Memorandum

TO: Mr. R. L. Shackelford

FROM: B. Griffith

DATE: July 29, 1970

SUBJECT: NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM (NMC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to record a staff study by the Committee on Internal Security, House of Representatives, entitled "Subversive Involvement in the Origin, Leadership and Activities of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and its Predecessor Organizations."

This study deals with the evolution of the NMC as we know it today from its start in 1966 as the November 8 Mobilization Committee. A review of this material shows it to contain no pertinent information not already known to the Bureau.

Copies of this document have been furnished to the New York and Washington Field Offices for appropriate review.

ACTION:

It is recommended this study be forwarded to the Records Branch for indexing of the names of organizations and individuals listed in the Index as marked and for filing. Additional copies of this document are being maintained in the Protest Groups and International New Left Unit for reference purposes.

Enclosure

FEG: ml
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 9-2-79

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. W. S. Tavel
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. B. A. Wells
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

#273537 801-476 Fillet 26/10/79 29/11/78

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy of the original document.

B. Griffith

AUG 19 1970

ENCLOSURE
SUBVERSIVE INVOLVEMENT IN THE
ORIGIN, LEADERSHIP, AND ACTIVITIES OF
THE NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
AND ITS PREDECESSOR ORGANIZATIONS

STAFF STUDY
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

(INCLUDING INDEX)

Prepared and released by the Committee on Internal Security

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-3-71

11-31-71
Concerning violence, the official minutes of the meeting reflect the following:

When the nonviolent line was questioned, Dave [Bellinger] explained that neb included groups whose beliefs ranged from pacifism to militant self-defense. While our aim is not to physically disrupt the convention nor to advocate violence, Herb has never repudiated the actions of its constituents. It will be directed, in addition, that it is well known that Chicago police are responsible for violence. [Emphasis added]

There was much discussion of the possibility that the march might have to be held despite the denial of a permit or the imposition of a curfew by the Chicago authorities. Greenblatt opined that a curfew "would be clearly an oppressive measure to be disobeyed." Lilienthal urged that, if a curfew were imposed, "volunteers be urged to disobey in order to force the city into the predicament of mass arrests."

Rennie Davis proposed five "project area directors," including Vernon Orris and National Lawyers Guild attorney George C. Schiattaf for legal and medical concerns. It was also announced that a loan of $2,000 had been pledged by the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, a key neb regional affiliate led by Jerry Gordon, who had been identified as a former member of the Labor Youth League, a CPUSA youth group.133

The medical presence for the demonstrations was organized by the Medical Committee for Human Rights, in which Dr. Quentin Young has played a key role, and an allied group, the Student Health Organization. The latter estimated that there were some 300 people who participated in CND's medical operations during the demonstration activity, including more than 20 physicians actually in the streets. It was further estimated that there were more than 100 injuries requiring further treatment and therefore classified as serious.134

The convention and accompanying demonstrations were held during the week of August 25, 1968. It has been officially estimated that some 10,000 people took part in these demonstrations. Mass violence was met with mass arrests -- 653 adult and 26 juveniles. There was more than $12,000 damage to police equipment, and 161 policemen were injured, some of them seriously. Of the demonstrators arrested, 253 were from Chicago, 256 were from out of state, and 10 were from outside the United States. Charges included disorderly conduct, criminal trespass, unlawful use of weapons, criminal damage, public indecency, theft, burglary, assault, and battery. Weapons seized by police from demonstrators included chains of concrete, spears, swords, rocks, nails, and clubs.135

On September 14, 1968, an administrative committee meeting was held in Washington, D.C. This session was attended by, among others, the following:136

(1) Irving Reiner, Guardian
(2) Earl Baker, Guardian
(3) Tom Hayden, National Nobe
At this meeting, a program was adopted which emphasized local actions and local initiatives rather than massive, concentrated activity such as that in Chicago or the earlier New York and San Francisco marches. The meeting decided to sponsor a National GI Week, including leafleting of USO centers and visits by movement people to soldiers at bases around the nation. Other aspects of the program included confrontation of political candidates, anti-war rallies around the country on the eve of the election, "an active campaign to raise the relevant political issues in the streets" on election day, a student strike in colleges and high schools as part of the election day strategy, and activities in Washington, D.C., on January 20, 1969, Inauguration Day.

Reports were received from two active Nobe coordinators, Prof. Donald Kalish and Prof. Sidney Peck. Kalish endorsed the GI Week idea and urged continuing pressure on draft boards and such companies as Dow Chemical "in an effort to apply the diversity of the movement and emunicate specific political content." Peck wrote "that he was willing to focus on the illegitimacy of the Presidential candidates, but didn't want to rule out support of local candidates or other Presidential candidates like Hailestad and Cleaver." (Fred Hailestad was Presidential candidate for the SWP, while Eldridge Cleaver, violent black revolutionary, had been assassinated by the ultra-leftist Peace and Freedom Party.)

Tim McCarthy "said that no candidate should speak unencumbered by demonstrations and suggested the Guardian publish the schedules of the candidates to facilitate organization." Each schedule was approved, to be printed weekly and distributed through the Nobe office.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ring, Harry</td>
<td>XI, 2, 14-18, 18, 34, 35, 45, 46, 50, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roa, Pedro Juan</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins, Terry</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberson, Doris Brit Walker</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robins, Terry</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Cindy</td>
<td>4, 51, 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Ellen</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, Carl</td>
<td>11, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollins, James (Jim)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman, Herbet</td>
<td>39, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosen, Pauline</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenblatt, Ethel (Mrs. Julius Rosenblatt, nee Grof)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenblatt, Julius</td>
<td>1, 6, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronzonec, Morris</td>
<td>40, 44, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothenberg (Donald) Don</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothstein, Richard</td>
<td>5, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruben, Jerry (Glyde)</td>
<td>XI, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudder, Jose</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, Carlos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, Rose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutman, Robert B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samas, David</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuels, Howard</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuels, Ruth</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanders, Beulah</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandow, Greg</td>
<td>14-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandow, Laurie</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarnoff, Irving</td>
<td>53, 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaffner, Jay</td>
<td>13, 23, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaefer, Walter</td>
<td>53, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schimm (George) Gerry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, Victoria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedler, Anthony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segler (Paul) Pete</td>
<td>XI, 1, 14, 16, 23, 50, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seigel, Larry</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shambrose, Brian</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapiro (Philip) Phil</td>
<td>2, 16, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shephard, Linda</td>
<td>22, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman, Ken</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shuttlesworth, Fred (L.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverman, Jane</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinclair, Hamish</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simons, Judith</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitrin, Sherman</td>
<td>19, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slottin, Marilyn</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiegel, Jack (Dobney)</td>
<td>3, 5, 11, 13, 24, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spock, Benjamin</td>
<td>6, 8, 22, 37, 39, 43, 44, 57, 65, 67, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staples, Syd</td>
<td>1, 13, 45, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stapp, Andrews (Andy)</td>
<td>IX, 18, 19, 23, 29, 44, 62, 64, 67, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavis, Morton</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stein, Mike</td>
<td>13, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stew, Albert</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storey, Rasheed</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strauss, Sue</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strebe, Nancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan, John</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Spelled “Sterger” in this reference.
American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

Date: March 12, 1953
To: Director, FBI
From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: MONTHLY REPORT ON THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY - England

Attached hereto is a copy of [ ].

As previously stated, the contents of the report should be safeguarded carefully and should not be used as the basis for any action by the Bureau without first having obtained clearance through this office from [ ].

-P-

JAC: CFJ
Enclosure

Classified by: 301432DC
Declassify on: 9/1/47

Classified by: 30432DC
Exempt from ECS Category
Date of declassification indefinite

RECORDED: 12
INDEXED: 12

74-200  12/4/71  718

78 30 MAR 1953
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ______________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

________________________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ___________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

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

64-200-243-632
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
2 Avenue Gabriel
Paris 8; France

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: June 12, 1951
To: Director, FBI
From: Legal Attache, Paris
Subject: MOCASE

ReBucable 725, May 51, 1951, requesting this office to obtain, if possible, the articles in "L'Aurore" referred to on page 18 of enclosure to our letter of May 16, 1951.

Accordingly, attached hereto are clippings from "L'Aurore" for April 20, 21, 22, 24, and 27, and May 2 and 3, 1951. These articles in French deal with the COMRAF, CORBY, FUCHS and GOLD cases. Written by GUY BAUGE, the stories which are allegedly based on "official American documents", are probably the ones referred to by JACK SOBLE.

The May 3 issue of "L'Aurore", containing the final installment of the series of articles, has not as yet been obtained. As soon as it becomes available it will be sent to the Bureau.

Enclosures

ROL:AM

DECLASSIFIED BY DR. MASSIAS
French newspaper L'Aurore

April 23, 1951

GUY BAUGE presents the official American documents
"All the secrets of atomic espionage organised by the Soviets in the U. S. A."

It was in the inferno of Valencia in August 1937 that STEVE NELSON the dangerous Soviet agent, met for the first time beautiful "Miss X" who thanks to her marriage had access to the laboratory in Berkley.

STEVE NELSON entered the hall of the Hotel Victoria in Valencia. It was August 1937 and the situation was not too good. The water was getting less and less in the City and the Franco storage blockade was being felt. A kind of untidy clamor rose in the restaurant where a picturesque crowd, was being warmed by the atrocious Spanish cognac.

All the faces, strained, sad or impassioned carried the stigma of the days of drama, the mark of despairing tensions of a civil war. The City was taken in a snare. To the north the cannon groaned along with the two aerial attacks on the ravaged port. The heat was stifling, and through the bays (windows) there entered the sharp dust of Valencia and the air rang with the "Hymno de Riego" sung loudly on the corner of the street in front of the information booth.

The restaurant was a babel of languages, a chaos of people; captains in shirt sleeves, of the 11th International Brigade with the Auberville accent, drivers of provision trucks with accents of the Toulouse provinces. Czechs of the D.C.A. who joked in their own language, two cultured Austrians seated at the table with their colonel, who was blind in one eye, young Spanish political commissaries engrossed in heavy conversation on historical materialism and the machine-gun pistol, unidentifiable civilians who talked about money, black market of gold traffic in unintelligible languages.

TRANSLATED BY:
MARY APOSTOLAJEM
June 24, 1951
PART II

L'AURORE, French newspaper, April 24, 1951

All the secrets of atomic espionage organized by the Soviets in the U.S.A.

Part II: Presented by GUY HAUGE, from official American documents.

STEVE NELSON meets with his accomplices... under the watchfulness of the counter-spies of the Manhattan Engineering District.

Resume of Chapter I: STEVE NELSON, former student of the Lenin Institute in Moscow, Soviet emigrant, naturalized American, had become confidence man of VASSILI ZUBLINE, the head of the atomic espionage in the United States. He gathered all his accomplices for decisive operations.

August 12, 1945. Three agents of the counter-espionage of the Manhattan Engineering District, the organization studying the atom bomb in Berkeley, JAMES MURRAY, HAROLD MINDLE, and GEORGE KATHMAN gathered in a corner of the doorway at the head of Blake Street in Berkeley. The night was very black and their silhouettes were practically invisible. It was nine in the evening. (The F.B.I., Federal Bureau of Investigation—the great American security agency, was not put in charge of guarding the atomic secrets. It was kept out completely of the operation. Manhattan Engineering had created its own police which supervised the assembly of atomic activities. This fact is inserted to explain the lack of efficiency in surveillance and the fantastic mistakes which resulted).

Soon footsteps were heard at the other end of the street. A man and a woman appeared. They passed in front of the detectives without seeing them. The three men immediately recognized them. The man was STEVE NELSON, the woman, BERNADETTE DOYLE. They knew that BERNADETTE DOYLE was the contact woman between the spies of the Communist cell of Manhattan Engineering.

The two people stopped a few feet in front of the door of a small house. NELSON rang. The door opened almost immediately, and in the bright light the policemen recognized the man who opened the door as Professor JOSEPH W. WEINBERG, renowned physicist belonging to Manhattan Engineering, one of the important members of the group, studying the atom bomb.
MURRAY noticed that NELSON and BERNADETTE DOYLE went out and walked slowly in front of him, getting back to Blake Street, towards the east. NELSON returned home.

The mysterious envelope

Eight days later at 1:30 in the morning, JOE, alias professor JOSEF WEINBERG visited NELSON at his home. He gave him a thick envelope. NELSON waited a few days more, no doubt as a precaution.

One evening as if by chance, he slipped a dime into the pay-phone at the corner drugstore and dialed a number, that of the Soviet Consulate’s in San Francisco.

"Tomorrow at the usual place," he murmured into the receiver.

IVANOV and he met the next day on the grass in the gardens of the St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco. Without a word, NELSON gave a thick envelope to the Russian.

Three days later ZUBILINE passed by the consulate then departed for a trip. He carried an enormous envelope...

How did it happen? How did the security agents of Manhattan Engineering, hurled on the track of this sensational affair, allow the enormous envelope which contained such a prodigious secret escape? Badly informed by their spies which were scattered in the Communist cell, they did not understand quickly enough what had passed, they were not sure enough at the time FUCHS had carried to NELSON the definitive documents. Perhaps they waited to see what BERNADETTE DOYLE was going to do. They waited too long. When they understood their mistake it was too late: the first plans of the bomb were already in Russia. August 1948 had not yet ended.

ZUBILINE returned to Berkeley after a few days absence. He went to visit STEVE NELSON at his home. He gave him ten big bank notes.

Tomorrow: The candid Dr. FUCHS sends the plans of the bomb to HARRY GOLD, spy without an imagination.
PART III

L'AURORIE, April 25, 1951

All the Secrets of Atomic Espionage Organized by the Soviets in the U. S. A., Presented by GUY BAUGE From Official American Documents.

Where one becomes acquainted with the "honest spy", the gentle dreamy and fanciful Dr. FUCHS one of the possessors of the great secret.

Resume of the preceding chapters; STEVE NELSON, former student of the Lenin Institute in Moscow, Soviet immigrant, naturalised American, has become confidence man for VASSILI ZUBILIN, the head of atomic espionage in the United States. He gathers all his accomplices for the decisive operations. A heavy envelope—the first plans of the bomb—leaves for Moscow.

"GEORGE" was fired! HARRY GOLD, in leaving from his interview with YAKOVLEV, could not get his thoughts together. "GEORGE" was fired and it was he, HARRY GOLD, the obscure biochemist, a modest employee of the sugar refining company in Pennsylvania, who had been useful to the Soviets since 1935 who was going to replace him! Replace the most important "mail drop" in all the Russian information system on atomic research was not a small promotion nor a small affair...

It was ANATOLI ANTONOVITCH YAKOVLEV (ANATOLI ANTONOVITCH YAKOVLEV born in Borisoglebink, in the province of Veronese in 1911, was "officially" employed in a modest position in the New York U. S. S. R. Consulate, but with MARSHIN, he was actually one of the heads of the Intelligence Service.) It was ANATOLI ANTONOVITCH YAKOVLEV that he had to call "JOHN"—from now on he had not even known him yesterday. The man gave the impression of never recollecting before anything or anyone and of having to prove himself before occupying such a position at so young an age. He too, HARRY GOLD, had to prove himself.

The beginning of a great adventure! He walked for a few moments. It was March 1944; the streets of New York were still cold and windy. GOLD shivered. The events since spring of 1943 had gone very fast. The first studies at Berkeley, then their emanation, the Manhattan District, had advanced like giant steps and now at the desert in New Mexico had been built the atomic center of Los Alamos where it was already known that the A bomb was being constructed.
The brief interview that he had just had with "JOHN" at the bar of "Child's Restaurant" had been enough to make him understand the urgency of the work he had to do.

Thus HARRY GOLD, son of a small cabinet-maker in Berne, naturalised in 1922, began the adventure which made him a man in possession of the most important atomic secret, a man who from one end of the U. S. A. to the other was the contact-man of the Russians; he was to be next to those who for him would literally steal the atomic bomb. He could not foresee that in July 1950, before the Court of Philadelphia, he would pay with thirty years imprisonment for his astonishing success as commissaire of secrets.

During the months which followed, GOLD worked without interruption, contacting, contacting ceaselessly. But all those whom he had to approach were not only the confederates that did not slacken in giving vital information, people like JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, who the Court of New York condemned to death on March 1951, but also those who were minor agents like DEAN OCKE.

Including FUCHS.

But FUCHS had not yet given all he knew. The Soviets were weakened. The work went faster and faster at Los Alamos. The Russians knew that an experimental explosion was going to take place, soon, but they had not been warned yet to "cover" all the technical information valuable on the gathering of atomic researches.

An honest spy.

KLAVUS FUCHS, the gentle and wise dreamer, the son of a Lutheran pastor of Frankfort, the sad student, bullied by the Nazis, the immigrant who could not be understood by his companions in his English classes; FUCHS, the member of the Communist Party since his early youth, had let it be known that he was in the midst of explaining the complete system of the production of uranium concentrate 235, in order to furnish the formula of the bomb. GOLD, who had already met him at various meetings and to whom he had already given numerous reports, became the "contactor." During the course of the mission, he had the opportunity to report almost all the elements necessary in undertaking, without fumbling, the laying out of a Russian A bomb. It was May 1945.
(Dr. FUCHS was a member of the British mission which had come to the United States by agreement with Quebec in 1943 in order to pool the atomic work of all three countries: American, English, and Canadian. The British vouched for him. First he worked at Columbia University on the process of gaseous diffusion of uranium—a process which he had worked on in England—and at Oakridge. He was sent to Los Alamos in 1944 and there he worked until 1946. He took part in the manufacture of the first bombs. He was a naturalized Englishman, German by nationality and a member of the Communist Party for a long time.) Dr. FUCHS doubted the legitimacy of possession by a single group of nations a weapon such as the A bomb, and a source of energy like atomic energy.

He knew that in the brilliant circle of young savants at Los Alamos they gently made fun of him. Seated in an armchair he looked absently through a journal published in the inner secret atmosphere of Los Alamos and his eyes fell on a few lines where he saw his name cited. It was four verses, the work of one of his facetious colleagues, a series of comic portraits of the savants of the atomic station. He read them with a certain amount of irritation and he repeated them while he passed the guards to enter the restricted section:

FUCHS  
Looks  
An ascetic  
Theoretic

These men did not understand anything—especially some whom—he knew, said the following things about him:—"That little bald and timid man looks like a bat" and some with a certain amount of scorn agreed that he was "a very gentle type". It was too bad not to be able to tell them that this little man had all the secrets of the manufacture of the bomb and had decided that he would not let it be the sole possession of the so-called democracies.

The whole world would profit by it, he, FUCHS the type "most gentle" believed that this was just. Had he not been attache for a time at the Theoretic Revision S. A. M. and at the Kellex Corp—Acces (S. A. M. and Kellex were the two organizations studying the process of diffusing necessary gases for the A bomb. The one was part of the Manhattan District. Both eminated at Columbia University.) Had he not studied all the details of the plan for the production of K25 for the concentration of Uranium 235? Did he not know all about the work relating to this problem which he had from the beginning operated directly under Dr. FRIEDEL, who had begun in 1942 an English project identical with Tuballoy (Tuballoy Ste
of alloys for tubes) was the camouflage name of the first British groups formed for the study of the atomic bomb in general and for that of the concentration of Uranium 235 in particular—University of Birmingham.)

It was a shame not to be able to tell these jokers that since 1942—before he was even a naturalized Englishman, although, he had later taken this ridiculous oath to the king, he had transmitted to the Soviets all the information that he was able to get in his hands.

It was a shame not to be able to tell them that scarcely had he embarked for the U. S. A. in 1943 that he had been contacted by the Russian services through an intermediary. It was a shame not to be able to tell them all this now.

He left the station and rapidly went to his home in Santa Fe.

A few minutes later, he went out again, carrying under his arms a heavy envelope. He had in his hand a package of books.

(See L'Aurore for the 23rd and the 24th)

Tomorrow: The dreamer before the man of money: FUCHS gives a plan for the bomb to HARRY GOLD.
Part IV

L'AURORE – April 26, 1951

All the Secrets of Atomic Espionage Organized by the Soviets in the U. S. A. Presented by GUY BAUGE According to Official American Documents.

The dreamer before the man of money. FUCHS gives a plan of the bomb to HARRY GOLD.

Resume of the preceding chapters: STEVE NELSON, former pupil of the Lenin Institute in Moscow, Soviet immigrant, naturalized American, becomes confidence man of VASSILI ZUBILENE, the chief of atomic espionage in the United States. He gathers all his confederates for decisive operations. A heavy envelope—the first plans of the bomb—leaves for Moscow.

***

On his part a second agent, HARRY GOLD, is in charge of transmitting to the former consulate agent, YAKOVLEV, information furnished by FUCHS, an idealist who believes he is acting for the good of humanity.

It was GOLD, who on the last Saturday in May, 1945 entered, Volk's restaurant, at the corner of 42nd Street and 3rd Avenue in New York. YAKOVLEV was at the bar; he waited. GOLD sat next to the Russian they drank whisky in silence:

"Come this way," the consulate employee finally said.

They went to the back of the establishment. It was four in the afternoon and there were few people about. "Volk's" has a narrow room which is the bar. Beyond that, there is a round section with tables grouped about. This rotunda was deserted. The two men went there. The waiter brought more whisky and left them.

"You will go to Santa Fe. FUCHS is waiting. He will give us what we want. Take care, it seems that the counter-espionage agents have been warned about a few things. Take all possible precautions. To avoid suspicion, go first to Phoenix Arizona, then to El Paso and from there to Santa Fe. The signal of recognition is five books. These are the instructions to bring me the documents."
The Encounter in Santa Fe

June 2, 1945, Dr. FUCHS walked quickly on the road that led out of the City. In a while, he saw the church in front of which he had a rendezvous with the contact-man. He slowed his steps and started to prepare himself. The five books that he carried were tied with a cord. He thrust two fingers of his right hand in the knot of the cord. He took out of his pocket two other books and held them in his right hand. Then he started to walk again, and while passing the church, he saw GOLD who was walking toward him. He had under his arm a copy of the Bennett Cerf book "Stop, Mr. If You've Heard This One".

FUCHS made a faint sign. He stopped for a moment in front of GOLD; they exchanged a light (for their cigarettes). When they had separated, the envelope was under GOLD's arm and they had made plans to meet at FUCHS' house.

An hour later GOLD arrived at FUCHS' house; he no longer had the envelope. FUCHS was nervous; he paced up and down the room. GOLD had the impression that he had aged since the last time he had seen him. At 3 o'clock, he was already beginning to stoop, he was grey, and dull. He seemed to be getting more and more drab, gnawed by an inner conflict.

"There it is," he said. "The first experiment with the bomb will take place in the desert next month in New Mexico. Everything is ready. The bomb is mounted at this moment."

GOLD took out a notebook and began to take notes.

"You have all that in the papers that I gave you." FUCHS said sharply.

"I have to make a complete report," retorted GOLD.

In a flat voice the doctor told all that he knew. He told of the results reached at the Oak Ridge station, the production of uranium in Los Alamos, the placing of weapons of Chalks River, of the reactors in heavy water. He described the arrival of the bomb—in detached pieces at Alamogordo where it had been partitioned a month later, projecting sinister glares on the future of Humanity. He spoke of the minor difficulties encountered each day in assembling the pieces of this deadly machine.

*Translator's note: As in original.
"The last thing that they have put," he concluded, "is a lens (?) which will make the bomb explode... They are working in the offices and in the laboratories at Los Alamos. In fact, this (lens) ought to be definitely calculated by now if not already worked out.

GOLD smiled. He already knew this last detail and he knew that by tomorrow he would be in possession of all the facts about it.

The belated hesitation of Dr. FUCHS:

He closed his notebook and rose.

"We'll see each other after the explosion in September," he said.

"I ought to help there," said FUCHS, "I should bring you a description. From there I should doubtlessly be able to get the latest details that anyone would need to construct the bomb." He paused.

"But I hesitate. After all, do I know what Russia's plans are? I have never asked myself that question. Now, I am not so sure of myself. All scientist of the world ought to have this secret. Not only the United States, or England or Russia, exclusively...I know well that the U. S. S. R. is the natural country of all humanity but why all this interest exclusively on a weapon of war when atomic power should be used to serve life and not death?"

"The party knows what it is doing," murmured GOLD, watching the speaker intently. "We are working for the ultimate good of mankind... MAX..."

FUCHS bowed his head.

"I know," he said. "But there is nothing more painful for a scientist than to hear the voice of a demanding conscience."

GOLD replied very softly:

"But now, it's too late to go back."
In the ear that took him toward the small City of Albuquerque a distance of scarcely a few miles from Los Alamos, GOLD took out the papers from his valise and looked through them discreetly. The vehicle was almost empty. He saw pages and pages of figures, equations, diagrams: the whole A bomb, then—already—indications pointing to the disintegration of hydrogen.

His mathematical knowledge was not sufficient to allow him to enter into the exact meaning of the subject. He let his finger-slide with indifference through the pages of what represented the most fantastic and the most harrowing espionage affair of all time. He was not even moved. He simply felt that he had worked well. Perhaps GOLD lacked a bit of imagination...

He slipped the documents in a large linen cloth envelope, and with a red pencil he wrote in big letters on it: "Doctor."

By the 5th of June, he had returned to New York. YAKOVLEV, at 10 in the evening, as he had told him, was waiting for him on Metropolitan Avenue, at the place where the avenue passes from Brooklyn into Queens. They exchanged signals.

"Have you the documents?" whispered the Russian.

GOLD took out the envelope and a typed report. YAKOVLEV took them and disappeared into the night.

The interview did not take longer than ten seconds. GOLD did not see the Soviet agent until two weeks later at the Flushing subway station. YAKOVLEV seemed to be very satisfied. He had something important to announce; he told him that the papers were in Russia.

At that moment, Russia possessed the atomic bomb. The only thing that remained was to construct it.

The Western world, engaged in a war against totalitarianism, could not possibly know that another totalitarian state had stolen what in a few months, was going to be the surest instrument of their power and their victory.

Tomorrow: DAVID GREENGLAN, the Los Alamos mechanic, pastes together again, two halves of a macaroni box.

-16-
Part V

L'AURORE - April 27, 1951

All the Secrets of Atomic Espionage Organized by the Soviets in the United States Presented by GUY BAUGE, From Official American Documents

DAVID GREENGLAN, the mechanic of Los Alamos pastes together two halves of a macaroni box.

Resume of the proceeding chapters: STEVE NELSON, former student of the Lenin Institute in Moscow, Soviet emigrant, naturalized American, becomes confidence man of VASSILI ZUBILINE, the head of atomic espionage in the United States. Thanks to him, long before the end of the war, a heavy envelope—the first plans of the bomb—leaves for Moscow.

A second agent, HARRY GOLD, is asked to give to a former consular agent YAKOVLEV, the information furnished by Dr. FUCHS, an idealist who believes that he is acting for the good of humanity. FUCHS gives to GOLD the most recent and the most accurate plans.

* * * * *

The two of them were walking slowly on route 66, which goes out of Albuquerque (New Mexico). Its hedges of cactus and the ridges of red sand, lead toward the Rio Grande. It was late, this evening (November 1944) but the sun was still hot. In the distance, on the bank of the river, there glittered the blue walls of a long enclosure behind which were buildings with strange shapes: this was the atomic center of Los Alamos.

She was a very young woman, walking heavily and wearing clothes that accompany pregnancy. He was a tall awkward boy of 22, his hands in the pockets of his civilian suit: DAVID GREENGLAN and his wife RUTH.

GREENGLAN, pointed out to his wife the different buildings within the wall, which he called "Tech Area", the technical area. Workshop "V", with its misshapen, silver colored pipes and tubes which flanked the walls and stood erect, up to the flat roof; this was the workshop where they tested metals. Further down, workshop "C", the section for chemical experiments. Finally at an angle, a high pyramid-like construction, building "Theta" which contained workshop "E", the thermodynamics workshop, the secret sanctuary of explosive works.

*Translator's note: - i. e. GREENGLASS.
In this Tech Area, a few hundred men, daily and ceaselessly worked carefully and patiently. They studied. They studied ways and techniques of the atom bomb. Their colleagues in the other atomic stations, had resolved the theoretic problems of nuclear physics.

It was here in this place which in a few months had become one of the most important centers in the world, where the fate of the civilized world would be decided, that DAVID GREENGLAN worked. He was foreman in workshop "E" in building "Theta".

RUTH, the Temptress

He showed RUTH the floor (on which he worked) but he was surprised at the strange look on her face. It was a look mixed with astonishment, fear, intense curiosity, and a perplexed hesitation. She stopped and sat on the slope:

"DAVE! Do you know what Los Alamos really is?"

No. During the three months that he had been here, DAVID GREENGLAN had not noticed all the work being done in the different compartments,—that Los Alamos was one of the "bomb laboratories". He thought that the mysterious experiments, the detached bizarre forms that were completed, were destined for some sort of war machine, more or less secret, but strangely enough, the idea of the bomb, never crossed his mind.

"Oh," he answered vaguely, "some army weapons."

ETHEL and JULIUS appear

RUTH did not say anything at first. Then after a hesitant silence:

"Before coming here for my five day vacation, I had dinner in New York with ETHEL and JULIUS (ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG). ETHEL was the older sister of RUTH GREENGLAN. She had married JULIUS ROSENBERG who was a childhood friend of DAVID GREENGLAN. Both ETHEL and JULIUS were sentenced to death for espionage in March 1951.) ETHEL asked me if I had noticed that she and JULIUS were busy with Party (Communist) activities."

-18-
DAVE GREENGLAN listened with astonishment as his wife continued her recitation in a flat voice. And without knowing yet where she was heading, he began to feel uneasy. She paused for a long time. He watched her; he noticed that her eyelids fluttered as if she was going to say something that was very hard to put into words. When she spoke again her voice was blank, strained but quivering with an unhealthy emotion, she looked at him squarely in the eyes:

"JULIUS told me that he knew you worked at Los Alamos where they are making the bomb."

"What! The atom bomb? Here?"

Then DAVID scarcely felt surprised. Suddenly it all became very clear to him. When he thought of all the precautions, all the mysterious engines, he realized that what she said was true.

Then RUTH said very quickly:

"They want you to get some information for the Russians. I told them that I did not want you to. But ETHYL told me you must be informed, that you certainly should help, and that the least I could do would be to talk to you."

DAVE GREENGLAN looked at the huge factory which suddenly appeared above the cactus hedge. He felt irritated and frightened.

"I won't do it," he said.

But already he wasn't quite sure. He had spoken mechanically.

"Russia is our ally," RUTH said softly.

"I'll go along with you"

Slowly they went back to their hotel in Albuquerque. He could feel that she was heavy in his arms, and weary. This pregnancy was going to be very expensive and the child would be quite a burden on their tiny budget.
When he awoke the next morning, DAVE said to RUTH:

"All right, I'll go along with them, tell them."

He put on his work clothes and took the special bus for the "Station." Everybody in the bus was in work clothes and each one wore on their shoulders a metal "badge." Some were white; these belonged to the mysterious persons, the engineers, physicists or chemists who could enter all the workshops, all the laboratories, and could see everything that was enclosed in the walls of Los Alamos. Some were red,—those of the specialists who had access to wherever their work took them, but not beyond. The last were blue and they were those who were forbidden to enter any workshop or laboratory except their own. By turning his head, he could see on his own shoulder his red badge. He knew that as a head mechanic he could circulate almost everywhere in the mysterious factory. Before this, he had not had the curiosity but now he watched his neighbors with disdain and a strange feeling of anxiety pierced him.

The New Spy

DAVID GREENEGLAN was going to do wonders. This skillful mechanic with the glib tongue, had a way of making himself noticed, of evoking interest and confidence. It was not long before he was foreman. Daily in workshop "E" of "Theta" building he saw Dr. KISTIAKOWSKI who was head of the lenticular charges of the explosives which made them project one against the other, the masses of uranium of the A bomb.

He even talked to Dr. OPPENHEIMER, the head of all atomic research. He came and went everywhere, useful, accommodating, eager, spying, taking figures and notes.

It seemed to him that they had particular difficulty with the lenticular charges. Then he arranged it so he could be especially attached to this work. KISTIAKOWSKI, and then an other scientist, Dr. KOSKI, gave him all their moulds to manufacture. He copied the marks and the curves....He took down everything.

-20-
January 1945 came. GREENGLAN had a leave of 15 days, and went to New York. RUTH and he were to dine at the home of the ROSENBERGS. RUTH was ready to go to the hospital. JULIUS still did not have enough information. DAVID was at his best telling about what went on at Los Alamos. But it was not enough. He lacked quite a few graphs, drawings, and necessary texts, which were very necessary:

"Some one will come to you in Albuquerque looking for documents", he (JULIUS) said when dinner was over.

A Box of Macaroni Cut in Two

Then he went to the kitchen and came back with an empty cardboard box. He tore one of the sides, cut it in two with the scissors, following a wavy line and he gave GREENGLAN one of the halves. He kept the other.

"The one who will come to see you will have the second half," he explained to DAVE. If the two pieces agree, you will give him all the information that you have. You understand, you will give him everything that he asks for."

"I think that in a little while they will have definitely determined the forms of the lenticular charges," said GREENGLAN. "I will give him everything."

Two days later, JULIUS made him come by car one evening to a place between 42nd/59th streets.

"I want you to meet a Russian," he had said.

Thus he had a rendezvous with a man who appeared abruptly in front of the two men, jumped in the foreman's car, and asked him in a strange English accent, all sorts of questions, especially about the famous lenticular explosives.

On many points, DAVID could answer him haltingly. The Russian told him dryly that it would be necessary to give more precise information and then he disappeared as swiftly as he had appeared.

-21-
These people seemed to go in and out of shadows; they appeared and disappeared like furtive beasts.

On January 20, DAVID and RUTH were on their way back to Albuquerque, and DAVE took up his work again. RUTH had a miscarriage. She was weak, sick and there was less and less money in the house. They had to buy a home a small house located at 209 North High Street, Albuquerque.

DAVE tried to be precise in his notations and the figures he took down. And he waited for the man who would bring him the other end of the macaroni box. He had hidden his half in RUTH's purse. But nobody came. The months passed. Soon it was the first days of June, 1945.

YAKOVLEV, the obscure employee of the Consulat general of the U. S. S. R. in New York and HARRY GOLD, the courier of atomic espionage, had met on the last Saturday in May in the peaceful rotunda of Wolks Cafe (sic) 12nd Street. YAKOVLEV had not only told him to go to see FUCHS in Santa Fe, he had also given him another assignment.

"You will also go to Albuquerque..."

"Two missions on the same trip, that's dangerous," objected GOLD.

The Russian became impatient. GOLD knew that he was not to contradict YAKOVLEV. He kept quiet.

"It's an order," the Russian commanded.

He took out of his portfolio a piece of onion-skin paper, half of a cardboard and a puffed up envelope, explaining briefly about each.

GOLD looked at the paper. A name and an address: "GREENLAN". 209 North High Street, Albuquerque.

GOLD looked at the paper again, the cardboard, the envelope, then put everything in his pocket, shaking his head, he arose, and left. The Russian followed him with his eyes, smiling. HARRY GOLD arrived in Albuquerque on the 3rd of June, in the morning.
A few minutes later, he knocked on the door of 209 North High Street. A young man with black hair opened it.

"Mr. GLEENGLAN (sic)?"

The young man smiled.

"I come from JULIUS," GOLD said slowly.

He showed the other half of the cardboard that he was holding.

"Come in," said GLEENGLAN (sic).

GOLD came in. GREENGLASS went to look in his wife's purse. He took out the piece of cardboard. On the table, he put the two together. They fitted perfectly.

"As I promised, I'll have everything at 3 o'clock," GLEENGLAN said. "I have to finish one more report and make one more sketch."

GOLD handed him an envelope. He opened it. In it were $500.

"Is that enough?" GOLD asked.

Two Envelopes: "Doctor" and "The Other"

"We are financially embarrassed because RUTH had a miscarriage...She is sick," the foreman of Los Alamos replied indirectly.

GOLD demurred evasively:

"We'll see if we can do any better."...

And he went out. In four hours he was back. GREENGLAS gave him a carefully tied document. GOLD was afraid. Had he been fooled? He carefully untied the string, just as carefully unwrapped the package, looked through the notebook. To tell the truth, he couldn't make out too much of it, but he saw enough. No, he hadn't been tricked.
In effect, the dossier contained notably the plan of the last mould of the lenticular explosive, the one with which they were going to experiment a month later at the Alamogordo explosion. The American had not had it mounted on the bomb during its manufacture. GREENGLAN had taken it and copied it a few days before. There were also the schemes of assemblage of most of the pieces of the bomb itself.

GREENGLAN had worked well. (He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment by the Court in New York in March, 1951). GOLD took out of his brief case a linen-cloth envelope; he slipped the documents into it, and closed it. He already had one envelope marked "Doctor" in red crayon. On this one he put "Other", arranged both of them, and got ready to leave. The GREENGLAN's walked with him a little way to the station. They said goodbye a bit further, as if they were casual walkers. The Anglo-Saxons were not the only ones in possession of the bomb. The plan of the mould of the lenticular explosive were the only thing that the Russian need to construct a replica of the engine by themselves.

The GREENGLANS returned to their house. DAVE gave his wife the money. She needed it for the household finance. DAVE was glad he had had a chance to make more money.

Tomorrow: ALEX "the good of humanity".
L'AURDRE, May 2, 1951

Part VI

The Secrets of Atomic Espionage Organized by the Soviets in the United States, Presented by GUY BAUGE, From Official American Documents

EXL and "the good of humanity"; Dr. ALLAN NANN has scruples, but a little belatedly, after he gives to the Russians two samples of uranium.

Resume of the Proceeding Chapters: STEVE NELSON, former student of the Lenin Institute in Moscow, Soviet émigré, naturalised American, became confidence man of VASSILI ZUHLINE, the head of atomic espionage in the United States. Thanks to him long before the end of the war, a heavy envelope—the first plans of the bomb—leaves for Moscow.

A second agent, HARRY GOLD, is asked to give to a former consular agent YAKOWLEV, the information furnished by Dr. FUCHS, an idealist who believes that he is acting for the good of humanity. FUCHS gives to GOLD the most recent and precise plans, and the specialized mechanic, DAVIS GREENGLAN (sic) who had access to the most secret laboratories at Los Alamos, completed the information furnished by FUCHS.

* * *

NAN entered a bar of a suburb of Montreal. Mechanically he looked around. The place was clean, deserted. He asked for a fruit juice and sat at a low table in a dark corner. When the waiter left, he took out of his pocket a tiny pencil and a notebook of thin, onion skin paper. Then, he began to carefully fill one of the pages.

"March 28, 1945: BADEAU" (BADEAU was the pen-name of the Canadian scientist SMITH). He was a member of the National Council of Research of Ottawa and belonged to the Communist cell which was created there. It formed part of the "BLACK" group, organised by the Soviet Embassy of Ottawa for the practice of atomic espionage. I informed me that the most secret works are at present those which concern nuclear physics (bombardment of radioactive substances in order to produce energy). This work is more closely guarded than radar..."
ALLAN NANN MAY, a few days later, returned to England; he had been appointed professor at King’s College. He had thrown away the paper which carried the instructions of contact, which he had to follow in arriving there.

"One Saturday, October 1945, twenty hours, (?) in front of the British Museum, ALEK will have under his arms a copy of the Times. The contact man will be carrying a copy of the Picture Post. The contact man will say:

"Which is the closest way to the Strand?"
"ALEK will reply:

"Come, I am going that way."
"ALEK will say before beginning the conversation:

"Best regards from MIKHAIL."

ALLAN NANN MAY had decided not to go to meet him. Scotland Yard police and the man who carried the "Picture Post" under his arm waited in vain. MAY was tired of the shadows and of the secret. He had regretted. But too late!

He was arrested in February 1946 and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment on March 20, 1946 in London.

Tomorrow: The "mort" (death-note): Counter attack of intelligence services twenty-three important spies arrested; JULIEN and ETHEL ROSENBERG sentenced to die.
L'AURORE, May 3, 1951

The Secrets of Atomic Espionage Organized by the Soviets in the United States, Presented by GUY BAUGE, from Official American Documents

The arrest of FUCHS in February 1950 sounds the death-note for all the spies. JULIUS ROSENBERG tries vainly to persuade GREENGLABS (sic) to go to Mexico.

Resume of the proceeding chapters: STEVE NELSON, former student of the Lenin Institute in Moscow, Soviet emigrant, naturalized American, became confidence man of VASSILI ZUBILINE, the head of atomic espionage in the United States. Thanks to him, long before the end of the war, a heavy envelope—the first plans of the bomb—leaves for Moscow.

A second agent, HARRY GOLD, is asked to give to a former consular agent YAKOVLEV, the information furnished by Dr. FUCHS, an idealist who believes that he is acting for the good of humanity. FUCHS gives to GOLD the most recent plans which are very precise; the specialist mechanic, DAVIS GREENGLAM (sic) who had access to the most secret laboratories at Los Alamos, and the atomic scientist ALLAN NANNAY (sic), complete the information furnished by FUCHS. But the federal police counter-attack.

***

JULIUS ROSENBERG left ETHEL sleeping, and went out of his house. Rushed just like all Americans, he rapidly walked down Monroe Street to take the Knickerbocker City's elevated, which would take him to his office in the Pitt Machines Corp.

As he was leaving his house he had taken from his porch the New York Times which had been next to the bottle of milk, and mechanically while walking, he unfolded it. The headlines on the front page were like a slap in the face for him. Shaken, he stopped to read:

"FUCHS, THE ATOMIC SCIENTIST, ARRESTED IN ENGLAND"
"The Secret of the A Bomb Betrayed"
It was a February 1950 newspaper.

JULIUS stood still, mute, paralyzed by a sudden panic.

It was the end, this time it really was the end. He waited for this for a long time now, but never really believed it would happen.

Nevertheless, since 1946 everything had threatened to come to grief, he was not going to have any illusions. Everything had been too easy up till now! Since the day in 1942 when ROOSEVELT had decided to begin the study of the "A" bomb, up to the tragic explosions of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the work had been almost infantile, right before a counter-espionage which had almost been unarmed. They had very peacefully stolen the bomb! But now the web was closing by a methodically organized police, possessed with great powers. The unbelievable confidence of the "enemy" had been changed to a stronger and stronger mistrust. Gone were the times when they pillaged at their ease secrets which appeared to be most inaccessible at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, Hanford, Chalk River (sic). The time was gone when the spies, carried in their pockets without any anxiety the complete plans of the A bomb, of the Alamogordo model, or when bribed researchers or those lost in their partisan passion without any difficulty stole from the laboratories samples of uranium 234.

**ALLAN NUNN MAY Arrested**

The British were awaked first from their absurd torpor.
In March 1946, the arrest of Dr. ALLAN NUNN MAY in London fell like a bolt of lightning.

JULIUS remembered still the agonizing sensation which he had felt the day he had heard the news. Perhaps MAY was not directly connected with his net. But from this moment on the bitter certainty of the catastrophe had begun to haunt him. (The "Royal Canadian commission of investigation on the atomic questions" had been created in Ottawa on the 5th of February 1946, the Canadians having for some time serious reasons to think that information leakage was taking place in the different organisations devoted to atomic research. Dr. ALLAN NUNN MAY was the first "victim" of this commission which had an imposing police force. In September 1945 after having, as we have said, sent to Lieutenant ANGELOV the samples of U. 235 and U. 233, MAY went back to England where he, according to his instruction was to meet a Russian contact-man in October, in front of the British Museum. Dr. ALLAN NUNN MAY(sic) who had just returned, had taken the position assigned to him in King's College. Lieutenant-colonel BURT, Commander of the Special Branch of C. I. D. of Scotland Yard, on the informations received
from Canada, went personally to question him on February 15 at the Shell-Shell Building where he worked. He asked him if he knew the information leakage which was taking place in Canada concerning atomic work. He answered that he did not know. He denied having been contacted by any one on the other side of the Atlantic and added that he refused to answer any questions relating to counterespionage. On February 20, Lieutenant-colonel BURT, having received from Canada a new directive, returned to MAY's house. He told him that he had been informed of the meeting that MAY had accepted to have in London and that he knew that the scientist had not gone. MAY immediately answered:

"I didn't go to this rendezvous," he said, "because I had decided to wash my hands of the whole affair."

He followed this with a confession written in a fairly reserved tone in which he confessed having taken the samples of uranium. On May 2, 1946, he had been condemned to 10 years penal servitude by the Central criminal court of London and was put in prison at Watrefield (sic) (Yorkshire) where he is at present serving his term.

But FUCHS! FUCHS—that was the end! Because of FUCHS they would be led to GOLD, his contact man, and from GOLD to ROSENBERG himself.

Seized by panic, he dashed into the nearest drug store. The words of the article in the paper danced before his eyes. He gulped down a tall glass of Alka-Seltzer to calm himself.

The worst of it was that this article did not say anything. Nothing except that the scientist had confessed. Confessed what? ROSENBERG let his imagination wander. Had he spoken about GOLD? Did he know his name? Would he recognize him if anybody presented him with pictures?

What Had FUCHS Confessed?

Avidly he reread some lines which told how in the autumn of 1949, by a warning received from America, the English were advised that information leakage was going on within the British Mission which had been sent to the U.S.A. to participate in the work of the English-American-Canadian atomic Pool, and how the inquiry of the security services had led right to FUCHS. (Since 1947, it was the F.B.I., the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the large federal
police organization of the U. S. A. which had been put in charge of the missions of atomic counter-espionage in replacing the semi-private police established by Manhattan Engineering, the center of atomic activities in America, who had been notoriously ineffective. It was following the creation of the parliamentary commission of Atomic Energy that this important change had taken place. It marked a decisive turn and led to the capture of Soviet agents.)

Three months before his arrest, and to lull his eventual suspicions, FUCHS had been promoted to a higher position in the hierarchy of the laboratory of Harwell. Finally, when interrogated by the Wing Commander ARNOLD, chief of the Security of the Atomic Services of Harwell, he had suddenly decided to confess: yes, he had been a spy for Russia from June 1942 to 1949.

That was all. Nothing more. JULIUS' state of ignorance was unbearable, ROSENBERG wondered if they wouldn't arrest him while he was going out of the drugstore... or upon arriving at his office... or on returning to his home. He jumped down from his high stool and hesitated; he had never thought that one day his knees would feel so weak. He made a great effort to pull himself together, and he went out. This, in short, was the death-knell.

He tried to take hold of himself, since there was no mention in this article either of GOLD, or of GREENGLARS (sic), or of himself. But it was coming. He didn't doubt it. Now that the machine had started nothing would stop it.

ROSENBERG looked behind him. Apparently he was not being followed. He did not go to his office this morning. He ran to GREENGLARS', his brother-in-law and former companion in treason.

A Peaceful Spy

The other was still in bed. He worked late at night at the Arma Engineering Corporation and slept all morning. The man who had sold to the Russians in 1945 the plan of the mould of the highly explosive lens, who had surrendered inestimable documents on the ultra-modern bomb at Los Alamos, had returned to his occupation as head foreman. He barely remembered having been a spy.

It had never bothered him very much, to be truthful. He had been happy to earn a few hundred dollars and that was all. Five
years had passed since, and it was an old story. A finished story.

It all came back suddenly on the trail of this agitated JULIUS, who shook him on his bed and tore him from his peaceful comfort.

"Come, I have to talk to you. Let us go out immediately."

RUTH GREENGLARS looked at the scene without daring to understand. They said nothing to her. But she saw the frightened face of ROSENBERG, and terror gripped her also. The past came back to her in a sickening fear. She had never wanted her husband to do these strange things... but the thirst for money had gotten hold of her, it was she who had led her husband on, and she had taken the money!

GREENGLARS put on his pants, hastily threw on a jacket and an overcoat on his shoulders. The two men went out. ROSENBERG couldn't stop walking fast, as if he were being followed. They took Sheriff Street, towards Hamilton Fish Park, and without saying anything, DANE (GREENGLARS (sic), haggard, unshaven, unwashed, his face confused, pale, also followed him. They waited until they were in the park before speaking. ROSENBERG passed the paper to GREENGLARS. DANE did not even know who this FUCHS was, or else he had forgotten him!

"Do you remember the man who came to see you in Albuquerque, the one who had half of the macaroni box, the one who said to you 'I come from JULIUS' and to whom you gave the plans?"

"Yes," GREENGLARS said, "Well?"

"That's GOLD. His name is GOLD. FUCHS was also one of his 'contacts', FUCHS was arrested. GOLD will probably be arrested immediately. After that it will be you. Through GOLD they will unmistakably come to you...

not

GREENGLARS did not seem to be understanding.

"You must leave the country. Think about it. We will make plans."

"I'll need money..."
Money, money.

With GREENGLARS, one always got to this point. That was all he saw clearly in all this, that he had a chance to make money. The rest left him cold. He was not really afraid. He scarcely remembered Los Alamos, JULIUS ROSENBERG had given him a description of what the atom bomb "ought to be" so that he could easily recognize the parts if he saw them in one of the secret workshops of the Tech'area. It did not occur that it was for JULIUS' and his wife's sake that he had reported to them about Albuquerque during his leaves, he did not remember JULIUS later bragging of the informers that he had in all the countries, JULIUS who in 1947 had received ultra-secret information on a project for an atomic airplane, JULIUS again talking to him of a plan for a celestial platform—an immense air landing ground (?) placed beyond gravity between the earth and the moon—JULIUS who had admitted to him the theft of the proximity detonator of the Emerson Company, no, nothing of this occurred to him.

Or perhaps, he no longer remembered all this except as far-reaching, insignificant incidents, driven into a past that would never return.

And above all, he felt a stranger to all this. Surely this only affected JULIUS; the fate of his brother-in-law barely interested him.

"Don't worry about the money," ROSENBERG said.
"If I have to leave, I will need it," he replied.
"That's good," JULIUS finally agreed, "the Russians will give it to you...I'll bring it to you."
"And this guy GOLD, why doesn't he get away?"
"That", said ROSENBERG, "is another story!"

They walked round and round the park while they talked ROSENBERG, distracted like a caged beast, didn't like the thought of leaving his brother-in-law. But finally left.

See L'AURORÊ of 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 of April and May 2.
TOMORROW: The last act of the sinister adventure.
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: HQ

Section: See References

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>2/2</th>
<th>2/7</th>
<th>2/10</th>
<th>2/12</th>
<th>2/15</th>
<th>2/16</th>
<th>2/17</th>
<th>2/19</th>
<th>2/21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/5-1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6-26</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5-19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6-26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5-113</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5-12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5-11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5-14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5-17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table contains dates and numerical values, possibly indicating a record of some sort of task or event progression.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S-1</th>
<th>S-2</th>
<th>S-3</th>
<th>S-4</th>
<th>S-5</th>
<th>S-6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48-4</td>
<td>48-3</td>
<td>48-2</td>
<td>48-1</td>
<td>47-18</td>
<td>47-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>5/1/15</td>
<td>5/1/15</td>
<td>5/1/15</td>
<td>5/1/15</td>
<td>5/1/15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table contains some handwritten entries, and the handwriting is not fully legible. The entries seem to be dates or numbers, possibly related to a tracking or inventory system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/8-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8-18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8-16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>6:21-6:25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type of Communication</td>
<td>From</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-49</td>
<td>ny to nh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>No. of Defs of Present Person</td>
<td>Action Requested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-09</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-08</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-07</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-06</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-03</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-58</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-57</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-53</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-51</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-39</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-37</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-09</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-08</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-07</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-06</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-03</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Time format: 24-hour clock (HH:MM).
- Actions marked with an 'x' are completed.
- Serial numbers are listed for each entry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>SF</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51-2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11/17/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11/17/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11/15/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11/14/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11/10/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11/10/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10/20/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10/20/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10/15/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10/15/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10/15/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-14</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/15/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Handwritten notes on the page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type of Communication</th>
<th>No. of Pages</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-15</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-15</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-12</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- No handwriting visible on the page.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Location, organization and mission of Ft. Monmouth, N.J. and sub-facilities set out. CP activity there was formerly centered in the UFJA and UPJA, neither of which are now in existence but membership in which serves as basis for recent LIE investigations. Origin and background of this union set out. Informant advises there are 36 cases involving civilian personnel at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. currently under investigation. Background data and pertinent derogatory information concerning these individuals recommended for removal set out.

PHYSICAL LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION

Port Monmouth, N. J. is a U. S. Army Signal Corps permanent installation as designated 8/1/43, having been previously known as Camp Alfred Vail. The Signal Corps Center at Port Monmouth was established 8/1/49.

Port Monmouth is located in Monmouth County, N. J. approximately 45 miles south of New York, N. Y. on the North Jersey coast. The Main Post is at Oceanport, N. J. Other facilities of Port Monmouth are located throughout Monmouth County and will be taken up separately hereafter.

The Organizational Staff Manual published at Port Monmouth, N. J. 8/1/49 lists the following major facilities and activities under the Signal Corps Center and Port Monmouth:

1. The Armed Services Electro Standards Agency, Retentive, N. J.

FILE COPY - 0

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.
A co-worker with COLEMAN at CIA advised the Bureau of Investigation in 1950 that COLEMAN, then associated with CIA, was a "liberal thinker," and that COLEMAN advocated socialism, supported the daily newspaper FE, and admitted membership in the American Veterans Committee, the last-mentioned organization believed to be "Communist thinkers." On interview 1/3/50 COLEMAN advised that he had been a classmate of ROBERT SOBERAL at CCNY and that he had had several professional contacts with SOBERAL subsequent to graduation. He noted that at one time he received a letter from the Army concerning SOBERAL and concluded that SOBERAL had used his name as a reference in gaining employment in the Reeves Instrument Corp. in NYC. He said that SOBERAL had used his name as a reference in being COLEMAN visit the Reeves plant on a number of occasions.

In a signed statement 12/2/50 COLEMAN advised that he was also a classmate at CCNY of JULIUS ROSENBERG and that ROSENBERG persistently tried to get him to join the Young Communist League, pointing out the advantages of Communism to him. On interview 2/19/51 COLEMAN stated that he had accompanied ROSENBERG to one meeting of the ICL while both were students at CCNY in 1937. He denied he ever attended other meetings or joined the ICL or any other Communist organization.

According to Newhart 1-1, a review has been made of COLEMAN's case, and he has been recommended for retention as an employee of the government.

As noted previously in this report, STANLEY HERSTEIN and SOLOMON LASKY, are working presently under COLEMAN's direction in the Systems Section and have been recommended for discharge from government service. In addition, Newhart 1-1 advised that RICHARD SHEPPelman, radio engineer, 20-12, was the subject of an investigation by the FBI under the Loyalty Program based upon his association with known Communists. By letter dated 5/8/51, as a Secretary of the Army, it was recommended that SHEPPelman be removed from his position as a result of the investigation. On 6/22/51, SHEPPelman resigned his position and was employed at the W. L. Jansen Co., 400 Park Ave., NYC.

It is further noted that SAMUEL LEVINE, radio engineer, 2-12, who serves as Assistant Section Chief to COLEMAN, was investigated by the FBI under the IES Program based upon the allegations of a former classmate.
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.

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

See Rosenberg Mainfile 65-58236-1F
(after 12/57)

☐ For your information: ________________________________

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

107-382951-14
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FILE NO. 100-25137**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
<th>CHARACTER OF CASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAN FRANCISCO</td>
<td>JUL 24 1951</td>
<td>6/13, 17, 20; 5/3-5, 18; 7/3-5, 9/51</td>
<td>RALPH H. LINDSEY</td>
<td>ESPIONAGE - R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Informants unable to substantiate any allegation of espionage relative to subject.

**DETAILS:** AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

**EMPLOYMENT**

The 1949 San Francisco Telephone Directory reflected that the business address for SYLVIA STEINCART was "Gemart Company", 330 Sutter Street.

**PROPERTY**

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.
Progressive AFL, and a student movement for Wallace sponsored by the American Youth for Democracy."

ALLEGATIONS OF ESPIONAGE

On March 27, 1951, DAVID GREENGLASS, an admitted former Soviet agent, advised that in 1945 or 1946 JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted as a Soviet espionage agent, told him that the friends on the West Coast to whom he had shipped furniture were engaged in Soviet espionage and were going to China.

On March 22, 1951, JULIUS ROSENBERG testified during the course of his trial in New York City that HARRY and SYLVIA STEINGART had loaned him two tables when they moved to California.

A photograph of SYLVIA STEINGART was exhibited to a citizen of New York City, who was unable to identify the photo as being anyone known to him.

San Francisco T-12, of known reliability, who is familiar with the residence of the subject, advised on March 29, 1951, that nothing of a suspicious nature was noted in the residence of the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

At San Francisco, California

**DETAILS:**

- G.I.R.-5
- 8-14-51
- 86/1543
- 3042
- 425 reviewed
- 8-14-52
- comp. g. person 21
- 1/14/52

**COPIES DESTROYED:**

- 13 Jan

**REPORT MADE AT:**

San Francisco

**DATE WHEN MADE:**

Nov 14 1951

**PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:**

10/1, 5, 16, 17, 21, 11/1, 6, 7/51

**REPORT MADE BY:**

Ralph M. Lindsey

**FILE NO.**

**TITLE:**

Sylvia Steingart, wife
Mrs. Harry Arthur Steingart

**CHARACTER OF CASE:**

Espionage - R

**COPY IN FILE**

This confidential report and its contents are released to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of the agency to which it refers.

**PROPERTY OF FBI:**

8 Dec 4 1951
San Francisco T-1, of unknown reliability, advised agents of the New York Office on April 5, 1951, that JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet espionage agent, ABRAHAM BROTHER, convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice, and EMANUEL BLOCK, attorney for JULIUS ROSENBERG, were planning to publish a counterpropaganda newsletter to be entitled "Retort" which would be distributed in a clandestine manner throughout the United States by individuals carefully selected by JULIUS ROSENBERG. The name SYLVIA STEINMART was listed as one who would be responsible for the distribution of the newsletter.

On September 29, 1951, the same informant advised that the newsletter "Retort" would not be published, and that EMANUEL BLOCK, attorney for ROSENBERG, stated that the future articles of WILLIAM A. ROUBEN, special reporter for the "National Guardian", are to be utilized in place of "Retort."

San Francisco T-2 had advised that HARRY and SYLVIA STEINMART, of 273 Green Street, San Francisco, are subscribers to "National Guardian."

The above-mentioned information is being placed in the administrative section of this report in accordance with the instructions contained in Bureau Bulletin No. 59, Series 1949, dated December 2, 1949.

San Francisco T-1: [Redacted]
San Francisco T-2: Mail cover; subject's residence.
San Francisco T-3: [Redacted] to the Reporting Agent.
San Francisco T-4: [Redacted] as reflected in report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, dated [Redacted] at New York, entitled "Retort."

Leads

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will conduct investigation to determine whether SYLVIA STEINMART

[Signature]
Subject reportedly born 2/24/09, Poland. Claims derivative citizenship through father. Resides in San Francisco. It is reported to have been active in Communist work since 1937. Served in WAVES. Was known to JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet espionage agent, and was reportedly referred to by ROSENBERG as being engaged in Soviet espionage. Investigation evidences no indication of espionage on part of subject.
On March 27, 1951, DAVID KRENGELASS, an admitted former Soviet agent, advised that in 1945 or 1946 JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted as a Soviet espionage agent, told him that the friends on the West Coast to whom he had shipped furniture were engaged in Soviet espionage and were going to China.

On March 22, 1951, JULIUS ROSENBERG testified during the course of his trial in New York City, that HARRY and SYLVIA STEINGART had loaned him two tables when they moved to California.

A photograph of SYLVIA STEINGART was exhibited to an admitted former Soviet espionage agent. She was unable to identify the photo as being anyone known to him.

On March 24, 1951, HARRY STEINGART, husband of SYLVIA STEINGART, was interviewed by SA FRANCIS D. COOLEY and SA THOMAS E. BRYANT, of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI, in the presence of STEINGART's attorneys. STEINGART stated that he had met JULIUS ROSENBERG in New York City in 1939 or 1940, probably at a meeting of the FAECT Union. Thereafter, STEINGART stated he saw ROSENBERG at union meetings and, in addition, made social calls upon ROSENBERG and his wife. STEINGART stated that in 1945, he wrote ROSENBERG requesting that the latter forward to him certain furniture which he, STEINGART, had stored in New York City at the time of his departure. In return for the forwarding of this furniture, STEINGART stated he permitted ROSENBERG to retain certain pieces of the furniture. STEINGART at this time declined to answer further questions regarding his association with JULIUS ROSENBERG on the advice of his attorneys. During this interview, STEINGART stated that he was residing at 8667 1/2 Benton Way, Los Angeles, California, and was employed at the Crown Construction Company, 1231 LaBrea, Los Angeles.

San Francisco T-21, of unknown reliability, who will not testify under any circumstances, advised Special Agents of the New York Office on April 5, 1951, that JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet espionage agent;
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice; and EMANUEL BLOCH, attorney for JULIUS ROSENBERG, were planning to publish a countrywide propaganda newsletter to be entitled "RETORT", which would be distributed in a clandestine manner throughout the country by individuals carefully selected by JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al. T-21 stated that the distributors of this publication would be members of the National Board, and among these individuals he named SYLVIA STEINGART, of Los Angeles, California.

This same informant subsequently advised that EMANUEL BLOCH, attorney for JULIUS ROSENBERG, had stated that the newsletter, "RETORT" would not be published, but that the feature articles of WILLIAM A. RUBEN, special reporter for the "National Guardian", were being utilized in the place of "RETORT".

San Francisco T-20, of known reliability, who is familiar with the residence of the subject at 273 Green Street, San Francisco, advised on March 29, 1951, that nothing of a suspicious nature was noted in the residence of the subject.

San Francisco T-17, of known reliability.

San Francisco T-18, of unknown reliability, advised that he was in a position to observe the majority of the subject's incoming mail during the latter part of 1951 and the first part of 1952. According to T-18, no correspondence of a significant nature was received by the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS

T-2 advised that the subject was observed driving a Pontiac car bearing 1951 California license plate 8R3266.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject identified by DAVID GREENGLASS as one of 18 men included in either or both lists of potential Soviet espionage recruits furnished to JULIUS ROSENBERG and/or HARRY GOLD. Neighbors, associates, and acquaintances at Tulsa, Okla., describe Subject as loyal to the U. S.

Description of Subject set out.

DETAILS: 8-14-37

BASIS OF INVESTIGATION

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that on March 15, 1951, DAVID GREENGLASS identified a photograph of DONALD THOMAS AXON as being one of eighteen men included by him in either or both lists of potential Soviet espionage recruits employed at Los Alamos, Atomic Bomb Project, which list he compiled and furnished to JULIUS ROSENBERG in January, 1945, and to HARRY GOLD in June, 1945.

HARRY GOLD stated the list he received was turned over to ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV of the Soviet Consulate, New York City, New York, in June, 1945.

HARRY GOLD and JULIUS ROSENBERG have been recently publicized in newspapers as being Soviet espionage agents.

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Subject is employed as an assistant to the vice-president of Manufacturing and Research, Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma,

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.
LEADS

THE ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE

At Albuquerque, New Mexico

Will contact confidential informants familiar with
Communist Party activities to see if Subject's name has ever been
mentioned in connection with Communist Party activities.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

At Cambridge, Massachusetts

Will contact confidential informants familiar with Com-
munist Party activities to see if Subject is known to them, it being
noted he attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1942 to 1944.

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will contact confidential informants familiar with Com-
munist Party activities to see if Subject is known to them, it being
noted he attended Harvard Business School from 1947 to 1949.

THE DENVER OFFICE

At Denver, Colorado

Will contact confidential informants familiar with Com-
munist Party activities to determine if Subject is known to them.

THE NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

At New York City, New York

Will furnish the Oklahoma City Office complete information
concerning Subject as furnished by DAVID GREENGLASS and as requested by
letter dated June 23, 1951.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Will contact [redacted] and [redacted] concerning
any possible connection Subject may have with Communist Party activities
in the State of Oklahoma.
Confidential Informant T-1 is a teletype from New York City to Denver dated 3-16-51, the substance of which was furnished to the Oklahoma City Office by Denver teletype 3-16-51 in the case captioned JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al., Espionage R.

Confidential Informant T-2 is a "Naval Reserve" official publication of the U. S. Naval Reserve addressed to Subject and observed by S. BENNOIE C. COBREN on August 6, 1951, at Subject's residence.

Confidential Informant T-3 on
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>report made at</th>
<th>KANSAS CITY, MO.</th>
<th>12/26/51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date when made</td>
<td>11/26/51</td>
<td>12/26/51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>DOROTHY E. HALE</td>
<td>3042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>synopsis of facts</td>
<td>Do not write in these spaces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copies destroyed</td>
<td>92 MAY 13 1963</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reliability, has advised that the subject is presently residing at 4311 McGee.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities in the Kansas City Council for Peace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Security Information - Confidential
Informant advised that at a party given in honor of Reverend TOM REHORN at Mrs. HARRIS'S home 4/7/51, the subject was heard speaking of the faults of American business and the subject stated that she had even heard people remark that Mr. and Mrs. JULIUS ROSENBERG, who were sentenced to death as spies, got what was coming to them. Informant stated that the subject was unable to understand why people were against ROSENBERGS when all they had done was to give information to Russia when Russia was an ally of the United States, and while war claims were being released in Germany, the Russians were persecuted in the United States.
INFORMANTS:

T-1 is [REDACTED] who furnished the information to Special Agents C. LAWRENCE RICE and ROBERT T. McIVER at various times.

T-2 is pretext calls made by reporting agent to switchboard operator at Park Central Hotel, 300 E. Armour, and to Mrs. CLARA NESSE, 4311 McGee, where the subject now resides.

T-3 is [REDACTED], whose identity is being kept confidential at her request.

T-4 is [REDACTED] as reflected in report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER, 2/5/51, at Washington, D. C., and maintained in Kansas City file 100-7581.

T-5 is [REDACTED] who furnished the information to Special Agent THOMAS RALFE, as reflected in report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER, 2/5/51, at Washington, D. C., and maintained in Kansas City file 100-7581.

T-6 is [REDACTED] as reflected in the report of Special Agent FREDERICK B. DUFFY, dated 6/4/45, at Cleveland, maintained in Kansas City file 100-8143.

T-7 is [REDACTED] as reflected in New York letter to the Director dated 3/9/51, captioned "AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE, IS-C"; and maintained in Kansas City file 100-8237, serial 4.

T-8 is Butel to Kansas City dated 5/9/51, captioned "KANSAS CITY PEACE COMMITTEE, IS-C", maintained in Kansas City file 100-9134, serial 20.

T-9 is [REDACTED] who has furnished information to the Kansas City office for a number of years.

T-10 is [REDACTED] who gave the information as set out in the report of Special Agent STERLIM S. TREMAINE, dated 10/6/48 at Chicago, and maintained in Kansas City file 100-8323.
Rerep of SA GLEN D. RANKIN, New York, 8-29-51.

Rerep requested the Pittsburgh Office to contact informants and exhibit a photograph of the subject for possible information concerning Communist or espionage activities. It appears that this lead is based upon information furnished by T-3 in rerep, of unknown reliability, to the effect that MEKLER graduated from the University of Pittsburgh about 20 years ago and subsequently attended meetings which T-3 believed, without specific basis, to be Communist Party meetings.

a former associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG at the City College of New York in New York City and a member of the YCL Chapter at CCNY in 1936-37.

Leads will be assigned to contact and to display the subject's photograph to these informants for possible identification.

RECORDED 23 V08-383 686-3

cc - New York (105-3058 INDEXED 23)

COMES DESTROYED
41 MAY 15 1963
REPORT MADE BY
SA ROBERT A. BEERS
CHARACTER OF CASE
SM - C

REFERENCE:

INFORMANTS:
Identity of Source
AL T-1 is [redacted]

AL T-2 is [redacted]

AL T-3 is former [redacted]

File Where Located
this report, page one
and characterization of
100-12780, serial 439
characterization of

Dissemination Record of Attached Report
Agency 55 (3)
Request Recd. 7/6/66 7/6/66
Date Fwd. 7/15/66 7/15/66
How Fwd. WHF
By

Notations
SUBJ / CONTROL
5 JUL 11 1966
On November 15, 1965, Confidential Informant AL T-2 reported that the Syracuse Sobell Committee held a fund raising dinner meeting at the subject's residence, on the evening of November 13, 1965. About 50 persons attended the function, including the subject, and informant stated that about $385.00 was raised after a strong appeal for funds was made by Mrs. HELEN SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL.

AL T-2 stated that the principal speaker was WALTER SCHNEIR, co-author with his wife, MIRIAM, of the book, "Invitation to An Inquest", which dealt with the JULIUS—ROSENBERG—MORTON SOBELL espionage case. SCHNEIR, in his talk, attempted to present information indicating that the U. S. Government had used illegal evidence in the prosecution of the case.
"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.
Another confidential source advised as follows:
FEDERAL 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).

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

Disposition of document in NY Committee File
100-10711-2

☐ For your information: ________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-387835-1
GROUP FORMED TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR ROSENBERGS

Joseph Brainin, well-known journalist and author, announced yesterday that 125 American men and women from all over the United States, have joined with him in forming a National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Rosenbergs, Ethel and Julius, were convicted in April, 1951, on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and sentenced to death. To this day, they continue to assert their innocence. They are now in Sing-Sing, awaiting appeal.

Among the notables who joined with Brainin in forming the committee are: Robert Morris, New York; John Evans, Pa.; Dr. Katherine Dodd, Ohio; Frederick Blissom, Wash., D. C.; John F. Dow, Calif.; Lois Thomas, Conn.; Dr. John Marsalka, Conn.; Ivan Van Huy, Mass.

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _______________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg
65-58236 - NR after 1274

☐ For your information: _____________________________________________

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

100-382835-14
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) __________________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

Disposition of document in NY Committee File

100-107111 — 2317

☐ For your information: _________________________________

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

100-38783.5 — 1566
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

Disposition of document in NY Committee File
100-107111 — 9 and 10

☐ For your information: ______________________________________

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

100-387835 — 18
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ____________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

Disposition of document in NY Committee File
100-107111 - 586

☐ For your information: ____________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-387835 - 322
FEDERAL 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).

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

Disposition of document in NY Committee File
100-107111 - 734

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
100-38783.5 - 462
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ALBANY

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY
DATE WHEN MADE 8/7/52
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/22-25, 29, 30, 52

O. CARTER BRUMFIELD

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Syracuse Women for Peace is an active women's organization.

DETAILS:

ORIGIN, SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES
According to Confidential Informant T-1,

COPY OF FILE

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.
The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General as a Communist organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the subject organization was held on [redacted], at which time it was decided to have a [redacted] on May 24, 1952 for the purpose of raising funds to be used in the defense of the JULIUS ROSENBERGS. (JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to death following their conviction on an indictment of conspiracy to commit espionage.)
On page 4, column 2 of the "New York Times", dated November 25, 1953 an article captioned "Witness Silent on Current Spying" by PETER KIRSCH reflects that Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY started his public hearings yesterday on where Soviet spying might still be going on in the Army Signal Corps.

This article reflects that the witness JOSEPH LEVITSKY of 65 Rutgers Place, Riveredge, New Jersey, admitted that he had given the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG, executed last June, as chief of a Soviet atomic spy ring operating from June, 1944 to June, 1950 as a reference on November 6, 1943 and leaving the Signal Corps in which both had been civilian workers. Among other questions Mr. LEVITSKY refused to answer whether he ever had been a Communist and whether he had asked anyone to commit espionage since he resigned February 28, 1953 from his FBI job for which he used ROSENBERG as a reference.

The records of T-3/ another governmental agency which conducts security and intelligence type investigations reflect that.

The records of T-3 also reflect that.
SUMMARY REPORT


Details: The following background information was taken from the Subject's personnel file which was supplied by Mr. WILLIAM STEHLER, Personnel Manager, Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc., 500 Washington Ave., Nutley, N.J.

Citizenship Status

During interview with Special Agent ROBERT F. ROYAL and Special Agent EDWARD J. CAHILL on 12/30/52, the Subject advised that he was born in Russia.

Copies Destroyed 4/5 Jul 16 1960

Approved and Forwarded

Copy in File

Copies of this Report

1 - New York (Info.) (100-103-397359)(Registered Mail) 96(Apr. 9, 1953)
2 - Bureau (100-397359)(Registered Mail) 2
3 - Newark (100-37217)

Reclassified by Spalding
Newark Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is sometimes known as the National Committee for Clemency in the Rosenberg Case. T-4 stated that the New Jersey Section of this Committee is a CP inspired and controlled organization.

Use of Aliases

The Subject's Personnel Security Questionnaire submitted to the Air Materiel Command, New York City, 8/10/50, lists his alias as JOSEPH LARKIN. When interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT F. ROYAL and EDWARD J. CAHILL, Subject explained that in 1939 in order to obtain employment, he changed his name to LARKIN and that the only employment where he actually used this name was at the New York World's Fair in 1939. He stated that he has never used any other alias, nor has he used the name LARKIN in any other employment.

Interview of JOSEPH LEVITSKY

During the interview with Special Agents ROBERT F. ROYAL and EDWARD J. CAHILL on 12/3/52, Subject furnished the following information:

In August, 1940, Subject was appointed an inspector with the U.S. Army Signal Corps. He stated that he was sent to the Civilian Training School, Fort Monmouth, N.J., before assignment as a Field Inspector. Subject said that training school started in October, 1940. While at Fort Monmouth, Subject resided at a hotel in Long Branch, N.J.

DAVID GREENGLASS is presently serving a fifteen-year sentence for transmitting certain classified data relating to the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos to HARRY GOLD, a confessed Communist spy. GREENGLASS learned through conversations with JULIUS ROSENBERG that JOEL BARR was an active Soviet espionage agent in the United States. BARR, in July, 1948, left the United States for Europe, ostensibly to study music. In June, 1950, BARR left his Paris residence and has not been seen since.

On 4/6/51 JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife ETHEL ROSENBERG received the death penalty in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States. During 1940, BARR was a laboratory technician employed by the U.S. Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

When questioned for information concerning JOEL BARR, LEVITSKY stated that the name sounded familiar to him and that possibly he had met him the time of his (LEVITSKY's) initial employment by the Signal Corps in fall of 1940.
NK 100-37217

When questioned for details concerning BARR, LEVITSKY stated that he was not in his training class at Fort Monmouth; however, he believed that he must have met BARR at the bowling alleys in Long Branch, N.J. LEVITSKY said that occasionally he and other civilian employees would go bowling in the evening and he felt that some person had introduced BARR as another engineer working at Fort Monmouth. He stated that he was unable to furnish any other information concerning BARR and that he had last seen BARR in the fall of 1940.

LEVITSKY's first assignment as a Signal Corps Inspector was at the Radio Corporation of America, Philadelphia, Pa. However, he was actually assigned to work at the company's Camden, N.J., plant. He estimated that there were approximately thirty other Signal Corps Inspectors in the Camden plant. While he could not recall the name of the Inspector-In-Charge, he said that among the other inspectors were ISIDORE HODIS, SID METZGER, MARKUS EPSTEIN, CARL GREENBLUM, KERMIT BRINES and KEM MOGVARO.

It was noted by the interviewing agents that LEVITSKY did not mention JULIUS ROSENBERG as being another inspector at the Radio Corporation of America (RCA).

When questioned concerning this omission, LEVITSKY advised that at the time of the ROSENBERG trial in 1950, he recognized ROSENBERG from the newspaper accounts as a person he had met while working at the Signal Corps in Philadelphia. Both were at the Camden plant of RCA. LEVITSKY went on to say that he was amazed to read about him in the newspaper. LEVITSKY said his contacts had been on an extremely limited basis. He further remembered seeing JULIUS' wife, ETHEL, sitting in a car waiting for JULIUS to leave the RCA plant upon the conclusion of work. It was his recollection that JULIUS ROSENBERG was riding in another car pool. However, LEVITSKY was not able to identify the other members of the car pool. He went on to say that he was unable to furnish any additional information concerning ROSENBERG.

During the interview, however, LEVITSKY admitted to the interviewing agents that the above version was inaccurate since he wished to minimize his relationship with JULIUS ROSENBERG. This desire was motivated because of the notoriety connected with the ROSENBERG trial. Thereupon, LEVITSKY said the following information is an accurate and truthful version of his contacts with JULIUS ROSENBERG:

He first met JULIUS ROSENBERG shortly after his employment by the Signal Corps in August, 1940. In about October, 1940, both were sent to the Civilian Training School, Fort Monmouth, N.J. LEVITSKY stayed at a hotel in Long Branch, N.J., with other trainees while JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG stayed
at an apartment located off the main street of Long Branch, N.J. He was unable to furnish any further identifying data concerning ROSENBERG's apartment.

During the period of approximately three months, they were stationed at Fort Monmouth, ROSENBERG invited LEVITSKY and several other members of the training class to his apartment for dinners. He believes these dinners occurred on several occasions and were attended by KEM MOGVARO, ISIDORE HODES, and himself. He could not recall the names of any other persons who attended.

LEVITSKY at first said that JOEL BARR had not visited at this apartment. However, after reflection, he stated that he was not sure if BARR was or was not present during any of his visits.

Sometime toward the end of December, 1940, the training class was completed and the members were handed various assignments: ISIDORE HODES, SID METZGER, MARKUS EPSTEIN, CARL GREENBLUM, KEM MOGVARO, and JULIUS ROSENBERG were sent to the Philadelphia Office of the Signal Corps. In turn, they were assigned to work at the RCA Camden plant.

At this time, LEVITSKY rented an apartment with MARKUS EPSTEIN and KEM MOGVARO which was located at Fifteenth Street near Spruce or Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. After staying there a short period of time, they moved to an apartment in West Philadelphia. However, he could not recall the address.

While in West Philadelphia, EPSTEIN, who owned a car, would drive to the Camden, N.J., plant carrying other riders with him.

During this same period, JULIUS ROSENBERG, who also was residing in the same area of West Philadelphia, would on occasion join the car pool for the purpose of riding to the RCA plant. ROSENBERG was living in the same neighborhood in West Philadelphia.

LEVITSKY also advised that on several weekends during that year, 1941, EPSTEIN would drive his car to New York and in the car with EPSTEIN and LEVITSKY would be JULIUS ROSENBERG. Upon entering New York City, EPSTEIN, who was driving to Brooklyn, would discharge JULIUS ROSENBERG at a subway stop near the Holland Tunnel and continue on his way. At no time could he recall that they had ever driven JULIUS ROSENBERG directly to any residence in New York City.

In the fall of 1941, LEVITSKY was assigned as an inspector at the Cardwell Company, New York City, and he lived with his parents at 719 Woodruff Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. He went on to say that he had no contact with ROSENBERG after leaving RCA in Philadelphia.
LEVITSKY, when questioned if he had ever used JULIUS ROSENBERG's name as a reference, stated that he could not recall ever having listed his name.

It was pointed out to him that, when he had filed an employment application with FTL in November, 1943, the name JULIUS ROSENBERG, 10 Monroe St., New York City, had been used.

Thereupon, LEVITSKY advised that probably ROSENBERG had given him his name and address when they were working together at RCA in Philadelphia.

It was then pointed out to LEVITSKY that he had stated that his contact with ROSENBERG had ceased after the fall of 1941, and that ROSENBERG had moved to 10 Monroe Street in April, 1942.

In accounting for the 10 Monroe Street address of JULIUS ROSENBERG, LEVITSKY believes that sometime either in the spring or fall of 1942, he attended a musical concert at Washington Irving High School. During the intermission at this concert, he had a chance meeting with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. They chatted, and when the concert was resumed, they parted company. LEVITSKY believes it was at this concert that JULIUS and ETHEL invited him to visit their apartment, which accounts for his having the 10 Monroe Street address.

LEVITSKY advised that in 1943, KERMIT BRYNES suggested to him that FTL was a "good place to work." BRYNES had formerly been employed by FTL and at that time was working with LEVITSKY.

It was pointed out to LEVITSKY that his employment application did not reflect the name of KERMIT BRYNES as a reference and it appeared logical, since BRYNES was a former FTL employee and believed that FTL was a good place to work, that his name would be a suitable reference.

LEVITSKY believes that in reviewing his address book, he had come across the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG and had simply used his name because it had been recently placed in the book and "fresh in my mind." LEVITSKY stated that he had never seen JULIUS ROSENBERG since the above-mentioned meeting and was unable to furnish any other information concerning him.

LEVITSKY stated that in November, 1943, he began his employment at FTL. He believes he was assigned to the S-4 section of the laboratory as a junior engineer. He was assigned to a work bench which was directly facing the bench of SOL GREENBERG. This was his first contact with GREENBERG.
He recalled that on one week-end he stopped at Philadelphia to visit his father-in-law and he furnished the Davenport telephone number to GREENBERG so that in the event GREENBERG was not able to meet him in Washington the following Monday, GREENBERG was to call and advise him that he was unable to keep the appointment.

The Ingersoll telephone number, LEVITSKY explained, is listed in the name of MORRIS FIT, 255 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. This is the telephone number LEVITSKY utilized while residing in Brooklyn.

On his FTL employment application dated 11/6/43, he listed the following references:

BERNARD KLEBAN, mechanical engineer, 14 Metropolitan Oval, Brooklyn, N.Y. LEVITSKY described KLEBAN as a friend. They had attended the Cooper Union Institute for Advancement of Science and Art together.

KARL GREENBLUM, radio engineer, 274 Stockton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. He described GREENBLUM as a co-worker in the Signal Corps and was presently working at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Dr. JOSEPH BERGSTEIN, Medical Doctor, 601 Dahill Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y. family doctor.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, radio engineer, 10 Monroe St., New York City.

On his Personnel Security Questionnaire of August, 1950, LEVITSKY listed the following references:

BERNARD SHERAN, 2333 Grand Ave., Bronx, N.Y. In July, 1943, both were Signal Corps inspectors assigned to the Bendix Plant, Baltimore, Md. He last saw SHERAN about one year ago.

KARL GREENBERG, 212 Second Ave., Asbury Park, N.J. former inspector with the United States Signal Corps.

MARCUS EPSTEIN, 137-53 Francis Lewis Blvd., Rosedale, N.Y. a friend and former co-worker with the United States Signal Corps.

LOUIS ANTELL, 1636 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y. former co-worker the United States Signal Corps.

BERNARD KLEBAN, 14 Metropolitan Rd., New York.
Newark Confidential Informant T-l, of unknown reliability, has advised that he had occasion to question JULIUS ROSENBERG concerning the names of his contacts and ROSENBERG said, "you know a man by the name of GREENBERG who is a big electrical engineer at General Electric at Newark."

Investigation has previously been conducted at various General Electric installations in and about Newark. However, no record of any electrical engineer named GREENBERG has been found.

GREENBERG's services with the Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, (FTL) Nutley, N.J., began in June, 1943, and were terminated with his resignation on 9/12/52. This resignation was submitted at the request of Admiral CHESTER HOLDEN, President, FTL, following GREENBERG's admission to company officials that he had been taking classified material from the plant to work on at home. This admission was made after GREENBERG had been interviewed by Bureau Agents on 8/5-8/52, and, during the course of the interview, he had admitted the same.

Concerning his last contact with GREENBERG, LEVITSKY advised that in September, 1952, he was on two days' sick leave from FTL and when he returned to work he was advised that SOL GREENBERG had resigned his position with FTL. LEVITSKY said that he was amazed to hear this and that he was quite surprised since GREENBERG had such a good position and his future seemed assured.

LEVITSKY stated that he made inquiries from fellow employees but was unable to determine exactly why GREENBERG left the company. He admitted that he, LEVITSKY, was in a daily car pool from River Edge, N.J., with ARNOLD LEVINE who was a co-worker of GREENBERG; however, LEVITSKY advised that LEVINE was unable to furnish any information concerning GREENBERG's resignation.

LEVITSKY advised that one evening in either September or October, he could not name the exact date, he was en route from his dentist in Brooklyn, N.Y., to his home in River Edge, N.J. About 9:00 p.m., while waiting for the bus at the Port Authority Building, Eighth Ave. and 41st St., New York City, he had a "by-chance" meeting with GREENBERG. As a result of the meeting, LEVITSKY stayed with GREENBERG for the next two and one-half hours.

During the course of the meeting, they had a drink, a cup of coffee, and walked about the vicinity of the Port Authority Building discussing friends, work, and general topics. During the course of the conversation, he was advised by GREENBERG that he, GREENBERG, had resigned in order to go into the family business. GREENBERG furnished him no other details.
After he had furnished the above version, LEVITSKY admitted to the agents that it was not the truth and he desired to furnish the correct version. He advised the agents that he had not been visiting his dentist in Brooklyn but had, by pre-arrangement, met GREENBERG.

LEVITSKY stated that when GREENBERG resigned, he was on two days' sick leave. Because he could not determine the exact reason for GREENBERG's resignation, he called him and by pre-arrangement they met at the Port Authority Bus Terminal, Eighth Ave. and 41st St., New York City, at 9:00 p.m. LEVITSKY believes the meeting occurred in October; however, he declined to furnish a definite date.

He stated that he was curious to know why GREENBERG had resigned and since they had been friendly since 1943, he wished to contact him. They met at 9:00 p.m. and for the next two and one-half hours walked about the area in the vicinity of the Bus Terminal.

GREENBERG would only tell him that he resigned to enter the family business and would furnish no other details. The remainder of the time was spent in general conversation.

LEVITSKY advised that when other fellow workers resigned from FTL, it was not his practice to contact them to determine why they had left and that this was the only instance in which he has had such a meeting.

LEVITSKY stated that he had never been approached by anyone for espionage purposes and if he had been, he would have reported it to the proper authorities.

It should be noted that early in the interview, this question was asked and LEVITSKY advised the interviewing agents that he would recognize such an approach no matter how subtle it might be; however, when questioned concerning ROSENBERG, he stated that he was amazed when he heard of ROSENBERG's arrest for espionage since he did not appear to be the type who would engage in espionage. He thereupon admitted that he did not believe he could detect any person engaged in espionage activities.
advised that in 1941 he owned a 1940 grey Chevrolet sedan and he used it to drive back and forth from work. Also riding with him were T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, and T-9, all of known reliability and who are familiar with CP activities in the New York area, were contacted and could furnish no information concerning the Subjects.

Newark Confidential Informants T-10, T-11, and T-12, all of known reliability and who are familiar with CP activities in the New Jersey area, were contacted and could furnish no information concerning the Subject.
# Identity of Informants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Identity</th>
<th>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</th>
<th>Date Received</th>
<th>Receiving Agent</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T-1, MARIO GILBERTO RUSSO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WILLIAM R. NORTON</td>
<td>NY 65-15348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-2, Office of Sec'y 1946 - Subj.'s brother of State, Albany, signed CP petition N.Y.</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>NY Rep. 100-26603-1A-2210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-3</td>
<td>New York letter to Bureau dated 2/17/53 captioned SOLOMON GREENBERG, ESP. - R; Bufile 65-60803; JOSEPH LEVITSKY, Aka. SM - C, Bufile 100-397359.</td>
<td></td>
<td>100-36202-138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-4</td>
<td>No info.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NY 100-103496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Re St. Louis air-tel dated October 28, 1953.

On the basis of LEVITSKY's employment by the Army Signal Corps at Brooklyn, New York, the General Accounting Office in Washington, D.C. was requested to attempt to locate the payroll records of the subject during the pertinent years to determine his organizational unit in order to learn others who attended school at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey with him. GAO was able to locate the pay roll records, but they reveal only home addresses, names, check numbers, amounts and basic annual pay. In an effort to resolve this matter, GAO pulled all expense vouchers on file. For those names included on the rolls during one pay period, to determine which persons on the list traveled to Ft. Monmouth for instruction or temporary duty. GAO personnel said this would not be a completely accurate compilation of the classmates of the subject, because assignments from Brooklyn were made direct to Ft. Monmouth and other persons were ordered to the Signal Corps School from temporary assignments and cities other than Brooklyn, despite the fact that they were carried on the Brooklyn pay roll.

The following compilations were made on the similarity in travel orders if attached to the expense vouchers, the dates of travel orders, if not attached, or dates of arrival at Ft. Monmouth.

With regard to the subject, it is observed that JOSEPH LEVITSKY's travel vouchers number 13953 from October 1, 1940 to November 2, 1940, #7165 from November 2, 1940 to November 29, 1940, and #6514 from December 2, 1940 to January 1, 1941, reflect he traveled to Ft. Monmouth, Oceanport, New Jersey, from New York City on October 1, 1940 and left Ft. Monmouth for Camden, New Jersey at 1:15 p.m., on November 20.
1940 for temporary duty at an RCA plant and arrived at 4:40 p.m. also on November 20, 1940. He left Camden, New Jersey on November 29, 1940, at 4:15 p.m. and arrived in New York City at 9:16 p.m. the same day. He again left New York on December 2, 1940, and on January 1, 1941 he was still in Camden, New Jersey.

A note on his voucher reflects he was on annual leave from 3:30 p.m., October 11, 1940 to 8 a.m., October 14, 1940. Working hours were from 8 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on weekdays and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Travel order #855 dated September 27, 1940, for LEVITSKY reflects he was ordered to Ft. Monmouth for purposes of instruction for a period of thirty days.

By letter dated October 26, 1940, his orders were amended to extend the temporary duties to sixty days.

On November 9, 1940, the order was again amended to direct him to the RCA Plant at Camden, New Jersey on production inspection of material on temporary duty for thirty days, upon completion of which he was to return to Ft. Monmouth for continuance of instruction. LEVITSKY requested his checks be sent to 1773 Washington Avenue, Bronx, New York.

In view of the dates of travel on the following list and because all travel orders were dated September 27, 1940, it is considered the following list may represent the group in LEVITSKY's training class at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Voucher #</th>
<th>Purpose of travel if attached</th>
<th>Date of arrival</th>
<th>Address to which check mailed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOSEPH LEVITSKY</td>
<td>13953</td>
<td>Instruction dated 9-27-40</td>
<td>10-1-40</td>
<td>1773 Washington Ave., Bronx, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULIUS ROSENBERG</td>
<td>1508</td>
<td>Instruction dated 9-27-40</td>
<td>10-1-40</td>
<td>142 Goerck St., N.Y., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENRY SALKIND</td>
<td>10618</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10-1-40</td>
<td>4701 E. Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAUL MEYLER</td>
<td>10119</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10-1-40</td>
<td>588 Midwood St., Brooklyn, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICKWINOGRAD</td>
<td>9810</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10-1-40</td>
<td>445 21st Road, Astoria, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Voucher #</td>
<td>Period of voucher at Camden, N. J.</td>
<td>Travel order if attached</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARD J. KLEIN</td>
<td>7708</td>
<td>11-3-40 to 11-29-40</td>
<td>8-23-40</td>
<td>25 E. 177th St. Bronx, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIP J. LEVENS</td>
<td>8009</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1750 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEO A. KAPUST</td>
<td>8215</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>c/o H.A. WEISS 1475 Grand Concourse Bron, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERNARD WRIGHT</td>
<td>9125</td>
<td>10-4-40 to 11-29-40</td>
<td>8-28-40</td>
<td>250 Washington Ave. New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALFRED C. WALKER</td>
<td>4046</td>
<td>9-26-40 to 11-29-40</td>
<td>8-23-40</td>
<td>427 New Lots Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN W. GRUOL</td>
<td>14296</td>
<td>11-3-40 to 11-29-40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vouchers 3256, 3257 and 2330 reflect that ELLIOT L. GRENBERG, NICHOLAS FEDYNA and HAROLD EDELSTEIN, who went to Ft. Monmouth at same time as LEVITSKY also went to Camden, New Jersey for inspection work on the same dates as LEVITSKY.

Others in that group which appear to have gone to Ft. Monmouth Training School on the same date as subject and also assigned to Camden, New Jersey for inspections as reflected in their subsequent vouchers include MAX EPSTEIN, ISIDORE HODES and JACK KRITZ. All have been listed previously.

With regard to the request of St. Louis for WFO to check the personnel file of LEVITSKY at AGO, this lead will not be covered inasmuch as purpose of lead was accomplished by a search of GAO records.

It was observed that JOSEPH BACH was listed on the Ft. Monmouth payroll, but JULIUS ROSENBERG, CARL BLUMBERG and subject were on the Brooklyn payroll.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-397359) (REG. MAIL)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-37217)

DATE: 7/6/53

SUBJECT: JOSEPH LEVITSKY, a/a.
SECURITY MATTER - C


A physical surveillance on JOSEPH LEVITSKY, 65 Rutgers Place, Riveredge, N. J. per Bureau instructions was instituted on 6/18/53. The results on 6/18/53 were negative.

On 6/19/53 the subject was noted arriving at the home of Dr. PAUL DIAMOND, 372 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey. The subject arrived at Dr. PAUL DIAMOND's residence at approximately 7:30 P.M. The surveillance was discontinued per prior Bureau instructions at 9:00 P.M. on 6/19/53 but the subject was still at the home of Dr. PAUL DIAMOND.

It is to be noted that Dr. PAUL DIAMOND, 372 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, N. J. is the subject of a IDE investigation, Bureau File #121-22172. It is to be noted that the last report in this loyalty case in the New York Office was submitted by SA ALBERT FRANZ dated 7/13/50 entitled PAUL DIAMOND, DR., INTERMEDIATE GRADE - APPOINTEE, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.; LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

It is to be noted that a review of the Newark indicies reflects that ZOSIA KEITZ DIAMOND, wife of Dr. PAUL DIAMOND was interviewed by Bureau Agents on 1/16/51 and the results of this interview was set out in Bureau File 100-331280 which is entitled "ARTHUR ALEXANDROWICH ADAMS, Wash. - INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

In view of the above contacts by the subject the Bureau is requested to advise the Newark Division whether this case should be continued as a Security Matter - C or converted to an Espionage Case.

cc - Philadelphia (REG. MAIL)
cc - Los Angeles (REG. MAIL)

JAD:ait
100-37217

100-397359-C

1953
The Los Angeles Division is requested to contact Mr. BERNARD HECHT, c/o Hotel Regena, 120 South Westlake, Los Angeles, California. HECHT attended the Civilian Training School, Fort Monmouth, N. J. in 1940. It is to be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG, JOEL BARR and the subject attended these classes at Fort Monmouth in 1940.

This interview should be conducted to obtain all possible information concerning subject and his relations with ROSENBERG and BARR and also to be alerted during this interview to determine if any of the other members of these classes were on a close basis with ROSENBERG or BARR.

On April 6, 1951 JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL ROSENBERG received the death penalty at the Federal Court, Southern District of New York for conspiracy to commit espionage against the U. S.

DAVID GREENGLASS, who is presently serving a 15 year sentence for transmitting certain classified data relating to the Atomic Bomb Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico to HARRY GOLD, a Communist Spy has advised that he learned from JULIUS ROSENBERG that JOEL BARR was an active Soviet espionage agent in the U. S. BARR in July, 1948 left the U. S. for Europe ostensibly to study music. In June, 1950 BARR left his Paris residence and has not been seen since. The subject listed JULIUS ROSENBERG, radio engineer, 10 Monroe Street, New York City as a reference on an application for employment at the Federal Tele-communications Laboratory, Nutley, New Jersey. The subject also advised that he was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG during the period 1940 - 1942. Subject has denied any later contact with ROSENBERG.
SAC, Newark (100-37217)  

July 22, 1953

Director, FBI (100-397359) - D

JOSEPH LEVITSKY, a.k.a.  
ESPIONAGE - D

Reurlet 7-6-53, requesting whether the character of instant case should be changed from Security Matter - C to Espionage - R.

A review of this file indicates that a substantial portion of the derogatory information developed to date about the subject indicates that a relationship existed between the subject and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed espionage agents; Joel Barr, member of the Rosenberg espionage network, and Solomon Greenberg, former engineer employed at Federal Telecommunications Laboratory. In view of these associations, it is believed that this case should carry the character of Espionage - R in the future. You are instructed to change the character of this case from Security Matter - C to Espionage - R.

Your attention is directed to SAC letter #53-29, Section H, dealing with submitting results of investigation in letter form. Such investigation should be submitted in report form and leads should be set out in that report. A report incorporating the information in the referenced letter should be submitted to reach the Bureau not later than 7-30-53. This case should be given vigorous attention in order that all information concerning the subject's activities may be completely developed.

cc - 2 - New York (100-103485)
cc - 2 - Philadelphia
cc - 2 - Los Angeles

JPL: bbb

NOTE: Subject furnished the name of Julius Rosenberg as a reference on an application for employment at Federal Telecommunications Laboratory. He was also acquainted with Joel Barr and Solomon Greenberg, subjects of Espionage - R cases. Main derogatory information on the subject is of an espionage nature.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
GATED JUL 22 1953.
MAILED 26
TO:      DIRECTOR, FBI (100-397359) (Encls. 5)        DATE:  2/8/54

FROM:  SAC, NEWARK (100-37217)

SUBJECT:  JOSEPH LEVITSKY, Aka.
          ESPIONAGE - R

REFERENCE:  Report of SA BRYAN F. JINNETT, JR., dated 2/8/54,
         at Newark

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA BRYAN F.
JINNETT, JR., dated 2/8/54, at Newark, re subject.

The Newark Office is of the opinion that it is not feasible to
request any investigation of other offices based upon the information ob-
tained with regard to travels performed by LEVITSKY while employed by
Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, N.J., unless advised to
the contrary by the Bureau. Those persons named by LEVITSKY as having been
involved with the CXJY Project and not previously interviewed will be lo-
cated and interviewed for their knowledge of LEVITSKY'S activities.

BFJsnds

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED  18  100-397359-60  FEB 9 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/3/55  BY  spw

4/1 MAR 11 1954

OF 3/7 83

110
Ft. Monmouth for continuance of instruction. LEVITSKY requested his checks be sent to 1773 Washington Avenue, Bronx, New York.

In view of the dates of travel on the following list and because all travel orders were dated September 27, 1940, it is considered the following list may represent the group in LEVITSKY'S training class at Ft. Monmouth, N.J.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VOUCHER</th>
<th>PURPOSE OF TRAVEL</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>ORDERS IF ATTACHED</th>
<th>DATE OF ARRIVAL</th>
<th>ADDRESS TO WHICH CHECK MAILED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| JOSEPH LEVITSKY    | 13953   | Instruction dtd 9/27/40 | 10/1/40 | 1773 Washington Ave.  
Bronx, N.Y. |
| JULIUS ROSENBERG  | 1508    |                    | 9/27/40 | 10/1/40 | 142 Goerck St.  
N.Y., N.Y. |
| HENRY SALKIND      | 10818   |                    |        | 10/1/40 | 14701 Ft. Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. |
| SAMUEL SHALER      | 10119   |                    |        | 10/1/40 | 586 Midwood St.  
Brooklyn, N.Y. |
| KARL W. VINOGRAD   | 9810    |                    |        | 10/1/40 | 18-45 21st Road  
Astoria, N.Y. |
| ISIDORE M. RODES   | 9833    |                    |        | 10/1/40 | 719 Alabama Ave.  
Brooklyn, N.Y. |
| JOSEPH N. BENJAMIN | 9618    |                    |        |        | 23-30 Newton Ave.  
Astoria, Long Island, N.Y. |
| AARON M. EPSTEIN   | 8771    |                    |        |        | 310 W. 95th St.,  
New York City |
| MILTON K. KLEIN    | 395     |                    |        |        | 8 Morris Crescent  
Yonkers, N.Y. |
| SAMUEL W. Mutchins | 9655    |                    |        |        | 202 W. 85th St.  
New York City |
| CARL P. K. STEINHAUSER | 1550 |                    |        |        | 69 Adrian Ave.  
New York City |
| HORACE C. WILSON   | 7869    | and 10820          |        |        | 1175 Lincoln Place  
Brooklyn, N.Y. |
| WILLIAM J. DALY    | 8994    | and 9841           |        |        | 74 Bruce Ave.  
Yonkers, N.Y. |
| JACK K. KRITZ      | 3131    |                    |        |        | 320 Bath Ave.,  
Long Branch, N.J. |
| MARTIN S. LINDENBERG | 1467    |                    |        |        | 3191 Rochambeau Ave.  
Bronx, N.Y. |
Others in that group which appear to have gone to Ft. Monmouth Training School on the same date as subject and also assigned to Camden, New Jersey for inspections as reflected on their subsequent vouchers include MAX EPSTEIN, ISIDORE HODES and JACK KRITZ. All have been listed previously.

It was observed that JOEL BARR was listed on the Ft. Monmouth payroll, but JULIUS ROSENBERG, CARL BLUMBERG and subject were on the Brooklyn payroll.
Director, FBI (100-397359)  
SAC, New York (100-103496)  

DATE: 10/12/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/55 BY SPECIAT

By letter dated 9/23/54, captioned "COLEMAN MANDELBLIT,
Bufile 140-6025, the following information was furnished:

Reference was made to LEON MANDELBLIT, wherein it was
indicated that LEON appeared to be the father of COLEMAN
MANDELBLIT. LEON MANDELBLIT has been the subject of a Security
The basis for the investigation of LEON MANDELBLIT was that an
anonymous letter had been received, indicating that LEON possessed
Communist sympathies. Reference was also made to Philadelphia
file 100-35730, captioned "MARCY C. SHEINMAN, nee MANDELBLIT, was;
SM-C." MARCY C. SHEINMAN was identified as a Security Index
subject in the Philadelphia Office. Further, the father of
MARCY SHEINMAN is MYER MANDELBLIT, 4634 North 11th Street,

During the investigation of JOSEPH LEVITSKY, it was
determined that his wife, ROSE, is the daughter of MYER MANDELBLIT,
4634 North 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From the
information available, it appears that ROSE LEVITSKY and MARCY C.
SHEINMAN are sisters.

The Philadelphia Office is requested to furnish the
office of origin and New York with full information concerning the
past activities and associates of MARCY C. SHEINMAN, which may
be of assistance to this investigation.

It should be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG, associate of
JOSEPH LEVITSKY, at one time worked in the Philadelphia area. Any
information which might possibly indicate a connection between
SHEINMAN and ROSENBERG should be set forth.

Also, immediately following an interview by Bureau
agents on 12/30/54, LEVITSKY went to Philadelphia for advice.
No information has been developed to indicate who he contacted
at Philadelphia; however, it was noted that he subsequently
contacted LEONARDO LOU planting, who acted as his attorney.
Harry Shaich

SUMMARY REPORT

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

Informants furnishing the information in this section will be placed after the information furnished. All informants are of known reliability.

Birth Data

Citizenship Status

Subject is native born.

PROPERTY OF FBI—The confidential report will not be published in whole or in part. It is to be used by the FBI and may not be distributed outside of the agency to which issued.
Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised in August, 1950 that the subject resided with M.A. FINESTONE at 173 West End Avenue, New York City. FINESTONE is probably the last man JULIUS ROSENBERG recruited into his espionage organization, according to T-5, of known reliability. ROSENBERG is presently under a death sentence for committing espionage against the U.S.
In 12/52, she was to visit ETHKL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in Sing Sing Prisun, Ossining, N. Y., under the sponsorship of the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs.

This case is predicated upon information furnished by Confidential Informant T. Z. of known reliability.

All informants utilized in this report are of known reliability, unless otherwise designated.
Bill of Rights. The article "Elective" is on the front page.

In an article concerning ETHYL and JULIUS ROSENBERG appearing in the January 4, 1953, issue of "The Worker," on page 7, column 1, the following appears:

"The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death—the formal charge was conspiracy to commit espionage—on April 5, 1951."

The "New York Post," New York daily newspaper, in its issue of March 17, 1952, printed an editorial entitled, "The Fake Issue." In part, this article reads as follows:

"Now, belatedly and after some re-writing of the history of the trial, a thinly veiled Communist front known as the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is staging a skirll campaign to prove it was all a monstrous frame-up and to force the Supreme Court to upset the verdict.... The ROSENBERGS are Americans who were convicted of betraying their country."

In 1951, JEAN FRANTJIS was a member of the 6P of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. (T-1, 4/51)

The delegation of which the subject and JEAN FRANTJIS were members and which was being sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to visit ETHYL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in Sing Sing Prison, had postponed the visit until December 21, 1952.

(T-4, 12/12/52)
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA Frederick Charles Schwarz

ATTENTION: RECORDS SECTION

DATE: June 17, 1957

DR. FREDERICK C. SCHWARZ, Executive Director of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, testified on May 29, 1957, before HCUA and the results of this testimony have been published in HCUA publication entitled International Communism (The Communist Mind).

Five copies of this publication are enclosed for the Bureau, five copies for New York City, and three copies for Los Angeles.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: 3/3/62 BY 9-1

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (61-7582) (Encl. 5)
1 - New York (Encl. 5) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 3) (RM)
1 - WFO 100-22169

JAC: LKB
(5)

RECORDED-92

18 JUN 18 1957
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM
(The Communist Mind)

STAFF CONSULTATION WITH
FREDERICK CHARLES SCHWARZ

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

MAY 29, 1957
(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1957
Dr. Schwarz. You have to understand that their basic concept is that class war is a fact of being and that peace is the historical synthesis when communism defeats the remainder of the world and establishes world Communist dictatorship, which is peace. If you ask a true Communist to take a lie detector test and ask him if he wants peace, he would pass it with ease. He would look at you with a light in his eye and say he longs for peace.

Mr. Weil. Communist peace, not peace as we understand it.

Dr. Schwarz. Every act that contributes to the Communist conquest is a peaceful act. If they take a gun, they take a peaceful gun, containing a peaceful bullet, and kill you peacefully and put you in a peaceful grave. When the Chinese Communists murder millions, it is an act of peace. When the Russian tanks rolled into Budapest to butcher and destroy, it was glorious peace. Peace is wonderful and within their framework of ideology whatever helps their conquest is peaceful, good, and true.

Mr. Weil. I would like to ask one question of you as a psychiatrist as well as an analyst of the Communist ideology. There comes a point when all this reevaluation and redefinition has progressed to a point where it is no longer reconcilable with reality, and even the Communists themselves must recognize this. Have they not reached that point?

Dr. Schwarz. I do not believe they have reached it. They have reached the point of insanity.

Mr. Weil. You think Khrushchev still believes in the classic theories as you expounded them?

Dr. Schwarz. I believe that paranoia is at the heart of communism and that their theoretical concepts are far more convincing to them than the evidence of the facts. I believe, for example, that they, in their own mind, believe that the riots in Hungary were organized by the vicious American imperialists. There is this element of paranoid self-deception at the heart of communism. I do not think that they are just hypocrites; they have merged the techniques of hypocrisy with the virtues of sincerity, creating a very powerful instrument.

Mr. Weil. Mass paranoia itself is a term which can be quite deceptive.

Dr. Schwarz. It is a powerful instrument. The insanity is manifest in the world hysteria they stirred up about the Rosenbergs. The Communists manifested their tremendous efficiency as agitators around the world on behalf of the Rosenbergs. The name “Rosenberg” became the best-known American name throughout the world. There were riots in many countries, and actually quite a number of people died in these riots on behalf of the Rosenbergs. Everywhere the Communists and their friends were heart stricken and desperately miserable because of the dreadful anti-Semitic conspiracy that was leading to this cruel persecution of these two poor Rosenbergs.

In the midst of it all, they suddenly arrested a lot of their own leading Jews in Czechoslovakia, men of position, power, and Communist character; and after a farce of a trial, which occupied about 2 weeks, they publicly executed them. The outsider looking on would say, “What sort of people are these? How hypocritical can you be?”

The two Rosenbergs had been given a fair trial. The trial was before a jury of their peers, conducted by an impartial judge. Appeals
were heard and every civil liberty granted that the fairest judicial system in the world can provide. In Czechoslovakia, these Jews were practically murdered after the most summary of judicial farces. What hypocrisy! You would expect the Communists to have at least some sense of guilt and inconsistency, but there was no manifestation of it whatsoever. If anything, their tears on behalf of the Rosenbergs flowed more freely. Their agony became more intense. To us they were utter hypocrites, but not to themselves. The execution of the Rosenbergs was an act that would retard Communist world conquest. Therefore, it was an evil act. Therefore, the Rosenbergs were guiltless. Therefore, the evidence against them was perjury. Therefore, those who gave the evidence were perjurers and criminals. Therefore, every progressive and moral proletarian heart must be emotionally disturbed because of this dreadful and evil act perpetrated with cruelty, brutality, and injustice. On the other hand, the arrest and execution of the Czechoslovak Jews would advance Communist world conquest; it would please the Arabs; it would set the stage for Communist influence in the Near East, which we see coming to fruition today.

It was an act in the interest of world conquest by communism; therefore, it was a good act. Therefore, they were guilty. Therefore, they were criminals. Therefore, the evidence against them was true. Therefore, every progressive heart must feel a sense of elation and rejoicing that justice triumphed with their death.

Mr. Weil. I think the theory behind that is excellent. But the evidence we have today seems to point to the fact that the Communists wanted the Rosenbergs executed, as a matter of fact, because they felt the Rosenbergs alive might be witnesses against the Communist apparatus. That bears out the impression of hypocrisy.

Dr. Schwarz. There is nothing inconsistent in their moral framework of believing all that and wanting them executed at the same time. There is nothing inconsistent in that because each individual is merely an expendable animal; and if their dying is going to help the Communist cause, then it is a good act. They could want them executed and yet feel compassion for them and anger against their brutal executioners. We have established that inherent within Communist ideology and morality there is a program of murder, treachery, and brutality and that the theory of communism translates these acts into highly moral acts. The theory of communism destroys every basic moral value on which civilization, and particularly Christian civilization, is built.

Mr. Arends. Doctor, is there some kind of analogy that could be made between what you are saying and what your experience must have been as a surgeon, namely, that a surgeon, as he undertakes to eliminate a cancerous cell or organism of the body, cuts into noncancerous material and does it feeling he is doing so on perfectly moral grounds because he is trying to save life? Is that the approach that you are saying that Communists have toward the ultimate goal of redemption of the world by communism, that they can take lives, innocent lives, because the overall objective is one of saving humanity?

Dr. Schwarz. The tragedy of communism is not simply that it murders, but it transforms murder into a moral and righteous act. When a person does evil and he is conscious he is doing evil, you have
# INDEX

## INDIVIDUALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foster, William Z.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius, Max</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khrushchev</td>
<td>5, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenin</td>
<td>5, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao, Tse-tung</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marx</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenberg (Ethel)</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenberg (Julius)</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarz, Frederick Charles</td>
<td>1-14 (testimony)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalin</td>
<td>5, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhdanov (Andrel)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ORGANIZATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian Anti-Communist Crusade</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist Party, Australia, Central Committee</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian (Social) Democratic Labor Party</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Twilight of World Capitalism</em> (book)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COM
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Confidential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>MAR 2 1954</td>
<td>2/16-17/54</td>
<td>Bertie J. Wriston, Jr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Character of Case:**

**Security Matter - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950**

**Synopsis of Facts:**

A key facility with geographical reference number 29530. He has access to classified information. KOENIG resides at 922 Main Street, Hackensack, N.J.

**Details:**

Employment and Residence

It is noted that Federal Telecommunications Laboratories has been designated as a key facility with geographical reference number 29530.

**Copy Destroyed**

**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.**

**Copy in File**
Concerning SOLOMON GREENBERG, it is noted that during the course of an interview by Bureau Agents with ALFRED SARANT, July 19, 1950, he authorized the Agents to conduct a search of his home at Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York. Among the items located was a small address book, in which, on page two, appeared the listing, "SOL GREENBERG, Fed. Bo Gr 9-3800, Ext. 604." SOLOMON GREENBERG, while employed at FTL at 67 Broad Street, New York City, during the years, 1943-1947, had access to telephone number Bowling Green 9-3800, Extension 604.

Concerning ALFRED SARANT, DAVID GREENGLASS advised that he learned through conversations with JULIUS ROSENBERG that during the period 1946-1950 ROSENBERG was extensively engaged in Soviet Espionage. In connection with this activity, ROSENBERG was using an apartment in the Greenwich Village Section of New York City for the purpose of microfilming documents on espionage contacts.

Newark Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that the apartment which ROSENBERG was using was located...
at 65 Horton Street, New York City and was rented in the name of
ALFRED KANT from October, 1943 to January, 1950.

DAVID GREENGLASS is presently serving a fifteen
year sentence for transmitting classified data
relating to the Atomic Bomb to HARRY GOLD, a
confessed Soviet spy.

JULIUS ROSENBERG was found guilty of conspiracy
to commit Espionage against the United States in
the United States Court, Southern District of New
York, in 1951 and was executed in 1953 for this
crime.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE: 3/23/60
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 2/24-3/7/60

NAME: ROBERT E. JENKINS

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C


INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

NY T-1

NY T-2

(By request)

FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED

Used to document MAX FINESTONE

Page 2, instant report

Approved

Special Agent

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

5 - Bureau (100-406362) (RM)
1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - ONI, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
2 - New York (100-115053)

Do not write in spaces below

AGENCY G-2, ONI, OSI (600)
REQ. RECD. 4-20-60
DATE FERRY. 4-20-60
HOW FERRY. 63 APR 15 1960

Property of F.B.I. The sending and receiving of this report by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which

F.B.I. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1960 O-344780
NY T-1 advised on June 20, 1953, that an individual believed to be MAX FINESTONE was the last person JULIUS ROSENBERG, executed on July 19, 1953, for conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States, recruited into his espionage apparatus.
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-422475)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-32830)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT:
WASHINGTON CITIZENS FORUM, aka IS-C, ISA of 1950
(00:WFO)

Memorandum

SUBJECT: W./r SAC, WFO (100-32830)

Rememt 11-7-56 setting forth a list of names obtained 10-10-56 compiled from a group of G-Men indicated in Evans.

- Bureau
- Baltimore (Info) (RM)
- Richmond (Info) (RM)
- WFO
- (1- 100-20866 P. P. D. C.)
- (1- 100-28709) Sobell Committee of Washington
- (1- 100-21348) National Guardian
- (1- 100-17107) Southern Conference for Human Welfare

REMEMBER TO RETRIEVES

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX

REMEMBER TO INDEX
Past in September, 1953, reported that the D. C. group of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case known to have supplied reliable information in the Washington Area Forum.

3. Sobell Committee of Washington, who has supplied reliable information in the past in September, 1953, reported that the D. C. group of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case known to have supplied reliable information in the Washington Area Forum.
as the "Rosenberg-Sobell Committee of Washington, D. C.", was becoming active in the District of Columbia for the purpose of vindicating the Rosenbergs and obtaining the release of Morton Sobell.

4. Washington Freedom of the Press Committee

Concerning the organizations mentioned above in the explanation of the different colored cards the following is to be noted:

1. Southern Conference for Human Welfare

This organization was cited as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 147)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOS ANGELES</td>
<td>9/12/63</td>
<td>7/10 - 9/10/63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TITLE OF CASE
aka.

REPORT MADE BY
ALEX M. HURST
typed e

CHARACTER OF CASE
SM - C

REFERENCES:
Report of SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS dated 8/13/62
at Los Angeles.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 8/12/63
(FD-205).

ADMINISTRATIVE

The present interview conducted on 9/10/63
was made by SA ALEX M.
HURST
refused
to divulge whether she was employed or not.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS
which was held August 10, 1962, and which was sponsored by the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee.
A source advised on August 19, 1963, that the Los Angeles Sobell Committee is the Los Angeles, California, affiliate of the captioned organization.

Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the "Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL," the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953 and "then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.
TO: Mr. A. H. Belmont
FROM: Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
DATE: August 27, 1960
SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439805)
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (105-4127) P
SUBJECT: MICHAEL ALLEN MEEROPOL, aka IS-R

Re Milwaukee letter to Bureau, 424/70.

For the information of Miami, subject is on the Milwaukee Security Index and is described as set forth below:

Sex: Male  
Race: White  
DOB: 3/10/43  
Height: 5'7"-8"  
Weight: 134-140  
Hair: Brown, curly, long cut Prince Valiant  
Eyes: Blue  
Complexion: Fair  
Characteristics: Unkempt beatnik appearance, small Van Dyke beard  
Relatives: Adopted by ANN and ABEL MEEROPOL; parents JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG  
Nationality: American  
POB: Queens, New York  

Also, enclosed for Miami is a current photo of subject and spouse, ANN VERONICA KARUSAITIS MEEROPOL.

LEADS
MIA MIA DIVISION
1. Bureau RM 2 - Miami RM (Enc. 1) 3 - Milwaukee 4

REC-89
100-439805-73

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
The captioned individual has been the subject of a security investigation by this office. The Richmond Division has verified the permanent presence of the subject in its division as residing and working at the addresses listed below. The Richmond Division is being considered the new office of origin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence address</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business address</th>
<th>—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Check the following applicable statements:

- This individual is the subject of a Security Index Card. (The Bureau is requested to make the appropriate changes in the Security Index at the Seat of Government. The Division should affix the addresses indicated above and the appropriate case file number.)
- This subject is tabbed for Detcom.
- This subject was carried as a Key Figure or Top Functionary.
- Handwriting specimens have been furnished to the Bureau.
- A photograph has been furnished to the Bureau.
- A security flash notice has been placed with the Identification Division and a copy has been designated therefor.

The following pertinent items are being forwarded to the new Office of Origin with its copies of this letter:

- Security Index Cards
- Serials (specify)
- Photographic of subject (check appropriate item listed below)
  - Negative and three copies of most recent or best likeness photograph.
  - None available.
  - Previously furnished.
Files of the NYO reflect that captioned individual was interviewed in the NYO on 7/26/50 at which time he said that during his college years he had been friendly with JULIUS ROSENBERG. He said he maintained friendly relations with ROSENBERG through college years and after graduation studied with a group which was preparing for Civil Service examinations in which group ROSENBERG was included. He said he has not seen ROSENBERG since that time.

On subsequent occasions in 1950 and 1951 captioned individual called the NYO to furnish additional names of individuals whom he thought could aid the FBI in its investigation of ROSENBERG and other leftist individuals he recalled at college and through employment.

In December, 1965, the USAF, 2nd District Office of Special Investigations, NYC, forwarded to the NYO DD Forms 48 and 48-1 wherein they pointed out the subject may have violated Section 1001, Title 18 US Code. After a review of references and files in the NYO the USAF was advised in January, 1966, that the NYO would not institute a FAB investigation of due to a lack of any subversive information.

Subsequent reports received from the USAF, NYC, reflect no derogatory information concerning the subject or his relatives and contain recommendations for his employment in a position of trust.
Reference is made to the report and letter of SA VINCENT J. CAHILL, New York, dated MAR 31 1952 in the case entitled, "COOG; INTERNAL SECURITY -G."

As noted in this report, MAX KLEINER has stated that one SHIRLEY MISLOVE was a member of a C. P. cell with which he was affiliated in Washington, D. C. during the period of 1940-1941. MORTON SOBELL was also a member of this cell as was SARAH SILVERMAN, who is now Mrs. SIDNEY PLOWELL of Flushing, N. Y.

Investigation conducted by the WPO disclosed that SHIRLEY MISLOVE married WILLIAM C. TAYLOR who was formerly the chairman of the C.P. in Washington, D. C. The TAYLORS are presently believed to reside at 2214 Moore St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SHIRLEY TAYLOR was interviewed by Bureau agents at her home on 10/17/50 in furtherance of the investigation to determine MORTON SOBELL'S C.P. affiliations. She, at that time, refused to furnish any information to the agents. She is now believed to be Financial Secretary of the Los Angeles County C.P.

It is noted that MORTON SOBELL in March, 1951 was convicted in Federal Court, SDNY, of conspiracy to commit espionage along with JULIUS and ETHER ROSENBERG. SOBELL was subsequently sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. Recently, his conviction was upheld by a 2 to 1 decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second Judicial District.

2cc: Washington Field
Los Angeles (100-30553)

cc: 100-79449
65-14873

INDEXED-12
RECORDED-12 - V01-1190-5-3

VJC:FC 81-18400V
EX - 80 APR 7 1952
REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH E. KELLER, 2/3/69, WDC.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report encompasses a two-year investigative span rather than the normal one year due to the moratorium on reports in 1970 at the time a report would have been due in this case.

The confidential informants contacted during April, 1971, who had no additional information are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accomplishments Claimed</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Acquittals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conv.</td>
<td>Auto.</td>
<td>Fug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CASE HAS BEEN:

- Pending over one year
- Pending prosecution over six months

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Request Recd.</th>
<th>Date Fwd.</th>
<th>How Fwd.</th>
<th>By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6/16/71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cover Page
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:
1 - United States Secret Service, Washington D.C.

Report of:
ROBERT W. SONNEN, JR.  Office: Washington Field

Date: 5/28/71

Field Office File #: 100-32761

Title: JOSEPH FORER

Character: SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNISM

Synopsis: Subject resides at 711 Horton Drive, Kemp Mills Estates, Silver Spring, Maryland. He maintains a law office with DAVID REIN at 711 14th Street, N.W., WDC. Subject is associated with

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. RESIDENCE and EMPLOYMENT

On April 17, 1971 SA ROBERT W. SONNEN, JR., observed that JOSEPH FORER maintains a Law Office with one DAVID REIN at 711 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC). Contact with this office determined that subject lives at 711 Horton Drive, Kemp Mills Estates, Silver Spring, Maryland. (X)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970 0-408-940
Personnel files of NLRB indicate that REIN was employed by that agency in WDC, from March 16, 1938 to July 20, 1942.

II. ASSOCIATION WITH COMMUNISTS

MORTON SOBELL was convicted in March, 1951, with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in the Federal District Court, Southern District of New York of conspiracy to commit espionage. The ROSENBERGS were executed in June, 1953, and SOBELL was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment.

NLG - NLG is characterized in the appendix.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GATION</strong></th>
<th><strong>REPORT</strong></th>
<th><strong>MAOS</strong></th>
<th><strong>AT</strong></th>
<th><strong>WASHINGTON, D.C.</strong></th>
<th><strong>JUN 1 - 1953</strong></th>
<th><strong>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</strong></th>
<th><strong>4/13, 24, 27/53</strong></th>
<th><strong>REPORT MADE BY</strong></th>
<th><strong>J. LEWIS KELLY</strong></th>
<th><strong>1aJ</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHARACTER OF CASE</strong></th>
<th><strong>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</strong></td>
<td><strong>SUMMARY REPORT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Daily Worker, issue of November 25, 1952, in an article on page 1, entitled "Washington $817 Puts Us at Halfway Mark," described a party given in honor of ROB HALL, Washington representative of the Daily Worker, and his wife, MICKEY. The article stated that the "Party also set up, on an organized basis, a Freedom of the Press Committee in the Nation's Capital which will be devoted to fighting for the rights of the working class, Peace Press to publish."

T-4 advised in August, 1952, that [redacted] was a member of the CP, DC, as of that time.

T-7 learned that during August and November, 1952, the Daily Worker received nearly $40 from the subject.

G. International Workers Order

The International Workers Order has been cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization.

T-7 advised that during October, 1952, the International Workers Order received at least $16 from the subject.

V. ACTIVITY WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Citizens Emergency Defense Committee

Concerning this organization, an article in the June 11, 1952 issue of the Daily Worker, page 2, entitled "Seek $100,000 for Defense of 16 Smith Act Victims" states in part "charging that the Justice Department is pursuing the tactics of attempting to bankrupt the 16 Smith Act defendants at Foley Square through heavy legal defense and trial costs, the Citizens Emergency Defense Committee, Room 601, 401 Broadway (New York) launched a nationwide campaign to raise $100,000 to cover defense trial costs."

T-7 learned that during November and December, 1952, the above committee received a total of $10 from [redacted].

B. Committee to Defeat the Smith Act

T-12 reported in August, 1952, that the Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights had changed its name to the Committee to Defeat the Smith Act. Earlier, this source had advised that the Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights was formed in the latter part of 1951 in
E. Freedom

T-14 reported in December, 1950, that the editorial board of the Freedom newspaper is composed of Communist Party members and Communist Party sympathizers. This informant stated that Freedom was intended as a replacement for the Harlem edition of "the Worker". (w)

It was ascertained by T-7 that during November, 1952, the Freedom newspaper received over $125 from the subject. (w)

F. National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

T-15 has described the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case as a Communist front organization formed to secure clemency for JULIUS and ETHAN ROSENBERG, convicted atomic spies. (w)

According to T-7, the above committee received $100 from during October, 1952. (w)

G. National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims

T-15 reported that a National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims was held June 14, 1952, at the St. Nicholas Arena in New York City. According to T-15, the organizational director for the Civil Rights Congress (previously described) in New York State, acted as chairman and spoke of the historical importance of the conference in bringing to the people the facts of why the 11 Communist Party leaders were jailed. The Communist Party functionary, spoke at the meeting and stated that the Communist Party as an organization was supporting the program of the conference. (w)

T-4 has advised that on June 14, 1952, the following individuals attended the National Conference to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims in New York City:

and , were known to MRS. as members of the CP, as of 1949. (w)

T-4 has described both , and as current active members of the CP, as.
T-19 advised that a mass meeting of the captained organization was held on November 17, 1952, at the Odd Fellows Hall, 9th and T Streets, Northwest. According to this source, [redacted] called this meeting to order and made the introductory speech in which he described the value of this committee. He then introduced the Fight for Freedom "Victims" [redacted] and [redacted]. The informant described the tenor of the speeches at this meeting as showing the Smith Act as a "frame up" with the Communist Party as the first victim of an organized drive to outlaw the Bill of Rights, which is necessary in the first step toward war.

According to this source, the subject contributed $20 to the collection taken at this affair.

T-21 furnished substantially the same information as that of T-17 above concerning the November 17, 1952 mass meeting. In addition, this source stated that a telegram to Attorney General MCRANERY urging that the appeal to the Supreme Court be granted for the Baltimore Six was passed through the audience for signatures. [redacted] in announcing that the appeal for the ROSENBERGS had been turned down, urged everyone to wire or write President TRUMAN urging presidential clemency.

T-7 has advised that since June, 1952, the Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights has received nearly $2,000 from
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GUINIER, ERNIE</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GURWITZ, HELEN</td>
<td>11, 22, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALL, MICKEY</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALL, ROB</td>
<td>8, 9, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALL, ROBERT F.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALLINAN, VIVIAN MRS.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYS, BETTY</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYS, BILL</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNTON, Dr. ALPHEUS</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUTCHINS, GRACE</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON, ARNOLD</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON, WILLIAM</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES, CLAUDIA</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARZANI, CARL</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEYERS, GEORGE A.</td>
<td>4, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEEK, SALLIE</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERRY, PETTIS</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBINSON, EMMA</td>
<td>5, 11, 18, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSENBERG, ETHEL</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSENBERG, JULIUS</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACHEL, JACOB</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAYLOR, JEAN</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity of Source</td>
<td>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11/7/52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11/13/52 Conference with ROB HALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-12</td>
<td>Used to characterize Committee to Defeat the Smith Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/8/52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-15</td>
<td>Used to characterize &quot;Freedom&quot; newspaper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used to characterize National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and National Conference to Miss Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORTING OFFICE</th>
<th>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON FIELD</td>
<td>WASHINGTON FIELD</td>
<td>6/3/68</td>
<td>5/2/68 - 5/31/68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE OF CASE**

DAVID REIN, aka

**CHARACTER OF CASE**

IS - C

**REFERENCE:** Report of SA PAUL E. MORRISON, 12/1/67, at WDC.

---

**ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:**

The confidential informants who were contacted in May, 1968, who had no additional information, are:
- contacted by SA
- contacted by SA
- contacted by SA
- contacted by SA
- contacted by SA

SA JOSEPH E. KELLER conducted the

---

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONVICT.</th>
<th>AUTO.</th>
<th>FUG.</th>
<th>FINES</th>
<th>SAVINGS</th>
<th>RECOVERIES</th>
<th>ACQUITALS</th>
<th>CASE HAS BEEN:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PENDING OVER ONE YEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ACCOUNTING STATEMENT**

5- Bureau (101-2426)
3- WFO (100-32767)

**DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT**

- By: No
- By: No
- By: No
- By: No
- By: No

**DATE OF REVIEW**

6-18-68
Copy to: 1- Secret Service, Washington Field Office

Report of: SA JOSEPH E. KELLER
Date: June 3, 1968
Field Office File #: 100-32767
Bureau File #: 101-2426

Title: DAVID REIN

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Subject resides at 5066 Mac Arthur Boulevard, Northwest, Washington, D.C. (WDC). He is an attorney with JOSEPH FORER, who is known as one of the attorneys who has represented the Communist Party of the United States of America for a number of years. Pertinent legal work of subject, which includes services for Alianza Federal De Mercedes (AFDM), Veterans of The Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB), and MORTON SOBELL, mentioned. Association with listed

[Redacted]

AUSA declined prosecution. (c) (d)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
On May 2 and May 31, 1968, it was determined at 5066 MacArthur Boulevard, Northwest, Washington, D. C., that subject resides at that address and that he is an attorney at 711 14th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. (Personal observation by Special Agent of FBI, 5/2/68) (Suitable Pretext, 5/31/68)

II. LEGAL OCCUPATION

LEONARD B. BOUDIN - Subject and LEONARD B. BOUDIN were listed as the attorneys for the Veterans of The Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) in connection with a petition for writ of Certiorari, filed in the Supreme Court of the United States on February 2, 1968. This petition was subsequently, on March 18, 1968, denied by the Supreme Court. The petition requested the VALB be removed from the Attorney General's list. (Records of the United States Supreme Court, 2/2/68)
On May 21, 1953, it was advised that LEONARD B. BOUDIN was a member of the CP and the National Lawyers Guild. At the time, the dates of BOUDIN's activity as a CP member were not mentioned.

On June 21, 1950, WF T-4 advised that he knew BOUDIN as a Communist and as an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

The National Lawyers Guild - National Lawyers Guild (NLG) is characterized in the Appendix.

VALB - VALB is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.

On January 4, 1968, the New York Sobell Committee met at Committee Headquarters, Room 1103, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. At the meeting, it was announced that the law firm of DAVID REIN and JOE FORER had completed some legal matters in connection with the MORTON SOBELL case.
The Committee to Free MORTON SOBELL is characterized in the Appendix.

MORTON SOBELL - MORTON SOBELL was convicted in March of 1951 with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in the Federal District Court, Southern District of New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage. The ROSENBERGS were executed in June of 1953 and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

"The Worker" of May 7, 1968, on page two, carried the following news story:

"ARGUE FOR RELEASE OF SOBELL"

"Release of Morton Sobell this July was urged Monday in Federal Court in Lewisburg, Pa., by his attorney, David Rein. The court reserved decision.

"Rein argued that depriving Sobell of time he has actually spent in prison is unconstitutional. Rein said that since the right of appeal is granted under the Constitution, a person who requests movement to a different prison in order to be able to consult with attorneys may not be penalized for so doing."
"Sobell who was framed up together with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has been imprisoned for 18 years. Seven Nobel Laureates have joined thousands of others throughout the country and the entire world in asking for Morton Sobell's freedom."

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

III. ASSOCIATIONS

[Redacted text]

CONFIDENTIAL
$100,000 BAIL SET IN ESPIONAGE CASE

Sobell, Accused of Conspiring With Rosenberg, Has Dispute With Saypol at Hearing

Morton Sobell, 33-year-old electronics and radar expert who allegedly fled to Mexico to escape arrest, was held in $100,000 bail on espionage charges yesterday by United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald.

The suspect, who lives at 164-17 Seventy-third Avenue, Flushing, Queens, was flown back from Texas in the custody of deputy United States marshals. He was arrested last Friday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents at the border city of Laredo after having been deported from Mexico.

He was specifically charged with having conspired from July, 1944, until last July 16 with Julius Rosenberg, who, with his wife, Ethel, has been indicted on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage by transmitting to Russia "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to national defense." In pursuance of the alleged conspiracy to give vital atomic secrets to Russia, Sobell had five conversations with Rosenberg in the Federal District, the complaint added.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol opened the hearing by telling Commissioner McDonald that Sobell had agreed to waive removal from Texas.

Sobell interrupted: "Can I say something about that waiver?"

"Suppose you wait until I finish," Mr. Saypol said sharply.

Because he was not represented by an attorney, Commissioner McDonald advised the defendant not to say anything.

After Mr. Saypol had outlined the charge, the stocky defendant said:

"Up to this point I am not duly aware of the charge of Title 50, Section 32 (a)." (Under which he is charged).

"I take it that is one of the functions of his counsel," the prosecutor told the commissioner. Turning to the defendant, Mr. Saypol said:

"This morning when you were in my office I asked you whether you had anything to say to me or discuss with me. I asked whether you were familiar with the charge. You said you had some doubt in your mind concerning 32 (a). Then you said you were familiar with it generally."

"I did not say that," Sobell replied sharply.

At this point Commissioner McDonald adjourned the hearing until Sept. 18.
Sobell Background
Here a Murky One

By N. S. Haseltine
Post Reporter

Backtracking the Washington life of Morton Sobell, jailed as a Russian spy, yesterday led reporters to many small curtained rooms.

He lived and worked here, and wed a former Arlington, Va., girl. Yet those who knew him at all could scarcely recall him; those who may have known him well were tight-lipped.

Sobell married Mrs. Helen Levitov-Gurewitz, who last year was named by the FBI as membership secretary of the District of Columbia Communist Party.

She was so identified in District Court at the Judith Coplon espionage trial in June, 1949. And her first husband, Clarence D. Gurewitz, was named in the same Government document as "a very active member of the Communist Party, District of Columbia, and has been so for 12 years."

Mrs. Sobell's relatives in Arlington were reluctant to talk. A brother said she was estranged from the family "by her part in Communist things."

Don't Talk About Her

"We don't talk about Helen," said her brother, David Leviton, of 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington. "She probably knew what he (Sobell) was doing."

At the Gurewitz home, at 1611 R st. nw., a woman told questioners: "I'm sorry, we have no information. Sorry. Sorry. Sorry."

Sobell, the FBI disclosed, was born in New York City on April 11, 1917. His parents, now naturalized United States citizens, were born in Russia. His father now works as a pharmacist in a New York drug store.

In 1938, the son was graduated from the City College of New York with a bachelor of electrical engineering degree. He came here to the Navy Bureau of Ordnance the following January.

Vague Memories

A few employees who worked there then "vaguely" recalled the stocky, apparently unaggressive Sobell.

"He wasn't outstanding, as I recall," one employee said.

"Just an average worker, an average engineer," said another.

"He didn't stand out at all."

While in Washington, Sobell lived first at 4925 7th st. nw., and later in an apartment at 2225 N st. nw., which he apparently shared with a man identified by rent receipt as Max Elitcher.

When Sobell left the University of Michigan, he apparently took with him the memory of Helen Levitov-Gurewitz. For he returned to marry her on March 10, 1945. He took leave for the wedding while employed in the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Five Years at GE

Sobell joined GE after receiving his master's degree in electrical engineering at the University of Michigan. He worked there from June 15, 1942, until June 13, 1947, the period in which he is charged with conspiring with others to send national defense information to Soviet Russia.

He left GE to accept employment in mid-1947 with the Reeves Instrument Co. of New York and was employed by that firm until he failed to appear for work on last June 16, the day another member of the alleged spy ring was arrested.

Wire services last night reported locating Mrs. Sobell and her two children in Laredo, Texas. One child was identified as Sydney Gurewitz, about 9, a son of her first marriage; the other, Mark Sobell, 15-month-old son of her present marriage.

Mrs. Sobell, the wires indicated, was as noncommittal as her Washington relatives and her husband's friends.
Ex-Navy Worker Here Seized on Mexican Border as Red Spy; Ninth Named as Conspirator

Sealed Complaint Is Filed Against Morton Sobell, 33

Morton Sobell, an electrical engineer who worked in the Navy Department and married a Washington girl, was arrested today as a conspirator in the Soviet atom spy ring.

Thirty-three years old, New York-born of Russian parents, Sobell fled to Mexico last June after the roundup of Soviet spies in this country began, the FBI said. He is the ninth alleged member of the ring to be named.

The Mexican government deported him and FBI agents were waiting on the border at Laredo, Tex., to arrest him on espionage charges.

Following his arrest, Sobell was taken to the Webb County jail at Laredo. He is scheduled to be arraigned before a United States Commissioner in Laredo later today.

A sealed complaint was filed with the United States commissioner in New York August 1st charging Sobell with conspiring with Julius Rosenberg and others in sending national defense information to Russia.

Came Here in 1938

Sobell came to Washington in 1938 after being graduated from the City College of New York as a bachelor of engineering.

In January, 1939, he got a job as an electrical engineer with the Navy Ordnance Bureau and worked there until September, 1941, when he resigned to attend the University of Michigan. At that time, according to the Justice Department, he lived at 4925 Seventh street N.W.

After obtaining his master's degree in electrical engineering, Sobell returned to Washington and lived for a time in apartment 303 at 2225 N street N.W.

In June, 1942, he got a job with the General Electric Co., which was working on radar and other restricted war contracts. He worked in both the electrical control unit and the metallurgical radar section and the marine and aerodynamics sections of GE.

In 1943, Sobell got a job with the Army Ordnance Department and worked in a physics laboratory at the Georgia Institute of Technology. In 1945, he resigned to attend the University of Michigan.

In 1946, Sobell returned to his job with the General Electric Co. and worked on the Manhattan Project.

In 1947, Sobell left his job at General Electric and went to work for the Reeves Instrument Co. in New York City.

In June 16, the FBI said Sobell learned of the arrest of David Greenglass, who had been stationed at the Los Alamos project, while he was a soldier in 1945.

Never Returned, FBI Says

Sobell never returned to his job at the Reeves Instrument Co. He left by plane for Mexico on June 17, the Justice Department said.

Sobell lived for a year or two with another man at the Seventh street address.

Mrs. Sol Aron said the two occupied an apartment on the second floor of her home, but that she saw little of Sobell since then and only a speaking acquaintance.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York

DATE: August 25, 1950

SUBJECT: SIDNEY BOROWITZ
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau file 101-3469)

RUTH BOROWITZ
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(Bureau file 121-19362)

Mrp of SA SIDNEY E. HONE, entitled RUTH BOROWITZ, NRS: MEYER, ANA;
Mrs. SIDNEY BOROWITZ, RUTH MEYERS, SUPERVISOR, CLERK - APPOINTEE, CHIEF;
PERSONNEL DIVISION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D.C., LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES*, dated 7/6/49 at New York. On page 1
of this report there is set out the results of

SIDNEY BOROWITZ was last known to be employed as a teacher and/or student of physics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, residing in 1948 at 34 Irving Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A telephone call, under suitable pretext, was made to Mrs. ROSE
BOROWITZ, 415 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, President 3-2890 on August 23, 1950, who advised that she is the mother of SIDNEY BOROWITZ and that it is her understanding that her son would move to Clinton Hall, Brooklyn, New York about September 1, 1950, from Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Brooklyn telephone directory lists CLINTON HALL, 537 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Sterling 3-8474. Mrs. BOROWITZ did not advise regarding her son's prospective employment in the New York area.
Letter to Director
NY 121-7424

It should be noted that investigation to date in the JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE - R case has disclosed no tie-up with SIDNEY BOROWITZ.

However, the New York case on SIDNEY BOROWITZ is being reopened as a Security Matter - C in order to bring the Security Index Card up to date.

The Boston Office is requested to review Post Office, Harvard University, and other appropriate records which might indicate the prospective change of address and employment of SIDNEY BOROWITZ for the assistance of the Boston Office, reference is made to Bureau letter to Washington Field dated June 16, 1949 in the matter of RUTH BOROWITZ, CENSUS, LGF. SIDNEY BOROWITZ was born June 12, 1918 in Brooklyn, New York and has Social Security Number 621.

The Washington Field Office is requested to check the records of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. for possible information regarding the present employment of RUTH BOROWITZ.
Letter to Director NY 102-99576, 12 M.

...run by the State. He has had no opportunity to see the film or to discuss the film in case he learned anything...

...It should be noted that the case on BLOCK is being maintained in a pending inactive status until the trial of his client, JULIUS ROSENBERG, is completed. The date for this trial has not yet been set, but it is expected to commence in January, 1951.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EMMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, WAS; SM-C (File No. 101-6691)

Reference: Bullet NY 11/22/50 "EMMANUEL BLOCH, SECURITY MATTER-C"; WFO 1st to NY 12/27/50, "EMMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH; SM-C"

It is noted that Subject was under investigation 1944-46 under the character "Fair Employment Practices Committee; Internal Security-Hatch Act" (File 101-6691; WFO file 101-2967; NY 101-744).

Subject's last name appears to have been incorrectly spelled by various sources of information, the correct spelling being BLOCH.

Subject is being presently carried in the NY Office under the character "Security Matter-C" (instant file).

According to Bureau instructions dated Aug. 1950, Subject is not being investigated by the NY Div, at the present time, inasmuch as he is attorney for JULIUS ROSENBERG, whose trial for espionage is now scheduled to begin Feb. 13, 1951.

While no investigation of BLOCH has been initiated at NY, the WFO is advised, in accordance with their request, 12/27/50, that the NY City telephone directory reflects Subject has his law office at 270 Broadway, but resides at 7 West 16th St., NYC.
INTERNAL SECURITY

SPECIAL AGENT VINCENT W. HUGHES

REPORT #74

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 30 1948

FILE No. 100-17709

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CLASSIFIED BY: ^^\(\text{REDACTED}\)^

DECLASSIFIED ON: 

DATE OF REVIEW:

July 1, 1984

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent VINCENT W. HUGHES dated November 25, 1947 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

INFORMATION ON SUBJECT'S BACKGROUND

All of the material reported hereinafter was supplied by sources T-1 and T-2, both of whom are known to the Bureau.

T-1 advised that the following information concerning the subject...
FEDERAL 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) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

__________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

__________________________________________________________________________

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

105-1913-83 p. 12
The writer observed the subject's name listed on the mail box for Apartment 24 at 332 East 18th Street, New York City.

**DETAILS:**

Joseph Edward Ciceroska

New York, N.Y.

02/15/52

John J. Masse

Internal Security

Title

Internal Security

Y

JULY 21, 1952

FBI Report

SECRET INFORMATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET INFORMATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NY 100-99625

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

T-1

T-2

LEADS

NEWARK

At Newark, New Jersey

Will verify subject's employment at Western Electric Company and furnish in report form pertinent information, if Western Electric Company is a vital facility, such as code number, agency having a security responsibility and whether the subject has access to classified information.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will, upon verification of the subject's employment at Western Electric Company, Newark, New Jersey, submit Form FD-122 with appropriate changes and will furnish to Newark for information, copies of pertinent serials.

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to New York, 12/6/51.
TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: JOSEPH EDWARD VICIERSKA
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Reference is made to the report of SA. JOHN J. MASSE dated December 27, 1950 at New York, New York.

It is noted that ROSENBERG was indicted recently on espionage conspiracy charges.

Regarding the SIDOROVICHES, DAVID and RUTH GREENGlass, self-confessed Soviet agents, furnished information indicating that the SIDOROVICHES might have been involved in the espionage parallel of JULIUS ROSENBERG, in that in January of 1945, ANNE SIDOROVICH was present at ROSENBERG'S apartment, and upon ANNE'S departure, ROSENBERG stated that ANNE would be the person to contact RUTH GREENGlass in Albuquerque to pick up information from her concerning the atomic bomb to be furnished to RUTH by DAVID GREENGlass. It is known, however, that HARRY GOLD actually made this contact.

In connection with the SIDOROVICH case, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH was interviewed on July 24, 1950, and his wife ANNE was interviewed in MICHAEL'S presence on August 2, 1950, and both denied any involvement in espionage activity.

RECORDED - 103
INDEXED - 103
105-13306 - 2
105-13306 - 2
RECEIVED
JAN 2 1951
37
60 JAN 24 1951
COPIES DESTROYED
101 JUN 8 1960
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Made At</th>
<th>Date Known Made</th>
<th>Person for System Made</th>
<th>Report Made By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>9/14/51</td>
<td>8/27, 28; 9/6/51</td>
<td>JOHN J. NASH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Title:** JOSEPH EDWARD CICERSKA  
**Character of Case:** INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

**Synopsis of Facts:**
Subject's friend, MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH, reportedly possibly involved in ROSENBERG espionage parallel.

**Details:**
At New York, New York

**All Information Contained Herein is Unclassified.**

**Approved and forwarded by:** Edward B. Schrader, Special Agent in Charge

**Enclosure:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Copies of this Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 - Bureau (105-13306)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Capt. D.C. HAMBERGER, DIO, 3d N.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Col. W. MAYER, GSC, G-2, 1st Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - Col. C. SOMMERS, 2d OSI District, USAF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Copies Destroyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105-13306 - 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorded:** 111

**Stat. Sect.:** EX-79

**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.**
He also stated that he knew JULIUS ROSENBERG, who had been a Government Inspector at the Jefferson Travis Radio Corporation, 380 Second Avenue, New York City, when the subject worked there as a tester in 1942 or 1943.

It is noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL ROSENBERG, have been convicted on espionage charges and are under death sentence.

The subject stated that he had no knowledge regarding any espionage activities by the ROSENBERGS other than newspaper accounts.

The subject also stated that he considers himself a close friend of MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH, but that he has not had much personal contact with them in recent years since they moved to Cleveland, Ohio.

Regarding the SIDOROVICHES, DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS, self-confessed Soviet agents, furnished information indicating that the SIDOROVICHES might have been involved in the espionage parallel of JULIUS ROSENBERG, in that in January of 1945, ANNE SIDOROVICH was present at ROSENBERG'S apartment, and upon ANNE'S departure, ROSENBERG stated that ANNE would be the person to contact RUTH GREENGLASS in Albuquerque, New Mexico to pick up information from her concerning the atomic bomb to be furnished to RUTH by DAVID GREENGLASS. However, HARRY FIELD confessed to having actually made this contact. The SIDOROVICHES have denied any involvement in espionage activity.
that he was formerly employed by the Jefferson Travis Radio Corporation in New York City and that he knew JULIUS ROSENBERG as a United States Army Signal Corps inspector stationed at Jefferson Travis Radio Corporation. He stated that he was one of several testers working under ROSENBERG and that he was "definitely a Communist". He said that he continually argued in favor of Communism and openly advocated the Russian type of government. He stated that he never heard ROSENBERG admit Communist Party membership, but presumed that he was a member as a result of his statements. In this connection, he said that ROSENBERG was his superior and that ROSENBERG should have reprimanded him for talking the way he did; however, ROSENBERG never admonished him for his "rantings", according to

The Communist Party, USA and the Young Communist League have been declared by the Attorney General as subversive organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.
Assistant Attorney General James H. McGrory

Director, F.B.I.

Attorney General, U.S.
Internal Security - H
Internal Security Act of 1950

April 25, 1951

Confidential

There is attached hereto for your information one copy of the report of Special Agent Richard A. Minihan, dated April 11, 1951, at New York City.

You will note that the captioned individual is a former associate of Julius Rosenberg.

RJL: bc

Mailed to
APR 25 1951

Rec'd 01-5

Official: The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service (Handwritten)

F6 - 154061
DECLASSIFIED BY 3040PWL/IMW 09 14 87

RECORDED - 57 105-14551 - 2

62 - 73
he was never approached by JULIUS ROSENBERG or any other person for espionage or Communist activity.

8-18/DCV-Only part, P-11-15, 20-24 were reviewed + RAL UNCLASSIFIED 30/10/67

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.
This case is predicated on information furnished by one MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, 6706 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, an admitted former member of the Young Communist League, and an admitted member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

MICHAEL SIDOROVICH advised that he worked with JULIUS ROSENBERG, ARTHUR SPRIGMAN and MARK PAGE at Williams Aero Research Company, New York City, 1939. He further stated that he considered both PAGE and SPRIGMAN as being followers of the Communist Party line.

SIDOROVICH also stated that he and ARTHUR SPRIGMAN attended a course given by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, and that JULIUS ROSENBERG was the Director of the course. SIDOROVICH also stated that he was acquainted with SPRIGMAN when he, SIDOROVICH, was formerly living in New York City. Both MICHAEL SIDOROVICH and his wife ANNE, have admitted being friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, have advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG told them that ANNE SIDOROVICH would act as a courier in obtaining information from DAVID GREENGLASS concerning the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The Young Communist League and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, along with one MORTON SOBELL, were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage on March 29, 1951, United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, 2nd Session on H. Res. 262, listed the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians as a Communist front.
"I have committed no crimes."

"Alien Registration Number 5390805; Selective Service - above age limit.

"I make this affidavit in order that consideration may be given to my request that I desire to become an American citizen and, therefore, wish to legalize my status for the following reasons:

"A - My wife and child are native-born Americans.  
B - My wife is an invalid and the uncertainty of my position mitigates against her health.  
C - My training is such that I am particularly useful in the 'defense effort'."

"/s/ ARTHUR SPRIGMAN,  
Subscribed and sworn to before me the 26th day of January, 1942.  
HARRY COHEN, Notary Public, Kings County, Commission expires March 30, 1942."

Furnished the following information concerning his associations with JULIUS ROSENBERG:
NY 105-2514

His first recollection of ROSENBERG was meeting him in approximately 1938 in the offices of the FABCT on 16th Street near Third Avenue, New York City, at which time they were both members and scheduled to attend some aeronautical courses to be taught by a Mr. WILLIAMS. He recalled that he attended a few of these classes taught by Mr. WILLIAMS, but lost his interest as he considered Mr. WILLIAMS "a fraud". He could not recall the first name of Mr. WILLIAMS, but stated that he had been an aviator in the Spanish Civil War.

According to _, in approximately 1938, JULIUS ROSENBERG contacted him about joining Williams Aero or Aviation Research Company, which according to _, was a corporation formed to do aeronautical research work. _ stated he was designated as Chief Engineer and was to be compensated for his work. However, he never received any compensation and the corporation lasted only a short period of time, possibly three or four weeks. _ said that he worked spare time for WILLIAMS in this venture. _ stated that the only other member of the group was an individual named __. The last name he could not recall. The name __ was suggested to _, and he stated that it was the name of the individual associated with him at Williams Aero Research Company, subsequently selected a photograph of __ and __, from a group of photos and stated that this was the individual known to him as ___.

_ recalled that he had met JULIUS ROSENBERG's wife, ETHEL GREENGLASS ROSENBERG, at ETHEL's home prior to their marriage and that he recalls that DAVID GREENGLASS was present. He stated he recalled playing the piano on this occasion and that ETHEL ROSENBERG was singing. In 1939 _ stated he was
invited to the ROSENBERG wedding, but did not attend. He said that the next time he met ROSENBERG was at the Jefferson Travis Corporation, where he, [redacted] was employed and JULIUS ROSENBERG was a Government Inspector. He added that he has not seen ROSENBERG since he left the Jefferson Travis Corporation.

Concerning ROSENBERG, [redacted] stated that he never knew him to be a member of the Communist Party but from conversations with him, would state that ROSENBERG professed Communist philosophies. He added that ROSENBERG was confused about Communist philosophy and on some occasions would be propounding reactionary theories, thinking he was talking Communism. [redacted] said that he was able to recognize this fact, as he had done some considerable reading in Canada about Communism.

While at the Jefferson Travis Corporation, [redacted] said that he had gone to JULIUS ROSENBERG and asked him to help him induce other employees to form a union and associate themselves with the FED. He stated that he had also complained to ROSENBERG that some of the employees were pro-Nazi and not interested in helping our Russian allies. According to [redacted] ROSENBERG told him that neither of these items was any of his, ROSENBERG's, business. [redacted] stated that he thought ROSENBERG had gone "sour." [redacted] stated that ROSENBERG never at any time requested him to participate in Communist or espionage activities and that during the time both were employed at the Jefferson Travis Corporation, JULIUS ROSENBERG had access to anything he wanted and it would not have been necessary for him to ask anyone.

Concerning MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, [redacted] stated that he recalled him as a roomer in the same apartment on East 19th Street, New York City, where he roomed in the late 1930's. [redacted] recalled that he was working on the WPA at the Police Department at that
time and thought MICHAEL Sidorovich was attending Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He recalled that MICHAEL Sidorovich had left the United States to fight in the Spanish Civil War, but knew of nothing else concerning him. He stated that he did not know that Sidorovich and Rosenberg were acquainted with each other, but recalled that he had borrowed a New York Public Library Card from MICHAEL Sidorovich in 1938 or 1939, and that in 1941 or 1942, while at the Jefferson Travis Company, JULIUS ROSENBERG asked him in behalf of MICHAEL Sidorovich to return it. It was recollection that he returned it at that time. Stated that he has no recollection of seeing MICHAEL Sidorovich since 1939, and that he did not recall MICHAEL Sidorovich attending the FAECT course with JULIUS ROSENBERG and himself. He said he did not know whether MICHAEL Sidorovich knew [illegible] and that he did not recall MICHAEL Sidorovich being a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. He said he did, however, recall him making broad general statements favoring Communism. [illegible] stated that he did not know ANNE SIDOROVICH.
The subject listed the following individuals as references in his alien questionnaire, dated August 14, 1950:

Mr. GILBERT MONK,
126 West 81st Street, New York City, known for fifteen years.

Mr. Z. LEVINTON,
780 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, known for twenty years.

Mr. RICHARD OWEN,
209 Simonson Avenue, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, New York, known for fifteen years.

The files of the New York Office fail to reflect any additional information identifiable with ARTHUR SPRIGMAN:

Photographs of the following individuals were exhibited to ARTHUR SPRIGMAN and he stated that he did not recognize them:

ROBERT STANLEY RICH
ELEANOR GLASSMAN
VIVIAN GLASSMAN
WELDON BRUCE DAYTON
PHILIP M. SALAFF
HELENE ELITCHER
MAX ELITCHER
WILLIAM DANZIGER
Information copies are being sent to the Cleveland Division because of the connection between instant case and the case entitled, "MICHAEL SIDOROVICH; ESPIONAGE - it", in which Cleveland is the office of origin.
NY 105-2514

LEADS (CONT'D)

Will interview subject's supervisors and/or fellow employees for any information concerning Communist activities while employed at Nutley.

Will conduct a credit and criminal check.

Richmond

At Alexandria, Virginia:

Will review subject's employment file at Melpor, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia, and report all pertinent information contained therein.

Will interview subject's supervisors and/or fellow employees for any information concerning Communist activities while employed in Alexandria, Virginia.

Will conduct a credit and criminal check.

Will ascertain subject's residence in Alexandria, Virginia, and if appropriate, will conduct a neighborhood investigation.

New York

At New York, New York:

Will conduct appropriate investigation covering subject's previous New York employment.

Will attempt to secure a recent photograph of the subject.

Will place a mail cover on subject.

Will secure telephone toll calls charged to subject's telephone number.

Will interview DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS concerning the subject.
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN, dated April 11, 1951 at New York, New York, are identified as follows:

T-1
Newark as reflected
in the report of SA REGINALD C. VINCENT at Newark, 9/28/49, in the case entitled, "MARK PAGE, was.; SECURITY MATTER - C".

T-2
Newark as reflected
in the report of SA REGINALD C. VINCENT at Newark, 9/28/49, in the case entitled, "MARK PAGE, was.; SECURITY MATTER - C".

T-3
Newark as reflected
in the report of SA REGINALD C. VINCENT at Newark, 9/28/49, in the case entitled, "MARK PAGE, was.; SECURITY MATTER - C".

T-4
118th CIC Detachment, 42 Broadway, New York City.

T-5
as reflected in the report of SA WILLIAM F. NORTON, New York, July 7, 1950, in the case entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESPIONAGE - R".

T-6
Confidential Source

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to New York, 1/11/51, in the case entitled, "MICHAEL SIDOROVICH; ESPIONAGE - R".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form No. 1</th>
<th>This case originated at</th>
<th>NEW YORK</th>
<th>FILE NO.</th>
<th>JD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REPORT MADE AT</td>
<td>DATE WHEN MADE</td>
<td>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</td>
<td>REPORT MADE BY</td>
<td>RICHARD A. MINTHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>FEB 26 1952</td>
<td>12/7/51-1/5/52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>CHARACTER OF CASE</td>
<td>INTERNAL SECURITY -</td>
<td>INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTHUR SPRIGMAN, M.B.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**

A MATTHEW LIPP, described by informant as CP member. Subject presently employed Industrial Scientific Corporation, 34 West 33rd St., NYC.

**DETAILS**

On December 7, 1951, was interviewed at the New York Office by Special Agents JOHN A. HARRINGTON and RICHARD A. MINTHAN concerning his knowledge of any association between one § and JULIUS ROSENBERG, stated that he knew both JULIUS ROSENBERG and

**COPIES DESTROYED**

257 JUN 16 1960

**APPROVED AND FORWARDED**

Bureau (105-14551), G-2, 1st Army, DIO, 3rd, New York (105-2514)

68 MAR 20 1952

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.
stated that there was a possibility that ROSENBERG knew each other while employed at the Emerson Radio Corporation, New York City, but was positive that there was no friendship between them. He recalled that after ROSENBERG's arrest, when his photograph appeared in the newspapers, he discussed the arrest with and distinctly recalled how he told that he could not understand how ROSENBERG would do such a thing, and that gave no indication that he knew ROSENBERG at all.

furnished the same information concerning his association with JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, as previously furnished
He denounced JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID GREENGLASS and any other person who would assist the Soviet Union or any foreign Government by furnishing them information. He stated that the approval of theories and ideologies of the Government of another nation is entirely different from owing any allegiance to a foreign power. He stated that he is a 100% American and it is his utmost desire to become a United States citizen, which he hopes will take place in the near future. He stated he was at that time unemployed due to the fact he resigned his position at Air King Corporation, Brooklyn, New York. He cited as reason for his resignation, that the corporation had a poor personnel policy.

MATTHEW MURRAY LIFF, was, Murray Liff, Mat-
Lifshitz, according to Confidential Informant T-1, another government agency which maintains personnel records, was born on May 15, 1917 at New York City, his parents being listed as NATHAN and OUSIE LIFSHITZ. The records further reflected that LIFF was an attorney and had receive a discharge from the United States Army on February 25, 1944. His wife
name was listed as DOROTHY LONDON, who married him on July 4, 1942, in New Jersey.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised on March 5, 1944, that MURRAY LIPF, 5303 12th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was at that time a member of the Boro Park Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and was sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

On February 8, 1952, a physical surveillance of subject conducted by Special Agent VICTOR TURYN, reflected that SPRIGMAN left his residence at 147-18 Jasmine Avenue, Flushing, New York, at 7:25 a.m., proceeded by a bus and subway to 34 West 33rd Street, New York City, where he entered an office building located at this address. At 12:30 p.m. the same day, subject was observed to leave the building and reenter at 1:30 p.m. Special Agent TURYN at this time observed subject entering the offices of the Industrial Scientific Corporation located at the aforementioned address. It was noted at that time that the Lefier Corporation and the Vendomatic Machine Company, utilized the same office. The current Manhattan Telephone Directory lists the aforementioned firms as subscribers to telephone number Lackawanna 4-1536.

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised on February 21, 1952, that subject is employed at the Industrial Scientific Corporation, 34 West 33rd Street, New York City.
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**SECURITY INFORMATION**

**Form No. 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT</th>
<th>NEW YORK</th>
<th>REPORT MADE AT:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE WHEN REPORT MADE:</th>
<th>5/5/52</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:</th>
<th>4/14-18/52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE BY:</th>
<th>RICHARD A. MINIHAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE:</th>
<th>ARTHUR SPRIGMAN, was Arthur Cohen, Arthur Kutz, Arthur Kurts, Harold Arthur Sprigman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER OF CASE:</th>
<th>INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SUMMARY REPORT**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject resides 147-18 Jasmine Avenue, Flushing, New York, and is employed by the Industrial Scientific Corporation, 34 West 33rd Street, New York City. Background of subject set forth. Entered United States illegally from Canada, January 1952. Left U.S. voluntarily 1949 and re-entered U.S. 10/18/49 as permanent resident. Subject convicted of criminal offense in Canada and served two-year sentence. Subject former associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted espionage agent; MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, admitted YCL and ALP member; MARK PAGE, Communist Party member, New Jersey.

**Copies Destroyed**

257 JUN 16 1968

**Approved and Forwarded**

- G-2, 1st Army
- DIO, 3ND
- 2nd OSI Dist. USAF
- New York (105-2514)

**59 JUN 4 1952**

**Security Information - Confidential**
NY 105-2514

NY 105-2514

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Residences</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942 to date</td>
<td>147-18 Jasmine Avenue, Flushing, New York.</td>
<td>Confidential Informant T-1 and records of IHS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. AFFILIATIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

1. Communist Activities

MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, 6706 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, an admitted former member of the Young Communist League, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and close friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG, on July 24, 1950, advised Special Agents JOHN A. HARRINGTON, LEO H. FRUTKIN and JOHN B. O’JONOUGH at the Cleveland Office that he worked with JULIUS ROSENBERG, ARTHUR SPRIGMAN and MARSE PAGE at Williams Aero Research Company, New York City, in 1939. He further stated that he considered both PAGE and SPRIGMAN as being followers of the Communist Party line.

SIDOROVICH also stated that he and ARTHUR SPRIGMAN attended a course given by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians and that JULIUS ROSENBERG was the director of the course.

SIDOROVICH also stated that he was acquainted with SPRIGMAN when he, SIDOROVICH, was formerly living in New York City.

Both MICHAEL SIDOROVICH and his wife, ANN SIDOROVICH, have admitted being friends of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted Soviet espionage agents and his wife, RUTH GREENGLASS, have advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG told them that ANN SIDOROVICH would act as a courier in obtaining information from DAVID GREENGLASS concerning the Atomic Bomb Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico.
The Young Communist League and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG along with one MORTON SOBEILL were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session on H. Res. 282 listed the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians as a Communist front.
On April 4, 1951, DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted and convicted espionage agent, advised SA JOHN W. LEWIS that he recognized a photograph of SPRIGMAN as an individual named ARTHUR, who had come to the apartment occupied by DAVID GREENGLASS and ETHEL GREENGLASS prior to her marriage to JULIUS ROSENBERG some time during the 1930s or about five occasions. He recalled that SPRIGMAN was present with JULIUS ROSENBERG and that subject had played the piano.
NY 105-2514

and violin during these visits. He also recalled that on
one occasion, SPRIGMAN had repaired a violin at the house.

GREENGLASS stated that SPRIGMAN was either an
associate or a partner in the Cuomo Aeronautical Company
on 17th Street, New York City, which was started by an
individual named WILLIAMS, an aviator, and that JULIUS
ROSENBERG and one MARK PAGE were also working in the
Cuomo Aeronautical Company at this time.

GREENGLASS recalled that JULIUS ROSENBERG became
angry and had a falling out with both WILLIAMS and SPRIGMAN
concerning the business.

It was GREENGLASS' impression that ARTHUR SPRIGMAN
was a Communist and thought that he had heard talk that
SPRIGMAN was a Communist Party member. GREENGLASS, however,
was unable to point out any specific statements or incidents
to substantiate this recollection.

GREENGLASS also stated that it was his recollection
that all individuals connected with the Cuomo Aeronautical
Company were Communists.
His first recollection of ROSENBERG was meeting him in approximately 1938 in the offices of the FABCT on 16th Street near Third Avenue, New York City, at which time they were both members and scheduled to attend some aeronautical courses to be taught by a Mr. WILLIAMS. He recalled that he attended a few of these classes taught by Mr. WILLIAMS, but lost his interest as he considered Mr. WILLIAMS "a fraud." He could not recall the first name of Mr. WILLIAMS, but stated that he had been an aviator in the Spanish Civil War, fighting for the Communist forces.

According to [redacted], in approximately 1938, JULIUS ROSENBERG contacted him about joining Williams Aero or Aviation Research Company, which according to [redacted], was a corporation formed to do aeronautical research work. [Redacted] stated he was designated as Chief Engineer and was to be compensated for his work. However, he never received any compensation and the corporation lasted only a short period of time, possibly three or four weeks. [Redacted] said that he worked some time for WILLIAMS in this venture. [Redacted] stated that the only other member of the group was an individual named [redacted]. The last name he could not recall. The name [redacted] was suggested to [redacted], and he stated that it was the name of the individual associated with him at Williams Aero Research Company. [Redacted] subsequently selected a photograph of Marcus Fagan from a group of photos and stated that this was the individual known to him as [redacted].

[Redacted] recalled that he had met JULIUS ROSENBERG's wife ETHEL GRENNLIGS ROSENBERG, at ETHEL's home prior to their marriage and that he recalls that DAVID GRENNLIGS was present. He stated he recalled playing the piano on this occasion and that ETHEL ROSENBERG was singing. In 1939, [redacted] stated he was invited to the ROSENBERG wedding, but did not attend. He said that the next time he met ROSENBERG was at the Jefferson Travis Corporation, where he was employed and JULIUS ROSENBERG was a Government Inspector. He added that he has not seen ROSENBERG since he left the Jefferson Travis Corporation.
Concerning ROSENBERG, stated that he never knew him to be a member of the Communist Party but from conversations with him, would state that ROSENBERG propounded Communist philosophies. He added that ROSENBERG was confused about Communist philosophy and on some occasions would be propounding reactionary theories, thinking he was talking Communism. said that he was able to recognize this fact, as he had done some considerable reading in Canada about Communism.

While at the Jefferson Travis Corporation, said that he had gone to JULIUS ROSENBERG and asked him to help him induce other employees to form a union and associate themselves with the FAECT. He stated that he had also complained to ROSENBERG that some of the employees were pro-Nazi and not interested in helping our Russian allies. According to ROSENBERG, ROSENBERG told him that neither of these items was any of his, ROSENBERG's, business. said that he thought ROSENBERG had gone "sour". stated that ROSENBERG never at any time requested him to participate in Communist or espionage activities and that during the time both were employed at the Jefferson Travis Corporation, JULIUS ROSENBERG had access to anything he wanted and it would not have been necessary for him to ask anyone.

Concerning MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, stated that he recalled him as a roomer in the same apartment on East 19th Street, New York City, where he roomed in the late 1930s. recalled that he was working on the WPA at the Police Department at that time and thought MICHAEL SIDOROVICH was attending Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He recalled that MICHAEL SIDOROVICH had left the United States to fight in the Spanish Civil War, but knew of nothing else concerning him. He stated that he did not know that SIDOROVICH and ROSENBERG were acquainted with each other, but recalled that he had borrowed a New York Public Library Card from MICHAEL SIDOROVICH in 1938 or 1939, and that in 1941 or 1942, while at the Jefferson Travis Company, JULIUS ROSENBERG asked him in behalf
of MICHAEL SIDOROVICH to return it. It was recollection that he returned it at that time. 

stated that he has no recollection of seeing MICHAEL SIDOROVICH since 1939, and that he did not recall MICHAEL SIDOROVICH attending the FAECT course with JULIUS ROSENBERG and himself. He said he did not know whether MICHAEL SIDOROVICH knew [REDACTED], and that he did not recall MICHAEL SIDOROVICH being a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. He said he did, however, recall him making broad general statements favoring Communism. [REDACTED] stated that he did not know ANN SIDOROVICH.
On December 7, 1951, was interviewed at the New York Office by Special Agents JOHN A. HARRINGTON and RICHARD A. MINIHAN concerning his knowledge of any association between one and JULIUS ROSENBERG.
stated that there was a possibility that
and ROSENBERG knew each other while employed at the
Emerson Radio Corporation, New York City, but was positive
that there was no friendship between them. He recalled that
after ROSENBERG's arrest, when his photograph appeared
in the newspapers, he discussed the arrest with and
distinctly recalled how he told that he could not
understand how ROSENBERG would do such a thing, and that
gave no indication that he knew ROSENBERG at all.

furnished the same information concerning his association with JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, as
have any interest in the Soviet Union other than closely watching their Communist Government to establish the extent of its Socialism. He denounced Julius Rosenberg, David Greenglass, and any other person at no time did he ever
who would assist the Soviet Union or any foreign Government by furnishing them information. He stated that the approval of theories and ideologies of the Government of another nation is entirely different from owing any allegiance to a foreign power.

3. Information Concerning Contacts of Subject

ISIDORE ENGLÄNDER

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflected that ISIDORE ENGLÄNDER, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City, represented SPRIGMAN during his Immigration and Naturalization Service Deportation Hearings.

Concerning ISIDORE ENGLÄNDER, the Immigration and Naturalization Service files reflect that he was born November 6, 1904, at Lubin, Poland-Russia, and was naturalized in Bronx County Supreme Court, Bronx, New York, on January 21, 1927.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
<th>FILE NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>JAN 30 1952</td>
<td>11/13, 15, 21, 12/7, 10, 11, 14</td>
<td>JOHN A. HARRINGTON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERNIE GLADSTONE, WA.</td>
<td></td>
<td>29/51, 1/16, 21, 23, 24/52</td>
<td>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Confidential informant T-1 again reported that "Retort" would not be published and that he had no knowledge that subject was assisting in the articles appearing in the "National Guardian". Informant also reported that he had no knowledge that subject was working with the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. The files of the New York Office contain no other information concerning subject. Confidential Informants do not know subject.

**DETAILS:**

Mrs. Bernie Gladstone

**COPIES DESTROYED**

257 JUN 20 1960

**COPY IN FILE**

[Redacted]

**URIETY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL**

[Redacted]
The writer then asked him if he was acquainted with JULIUS ROSENBERG and would he be willing to be interviewed concerning his knowledge of ROSENBERG. It is noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG was convicted on March 29, 1951, together with his wife, ETHEL, in the Southern District Court, for conspiracy to commit espionage, and was sentenced to death by Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN. The subject again replied "I do not wish to become involved," and requested that the interview be terminated, stating that he had an engagement.

Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, had previously reported that subject was to be one of the National Committee issuing a newsletter entitled "Retort". On October 6, 1951, informant advised that "Retort" would not be published, but that the newspaper, "The National Guardian", with offices at 17 Murray Street, New York City, had been running a series of articles about the trial of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Informant was directed to determine whether subject was associated with the preparation of the articles appearing in the "National Guardian". Informant advised that he had obtained no knowledge that would indicate this fact.

In December 1951, the "National Guardian" announced the formation of a National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. Informant was directed to determine whether subject was associated with the above named Committee. Informant advised that he had obtained no information that subject was so occupied.
On December 31, 1951, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, with offices at 246 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was announced, and a press release dated January 3, 1952, was prepared and submitted to the local newspapers. The press release reads in part as follows:

"New York, N. Y.

"Mr. JOSEPH BRAININ, well-known journalist and author, announced today that 125 American men and women from all over the United States, who represent many occupations and professions, have joined with him in forming a National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case."

This press release also contained the names of many individuals who were to make up the Committee. Subject's name is not included in this Committee.

The files of the New York Office contained no further information concerning the subject.

Confidential Informants T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6 and T-7, all of known reliability, reported that they do not know the subject.

CLOSED
BERNARD GLADSTONE, IS R. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT, HAS ADVISED THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG INTENDS TO PUBLISH A NEWSLETTER WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, AND HAS INDICATED THAT ONE BERNIE GLADSTONE, LIVING AT TWO EIGHT ST. AND THIRD AVE., NYC, WILL BE AFFILIATED WITH HIM AS A DISTRIBUTOR OF THIS PUBLICATION. BERNARD GLADSTONE, TWO HUNDRED EAST TWO SIX ST., NYC, BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH BERNIE GLADSTONE. BERNARD GLADSTONE IS EMPLOYED BY EMERSON RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH CORP. IN THE PLANT LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY, NJ. NEWARK WILL REVIEW PERSONAL RECORDS AT EMERSON RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH CORP., AND OBTAIN ALL AVAILABLE BACKGROUND AND PHOTO OF GLADSTONE IF AVAILABLE. INDEXED Recorder MAY 11 1951.

SCHIEDT

00 MAY 23 1951
MVT TTM 241

CC: Mr. Van Pelt
WASH 16 ST. LOUIS 1 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

BERNARD GLADSTONE, WA. BERNARD GLATTSTEIN, IS DASH R. FOR INFORMATION ST. LOUIS, PERSON BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT IS ALLEGED TO BE PLANNING TO COOPERATE WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG AND OTHERS IN THE PUBLICATION OF A NEWSLETTER TO BE ISSUED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. SUBJECT ENLISTED IN US ARMY ON JULY TWENTY SEVENTH NINETEEN FORTY TWO AS PRIVATE BERNARD GLATTSTEIN, ARMY SERIAL NUMBER ONE TWO ONE TWO THREE FIVE SEVEN TWO. ON OCT. SEVENTEENTH NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, LT. BERNARD GLATTSTEIN, ARMY SERIAL NUMBER NAUGHT DASH ONE NINE FIVE NAUGHT THREE FIVE SIX, CHANGED HIS NAME TO BERNARD GLADSTONE PER SPECIAL ORDERS NUMBER TWO FOUR EIGHT OF THE WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, D.C. ST. LOUIS WILL CHECK RECORDS OF RACAG AND SUTEL ALL INFO IN THOSE RECORDS TO NY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/3/47 BY RECORDED 47
INDEXED 47

MOLS PL
241
60 MAY 23
BERNIE GLADSTONE, IS-R. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT JEROME E. TARTAKOW IN FURNISHING INFO FROM JULIUS ROSENBERG REGARDING THE PUBLICATION OF QUOTE RETORT UNQUOTE, ADVISED THAT ROSENBERG STATED ONE OF THE NY DISTRIBUTORS OF THIS PUBLICATION WOULD BE BERNIE GLADSTONE.

BERNARD GLADSTONE, TWO HUNDRED EAST TWENTY SIXTH ST., NYC, POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH SUBJ. GLADSTONE SERVED IN THE US ARMY AS BERNARD GLATTSTEIN, ASN ONE TWO ONE TWO THREE FIVE SEVEN TWO FROM JULY TWENTY SEVENTH, FORTY TWO TO APRIL THIRD, FORTYFIVE AS A MASTER SGT. AND AS A SECOND LT., SERIAL NO. NAUGHT DASH ONE NINE FIVE NAUGHT THREE FIVE SIX, FROM APRIL FOURTH, FORTYFIVE TO JUNE TWENTY SIX, FORTYSIX. NAME CHANGED TO GLADSTONE ON OCTOBER TWENTY NINTH, FORTYFIVE. GLADSTONE HAS ALSO RESIDED AT TWELVE SEVENTY FIRST AVE., NYC, IN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE AND TWENTY EIGHT NAUGHT FOUR THIRTY THIRD AVE., ASTORIA, L.I. IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. WHILE IN THE US ARMY GLADSTONE HAD AN ALLLOTMENT FOR WAR SAVINGS BONDS. CHICAGO WILL CHECK THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT, TREASURY DEPT. AND OBTAIN AN UNCERTIFIED LIST OF BOND PURCHASES OF BERNARD GLATTSTEIN ALIAS BERNARD GLADSTONE TO DATE.

SCHIEDT

RECORDED INDEXED

MAY 11 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

ACK & HOLD PLS

MAY 23 1951

MAY 31 1951

24
Confidential Informant advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG is planning to edit a news letter entitled "Retort" and is planning to use one BERNIE GLADSTONE residing at the southeast corner of 28th St. and 3rd Ave., NYC, as one of the seven national distributors. BERNARD GLADSTONE, 200 East 26th St., NYC, possibly identical. BERNARD GLADSTONE born NYC, 4/22/21, as BERNARD GLATTSTEIN. Attended CCNY. Served in U.S. Army as a Master Sergeant and Lieutenant from 7/27/42 to 6/26/46. Presently employed Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., since 10/8/48. Former residences 151 East 26th St., NYC; 1271 1st Ave., NYC; 28-04 33rd St., Astoria, L. I.; 215 B St., Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, advised on April 5, 1951, that JULIUS ROSENBERG and ABRAHAM BROTMAN are presently working on the draft of a news letter type of publication which is to be called "Retort." T-1 advised that the

Security Information - Confidential
publication is to be organized as a counter-propaganda unit and will be drawn up, printed, published and distributed in a completely clandestine fashion. Plans are to distribute "Retort" in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that a list of seven persons who are completely trusted have been designated as distributors in each of the above cities and that these persons will be charged with the duty of preparing a list of persons who are to obtain this news letter. These seven people will form the national body of the organization. T-1 advised on April 11 that one of these persons who is to form the national board of the organization is BERNIE GLADSTONE, who resides at the southeast corner of 28th Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects that BERNARD GLADSTONE resides at 200 East 26th Street, New York City.

The May-June, 1950 issue of the "Transmitter", a magazine published by Local 430 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, contained a photograph of BERNIE GLADSTONE of Emerson Radio and indicated that he was a member of the Education Committee of that union.
The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES P. LEE dated MAY 8 1951 at New York are identified as follows:

T-1 JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW, who furnished this information to SA ARMAND A. CAMMAROTA on April 5 and 11, 1951, and whose identity is being kept confidential at his own request. It is also noted that TARTAKOW'S name is not to be revealed.

T-2 [Redacted]

T-3 Mail cover on the residence of BERNARD GLADSTONE, 200 East 26th Street, New York City.

T-4 [Redacted]

T-5 [Redacted]
At New York, New York

Will maintain contact with Confidential Informant T-1 for any other information he may obtain concerning the subject.

Will report the results of a mail cover.

Will report information concerning the present activities of GLADSTONE.

Copies of this report are being designated for the Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco Offices because these offices have other persons designated as members of the national body of "Retort" in their territories.

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
F rom: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: BERNIE GLADSTONE
Internal Security - R.

Re reports of SA JOHN R. LYONS, made at Newark, 4/30/51 and SA JAMES P. LEE, made at New York 5/8/51.

Confidential source [REDACTED] advised that on March 5, 1950, BERNIE GLADSTONE received a collect telephone call from MISS IRENE BERGER, Madison 8318, Baltimore, Md. and that on April 13, 1950, a telephone call was placed from GLADSTONE'S telephone to Journal Square 5-7216, Jersey City, New Jersey.

For the information of the Baltimore office, JULIUS ROSENBERG advised an informant that he was planning to publish a counter-propaganda newsletter entitled "RETO" and that seven persons in various cities would comprise the national body of this organization. He stated that BERNIE GLADSTONE would be one of these persons. GLADSTONE is believed to be identical with BERNARD GLATTSTEIN, 200 E. 26 St., NYC.

The Baltimore office is requested to obtain background information concerning IRENE BERGER and furnish any information in their indices. Newark is requested to identify the subscriber to Journal Square 5-7216 and obtain all background information and check indices on the name of the subscriber.

cc: Baltimore Newark (105-668)

RECORDED-19
INDEXED-19
EX-130

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 8/24/51

5C JUMA 361

105-14910-9
MAY 25 1951

JPL: PMC
105-2918
Confidential Informant advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG is planning to establish a publication to be known as "Retort". Informant advised that a person named SAVOWITZ (phonetic), and his wife ELAINE SAVOWITZ (phonetic), of the Bronx, are to be intermediaries between the informant and EMANUEL BLOCH, Attorney for JULIUS ROSENBERG, in furnishing money to the informant. At the time of the arrest of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ on 11/29/50, she had in her purse the following name: "SAVLOWITZ, care of M., 717 East 228th Street, Bronx.


Background of SEYMOUR MARK set forth. Informant advised subjects received mail from National Guardian and "Book Find Club". ELAINE SAVLOWITZ claims employment with Excelsior Transparency Eng.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW YORK</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>5/10/51</td>
<td>4/12/16 - 6/18/21</td>
<td>JAMES P. LEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRVING SAVLOWITZ, wa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELAINE Mark SAVLOWITZ, wa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaine Savowitz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parents named JACOB MARKOWITZ and FRIEDA LUCKSHON. Telephone at 717 East 228th Street, listed to SEYMOUR MARK, born 1/11/26.
NY 105-2917

Company, Bronx, NY. SAVLOWITZES presently residing 735 Magenta Street, Bronx, NY.

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, advised on April 5, 1951 that JULIUS ROSENBERG and ABRAM BROTHERMAN, presently incarcerated in the Federal House of Detention, New York City, are presently working on the draft of a newsletter type of publication to be called, "Retort". This publication is to be organized as a counter-propaganda unit and will be drawn up, printed, published, and distributed in a completely clandestine fashion.

T-1 advised that the present plan is for distribution to be made in the cities of New York, Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles. T-1 advised that a list of seven persons, who are completely trusted, have been designated as distributors in each of the above cities, and that their duties will be to prepare lists of persons to obtain this newsletter. T-1 advised that these seven people will form the national body of the organization.

T-1 advised that the plan is for T-1 to contact someone in the Bronx by a code word, and that this person will thereafter be the contact between T-1 and EMANUEL BLOCH, Attorney for JULIUS ROSENBERG, who is to supply the funds to T-1 through the intermediary.

T-1 advised on April 11, 1951 that among the persons who are to form the national body of "Retort" is a man named SAVOWITZ (phonetic), and his wife, ELAINE SAVOWITZ (phonetic) of the Bronx, who are also to be the intermediaries between EMANUEL BLOCH and T-1.

At the time of the arrest of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ on July 29, 1950 on a charge obstruction of justice, there was located a telephone book in her purse with the following entry:
The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES P. LEE dated May 10, 1951 at New York, New York, are identified as follows:

T-1 JEROME EUGENE TARTAKOW, who furnished the above information to SA ARMAND A. CAMMAROTA on April 5 and 11, 1951. It is to be noted that TARTAKOW'S identity is to be protected. He is designated as a Confidential Informant at his own request.

T-2

T-3 A mail cover maintained on the address of 717 East 228th Street.

T-4

The records of the Marriage License Bureau were checked by SE GERARD M. LENAHAN on April 27, 1951.

The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service were checked by SE PAUL M. GLEASON on April 27, 1951.

The records of the Board of Elections were checked by SE GEORGE W. MADISON on April 17, 1951.

The records of Local Draft Board Number 101 were checked by SE FRANCIS A. COGSWELL on April 28, 1951.

The records of Local Draft Board Number 19 were checked by SA JAMES P. LEE on May 3, 1951.
Office Memorandum

United States Government

DATE: January 30, 1952

Subject: Irving Sallowitz, M.D.

From: FSD, New York (105-2977)

To: Director, FBI (105-17491)
CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the newsletter, "Retort," would not be published and that he has no knowledge that subjects were associated with the "National Guardian" or the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The files of the New York Office contain no information concerning subjects. Confidential Informants do not know the subjects.

DETAILS:
Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, had previously reported that subjects were supposed to be members of the National Committee of the newsletter, "Retort." Later, the same informant reported that "Retort" was not to be published, but that articles outlining the case of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG had been appearing in the newspaper, "The National Guardian," which is published at 17 Murray Street, New York City. Informant stated that he had no knowledge that subjects were assisting in the preparation of these articles and had no knowledge that subjects were members of the National Committee, as above stated.

On December 31, 1951, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case issued a press release showing its headquarters as 246 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The press release reads in part as follows:
"New York, N. Y.

"Mr. JOSEPH BRAININ, well-known journalist and author, announced today that 125 American men and women from all over the United States, who represent many occupations and professions, have joined with him in forming a National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case."

This press release also contained the names of many individuals who were to make up the Committee. The names of the subjects are not included in this Committee.

The files of the New York Office contained no further information concerning the subjects.

Confidential Informants T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6 and T-7, all of known reliability, reported that they do not know the subjects.

- CLOSED -
February 13, 1952

Bureau 1/30/52 requesting Bureau authorization to interview Irving Savlovits and his wife, Elalene Mark Savlovits, concerning their knowledge of Julius Rosenberg. For your information, a check has been made of Bureau, but no identifiable information of a subversive nature was located therein.

You are accordingly authorized to conduct the interviews with the Savlovitzes for the purpose of obtaining full information as to the extent of their association with and their knowledge of the activities of Julius Rosenberg. During the course of this interview you should make an effort to discreetly ascertain whether the Savlovitzes have in any manner been approached with the view of their serving on the "National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs" or to assist in the distribution of any literature with respect to the Rosenberg case.

This matter should receive your prompt attention.

Note: Results of check Bureau re subj and his wife, Elalene Mark Savlovits, are as follows: Subject was born Brooklyn, NY, 8/2/25. His father was born U.S. & his mother in Poland. Subj is employed as airplane mechanic with Pan American Airways and was previously in a similar position with American Airlines. His residence is 735 Magenta St., Bronx, NY. Subj's wife was born Brooklyn, NY, 3/19/29. Her father & mother born Poland. She is employed as typist at Excelsior Transparent Bag Co., Bronx, NY, & resides with her husband at 735 Magenta St., Bronx. Bur's interest in Savlovitzes predicated upon info from [deleted], who advised that according to Julius Rosenberg, the Savlovitzes were to be part of a national organization to distribute propaganda pamphlet "Report." This has never been published. Investi has failed to indicate Savlovitzes engaged in espionage or CF activities.
February 15, 1952

[Redacted]

The Bureau 1/31/52 in which you requested Bureau authorization to interview Herman Goldfarb concerning his knowledge of Julius Rosenberg.

A check of Bureau files relative to Herman Goldfarb reflects that your office is in possession of all identifiable information of a subversive nature concerning Goldfarb. It is noted, however,

[Redacted]

It is requested that an immediate check be made to determine whether

[Redacted]

You are hereby authorized to conduct an immediate interview with Herman Goldfarb for the purpose of obtaining from him full information concerning his association with and knowledge of activities of Rosenberg.

During the course of your interview an effort should be made to discreetly ascertain if Goldfarb was at any time approached with regard to his serving on the "National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs" or any other national group which had for its purpose the distribution of a publication or other data in connection with the Rosenberg case.

It is further suggested that during the course of this interview you might endeavor to similarly obtain information from Goldfarb's case.

Note: Herman Goldfarb was born Bronx, NY, 6/28/27. He attended MIT and also either NY University or CCNY. He is employed with the Remotrle Process, Inc., and was formerly with Techfibre Corp., Ft. Jervis, NY. His last available residence address was given as 1222 University Avenue, Bronx, NY. (See Page Two for Continuation of Note)
carrying his association and recent contacts with Abraham Brotman, bearing
in mind the information obtained from your informant [redacted] to the effect
that Brotman turned over to Goldfarb the sum of $1,000. He should not,
however, be directly interrogated concerning the $1,000 unless the approach
can be made in such a manner as to prevent the exposure of the identity of
your informant.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

(CONTINUATION OF NOTE)

This investigation was predicated upon info received from [redacted]
who advised that according to Rosenberg, Herman Goldfarb was to be a member
of the National Organization for the Distribution of the Propaganda Pamphlet
"Retort." It is noted that "Retort" was never published. The investigation
has failed to develop any information indicating that Goldfarb was engaged
in espionage or subversive activities.
Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated at New York, in captioned matter.

It is noted that this report reflects that there is no information pointing to the fact that the subject is actively engaged in the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs or with the newspaper, "The National Guardian".

It is noted that in the case of BERNIE GLADSTONE, Bureau file 105-11910, the Bureau authorized that subject be interviewed concerning his relationship with the ROSENBERGS. It is suggested that the Bureau consider authorizing New York to interview HERMAN GOLDFARB concerning his knowledge of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Until the recommendations of the Bureau in this regard are received, this case is being marked closed.
Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the newsletter, "Retort", would not be published and that he has no knowledge that subject was associated with the "National Guardian" or the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The files of the New York Office contain no information concerning subject. Confidential Informants do not know the subject.

On December 31, 1951, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case issued a press release showing its headquarters as 246 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The press release reads in part as follows:

"DO NOT READ COPY."

"COPY NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION."
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

KONSTANTIN GRIGORIEVICH FEDOSEEV, born May 11, 1917, Penza, USSR, studied in an institution of foreign languages in Leningrad, USSR from 1935 to 1939. FEDOSEEV previously in U. S. from May 9, 1940 to May 7, 1946.

Description of FEDOSEEV and wife given herein.

**DESCRIPTION OF FEDOSEEV AND WIFE GIVEN HEREIN:**

Classification: [REDACTED]

Date Forwarded: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge: [REDACTED]

Copy in File: 105-15978-7

Records: SE 47

Approved and Forwarded: [REDACTED]

Copies of this Report:
- Bureau (105-15978)
- New York
- Los Angeles (Info.)
- Washington Field (105-226B)

Security Information - Confidential

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.
WFO 105-2264

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability,

During the early 1940's Confidential Informant T-5, of unknown reliability, advised that ZUBILIN was a general of the NKVD and head of the Soviet secret police in the U.S. Confidential Informant T-6, of unknown reliability, has advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG, convicted Soviet espionage agent presently under death sentence, told him that one of ROSENBERG's contacts in the Soviet Embassy was married to an English school teacher.

It is to be noted that KONSTANTIN G. FEDOSEEV is the husband of NONNA M. FEDOSEEVA, nee ANDERSON. According to Informant T-1,
Interelectronics Corporation and its President, ROBERT H.

A review of the New York Indices reflects that JULIUS ROSENBERG allegedly stated to DAVID GREENGLASS that ROSENBERG took the proximity fuse out of Emerson Electric Company while he was employed there.

Investigation was conducted regarding alleged statement and ROBERT H. PINTER was interviewed since PINTER was employed by Emerson at the time that ROSENBERG was working there. PINTER claimed that although he knew ROSENBERG he did not know ROSENBERG'S specific duties and was not acquainted with ROSENBERG'S activities at Emerson. There is no other indication that PINTER was in any way associated with JULIUS ROSENBERG.
Attended Columbia University School of General Studies, NYC 2/1947 to 2/22/50, awarded BS Degree and School of Graduate Faculties 2/1950 to 2/1951 Activities of subject as a member of the staff of the "National Guardian" and National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case obtained. Description obtained.
Beginning in August 1951 the "National Guardian" commenced a series of articles on the ROSENBERG case. These articles were written by WILLIAM A. REUBEN, special writer.

In the issue of October 10, 1951, there was an announcement that "last week, formation began of a national committee to secure justice for the ROSENBERGS. WILLIAM A. REUBEN, noted author of the Guardian series in the case will act as Provisional Chairman. Formation of this committee was stimulated by the Guardian series on the case and at the Guardian's suggestion, every effort will be made to enlist the committee from among rank and file people who are concerned over the case."

On January 3, 1952, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case was formed with offices at 246 Fifth Avenue, New York City. JOSEPH BRAININ was named as National Chairman. In announcing the committee's formation Mr. BRAININ said, "This case has attracted world-wide attention because of many unexplained contradictions in the Government's case and because of the severity of the sentence and the leniency shown to such confessed traitors as AXIS SALLY, TOKYO ROSE and others. In this connection the fact that Judge and Prosecutor both were Jewish has led to fears that they surrendered to the MC CARTHY-like hysteria of the day. It is significant that none of the Jurors was Jewish, although one third of New York's population where the trial took place is of Jewish background. The committee's statement calls attention to the fact that the death sentence against the ROSENBERGS had raised fears in the leading Jewish press and other newspapers that the ROSENBERGS were 'victims of religious bigotry'.

The "Worker" for January 20, 1952, on page 4, column 1, section 2, carries an article entitled, "Anti-Semitism of the ROSENBERGS" by LOUIS HARAP. The sub-title reads, "Was the death sentence imposed on JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG caused in part by anti-Semitism - Judge KAUFMAN's actions and words in the atom bomb spy trial spell danger". The article reads as follows in part:

"A lowering cloud of anti-Semitism hangs over the death sentence of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG for alleged atomic espionage. Many people - not Jews alone - feel uneasy about it. The pronouncements of presiding Judge IRVING KAUFMAN at the
sentencing were especially disquieting and aroused sharp criticism in Jewish circles.

"There is no doubt that behind this uneasyness that pervaded the Jewish community, was the feeling that somehow anti-Semitism had operated. The country had had trials of a number of confessed traitors like AXIS SALLY and others. A number of alleged atomic spies were deemed more important than the ROSENBERGS, yet no one had received the death sentence until two East Side Jews were tried. Why?"

It is noted that DAVID GREENGLASS and his wife RUTH GREENGLASS have stated that they were recruited into a Soviet espionage apparatus by JULIUS ROSENBERG, brother-in-law of DAVID GREENGLASS. DAVID GREENGLASS is presently serving a fifteen-year sentence at the Lewisburg Penitentiary for transmitting certain classified data relating to the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, New Mexico to HARRY GOLD, a confessed Soviet spy, now serving a thirty-year sentence for espionage.

On April 6, 1951, JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife ETHEL received the death penalty in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York for conspiracy to commit espionage against the U.S. MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to thirty years in connection with the same case.

Concerning the "Daily Worker", and "Worker", it is noted that the Publishers New Press, Inc., publishes the "Daily Worker" and the "Worker", these being the daily and Sunday editions of an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The Publishers New Press, Inc., was formerly known as Freedom of the Press, Inc.

Concerning the "National Guardian", it is noted that the 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a "publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation, which they found from its inception, notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and content."
control of the Communist Party:

Freedom of the Press, Inc., ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers Book Shop; Wholesale Book Corp.; F & D Printing Co.; 12th - 13th Realty Corp.; CP - USA; CP - New York State; and CP - New York County.

It is noted that the Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General to come within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In connection with the activities of the subject it has been noted that according to an article in the "Daily Worker" dated January 17, 1952, WILLIAM REUBEN was scheduled to appear at the American Labor Party, 28 Greenwich Avenue, New York City, New York, at 8:30 PM on that date. The article captioned, "What's On!", advised that REUBEN would talk on "The Untold Story of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG."

An article appearing in the "Worker", dated February 24, 1952, disclosed that WILLIAM REUBEN would discuss the inside story of "The ROSENBERG Case", on that date at 8:30 PM at 154 West Tremont Avenue, Bronx, which talk would be sponsored by the Third A.D. of the ALP.

An article in the "Daily Worker" dated March 20, 1952, captioned, "Speaks Tonight on ROSENBERG case", disclosed that WILLIAM REUBEN, journalist, would speak on that date on the ROSENBERG case at a meeting of the Sixth South A.D. of the ALP Club at 93 Avenue B, New York City.
It is noted that concerning the ALP, the following report dated March 29, 1944, page 78, was made by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities:

"American Labor Party

1. For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

2. Among organizations that are victims of Communist domination."

In an article appearing in the "National Guardian" dated January 23, 1952, captioned, "Hear ROSENBerg Defense Story", disclosed that WILLIAM REUBEN was to be a speaker on February 6, 1952 at the Temple Judea, 1227 South Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

An article appearing in the "National Guardian", dated March 12, 1952, captioned, "Hear WILLIAM A. REUBEN", disclosed that REUBEN of the "Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case", was scheduled to speak on "What Can Be Done To Save JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBerg", on Monday March 17, 1952 at the Inspiration House, 1667 Kalorama Road, Northwest, Washington, D.C., Progressive Party of D.C.

According to the Informants, the featured speaker of the evening was WILLIAM REUBEN, Correspondent for the "National Guardian", who attempted to discredit the U.S. Government's case against JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBerg, convicted Soviet espionage agents.
REUBEN'S speech, according to the Informants, closely paralleled his pamphlet entitled, "To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case", copies of which were distributed at the meeting. The Informants also noted that REUBEN declared that a ROSENBERG Committee would be formed in Cleveland to procure funds to assist in the defense of the ROSENBERGS; however, Informants said they have noted no activity in this regard to date.

The Informants stated that approximately thirty people were in attendance and approximately $101.00 were collected to help defray REUBEN'S travel expenses.

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer" a daily metropolitan newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio, in its issue February 14, 1952, carried an article indicating that REUBEN termed the conviction of the ROSENBERGS as absolute nonsense and a sly furor, "cooked up" to justify continued military expenditures.
It is noted that the International Workers Order has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

An article appearing in the "Morning Freiheit", dated March 8, 1952, announced that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case had announced on March 7, 1952, a protest meeting on the Rosenberg case, scheduled for
March 12, 1952 at the Pythian Hall, 135 West 70 Street, New York City, New York, famous personalities will attend and will show why the ROSENBERGS are entitled to a new trial and why they must fight the attempt to execute them. The article indicated that WILLIAM REUBEN, a famous journalist, would appear at the meeting as one of the speakers.

Concerning the "Morning Freiheit", the following is noted by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944, page 75:

"The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century."

According to this press release, captioned "Overflow ROSENBERG meeting asks President consent to new trial. Endorses Amicus to Supreme Court", read in part, "WILLIAM REUBEN, a crusading journalist, whose articles on the case stirred world-wide interest" was a speaker among others. The press release remarked that close to two thousand New Yorkers, five hundred of them addressed in the street because of a lack of space, came to the Pythian Hall, 135 West 70 Street, on March 12, 1952 at 8PM for a meeting on "The Truth in the Rosenberg Case". The press release stated that the meeting, the first large gathering on this issue and one of the scores of large meetings held recently in many parts of this country, was greeted by telegrams of support from a number of cities, unions, prominent individuals and groups in Great Britain, Puerto Rico, Canada, Mexico and other lands. The release stated that the meeting unanimously adopted the resolution to President TRUMAN, calling upon him to direct the United States Attorney to consent to a new trial for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SCHELL.
Confidential Informant T-17, of known reliability, furnished on March 19, 1952, information concerning the mass meeting on "The Truth About the Rosenberg Case", held at Pythian Hall, New York City, on March 12, 1952. The Informant advised that some 800 people attended this meeting and that the chairman of the meeting, JOSERH BRAININ, had announced that a few hundred people were turned away because of lack of space. The Informant stated that WILLIAM REUBEN, writer for the "National Guardian", had appeared as a speaker and had stated that the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL were convicted not because of espionage but for "political unorthodoxy". Informant said that according to REUBEN'S statements, the Government was to call 118 witnesses but that they had not produced one witness of real importance. REUBEN said that they had produced one witness, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, who earns large sums of money as a paid Government witness and that she had admittedly not attended a CP meeting for fifteen years and had never read the constitution of the CP. According to the Informant, REUBEN continued that "some 200 FBI agents were searching for evidence against the defendants. They were able to produce this remarkable evidence against the defendants, they found in the ROSENBERG apartment, an old collection of the Joint Anti-fascist Refugee Committee and a nominating petition signed by ETHEL ROSENBERG for PETE CAHIONE". REUBEN stated that on "this kind of evidence the ROSENBERGS were convicted and sentenced to death".

REUBEN is also reported to have said that "the ROSENBERGS are victims of the cold war, of the forces which are trying to plunge humanity into chaos and facism".

This Informant was recontacted on June 27, 1952; however, he was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the subject.

An article entitled, "Rosenberg case expert due in San Francisco" appeared in the "Daily People's World Newspaper" on April 21, 1952, on page 6, column 5, which reported that WILLIAM A. REUBEN, former Public Relations Director for the American Civil Liberties Union, and presently a writer for the "National Guardian", was to speak at the American Friends Hall,
1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, on April 27, 1952. The article reported that this meeting was to be held under the auspices of the recently organized San Francisco Provisional Committee to Secure Justice for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, which committee recently established headquarters at 760 Hayes Street, San Francisco, California. The article further reported that according to the announcement of the meeting by the committee, it was declared that only public opinion could save the ROSENBERGS from execution.

The following is noted concerning the "Daily People's World", by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, page 49:

"The official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast".
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: L. V. BOARDMAN
FROM: J. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 25, 1955

SUBJECT: WILLIAM A. REUBEN SECURITY MATTER - C

"THE ATOM SPY HOAX"

SYNOPSIS:

The book, "The Atom Spy Hoax," by William A. Reuben, to be released March 5, 1955, was sent to the Bureau by

Nichols to Mr. Tolson, it was recommended the Domestic Intelligence Division review this book and a determination of further action to be taken would be made in the event the book arouses interest throughout the country. Reuben was the author of a series of articles in the "National Guardian" on the Rosenberg espionage case, charging the case was a "political frame-up" and was temporary chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case. The book claims there are no atomic secrets to be stolen, and the only secret of the bomb was that it could be detonated, which secret was revealed when the first bomb exploded.

Reuben reviews a series of cases beginning with the Canadian spy case resulting from the defection of Igor Gouzenko, code clerk, Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, in 1946, up to the Rosenberg case in 1950-53. A review includes cases involving Lieutenant Nicolai Redin, Edward Condon, Arthur Adams, 11 Communists, Alger Hiss, Judith Coplon, Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, and the Rosenberg network. He contends these cases were part of a plan to support the decision of the United States Government not to share atomic knowledge with Russia and to perpetuate a cold war with Russia.

Reuben attempts to analyze the above cases from selected news articles and partial excerpts from trials to show the defendants were not guilty. He includes the Bureau as part of the Government's decision-making process.

Attachment: ENQO. BEIND FILE

105-188355

cc - 300-30883 (National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case)
The "plot" to create a "Soviet atom spy" for political purposes is not complimentary, such as his statement that the Washington conviction of Judith Coplon was reversed "because of wholesale illegal activities on the part of the FBI." Naturally, Reuben concludes the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell were innocent and could have freed themselves by fabricating a story admitting their guilt, and it would be virtually impossible to discover the lie. Reuben states such a confession would be "the first and only legal proof for the thesis J. Edgar Hoover has been seeking for three decades to have Americans accept: that "Communists" = "Spies" = "Traitors."

ACTION:

This memorandum should be referred to Mr. Nichols in connection with his request that the book be reviewed so the Records and Communications Division could determine what further action should be taken in the event this book arouses any interest throughout the country.

DETAILS:

The attached book, "The Atom Spy Hoax," written by William A. Reuben, set for release on March 5, 1955, was forwarded to the Bureau by memorandum by Mr. Nichols to Dr. Johnson. It was recommended the Domestic Intelligence Division review this book and a determination would be made of further action to be taken in the event this book arouses interest throughout the country. Reuben is the person who authored a series of articles on the Rosenberg espionage case which appeared in the "National Guardian," charging the case was a "political frame-up." Reuben later was temporary chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The major theme of this book is that there are no atomic secrets which can be stolen. He maintains the only secret was the fact that an atomic bomb would be detonated, and this was no longer a secret once the first bomb was dropped at Hiroshima in 1945.

Reuben then reviews a series of cases beginning with the Canadian investigation in 1946 resulting from the defection of Igor Gouzenko, code clerk of the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa, Canada. He includes the cases of Lieutenant Nicolai Bedin, Edward Condon, Arthur Adams,
Communists, Judith Coplon, Alger Hiss, Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, Alfred Dean Slack, Abraham Brothman - Miriam Moscovitz and the Julius Rosenberg espionage cases. Reuben claims all of these cases were part of a design to support the decision of the United States Government not to share atomic knowledge with Russia and were designed to keep the United States in a state of cold war with Russia. Reuben attempts to analyze each of the above cases and to point out defects in the Government case to show the defendants were really not guilty. As an example, the greater part of his discussion of the Alger Hiss case is devoted to a summation of the arguments made by Hiss in a motion for a new trial, and a complete acceptance of the allegations of Hiss as true. In his discussion of the Fuchs - Gold - Rosenberg cases, he analyzes certain newspaper articles and comes to the conclusion there was no connection between these cases since no proof was offered at the trial showing such connection. As an example, he states since no proof was offered showing that Harry Gold identified David Greenglass before the date of the trial, therefore, the Government had nothing but his own admissions on Greenglass.

Throughout the book, Reuben imputes to the Bureau a part in his alleged plan to assist the Government in creating a "Soviet atom spy" for political purposes. He accuses the Director and then Attorney General Clark of sending out a stream of anti-Communist pronouncements, press releases, reports, statements, and magazine articles "for which remuneration is measured by quantity, not quality or accuracy..." (page 153) In a discussion of the Judith Coplon case, Reuben states her conviction on the Washington trial was invalidated "because of wholesale illegal activities on the part of FBI..." (page 169) In discussing the Fuchs case, Reuben concludes the British authorities had no evidence other than Fuchs' own admission because the source of the information was never revealed. (page 224-25)

Reuben also claims the press release by the Director and Attorney General McGrath given at the arrest of Rosenberg contained a statement that Rosenberg gave Greenglass money to flee the United States, and that this information had not been furnished by Greenglass to the FBI at that time. From this Reuben draws the inference that Greenglass lied when he testified. To substantiate this, he quotes a portion of the cross-examination of Greenglass during the trial of the Rosenberg case in which Greenglass states he did not put into his statement given on the night of his arrest anything about receiving $1,000 from Rosenberg in 1950. However, Reuben fails to include the next question asked...
by the court during the trial which was "but you had told them about it"? to which Greenglass replied, "I had told them about it." (page 395) This is an illustration of Reuben's type of reporting, half truths and using only that portion of official records which he desires to use.

Reuben claims that if the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell had fabricated a story admitting their guilt, it would have been virtually impossible to discover the lie. He states a confession by Rosenberg would have provided the "first and only legal proof for the thesis that J. Edgar Hoover has been seeking for three decades to have Americans accept: that "Communists" = "Spies" = "Traitors." (page 402)
Inasmuch as information furnished by
is not to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is
being included in the attached report, however, inf
concerning SCHUSTER'S CF and espionage connections
by other sources is being set out in attached report

It is further noted that JAMES MARTIN is to be possibly identical with the individual referred
to in report.
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Investigation based on subject's association with BERNARD SCHUSTER, who was an associate of JACOB GOLOK, deceased Soviet espionage agent; and who was active in CP underground activities and furnished CP personnel for espionage work.
IDENTIFICATION OF BERNARD SCHUSTER

It is noted that all of the sources indicated below also knew BERNARD SCHUSTER by the name of BERNARD CHESTER, which is the name he was best known by in Communist Party circles:

Including ABRAHAM BROTMAN (Convicted on November 22, 1930, in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, for obstruction of justice in furnishing false information as to his relationship with HARRY GOLD, self confessed Soviet espionage agent).
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 40

Section: See References

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39-2</td>
<td>Item 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Description 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>Item 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Description 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-1</td>
<td>Item 3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>164670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38-22</td>
<td>Item 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>676670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38-20</td>
<td>Item 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>336760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38-19</td>
<td>Item 6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>163670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38-18</td>
<td>Item 7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- Code: Unique identifier for each item.
- Item: Description of the item.
- Quantity: The number of items.
- Description: Additional details about the item.