Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 45-15348

Sections: 54

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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SUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO.: 65-15348

VOLUME NO.: 56

SERIALS: 2591

thru

2661
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<td>2604</td>
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<td>2605</td>
<td>2/8/54</td>
<td>This report was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2606</td>
<td>2/11/54</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2607</td>
<td>2/16/54</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2608</td>
<td>2/18/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2609</td>
<td>2/21/54</td>
<td>This teletype was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2/19/54</td>
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<td>2611</td>
<td>2/18/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2612</td>
<td>2/19/54</td>
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<td>2613</td>
<td>2/20/54</td>
<td>This teletype was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2614</td>
<td>2/23/54</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of an informant symbol and the date that a discussion took place was withheld on page 1 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>DELETION (S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2615</td>
<td>2/25/54</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited on page 1 to protect the identity of a source for which an expressed promise of confidentiality had been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.</td>
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<td>2616</td>
<td>2/25/54</td>
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<td>This teletype was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2618</td>
<td>2/25/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2619</td>
<td>2/19/54</td>
<td>(b)(1) - Page 1 has been classified by Executive Order 11652 on December 5, 1977, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2620</td>
<td>2/23/54</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of an informant symbol and the date that a discussion occurred was withheld on page 1 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source. This document is a duplicate copy of serial 2614.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2621</td>
<td>3/2/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2622</td>
<td>2/3/54</td>
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<td>2623</td>
<td>2/11/54</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of informant symbols and informant file numbers were withheld on pages 11, 12 and 13 to protect the identities of sources who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of these sources. In addition, this exemption was cited on page 12 and 13 to protect the identities of sources for which an expressed promise of confidentiality had been given.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>DELETION (S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2624</td>
<td>2/26/54</td>
<td>Specifically, this information concerned the name, title or residence of these sources.</td>
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<td>3/1/53</td>
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<td>2/23/54</td>
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<td>2/25/54</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited on page 1 to protect the identity of a source for which an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of this source.</td>
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<td>2628</td>
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<td>2/26/54</td>
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<td>3/1/54</td>
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<td>2632</td>
<td>3/2/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>3/2/54</td>
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<td>3/3/54</td>
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<td>2635</td>
<td>3/3/54</td>
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<td>Document Justification</td>
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<td>2636</td>
<td>3/4/54</td>
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<td>3/4/54</td>
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<td>3/5/54</td>
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<td>2639</td>
<td>3/5/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2640</td>
<td>3/6/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>3/8/54</td>
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<td>2642</td>
<td>3/9/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2643</td>
<td>3/9/54</td>
<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2644</td>
<td>3/9/54</td>
<td>This letter and routing slip were previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2645</td>
<td>3/11/54</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2646</td>
<td>3/9/54</td>
<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2647</td>
<td>3/12/54</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2648</td>
<td>3/16/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2649</td>
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<td>2650</td>
<td>3/15/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2651</td>
<td>3/17/54</td>
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<td>2652</td>
<td>3/18/54</td>
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<td>3/23/54</td>
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<td>2654</td>
<td>3/30/54</td>
<td>This serial is a referral document.</td>
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<td>3/29/54</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2656</td>
<td>4/5/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2657</td>
<td>3/25/54</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2658</td>
<td>4/13/54</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2659</td>
<td>4/14/54</td>
<td>(b)(1) - Page 1, paragraph 1 has been classified by Executive Order 11652 on December 5, 1977, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.</td>
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<td>(b)(7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol and informant file number was withheld on page 1, lines 2 and 3 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality.</td>
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<td>2660</td>
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<td>2661</td>
<td>4/21/54</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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FEDERAL BUREAU

of

File 65-34236

INVESTIGATION

SPECIAL FILE
DO NOT FURNISH INFORMATION FROM THIS FILE TO ANY OTHER AGENCY WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION OF SECTION 6.

See also Nos. 

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1949-6-10908
TO: SAC, New York
FROM: SA THOMAS J. MCANDREW (65-15348)
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESP. R.

DATE: 2/3/54

On 2/3/54, Edward Ranzal, Reporter, New York Times, visited NYO and
advised the writer that he had just come from the chambers of Judge Irving R.
Kaufman, who tried the ROSENBERG case. Mr. Ranzal contemplates writing a book
on the Prosecution of the ROSENBERGS, which he hopes to make a definitive study
of the whole ROSENBERG investigation and prosecution. The Bureau has previously
been advised of RANZAL's intention to write this book. Mr. Ranzal stated on
2/3/54, Judge Kaufman had telephonically contacted Assistant to the Director
L. B. Nichols in an effort to secure Bureau cooperation for RANZAL in his enter-
prise. Mr. Nichols allegedly told Judge Kaufman that it would be useless for
Mr. RANZAL to go to Washington at this time since the Bureau could do nothing
more than politely greet him, particularly because the Bureau does not know
what he wants of the Bureau. Judge Kaufman then told Mr. Nichols that he would
have Mr. Ranzal write a series of questions concerning the ROSENBERG matter and
tell them to this office for transmittal to the Bureau. Mr. Ranzal had such a
list of questions and gave them to the writer. These questions will be incor-
porated in an outgoing letter to the Bureau.

No commitment was made by the writer on behalf of this office to be
of assistance to Mr. Ranzal in this enterprise.

TJM: MFB
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Washington, D.C.

January 29, 1954

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This past week I received at my law office in Jamaica, New York a telephone call from Solomon Skolnick, who said he resides at 69-36 265th Street, Floral Park, New York, and that his phone number is Fieldstone 7-3570. I have never met Mr. Skolnick, nor have I ever heard of him before.

Mr. Skolnick related considerable information concerning a person who holds a responsible position in the federal government, who was formerly an Army officer. He claimed that this man was connected with several people mixed up in the Rosenberg case.

While I know nothing of the truth of his charges, it would appear that they warrant investigation.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Henry J. Latham  
Henry J. Latham, M.C. 65-15378-2544

FEB 4 1954  
FBI NEW YORK
February 2, 1954

Honorable Henry J. Latham
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressmans

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 29, 1954.

Your interest in bringing this matter to the attention of the FBI is appreciated and I have issued instructions that a Special Agent of our New York Office should interview Solomon Skolnick concerning information he may have bearing on the loyalty of a Government employee.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

cc: New York (with copy of incoming)

The New York Office should immediately interview Solomon Skolnick, 80-36 265th Street, Floral Park, New York. Results of the interview should be submitted to the Bureau under appropriate caption making proper reference to this letter. If information is developed bearing on the loyalty of Government employee, then verify employment and furnish Bureau under SGE caption with complete name, background, title and Government agency and summary of all available disloyal information. No information is in Bureau files identifiable with Skolnick. Budes: 2/16/54.

65-13348-2596

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED 2 FILED
FEB 4 1954
FBI-NEW YORK
NY, NY, 2/9/54

BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL., ESPIONAGE - R. REBULET DATED 2/2/54, CAPTIONED HONORABLE HENRY J. LATHAM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, DC. THIS LETTER ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT OF LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN LATHAM, WHICH ADVISED OF A TELEPHONE CALL TO HIS OFFICE FROM SOLOMON SKOLNICK, OF 80-36 265TH STREET, FLORAL PARK, N.Y.C. ON 1/16/54, SOLOMON SKOLNICK TELEPHONICALLY SPOKE TO SAC BOARDMAN, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS AN EMPLOYEE OF CHURCH STREET PO AND MADE VERBAL CHARGES AGAINST ONE JACK WALKER IN THE POST OFFICE. HE ACCUSED WALKER OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE BROTHER-K-ROSENBERG SPY RING. HE CLAIMED WALKER HAD ATTENDED CP MEETINGS WITH LEON NELSON AND SAM NOVICK. HE CLAIMED WALKER HAD BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH FORMER POLICE LIEUTENANT MILLER, RECENTLY EXPULSED. HE CLAIMED THAT THERE WERE DEMOCRATS AND POST OFFICE INSPECTORS WHO WERE TRYING TO FRAME SKOLNICK. SKOLNICK WAS INTERVIEWED BY SAS RICHARD A. MINAHAN AND JOHN A. HARRINGTON ON 1/20/54 IN THE N.Y.O. HE ADVISED HE ATTENDED CITY COLLEGE

J - Bureau

JAEFTH

65-15348 (86)
NY, NY, 2/9/54

PAGE TWO

FROM JANUARY 1936 UNTIL JUNE 1938, TAKING AN ENGINEERING COURSE. HE QUIT SCHOOL BECAUSE HE COULD SEE NO FUTURE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING. HE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS, AND ASSIGNED TO THE CHURCH STREET STATION FOR THE PAST ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS, IN THE OUTGOING MAIL DEPARTMENT ON THE 5:50 PM TO 2:00 AM SHIFT. HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR WAS A MR. WAGNER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. HE STATED THAT AFTER HE LEFT CITY COLLEGE IN 1938 HE JOINED THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE AND ATTENDED MEETINGS IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN THE CONEY ISLAND SECTION OF BROOKLYN. HE ADVISED THAT HE SAW JULIUS ROSENBERG AND JOEL BARR AT CITY COLLEGE. HE ADVISED THAT HARRY GOLDS, CONVICTED ESPIONAGE AGENT, ATTENDED MEETINGS OF THE CP IN BROOKLYN. HE ALSO CLAIMED THAT MARTIN BRAVERMAN WAS A MEMBER OF THIS CP GROUP. HE STATED THAT ON ONE OCCASION HE SAW BRAVERMAN ON THE SUBWAY SURROUNDED BY "LIGHT RUSSIANS" AND THAT IF HE, SKOLNICK, HAD ATTEMPTED TO TOUCH BRAVERMAN HE WOULD HAVE "BEEN SHOT BY THE RUSSIANS". HE MENTIONED THAT VARIOUS FELLOW EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE WERE MEMBERS OF THIS ESPIONAGE GROUP. HE STATED HE KNEW HAROLD GLASSER, RECENTLY IN THE NEWS, AS AN ESPIONAGE AGENT. HE DESCRIBED MARTIN BRAVERMAN AS A LAWYER, AND ON OCCASION
SOCIALLY LINKED WITH MARGARET TRUMAN. HE DESCRIBED JOEL BARR AS "SHORT AND STOCKY". AT THE TIME OF HIS VISIT TO THE NYO HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A GREAT NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES WITH ACCOUNTS OF THE TRIAL OF JULIUS ROSENBERG AND HAD PICTURES OF THESE INDIVIDUALS. HE STATED THAT THERE WAS SOME PRESSURE BEING EXERTED BY POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES "TO EASE HIM OUT BECAUSE OF HIS INFORMATION". ON 2/4/54, SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT SKOLNICK AT HIS HOME AND WAS ADVISED BY A WOMAN, WHO REFUSED TO IDENTIFY Herself, "NOT TO PAY ANY ATTENTION TO HIM. HE IS ALWAYS TALKING ABOUT SPIES". ON 2/6/54, SKOLNICK CALLED THE NYO TO ASK SA HARRINGTON TO CHECK ON THREE THINGS:

1) AN INSPECTOR AT THE POST OFFICE WHO KNOWS BRAVERMAN;
2) C. D. JACKSON, ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER;
3) BE CAREFUL TO PROTECT THE WIFE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNElL BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS ARE AFTER HER. ON 2/9/54 SA HARRINGTON TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SKOLNICK IN REGARDS TO THE LAST THREE ITEMS. SKOLNICK STATED HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY THREATS AGAINST THE WIFE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUT CLAIMED THAT HE DEDUCED THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD ATTEMPT TO DO AWAY WITH HER BECAUSE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED IN THE PAPER THE FINDING
ACTIVITIES OF THE JULIUS ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE NETWORK, AND THAT WHATSOEVER KNOWLEDGE HE DOES POSSESS COME FROM NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES. IT IS NOTED THAT SKOLNICK CLAIMED TO HAVE JOINED THE YCL IN 1938. IT WOULD APPEAR FROM THE FOREGOING THAT SKOLNICK IS MENTALLY UPSAT AND NO FURTHER ACTION IS CONTemplATED BY THE NTO OF HIS STATEMENTS, AND NO LOYALTY CASE WILL BE OPENED ON THE BASIS OF HIS ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE YCL.
February 12, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL AND PERSONAL ATTENTION

Hon. J. Edward Lumbard
U.S. Attorney
Southern District of New York
U.S. Court House
New York 7, N.Y.

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - E
(ESTATES OF JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG)

Dear Mr. Lumbard:

Reference is made to my letter of February 2, 1954, in which you were advised of the contact made with this office by Philip Sokol, counsel for the Department of Welfare of the City of New York.

Investigation by this office has determined that the Rosenberg children, Michael and Robert, are now residing with Abel and Anne Meeropol, Apt. 4-1, 720 Riverside Drive, New York City. Abel Meeropol is self-employed at his residence as a lyricist. It is noted that Abel and Anne Meeropol have been reliably reported to be members of the Communist Party in the past.

The records of the Board of Education, New York City, reflect that Michael and Robert Meeropol, 720 Riverside Drive, New York City, are now attending Public School 186, 145th Street, East of Broadway, New York City. Michael attends class 6-2 from 8:45 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. and Robert attends class 1-3, 8:45 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

The foregoing is submitted for your information and any additional pertinent information received by this office in this connection will be furnished to you promptly.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-59242)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (65-5053)

SUBJECT: ALFRED SARANT
ESPIONAGE - R

OO: ALBANY

Re Los Angeles letter to the Director dated 11/24/53.

By letter dated 12/9/53 Mr. R. J. GODDARD, Security Manager, Hughes Aircraft Company, and a former agent of the FBI, forwarded to the Los Angeles Office a memorandum which the Hughes Aircraft Company had received from BENJAMIN G. LEWIS. This memorandum is set out in full since it contains information concerning ALFRED SARANT, JOEL BARR and HARVEY LEE SACHS. The original memorandum signed by LEWIS is being retained in Los Angeles file 100-45539.

"December 7, 1953"

"1. I received a letter dated November 29, 1953 from an old friend and college classmate of mine named HARVEY SACHS which contained information of possible interest to you. This information pertains to the bringing up of my name by SACHS in testimony before the Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY investigating committee.

"2. Prior to quoting the pertinent section of this letter, I would like to supply you with some of the detail. Mr. DAVE TROUPE, of your department can furnish you with more information pertaining to this subject.

"A. SACHS, who is an old college classmate of mine, had a conversation with me in New York around November, 1952 concerning an interview he had had with an FBI agent. At that time I learned from SACHS that the FBI man had said that SARANT and BARR had disappeared from the U.S.A. and that they were both wanted in connection with spying. I do not recall SACHS stating that the FBI man had said that they were connected with the ROSENBERGS. Inasmuch as both SACHS and I were rather upset at the time, it would be difficult to say whether SACHS had told me and I had forgotten, or whether he didn't tell me and he thinks he did.

REG.
EEA:bak
CC: Albany (65-1664)(6)(REG.)
New York (6)(6)-65-15392--JOEL-BARR)(REG.)
Newark (100-34455 - SIMONTEL)(REG.)
LA 65-5088 (SARANT)
LA 100-45539 (B. LEWIS)
"B. To the best of my knowledge, I did not connect SARANT and his associate, BARR, with the ROSENBERG case until I saw the Los Angeles TIMES dated November 1, 1953. On page A, Part 1, is a column entitled, 'Atomic Spy Tells Radar Espionage.' At the tail end of this article is the statement, 'Among the known alleged accomplices of ROSENBERG at Fort Monmouth were ALFRED SARANT and JOEL BARR--etc.'

"C. I left Monmouth in August, 1942 to enter the Navy. I do not know exactly when SARANT left, but according to old letters I have in my possession from SACHS, I think that SARANT left soon thereafter. Inasmuch as SARANT was not working on a classified project at the time I left, it would seem doubtful that he was engaged in espionage at that time, especially in view of the statement I read recently from the Secretary of the Army (STEVENS) which brought out the point that in the early days of the war this country and the USSR had a free exchange of information. If SARANT was doing anything disloyal or illegal at the time I lived with him, I certainly had no inkling of it.

"3. The pertinent portion of the letter from SACHS dated Nov. 29, 1953 is quoted below as follows:

'Anyway, the day before we took title to the house here, which was on October 22nd (note-1953), an FBI man visited my boss, to ask him about me, personally. BOILEN, who really likes me, defended me to the utmost. He also exhibited to the FBI man, my Secret clearance granted last year. At seeing this, the FBI man expressed surprise that I had one. My clearance has not yet been taken away, so don't worry. My boss was told by the FBI man not to tell me that he had been there, but he refused to do this, and promptly told me about it. The next day, after BUNNY (SACHS' wife) and I returned from the new house, we were putting the baby to bed, when the phone rang. It was the assistant counsel to the McCARThY committee, inviting me to appear that same evening at 8PM. Inviting is a kind way of putting it.

'I called BOILEN and told him the FBI man was no coincidence, and BOILEN promptly offered to accompany me to the hearing, to show his confidence. I also had been honest with him, and told him the exact story of my background, and the whole relationship with SARANT. Well, they started to question me
about how long I had gone to Cooper Union, when, and with whom. They asked me whether I had ever attended any meetings of the YCL or contributed money to them, and I stated that I hadn't. I brought out the names of SARANT and KRICKER. I was then told by McCARTHY that they had evidence that I had gone to meetings and contributed money, and that I was committing perjury. I said that I thought I had gone to ASU meetings, and that if someone wanted to call them something else, that was their privilege, and that I was no member of the YCL or ever was. At that point, he advised me, with a pointed statement for the record, that I should get a lawyer and come back and tell the truth (up to this point, I had obviously been lying, even when I gave my name and birth date)

'Well, I got a lawyer, and went over the whole thing with him. I wrote a history of my life, and dates of where I had worked and lived. I gave the whole story to him, including the story about what the FBI told me about SARANT and BARR. (Incidentally, I can't understand that you should be shocked about SARANT and BARR being ROSENBERG associates. I think I told you about that when I saw you, which was what the FBI man told me.) So anyway, my lawyer and I went over my situation throughly, and the next call I got was to come there on November 4th. They kept the lawyer and I waiting all day, and finally I was called at 8 PM. They started to go over the old business again, and then started to ask detailed questions about the house, and who lived there. I had to bring up your name. They gave me a wonderful opening, when they asked me, strangely enough, whether you had ever argued with SARANT. I stated that you consistently argued with him on political matters, inasmuch as you would have nothing to do with SARANT's outlook, and although it was possible to live together, you didn't go along at all. I admitted that at that time, my orientation was similar to SARANT's, but also stated that after leaving the house in April of '42, I steadily lost contact with SARANT, and also lost interest in that point of view. They asked me whether BARR ever stayed at the house overnight, and I said that I couldn't remember; they said they had evidence that he stayed there four times (very significant), and wanted me to make a definite statement, but I said I couldn't remember him staying there at all.

'They also wanted to know whether there were Communist meetings conducted at the house, which I said were not. Also whether BARR and SARANT tried to worm secret or
classified information out of me, and I said we rarely discussed our work, inasmuch as we worked at different areas. They ROY 'JUNIOR' COHN asked me whether or not you were a Communist, and I answered that you most certainly were not, and that you were bitterly opposed to Communists. At that point, he turned to one of the other counsel and said something to the effect that he wondered where you were. I did not volunteer your location, believe me, and thank God he didn't ask me where you were now, which he did about KRICKER, which I didn't know.

'Then they asked me about my movements after I left the house in 42, and wanted me to admit that when I was in Baltimore, I met BARR at a restaurant there; this is something I could not remember, said so, and then they made some slip about it being in 1945, and then I repeated that I had been there in 42, and then they dropped that line of questioning. Then they asked me about COLEMAN, and tried to get me to tie COLEMAN up with SARANT and BARR. However, I told McCARTHY that COLEMAN never even met SARANT or BARR to my knowledge.

'Incidentally, just when did you leave the house to go into Navy? And didn't SARANT get fired from Fort Monmouth for the Communist business? or don't you know.

'As you know, McCARTHY has now started open hearings on the same business, and my lawyer doesn't even think I will be called. I wasn't even asked the $64 question about being a Communist, so my lawyer says I must be a colorless and newsless witness. Which was his objective by the way; I also did not refuse to answer any questions, and only succeeded in drawing from McCARTHY the statement at the end, that I was an evasive witness, and that I must be very stupid or have a poor memory. No doubt he was referring to my straightforward answers to questions like 'What was your address where you stayed in Baltimore for two months?' and 'What was the name of your landlady?' both of which I could not answer. Anyone should be able to remember a little detail like that after 11 years.

'Anyone, except me, that is. Well, that is the whole story up to now. I also cannot understand how you saw the name of SARANT and BARR in the newspaper, inasmuch as none of the papers out here, at any time during the closed hearings, made mention of his name. Not until the first day of the open hearings last week, was the name of BARR brought out, and I have not seen SARANTS name in print yet.'
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York (65-15348)
SAC, Charlotte (65-1375)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 3, 1954


Unless advised to the contrary, stops placed against these individuals will be maintained.

HGM: hks: rd
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York

FROM: SA THOMAS J. McANDREW

DATE: 2/8/54

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, WBS, ET AL. ESPIONAGE - R

At 10:10 A.M., 2/8/54, Inspector J. J. McGuire, Bureau, telephonically advised the writer that the Director had approved the Bureau answering questions propounded by Edward Ranzal, of the New York Times, who contemplates writing a book on the ROSENBERGS. Mr. McGuire instructed that this office submit the questions propounded by Mr. Ranzal, together with the answers to the questions and a recommendation as to whether or not the information should be passed on to Mr. Ranzal by the Bureau. I told Mr. McGuire that Mr. Ranzal had been in on Thursday, 2/4/54 and had given me the questions; that these questions were submitted to the Bureau in letter form 2/5/54; that no answers were provided nor was a recommendation made by NYO. I told Mr. McGuire NY would analyze the questions, furnish the Bureau the answers if such were available to us and recommend as to whether or not the Bureau should furnish these answers to Mr. Ranzal. I also told Mr. McGuire, in response to his question, that it was entirely possible this was the beginning of a series of questions to be propounded by Mr. Ranzal inasmuch as he has only begun to write his book. I also told Mr. McGuire Mr. Ranzal had been very cooperative with this office in the past.

S: John A. Harrington is requested to analyze the questions and submit the information to the Bureau as outlined above.

65-15348 - 2601

TJM: MFB
65-15348

February 18, 1954

H. B. Montague
Post Office Inspector in Charge
General Post Office
33rd Street and Eighth Avenue
New York 1, New York

ATTENTION: Assistant Inspector in Charge
James M. Graham

RE Solomon Skolnick
Postal Clerk
90 Church Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

You are advised that on January 16, 1954, the above-captioned Solomon Skolnick telephonically contacted former Special Agent in Charge Leland V. Boardman of this office. Skolnick identified himself as an employee of the Church Street Post Office and made verbal charges against a co-worker, Jack Walker.

He accused Walker of being a member of the Brothman-Rosenberg Spy Ring. He claimed that Walker had attended Communist Party meetings with Leon Nelson and Sam Novick. He claimed that Walker had also associated with Police Lieutenant Miller, recently expelled from the Police Department because of his Communist Party activities.

Skolnick claimed that there were Democrats and Post Office Inspectors who were working with Walker and were trying to frame him (Skolnick.).

On January 26, 1954, Skolnick was interviewed at this office by agents familiar with the case of the recently executed Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Skolnick advised that he had attended City College from January, 1936 until June, 1938, as an engineering student. He advised he quit school because he could see no future in chemical engineering.

He stated he had been employed in the Post Office for the past eight years and has been assigned to the Church
Letter to Post Office Inspector

Street Station for the past one and a half years, working in the outgoing mail on the 5:50 p.m. to 2 a.m. shift. He identified his immediate superior as a Mr. Wagner, Assistant Superintendent.

Skolnick stated that after he left City College in 1938 he joined the Young Communist League and attended meetings in various locations in the Coney Island Section of Brooklyn. He stated that he had seen Julius Rosenberg and one Joel Barr at City College. He stated that Harry Gold, convicted espionage agent, had attended meetings of the Communist Party in Brooklyn.

He claimed that one Martin Braverman was a member of this Communist Party group. He advised that on one occasion he saw Braverman on the subway surrounded by "eight Russians" and that if he, Skolnick, had attempted to touch Braverman he would have "been shot by the Russians."

He mentioned that various fellow employees of the Post Office were members of this espionage group. He stated he knew Harold Glasser, recently in the news, as an espionage agent. He described Martin Braverman as a lawyer who on occasion has been socially linked with Margaret Truman.

At the time of his visit to this office, he had in his possession a great number of newspaper clippings and magazine articles with accounts of the trial of Julius Rosenberg and had pictures of these individuals. He stated that there was some pressure being exerted by Post Office authorities "to ease him out because of his information."

On February 4, 1954, an agent of this office attempted to contact Skolnick at his home and was advised by a woman, who refused to identify herself, "not to pay any attention to him, he is always talking about spies."

On February 8, 1954, Skolnick called this office to have one of the agents check on the following items:

1. An inspector at the Post Office who knows Braverman.

2. C. D. Jackson, Assistant to President Eisenhower.
Letter to Post Office Inspector

3. To be careful to protect the wife of Attorney General Brownell because the Communists are after her.

On February 9, 1954, Skolnick was contacted by an agent of this office in regard to the last three items. He advised that he had no knowledge of any threats against the wife of the Attorney General but claimed that he deduced that the Communists would attempt to do away with her because the Attorney General had recently announced in the paper the finding of lost files on subversives.

He stated they might try to put the pressure on the Attorney General and recounted the story told him by one of his fellow employees to the effect that former Attorney General McGrath had gotten into some difficulty with a girl and as a result an individual obtained a job in the Post Office.

He was asked about the army officer that he knew who was involved in the Rosenberg case. He stated he did not know the man's name except that the man calls himself Wilson and stated he met this individual while he, Skolnick, was in the army.

Skolnick advised that he had been inducted into the Chemical Warfare Branch of the army on December 23, 1941 and received a medical discharge on May 19, 1942. He stated the army claimed that he was a psychopath which Skolnick vigorously denied. He stated his serial number was ASN 12039103.

You are advised that at the time Skolnick spoke to former Special Agent in Charge Boardman he sounded emotionally upset and spoke in a disjointed manner and it was the impression of the agents who interviewed Skolnick in this office that he was mentally disturbed.

It would appear that Skolnick has no personal knowledge of the activities of the Julius Rosenberg Espionage Network and that whatever knowledge he does possess comes from newspapers and magazine articles.
Letter to Post Office Inspector

On February 15, 1954, Skolnick telephonically contacted an agent of this office and advised that the individual Weinberg, recently in the news as having killed Maxwell Bodenheim and his wife, was a courier for the Communist Party.

You are advised that this office is taking no action as a result of the charges made by Skolnick as above set forth. You are further advised that this office has not and will not take any action as regards Skolnick under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 in the absence of a specific request.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
February 16, 1954

Honorable J. Edward Lumbard
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

Re: Julius Rosenberg
(Estates of Julius and
Ethel Rosenberg)

ISPIONAGE -R

My dear Mr. Lumbard:

You are advised that the Department of Welfare of the City of New York secured a writ from the Children's Court of New York City, seeking the custody of the Rosenberg children, Michael and Robert. This writ was served by officers of the New York City Police Department.

The children were produced in Children's Court, 22nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, about 10 A.M. today. About 200 people attended the hearing, and the children were represented by Alexander Bloch, father of the late Emanuel H. Bloch, Gloria Aprin, and a woman identified as Dr. Hannah Malcolm Sharp. The children have been placed in a Jewish Guardian Home at Pleasantville, New York.

A further hearing on the custody of the children will be heard in the Children's Court on February 23, 1954. The foregoing is submitted for your information and any additional information in this regard will be promptly submitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

NY 65-15348

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York
FROM: SA Thomas J. McAndrews
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP. R.

DATE: 2/18/54

At 4:15 P.M., 2/18/54, I telephonically advised Inspector Joseph Sizoo, Bureau, that this office had received information to the effect that 200 people showed up on the morning of 2/18/54 at the Domestic Relations Court, 22nd Street and Lexington Avenue, in connection with proceedings incident to the NYC Welfare Department taking the two ROSENBERG children into custody. There were no untoward incidents. The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday, 2/23/54 and the children were taken into custody by the Welfare Dept. Present as counsel for the ROSENBERG COMMITTEE were GLORIA AGRIN; HARRIET MALCOLM SHARP; and the Father of EMMANUEL BLOCH.

TJM: MFB
SAC, NY

HARRY C. O'CONNELL, SA (10)-80309

IRVING GOFF, was
IS - C

It has been determined that when the subject is in the NYC area, he uses the apartment of DAVE GREER, 204 East 21st Street, NYC, as one of his hideouts.

On 12/19/53, furnished the following information:

It is to be noted here that this informant is a highly confidential one and extreme care must be used to protect his identity.

Concerning IRVING GOFF, it is to be noted that he is one of the principal subjects in the HARBARY case and any information pertaining to him is not to be disseminated outside the Bureau.

On 12/19/53, the informant advised that the subject and DAVE GREER entered into a general discussion concerning the failure of the CP in their efforts on behalf of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, recently convicted atom spies. The subject stated in his opinion he believed that the CP failed on behalf of the ROSENBERGS because they were unable to get trade unions to join in the movement.

Continuing, this informant advised that on the subject and DAVE GREER then discussed the case of KLAUS FUCHS, convicted British espionage agent. According to the informant, the subject stated that in his opinion the FUCHS case was a frame-up and that FUCHS was a British agent all the time.

(1 - NY 65-15348 (JULIUS ROSENBERG)
1 - NY 65 (ETHEL ROSENBERG)
1 - NY 65-15336 (DAVID GRÈE;KASS)
1 - NY 65-14932 (J D;Y COPLON)
1 - NY 100-76138 (DAVE GREER)

HCO: EJR

J. Harrington

65-15348-2614
MEMO
NY 100-80309

2/23/54

DAVE GREER then mentioned the name of DAVID GREENGLASS (principal figure in the ROSENBERG case and brother of ETHIL ROSENBERG). According to the informant, the subject stated with reference to GREENGLASS, "all right, so he stole the uranium. He might have been caught stealing uranium. He knew what it was. That's part of it...."

GOFF indicated that the US Government made GREENGLASS furnish them information in turn for exempting him from the death sentence.

On 12/23/53, this informant also advised that the subject and DAVE GREER were discussing the case of LAURENTI BERIA and the subject stated that any information the US obtained about atomic bombs in Russia was probably obtained by British agents in Russia or agents of BERIA, who brought this information out of the country. He stated that he did not think that any of the information the US obtained about the Russian atomic bombs was obtained from scientific instruments.

Immediately after this, according to the informant, the subject stated "Someone told me I was first choice for one of those assignments." The informant was unable to ascertain what type of assignment the subject was referring to or where or when it was to take place. The informant was only able to speculate that possibly he was here referring to a Russian espionage assignment because the informant was able to detect a reference to the name ROSENBERG shortly after GOFF made this statement.

On 12/31/53, the same informant advised that GOFF and DAVE GREER entered into a discussion pertaining to LAURENTI BERIA, recently executed head of the Soviet Secret Police. The informant advised that GREER thought that the BERIA trial should have been an open and public trial rather than a secret one. According to the informant, the subject took violent opposition to GREER's remarks and
stated that he had no business questioning the decisions of the Central Committee of the CP in the Soviet Union and their officials. The subject stated that the execution of BORIA was one of the biggest post-war victories of the CP in the Soviet Union.

According to the informant, GREER stood by his position that the BORIA trial should have been an open trial as it would have had a greater effect on the world at large and could have been better explained to the working classes of the world.

According to the informant, GREER then pointed out to the subject that the ROSENBERG case and the JUDY COPLON case were public and the American people knew about it. He then stated that the CP in the US had the problem of exposing the kind of justice that is being meted out to the ROSENBERGS and JUDY COPLON and the Communists and progressives in this country.

Continuing, GREER stated that the CP here was asking for public trials and that it was very difficult to explain the BORIA trial to people white at the same time asking for public justice for Communists in this country. According to the informant, the subject violently questioned GREER's attitude on this matter and stated that it was very wrong for him to question any decision of MALENKOY and the Central Committee of the Soviet Union.
MEMORANDUM

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al

1934

To: FBI

A source of information of the NWO who is associated with the George W. Hearst Foundation, 161 Eldridge St., N.Y.C. advised on 7/24/54 that Judge Jacob Panken of Children's Court is handling the case concerning the disposition of the Rosenberg Children. He advised that Panken was in possession of numerous communications, both domestic and foreign, voicing sympathy for the children and apparently Communist inspired. According to Panken, he desired to make this information available to the FBI and requested that he be contacted prior to 10:00 AM on 2/25/54.

Panken was contacted by SA William R. Klein and the writer at approximately 9:30 AM, 2/25/54, at which time he advised that he desired to retain the communications until final disposition of the case and would then make them available to the FBI.

Panken expressed his dislike for the way in which the Rosenberg children were being exploited in conjunction with the "Free America" campaign which he felt was being waged in Europe. He said a friend of his had some material from Europe which illustrated this point, and advised that he had made an appointment for the agents to contact this person, who he identified as a Miss Hestersis of the Women's Committee of Correspondence, 345 W. 49 St., Room 907.

It was ascertained that this material was obtained on a regular basis by the FBI in conjunction with the Rosenberg Case, and was subsequently advised on this date that no contact would be made with Miss Hestersis.

Judge Panken requested that his contact with the FBI be kept strictly confidential.

FBI indices were negative concerning Miss Hestersis and the Women's Committee of Correspondence.

ROBERT D. SMITH, SA

65-15348-2615

SEARCHED:
INDEXED:
SERIALIZER:
FEB 25...

FBI NEW YORK
February 25, 1954

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Honorable J. Edward Lumbard
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
United States Court House
New York 7, New York

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg;
Espionage - R;
(Estate of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

My dear Mr. Lumbard:

You are advised that Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy, Department of Welfare, City of New York, has petitioned the Surrogate's Court for the appointment of Morton L. Deitch, Lawyer and President of the Jewish Child Care Association, as the guardian of the person and property of Michael and Robert Rosenberg. This petition was filed on February 19, 1954, and the persons cited are Tessie Greenglass, Sophie Rosenberg, and Abel and Anne Meeropol.

The petition relates that after Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had executed authorization committing the children as public charges to the Commissioner of Welfare, they were placed with Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg. The petition further alleges that without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Welfare, the children were removed from New York City and placed with a couple at Toms River, New Jersey, and thereafter were placed with Abel and Anne Meeropol. The petition further alleges that fund raising campaigns have been held and thousands of dollars have been collected and are under the possession and control of Gloria Agrin of 220 Broadway, New York City, and Mr. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago.

The citations are returnable on March 5, 1954 before Surrogate Frankenthaler.

JAH: BJH

65-15348-2618
Letter to Mr. J. Edward Lumbard

Your attention is also directed to the February 8, 1954 issue of the "National Guardian", Pages 1 and 3, which reports the death of Emanuel Bloch. This article recites that the trustees of the Rosenbergs' children's trust fund, namely, Malcolm Sharp, Yuri Suni, Shirley Graham DuBois, and James Aronson announced that Gloria Agrin, who had been associated with Bloch in the Rosenberg defense, was elected to fill his place as a trustee.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
The information concerning the demonstration, which will coincide with the appearance of the children in a court located at 22nd Street and Lexington Avenue, 2/18/54, was immediately furnished to SAC A. J. Marchessault.

At 9:15 A.M., 2/18/54, the writer telephonically contacted Assistant Director A. H. Belmont at the Bureau and furnished the above information. Pursuant to Mr. Belmont's instructions, the writer called the offices of the United States Attorney, J. Edward Lumbard, SDNY, in order that Mr. Lumbard might be advised of all developments in this matter. Mr. Lumbard was not in and the information was furnished to his assistant, one James W. Ackell. I told Mr. Ackell I would confirm the above information in writing.

SA Richard A. Minihan has been instructed to immediately furnish, by letter, recent developments in this matter to the United States Attorney's Office, attention of Mr. J. Edward Lumbard, Personally.

CC: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (100-107111)

TJM: MFB
AC, NY

2/23/54

HARRY C. O'CONNELL, SA (10)-80309

IRVING GOFF, was
IS - C

It has been determined that when the subject is in the NYC area, he uses the apartment of DAVE GREER, 204 East 21st Street, NYC, as one of his hideouts.

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1 - NY 65-15346 (JULIUS ROSENBERG)
1 - NY 65 (ETHEL ROSENBERG)
1 - NY 65-15336 (DAVID GRENGLASS)
1 - NY 65-14932 (J. D. COPLON)
1 - NY 100-78138 (DAVE GREER)

65-15348-2620

HCO: EJR
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Memo.

To: Various Recipients, et al./

Re: Audit February 3, 1954

1954

5: A New Report concerning Frank Philbin,
Personnel Office, Sperry Gyroscope Company,
Great Neck, L.I. Mr. Philbin advised that
Joel Barr had nothing to do with the guided
missile project and his duties were internal
and connected with testing.

* Mr. E.W. Intihar, Engineer of Sperry's and
supervisor over Joel Barr in 1945-47
advised he did not believe Sperry was
working on any "space platform" project
and it was also stated that they were not
working on any "brain-thinking," machine
or "digital electronics machine," as it called
at all the time to his knowledge. He stated that Barr definitely had no
connection or access to the guided
The missile project was handled by S. T. Bauchham.

From the above it is evident that investigation will have to be conducted as suggested in referenced letter to ascertain which employees worked on the guided missile project and if any were acquainted with杠 or Rosenberg.

S. T. Bauchham

Note: Any information concerning Bar will be reported in the Bar case.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
SAN FRANCISCO

DATE WHEN MADE
1/15, 18, 21, 22; 2/1

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
1953

REPORT MADE BY
SAUL H. KELLERMeyer

FILE NO.

TITLE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CONFIDENTIAL

Reported West Coast Conference held Los Angeles on 11/21/53. Committee reported to be directing its entire activity to the collecting of funds for the ROSENBERG children and to agitate for the release of MORTON OBELL. Reported West Coast money raising goal is $75000. Speech given by ELI MUNOZ BLOCH in 12/53 to raise funds for the ROSENBERG Children Trust Fund. Committee reported to be soliciting orders for book "Death House Letters".

DETAILS: All sources shown in this report are of known reliability.

I. SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

a - Scope

On November 21, 1953 San Francisco T-1 advised that a West Coast Regional Conference of the ROSENBERG-OBELL Committee was held on November 21, 1953 at 607 South Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles. At the conference EVA STEINHARDT reported for San Francisco, stating that the Bay Area Committee was comprised of outside areas such as San Francisco, Sonoma County, Oakland, Berkeley, Stockton and Sacramento.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-15348-2623

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

6 - BUREAU (100-367835) (REGIS.) (RC)
1 - ONI, 12th ND, San Francisco (REGIS.)
1 - G-2, 6th Army, IFC #1 (REGIS.)
1 - OSI, Travis AFB (REGIS.)
4 - NEL YORK (3-100-10711; 1-65-1) (REGIS.) (RGCIS.)
2 - SAN FRANCISCO (100-35117)

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.
STEINGART stated that at big functions they had about 800 people present, however, now only about 200 to 100 attended. STEINGART stated that since the execution it has been a problem to get active people and reported that the lack of a specific program was contributing to the poor attendance. STEINGART has been identified as a Communist Party member by San Francisco T-2.

b - General Activities

San Francisco T-3 advised on August 12, 1953 that a meeting of the Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case was held on August 10, 1953, at 1570 Petaluma Hill Road, Santa Rosa, California.

JOSEPHINE LORA gave a report on the meeting of the Committee for Northern California, which was held in San Francisco the previous week. LORA advised that the Committee would devote its entire effort to the collecting of funds for the ROSENBERG children and also to agitate for the release of JOSEPH STEELE.

San Francisco T-4 identified LORA as a member of the Civil Rights Congress in 1950. The Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10150.

On October 15, 1953 San Francisco T-5 advised a joint meeting of the San Francisco Lay Area and Los Angeles Committees in the ROSENBERG Case was held on September 19, 1953 at 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

SF T-5 advised that the money raising goal for the West Coast was $75,000 and $16,000 had already been raised. SF T-5 further advised that money was being raised by the sale of copies of "Death House Letters", which sells for $1.00 a copy. It was indicated that from this dollar 85 cents went to the ROSENBERG Children's Fund.

On October 30, 1953 SF T-5 advised that the Bay Area ROSENBERG Committee held a conference on October 26, 1953 at 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco. At this conference SYLVIA STEINGART gave a report on a National Conference held in Chicago, Illinois. STEINGART stated that 150 persons had attended this conference and the national committee had raised $300. STEINGART stated it was decided at the Chicago Conference to force a Congressional investigation of the Attorney General's Office,
an investigation of the Un-American Committee and an investigation of the FBI to determine what happened at the time of the ROSENBERG execution. STEINGART stated this investigation would be brought about by stirring millions of people to hold their opinions to demand such an investigation.

SF T-5 advised on November 13, 1953, that the first public meeting of the ROSENBERG-SOESELL Committee was held on November 6, 1953 for the purpose of raising funds. According to SF T-5 228 was collected at the meeting for the SOESELL fund.

San Francisco T-6 advised on November 9, 1953, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case held a meeting on October 6, 1953 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. DOMIS WALKER was Chairman of the meeting and the stated objectives of the meeting were to get SOESELL transferred from Alcatraz Prison to fight SOESELL's case through the courts and to distribute literature all over the country so that people would understand this case.

San Francisco T-7 has identified WALKER as a Communist Party member.

On November 9, 1953 San Francisco T-8 furnished a copy of mimeographed letter issued by the East Bay ROSENBERG-SOESELL Committee which was dated October 28, 1953. This letter stated that injustices perpetrated in the ROSENBERG-SOESELL Case constitute a threat to millions of Americans. This letter announced a meeting to be held on November 8, 1953 at 2132 D. stroy Street, Berkeley.

The "Daily Peoples World", a West Coast Communist newspaper of November 10, 1953, Page 3, Column 5, contained an article entitled, "Six-Point Plan Set For SOESELL". This article reflected that a program was presented to meetings in Oakland and San Francisco over the previous weekend.

The program included:

1. Educational work on the SOESELL Case.
2. Circulate a petition briefly supporting SOESELL's appeal for a Supreme Court review of his case.
3. Circulation of petitions to the Attorney General for removal of SOESELL from Alcatraz to a Penitentiary nearer to his attorney and family.
1. Financial support for the SCHELL Appeal.
5. A campaign for investigation of the Justice Department by the Senate Judiciary Committee.
6. Raising of $75,000 as a Trust Fund to support the orphaned ROSENBERG children.

The "Daily Peoples World" of October 5, 1953 Page 2, Columns 1-3, contained an article entitled, "Probe Attorney General, Senators Asked". This article reflected that the Bay Area ROSENBERG-SCHELL Committee had requested the United States Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of the Attorney General's Office in the case of the ROSENBERG and HORTON SCHELL. According to the article the Committee sent a wire to the Senate Body in support of a Brief filed in Washington with the Chairman of the Senate Committee.

This brief was submitted by the National Committee to Secure Justice for HORTON SCHELL in the ROSENBERG Case.

The "Daily Peoples World" of October 22, 1953, Page 6, Columns 1-3, contained an article which stated that NOR'A ARCHSON of the National ROSENBERG-SCHELL Committee was in the Bay Area to help launch a campaign in SCHELL's behalf. This campaign called for:

1. Obtaining 5000 signatures by February 1, on an Amicus Brief for a new trial for SCHELL.
2. Obtaining support for an investigation of the conducting of the Attorney General's Office in the ROSENBERG-SCHELL Case.

ARCHSON urged an intense campaign for bringing the truth to the people, so that SCHELL could win his freedom and further ROSENBERG Cases prevented. According to the article ARCHSON decried the lack of action on the SCHELL Case in the Trade Union Movement.

On December 17, 1953 San Francisco T-9 advised that a lecture was given by LIEUTENANT ALBERT, on December 5, 1953 at 14th Page Street, San Francisco for the benefit of the ROSENBERG Children. SF T-9 advised that $500 was raised from those in attendance at this meeting.
BLACK stated in his speech that the money raised would go to the benefit of the ROSENBERG children.

II. OFFICERS

San Francisco T-6 advised on November 9, 1953 that at a meeting of the Bay Area ROSENBERG-SOEBELL Committee held on October 6, 1953 SYLVIA STEINGART stated she was Executive Secretary of the Committee on the West Coast.

III. AIDS AND OBJECTIVE

San Francisco T-10 advised on November 20, 1953 "at the Sonoma County ROSENBERG Committee held a meeting on November 17, 1953 in Santa Rosa. ROBERTA HOLLOCELL read to the group the following statement on the future policy of the ROSENBERG Committee.

1. To distribute one million leaflets, pamphlets and so forth, on the SOEBELL Case in the next six months, to work on the removal of SOEBELL from Alcatraz.

2. To sponsor MAXIMILIAN BLOCH on a speaking tour in the United States in an effort to collect $75,000 for the ROSENBERG Children Fund.

3. To demand a thorough investigation of the Attorney General's handling of the ROSENBERG Case.

4. To sponsor HELEN SOEBELL on a speaking tour of California in which literature featuring the SOEBELL Case would be sold as an additional way of making money to fight his case.

San Francisco T-10 advised that it was decided at this meeting to have LLOCH speak in Sebastopol on December 8, 1953 if that
There is no information available concerning any Communist Party activity on the part of ROBERTA HOLLIDAY.

IV. FUNDS

On December 2, 1953 San Francisco T-11 advised that on October 11, 1953 a $3.00 deposit was made to the account of the ROSENBERG Committee at the Bank of Commerce, Oakland, California. This deposit was in the form of a check made payable to the Committee and signed by JEAN L. LOVASTICK. SF T-11 advised that the account of the ROSENBERG Committee in this bank was now closed.

San Francisco T-12 advised that in March, 1953 LAMBE LOVASTICK attended a Civil Rights Congress meeting in Oakland, California.

SF T-12 furnished the following information concerning the account of the ROSENBERG Committee at the Anglo-California National Bank, Market and Jones Street, San Francisco.

**AUGUST, 1953**

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**SEPTEMBER, 1953**

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<td>9/21/53</td>
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Check #210 dated 8/7/53 for $38.65 payable to SYLVIA STEINER.

Check #211 dated 9/11/53 for $5.00 payable to BELLE EIBERT.

2623
### October, 1953

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Check #250 dated 9/29/53 for $150 payable to SYLVIA STEINGART.
Check #252 dated 10/1/53 for $50 payable to JOSEF BRAUN.
Check #251 dated 10/1/53 for $12.50 payable to JAMES OBERTI.
Check #254 dated 10/21/53 for $25 payable to cash and endorsed by BIELLE ELBERT.

### November, 1953

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Check #255 dated 10/27/53 for $113.45 payable to SYLVIA STEINGART.
Check #253 dated 11/9/53 for $101.96 payable to BIELLE ELBERT.
Check #260 dated 11/19/53 for $100 payable to BIELLE ELBERT.

### December, 1953

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Check #262 dated 12/1/53 for $100 payable to cash, and endorsed by BIELLE ELBERT.
Check #264 dated 12/11/53 for $37.50 payable to SYLVIA STEINGART.

San Francisco T-13 has identified BIELLE ELBERT as a member of the Communist Party.

The "Daily Peoples World" of December 15, 1953, Page 6, Column 4, contained an article entitled, "HOSKINSON Fund Enriched by $2500". This article reflected that Northern Californians...
contributed $2500 to the ROKSBERG Children's National Trust Fund as a result of seven Bay Area meetings addressed by Emanuel Bloch.

V. PREPRINTS AND PUBLICATIONS

San Francisco T-11 on October 6, 1953 furnished a copy of a letter issued by the Bay Area Committee to Save the ROKSBERGS dated September 16, 1953, which enclosed one copy of a pamphlet entitled, "Did the ROKSBERGS Have Full Measure of Justice".

The letter which was signed by Sylvia Steinberg as Executive Secretary, thanked the recipients for their help in the ROKSBERG Campaign and set forth the fact that between October, 1952 and July, 1953, approximately $16,000 was collected, of which $8,000 went for salary, $5,000 for the National Committee and the rest for publicity.

The letter further stated that the Committee felt a decided responsibility to continue to bring the truth of the ROKSBERG Case to the public and to initiate that kind of campaign for Morton Sobell, which would eventually free him. SF T-5 on October 30, 1953 furnished a copy of a "Statement of Policy", which was adopted at the National Conference of the ROKSBERG-SOBELL Committee in Chicago, Illinois on October 10 and 11, 1953. This statement called for a new trial for Morton Sobell and for his removal from Alcatraz Prison.

SF T-5 on October 15, 1953 furnished a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Address by Mrs. Helen Sobell Given at San Francisco, July 10, 1953". This pamphlet was issued by the Bay Area ROKSBERG Committee. Mrs. Sobell's speech dealt mainly with the struggle to free Morton Sobell from prison.

SF T-5 on October 15, 1953 furnished a mimeographed copy of the minutes of a joint meeting of the Bay Area and Los Angeles ROKSBERG Committee on September 19, 1953. These minutes reflect that the topics discussed were the National Conference, the Western Region, Joint Production of Printing Material, Co-ordinating and Planning Speaking Tours of Prominent Persons for the West Coast, of the Tour of Emanuel Bloch. At this meeting Sylvia Steinberg was elected as a Bay Area delegate to the National Conference.
San Francisco T-15 on December 22, 1953 furnished a copy of a letter and press release issued by the ROSENBERG-SORELL Committee of San Francisco. The letter stated that the enclosed release was a digest of the Brief presented to Senator LANGER, calling for an investigation of the Attorney General's Office on the conduct of the ROSENBERG-SORELL Case.

The letter urged recipients to correspond with Senator LANGER, inasmuch as a huge number of letters from all over the Nation might well be the success of this movement.

San Francisco T-16 furnished on December 31, 1953 a copy of a letter issued by the ROSENBERG Children's Trust Fund of the Bay Area, 226 Kc Allister Street, San Francisco, and signed by GERTRUDE SANTOS, an Acting Secretary. This letter saluted orders for the book "Death House Letters", proceeds of which would go to the Children's Trust Fund. SANTOS was identified as a Communist Party member in 1950 by San Francisco T-17.

VI. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

a - Implementation of Communist Party Line

San Francisco T-6 advised on November 9, 1953 that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG-SORELL Case held a meeting on October 6, 1953, at which it was stated that the object of the meeting was to get SORELL transferred from Alcatraz Prison and to fight SORELL's Case through the courts.

An editorial in the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper of June 29, 1953, Page 5, stated "The Fight to Get KORTON SORELL, Innocent Victim in this Same Frame-Up, Out of Alcatraz, the Fight To Get Him a New Trial Must Go On".

San Francisco T-11 on October 6, 1953 furnished a letter issued by the Bay Area Committee to save the ROSENBERGS, which enclosed a pamphlet entitled, "Did the ROSENBERGS Have Full Measure of Justice". This pamphlet stated that the Committee felt a deep responsibility to continue to bring the truth of the ROSENBERG Case to the public.
The "Political Affairs" magazine of July, 1953, Page 3, contained an article issued by the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, which stated "The truth about the ROSENDORF Case, their innocence, the ghastly forgeries of the prosecution and the enormous impact which the ROSENDORF made in rousing the tidal wave of world protest, must now be brought to every union local, committee, church and to the public generally".

ENCLOSURES: To the Bureau and to New York -

1) 1 photostatic copy of "Statement of Policy"
2) 1 photostatic copy of address by AFL-CIO LEITL given at San Francisco, on 7/18/53.
3) 1 photostatic copy of minutes of a joint meeting of the Bay Area and Los Angeles ROSENBERG Committee, on 9/19/53.
4) 1 photostatic copy of press release issued by ROSENBERG-COBELL Committee of San Francisco.
5) 1 photostatic copy of letter entitled, "Death House Letters".
At San Francisco, California:

Will continue to follow all the activities of the local committees which are affiliated with the national organization.

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<td>PHILLIP M. BROOKS</td>
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This report
In reply, please refer to file no. 65-15348

290 Broadway
New York 7, New York

March 1, 1953

ATTENTION

HONORABLE J. EDWARD LUMBARD
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL
(ESTATES OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG)

My dear Mr. Lombard:

You are advised that the balance in the account of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case as of February 26, 1954 was $2,182.38. The balance in the Rosenberg Bock Committee as of February 24, 1954 was $159.02. The balance in the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund as of February 26, 1954 was $144,434.64. This last account is now being carried as a "sundry account."

You are advised that the agreement made between Emanuel H. Bloch and the bank when this account was opened was to the effect that the signature of Emanuel H. Bloch must appear on all checks drawn against this account. Therefore, no checks can be drawn against this account until the trustees submit to the bank an agreement nominating a certain individual to take the place of Bloch, whose signature must appear on all checks. Bank officials advised that such an agreement must be ratified and it must be approved by its legal department before any checks can be drawn against this account.

You will be promptly advised of further information concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge

[Signature]

JAH: D10

65-15348 - 2625
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York
FROM: SA THOMAS J. McANDREWS
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESP. R.

DATE: 2/25/54

SA Thomas J. Minogue, Section 11, who handles information attached to the G. W. Henry Foundation, NYC, and a Source of information for this office, telephonically furnished the writer at 2:50 P.M., 2/24/54, with information to the effect that Judge Panken of the Children's Court, 22nd Street and Lexington Avenue; on 2/24/54. Judge Panken told he had received numerous letters and telegrams from all over the world and this country concerning his action taken in connection with awarding custody of the ROSENBERG children to the Department of Welfare of the City of NY. suggested that the Judge might wish to turn this material over to the FBI.

At 3:30 P.M., I furnished the above information to Inspector Joseph Sizoo, Bureau, who advised that he would issue instructions concerning what action NYO should take in this matter.

At 8:35 A.M., 2/25/54, Inspector Sizoo instructed that NYO contact Judge Panken and accept from him whatever he desired of this office. I furnished these instructions to SA Robert E. Gegenheimer, who went to Judge Panken's Chambers to pick up whatever material the Judge had to offer.

SA Gegenheimer reported that, upon his arrival at the Judge's Chambers, the Judge said he desired the FBI to look over this matter, but he desired to retain the material in his possession. On my instructions, SA Gegenheimer told the Judge that we were willing to accept whatever information he wished to give us but were under the impression he wished to turn over the material to us; however, we would, of course, abide with his wishes in that he retain the material.

The above information will be furnished the Bureau by teletype.
At 2:30 P.M. 2/18/54, Fred Baumgardner of the Bureau, telephonically contacted the writer to ask for a breakdown of the legal moves taken to obtain control of the ROSENBERG children. I told Baumgardner I was receiving certain information on this point at that precise moment and would call him back. At 3:15 P.M., I furnished the following information to Baumgardner.

The New York City Department of Welfare brought a petition of neglect in the Children's Court, 137 East 22nd Street, New York City, charging neglect of the children and seeking custody of the children. Philip Sokol, counsel of the Welfare Department, advised that the only purpose in going to the Children's Court was to obtain custody of the children who at that time were secreted in the home of Abel and Anne Meeropol. Ordinarily, the Department of Welfare would have proceeded in the Surrogate's Court for the appointment of a guardian of the person and property of the children. However, inasmuch as the primary requirement was to obtain custody of the children, Sokol proceeded in the Children's Court.

Following the initial hearing of his petition in the Children's Court, temporary custody of the children was awarded to the Department of Welfare.

On the following day 2/19/54 Sophie Rosenberg, maternal grandmother, together with Anne and Abel Meeropol, made an application for a writ of habeas corpus to Mr. Justice McNally, Supreme Court, New York State, seeking custody of the children. Judge McNally awarded custody of the children temporarily to Sophie Rosenberg. He set March 9, 1954 as a date on which a final determination would be made on the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Sokol stated he has initiated proceedings in the Surrogate Court for appointment of a guardian of the property and the persons of the children and this application will be heard on 3/5/54. The effect of this legal maneuver is this. The Surrogate Court has primary responsibility in all decedent estate matters and adoption proceedings. The Surrogate Court will in all probability appoint a guardian. This guardian can (1) designate himself as guardian of the children and their property; (2) he can designate another individual or organization as guardian of the children; (3) he could designate Sophie Rosenberg as guardian of the children. The appointment by the Surrogate Court of a guardian will in all probability have a decided effect on Judge McNally's decision on the writ of habeas corpus to be made on 3/9/54.
March 1, 1954

Mr. James J. Kelly
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
290 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.

Re: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; Espionage – R; (Estate of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

Dear Mr. Kelly:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of February 25th in connection with the above matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edward Lumbard
United States Attorney
March 2, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Honorable J. Edward Lumbard
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
U. S. Court House
New York 7, New York

Re: Julius Rosenberg, Et Al
(Estate of Julius and
Ethel Rosenberg)
Espionage - R

My dear Mr. Lumbard:

The following is a summary of the recent actions in connection with the custody of the Rosenberg children:

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

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

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

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

1. A guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court could take custody of the children and their property.

2. A guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court could leave the children in the custody of Sophie Rosenberg.

3. A guardian appointed by the Surrogate's Court could designate some other individual or organization to take custody of the children.

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

Any additional information received in this regard will be promptly furnished to you.

Very truly yours,

[JAMES J. KELLY]
Special Agent in Charge

2632
March 3, 1954

Mr. James J. Kelly
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
290 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.

Re: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; Espionage - R; (Estate of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

Dear Mr. Kelly:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of March 2nd summarizing the recent actions in connection with the custody of the Rosenberg children.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

J. EDWARD LUMBARD
United States Attorney
March 4, 1954

CONFIDENTIAL AND
PERSONAL ATTENTION

Honorable J. Edward Lumbard
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

Re: Julius Rosenberg
Espionage - R
(Estate of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

My dear Mr. Lumbard:

Information has been confidentially received from the Chase National Bank, Worth Street Branch, that Gloria Agrin has been nominated as a trustee of the Rosenberg children's trust fund in the place of Emanuel H. Block. The trustees have also nominated Gloria Agrin as the secretary of the trust fund and the person whose signature must appear on all future checks drawn on the trust account.

The legal papers signed by the trustees were submitted to the Chase National Bank and approved today. Thus, all checks drawn on the account and bearing the signature of Miss Agrin and one other trustee will be honored.

Sincerely yours,

James J. Kelly
Special Agent In Charge

JAH: BAC
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: E.C., N.Y. YORK

FROM: E. F. McBRYE

DATE: 3/6/54

SUBJECT: INFORMATION CONCERNING

F.B.I. INFORMATION IN

PEOPLE TO THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN.

At 10:30 this date Mrs. EVILYN WILLIAMS, Ph.B.I. N OFFICE for
the MANHATTAN CHILDREN COURT called and stated that she would like some
information from the F.B.I concerning the MICHIO POOL family,
the family that has been caring for the ROSENBERG children. She stated
that she had been assigned this case by the court and her duty was to
obtain information concerning this family so that the court could make a decision on the reliability of this family before ruling on the
placement of the ROSENBERG children.

MRS. WILLIAMS was advised that any information that might be in the files of
the Bureau is strictly confidential and that Bureau policy forbids the
dissemination of information in our files without the permission of the
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

MRS. WILLIAMS asked how she could go about getting the ATTORNEY GENERAL
permission in this writer.

The writer suggested that she could direct a letter explaining her
position to the Department of Justice or to the F.B.I. MRS. WILLIAMS advised that
she would do this.
DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT  
CITY OF NEW YORK  
137 EAST 22ND STREET  

March 6, 1954  

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
290 Broadway  
New York, New York.  

RE: ABEL and ANNE MEEROPOL  
720 Riverside Drive  
New York, New York.  

Dear Sirs:  

Michael and Robert Rosenberg, children of Julius -  
and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed at Sing Sing Prison in  
August of 1953, were living with Mr. and Mrs. Meeropol from  
December 28, 1953 to February 17, 1954.  

In order to facilitate the investigation ordered by  
this Court by Judge Jacob Fanken on February 26, 1954, may we have  
made available to us any information you have concerning the Meeropols.  

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.  

Very truly yours,  

(Mrs. ) Evelyn A. Williams  
Probation Officer  

EAW: gac  

65-15348-2640  

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
MAR 8 1954  
FBI NEW YORK
290 Broadway
New York 7, New York

March 9, 1954

Mrs. Evelyn A. Williams
Domestic Relations Court
137 East 22nd Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Williams:

With reference to your letter of March 6, 1954, concerning Abel and Anne Meeropol, this is to advise that the files of this Bureau are confidential and the contents may not be divulged without the express authorization of the Attorney General.

I feel that you can appreciate our position in this matter and further that no inference should be drawn from this letter with regard to the Meeropols.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
The attached is for your information. If used in a future report, (X) conceal all sources, ( ) paraphrase contents. ( ) Remarks:

Urfile 65-15348
Bufile 65-58236

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director
March 16, 1954

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Edward Lemberd
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
F.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

Re: Julius Rosenberg, ETAL
ESPR
(Estate of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg)

Dear Sir:

You are advised that Mrs. Evelyn Williams, Probation Officer, Manhattan Children's Court, by letter, requested information from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Abel and Ann Meeropol. Mrs. Williams advised that she was complying with an order of Judge Pankin who directed that investigation be conducted to determine the fitness of the Meeropols as guardians of the children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Mrs. Williams was informed that the information in the files of this office was confidential and could not be disclosed without the specific authority of the Attorney General. Any additional information received in this connection will be furnished to you promptly.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York (65-15348)

FROM: SAC, Newark (65-4085)

DATE: 3/15/54

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York Airtel 1/15/54 and Newark Airtel 1/25/54.

Inasmuch as the two children of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG are no longer residing in the territory covered by this Office, and it has been reported in the public press that they are presently in the care of subject's mother in New York city, no further investigation in this matter is contemplated.

HUG

HNJ: PMS
April 5, 1954

James J. Kelly, Esq.,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
290 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.


Dear Mr. Kelly:

The Fund for the Republic, Inc., one of the agencies connected with the Ford Foundation, has made arrangements through my office to microfilm the entire record of the above entitled case. The microfilm record will include not only the trial but the post-trial proceedings in all courts.

I am informed that the microfilm will be available in about a week, and that it should cover approximately three reels of film. I also understand that the cost will be approximately $5.50 per roll.

In the event that the Bureau desires to obtain copies of the record in this form, I suggest that you communicate with Mr. Charles Corker c/o The Fund for the Republic, Inc., Austin Hall, Harvard Law School, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Very truly yours,

J. Edward Lombard
J. EDWARD LUMBARD,
United States Attorney.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK
FROM : SA RICHARD T. HRADSKY
DATE: 3/25/54

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al (65-15348)

ESP-R

At 9:15 A.M. instant date, Inspector Henrich, Bureau, telephonically contacted the writer and requested the date of the New York letter which was in answer to Newark letter dated 3/8/54, in captioned matter in which statements of TESSIE GREENGLASS, mother of ETHEL ROSENBERG, were recommended as being appropriate for use by a Government agency as propaganda.

Mr. Henrich also requested the identity of the agents who have been recently contacting PHILIP JAFFE.

I advised Mr. Henrich I would make appropriate inquiries and he requested that he be called back at the first opportunity.

At 9:55 A.M. I advised Inspector Henrich that New York had directed a letter dated 3/23/54 in answer to the Newark letter in which we had recommended against the submission of this information for propaganda purposes.

I also advised Mr. Henrich that SAs James T. O'Brien, John Willis and Eldred Cox had contacted PHILIP JAFFE in the past and that a former agent, James Juliana who is now with the McCarthy Committee, had also interviewed JAFFE when Juliana was connected with the Bureau.
Informant was contacted with reference to his information concerning WILLIAM PERL and he advised inasmuch as he has been away from matters concerning PERL for a period of over two years, he could not recall specific details concerning PERL from his conversations with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Informant stated that he is willing to cooperate in every way possible and advised that he could be reached at his place of business or through a telegram to his home address. Informant stated that in the event an interview with him is desired by SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, he would immediately make himself available for such an interview.

1- NY 65-15348
1- NY 65-15387

AAC: RSM