinity of an elevated railroad. David said that Julius Rosenberg introduced David to this unknown man saying "This is Dave", but Julius Rosenberg did not tell David who the man was or what his name was. David spent between twenty and thirty minutes with this unknown man but I do not recall what David told me he discussed with this unknown man.

"After his furlough, David returned to Los Alamos, New Mexico, and in March 1945 I went out to Albuquerque, New Mexico to live. First I lived in a hotel and then I stayed at the apartment of a friend of Davids whose wife had gone back East. When David's friend's wife returned from the East, I then went to a hotel to live until I finally obtained the apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. David only came home on week-ends.

"One Sunday morning in June 1945, a man came to our apartment at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico and said he was Dave from Pittsburgh. This man gave my husband David the matching half of the Jello box side. This man told David what information he wanted and David wrote down the information requested and told this man to come back later. This man returned later that same day, at which time David gave him some written information and in return David received a sealed envelope from this man. I recall that David and this man discussed how the atom bomb was detonated and that this man told David that he was a chemical engineer. I also recall that David and this unknown man discussed

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lenses and high-speed cameras. This unknown man also indicated to David and me that he might return at a later date and he wanted information from David along the same lines as David had given him. He also wanted to know the names of the people at Los Alamos who were inclined to be 'leftists'. I think that David gave this man the names of such people working at Los Alamos.

MAfter this man received this information, we all left the apartment and we walked to the front of the USO building in Albuquerque. We left this man in front of the USO building and David and I returned to our apartment. We opened the envelope which this man had given David and discovered that it contained \$500. The taking of the money made David and me feel worse because it was now apparent that we were not just passing information but rather that we were being paid for it.

"When Dr. Klaus Fuchs was arrested, Julius Rosenberg came to our apartment and told David and me that the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico in June, 1945 would be the next one to be picked up and that 'they' were going to contact this man to tell him to keep quiet.

"On May 23, 1950 Julius Rosenberg came to our apartment with a copy of a newspaper which I think was the New York 'Herald Tribune' in which appeared a photograph of one Harry Gold who had been arrested in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by the FBI. Julius Rosenberg told us that this Harry Gold was the man who had contacted us in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Julius Rosenberg then told us that we had to leave the United States because sometime between June 12 and June 16, 1950 something would happen to us. Julius Rosenberg wanted David and me to take our two children with us to the Soviet Union. Julius Rosenberg was going to obtain United States passports for us. Julius Rosenberg said 'My friend tells me before you get a passport you have to get injected against smallpox.! Julius Rosenberg wanted us to get a doctor to give us a false letter stating that we had received such a smallpox irroculation. David and I refused to do this. Julius Rosenberg then told us that he would get his doctor who lives in Knickerbocker Village, New York City to prepare such a letter for himself and for us.

"Julius Rosenberg advised us to leave everything we had in our apartment at Rivington Street and to just take our clothing with us and go to Mexico City, Mexico. At Mexico City we were to rent a house



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"and after living there one month we were to write to the Soviet Consulate at Mexico City, Mexico, using a name which Julius Rosenberg gave us but which I do not recall at the present time, and about three days later we were to meet someone in front of a statue in a park in Mexico City, Mexico. After this meeting we were to travel by boat to Europe and proceed to either Berne, Switzerland or some other city in Europe, the name of which I do not recall, where we would again contact the Soviet Consulate there by letter and three days later we would meet someone in front of a statue in a park in the European city. At this point our transportation to the Soviet Union would be arranged for us. Julius Rosenberg told us that he thought that it was a golden opportunity for us to go to the Soviet Union. At this time Julius Rosenberg gave David and me \$1,000 in cash consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. \$500 of this I put in a special checking account at the Menufacturers Trust Company located at Grand and Norfolk Streets, New York City, and the balance was used to pay some debts and household expenses.

"About June 2, 1950 Julius Rosenberg returned to our apartment and gave David and me \$4,000 in cash, consisting of old \$10 and \$20 bills. This money was to be used by us for our flight from the United States. At this time Julius Rosenberg promised us an additional \$2,000 which we never received from him.

"I would like to make it clear that at the time we received the \$5,000 from Julius Rosenberg we never intended to leave the United States because this is our country and we want to stay here and live here and raise our children. I would like to point out that we accepted the money from Julius Rosenberg because David said that if Julius suspected that we would not leave the United States that some physical harm might come to us or our children.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of this page and nine other pages and I have initialled the bottom of each page and every correction.

"I say that this statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ Ruth Greenglass

Witnesses:

John A. Harrington, Special Agent, FBI-N.Y. William F. Norton, Jr., Special Agent, FBI-N.Y.



C. Information From Max Elitcher

As stated elsewhere in this memorandum, information was received from that in July, 1944, when Julius Rosenberg was sent by his firm to Washington, D. C. for ten days, he visited Max Elitcher, whom he reportedly knew from the time they were schoolmates. Elitcher was employed as an electrical engineer by the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department from November, 1938 until September 30, 1948.

Bureau investigation of Elitcher was instituted in 1948, and although no evidence of espionage activity was developed, it was established that many of his acquaintances were known or suspected Communists. Background information concerning Elitcher appears elsewhere in this memorandum. (101-2115)

On July 20, 1950, Elitcher was interviewed by Bureau Agents, and furnished the signed statement in which he admitted that on approximately nine occasions Rosenberg attempted to persuade him to turn over to Rosenberg reports and drawings concerning the work in which Elitcher was then engaged as an employee of the Bureau of Ordnance. Elitcher has been reinterviewed on several occasions, and has retained the services of Herbert Fabricant, law partner of O. John Rogge, the latter being attorney for David and Ruth Greenglass. Elitcher has been cooperative during these interviews, and in Agents' presence, Fabricant advised Elitcher to answer all questions and assist the investigation in any way he could.

(101-2115; Report of SA Vincent J. Cahill, 8/5/50, New York City)

Elitcher related that he and Rosenberg were both graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938, receiving degrees in Electrical Engineering, that he did not see Rosenberg after graduation until the summer of 1944, when Elitcher was residing at 247 Delaware Avenue, SW, Washington, D. C., and working at the Bureau of Ordnance. On this occasion Rosenberg telephonically contacted Elitcher, identified himself as an old classmate and after further conversation, it was arranged that Rosenberg should call at the Elitcher home. During the visit, Rosenberg inquired as to the type of work Elitcher was doing and Elitcher told him he was working



on the design of fire control equipment for Navy vessels. Elitcher continued that during this conversation in his home, Rosenberg described the tremendous role Russia was playing in World War II, mentioned the great sacrifices Russia was making, and remarked to Elitcher that some persons were contributing to the Russian war effort by giving information concerning secret material and developments to the Russians which the latter would not ordinarily receive. Rosenberg then asked Elitcher to contribute to the Russian war effort by giving Rosenberg reports and drawings concerning Elitcher's work. Elitcher observed to Agents that he did not believe his work at that time was confidential although he said he did have access to confidential material. Elitcher admitted to Agents he did believe at the time that he wanted to help the Russian war effort but could not see his way clear to do so and accordingly, although not flatly refusing Rosenberg, put the latter off with statements to the effect that Elitcher's information would not be particularly useful.

Approximately three months later, Rosenberg again visited briefly at Elitcher's residence and asked if Elitcher had any material for him. Elitcher replied in the negative and Rosenberg again spoke of the great need of the Russians for confidential information. Elitcher told Rosenberg he would give the matter further consideration and Rosenberg indicated he would visit Elitcher again. Early in 1945, while Elitcher was in New York on a business trip, he visited Rosenberg's residence and on this occasion Rosenberg again renewed his request for information but Elitcher again evaded a direct answer.

Elitcher stated further in his signed statement that on approximately six other occasions Rosenberg repeated his request for confidential information, always referring to the great need the Russians had for such data. On one occasion he informed Elitcher the latter need not worry about money and Elitcher construed this statement as being an offer by Rosenberg to pay him for information if necessary. Elitcher declared that his last conversation with Rosenberg occurred in the spring of 1948, at which time he told Rosenberg of his intention to resign from the Bureau of Ordnance and take a position with the Reeves Instrument Corporation in New York City. According to Elitcher, Rosenberg was disappointed on hearing this news, indicating that he would strongly prefer that Elitcher stay with the Bureau of Ordnance.





Throughout the various interviews of Elitcher he has maintained consistently that he never furnished to Rosenberg any material of any kind relating to his work or any other work being done by the Bureau of Ordnance or any other Governmental agency or private corporation.

Elitcher informed Agents that on one occasion when he met Rosenberg, he asked the latter how he happened to have become involved in espionage work. According to Elitcher, Rosenberg replied that he always had a desire to do something above average to further the interests of Russia and accordingly had spent considerable time endeavoring to locate people in the right channels to whom he could offer his services for that purpose. Elitcher declared Rosenberg told him that through contacts, he had finally been put in touch with a representative of the Russian Government to whom he offered his services. Elitcher also recalled that in one of his earlier meetings with Rosenberg, the latter informed him that in the event he should decide to turn over information to Rosenberg it would be necessary for Elitcher to take the information to New York and turn it over to Rosenberg there. Rosenberg also told him that the processing of this material could be done very quickly, that the original data could be returned to him within a very short time and that accordingly the material involved could be returned without delay to the place from which it was taken. Elitcher recalled, however, that on the occasion of his last meeting with Rosenberg, which he said occurred in the spring of 1948, Rosenberg told Elitcher that he had a very elaborate plan set up whereby, should Elitcher in the future ever decide to furnish information as Rosenberg had requested, it would not be necessary for Elitcher to take the information to New York. Rosenberg indicated that he had a contact in Washington who would pick up the materials from Elitcher.

It was further recalled by Elitcher that Rosenberg told him, probably on their last meeting, that he then had an infallible method worked out for protecting films containing photographed data. Rosenberg informed Elitcher that the films were kept in a particular type of brief case and that should the brief case be tampered with, the films would immediately be exposed so that it could not then be ascertaized what had been on the films. It is Elitcher's impression from his conversation with Rosenberg that the latter had very elaborate plans for the future in so far as espionage work was concerned. (ibid.)



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Elitcher also identified to Agents various individuals whom he knew to have been close associates of Rosenberg during the period from 1944 to 1948. He named these persons as Morton Sobell, Alfred Sarant, Joel Barr, and William Perl, all of whom are described elsewhere in this memorandum and he remarked to Agents that he felt all four of those persons were engaged in espionage activity with Rosenberg. Elitcher was unable to furnish any evidence or indication that Barr, Perl, or Sarant were engaged in Rosenberg's espionage network, but he said that his impression that they were so engaged was definite. As set out later in this memorandum, however, Rosenberg actually disclosed to Elitcher that Morton Sobell was perticipating in espionage work with him. (1bid.)

After Elitcher had been reinterviewed on several occasions, he admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1939 to 1948 and that when Rosenberg made his initial overtures to Elitcher seeking his collaboration, his first reaction was that he had an obligation to comply because of his Communist Party membership. He reiterated, however, that he never furnished any data whatsoever to Rosenberg. Upon interview July 27, 1950, Elitcher advised that he had been giving considerable thought to the details of his association with Rosenberg and that he now believed that his initial meeting in Washington with Rosenberg was in approximately March, 1944, rather than in the summer of that year and that the second visit made by Rosenberg occurred in the summer of 1944.

(ibid.)





D. Information From Harry Gold:

Harry Gold, confessed Soviet espionage agent whose activities are set out in a separate memorandum, has furnished considerable information concerning the details of his meeting with David and Ruth Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1945. Of possible relevancy with respect to Julius Rosenberg is the following portion of a signed statement executed by Gold on July 10, 1950.

"During a conversation I had with Mrs. Greenglass on the occasion of my first meeting, that is the morning meeting, at the Grenglass apartment in Albuquerque, Mrs. Greenglass told me that when they returned to New York on Greenglass' expected furlough, which was to take place about December of 1945, that I could contact them by getting in touch with a relative of Mrs. Greenglass. I believe the man questioned was supposed to be Mrs. Greenglass' father, that is the father-in-law of David Greenglass, and I had previously stated that I believed his name to be Philip and that I believed in the Bronx, New York. Since that time I have come to the belief that the more likely possibility may have been that this man was either an uncle or a relative of Mrs. Greenglass, and that his name may have been Julius. I am certain that I was given a telephone number, but I am not certain as to whether I was also given an address. also the possibility that the location in New York may have been the Bronx. Mrs. Greenglass also told me that just prior to her leaving New York, in April of 1945, that she had talked with Julius and had explained this arrangement to him." (65-58236-328)

On August 3, 1950, Gold furnished interviewing agents a signed statement concerning certain phases of his espionage activities, and the following quoted portions relate to Julius Rosenberg.

"About September of 1949, the Russians reestablished contact with me after a lapse of almost three years by sending an unknown Russian to my home in Philadelphia. I discussed with my unknown Russian contact the details for future meetings and it was agreed that these meetings were to take

"place beginning with the first Sunday in December, 1949, and thereafter at two-month intervals. These meetings were to be on Sunday mornings at 10:00 AM near a newsstand located in the vicinity of the 90th Street Elmhurst Station of the Flushing Avenue elevated line. I went to this designated place on the first Sunday of December and I was not contacted. The Friday before the February meet the newspapers carried the story of the Fuchs arrest. I became panicky and was most anxious to keep the February meeting in order to find out the Russian reaction and what plans they had in store for me. I went to the regular designated place on the first Sunday in February, arriving there at about one minute before 10:00 AM. It had been agreed at my initial meeting with the unknown Russian that as a sign of recognition I would be smoking my curved stem pipe and my contact would be smoking a cigar. The contact would make the first approach and say 'Can you direct me to the Horace Harding Hospital?' I was to answer 'Yes, I am going that way, come along with me.' I was at this designated place for about fifteen or twenty minutes and no one contacted me. I then left. However, before leaving. I noticed a man walk past me with a cigar in his mouth. As he walked past me he turned around and looked at me. He then kept on walking. I place this occurrence at about four or five minutes after ten. I placed no significance on this at the time. Cn Saturday, July 29, 1950, Agents O'Brien and Litrento showed me a photograph of Julius Rosenberg. This picture bore a very close resemblance to the man who walked past me at the designated place on the first Sunday of February, 1950. On Wednesday, August 2, 1950, I had the opportunity to personally observe Julius Rosenberg at the Federal House of Detention, West Street, New York City, on two occasions. I also observed Rosenberg there on the morning of August 3, 1950. I am now positive he is the man who passed me at the designated place on the first Sunday of February, 1950, at about four or five minutes after 10:00 AM. this identification without any qualification whatsoever."

Investigation has not disclosed any direct or personal relationship between Gold and Rosenberg nor is there any indication at this time that Gold ever saw Rosenberg other than under the circumstances described above.

(New York teletype, 8-3-50)



E. Investigation of Specific Allegations and Situations Involving Julius Rosenberg in Espionage

The results of investigation of the espionage activities of David and Ruth Greenglass, acting under the direction of Julius Rosenberg, are set out in detail in the summary memorandum prepared on David Greenglass. Summarized below are the results of investigation of various specific allegations of espionage on the part of Rosenberg, as well as the results of investigation of particular situations in which Rosenberg appeared to have an interest of an espionage nature.

1. Disposition of \$4,000 Received by David and Ruth Greenglass from Rosenberg

Both David and Ruth Greenglass advised that in either the end of May or the first part of June, 1950, Julius Rosenberg came to their home at 265 Rivington Street, New York City, and gave to David Greenglass a package which Rosenberg stated contained about \$4,000. This package, according to David and Ruth Greenglass, was wrapped in brown, manila paper secured with gummed paper and heavy, brown twine, and according to David, was hidden by him in the flue of his chimney. He denied ever having opened it and said that he subsequently turned it over to Louis Abel, brother-in-law of Ruth Greenglass. Abel advised Agents that he did receive the package from Greenglass, secreted it in a hassock in his apartment, and did not open it until a later occasion when Ruth asked him to give her \$100. On June 16, 1950, at the direction of Ruth Greenglass, Abel went to the law office of O. John Rogge, 401 Broadway, New York City, and in the absence of Mr. Rogge, turned the package over to Rogge's law partner, Herbert J. Fabricant.

Mr. Fabricant subsequently advised Agents that in the presence of Rogge's secretary, he opened the package and ascertained that it contained \$3,900, consisting of \$3,000 in \$20 bills and \$900 in \$10 bills. Mr. Fabricant declared that the money was deposited to the account of Mr. Rogge. The original wrapper was marked for identification by Mr. Rogge, Mr. Fabricant, and the former's secretary, as well as by the Agents who secured it. It was subsequently identified by Louis Abel as being identical with the wrapping of the sum turned over to him by Greenglass.

(65-52236-328, p. 95, 96)

2. Rosenberg's Alleged Theft of Proximity Fuse

It is noted in his signed statement dated July 17, 1950, that David Greenglass declared that he was told by Rosenberg that the latter "took the whole Proximity Fuse out of the Emerson Electric Company in a

brief case while he was employed there, and that the Proximity Fuse was a highly secret invention at that time." As set out elsewhere in this memorandum, Rosenberg was employed as a Signal Corps Inspector at the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York City, from July 1, 1943, to February, 1945. (65-58236-328, p. 257)

Dorman D. Israel, Executive Vice President, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, stated that his concern did have a production contract for the Proximity (variable-time) Fuse during the time Rosenberg was located at the plant as a Signal Corps Inspector, and also during the time Rosenberg was employed there as a civilian, namely, from February 24, 1945, to December 7, 1945. Mr. Israel declared that the specifications and drawings of the Proximity Fuse were made available to the U. S. Signal Corps representatives in order that they might handle their duties in connection with inspection of the Fuses. Mr. Israel also indicated that the Emerson Corporation presently maintains no records of persons who had access to the Proximity Fuse plans between 1943 and 1945. Other officials of the Emerson Corporation informed Agents that during the time Rosenberg was stationed at the plant as a Signal Corps Inspector, he had wide access to all of the jobs on which the plant was working at the time, and it was learned definitely that he did have access to the Proximity Fuse itself, as well as to the plans and specifications for it. (Ibid. p. 258-261)

Records of the Office of Scientific Research and Development in the Office of Emergency Management, on file at the National Archives, reflect that the contract held by Emerson in connection with the Proximity Fuse was stamped "Confidential." (Ibid. p. 261)

Edward W. K. Buechner, 2165 Ryer Avenue, Bronx, New York, Mechanical Design Engineer at the Emerson Corporation, informed Agents that each complete unit of the Proximity Fuse was stamped with a serial number which was numbered consecutively, and that it would be virtually impossible to remove a complete Fuse from the premises because of the fact that each person leaving the restricted area was carefully inspected by the guard, and that each parcel being carried out by the personnel was opened and inspected. Mr. Buechner admitted, however, that each part of the Fuse could possibly be removed in piecemeal fashion without detection, and thereafter assembled outside of the plant. (Tbid. p. 264, 265)

3. "Sky Platform"

It is to be noted that in his signed statement dated July 17, 1950, David Greenglass declared that Julius Rosenberg had told him that he knew about a "sky platform" on which the U. S. Government was working at some

location in upstate New York. According to Greenglass, Rosenberg explained to him that such a project was presently in the stage where the mathematics were being worked out, and that the idea was to create a "platform" at a point in space where gravity ceases to exist—perhaps about 5,000 miles from the earth.

(65-58236-228, p. 22)

The Liaison Section of the Security Division ascertained from the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, that the Rand Corporation, a subsidiary of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, did complete a basic research project for the Air Force approximately three years ago concerning the feasibility and cost of "space platforms." The estimates of the cost involved, however, were so huge that the Air Force lost interest and the project was abandoned. The project was strictly in the theory stage, and no work was done in New York State. The project was classified as secret, although the idea was obtained from the Germans and some publicity had been given to it. (Memo from Mr. Keay to Belmont - 7/28/50)

4. "\$200-Per Day Egyptian Dam Consultant"

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It will be noted that in his signed statement of July 17, 1950, David Greenglass declared that he had been told by Julius Rosenberg that one of the latter's contacts was a man who flew to Egypt as a \$200-per day consultant on the Egyptian Dam Project. This trip, according to Greenglass, was made in the Summer of either 1946, 1947, 1948 or 1949. (Ibid. p. 23)

Investigation disclosed that the "Egyptian Dam" undoubtedly refers to the huge Aswan flood control and irrigation dam at Aswan, Egypt. This dam was built with Egyptian funds by various European companies, and the chief U. S. firm having an interest in the project is the Westinghouse International Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York City. Westinghouse submitted various bids for work on the dam and has often sent representatives there. The Republic Steel Corporation is also known to have loaned at least one expert consultant to the Egyptian Government during the period 1946 to 1947, and the Office of Research, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, State Department, has advised that it is probable that Republic's expert would be worth \$200 per day to the Egyptian Government. The names of the engineers and consultants who visited the Aswan Project from 1946 to 1949 have been secured, and investigation is being conducted to determine whether any of them could be identical with the individual allegedly mentioned by Rosenberg. (65-59341; Report of SA Edwin R. Tully, 8/4/50, New York City)

The Bureau's representative in London, England has been requested to have inquires made by MI-6 to ascertain the identities of any consultants retained by the Egyptian Government from 1946 to 1949 in connection with the Aswan dam project.

(Bulet to Cimperman 8/8/50)



5. Two New York City Apartments Allegedly Used by Rosenberg for Photographic Work

(a) Greenwich Village

It will be recalled that David and Ruth Greenglass have declared that Rosenberg informed them that one of the apartments he was using for photographic work in connection with his espionage activities was located in the Greenwich Village section of New York City at an address not revealed by Rosenberg to either David or Ruth Greenglass. As set out elsewhere in this memorandum, considerable investigation has been conducted with respect to the apartment at 65 Morton Street, New York City, which apartment was leased by Alfred Sarant from October, 1943, to January 31, 1950. Sarant himself vacated the apartment in the Fall of 1946, but allowed various friends, including Joel Barr, William Perl and Vivian Glassman, to occupy it until he gave up his lease. Sarant and Barr, as mentioned in another section of this memorandum, are both admittedly former Communist Party members, and have been friendly with Rosenberg for some years. Throughout a series of interviews, however, Sarant has consistently denied any involvement in espionage. Barr has been in Europe since 1948, and is, consequently, unavailable for interview, although our representative in Paris is presently attempting to locate him for that purpose. Perl and Glassman have denied that the apartment at 65 Morton Street was ever used by them for espionage, or by anyone else for that purpose. Investigation of former occupants of the apartment at 65 Morton Street is continuing in an attempt to develop a direct connection between Rosenberg and that apartment. (65-59242; Report of SA Robert F. Royal, 8/7/50, New York City)

(b) Apartment at 131 East 7th Street

It will be recalled that David and Ruth Greenglass declared that Julius Rosenberg had used an apartment located in the vicinity of 12th Street and Avenue B, New York City, for photographic work in connection with his espionage activities. A systematic check was made by the New York Division in the area surrounding that address, and there were displayed to the residents and superintendents of the various apartment houses located in that area the photographs of Rosenberg, his wife, and known associates.

(65-58236-328, p. 143)

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tusky, superintendents of the premises at 131 East 7th Street, New York City, positively identified the photograph of Julius Rosenberg as the person who occupied Apartment 4-A at that address for about six to eight months in 1946. They advised that Rosenberg vacated



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the apartment because his wife was pregnant and could not climb the stairs to the fourth floor. They advised further that when Rosenberg moved out, a Miss Glassman, who was acquainted with the Rosenbergs, took over the apartment. (Ibid. p. 143)

Mrs. Tusky was unable, however, to identify a photograph of Ethel Rosenberg, stating she never saw her before, and Mrs. Jean Stress, daughter of Mrs. Tusky, failed to recognize a photograph of Julius Rosenberg as having been a tenant at 131 East 7th Street, although she said she had seen him before. The records of the Consolidated Edison Company reflect that Apartment 4-A at 131 East 7th Street was leased by Carla Javna, nee Small, from approximately November 27, 1945, until sometime in 1948, from which latter date Vivian Glassman has occupied the apartment. On interview Carla Small Javna has advised that she sublet the apartment to Vivian Glassman, and although she met Julius Rosenberg once or twice through Glassman, he was never an occupant of that apartment during the time she held the lease for it. Investigation is continuing to determine whether this particular apartment is the one allegedly described by Rosenberg in connection with his photographic work. (65-59387-4)

6. Inquiry by Rosenberg in Spring of 1950 Concerning Requirements for Travel to Mexico

It will be noted that in their signed statements, both David and Ruth Greenglass described conversations with Rosenberg in which he attempted to persuade them to flee from this country via Mexico. (65-58236-328)

Dr. George Bernhardt, 40 Monroe Street, New York City, furnished a signed statement to Bureau Agents on August 10, 1950, the pertinent parts of which are quoted as follows:

"About two or three months ago Julius Rosenberg called me at my home and said he would like some information. 'What kind of shots does one have to take if one wants to go to Mexico? Don't get scared, it's not for me, it's for a friend of mine.' I told him he would need a smallpox vaccination and I would recommend typhoid shots. I then asked if the person was going into the interior of Mexico and he said 'Yes.' I then recommended that the person should take typhus shots. As an afterthought I asked if this person was a veteran and he said 'Yes.' I said if he was a vet, all he would need would be booster doses. He then said 'I will let you know if he decides to go,' or words to that effect. I do not recall to the best of my recollection that Rosenberg ever asked for a certificate of vaccination for his friend."

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The foregoing signed statement is, of course, partial corroboration for the statement of David Greenglass that Rosenberg had planned to get a false certificate of vaccination for him to go to Mexico.

(N.Y. tel. 8/10/50)

7. Presence of Rosenberg in Washington in June and July, 1944

As set out in the section of this memorandum entitled "Information from Bureau Source 5," it was known that Rosenberg visited his old school friend, Max Elitcher, in Washington, D. C., on or about July, 1944, while Rosenberg was in Washington on business "for his firm."

In connection with investigation to determine the nature of contracts held by the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation with the War Department in 1944, it was ascertained by a review of the records in the Reconciliation and Clearance Subdivision, Army Audit Branch, General Accounting Office, St. Louis Administration Center, St. Louis, Missouri, that Rosenberg, while Resident Signal Corps Inspector at the Emerson Plant, was ordered to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., to report to Harry Diamond for two weeks' training on AN/CPQ-1 commencing June 19, 1944.

(65-58236-371)

Investigation is presently being conducted at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., in an attempt to verify Rosenberg's presence in Washington during the above-described period.

8. Alleged Acquaintanceship of Rosenberg with Elizabeth T. Bentley and Jacob Golos

It will be noted that in his signed statement of July 17, 1950, David Greenglass advised that Rosenberg had told him he was acquainted with Elizabeth T. Bentley and Jacob Golos. (Ibid. - 328)

In her signed statement dated November 30, 1945, Miss Bentley declared that during her association with Jacob Golos, her former espionage superior, she became aware of the fact that Golos knew an engineer named "Julius," and that Golos was obtaining information from "Julius." Investigation conducted after Miss Bentley furnished her signed statement failed to identify "Julius" because of the lack of identifying data, plus the fact that Miss Bentley had never seen "Julius" closely enough to be able to identify him.

(65-56402-220)

Miss Bentley has now advised that in the Fall of 1942 or in December of that year, an individual named "Julius," who was the leader of a Communist cell of engineers, was turned over to Jacob Golos to be

developed in Soviet espionage. This cell of engineers, Bentley believed, was capable of development, and "Julius" was to be the contact between Golos and the group. The first two meetings which Golos had with "Julius" were in the lower east side of New York City and were held in the early evening. Bentley, who accompanied Golos to the scene of the meeting, remained in his automobile, and although she saw Golos conferring with "Julius" on the street, she was some distance away and unable to get a good look at "Julius." Bentley declared further that she was told by Golos that "Julius" lived in Knickerbocker Village in New York, and she described him as about 5' 10" or 11" in height, slim and wearing glasses. It is to be noted that from 1942 to the present, Rosenberg has resided at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, which address is an apartment house in the project known as Knickerbocker Village. Bentley was unable to make a positive identification of Rosenberg from photographs, but said that a full-length photograph of him does resemble the general build and appearance of "Julius"; she could not recall, however, having seen his face close enough to determine if he had a moustache. (N. Y. tel. 8/11/50)

Arrangements are being made for Miss Bentley to view Rosenberg face to face, in order to see whether she can identify him positively as "Julius." It will be recalled that Golos died on Thanksgiving Day, 1943.