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(Further information concerning Elitcher appears subsequently in this memorandum.)

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65-58236-536X ENCLOSURE PAGES 41, 42

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IV. BACKGROUND, PERSONAL HISTORY AND SUBVERSIVE
AFFILIATIONS OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

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IV. BACKGROUND, PERSONAL HISTORY AND SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATIONS OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

A. Birth and Family Data

Brief
Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City Board of Health, reflect that Birth Certificate #24468 was issued for Julius Rosenberg, male, born May 12, 1918, at New York City. *ny* His father was indicated as Harry Rosenberg, born in Russia, age 32, occupation tailor. His mother, Sophie Kohn, was born in Russia, age 30, occupation housewife. The family residence was shown as 159 East 113th Street, New York City. (65-58236-328, pg.266)

Records of the United States Civil Service Commission and of Seward Park High School, New York City, reflect that Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg was born on September 28, 1915, in New York City, the daughter of Barnett and Tessie Greenglass. (WFO teletype of 6-19-50)

Ethel Greenglass and Julius Rosenberg were married on June 19, 1939, in New York City. They have two children, namely Michael Allen Rosenberg, born March 10, 1943, and Robert Harry Rosenberg, born May 14, 1947. (65-58236-328 pg.266)

B. Education

Records of the College of the City of New York, 139th and Convent Avenue, New York City, reflect that Julius Rosenberg entered the School of Engineering of that institution on September 12, 1934, and that he had attended Seward Park High School from February, 1932, until June, 1934. Rosenberg was graduated from the College of the City of New York on February 1, 1939, with a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering. (65-58236-76 pg.24)

Records of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn reflect that Rosenberg took a course there in tool design. The time at which Rosenberg commenced this course does not appear in the records and it was indicated that he was dropped from the course on November 28, 1941. (Ibid)

Records of the New York University School of Engineering disclose that Rosenberg registered for courses in elements of advanced aircraft engine design and fundamentals of aircraft fighting design on February 11 and 12, 1941. At that time Rosenberg indicated he was employed by the United States Army Signal Corps as a Junior Radio Engineer. The University records contain no indication that Rosenberg completed either course. (65-58236-76 pg.25)

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Ethel Rosenberg, according to records of the United States Civil Service Commission, attended Seward Park High School in New York City and was graduated in 1931. (WFO teletype of 6-19-50)

C. Employment

The United States Army Civilian Records maintained at the Records Administration Center, St. Louis, Missouri, reflect that Rosenberg was employed on September 3, 1940, as a Junior Engineer, Radio, Signal Service at Large, Brooklyn, New York. He was promoted on January 1, 1942, as Assistant Engineer, Inspection, Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On October 4, 1942, his station was changed from the Newark Signal Corps Inspection District to the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, Newark, New Jersey. He was promoted on February 16, 1943, to the position of Associate Engineer, Inspection. He was suspended indefinitely on February 9, 1945, pending decision by the Secretary of War on recommendation by his Commanding Officer for removal by the demands of national security on the basis of information indicating Communist Party membership. Rosenberg's employment was terminated March 26, 1945, by removal. (65-58236-76 pg.13)

In these records Rosenberg's listed addresses were 10 Monroe Street, New York City; 142 Baruch Place, New York City; 1935 Biltmore Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.; and 142 Goerck Street, New York City. His past employment was shown as the Williams Aero Development Company, 24 West 17th Street, New York City, from June, 1938, to April, 1940; Barnett Greenglass, 64 Sheriff Street, New York City, from June, 1936, to June, 1938; Paul Williams, 425 East 6th Street, New York City, from April, 1940, to June, 1940; E. W. Bliss Company, 53rd Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, from March, 1940, to April, 1940. (Ibid)

It was also disclosed by these records that Rosenberg's parents, Harry and Sophie Rosenberg, 142 Baruch Place, New York City, were both born in Poland; that his father-in-law, Barnett Greenglass, was born in Russia and that his mother-in-law, Tessie Greenglass, was born in Austria. (Ibid)

In his application for employment by the Signal Corps Rosenberg listed the following as references: Dr. Max Lionel

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Hart, 63-45 Wetherole Street, Rigo Park, Long Island, New York; Milton Manes, Box 4273, Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina, a chemist; Dr. Abraham Goldfeld, 140 Baruch Place, New York City, Director of Lavenburg Homes; Abraham Fookson, 3554 10th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., chemist; and Marcus Pogarsky, 153 Market Street, New York City, draftsman. (Ibid)

Records of the United States Civil Service Commission reflect that Rosenberg received a probational appointment on September 3, 1940, as Junior Engineer (Radio) P-1, \$2,000 per annum at the War Department, Signal Supply Office, New York General Depot, Brooklyn, New York. He was transferred on October 14, 1941, to the Signal Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with the same title, grade and position. He was promoted on January 1, 1942, to Assistant Engineering Inspector, P-2 at \$2,600 per annum. He was promoted on February 16, 1943, to Associate Engineering Inspector, P-3 at \$3,200 per annum. He was suspended on February 10, 1945, pending action by the Secretary of War on removal and was removed March 26, 1945. (65-58236-76 pg.15)

Investigation of Rosenberg was conducted by the Security and Intelligence Division, Second Service Command, Governors Island, New York, from November 29, 1944, to January 23, 1945, upon receipt of information from the New York Division of this Bureau that a reliable and confidential source had made available information reflecting that Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party. That investigation disclosed that Rosenberg, while a student at the College of the City of New York, signed a petition urging the granting of a charter to a chapter of the American Students Union to be established at the College; that he was a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; that his wife signed a Communist Party petition and that at three different hearings before an Examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission, Rosenberg denied that either he or his wife was a Communist Party member. The Civil Service Commission Examiner, by report dated April 11, 1941, recommended that Rosenberg be removed from the service. (65-58236-76 pg.15 - 24)

After Rosenberg's dismissal from the Signal Corps, he was hired on February 26, 1945, as an Assistant Engineer by the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, 111 8th Avenue, New York City. This employment was terminated on December 7, 1945. (Ibid pg.25)

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In approximately September, 1945, Rosenberg, Bernard Greenglass, brother of David Greenglass and Isadore Goldstein formed the United Purchasers and Distributors, 64 Sheriff Street, New York City. This concern was formed to buy and sell surplus war materials. When David Greenglass was discharged from the United States Army in 1946, a partnership known as the G & R Engineering Company, 300 Second Street, New York City, was formed; the partners were Rosenberg, Goldstein and Bernard and David Greenglass. This company bought lathes and machines and repaired sewing machine parts.

In December, 1947, David Schein bought one-half interest in the G & R Engineering Company from Goldstein and the company was then incorporated as the Pitt Machine Products and moved to 370 East Houston Street, New York City. Rosenberg became President of the corporation, the business of which was that of general machine shop, manufacturing all types of parts for various manufacturing concerns. As of January 1, 1950, Bernard and David Greenglass had withdrawn from the corporation and the business was actually operated by Rosenberg inasmuch as Schein was actually a silent partner. (Ibid pg.26)

According to the files of the United States Civil Service Commission, Ethel Rosenberg was appointed as a temporary clerk at \$1,440 per annum in the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1940, and such employment was terminated on October 1, 1940. During that period she resided at 1935 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C. Her former employment was shown as the Bell Textile Company, 353 Broadway, New York City, as a stenographer, between August, 1938 to June, 1940; the National New York Packing and Shipping Company, Inc., 327 West 36th Street, New York, from February, 1932 to October, 1935. The files reflect that she could speak German, French and Hebrew. (Ibid pg.27)

D. Subversive Affiliations

A highly confidential and reliable source made available to Agents of the New York Division on March 15, 1944, records maintained at the Headquarters of the County Committee of the Communist Party, 147 4th Avenue, New York City. Those records reflect that Julius Rosenberg of 10 Monroe Street, Manhattan, New York, was a member of the Communist Party and transferred from Branch 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party to the East Side Club of the First Assembly District, under transfer #12179 on February 1, 1944. (100-340431-1)

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made available a Dues Collection List for Lodge No. 860 of the International Workers Order in Brooklyn, New York, in which it was reflected that Julius Rosenberg, born 1918, had paid dues to the lodge. (61-7341-34)

On August 16, 1949, a membership list of IWO Lodge No. 860 dated August, 1949, was made available by Confidential Informant [REDACTED]. This list contained the name of Julius Rosenberg, born 1918, date of entry May, 1940; this entry was immediately preceded by the name Ethel Rosenberg, born 1915, date of entry May, 1940. (65-58236-76 pg.28) b2 b7d

In July, 1940, the Police Department of Jersey City, New Jersey, furnished to the Bureau photostatic copies of a list of 1940 Communist Party membership cards. On the list appeared the name, "Julius Rosenberg, 8th A.D. Branch #2 New York County." (61-10060-3 pg.49)

In August, 1940, an outside unknown source furnished the Bureau with a list of Communists in New York City and on this list was the following: "Julius Rosenberg has Party book 6602." (61-7559-10059)

Betty Joyce Blaylock, 811 Essex Road, Birmingham, Alabama, made available to Bureau Agents the address book of Harry Arthur Steingart, with alias, Harry Green, the subject of an Internal Security - C investigation. This address book contained the name J. Rosenberg, 10 Monroe Street, Apartment GELL. Investigation disclosed that Steingart was a contact of Communist Party functionaries in Birmingham, Alabama, where he resided from March, 1947, to April, 1948, and that Steingart later was a Communist Party member in San Francisco. (100-54899-35)

On May 25, 1940, an anonymous telephone call was received by the New York Division from a woman who stated that she was a distant relative of Ethel Rosenberg, nee Greenglass, who resided in Brooklyn, New York. The informant stated that Mrs. Rosenberg was extremely Communistic and had recently received an appointment to go to Washington, D. C. as an employee in the Census Bureau. (61-9485-1)

By letter dated August 9, 1941, the United States Civil Commission advised the Bureau that it had received information to the effect that Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 142 Goerck Street, New York City, and Mrs.

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Stella Hope (Pogarsky) Page, address unknown, are alleged to have pro-Communist sympathies. The Civil Service Commission letter reflected that it was reported that while Mrs. Rosenberg and Mrs. Page resided at 11 South 3rd Street, Brooklyn, New York, they distributed Communistic literature at the doors of the various apartments in that building. It was further reported that on April 13, 1939, while living at that address, they signed nominating petitions of the Communist Party. In addition, Mrs. Page is said to have secured one page of signatures for Communist candidates. The Commission advised that it had made no investigation of those persons, had not verified the above statements, and was referring such data to the Bureau for information. (61-9485-2)

Records of the Manufacturers Trust Company, 209 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York, reflect that the account maintained there by the Communist Political Association, Brooklyn County, New York, contains an item of "withdrawals" consisting of check number 260 dated March 19, 1945, in the amount of \$50.91 payable to cash, which item was cashed at the Brooklyn Trust Company and endorsed by Julius Rosenberg. No further identifying data concerning this endorser are available. (100-3-63-9 pg.46)

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V. INTERVIEW OF JULIUS ROSENBERG ON JUNE 16, 1950

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V. INTERVIEW OF JULIUS ROSENBERG ON JUNE 16, 1950

On June 16, 1950, Julius Rosenberg was personally contacted at his residence, 10 Monroe Street, Apartment GE 11, New York City, and voluntarily accompanied Agents to the New York Office for interview.

He denied any espionage activities and refused to sign a consent for a search of his premises. He furnished some background information concerning himself which is not being set out here inasmuch as it appears elsewhere in this memorandum, and advised that he was dismissed from the Signal Corps Inspection Agency in Newark, New Jersey, in February, 1945, for alleged subversive activities. He admitted he had been a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians from 1940 to 1945, and that he had been Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of that group in New York City during that period.

(65-58236-76)

Rosenberg admitted that Ruth Greenglass told him about August, 1944, that her husband, David, was assigned to a secret project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Rosenberg recalled that about November, 1944, Ruth Greenglass visited Albuquerque and stayed a short time. Further, that about March, 1945, David Greenglass came to New York City on a furlough, and after he returned to New Mexico he obtained an apartment for his wife there. Rosenberg denied asking Ruth Greenglass to request her husband to give information on the secret project to the Soviets, and he likewise denied having arranged details of David Greenglass' contacts by the Soviets. He also denied ever having received any confidential information relating to the secret project at Los Alamos. He likewise denied the circumstances reported by David Greenglass in connection with the latter's meeting with a Soviet contact in mid town Manhattan in December, 1945.

(ibid.)

After the interview of Rosenberg had been underway for some time and he began to talk in terms of consulting an attorney, he was informed by Agents that he was not in custody, that he was free to leave the New York Office at any time and that he was being given the opportunity of cooperating with the Government. Rosenberg was further informed that the extent of his cooperation was a matter for him to decide and that Agents would

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be willing to resume the interview of him when he desired to furnish information. Before leaving the New York Office, Rosenberg received a telephone call from his wife, Ethel, and thereafter telephoned Victor Rabinowitz, 76 Beaver Street, New York City, for legal advice. In the absence of Rabinowitz from his office, a member of the law firm advised Rosenberg to go to the law office and not to sign any papers.

(ibid.)

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VI. INTERVIEWS OF ETHEL ROSENBERG

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VI INTERVIEWS OF ETHEL ROSENBERG

While taking Julius Rosenberg into custody at his home on the evening of July 17, 1950, the details of which arrest are described elsewhere in this memorandum, agents attempted to interview Ethel Rosenberg, who was present in the Rosenberg apartment. On this occasion, Ethel Rosenberg made a typical Communist remonstrance and refused to answer any questions whatsoever concerning herself or her husband.

(Memo from Mr. Belmont to
Mr. Ladd, July 17, 1950)

On the afternoon of August 11, 1950, when Ethel Rosenberg was taken into custody by Bureau agents, she was taken to the New York Office for fingerprinting and photographing and thereafter an attempt was made to interview her. On this occasion she did furnish some information concerning her personal history and background, which data are not being set out here as they appear elsewhere in this memorandum, but she declined to give any information concerning espionage activities. The interview of Ethel Rosenberg on this occasion was terminated when she was taken to the office of U.S. Commissioner McDonald for arraignment.

(Memo from Mr. Belmont to
Mr. Ladd, August 11, 1950)

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VII. PROSECUTIVE ACTION

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VII. PROSECUTIVE ACTION

On June 22, 1950, there was furnished to Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney a memorandum setting forth the facts as developed by that date concerning the involvement in espionage of Julius Rosenberg and other members of his network, and a prosecutive opinion was requested.

By memorandum dated July 17, 1950, a detailed summary of the investigation up to that date was furnished to the Attorney General, and a copy thereof was delivered personally to Mr. McInerney by Messrs. A. H. Belmont and R. J. Lamphere. It was requested that an opinion be given as to whether prosecutive action could be undertaken immediately against Julius Rosenberg for conspiracy to violate the Espionage Statute (50 U.S.C. 34). The Bureau's memorandum pointed out that the Statute of Limitations would not be a bar to prosecution, inasmuch as the espionage violations occurred during war-time, that venue appeared logically to be in the Southern District of New York, and that time was of the essence because of Rosenberg's reported plans to flee from the United States. It was also requested that a prosecutive opinion be furnished concerning Ethel Rosenberg and the woman identified by Ruth Greenglass as "Anne" (subsequently identified as Anne Sidorovich), and it was requested further that the Department advise if prosecutive steps would be instituted against Ruth Greenglass.

Mr. McInerney advised that there was sufficient evidence to proceed at that time against Julius Rosenberg under Section 34, Title 50, U. S. Code, charging conspiracy to violate the Espionage Statute (50 U.S.C. 32). Mr. McInerney stated there was insufficient evidence at that time to warrant process against unknown subject "Anne," pointing out that she did not carry out the proposed meeting with Ruth Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and that the available evidence against her is limited to the statement of Ruth Greenglass. Mr. McInerney, likewise, advised that there was insufficient evidence to proceed against Ethel Rosenberg, and that it was not desirable at that time to institute process against Ruth Greenglass, inasmuch as she was cooperating and it might be necessary to utilize her as a witness against Julius Rosenberg. (65-58236-188)

The complaint charging Julius Rosenberg with a violation of Section 34, Title 50, U. S. Code (1946 Edition), was filed by SA William F. Norton, Jr. of the New York Office before the Honorable John F. X. McGohey, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York, about 6:45 p.m. on July 17, 1950. Immediately after the issuance of a warrant that evening, Rosenberg was arrested at his home, Apartment GE-11, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, by Bureau Agents and arraigned at approximately 11:10 p.m. that

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evening before Judge McGohey. Rosenberg was represented by his attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, and bail was fixed at \$100,000. Rosenberg was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal in default of bail, and further hearing was adjourned until July 31, 1950. This latter hearing was, in turn, adjourned until August 15, 1950, and Rosenberg was continued under \$100,000 bail. (65-58236-328)

By memorandum to the Attorney General dated July 19, 1950, it was brought to the attention of the Department that United States Attorney Everett M. Grantham of the District of New Mexico had expressed a desire to include in the indictment in Santa Fe, New Mexico, both Julius Rosenberg and Ruth Greenglass. It was pointed out that it might also be possible to proceed against Ethel Rosenberg under such an indictment on the basis of her having urged Ruth Greenglass to approach David Greenglass to act as an espionage agent. The Bureau memorandum pointed out further that in view of Rosenberg's refusal to talk concerning his activities, it might be desirable to consider instituting additional process against him in New Mexico. The Department was requested to furnish an opinion concerning the institution of further process against the Rosenbergs and also to advise of its prosecutive decision relative to Ruth Greenglass.

By memorandum dated July 25, 1950, Assistant Attorney General James McInerney pointed out that the evidence regarding the activities of Ruth Greenglass comes either from her own statements or those of her husband, and that since neither can be forced to testify against the other, no prosecution could be based on such testimony. Mr. McInerney also declared in this memorandum that "In view of the importance of the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass to the prosecution of Rosenberg, and in view of the possible effect upon cooperation by Greenglass in the event his wife were indicted, prosecution of Ruth Greenglass at the present time will be deferred until other evidence and witnesses are developed." (65-58236-265)

Under date of July 26, 1950, a further memorandum was directed to Assistant Attorney General McInerney in which reference was made to the Bureau's memorandum of July 19, 1950, in which an opinion was requested as to the desirability of instituting additional process against Julius Rosenberg in New Mexico, and in which it was also requested that a prosecutive opinion concerning Ethel Rosenberg and Ruth Greenglass be furnished. It was pointed out that inasmuch as Rosenberg's hearing in the Southern District of New York was set for July 31, 1950, the Department might desire to have an indictment returned prior to that date or have the hearing adjourned so that the Government would not have to present important parts of its case at the hearing.

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On August 1, 1950, the New York Division advised that United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol of the Southern District of New York had instructed his Chief Assistant, Myles Lane, to contact the New York Office with the proposal that a complaint and warrant be issued that day charging Ethel Rosenberg with espionage conspiracy. It was proposed further that the complaint and warrant be sealed, and that when Ethel Rosenberg appeared before the Grand Jury on August 2, 1950, she would be apprehended by Bureau Agents in the event she were uncooperative before the Grand Jury. On Bureau instructions, ASAC Whelan of the New York Office pointed out to Mr. Saypol that the advance issuance of a warrant for Ethel Rosenberg prior to her Grand Jury appearance might be regarded as a threat against her, and that such procedure did not appear to be sound. Later on August 1, 1950, Assistant Attorney General McInerney advised Mr. A. H. Belmont that United States Attorney Saypol had telephonically contacted him relative to the Bureau's impression that the above-outlined procedure was not sound. Mr. McInerney informed Mr. Belmont that he had not discussed with Mr. Saypol the issuance of a warrant for Ethel Rosenberg in advance of her Grand Jury appearance, and that he agreed fully with the Bureau's position that such procedure was not sound. Mr. McInerney assured Mr. Belmont that he would call Mr. Saypol and "set him straight" on the matter. Subsequently, Mr. Saypol advised ASAC Whelan that he planned to have Ethel Rosenberg before the Grand Jury on August 2, 1950, and would authorize filing of a complaint against her if she were uncooperative. (65-58236-374)

Ethel Rosenberg appeared before the Grand Jury on August 7, 1950, and United States Attorney Saypol advised confidentially that she was not cooperative, that on two or three occasions she was almost in contempt of court, and that the Grand Jury was somewhat exercised over her conduct and anxious to indict her. (Memo Hennrich to Belmont 8/8/50)

On August 11, 1950, a memorandum was directed to Assistant Attorney General McInerney, calling attention to his having deferred furnishing prosecutive opinions concerning Ethel Rosenberg and Ruth Greenglass. The memorandum pointed out that United States Attorney Grantham in the District of New Mexico had informed our Albuquerque Division that he favored indicting Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Ruth Greenglass in that district, and that if the Department approved of such procedure, the matter could be presented to a Grand Jury on September 11, 1950. The Bureau's memorandum also pointed out to the Department that United States Attorney Saypol had indicated to our New York Division that he was considering seriously an espionage conspiracy indictment in the Southern District of New York against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David and Ruth Greenglass, and Harry Gold.

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This memorandum requested the Department's opinion concerning the institution of prosecutive action against both Rosenbergs and Ruth Greenglass in the District of New Mexico, and also requested an opinion as to the prosecution of Ethel Rosenberg and David and Ruth Greenglass in the Southern District of New York. (Memo from Belmont to Ladd 8/11/50)

On August 11, 1950, United States Attorney Saypol authorized the New York Division to file a complaint against Ethel Rosenberg charging conspiracy to violate the Espionage Statute and at approximately 1:00 p.m. that day, such complaint was filed and warrant secured, after which Ethel Rosenberg was immediately taken into custody by Bureau Agents in front of the U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square, New York City. She was photographed and fingerprinted in the New York Office and, as noted elsewhere in this memorandum, she furnished information to Agents regarding her background, but would not answer questions otherwise. Later on the afternoon of August 11, 1950, Ethel Rosenberg was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Edward McDonald of the Southern District of New York, and in default of \$100,000 bond, was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal. A hearing on the matter was set for August 25, 1950. (Ibid)

An indictment charging Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Anatoli A. Yakovlev with violation of Section 34, Title 50, U. S. Code (Espionage Conspiracy), was returned by a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on August 17, 1950. This indictment is quoted as follows:

"IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----- -x

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

-v-

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG,
and ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, also known
as 'John',

Defendants. :

----- -x

"No. _____

"The Grand Jury Charges:

"1. On or about November 1, 1944, up to and including June 16, 1950, at the Southern District of New York, and elsewhere, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, also known as

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"John", the defendants herein, did, the United States of America then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with each other and with Harry Gold, David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass, named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, and with divers other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the United States of America.

OVERT ACTS

"1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 15, 1944, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with Ruth Greenglass.

"2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave Ruth Greenglass a sum of money.

"3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20, 1944, Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico.

"4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG went to 266 Stanton Street, New York City.

"5. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from Ruth Greenglass a paper containing written information.

"6. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with David Greenglass and Ruth Greenglass.

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"7. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave Ruth Greenglass a portion of the side of a torn cardboard "Jello" box.

"8. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 10, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG introduced David Greenglass to a man on First Avenue, New York City.

"9. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG conferred with David Greenglass.

"10. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from David Greenglass a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project.

"11. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 14, 1945, David Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico.

"(Section 34, Title 50, United States Code)"

On August 23, 1950, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were arraigned before U. S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis in the Southern District of New York. They were represented by their counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, 270 Broadway, New York City, and a plea of not guilty was entered by both. United States Attorney Saypol recommended that the defendants be held without bail, and Bloch urged that bail be fixed at \$10,000. Judge Davis continued bail for both defendants in the amount of \$100,000, and directed that all motions with respect to the indictment be completed by September 25, 1950, at which time a trial date would be set. (New York tel. 8/23/50)

By memorandum dated August 29, 1950, the Criminal Division advised that "on the basis of the evidence now available, the Department does not contemplate the institution of prosecutive action against either Julius or Ethel Rosenberg or Ruth Greenglass in the District of New Mexico."

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VIII. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION OF ROSENBERG'S ASSOCIATES

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VIII. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION OF ROSENBERG'S ASSOCIATES

A. Morton Sobell

1. Espionage Activities

As set forth elsewhere in this memorandum, information has been received from Max Elitcher reflecting that Morton Sobell was part of the Soviet espionage network headed by Julius Rosenberg. In connection with the activities of this network, Rosenberg, assisted by Sobell, attempted to recruit Elitcher who was a fellow employee of Sobell at the Reeves Instrument Company in New York City. Elitcher, Rosenberg and Sobell had been classmates at the College of the City of New York. Elitcher stated that sometime in 1945 he met Sobell in New York City and during a conversation with him Elitcher mentioned that he had seen Rosenberg and that Rosenberg had informed him concerning Sobell's cooperating in the work Rosenberg was doing. According to Elitcher's statement, Sobell became very angry and disturbed over this and said that Rosenberg should not have mentioned his name. Elitcher has advised that he formerly worked with Sobell at the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, Washington, D. C., and that at the instigation of Sobell, he, Elitcher, became a member of the Communist Party in Washington.

(101-2115-75)

On June 16, 1950, the date of the arrest of David Greenglass in New York City, Sobell failed to report to work at the Reeves Instrument Company. Investigation reflected that on July 22, 1950, Sobell accompanied by his wife and two children left New York City, via American Air Lines, en route to Mexico City, Mexico. In connection with this travel of Sobell and his family to Mexico, it is of interest to note that Rosenberg contacted Greenglass prior to his arrest and furnished him with \$5000. Rosenberg told Greenglass to go to Mexico City from which point his passage to Europe would be arranged.

(101-2403; report SA Rex I. Shroder, 8/5/50, NYC)

After we determined that Sobell had flown to Mexico City an intensive investigation was conducted by the Legal Attache in Mexico to locate Sobell. We also presented the facts by memorandum dated August 3, 1950, to Mr. McInerney of the Criminal Division of the Department. A sealed complaint and warrant was filed in the Southern District of New York on August 3, 1950, charging Sobell with violation of the Federal Conspiracy Statute in conspiring with Rosenberg to transmit information in violation of Section 32A of Title 50, U. S. Code.

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Through the Bureau's investigation in Mexico City, Sobell was located on August 16, 1950, at Cordova 153, Apartment 4. Through arrangements which had previously been made, Sobell and his wife were arrested at 8:30 P. M. on August 16, 1950, by the Mexican Federal Security Police under General Marcelino Inurreta, Chief of Mexican Public Security. At the time of arrest, Sobell did not admit his identity and put up a struggle both inside and outside his apartment. He was subdued by a blow on the head with a .38 caliber pistol butt. Mrs. Sobell also fought and bit. The Bureau's representatives in Mexico City did not take part in the actual apprehension. The Mexican Security Police searched Sobell's apartment and found papers which conclusively showed his identity as Morton Sobell. Sobell also possessed a Leica camera and a Bolex movie camera.

(101-2483; report SA Rex I. Shroder, 8/23/50, San Antonio, Texas)

Sobell, his family and personal luggage were taken from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, in an auto caravan by the Mexican Security Police. At Laredo, Sobell was taken into custody by Special Agents and was arraigned before a United States Commissioner in Laredo on August 18, 1950. He was held for removal to the Southern District of New York in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

(Ibid)

Sobell was removed by the United States Marshal to the Southern District of New York on August 23, 1950, and on the following day was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald. Sobell was not represented by a counsel and the hearing was accordingly adjourned until September 18, 1950. Sobell was remanded to the custody U. S. Marshal in default of \$100,000 bond.

(Ibid; NY tel 8/24/50)

2. Personal History

Morton Sobell was born in New York City, New York, on April 11, 1917. He is the son of Louis and Rose Sobell, both born in Russia. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1938, receiving a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree. He subsequently obtained his Masters degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Michigan in 1942. He married Helen Levitov in Arlington, Virginia, in March, 1945, and has two children, Sidney Gurewitz, 11-year-old daughter by his wife's previous marriage, and Mark, age 1. His residence is at 164-17 73rd Street, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

(Ibid; report of SA Shroder, 8/5/50, NYC)

Morton Sobell, upon his graduation from the College of the City of New York, secured employment at the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, Washington, D. C., and remained in that position from 1939 until September, 1941, when he resigned to attend the University of Michigan graduate school. On June 15, 1942, he was employed as an engineer in the Marine and Aeronautical Engineering Section of General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. At the time of his resignation on June 13, 1947, to accept his present employment with the Reeves Instrument Company in New York City, New York, he was assigned to the Electrical Control Unit of the Meteorological Radar Section of General Electric.

(Ibid)

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B. Max Elitcher

1. Espionage Activities

It is noted that information was received from [REDACTED] visited Max Elitcher in Washington, D. C. in July, 1944. It is further noted that, as set out in Section II (C) of this memorandum, Elitcher has admitted that on approximately 9 occasions, Rosenberg attempted to recruit him for purposes of Soviet espionage. Elitcher has consistently denied that he ever furnished any secret, restricted or confidential information either orally or in writing to Rosenberg or anyone else, and in the course of several recent interviews by Bureau Agents, Elitcher has displayed an apparent cooperativeness. He admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1939 to 1948, having been recruited for membership by Morton Sobell, and said that after moving to New York City in 1948, he discontinued his Party affiliation. Information was furnished by Elitcher concerning various other individuals in addition to Rosenberg, and the details of his disclosures are set out elsewhere in this memorandum.

(101-2115-75)

2. Personal History

Elitcher was born September 1, 1918, in New York City, and attended the College of the City of New York from 1934 to June, 1938, receiving a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering from that institution. He then assumed employment as an Electrical Engineer with the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department, in November, 1938, and remained in that position until his resignation on September 30, 1948. He gave as his reason for resigning his position, his desire to accept a position with the Reeves Instrument Company, 215 East 91st Street, New York City. He is presently employed by that concern as an engineer, working on ordnance fire control apparatus to be installed on United States Naval vessels. He presently resides at 164-18 72nd Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

(ibid.)

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C. Alfred Sarant

1. Espionage Activities

In connection with the espionage activities of Alfred Sarant attention is directed to the information set forth earlier in this memorandum as received from [REDACTED] reflecting that consideration was being given to recruiting Sarant as part of the Rosenberg network during 1944. b1 TR

Information has also been previously set forth reflecting that David Greenglass has advised that in conversations with Julius Rosenberg, the latter indicated that he was renting two apartments in New York City, one in Greenwich Village and the other in the vicinity of 12th Street and Avenue B, both of which were used for microfilm work and were not tenanted. Investigation by the New York Office to locate these apartments resulted in the determination that Alfred Sarant was the lessee of Apartment 6-1 at 65 Morton Street which is in the Greenwich Village Section of New York City. He rented this apartment from October, 1943, to January 31, 1950.

(65-59242; report SA Robert F. Royal, 6/7/50, NYC)

Interviews at 65 Morton Street resulted in the developing of information from the superintendent, Floyd Elwyn, Sr., to the effect that sometime in the Winter of 1944, he had occasion to enter the Sarant apartment in connection with his custodial duties. He said that he observed very little furniture in the apartment but recalled that the apartment contained three iron single cots, that the living room contained work benches, a considerable quantity of tools of the type an electrician would use and that the closet held several black metal tool boxes. Floyd Elwyn, Jr., son of the superintendent, advised agents that when he entered Sarant's apartment in December, 1949, or January, 1950, he observed that a reflector type flood bulb or similar type bulb was suspended from the wall over the kitchen table which was in the living room and that there was very little other furniture in the apartment. He also advised that in December of 1949, he entered Sobell's apartment and found seven men in sleeping bags on the floor. One of these individuals said he was a Mr. Perl. Alfred Sarant who has been residing in Ithaca, New York, was interviewed by Special Agents on several occasions commencing on July 19, 1950, on which date a search of his residence was conducted after Sarant voluntarily consented thereto in writing. During the initial interview with Sarant, he admitted membership in the Communist Political Association in 1943

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and 1944. He also admitted acquaintance with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and declares he believes he met Rosenberg sometime between January, 1942, and January, 1945, possibly through introduction by Joel Barr who was a classmate of Rosenbergs at the College of the City of New York. Sarant denied he had ever engaged in espionage activities with Rosenberg. In response to a question as to whether Rosenberg had ever propositioned him to engage in such activities he stated that Rosenberg had made such a proposition to him on one occasion. He said that he and Rosenberg had been walking along on the street on the Lower East Side of New York and he gained the impression from Rosenberg's conversation that the latter was sounding him out politically. Sarant informed the agents "I didn't bite." Sarant when questioned closely concerning this would not or could not furnish details as to the exact proposition Rosenberg had made.

(Ibid; report SA Peter F. Maxson, 8/7/50, Albany, New York)

Sarant stated that he first met Joel Barr during the period shortly after September, 1941, when they were both employed at the U. S. Army Signal Corps Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. He said that he and Barr became quite friendly and often visited each others' residences. He recalled Barr was fired from the Signal Corps Laboratory because he was a Communist. He said that Barr was a frequent visitor to his apartment at 65 Morton Street and had a key to his apartment. He said that sometime in the late Summer of 1946, when he had decided to move to Ithaca, New York, he was asked by Barr if the latter could take over the Morton Street apartment. He also said that sometime shortly after his, Sarant's, marriage in July, 1945, he and Barr rented a first floor room at an address he claimed he could not recall within walking distance of the Morton Street apartment. He claimed that this room was used as a combination hobby and work shop. He said he and Barr adopted the name Sarant Laboratory, Inc., although they never incorporated. He said they purchased gold lettering and placed it in the window of the room to identify the shop. They also had letterheads printed. Sarant contended that he and Barr never attempted to obtain any work through this shop but used it merely as a hobby. He denied that the business was used as a cover for Soviet espionage activities.

(Ibid)

Sarant admitted considerable interest and proficiency in photography and said he maintained two sets of flood lamps, as well as film developing equipment in the Morton Street apartment. He denied that any such equipment was used for any purpose other than personal photography. Sarant said that he met William Perl through Barr during

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the period that Barr was living at 65 Morton Street. Barr subsequently turned the apartment over to William Perl, according to Sarant, and Perl sent him the rent for the apartment. Sarant stated that he terminated his lease for the apartment on July 31, 1950, at the request of William Perl. He denied any close association with Perl and was extremely indefinite as to the number and nature of such meetings. It is noted that the search of Sarant's residence did reflect several items of correspondence addressed to Sarant and his wife by Perl indicating a rather close relationship among them.

Jacqueline Louise Ross Sarant, wife of Alfred Sarant, upon interview advised she was born in New York City on April 2, 1923. She declared that in 1944 she was employed by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C. in a clerical capacity. She admitted past membership in the Greenwich Village Branch of the Communist Party. (Ibid)

Since the interviews of Sarant were commenced on July 19, 1950, a spot check has been made of his activities. It was determined that on July 26, 1950, he left his residence in Ithaca, New York, for a vacation in New York City. Investigation at New York City reflected that Sarant was met there by Carol Dayton, wife of W. Bruce Dayton, Physicist on the faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The Daytons and Sarants are next-door neighbors in Ithaca. Subsequent investigation disclosed that Sarant and Carol Dayton left New York City on August 4, 1950, and traveled in Sarant's automobile to Tucson, Arizona, arriving there on August 8, 1950. Sarant disposed of his automobile there, and on August 10, 1950, Donald Haines, Tucson, Arizona, husband of a deceased sister of Carol Dayton, drove Sarant and Dayton to Hermosillo, Mexico, after Carol Dayton had obtained visitors' permits from the Mexican Consulate in Tucson in the name of herself and her husband, W. Bruce Dayton.

(65-59242; report SA Paul C. Fuller,
8/25/50, San Francisco, Cal.;
Phoenix teletype 8/25/50)

The Bureau's representative in Mexico City has been conducting investigation in an attempt to locate Sarant and Dayton in Mexico, and has advised that they are traveling as Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dayton, and that they arrived in Guaymas, Mexico on August 10, 1950, and departed by air for Guadalajara on August 12, 1950, leaving the latter city the following day via bus for Mexico City. Investigation to determine the present whereabouts of Sarant and Dayton is being pressed. (Cable from Speakes 8/28/50) (S)

2. Personal History

Sarant was born September 26, 1918, in New York City. He attended CCNY, New York City, from September, 1936 to June, 1941, receiving a Bachelors degree in Electrical Engineering. He was employed by the Western Electric

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Company on June 16, 1951, and resigned on September 20, 1941. He was then appointed as Junior Radio Engineer on September 22, 1941, in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey. He was discharged with prejudice on September 3, 1942, this being changed later to "resignation without prejudice." This suspension was officially listed as failure to comply with official travel orders. Sarant contended, however, that his difficulty with his superiors resulted, in fact, from his pro-union activities.

(65-59242; report SA Maxson,
8/7/50, Albany, New York)

Sarant was rehired by the Western Electric Company on September 30, 1942, and was transferred to the Bell Telephone Laboratory, New York City, on October 15, 1945. He resigned from this concern on September 11, 1946. He married Jacqueline Louise Ross on July 6, 1945, and since 1946 has resided in Ithaca, New York, being self-employed as a building and painting contractor. (Ibid)

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D. William Perl

1. Espionage Activities

b1 In connection with the espionage activities of William Perl, attention is directed to the section of this memorandum relative to information received from [REDACTED] (S) You will note therein b1 information concerning [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (S) both being cover names for the same individual. This individual is probably identical with William Perl. X

As set forth above, Alfred Sarant has admitted knowing Julius Rosenberg, William Perl and Joel Barr. Sarant has also admitted knowing that Joel Barr was a member of the Communist Party and has admitted that he himself had been active in the Party. Sarant had rented an apartment at 65 Morton Street and paid rent on the apartment until January 31, 1950. He, however, turned the actual occupancy of this apartment over to Barr in about 1945. Max Elitcher, concerning whom information has previously been set forth, has stated that he was propositioned by Rosenberg in the Summer of 1944 and seven subsequent occasions to furnish Rosenberg with information. Elitcher has also advised that he attended social gatherings with Rosenberg during the period 1945 to 1946 and that other persons attending were Joel Barr, William Perl, Alfred Sarant and Morton Sobell. Elitcher claims that he gathered the impression that all of these persons were cooperating with Rosenberg and that the purpose of the gatherings was to make him feel more secure with respect to cooperating with Rosenberg. David Greenglass has also advised that Julius Rosenberg informed him that Joel Barr was part of Rosenberg's network and had found it necessary to leave the United States.

The information concerning Perl's occupying the apartment at 65 Morton Street has been set forth previously under the heading concerning Alfred Sarant. However, in connection with Perl's occupancy of this apartment arrangements were made for the superintendent, his wife and his son to view and meet William Perl. They all identified him as the individual who had resided in the apartment at 65 Morton Street and whom they last saw at that address during January of 1950.

When first interviewed in July 20, 1950, Perl denied knowing Rosenberg and was unable to identify a photograph of him. He admitted knowing Max Elitcher and Joel Barr, claiming only to have known them

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while at CCNY. He claimed not to have seen Elitcher since leaving school. He said that he did not see or hear from Joel Barr between 1939 and 1946, meeting Barr in the latter year at Columbia University. Barr thereafter introduced Perl to Alfred Sarant. Sarant thereafter provided him with a key to Sarant's apartment at 65 Morton Street. Perl used this apartment, according to him, between the Fall of 1946 and January, 1948, for studying and entertaining dates. Sarant, according to Perl, continued to pay the rent on the apartment during this period though he had left the city. Perl said he paid rent to Sarant in Ithaca, New York, for the last two or three months ending June, 1948. (65-59312; report SA Maurice W. Corcoran, 8/7/50, NYC)

With further reference to the 65 Morton Street apartment, Perl stated that he occasionally took Henrietta Savidge, his common law wife, there. Perl denied there was any photographic equipment in the apartment. He said he had not been to the address since June, 1948, and specifically denied being there in 1949.

Perl admitted knowing Morton Sobell as a fellow student at the City College of New York. He stated that he has never seen him since that time. This, of course, is in contradiction to the information furnished by Max Elitcher regarding the social gatherings given by Rosenberg which were attended by both Sobell and Perl.

(Ibid)

Perl at his own request was again interviewed on July 27, 1950, and at that time he stated that on Sunday, July 23, 1950, he was visited in his apartment in Cleveland by a girl named Vivian Glassman of New York City. He stated that Glassman explained in writing that she had been instructed by a stranger whom she did not know to speak to an aeronautical engineer in Cleveland and to give him money and instructions on how to leave the country. Perl recalled that she wrote down something regarding an incident concerning herself and Joel Barr. Further Perl related the name "John" was written by Vivian Glassman. Perl said that the name "John" and the ship incident, as well as much of the other things Glassman wrote had no particular meaning to him. He said he secured the impression that she had been instructed to use the ship incident as a means of identifying herself to him. Perl also remembered that she had written the word "Mexico" in connection with her instructions for how to leave the country. Perl could not recall that she had written or mentioned any specific sum of money but she did write that she had money for him. He told her to leave the apartment and she did, following which he tore up the paper upon which she had written, took it into the

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bathroom and flushed it down the lavatory bowl. He remembered that the name Joel Barr was written by Glassman but he could not recall exactly for what reason. Perl advised that he first met Vivian Glassman through Joel Barr in about 1946 or 1947. During this interview, Perl continued to deny engaging in any espionage in behalf of Rosenberg or the Soviets. As will be set forth in a subsequent section, Vivian Glassman has confirmed approaching Perl as described above. (Ibid)

The facts as set forth herein were furnished to Mr. James M. McInerney of the Criminal Division by memorandum dated August 3, 1950, requesting an opinion as to possible prosecutive action.

2. Personal History

William Perl was born August 1, 1918, at New York City. His parents were Abraham and Sarah Mutterperl, both born in Poland and both now citizens of the United States. According to a Personnel Security Questionnaire executed by William Perl on November 18, 1949, in connection with his position with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, his name was originally Mutterperl. As of January 4, 1945, it was legally changed to William Perl. According to the same questionnaire, he received a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering and also a Master's degree in Electrical Engineering from the City College of New York in 1939. He received a Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1948. He was first employed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, in 1949 and was assigned at Langley Field, Virginia, until 1944. He was then transferred to the Cleveland Airport. He has recently given notice of his resignation and has secured a teaching position at Columbia University. (Ibid)

William Perl, while employed as above was the subject of an Atomic Energy Act Applicant investigation in November, 1949. This investigation developed his association with Joel Barr and Max Elitcher, suspected Communists. A former landlady of Perl also reported that Mrs. Perl (Henrietta Savidge) had made pro-Russian remarks. A relative of William Perl was of the opinion that Perl and his brother, Samuel, were Communists. Prior to the completion of the Atomic Energy Act investigation, the request for clearance which had been made by the NACA was withdrawn. A Loyalty Hearing was scheduled for Perl just prior to an interview of him which was postponed in view of our renewed investigation of him. His notice of termination will obviate the necessity of further investigation under the Loyalty Program. The espionage investigation is still pending.

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E. Vivian Glassman

1. Espionage Activities

As set forth previously, Rosenberg on one occasion advised David Greenglass that he had two apartments which were used for preparing microfilm. Investigation has developed that Vivian Glassman is presently residing in an apartment at 131 East Seventh Street, New York City. Julius Rosenberg, according to the superintendent at this address, formerly resided in this apartment during 1946, although he did maintain his regular residence at 10 Monroe Street, New York City.

There has also been set forth above information received from William Perl relative to the visit made by Vivian Glassman to him in Cleveland, Ohio for the purpose of persuading him to leave the United States and go to Mexico. With respect to this, Vivian Glassman was interviewed at her residence at 131 East Seventh Street, New York City, on August 3, 1950. During the course of this interview she advised that she was acquainted with both Julius Rosenberg and his wife, but claimed that she had seen neither since Rosenberg's arrest. She also admitted that Joel Barr was her former fiance, who had gone to Europe.

In connection with the incident referred to by Perl, Glassman advised that on the evening of July 21, 1950, a man knocked on her apartment door. He asked her as to whether she knew John and when she replied in the negative he made reference to Joel Barr. The individual then identified himself as having planned at one time to help Barr leave the United States for Europe.

(65-59334; report SA M. W. Corcoran, 8/7/50, NYC)

Glassman stated that this individual then asked her if she would go to Cleveland and to visit her friend, an aeronautical engineer, who was interested in her sister. She knew that this meant Perl. The man then gave her \$2,000, told her to give it to Perl and to tell him to go to Mexico.

Glassman stated that she made airplane reservations for Cleveland under the name of Mrs. S. Goldberg and registered in the Regent Hotel under that name in Cleveland. She furnished information relative to her contact

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with Perl, which coincides in most respects with the information furnished by Perl relative to the matter. She said that Perl told her to return to New York City and wash her hands of the whole affair. She then returned to New York City, still in possession of the \$2,000. She was allegedly contacted on July 27 by the same individual who had previously contacted her, and she returned the money to him, telling this man that Perl had refused to accept it. (Ibid)

Vivian Glassman refused to execute a signed statement prior to retaining legal counsel. Efforts to reinterview her were unsuccessful and she was taken before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on several occasions in an attempt to elicit further information concerning the individual who instructed her to go to Cleveland. Efforts were also made to obtain further information from her concerning the activities of the Rosenberg network.

Her present attorney, Mr. Herbert Burstein, is attempting to make arrangements with United States Attorney Saypol for her cooperation, but her attorney does not know if she will agree to cooperate.

2. Personal History

Vivian Glassman was born in New York City on June 30, 1919. Her father was Samuel Glassman (deceased) of Russian extraction; her mother's maiden name was Sadie Horowitz. Vivian Glassman attended Washington Irving High School in New York City. She subsequently graduated from Hunter College with a B. A. degree. She took graduate work at the City College of New York. Since her graduation, she has been employed as a credit clerk at Belmonts and H. L. Gross and Brothers, both of New York City. She has also worked for the New York City Department of Welfare and for Brooklyn College. From March to September, 1943, she was employed as a Junior Professional Assistant at the U. S. Army Signal Corps Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. While employed at this laboratory she was reported as being a leading figure in the Communist-dominated Monmouth Chapter of the UFWA-CIO union.

(Ibid)

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F. Joel Barr

1. Espionage Activities

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(15) Barr became the subject of a Bureau investigation in 1948 in connection with attempts to identify the Soviet Agent whose cover name was [REDACTED] Julius Rosenberg has now been identified definitely as [REDACTED]. In his signed statement dated July 17, 1950, David Greenglass declared that after the arrest of Harry Gold on May 23, 1950, Rosenberg attempted to persuade Greenglass and his wife to flee from the United States via Mexico. According to Greenglass, Rosenberg told him that more important persons than Greenglass had left the country already and he said that Joel Barr had left the United States before Fuchs was arrested and is now doing work for the Russians overseas.

(65-58236-328, pages 23, 24)

David Greenglass has also declared that Rosenberg told him, probably in 1949, after Barr had left the United States, that Barr had gone to Europe to study music; in a later conversation, however, Rosenberg told Greenglass that Barr is actually using his music studies in Europe as a cover for his espionage activities.

(65-58236-369, page 3)

In the investigation to locate the apartment in the Greenwich Village section of New York City allegedly used by Rosenberg for photographic work in connection with his espionage activities, considerable investigation was conducted of the various tenants and occupants of an apartment at 65 Morton Street, New York City. The details of these inquiries are contained in another section of this memorandum, but it is to be noted that Alfred Sarant, lessee of the particular apartment at 65 Morton Street from October, 1943, to January 31, 1950, admitted on interview that he has been very friendly for some years with Joel Barr.

Investigation established that Sarant and Barr frequently spent vacations together and operated what Sarant claims was a hobby shop under the name of Sarant Laboratories, Inc. at 227 West 11th Street, New York City, in 1945 and 1946. Although Sarant has consistently denied involvement in espionage activities, he admittedly was a member of the Communist Political Association in 1943 and 1944. Max Elitcher declared that Barr was acquainted with Julius Rosenberg, and that Barr was present on 2 or 3

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social occasions in New York City when Rosenberg was in attendance. The detailed information concerning Vivian Glassman, who was suspected of having engaged in espionage activities is set out in this memorandum, and it is noted that she was formerly Barr's fiancée. It will be recalled that upon interview in connection with her visit to Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1950, to see William Perl, Glassman declared that some unknown man came to her apartment and prevailed upon her to make that trip. He introduced himself to her as a friend of Joel Barr. This unknown individual, according to Glassman, indicated that he had in some unexplained manner been connected with Barr's departure from this country in 1948. Investigation has also established that Barr was acquainted with Perl and Sobell and although he could not give a specific basis for his opinion, Max Elitcher declared it is his distinct impression that Barr, Sobell, and Perl all were involved with Rosenberg in espionage.

(65-59242; Report of SA Robert F. Royal, 8/7/50, New York City; 101-2115-75)

A highly confidential and reliable source known to Agents of the New York Office made available information reflecting definitely that Joel Barr, 241 West 97th Street, New York City, was a member of the Communist Party, and transferred from Branch 16B of the Industrial Division of the Communist Party to the Ninth Assembly District Club of the Party under transfer number 12185, in February, 1944.

(65-58236-X6)

Upon request from this Bureau, the Central Intelligence Agency ascertained in March, 1949, that a reliable source in Stockholm, Sweden, indicated that as of that time, Barr was enrolled as a student of electrotechnics at the Royal Technical University in Stockholm. No information with respect to Barr's activities and contacts was furnished by CIA.

(65-58236-7X)

Since information has been developed indicating that in all probability Barr was involved in espionage with Julius Rosenberg, our Legal Attache in Paris, France, has been instructed to locate him for interview. To date, however, Barr has not been located. It is noted that Barr applied for United States passport on December 1, 1947, giving as his reason for

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foreign travel a desire to broaden his background by continuous study in Europe. His tentative plans were given for studies about 2 years. He indicated that he desired to leave New York City on January 1, 1948, for Stockholm, Sweden, for study of one year and then go to the University of Delft in Holland for the second year. He was issued U. S. passport number 133825 on December 8, 1947. On June 2, 1950, Barr was known to have been in Paris, France, and it was learned that he planned to leave Paris shortly thereafter although he did not reveal his destination. Appropriate stops against his return into the United States have been placed.

(65-5823-369)

2. Personal History

Joel Barr was born January 1, 1916, in Brooklyn, New York. He attended elementary and high school in New York and from February, 1934, to June, 1938, he attended the College of the City of New York, being graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering. From October, 1938, to March, 1940, Barr was employed by the W.P.A. in New York City as a junior draftsman, and from April, 1940, to July, 1940, he was employed as a topographic draftsman by the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington, D. C. He was employed from July 1, 1940, to February 23, 1942, as an Assistant Electrical Engineer at the Signal Corps Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and was dismissed from that position after an investigation disclosed he had signed a Communist Party petition for Peter Cacchione on August 9, 1939. Barr was employed as an Engineer for the Western Electric Company, 100 Central Street, Kearny, New Jersey, from March 16, 1942, until October 10, 1945. From October, 1946, to May, 1947, he was employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Lake Success, New York, as a Project Engineer.

(65-58236-3)

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G. Michael and Anne Sidorovich

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1. Espionage Activities

In connection with the espionage activities of Michael Sidorovich and his wife, Anne, attention is directed to the section of this brief setting forth information received from [REDACTED] with respect to an individual designated under the Soviet cover name of Lens. It is believed that Lens is probably identical with Michael Sidorovich. b1

David and Ruth Greenglass have identified photographs of Michael and Anne Sidorovich as close friends of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. They have advised that they visited Rosenberg's apartment in January, 1945, at which time Anne Sidorovich was present. After Anne Sidorovich left, Julius Rosenberg cut a jello box top in half in an irregular manner and gave the one half to David and said he would give the other half to Anne Sidorovich who would travel to New Mexico to secure atomic energy information from David. According to David, Anne Sidorovich was supposed to meet David Greenglass in front of a Safeway store on Central Avenue in Albuquerque, New Mexico, about the latter part of May, 1945. She did not show up for this meeting and Harry Gold subsequently contacted the Greenglasses in Albuquerque in June, 1945, at which time he had the other half of the jello box top. In this connection it is of interest to note that Gold obtained his half of the box top from Anatoli A. Yakovlev an official of the Soviet Consulate in New York City.

In connection with the apartment at 65 Morton Street, which has been described in detail in the section of this memorandum under the names of Alfred Sarant and William Perl, the superintendent has advised on one occasion an individual giving his name as Sarant asked for a key to the apartment. This individual has been identified by the superintendent from photographs as Michael Sidorovich.

Michael Sidorovich was interviewed on July 25, 1950. He admitted being in the Young Communist League in New York City in about 1935 or 1936. He admitted fighting for the Spanish Loyalists as part of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and said he was overseas for 14 months. He admitted knowing Julius Rosenberg and David Greenglass. He denied that he ever gave any information to Rosenberg. He denied any knowledge of the apartment at 65 Morton Street and denied he had ever visited such apartment at any time.

(65-59294; report SA Richard A. Minihan, 8/5/50, NYC)

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He admitted buying a Leica camera, claiming to have purchased it from an unknown soldier while returning on a train from New York City to Cleveland in January, 1945. He said he paid about \$100 for the camera. Sidorovich denied knowing Alfred Sarant, Joel Barr and William Perl. Anne Sidorovich when interviewed on July 25, 1950, stated she could not deny or affirm that she visited the apartment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and met David and Ruth Greenglass as stated by the Greenglasses. She denied that Rosenberg had ever attempted to recruit her for espionage work. She denied that he had ever asked her to go to Albuquerque to meet David or Ruth Greenglass. She denied any knowledge of an apartment at 65 Morton Street.

(Ibid)

A memorandum was submitted to Mr. James M. McInerney of the Criminal Division setting forth the foregoing facts on August 2, 1950, with respect to Michael and Anne Sidorovich. Under date of August 14, 1950, a memorandum was received in reply which states:

"While the information thus far furnished to the Criminal Division concerning the subjects indicates their participation in espionage activities with the Rosenbergs and David and Ruth Greenglass, nevertheless proof is lacking to establish this participation in the conspiracy or to warrant prosecution of Michael or Anne Sidorovich for espionage."

2. Personal History

The passport files of the State Department reflect that Sidorovich in applying for a passport in 1937 listed his birthdate as July 16, 1916, at New York City. His father's name was given as Alexander who was born in Russia. A passport was issued on August 18, 1937 for travel to England, France and the USSR. Sidorovich departed from New York City aboard the Queen Mary on November 3, 1937. Sidorovich applied for repatriation at the Vice Consul's Office, Valencia, Spain, on December 29, 1938. He had been serving in the International Brigade in Spain. He arrived back in the United States on November 4, 1939, aboard the SS President Harding. He claimed to have lost his original passport on a Spanish train.

The records of the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute, Brooklyn, New York, reflect Sidorovich submitted an application for admission in September, 1939. He listed attendance at the Seward Park High School, Grand Street, New York, and the Stuyvesant High School at New York City, attending these high schools respectively from 1932 to 1934 and from 1934 to 1935.

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The employment records of the Kollmorgen Corporation, 2 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, reflect that Sidorovich was employed from July 9, 1941, to October 14, 1944, as a draftsman. Prior to that time he had been employed by the Acme Mechanic Developing Company for three years and also had worked for the Williams Aeronautical Research Corporation in New York City.

(Ibid)

The employment records of the A. W. Hecker Company, 7100 Euclid, Cleveland, reflect that Sidorovich worked for that company from January, 1945, until August, 1945. Sidorovich presently is employed by the Gas Machinery Company, 162 East 162nd Street, Cleveland, Ohio, as a draftsman at a salary of \$275 per month.

The Sidorovichs prior to moving to Cleveland in January, 1945, had owned a home at Chappoqua, New York. They sold this home in January, 1945. Michael and Anne Sidorovich presently reside at 8706 Carnegie Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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H. William Danziger

1. Espionage Activities

During the course of interrogation of Max Elitcher extensive inquiries were made as to the identities of other individuals who possibly were solicited by Rosenberg for espionage work. In this connection, Elitcher declared that in one of his earlier meetings with Rosenberg either in Washington or in New York Rosenberg mentioned the name of William Danziger, recalling to Elitcher that Danziger had been a classmate of theirs at the College of the City of New York from 1934 to 1938. Elitcher advised that he and Danziger had gone to Washington together in November, 1938, when they both secured positions with the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department. They resided together at 1316 Delafield Place in Washington for a short time after their arrival.

(101-2115-75, page 24)

Elitcher continued that during his conversation with Rosenberg in which the name of Danziger was mentioned, Rosenberg asked where Danziger was working and generally expressed an interest in Danziger's work. Elitcher estimated that this inquiry by Rosenberg occurred either in the Fall of 1944 or the early part of 1945. Elitcher stated further that on one other occasion either in 1945 or 1946, Rosenberg made inquiry concerning Danziger's whereabouts and Elitcher informed Rosenberg that Danziger had been transferred back to Washington from California and was then working as an ordnance engineer in the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department. Elitcher declared that he did not know whether Rosenberg, in fact, ever contacted Danziger or whether anyone else had contacted Danziger on behalf of Rosenberg. He indicated, however, that it was his impression from Rosenberg's attitude and repeated inquiries concerning Danziger that Rosenberg possibly had Danziger in mind as a potential recruit for his espionage apparatus.

2. Personal History

William Danziger was born April 18, 1918, at New York City. His parents were both born in Poland and are naturalized citizens of the United States. Danziger attended Stuyvesant High School in New York City and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in January, 1938, in Electrical Engineering. He is married to Sylvia Ehrlich Danziger, and they presently reside at 124 Featherbed Lane, Bronx 52, New York.

(101-1632-14)

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On November 2, 1938, Danziger was appointed Junior Engineering Electrician, Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C. In August, 1941, he resigned from the Navy Department and from August to December, 1941, he was employed as an Electrician Inspector, Fire Department, New York City. On January 1, 1942, he assumed employment with the Industrial Department, U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, as an Ordnance Engineer. On April 2, 1943, he was transferred to the United States Naval Drydocks, Terminal Island, San Pedro, California, as an Electrical Engineer. On May 1, 1945, he was transferred to the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C. On March 2, 1948, he received an intra-agency transfer from Gun Mount Design Engineer, Bureau of Ordnance, to the position of Electrical Engineer, Research Department, Acoustics Division, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. He was discharged on September 16, 1949, by the Navy under Public Law 808, 77th Congress. The discharge of Danziger resulted from a finding of the Navy Department Loyalty Appeal Board, dated September 7, 1949, recommending that Danziger be removed from the Naval Service in the interest of national security.

(101-1632-11, 14)

Danziger and his wife were interviewed separately and simultaneously on August 28, 1950, in New York City. Danziger exhibited an apparently cooperative attitude, and stated he recalled Julius Rosenberg as a classmate at CCNY. He declared, however, that his acquaintanceship with Rosenberg during that period was very slight, and he denied that he has ever seen or heard from Rosenberg since their graduation from college in 1938. He admitted acquaintanceship with Morton Sobell, dating from the time they were in college, and said he occasionally saw Sobell in

Washington when both were employed by the Navy Department. He stated that from 1941, when he moved from Washington, he did not see Sobell again until 1945, by which time Danziger had moved back to Washington. He recalled one visit of Sobell and the latter's wife to Washington some time between 1945 and 1949, and claimed inability to recall the substance of any conversation he may have had with Sobell on that occasion. He continued that sometime in June, 1950, he and his wife visited the Sobell residence in New York City, and found the Sobells packing their bags in preparation for a vacation trip to Mexico. Danziger declared he noticed nothing unusual in Sobell's demeanor or any unusual haste in packing.

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He also recalled that a few days after this visit, he received an air mail letter from Sobell advising him that the Sobells had had a pleasant trip to Mexico, that everything was fine, and that they were having a good vacation.

(101-1632; NY tel 8/28/50)

Danziger categorically denied that he is now or ever has been a Communist Party member or that his wife is a Communist Party member. He likewise denied that he had ever been requested by anyone to furnish information of any kind. He denied knowing or ever having heard of the following persons: Anne and Michael Sidorovich; Vivian Glassman; and Louise and Alfred Sarant. He admitted the acquaintanceship with Joel Barr and William Perl at CCNY in 1938, but denied having seen or heard from them since their graduation. He admitted knowing Max Klitcher and Stanley Rich but said he has not seen Rich since 1941.

(ibid.)

Sylvia Danziger admitted that she was affiliated in Washington with the Women's Auxiliary of the United Public Workers in establishing and operating an inter-racial nursery in Washington, D. C. and that she and her husband had belonged to the Consumers Union in Washington. She admitted that while attending Hunter College in New York City in 1942, she had attended meetings either of the American Peace Mobilization or the Young Communist League held at Hunter College. She also admitted that while residing in California she was a member of the Communist Party with the Party name Sylvia Tucker. She claimed, however, that she joined the Party more as a means of hurting her husband since their family relationship at that time was strained. She contended that her husband knew nothing of her membership in the Communist Party, and to the present day is unaware of the fact that she once was a Party member. She declared she has suffered and is suffering considerably because she is aware of the fact that her husband lost his job with the U. S. Navy Department because of her membership in the Communist Party. Mrs. Danziger states she is not acquainted with Julius Rosenberg and never heard his name mentioned either by her husband or any of his friends until the recent publicity appeared in the press concerning Rosenberg.

(ibid.)

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I. Stanley Robert Rich

1. Espionage Activities

Max Elitcher has advised that while attending the Engineer School of the College of the City of New York, he became acquainted with Stanley Rich. Elitcher continued that after Rich was graduated in Engineering, he worked for a short period of time in the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department in Washington, and Elitcher occasionally saw him during that period. Elitcher declared further that he did not see Rich again until some time in 1945 when he happened to be in Boston, Massachusetts, on official business and encountered Rich who was then working for the Submarine Signal Corporation in Boston in underwater sonic devices. Elitcher stated that subsequent to his meeting with Rich in Boston, he mentioned to Morton Sobell that he had seen Rich and thereafter on one of the social occasions at which Elitcher, Sobell and possibly Rosenberg and Perl were present, someone mentioned Stanley Rich. Elitcher declared he got the impression that Sobell or one of the other individuals present at the time seemed to know what Rich was doing and it was Elitcher's further impression that someone had been in touch with Rich. He pointed out that after one of the persons present at the social gathering, possibly Sobell, had commented that Rich had deviated from his leftist attitude and viewpoint, Rich's name was dropped very abruptly from the conversation.

(101-2115-75, page 29)

Elitcher stated it was his impression that Rich was probably a member of the Communist Party but he admitted he could not substantiate this belief with any proof. He said that in view of the reference to Rich to the effect that the latter had deviated from his leftist tendencies, he felt that Rich possibly had broken from the Communist Party. On the other hand, however, Elitcher speculated that it was entirely possible that Rich might have given up his leftist associations in order to engage in espionage work. It was established definitely in the interviews with Elitcher that he had no direct knowledge of the possible involvement of Rich with Rosenberg in espionage.

(ibid.)

Rich was interviewed by Bureau Agents in Hartford, Connecticut, on August 28, 1950. During the interview he appeared to be completely cooperative and sincere, and admitted that while attending CCNY he did have leftist

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sympathies. He claimed, however, that he had lost such sympathies shortly after his graduation. He admitted acquaintanceship with Rosenberg, Sobell, Perl, Elitcher, and Danziger and claimed to have seen Rosenberg only once since graduation from CCNY in 1938 and described this occasion as a meeting on the street in 1942. Rich remarked that he disliked Sobell, and denied that he was ever approached for recruiting or as a source of information by anyone. He claimed that he is anti-Russian and completely loyal to the United States.

(New Haven tel 8/28/50)

2. Personal History

Rich was born on October 21, 1917, in New York City and attended the College of the City of New York from 1933 to 1938, receiving a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering. He was employed by the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department in Washington from September 24, 1938, to February 16, 1940, on which date he was transferred to the Industrial Department, Planning Division, Brooklyn Navy Yard. He resigned on June 10, 1943, to accept employment with the National Defense Research Committee, Underwater Sound Laboratory, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was employed by the Submarine Signal Company in Boston from May, 1945, to March 31, 1950, and is presently in business at 673 Connecticut Boulevard, East Hartford, Connecticut, with one Billy Roth under the name Rich-Roth Laboratories. Rich and Roth advertise themselves as engineers and physicists.

(65-59356-1, 2)

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J. Mark Page, wa. Marcus Pogarsky

1. Espionage Activities

Ruth Greenglass advised Agents that Rosenberg had claimed to her that he had attempted to recruit Page for espionage. Mrs. Greenglass stated that Rosenberg was apparently upset when Page refused to cooperate.

(65-58236-328)

It was ascertained that Page presently resides at 73 South Walnut Street, East Orange, New Jersey, and that he has been a member of the Communist Party since 1938. Investigation also established that Page's wife, Stella Hope Page, was known to have been a member in good standing of the Communist Party in New Jersey for several years.

(100-332133-20)

Investigation has also disclosed that Page was very friendly with Rosenberg while both were attending CCNY, and that Page's name was included on a list of students there who were affiliated with organizations connected with the Communist Party. During the investigation of Rosenberg by the United States Civil Service Commission in connection with his application for employment with the Signal Corps, Page was interviewed by the Civil Service Commission Representative. Page informed this official that he had known Rosenberg well for many years, that he and Rosenberg had formerly lived together and he recommended Rosenberg highly from the standpoint of loyalty and character and stated Rosenberg was not connected with any subversive organizations.

(100-64868-5)

2. Personal History

Records of the New York City Department of Health reflect that Marcus Pogarsky was born on November 15, 1918, in New York City, that both his parents were born in Russia, and that his name was changed by court order on September 24, 1940, from Marcus Pogarsky to Mark Page. He

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attended CCNY and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was employed as a Tool Designer by the Scher Engineering Company, Newark, New Jersey, from December 24, 1941, to May 18, 1944, when he resigned to enter the U. S. Navy. He returned to work with this Company on November 18, 1945, and resigned on September 13, 1946. On September 16, 1946, he assumed employment with the Westinghouse Company, Bloomfield, New Jersey, as a Design Engineer and remained until August 4, 1948. He was then employed as a Design Engineer by the Airex Division, Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Jersey City, New Jersey, from November 15, 1948, to February 4, 1949. From February 28, 1949, until April 28, 1950, Page was employed by the Ideal Novelty and Toy Company, 184-10 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, New York. Investigation disclosed that several of Page's former colleagues in his various jobs considered him to be definitely pro-Communist. Naval Enlistment records, Garden City, Long Island, reflect that Page, NSN 9033710, entered Naval Service on June 1, 1944, and was honorably discharged on October 18, 1945, and that he was a Radio Technician in the Service.

(100-332133-20)

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College of the City of New York

College of the City of New York, School of Engineering
Columbia University
Commerce, Dept. of, Census Bureau
Communist Party

Communist Party - D. C.
Communist Party, East Side Club
Communist Party, Industrial Branch of
Communist Political Association NYC
Consolidated Edison Company
Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation
Consumers Union
Cooper Union
Cornell University

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Davis, Judge T. Hoyt
Dayton, Carol (Mrs. W. Bruce)
Dayton, W. Bruce
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Douglas Aircraft Corporation

E. W. Bliss Company
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Federal House of Detention, N.Y.C.
Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians
Frutkin, Leo H. (SA)
Fuchs, Dr. Klaus

"GI Bill"
G & R Engineering Co. N.Y.C.
General Accounting Office, Reconciliation and Clearance Subdivision,
Army Audit Branch of
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Gibbs and Cox, Cleveland, Ohio
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Glassman, Samuel
Glassman, Vivian

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Greenglass, Ruth

Greenglass, Tessie
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Gurewitz, Helen
Gurewitz, Sidney

Haines, Donald
Hart, Dr. Max Lionel
Hecker, A. W. Company
Horace Harding Hospital
Horowitz, Sadie
"Hughes"
Hunter College

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International Brigade, Spain
International Workers Order, Lodge 860
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Israel, Dorman D.

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Manufacturers Trust Company

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Mutterperl, Samuel

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National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

National Bureau of Standards

National New York Packing and Shipping Company, Inc.

Naval Atom Bomb

Navy Department, Bureau of Ordnance of

New York "Herald Tribune"

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Office of Emergency Management, Office of Scientific Research and
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Oppenheimer

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75
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18

Yakovlev, Anatoli A.
Young Communist League

5, 55, 73
73, 78

~~TOP SECRET~~

9/18/75

Classified by

~~2355~~

WAB/mgm

Exempt from GDS, Category

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

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INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 5 1950

TELETYPE

5

9-40 P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 2042 PWT/ews

WASHINGTON 23 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

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

Handwritten initials and signatures are present over the routing slip.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. IT IS CONTEMPLATED AN INTERVIEW BY THIS
OFFICE WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH DR. MAX LIONEL HART, SIX THREE DASH FOUR
FIVE WETHEROLE DRIVE, REGO PARK, NY. WHO WAS PHYSICIAN AND EMPLOY-
MENT REF OF JULIUS ROSENBERG, PHYSICIAN OF ANNE SIDOROVICH AND PHY-
SICIAN AND EMPLOYMENT REF OF RUTH GREENGLASS. NY INDICES NEGATIVE RE
HART. BUREAU REQUESTED TO CHECK THEIR INDICES AND ADVISE IF ANY INFO
AVAILABLE WHICH WOULD MAKE INTERVIEW UNDESIRABLE.

COPIES DESTROYED
N 572 NOV 9 1960

HLD PLS

RECORDED 75
INDEXED - 75

OCT 12 1950

SCHEIDT
Handwritten signature
cc Mr. Lampshire
Handwritten initials "Sqr"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

DEFERRED

OCTOBER 12, 1950

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R.

REURTEL OCTOBER FIVE, INSTANT. BUFILES NEGATIVE RE DR. MAX

LIONEL HART. INTERVIEW AUTHORIZED.

COPIES DESTROYED
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JMK:de

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/RWS

65-58236

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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
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Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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

OCT 12 1950

TELETYPE

VIA

Per

THE DIRECTOR

MR. LADD

HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

October 13, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 BWT/MS

PURPOSE

To answer your inquiry as to whether there is any real reason why Gold's sentence should be postponed until after his appearance as a witness in the Abraham Brothman case.

DETAILS

By teletype dated October 10, 1950, New York reported that U. S. Attorney Saypol, Southern District of New York, had advised that he was going to contact U. S. Attorney Gleeson, Philadelphia, to oppose sentencing of Gold on October 18, 1950, prior to Gold's appearance as a witness in the Brothman case. You inquired whether there was "any real reason why Gold shouldn't be sentenced now."

New York has advised that U. S. Attorney Saypol does not want Gold sentenced prior to testifying in order that the defense will not be able to capitalize on Gold's sentence. (telephone call between Mr. Hennrich & NY 10/11/50)

Further developments regarding this have been reported by New York teletype dated October 12, 1950, which reflects that arrangements have been made between Mr. McInerney of the Department and Judge McGranery that Gold will appear in open court on or before October 19, 1950, the date now set for sentence, and will move for an indefinite continuance. John Hamilton, Gold's attorney, is in agreement with this arrangement.

While basically, a person who has pled guilty to an indictment ought to be sentenced without undue delay, matters pertinent to the determination of sentence would seem to afford valid reasons for postponing immediate sentence. Harry Gold has been cooperative and has already furnished a great quantity of valuable information, which facts are pertinent to the court's problem of fixing sentence. For similar reasons, Gold's appearance as a cooperative witness for the Government in the prosecutions of David Greenglass in the Rosenberg group, and Abraham Brothman, would probably place the court in a better position to determine a just sentence.

EJVL:hc
63-57449
cc: 100-25544 (Brothman)
65-58236 (Rosenberg)

NOT RECORDED
42 OCT 18 1950

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65-57449-693

65-57449-693

There is also the consideration that if, for any reason, Gold should react unfavorably to his sentence, his cooperativeness as a witness may be impaired to some extent. This in turn might possibly effect the outcome of the pending prosecutions in New York in which he is a most important witness. It is not possible, however, to foresee whether Gold will react in any such way. It might be noted further that inasmuch as the maximum penalty for Gold's offense is death, a lesser sentence prior to his appearance in the New York trials might enable the defense in those cases to imply with some effect that Gold had been promised a lighter sentence in exchange for his testimony.

RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested that the Bureau, at this time, should not make a recommendation to the Department concerning the time of sentencing Gold inasmuch as the latter may have an unforeseeable effect on pending prosecutions, and the Department already has entered into an arrangement with the court, which is agreeable to Gold's attorney.

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor *[Signature]*

Room *2246*

Subj *Max Hart*

Exact Spelling ☒

All References ☒

Subversive Ref. ☐

Main File ☐

Restricted to Locality of ☐

Searchers *[Signature]*

Initial *[Signature]*

Date *10-6*

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

36
~~5-582~~ *5672*
Max Hart
~~6-59582~~ NSP
~~12-2~~ *112-2* NSP
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~~3-3~~ *3* NSP
~~105-2~~ *68-956* NSP
~~121-2~~ *13* NSP
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/15/86* BY *3042 PWT/RLS*

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-224

Supervisor Reilly

Room 2246

Subj: McJ. Hart

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial SP
Date 10-6

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

65-5502
58-7-4
McJ. Hart
10-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWS/pws

Initialed

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 10, 1950

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Denver

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

G.I.R. - 1

Reference is made to New York letter to the Director, dated August 7, 1950, and teletype, dated October 4, 1950.

A photograph of HELEN SOBELL was displayed to MORRIS LOUIS APPLEMAN. Mr. APPLEMAN stated that he did not recognize the individual and could furnish no information regarding HELEN SOBELL.

All leads in this case have been covered by the Denver Office.

-RUC-

cc: New York (65-15348)

JCL:gs
65-680

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 POF

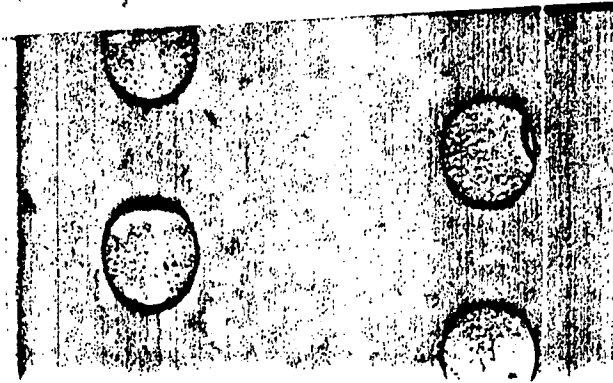
RECORDED - 123

INDEXED - 123

65-58236-538

OCT 12 1950

Sanchez
Golden
Enoch



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-4350 JGB

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 17 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/28; 8/7, 8, 14; 10/2/50	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT G. JENSEN
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Philadelphia telephone exchange Howard 5-2000, listed to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. No record of Mr. FRIEBERT employed there. Signal Corps Procurement Agency also at Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, has a MURRAY SEIBERT employed there. No record at Philadelphia Quartermaster Intelligence Office re this person. Philadelphia indices negative for SEIBERT. Photographs of people believed involved in the JULIUS ROSENBERG parallel were shown to HARRY GOLD and THOMAS L. BLACK. GOLD and BLACK not able to identify any of these suspects. SAMUEL A. POLK, former U.S. Civil Service Commission employee, states JULIUS ROSENBERG not under oath when he signed statement advising he was not a member of any subversive groups.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

At Philadelphia, Pa.

The New York office, by letter dated July 25, 1950, requested that the Philadelphia office determine the subscriber to Philadelphia telephone exchange, Howard 5-2000, and a Mr. FRIEBERT, who accepted calls at this number.

On July 28, 1950, Mrs. L. C. TIERS, Clerk, Intelligence Office, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, advised that Howard 5-2000 is the telephone number for

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. Cornelius</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE COPIES DESTROYED R 872 NOV 9 1950	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 65-58236-539 RECORDED - 5 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> OCT 19 1950 INDEXED - 5 </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau(65-58236) 1-Washington Field 3-New York(65-15348) (Info.) 1-Albany(Info.) 3-Philadelphia 1-Cleveland(Info.) 1-Los Angeles (Info.) 1-San Francisco (Info.)	

PH - 65-4350

the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. She also advised that the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot has no record for a Mr. FRIEBERT. However, the Signal Corps Procurement Agency, also at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, has a MURRAY SEIBERT employed there. Mrs. TIERS advised that the Philadelphia Quartermaster Intelligence Office has no subversive information re SEIBERT.

The Philadelphia office indices contain no information concerning MURRAY SEIBERT.

On August 7, 1950, HARRY GOLD was shown photographs of ALFRED SARANT, MORTON SOBELL, JOEL BARR, WILLIAM PERL, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, ANNE SIDOROVICH, MAX ELITCHER, and HELENE ELITCHER. He was unable to identify any of these as people he had met before.

GOLD's comments concerning DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS, and JULIUS ROSENBERG have been previously furnished to the New York office.

On August 14, 1950, GOLD was shown a photograph of HELEN SOBELL, but was unable to identify her.

On October 2, 1950, THOMAS L. BLACK viewed the above pictures as well as photographs of JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID GREENGLASS, and RUTH GREENGLASS. BLACK was unable to identify any of these individuals.

At Hershey, Pa.

On August 8, 1950, SAMUEL A. POLK, 19 Maple Avenue, was interviewed by SA WILLIAM E. HUGHES. POLK advised that he is certain JULIUS ROSENBERG was not under oath when he executed the following statement:

"I have never been a member of and have had no connection or interest whatever in the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, or any Nazi, or Fascist organization, club, society, or association having connections or affiliations outside of the United States."

This statement was incorporated in an investigative report prepared re ROSENBERG by POLK while POLK was employed by the United States Civil Service Commission.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

PH - 65-4350

REFERENCE: New York teletype, dated October 4, 1950.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58236

DATE: October 17, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/7/96 BY 3042 PWS/AS 7c

Photographs of the following persons have been displayed to Confidential National Defense Informants [redacted] and [redacted] Informants advised they do not know the persons listed and had no information concerning them.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 2355 WAB/pn/m
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

STEPHEN JAVNA
CARLA SMALL JAVNA.
MARK PAGE, wa
V. K. D. ROSS
NATHAN SUSSMAN

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ak H
HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

65-2726
JBO'D/cmh

cc Albany
Newark
New York (65-15348)

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165-58236-540
OCT 18 1950

159
51 OCT 28 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DLN*

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*

SUBJECT: ⁽⁰⁾ JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 16, 1950

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Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
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Belmont _____
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Gandy _____

Supervisor Granville of the New York Office advised at 4:45 P. M. that the ruling had just been handed down by the court in connection with the applications of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell for reduction of bond.

Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were continued under \$100,000 bond. Ethel Rosenberg's bond was reduced to \$50,000.

ACTION

None. For your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/82 BY 3042 PWT/RWS

RECORDED - 116
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OCT 19 1950

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OCT 17 1950

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. *abz*

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *abz*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 16, 1950

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Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

It will be recalled that on October 10, 1950, a superseding indictment was filed against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Morton Sobell, and Anatoli Pavlov. Today, October 16, was the date scheduled when the defendants were to plead to the indictment. I thought you would be interested in the results:

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg entered a plea of not guilty.

The plea of David Greenglass was adjourned until Wednesday because his attorney, O. John Rogge, is presently in Washington and will not return until Wednesday, October 18.

Morton Sobell was allowed until December 4 to enter his plea under the indictment.

In addition, Sobell and the Rosenbergs applied for a reduction of bail. The hearing on this will be conducted today at 2:15 P.M. Further, December 4 was set as the date on which the date of trial would be fixed.

The New York Office will keep us advised of developments.

This is for your information.

WAB:mer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/rws

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OCT 19 1950

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OCT 19 1950
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ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

October 17, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Transmitted herewith for your use in the above-entitled matter is one copy of the report of Special Agent Miles J. Minter, dated September 27, 1950, at Baltimore, Maryland.

With respect to the associates of Julius Rosenberg identified on Pages 2, 3, and 4 of Special Agent Minter's report, it appears that Morris Fleissig is possibly identical with Morris Benjamin Fleissig who was the subject of a loyalty investigation conducted by this Bureau under the caption "Morris Benjamin Fleissig, aka 'Mor.' Attorney, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, Chicago, Illinois -- Loyalty of Government Employees." Investigative reports in that matter were forwarded to the Criminal Division by letter dated October 25, 1948.

Barney Weinstein may be identical with Bernard Weinstein, who was the subject of a Bureau loyalty investigation captioned, "Bernard Weinstein, aka 'Barney' and 'Barnet,' Adjudication Reviewer - Appointee, Social Security Administration Area Office, Federal Security Agency, 80 Lafayette Street, New York, New York - Loyalty of Government Employees." Investigative reports in that matter were furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department by letter dated May 26, 1949.

Further developments in captioned matter will be brought to your attention as received.

Enclosure

JMG:hc

65-58236

cc: 121-9984 (Fleissig)
121-7373 (Weinstein)

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EX-29

165-58236-3

OCT 18 1950

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

OCT 9 1950

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TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 38 FROM NEW YORK

9

1031 P

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

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

① JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R. TRIAL DATE WAS FIXED TODAY BY JUDGE BONDY TO BE DEC FOUR NEXT. USA SAYPOL REQUESTED TRIAL DATE IN NOV BUT EMANUEL BLOCH, ATTY FOR DEFENDANTS, REQUESTED LATER DATE IN DEC STATING HE WAS NOT YET READY FOR TRIAL. BLOCH STATED IT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR HIM TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MANY SOLDIERS WHO NOW MIGHT BE STATIONED IN THE WEST. BLOCH DID NOT STATE THE NUMBER OR OTHERWISE IDENTIFY THESE SOLDIERS. CHIEF ASST USA LANE ADVISED USA SAYPOL HAD DIRECTED THAT THE PROPOSED SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT BE PREPARED IMMED.. THIS INDICTMENT WILL BE PREPARED BY ROY M. COHN, CONFIDENTIAL ASST TO SAYPOL. LANE STATED IT WAS PROBABLE THAT THIS INDICTMENT WOULD BE RETURNED TOMORROW. AS PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, A PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPT IN MORTON SOBELL CASE IS BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE SUBMITTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT IS RETURNED.

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HLD PLS

SCHEIDT

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165-58236-549
OCT 18 1950

55 OCT 25 1950

*Memo to Mr. Ladd
10/10/50 JPK*

cc: Mr. Langer

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 9, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/RS

Rebutel 8/17/50.

MARIE DAIKSON, Apartment 4-A, House #1, 1925 Seventh Avenue, New York City, former maid for EDMUND J. and MITZI BARACH, notified this office she recognized newspaper photographs of ROSENBERG and MIKE SIDOROVICH as being guests at regular dinner meetings held by BARACH.

An investigation of MITZI BARACH was conducted by the New York Office, and is contained in the report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS, New York, 12/31/47, a copy of which is enclosed for the New Haven Office.

In addition, the indices of the New York Office reflect Mr. and Mrs. BARACH, with eight guests, attended a dinner at the Hotel Commodore on February 21, 1944 celebrating Red Army Day. On this same occasion in 1946, they and their daughter MARGARET sat at the same table with Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP JAFFEE and Mr. and Mrs. SAM JAFFEE. BARACH

Confidential Source New York City 1 in 1945 advised the Oxygen Equipment Manufacturing Corporation, New York City, is owned by two partners, EDMUND J. and MITZIE BARACH.

In 1944, assets of the firm were \$55,702.

The name of EDMUND J. BARACH (MITZIE) (1148 5th Avenue) was found in PHILIP JAFFEE'S address book.

EDMUND BARACH was born in Austin, Pennsylvania, on 11/22/89 of Russian parents. In 1945, his mother JENNIE and father NATHAN resided at Ridgefield, Connecticut. BARACH graduated with a DDS degree from the College of Dental and Oral Surgery, New York City, in 1921. Besides his wife and daughter, MARGARET, he also has a brother ALVAN BARACH.

The current New York telephone directory lists the Oxygen Equipment Manufacturing Corporation at 229 East 79th Street, New York City. The BARACHS presently reside at Windy Hill, Ridgefield, Connecticut.

2cc: New Haven (Enc. 1)
1cc: NY 65-15380
NY 100-83449

JAH:MAR
65-15348

RECORDED - 34

INDEXED - 34

OCT 20 1950

25

50 OCT 30 1950

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Letter to the Director
NY 65-15348

Authority to interview Mr. and Mrs. BARACH concerning the ROSENBERGS was requested from the Bureau, and on 8/17/50, Bureau authority for the interview was granted.

By telephone call to the Oxygen Equipment Manufacturing Corporation, New York City, it was ascertained that Mr. BARACH is not located at the New York Office, but can be found at the plant of this concern located at Fitch Street, East Norwalk, Connecticut, phone Norwalk 8-5551.

The New Haven Office is requested to search its indices on the BARACHS and unless some special reason exists, interview Mr. and Mrs. BARACH concerning the ROSENBERG and SIDOROVICH dinner meetings.

The New Haven Office is also requested to display photographs of twenty-two individuals who are suspects or subjects of the ROSENBERG investigation. Photographs of these individuals were furnished to the New Haven Office by letter to the Bureau dated 9/22/50 captioned "MORTON SOBELL; ESPIONAGE - R."

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ 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).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

REPOSITION NUMBER 21 APR 1-7-76

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-53736 212-7-20-50

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Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney

October 18, 1950

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

J
JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases;
DAVID GREENGLASS, with aliases;
ESPIONAGE - R

65-58236-

You have previously been furnished in report form the contents of a signed statement taken from David Greenglass on August 16, 1950, with respect to information which he provided to Julius Rosenberg relative to reducing the amount of plutonium which was to be used in the atomic bomb.

The pertinent content of this signed statement was furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission who, on September 25, 1950, advised that this information was classified as "Top Secret" in 1945 and is presently classified as secret "Restricted Data" with limited circulation.

Your attention is also directed to our memorandum to you dated August 8, 1950, in connection with the investigation of Rosenberg and the problem of making public at a trial certain classified atomic energy data. It was suggested in our reference memorandum that you would desire to have this matter resolved well in advance of any trial by conferences between your office and Atomic Energy Commission authorities, or by conferences between the Atomic Energy authorities and the appropriate United States Attorney.

This matter has again been called to our attention by the Atomic Energy Commission, and it is suggested that you may desire to contact the Atomic Energy Commission relative to this matter well in advance of the trial of Julius Rosenberg in the Southern District of New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/eww
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RJL:de

CC: 65-59028 (Greenglass file)

CC: 65-58236 (Rosenberg file)

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OCT 23 1950

52 OCT 26 1950

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES M. McINERNEY

October 18, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith for your use is one copy of the report of
Special Agent C. Edward Nicholson, Jr., dated October 10, 1950,
at Washington, D. C.

Further developments will be furnished to you as they become
available.

JMK:hc

65-58236

RECORDED - 27

165-58236-546
OCT 20 1950
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/RLS

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OCT 26 1950

OCT 19 1950
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 17 1950

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FLD 4 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. ON THEIR ARRAIGNMENT THIS MORNING ON SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT, JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG PLED NOT GUILTY. THE PLEADING OF DAVID GREENGLASS WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL OCTOBER EIGHTEEN NEXT BECAUSE OF THE APPEARANCE OF HIS ATTY, O. JOHN ROGGE, IN CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, WASH, DC. DEFENDANT MORTON SOBELL DID NOT MAKE ANY PLEA TO THE INDICTMENT AND HIS TIME TO PLEA AND TO MAKE ANY MOTIONS TO THE INDICTMENT WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL DEC FOUR NEXT. JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG WERE ALSO GRANTED THE SAME DATE WITHIN WHICH TO MAKE ANY MOTIONS TO THE SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT. DEC FOUR WAS ALSO FIXED AS THE DATE UPON WHICH A TRIAL DATE WOULD BE FIXED. ON THE ARRAIGNMENT MR. PHILLIPS, ATTY FOR SOBELL AND MR. EMANUEL H. BLOCH MADE APPLICATIONS FOR REDUCTION OF BAIL. THESE APPLICATIONS WERE ADJOURNED UNTIL THE SECOND CALL BEFORE JUDGE WILLIAM BONDY THIS AFTERNOON. AFTER ARGUMENT BY BLOCH AND PHILLIPS, ATTY FOR SOBELL IN SUPPORT OF MOTION AND IRVING H. SAYPOL, USA, SDNY, IN OPPOSITION TO THE MOTION, JUDGE WILLIAM BONDY CONTINUED BAIL OF JULIUS ROSENBERG AT THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE FIRST INDICTMENT AND FIXED BAIL UNDER THE SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT IN SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. JUDGE BONDY DIRECTED THAT BAIL OF ETHEL ROSENBERG ON FIRST INDICTMENT BE REDUCED TO FIFTY THOUSAND AND FIXED HER BAIL UNDER THE SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT IN SUM OF FIFTY THOUSAND. HE CONTINUED BAIL OF SOBELL IN SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND. THE JUDGE ALSO DIRECTED THAT WITH THE CONSENT OF ANY SURETY COMPANY THAT WOULD MAKE BAIL FOR

PAGE TWO

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG THE ONE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF JULIUS ROSENBERG AND SUM OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF ETHEL ROSENBERG. JUDGE BONDY STATED HE WAS REDUCING BOND OF ETHEL ROSENBERG BECAUSE SHE WAS A MOTHER AND HAD TWO CHILDREN AND THAT IT WAS NOT LIKELY SHE WOULD FLEE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT WHILE HER HUSBAND WAS STILL CONFINED UNDER BAIL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. ALBUQUERQUE ADVISED AMSD.

SCHEIDT

1
4

HLD PLS

UCL 11 11 15 VH 21
CC Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lamphre

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 17, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep of SA(A) GERALD J. VAN DORN, 9/15/50, New York.

The accounting investigation concerning Pitt Machine Products, Incorporated, is completed.

~~DEPT. OF RECORDING~~

A progress report is not being submitted inasmuch as the accounting report, which is now being prepared, will reach the Bureau about October 27 next.

GJV:RAS
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51 NOV 3 1950

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

OCT 18 1950

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 BTH/MS

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. DAVID GREENGLASS AT ELEVEN THIRTY THREE AM
THIS DATE PLEADED GUILTY TO THE SUPERCEEDING INDICTMENT BEFORE JUDGE
WILLIAM BONDY, U.S. DISTRICT COURT, SDNY. JUDGE BONDY ACCEPTED HIS
PLEA, CONTINUED HIS BAIL IN SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AND
ADJOURNED SENTENCING UNTIL DECEMBER FOURTH NEXT. ADJOURNMENT WAS
REQUESTED BY USA IRVING SAYPOL AND CONSENTED TO BY O. JOHN ROGGE,
ATTY FOR GREENGLASS. ALBUQUERQUE BEING ADVISED AMSD.

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R 372 NOV 9 1960
HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 60

165-58236-549
OCT 20 1950

INDEXED - 60

55 NOV 4 1950

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

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

OCT 17 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/RSW

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

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK

36

17

10-04

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL ESP-R. REBUTEL OCT. SIXTEEN LAST.

Mr. & Mrs. MAX

ELITCHER RECONTACTED AND HE ADVISED THAT HE DEFINITELY SAW A PHOTO OF HIS WIFE, HELENE ELITCHER, APPEAR IN THE "FEDERAL RECORD" IN A GROUP WITH SIX OR SEVEN OTHER INDIVIDUALS. THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN OF UNION MEMBERS WHO WERE DOING UNION WORK RELATING TO OPA PRICE CONTROL. ALSO STATED THAT THE WAS QUITE SURE HER NAME APPEARED BELOW THE PICTURE TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF THE OTHER INDIVIDUALS. ELITCHER FURTHER STATED THAT HE WAS ALSO QUITE CERTAIN THAT THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN DURING FORTY FOUR, BUT IN VIEW OF THE BUREAU-S NEGATIVE SEARCH OF THE ISSUES OF THE "FEDERAL RECORD" FOR THE YEAR FORTYFOUR, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FEB, MARCH AND APRIL, ELITCHER STATED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN EITHER IN THE LATTER PART OF FORTYTHREE OR SOEMTIME DURING FORTYFIVE. SINCE THE DATE THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN ESTABLISHES THE DATE OF ROSENBERG-S SECOND CONTACT WITH ELITCHER, IT IS CONSIDERED EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO ASCERTAIN THE DATE OF THIS PHOTO. ACCORDINGLY, THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO REVIEW ISSUES OF THE "FEDERAL RECORD"

END OF PAGE ONE

INDEXED - 108

COPIES DESTROYED
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65-58236-550
OCT 24 1950
EX-108

Let to NY
CC - WFO
10/27/50
EL: Pear

PAGE TWO

FOR THE MONTHS OF OCT. THROUGH DEC. FORTYTHREE, AND ALSO THE ISSUES FOR THE YEAR FORTYFIVE, IF NECESSARY. SINCE THE PHOTO WAS NOT FOUND IN THE ISSUES DATED JUNE THRU SEPT., FORTYFOUR, WHICH WAS HERETOFORE CONSIDERED AS THE PERTINENT PERIOD, THE WFO IS REQUESTED TO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE THRU CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS, ISSUES OF THE "FEDERAL RECORD" FOR THE MONTHS OF FEB., MARCH AND APRIL, FORTYFOUR, AND EXAMINE SAME TO LOCATE THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PHOTO. IT IS NOTED THAT COPIES OF THE "FEDERAL RECORD" FOR THE ABOVE THREE MONTH PERIOD ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO THE BUREAU NOR COULD THEY BE FOUND IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. SHOULD THE PHOTO BE LOCATED, IT IS REQUESTED THAT A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THE ISSUE OF THE "FEDERAL RECORD" IN WHICH THE PHOTO APPEARARS, BE FORWARDED TO NY. SUTEL.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

TWO COPIES WFO

cc: Mr. Sampson

SAC, NEW YORK CITY

October 20, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York City teletype dated October 17, 1950, requesting that a photostatic copy of the issue of the Federal Record containing the photograph of Helene Elitcher be obtained.

There are being forwarded herewith two photostatic copies of the Federal Record for September 19, 1945. At the bottom of page two there is a photograph of six individuals seated about a table. One of these individuals is Helene Elitcher. Pursuant to telephonic instructions from Mr. C. E. Hennrich on October 18, 1950, no further inquiry need be conducted by the Washington Field Office re this phase of captioned matter.

Enclosures *KB*

cc: Washington Field Office

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EL:bar *Bar*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/PLS

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____

MAILED 12
OCT 20 1950
COMM - FBI

DLm

10/20

CLB

EC

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

OCT 10 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/MS

WASH AND WASH FLD 29 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL., ESP - R. REBUTEL OCT TWO LAST RELATIVE TO
SEARCH OF "FEDERAL RECORD". ELITCHER REINTERVIEWED OCT SIX LAST STATED
DEFINITELY THAT HE SAW PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS WIFE TOGETHER WITH OTHER
MEMBERS OF LOCAL ONE UFWA APPEARING IN "FEDERAL RECORD". PHOTOGRAPH WAS
TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH UNION ACTIVITIES RELATING TO OPA PRICE CONTROL.
BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO REVIEW COPIES OF "FEDERAL RECORD" FOR THE ENTIRE
YEAR FORTY FOUR IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE THE ABOVE MENTIONED PHOTOGRAPH.

SUTEL RESULTS

WFO 10-16-50 jmk SCHEIDT

TWO COPIES WFO

HLD PLS

RECORDED 90

4-26

5

OCT 18 1950

65-58236-551

Mr. [Signature]
[Signature]

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

[Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

October 16, 1950

SACs, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP-R.

DEFERRED

RENYCTEL NINTH INSTANT. COPIES JANUARY, FORTY FOUR, AND MAY THROUGH
DECEMBER, FORTY FOUR ISSUES "FEDERAL RECORD" REVIEWED NEGATIVELY FOR
PHOTO HELEN ~~STERNBERG~~ ELITCHER. ISSUES FOR FEBRUARY THROUGH APRIL NOT
AVAILABLE BUREAU OR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. EFFORTS TO LOCATE MISSING ISSUES
NOT BEING MADE INASMUCH AS THEY ANTEDATE PERTINENT PERIOD.

JMK:bjc/hc
cc: WFO (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

HOOVER

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EX-26

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/ews

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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

OCT 16 1950

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

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RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 6, 1950

Forwarded herewith is photostatic copy of opinion of Judge Edward Weinfeld, District Judge, Southern District of New York.

This opinion denies in all respects the motion for a bill of particulars made by Emanuel Bloch on behalf of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. This opinion was filed in U.S. District Court on October 6, 1950 at 12:05 P.M.

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JAH:IM
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 Ruth Green glass

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United States District Court
for the
Southern District
of
New York

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

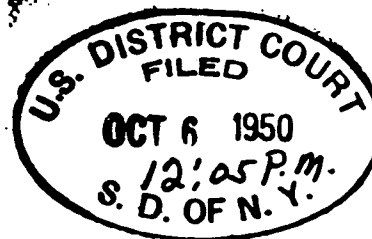
-against-

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL
ROSENBERG, and ANATOLI M.
YAKOVLEV, also known as
"John",

Defendants.

OPINION

EDWARD WEINFELD, D. J.



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DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 HWT/pus

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

-against-

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG,
and ANATOLI M. YAKOVLEV, also known
as "John",

C 133-141

Defendants.
-----X

The moving defendants Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, and one Anatoli M. Yakovlev, are under indictment upon a charge that from on or about November 1st, 1944, up to and including June 16th, 1950, together with persons named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, they conspired to violate Section 32(a) of Title 50, United States Code, in that they conspired to communicate, deliver and transmit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and agents and representatives thereof documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of the foreign nation.

The indictment, which is in one count, alleges eleven (11) overt acts setting forth the dates thereof, all

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of which occurred between on or about November 15th, 1944, and on or about January 14th, 1945.

The defendants moved pursuant to Rule 7(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for a bill of particulars as to the general conspiracy charge and the overt acts. They also seek, pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, an order permitting an inspection and photographing of four (4) enumerated sets of documents, including sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project, the receipt of which by the defendant Julius Rosenberg from another alleged co-conspirator is set forth as one of the overt acts.

In all, they seek a total of thirty-five (35) items of specific particulars and permission to inspect, copy or photograph four (4) items of evidentiary matter.

Several examples of the nature of the particulars sought by the defendants will demonstrate that no basis has been established requiring the Court to direct the granting of the motion "for cause" as set forth in Rule 7(f). Overt act "1" alleges that in pursuance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 1st, 1944, the defendants Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg conferred with Ruth Greenglass. As to this overt act the particulars sought are, "The exact date and time of day ** of the conference; "The precise place or places where such conference or conferences took

place" and finally "The subject matter or substance of said conference or conferences." Demand 4 a, b, c.

Overt act "2" alleges that "further in pursuance of said conspiracy in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20th, 1944, the defendant Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass a sum of money." Here the defendants again seek "The exact date and time of the day" the money was given, "The place where", "The amount delivered" and "The form in which such money was given and delivered (in cash, checks, etc.)." Demand 5 a, b, c, d.

Another example. Overt act "3" alleges that further in pursuance of said conspiracy, "in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20th, 1944, Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico." Here, the request for "The exact date and time of day" demanded in the previous items (as well as subsequent ones) is dropped and the defendants as to this overt act ask for particulars of "The precise place where Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico." Demand 6.

It would serve no useful purpose to enumerate all the thirty-five items which the defendants seek. Sufficient to say that most of them go far beyond anything to which the defendants are entitled. They demand detailed evidence of the overt acts set forth in the indictment. They 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.

Rubio v. United States 22 Fed. (2d) 766

Sawyer v. United States 89 Fed. (2d) 139

The basic requirement of an indictment is:

(1) That the accused shall be definitely informed as to the charge against him so that he may be enabled to present his defense and not be taken by surprise by the evidence offered at the trial; and

(2) That he may be protected against another prosecution for the same offense.

Berger v. United States 295 U.S. 78, 82

Wong Tai v. United States 273 U.S. 77

The language of the indictment and the particulars stated in the overt acts are sufficiently specific as to time, place and other data to furnish the defendants with the information necessary to safeguard the rights of these defendants and to enable them properly to prepare their defense and to meet the Government's case. The general conspiracy clause, likewise, is clear and definite, charging these defendants and another, together with others who are named but not included as defendants, with conspiring in violation of law to deliver information relating to the National Defense to a foreign government and amply protects the defendants with respect to double jeopardy in the event of an acquittal or conviction. The present indictment and

the particulars stated therein meet the tests set forth in Wong Tai v. United States, Supra.

There remains for consideration the application for an inspection of and permission to copy and photograph papers and documents, including the paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at Los Alamos Project, which overt act "10" of the indictment charges the defendant Julius Rosenberg received from one of the conspirators not named as a defendant on or about January 12th, 1945.

The Government opposes this portion of the application on two grounds:

(1) That under Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure there is no showing that the documents were "obtained from or belonging to the defendant or obtained from others by seizure or process." Indeed, not only is there an absence of such an allegation in the moving papers but, on the contrary, the affidavit submitted by the United States Attorney in opposition states, that with respect to the four items which the defendants seek to inspect, copy or photograph, these did not come into his possession from others by seizure or process. Under these circumstances, absent any other reason, the motion should be denied.

United States v. Chandler 7 F.R.D. 365

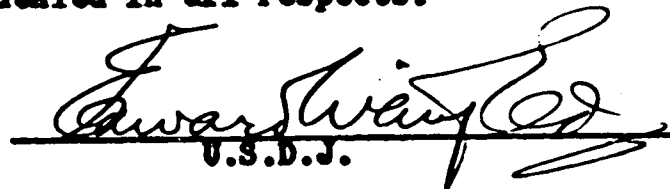
(2) A further ground of opposition is that the sketch of which the defendants seek a copy, is "classified" by

the Atomic Energy Commission, which means top secret and an affidavit is submitted to this effect.

To grant this portion of the motion would require the Government at this time to make available to the defendants and disclose publicly part of the very information relating to the National Defense which it is alleged the defendants conspired to transmit to a foreign government to be used to the latter's advantage and contrary to the national welfare. The issue which may arise upon the trial with respect to such evidence if produced is a matter for determination by the Trial Court. Bank Line v. United States 163 Fed. (2d) 133, 139.

The motion is denied in all respects.

October 6th, 1950.


U.S.D.J.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 20, 1950

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

WILLIAM REMINGTON
PERJURY

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

G. I. R. -7

Mr. Granville called from New York at 5:15 P. M. He stated that he has been talking with Roy Cohn of the U.S. Attorney's office in New York. Cohn stated that no decision has been made with regard to the priority of the trial in these three cases and that McInerney of the Department will be in New York at noon October 23 for conference, at which time they will definitely work out the order of trial.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

CEH:hmb

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G. I. R. -7

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 10, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Re NY tele to Bureau October 10, 1950.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau is a copy of the indictment returned by the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York on October 10, 1950 charging the below listed defendants with conspiracy to commit espionage:

The Grand Jury charges:

1. On or about November 1, 1944 up to and including June 16, 1950 at the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, also known as "John", DAVID GREENGLASS and MORTON SOBELL, the defendants herein, did, the United States of America then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with each other and with HARRY GOLD and Ruth Greenglass, named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, and with divers other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the United States of America.

G. I. R. -7

OVERT ACTS

1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 15, 1944, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with Ruth Greenglass.

2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about

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Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

November 20, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave Ruth Greenglass a sum of money.

3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about November 20, 1944, Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico.

4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG went to 266 Stanton Street, New York City.

5. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about December 10, 1944, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from Ruth Greenglass a paper containing written information.

6. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendants JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG conferred with the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS and Ruth Greenglass.

7. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 5, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG gave Ruth Greenglass a portion of the side of a torn cardboard "Jello" box.

8. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 10, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG introduced the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS to a man on First Avenue, New York City.

9. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG conferred with the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS.

Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

10. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 12, 1945, the defendant JULIUS ROSENBERG received from the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project.

11. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York, on or about January 14, 1945 the defendant DAVID GREENGLASS boarded a train for New Mexico.

(Section 34, Title 50, United States Code)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 12, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 PWT/ews

Reference is made to Baltimore letter to Bureau dated 8/24/50, and report of SA MILES J. MINITHER, at Baltimore, 9/27/50.

On August 14, 1950, Mrs. BUCHWALL and her husband, ^{Mr. & Mrs.} ~~MARCUS~~ BUCHWALL, were interviewed by Special Agents of the Baltimore Office regarding Mr. BUCHWALL'S past acquaintance with JULIUS ROSENBERG. MARCUS BUCHWALL at that time furnished the following information:

JULIUS ROSENBERG, during the period BUCHWALL knew him, resided at 142 Baruch Place, New York City. BUCHWALL at that time resided with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLOMON BUCHWALL, at 130 Baruch Place. JULIUS ROSENBERG was then approximately seventeen or eighteen years of age and exhibited what BUCHWALL termed "radical and Communistic tendencies." ROSENBERG with several associates attended "Communist Party meetings on the second floor of a building located on Avenue C between Second and Third. The building was in the middle of the block, cater-cornered from a dirty red brick church which was on the corner of Third."

JULIUS ROSENBERG, also with a number of neighborhood friends, frequented the meetings at Union Square. ROSENBERG frequently attempted to interest BUCHWALL in Communism and suggested that he, BUCHWALL, attend Communist Party meetings in the building mentioned previously. BUCHWALL stated that he was in the building but once and could not further describe it.

According to BUCHWALL, some remarks he recalls that were typical of ROSENBERG included: "Down with capitalism and up with the masses."

ROSENBERG constantly preached Communism to the young men in the neighborhood and praised the Soviets highly.

Regarding ~~ETHEL GREENGLASS~~ ROSENBERG, BUCHWALL advised he met her on two occasions and felt that she dominated and influenced JULIUS ROSENBERG. According to BUCHWALL, ~~ETHEL GREENGLASS~~ ROSENBERG was a convincing speaker and at times spoke on street corners and at impromptu gatherings.

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2cc: Baltimore
Chicago
New Haven

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RLS:MM
65-15348

EX-105

Let. to Dir.
NY 65-15348

BUCHWALL furnished the names of the following associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG during the time that he knew him. BUCHWALL stated that all of these individuals, including himself, attended Seward Park High School, in New York City:

MORRIS FLEISSIG

FLEISSIG is married and has at least two children. In about 1939 or 1940 he was employed by the United States Government Patent Office, probably in Washington, D.C. and was, at the last time BUCHWALL heard of him, employed by the same government agency in Chicago. FLEISSIG formerly resided on Lewis Street near Stanton Street in New York City, and in 1936 was approximately twenty-two years old. BUCHWALL described FLEISSIG as follows:

Height	5'6"
Weight	140 lbs.
Build	Small
Characteristics	Pointed chin, wore glasses, was nearsighted, Mole under one eye.
Hair	Dark brown, parted on one side.

Mr. SAMUEL FLEISSIG, 94 Lewis Street, New York City, father of MORRIS FLEISSIG, advised that his son was employed by the government and that he was presently residing at 7023 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. FLEISSIG stated that he did not know what branch of the government his son worked for.

The files of the New York Office reflect that in 1948 a loyalty investigation was conducted, the results of which failed to indicate any disloyalty on the part of MORRIS FLEISSIG or that he was a member of any subversive group. No further identifying data was found in the New York Office.

WINOKUR

BUCHWALL stated that WINOKUR'S father owned a barber shop on Columbia Street near Blancey in New York City. WINOKUR was the older of two sons and was described by BUCHWALL as follows:

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NY 65-15348

5/2/4

Height	5'8"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Dark, curly
Teeth	Large teeth, although not buck.
Characteristics	Mole on right side of face.
Complexion	Swarthy

Mrs. ~~WINOKUR~~, 132 Baruch Place, advised that her son, MORRIS ~~WINOKUR~~, was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG and that MORRIS presently resides at 101 Plymouth Street, New Haven, Connecticut, telephone New Haven 5-5341. Mrs. WINOKUR advised she did not know the name of the company where her son MORRIS was employed.

The files of the New York Office failed to indicate any identifying data on MORRIS WINOKUR.

IRVING ~~GOLDBERG~~

BUCHWALL stated that GOLDBERG was nicknamed "~~Itchy~~" and formerly lived at 126 Baruch Place. He was formerly employed by the United States Government as an inspector at the Glen L. Martin Company near Baltimore. According to BUCHWALL, GOLDBERG was last known to reside in Essex, Maryland. BUCHWALL described GOLDBERG as follows:

Height	5'9"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Black, parted in the middle
Complexion	Dark
Chin	Small
Peculiarities	Protruding forehead, talks rapidly.

Mrs. DORA ~~GOLDBERG~~, Apartment 1-D-F, 530 Grand Street, New York City, advised that her son IRVING presently resides at 63 Seversky or Sevensky Court, Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. GOLDBERG said she did not know where her son IRVING was employed.

The files of the New York Office fail to reflect any identifying data on IRVING GOLDBERG.

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NY 65-15348

The designated offices are requested to check the indices on the persons living within their respective areas and if negative will consider interviewing the individuals for knowledge of YCL or CP activities on the part of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

The designated offices are requested to submit the results of the interviews in report form.

In the event any derogatory information is found in the indices concerning any of the above individuals, the Bureau's permission should be requested before conducting any interview.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

DE

FILE NO. 65-2251

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 10/19/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/18/50	REPORT MADE BY MAHLON F. COLLIER	FM
TITLE 0 JULIUS ROSENBERG			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WILLIAM ODELL NOWELL, unable to identify photographs of those persons involved in JULIUS ROSENBERG Case.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

At Detroit, Michigan:

Photographs of ~~DAVID GREENGLASS~~, ~~LOUIS SARANT~~, ~~JOHN BARR~~, ~~MORTON SOBELL~~, ~~RUTH GREENGLASS~~, ~~ALFRED SARANT~~, ~~JULIUS ROSENBERG~~, ~~ETHEL ROSENBERG~~, ~~HELENE ELITCHER~~, ~~WILLIAM PERL~~, ~~MAX ELITCHER~~ and ~~MICHAEL SIDROVICH~~ were displayed to Mr. WILLIAM ODELL NOWELL who advised that he could not recognize any of the persons pictured and knew nothing of their past activities.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/86 BY 3042 ECR/RWS

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A.T.O. Conroy</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED R 872 NOV 9 1980 COPIES OF THIS REPORT	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 65-58236-556 RECORDED - 56 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> OCT 2 1950 INDEXED - 56 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 37 30 </div>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑤ - Bureau 1 - Albany (Info.) 1 - Cleveland (Info.) 1 - Los Angeles (Info.) 4 - New York 1 - San Francisco (Info.) 1 - Washington Field (Info.) 2 - Detroit 	

(DE 65-2251)

REFERENCE:

New York letter to Director, August 18, 1950.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 23, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Washington Field letter dated September 5, 1950.

On September 7, 1950, MAX ELITCHER advised SA VINCENT J. CAHILL that the name ABRAHAM BLOOM sounds familiar, but that he is unable to place this individual.

On October 17, 1950, DAVID GREENGLASS advised SA JOHN W. LEWIS that he is unable to recall ever having heard the name ABRAHAM BLOOM.

DEFERRED RECORDING

G. I. R.

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RECORDED - 90
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165-58236-557
OCT 24 1950

cc: Washington Field (105-833)
cc: 65-15336

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65-15348

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ 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.

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

OCT 28 1950
TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR DEFERRED

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JULIUS ROSENBERG., ESPIONAGE R. BUFILE SIX FIVE DASH FIVE EIGHT TWO THREE SIX. REMYLET OCTOBER SEVENTEEN LAST. ACCOUNTING REPORT DICTATED. WILL BE SUBMITTED UPON TRANSCRIPTION.

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165-58236-559

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cc: Mr. Langhere

MR. BELMONT

October 24, 1950

MR. HENNRICH

HARRY GOLD;
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

PURPOSE

To respond to the request of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for information concerning the exact offense with which the Defendants in this case had been charged and the dates of the offenses. A request was made for information in this respect relative to Harry Gold, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass, Morton Sobell, Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, and Alfred Dean Slack.

DETAILS

Harry Gold

Charged in an indictment on June 9, 1950, with conspiring to violate Section 32A, Title 50, U.S. Code (Espionage Statute) in violation of Section 34, Title 50.

Dates of offenses -- General Conspiracy charge, "Beginning on or about December, 1943, and continuing thereafter for a considerable period, the exact period being to the Grand Jury unknown, but in no event subsequent to November 30, 1947."

Overt acts --
January, 1944, Gold met Semenov (Sov)
Month of February or March, 1944, Gold met Fuchs
March or April, 1944, Gold met Fuchs
June or July, 1944, Gold met Fuchs
July, 1944, Gold met Fuchs
July, 1944, Gold met Yakovlev (John)
December, 1944 or January, 1945, Gold met Fuchs
June, 1945, Gold met Fuchs
June, 1945, Gold met Yakovlev (John)
September, 1945, Gold met Fuchs
September, 1945, Gold met Yakovlev (John).

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INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
David Greenglass, and Morton Sobell

Charged in an indictment dated October 10, 1950, Southern District of New York, with conspiring to violate Section 32a, Title 50, U.S. Code (Espionage Statute) in violation of Section 34, Title 50.

Dates of offenses -- On November 1, 1944, up to June 16, 1950, at SDNY, Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, David Greenglass, and Morton Sobell did conspire with Gold and Ruth Greenglass and other persons.

- Overt Acts --
1. Nov. 13, 1944, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg met Ruth Greenglass
 2. Nov. 20, 1944, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass money
 3. Nov. 20, 1944, Ruth left for New Mexico
 4. Dec. 10, 1944, Julius Rosenberg went to 266 Stanton St., NYC
 5. Dec. 10, 1944, Julius Rosenberg received from Ruth Greenglass written information
 6. Jan. 5, 1945, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg conferred with David and Ruth Greenglass
 7. Jan. 5, 1945, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass a Jello box top
 8. Jan. 10, 1945, Julius Rosenberg introduced David Greenglass to Sam on First Ave., NYC
 9. Jan. 12, 1945, Julius Rosenberg conferred with David Greenglass.
 10. Jan. 12, 1945, Julius Rosenberg received from David Greenglass a paper containing experiments conducted at Los Alamos
 11. Jan. 14, 1945, David Greenglass went to New Mexico.

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz

Indicted on a charge of conspiring to obstruct and impede justice in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 241 (1946 Edition).

The charge is that from on or about the 28th day of May, 1947, on continuing up to and including the 12th day of June, 1950, Brothman and Moskowitz and Gold conspired.

Overt Acts -- Brothman testified before Grand Jury July 22, 1947. Gold testified before Grand Jury July 31, 1947. Month of July, 1947, Gold conferred with Thomas Kiernan. On or about May 29, 1947, Brothman and Gold met.

Alfred Dean Slack

Charged in a complaint filed on June 15, 1950, with conspiring to violate Section 32A, Title 50, U.S. Code (Espionage Statute) in violation of Section 34, Title 50, U.S. Code.

Dates of offenses: General conspiracy charge "that from on or about January 1, 1943, and continually thereafter, for a considerable period, the exact period being to Defendant unknown," Slack conspired with Gold and "Sam" (Semenov).

- Overt Acts --
1. In the Summer of 1943 Slack met and conferred with Harry Gold.
 2. In the Fall of 1943 Slack met and conferred with Harry Gold.
 3. In the months of December, 1943, and January, 1944, Slack met and conferred with Harry Gold.

Slack was indicted as charged in the above complaint on September 1, 1950.

RECOMMENDATION

If you approve, it is recommended that this memorandum be referred to Mr. Nichol's office in order that the requested information can be furnished to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy by Mr. Nichol's office.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. HENNRICH *CHS*

FROM : MR. KELLY

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 21, 1950

PURPOSE

To suggest that photographs of various members of the Rosenberg network, enumerated below, be filed in the respective subjects' individual files.

DETAILS

Pursuant to Bureau request, the New York Division forwarded by letter September 20, 1950, under the caption "Morton Sobell, was., Espionage - R," photographs of subjects and suspects in the Rosenberg and related cases.

They are as follows: Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Ruth Greenglass, Alfred E. Sarant, Louise Sarant, Vivian Glassman, Joel Barr, Michael Sidorovitch, William Danziger, Nathan Sussman, Max Elitcher, Helene Elitcher, Steven Javna, Carla Small Javna, Weldon Bruce Dayton, Stanley Robert Rich, Morton Sobell, Helen L. Sobell, William Perl, and Mark Page.

Six copies of each photograph have been made and should be placed in the respective case files.

ENCLOSURE

ATTACHED

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65-59028
65-59242
65-59334
65-59453
65-59294
101-1632
100-337124
101-2115
65-58937
65-59336
65-59356
101-2483
65-59312
100-332133

(Julius Rosenberg) -
(Ruth Greenglass) -
(Alfred E. Sarant) -
(Vivian Glassman) -
(Joel Barr) -
(Michael Sidorovitch) -
(William Danziger) -
(Nathan Sussman) -
(Max Elitcher) -
(Carla Small Javna) -
(Weldon Bruce Dayton) -
(Stanley Robert Rich) -
(Morton Sobell) -
(William Perl) -
(Mark Page) -

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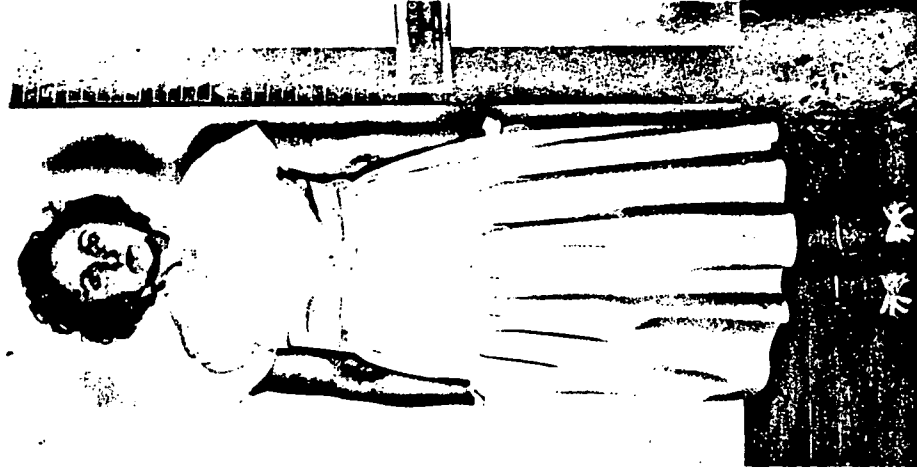
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photographs file

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65-58236-560 ENCLOSURE

Julius Rosenberg (1950)

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65-5836-560

Ethel Rosenberg

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Transmit the following message to:

October 26, 1950

DEFERRED

SAC, NEW YORK

ewr
JULIUS ROSENBERG
HARRY GOLD, ESP-R.

YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO FURNISH TO USA, SDNY, SUCH INFO, WITH RESPECT TO
ADMISSIONS MADE BY GOLD RE HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES, AS WILL BE NEEDED
BY USA IN HIS PREPARATION FOR TRIALS OF BROTHMAN AND ROSENBERG.

HOOVER

101:hc

65-57140

cc: 100-369040 (Northern)

65-58236 (Brooklyn)

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NOT RECORDED
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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

DUPLICATE VT
TRANSMIT

Per _____

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 27, 1950

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58236

Investigation at Cleveland in this case centers on the activities of WILLIAM PERL and MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH and is being handled under separate file, although the ROSENBERG file is being utilized for central control.

The pertinent results of investigation at Cleveland bearing directly on ROSENBERG were included in the report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, dated August 7, 1950 at New York in this case. There are no outstanding leads in this matter at Cleveland since all investigation bears directly on PERL and the SIDOROVICHES. Accordingly, this matter is considered RUC.

JBO'Damak
65-2726

cc: New York (65-15348)

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OCT 30 1950

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65-58236-561
Kegley
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Date: November 1, 1950

For: Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.Attention: Captain John A. Waters, Jr.
Director, Division of Security

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DAVID GREENGLASS;
JULIUS ROSENBERG;
MORTON SOBELL
ESPIONAGE - R

In connection with the prosecution of this case, a superseding indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on October 10, 1950. The following persons were named as defendants:

Julius Rosenberg
Ethel Rosenberg
Anatoli A. Yakovlev
David Greenglass
Kerton Sobell.

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Harry Gold and Ruth Greenglass were named as co-conspirators but not as defendants. The indictment charges the defendants with conspiring to violate Subsection A of Section 32, Title 50, U. S. Code (Espionage Statute) in violation of Section 34, Title 50, U. S. Code.

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David Greenglass has pled guilty to the indictment and it is contemplated that he will be a witness for the Government. The trial of Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Kerton Sobell will probably not start until January, 1951, according to the United States Attorney in New York.

The foregoing is submitted for your information in connection with the testimony which will undoubtedly be required from representatives of your agency.

RJI: jam

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BY MAIL - REG

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