Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: 45

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOTICE

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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>3/12/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>3/12/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>1/10/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited on page 1 to protect the identities of sources for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identities of the sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>3/12/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited on page 1 to protect the identity of and information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source. In addition, the designation of an informant symbol was withheld on this page to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. The release of this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>3/12/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946a</td>
<td>3/12/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>DELETION (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>3/12/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3/13/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3/10/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3/13/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld on page 1 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>3/14/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>3/15/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>3/13/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>3/14/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>3/13/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955a</td>
<td>3/14/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited on pages 1 and 2 to protect the identity of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>3/18/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>3/18/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>3/20/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>DELETION (S)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1958a</td>
<td>3/21/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>3/21/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959a</td>
<td>3/24/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(C) - The political affiliation of a third party was withheld on page 1 to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3/24/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3/26/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>3/26/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld on page 1 and the first line of the last paragraph on page 2 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>3/28/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>3/24/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>3/31/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>DELETION(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>3/31/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited on pages 1 and 2 to protect the identity of and information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source. In addition, the designation of an informant symbol was withheld on page 1 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>4/1/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>4/1/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>4/3/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>4/2/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld on page 1 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>4/3/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>4/4/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>4/7/52</td>
<td><strong>THIS SERIAL IS A REFERRAL DOCUMENT.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>4/8/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>4/8/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>Document Justification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>4/8/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>4/11/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(C) - File character prefixes were withheld on page 1 to the extent that release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>4/14/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>4/15/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>4/21/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>4/25/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>4/23/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>4/26/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>5/3/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>5/3/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>DELETION (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>5/5/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet. This serial is a referral document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>5/6/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld on page 1 to protect the identity of a source who has been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would compromise the further effectiveness of the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>5/7/52</td>
<td>This serial is not in file; clerical serialization error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>5/14/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990a</td>
<td>5/14/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990b</td>
<td>5/13/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>This serial is not in file; clerical serialization error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>5/16/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992a</td>
<td>5/16/52</td>
<td>This serial was referred to another Government agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>5/21/52</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld on line 4 page 1 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of the source. This exemption was cited on pages 1 and 2 to protect the identity of and information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>DELETION (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5/26/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5/28/52</td>
<td>This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995x</td>
<td>6/2/52</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995a</td>
<td>5/28/52</td>
<td>(b) (7) (C) - The political affiliation of a third party was withheld on page 1 to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) (7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld on page 2 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) (7) (C) - The political affiliation of a third party was withheld on page 3 last line paragraph 3 to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) (7) (D) - The designation of an informant symbol was withheld on page 3 last line paragraph 3 first line paragraph 4 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) (7) (C) - The political affiliation of a third party was withheld on page 4 lines 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 22 and 26 to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) (7) (D) - The designation of informant symbols were withheld on page 4 lines 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30 and 31 to protect the identity of a source who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information would also compromise the further effectiveness of these sources.

(b)(7)(C) - The political affiliation of a third party was withheld on page 5 lines 1, 16 and 21 to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(b)(7)(D) - The designation of informant symbols were withheld on page 5 lines 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 22 to protect the identity of sources who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of these sources.

(b)(7)(D) - The designation of informant symbols were withheld on pages 6, 7, 8 and 9 to protect the identity of sources who had been assured of complete confidentiality. To release this information would also compromise the further effectiveness of these sources.

1995b 6/2/52 No exemptions were cited.
1995c 5/28/52 No exemptions were cited.
1996 6/3/52 This serial was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.
FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number:

No information from this file shall be used as the subject matter of a report, memos or any correspondence without clearance from Section 33.
Director, FBI

SAC, New York (66-6309)

February 29, 1952

Informant has been in contact with this office two or three times a week since January 28, 1952. He has advised that he has been sick and has been unable to get in contact with EMANUEL BLOCH. He stated that on February 18, 1952 he called BLOCH at his home and was told by BLOCH'S wife to go to the office of the National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS at 246 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Informant stated he visited this office on February 19, 1952 and met a Mrs. JEAN PENNINGTON. He stated that the office of the committee is in Room 441. He described Mrs. PENNINGTON as about 50 years of age with gray hair and believed that she lived down in Greenwich Village. PENNINGTON did not know that BLOCH had sent him but when informant offered his services she readily accepted the same since he was a friend of BLOCH. Informant described the office as very small and cluttered and Mrs. PENNINGTON seemed to be the only person that they had fully employed. She advised that they had had an executive meeting at the Polish Workers Club on West 34th Street the previous night. She stated that they were very short handed on the committee and that every person they approached to assist refused them and only offered money contributions. She advised then that every Wednesday night an executive meeting was held at the home of DAVE and EMILY ALMAN, Apartment 8E, 20 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village. The ALMAN'S phone number is BE 3-5422.

PENNINGTON told informant that DAVE ALMAN was the publicity chairman and that his wife EMILY was the provisional treasurer.

When informant was leaving PENNINGTON, she gave him seven bundles of literature to mail to the following persons:

ec-NY 65-15348
NY 100-107111

JAH: NHK

65-15348-1925
Letter to Bureau
NY 66-6309

One bundle to SOPHIE DAVIDSON
515 West 41st Place
Los Angeles, California.

One bundle HERBERT MONTE-LEVY, ESQ.
American Civil Liberties
170 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Three bundles Progressive Party
930 F Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Two bundles Civil Rights Congress
Box 695
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PEKINGTON advised informant that she had
recently been to Los Angeles because of the death of her
father.

Informant advised that he was unable to
February 22, 1952

Informant stated that he would visit the next
executive meeting to be held at the home of DAVE and F. L. Y
ALAHAN and advise this office of this contact.

The Bureau will be advised of further contact
with informant.
COMPLAINT FORM

Subject: Rosenberg Case
Subject's Name and Aliases
Address of Subject
Espionage - R
Character of Case

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:

FACTS OF COMPLAINT:
Myles Maloney appeared personally and advised that an unknown male individual who was with Rosenberg when Rosenberg studied chemistry was seen entering apt. 45 at 10 Monroe St., N.Y.C. Maloney feels occupants of apt 45 are hooked up with Rosenberg case. Maloney was slightly inebriated and refused to furnish any further information but can probably be recontacted at more opportune time.

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

No action

65-15378-1927
SEARCHED SPED EXERED
SERIALIZED INDEXED FILED
Special Agent
Harrington
Washington Field Office, Room 506
65-5521

March 3, 1952

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley
Chief
Passport Division
Department of State
Winder Building
17th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

In conjunction with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this Office is desirous of being informed in the event that Henry Nathan Sholiket communicates with your office pertaining to passport matters.

Sholiket was born April 12, 1918, at Simferopol, Crimea, Russia. He acquired United States citizenship on his father's papers. His father's name is Nathan Sholiket, who was born in Russia. Sholiket resides at 23-67 63rd Street, Brooklyn, New York. His occupation is Draftsman. He is 5' 4" tall, 160 lbs. and has brown eyes and brown hair.

In the event that Mr. Sholiket makes application for a passport, it would be appreciated if you would immediately notify this Office. Your cooperation in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge

HP:iam

Cc - New York (65-15348)
WFO 66-4922

65-15348 - 1928
Washington Field Office, Room 506
March 3, 1952

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley
Chief
Passport Division
Department of State
Winder Building
17th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

In conjunction with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this Office is desirous of being informed in the event that Philip Marston Saloff, aka Philip Marston Saloff, communicates with your office pertaining to passport matters.

Mr. Saloff was born September 10, 1910, at Stamford, Connecticut. He is employed at the Printex Corporation of America, 34 State Street, Ossining, New York. He resides at 79 Old Post Road North, Croton-on-Hudson, New York. He formerly resides at 38 Mead Avenue, Springdale, Connecticut. His wife's name is Sylva. His father, Meyer Saloff, was born in Russia.

In the event that Saloff makes application for passport, it would be appreciated if you would immediately notify this Office. Your cooperation in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge

65-15349 - 1929

NEW YORK FBI - NEW YORK
Washington Field Office, Room 506
March 3, 1952

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley
Chief
Passport Division
Department of State
Winder Building
17th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

In conjunction with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this Office is desirous of being informed in the event that Edward James Weinstein, aka James Weinstein, communicates with your office pertaining to passport matters.

Weinstein was born July 17, 1926, at New York City. His father, Joseph Weinstein and his mother, Barbara Weinstein, reside at 2011 Central Park West, New York City. Edward James Weinstein resides at 418 East Ninth Street, New York City, and is employed by David Bogen Company, New York, New York.

In the event that Weinstein makes application for passport, it would be appreciated if you would immediately notify this Office. Your cooperation in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge

HF:iam
cc - New York (65-15348)
WFO 66-4922

65-15348 - 1930
SEARCHED... INDEXED... FILED...
MAR - 4 1952
FBI, NEW YORK

SECRET INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
Washington Field Office, Room 506
March 3, 1952

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley
Chief
Passport Division
Department of State
Winder Building
17th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this Office is desirous of being informed in the event Arthur Barr communicates with your Office pertaining to passport matters.

Arthur Barr is 38 years old and was born at Brooklyn, New York. His last known address was 601 West 20th Street, New York City, and he was employed by the Barco Press, 20 West 22nd Street, New York, New York. He is six feet tall, weighs 145 lbs., has black hair and is slender built.

In the event Mr. Barr makes application for passport, it would be appreciated if you would immediately notify this Office. Your cooperation in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge

cc New York (65-15348)
WPO 66-4922
MAR-4 1952
FBI - NEW YORK
March 5, 1952

Honorable Albert Ooldman
Postmaster Office
33rd St. & 8th Ave.
New York I, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that a cover be placed on all mail, including special delivery and registered mail, of the following for a period of [Redacted]:


Lena Cohen
140 Baruch Place
New York 2, N.Y.

[Redacted]

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHIEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

JH: M
Washington Field Office, Room 506
March 3, 1952

Mr. W. F. Kelley
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Enforcement Division
Department of Justice
19th and East Capitol Streets
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. W. W. Wiggins

Dear Sir:

It is requested that your office place a lookout notice in your files for an indefinite period at all ports of entry and departure of the United States on Nathan Sussman, who is described as follows:

Born: May 5, 1918
Age: 33
Residence: 13-09 47th Avenue, Queens, New York
Employment: Engineer, Telco Electronics, 37 East 16th Street, New York City

Sussman is at present believed to be within the Continental United States. In the event your office obtains any information concerning the departure of Sussman from the United States, it would be appreciated if you would advise the nearest office of the FBI and at the same time, notify that office that the New York Office of the FBI is particularly interested in Sussman. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge

[Handwritten notes]

Washington, D.C. (65-5521)

[Stamp] 65-1534.8 - 133

[Stamp] New York (65-1534.8)

[Stamp] 65-1534.8 - 133

[Stamp] New York (65-1534.8)

[Stamp] MAR 6 1952

FBI New York
Washington Field Office, Room 506
March 3, 1952

Mr. W. F. Kelley
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Enforcement Division
Department of Justice
19th and East Capitol Streets
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. W. W. Wiggins

Dear Sir:

It is requested that your office place a lookout notice in your files for an indefinite period at all ports of entry and departure of the United States on Edward James Weinstein, aka James Weinstein, who is described as follows:

Born: July 17, 1926, New York City
Age: 25
Residence: 418 East 9th Street, New York City
Father: Joseph Weinstein
Mother: Barbara Weinstein, 211 Central Park West, New York City
Employment: David Bogen Company, New York City

Weinstein is at present believed to be within the Continental United States. In the event your office obtains any information concerning the departure of Weinstein from the United States, it would be appreciated if you would advise the nearest office of the FBI and at the same time, notify that office that the New York Office of the FBI is particularly interested in Weinstein. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Office, Room 506
March 3, 1952

Mr. W. F. Kelley
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Enforcement Division
Department of Justice
19th and East Capitol Streets
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. W. W. Wiggins

Dear Sir:

It is requested that your office place a lookout notice in your files for an indefinite period at all ports of entry and departure of the United States on Henry Nathan Shoiket, who is described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born:</td>
<td>April 12, 1918, Simferopol, Crimea, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship:</td>
<td>United States, on father's papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence:</td>
<td>23-67 63rd Street, Brooklyn, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment:</td>
<td>Draftsman, New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status:</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father:</td>
<td>Nathan, born in Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother:</td>
<td>Rachel, born in Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>5' 4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight:</td>
<td>160 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair:</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes:</td>
<td>Brown, wears glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion:</td>
<td>Swarthy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shoiket is at present believed to be within the Continental United States. In the event your office obtains any information concerning the departure of Shoiket from the United States, it would be appreciated if you would advise the nearest office of the FBI and at the same time, notify that office that the New York Office of the FBI is particularly interested in Shoiket. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Assistant

cc - New York (65-15348)
WFO 66-1922
Washington Field Office, Room 506
March 3, 1952

Mr. W. F. Kelley
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Enforcement Division
Department of Justice
19th and East Capitol Streets, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. W. W. Wiggins

Dear Sir:

It is requested that your office place a lookout notice in your files for an indefinite period at all ports of entry and departure of the United States on Arthur Barr, who is described as follows:

Age: 38
Born: Brooklyn, New York
Residence: 601 West 20th Street, New York City
Employment: Artist with Barco Press, 20 West 22nd Street, New York City
Height: 6' 0"
Weight: 145 lbs.
Hair: Black
Build: Slim

Barr is at present believed to be within the Continental United States. In the event your office obtains any information concerning the departure of Barr from the United States, it would be appreciated if you would advise the nearest office of the FBI and at the same time, notify that office that the New York Office of the FBI is particularly interested in Barr. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge

WF:1am
Co - New York (65-15348)
WFO 66-1922
Washington Field Office, Room 506
March 3, 1952

Mr. W. F. Kelley
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Enforcement Division
Department of Justice
19th and East Capitol Streets
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. W. W. Wiggins

Dear Sir:

It is requested that your office place a lookout notice in your files for an indefinite period at all ports of entry and departure of the United States on Philip Marston Saloff, aka Philip Marston Salaff, who is described as follows:

Born: September 10, 1910
Stamford, Connecticut

Age: 41

Employed: Plant superintendent, Printex Corporation of America, 34 State Street, Ossining, New York

Residence: 79 Old Post Road North, Croton-on-Hudson
New York

Former residence: 38 Mead Avenue
Springdale, Connecticut

Wife: Sylvia

Father: Meyer Saloff, born in Russia

Mother: Fannie Shenk

Saloff is at present believed to be within the Continental United States. In the event your office obtains any information concerning the departure of Saloff from the United States, it would be appreciated if you would advise the nearest office of the FBI and at the same time, notify that office that the New York Office of the FBI is particularly interested in Saloff. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge

Cc: New York (65-15348)
Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

March 10, 1953

To: All

From: Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

Re: Fair Trial in Rosenberg Case

Those who demand justice for the the eight in the Rosenberg case will meet tomorrow night at the Carnegie Hall to organize a national demonstration in support of the decisions. We have been called America's last martyrs. We demand our freedom, for we are innocent.

The public meeting will begin at 7:30 PM and will be held near Rarig Student Center. The meeting will be open to the public.

Sincerely,
The Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
SAC, PHILADELPHIA (65-4350)  
SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)  
JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R  

March 12, 1952

Rearlet 1/24/52 setting forth interview of DAVID GREENGLASS concerning the possible relationship between ROSENBERG and MURRAY LIPF.

In view of the information developed concerning LIPF and ROSENBERG, it would appear that they were not associates or friends. Accordingly, no further interview with GREENGLASS is necessary in this regard.

JAH: AMF

65-15348 - 1943
Office Memorandum  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC (LX 235-15342)

FROM: William A. Johnson, Mineola, N.Y.

SUBJECT: ROSENBERG CASE

DATE: 1/10/52

There are being set out below the car license plate numbers of people who attended the ALP meeting in the home of EDGAR J. MOORE and his wife HELEN R. MOORE, 12 Nimbleton Lane, Great Neck, N.Y., in the evening of 1/9/52. These numbers were obtained and furnished the writer by the 2nd precinct of the Nassau County Police Department. They advised that approximately 80 people attended this meeting and that most cars held from two to four occupants. Further advised that MOORE is a Music Teacher.


CH 2783 SARAH FILNER, 32 Hill Lane, Roslyn Heights, 1950 Studebaker sedan, aqua green, no business listed.

NL 6674 PETER P. MANOS 49 James St., Franklin Square, 1951 Chrysler sedan, gray 368 Hempstead Tpke, Franklin Square.

MA 3534 Retail Protective Service Inc. 46 Chevaco (truck type) maroon, Business, 421 7th Ave., N.Y.C. JOHN F. FRY R.

MA 1654 SARAH GRIFFIN, 10 Linden St., Great Neck, N.Y. 1941 Dodge sedan, blue, 15 Park Rowe, N.Y.C.

MA 7098 PETER GRADIS 4 Hayden Avenue, Great Neck, N.Y., 1948 Mercury, red, business-100 Metropolitan Ave., Bklyn.

NU 3084 SARA JUAN SHERK 222 Andrew Ave., B Meadow, 1951 Studebaker sedan, blue (address same as business)

R 7359 ALLAN HART 126 Patton Blvd., New Hyde Park, 1948 Nash sedan, grey Business, Gimbel's 33rd St. 6th Ave. N.Y.C.

R 4148 LIDIA KLIMHOECK 19 Second Avenue, Port Washington, 1939 Chevrolet sedan, green no business shown.


MN 2543 ORRIS PURPLE, 73 Radnor Rd., Great Neck, N.Y. 1950 Oldsmobile sedan, black, business, 85 Meserole St., Bklyn.

MN 2734 ARNOLD KAPLAN, 16 Brokaw Lane, Great Neck, N.Y. 1951 Ford tudor blue, Business 11 Grace Ave., Great Neck, N.Y.
The following are the license plate numbers for the other cars at the meetings for which the listings have not been obtained.

- Y 5665
- 9 Y 9832
- 7 Y 8121
- 8 Y 8129
- 9 Y 6489
- 8 Y 5824
- 6 Y 29
- C 2743
- JX 8097
- JE 66
- 2550 1D
- 4 G 2566
- CC 8867
- N 2781
- 50 513 suburban
- 28 114 suburban
- 5 T 7194
- 5 T 7190
- 5 T 927
- 5 T 9276

For the information of this file, Garrett advised that the following two cars are registered under the name of HELEN R. MOORS, 12 Wimbledon Ln., Great Neck, N.Y.

- NN 7512 1949 Plymouth, convertible, cream color
- MA 7759 1947 Plymouth sedan maroon color.

William A. Johnson
Director, FBI  
SAC, New York (66-6309)  
March 12, 1952  

The informant advised today that he has called BLOCH on a number of occasions and has been advised by BLOCH'S wife that he was out and busy as a result of the recent decision in the Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the conviction of the ROSENBERGS.

He stated that he has not received a further invitation to attend the meetings at the home of DAVID and EMILY ALMAN at 40 Lennox Street, NYC, in connection with the activities of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case.

He stated that in his last telephone conversation with BLOCH, he offered to JULIUS on the 15th next, and BLOCH advised him that he would contact him and perfect arrangements for this proposed visit.

Informant stated that he would attend the mass rally to be held March 12th at Pythian Hall, 135 West 70th Street, NYC. This rally is being called by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case.

It is pointed out to the Bureau that in the last 3 months informant has expanded funds of his own in maintaining contact with this office and with MANUEL BLOCH and in visiting the office of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case. It is further pointed out that informant has utilized considerable of his own time in these visits to BLOCH and to the office of the Committee, time which he would otherwise be utilizing in operating.

It is recommended for the Bureau's consideration that informant be paid the sum of $100. to compensate him for expenses incurred and services rendered and as an incentive for informant to continue his association with BLOCH.

cc: NY 55-15348  
NY 100-10711

JAH:AMP
MEMO

New York, N. Y.
3/12/52

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al;
ESP. R.

HOWARD RUSHMORE, NY Journal American, called and advised
that he is going to attend the rally that is to be held by the
ROSENBERG DEFENSE COMMITTEE this evening. He stated he was going
to have a photographer with him, if possible, and if there were any
pictures we would like to have, he would be willing to furnish them
to us. I thanked him for his offer to furnish the pictures, but
advised him, in view of the fact this case was in appeal, we would
not want to be in a position where we had any requests outstanding
in the way of pictures and he should be guided by his own needs and
discretion in whatever he does.

I advised SA T. Scott Miller in the absence of Supervisor
Robert R. Granville that I knew we were going to have at least one
informant present at the meeting, but that since this was such an
important case as far as our general espionage picture is concerned,
we should have an agent present who is not well known in order to re-
port on the proceedings. I also asked SA Miller to make sure that
the Special Services Squad of the NYC PD was made specifically aware
of this meeting and that we should record the name and rank of the
individual to whom we furnished the information.

WILLIAM M. WHELAN, ASAC

WWN: WFB
New York, New York
3/12/52

MEMO:

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Pursuant to the request of the writer, SA AUGUST
J. MICEK advised the Bureau of Special Services and
Investigation of the New York City Police Department that
captioned organization was holding a mass meeting tonight
at the Pythian Hall, 135 West 70th Street, NYC. Detective
Lt. THOMAS CRANE was engaged at the time SA MICEK called
and SA MICEK advised Detective JOSEPH OWSIANIK of the
proposed meeting at approximately 4 p.m. today. Detective
OWSIANIK advised SAMICEK that this meeting was on the
calendar of BSSI, and that two detectives had been assigned
to cover the meeting.

JOHN A. HARRINGTON, SA

cc: NY 65-15348

JAH:PB
100-10711
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 13, 1952

BUREAU - URGENT

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN ROSENBERG CASE:
IS DASH C. DAYLET. NY THREE EIGHT FOUR DASH S ATTENDED
MASS MEETING AT PYTHIAN HALL, NYC, EVENING MARCH TWELVE
LAST. MEETING SPONSORED BY CAPTIONED COMMITTEE.
INFORMANT ESTIMATED ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED PEOPLE ATTENDED
AND CHAIRMAN OF MEETING, JOSEPH BRAININ, ANNOUNCED THAT
SEVERAL HUNDRED OTHERS WERE TURNED AWAY FOR LACK OF SPACE.
BRAININ GREETED AUDIENCE IN NAME OF "AMERICA, JUSTICE
BLACK, JUSTICE DOUGLAS, EUGENE DERS AND OTHER GREAT
AMERICANS." HE SAID CONVICTION OF ROSENBERGS AND THEIR
SENTENCE TO DEATH IS ETERNAL SHAME ON AMERICAN JUSTICE.
THE INFORMANT STATED THAT ANOTHER SPEAKER, WILLIAM A.
REUBEN WHO WRITES FOR "NATIONAL GUARDIAN", CLAIMED THAT
ROSENBERGS AND SORELL WERE CONVICTED NOT BECAUSE OF
ESPIONAGE BUT BECAUSE OF "POLITICAL UNORTHODOXY."

CC: NY 63-15348
NY 66-6376
NY 105-60675

J.D. HCH (77)
105-107/111

65-15348 - 1947
REUBEN SAID THAT MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED FBI AGENTS SEARCHED FOR EVIDENCE AGAINST THESE DEFENDANTS AND SUCCEEDED IN FINDING ONLY "AN OLD COLLECTION CAN OP THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE IN THE HOME OP THE ROSENBERGS AND THE FACT THAT MRS. ROSENBERG SIGNED AN ELECTION PETITION FOR PETER CACCHIONE." REUBEN SAID THAT THE "MISSING LINK WITNESS", ELIZABETH BENTLEY, ADMITTED THAT SHE HAD NOT ATTENDED PARTY MEETINGS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS AND NEVER READ THE CONSTITUTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY. ANOTHER SPEAKER, HELEN SORELL, WIFE OP MORTON, DECLARED THAT AS SOON AS IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE DEFENDANTS WERE COMMUNISTS "THE TRIAL BECAME A MASSACRE." THE INFORMANT SAID THAT SHE MADE THE FOLLOWING APPEAL TO THE AUDIENCE: "BEFORE WE WERE HELPING YOU IN THE FIGHT FOR A BETTER WORLD. NOW YOU MUST HELP US TO FREE THE PRISONERS AND MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR US TO BE REUNITED." INFORMANT INFERRED THAT BY "WE", SORELL WAS REFERING TO "COMMUNISTS" OR "PROGRESSIVES." ALBERT KAHN, ANOTHER SPEAKER, DECLARED THAT "THE ROSENBERGS ARE BEING SACRIFICED ON THE ALTAR OP WAR. WE MUST STOP THIS OPERATION KILLER IN KOREA AND WE MUST START BY STOPPING
OPERATION KILLED IN THE CASE OF THE ROSENBERGS. THEY Faced DEATH BECAUSE THEY Fought FOR US. NOW WE MUST FIGHT FOR THEM." KAHN ADDED THAT MANY TELEGRAMS AND CARTEGRAMS HAD BEEN RECEIVED AND HE READ ONE FROM WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC WOMEN WHICH PROMISED AID TO ROSENBERGS. LEON STAUS OF FUR WORKERS UNION ALSO SENT TELEGRAM. KAHN MADE APPEAL FOR FUNDS AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS WAS COLLECTED. OTHER SPEAKERS INCLUDED MARY VAN KLEECK, B. Z. GOLDBERG, REVEREND SPEICHER KENNARD. THESE SPEAKERS LIKENED IN ROSENBERG CASE TO CASES OF SACCO DASH VANZETTI AND DOLLYFUS CASE. INFORMANT SAID ENTIRE THEME OF MEETING WAS THAT ROSENBERGS WERE CONVICTED NOT FOR ESPIONAGE BUT BECAUSE OF FIGHT BETWEEN CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM. BESSIE MITCHELL ASKED EVERYONE IN AUDIENCE TO TALK ABOUT CASE IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBORHOODS. MITCHELL READ MESSAGE FROM WILLIAM PATTERSON WHICH READ THAT HE COULD NOT APPEAR BECAUSE OF ILLNESS. PATTERSON PROMISED ALL POSSIBLE AID AND COOPERATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS IN FIGHT FOR ROSENBERGS. INFORMANT SAID
AUDIENCE APPEARED ENTHUSIASTIC THROUGHOUT MEETING AND
STATED MEETING WAS CONCLUDED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

SCHREIDT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
March 13, 1952

EUREAU - URGENT

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS DASH C.
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT AT CHASE NATIONAL BANK, BROADWAY AND WORTH STREET,
NYC. TODAY ADVISED THAT TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY SIX DOLLARS AND
FIFTY CENTS HAD BEEN DEPOSITED THIS MORNING TO BANK ACCOUNT OF CAPTIONED
ORGANIZATION. DEPOSIT CONSISTED OF THIRTY SEVEN CHECKS IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS
TOTALING FOUR HUNDRED NINETY SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. THE BALANCE
OF TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY DOLLARS WAS CASH. DUE TO METHODS OF
HANDLING DEPOSIT THE NAMES OF THE DRAWERS OF THE VARIOUS CHECKS COULD NOT
BE DETERMINED. IT IS BELIEVED THAT ABOVE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED
SEVENTY SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS REPRESENTS COLLECTION MADE AT PUBLIC
MEETING OF CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION HELD LAST NIGHT AT PYTHIAN HALL, NYC.

SCHNEIDT

cc: NY 65-15346
100-37156

JAR: EM (#6)
100-107111

65-15348-1948
March 10, 1952

Memo: Julius Rosenberg

Attended rally sponsored by JUFRC on March 5, 1952 at Hattie Capitol. He made call in speech and said we must not forget what the Greek working class woman faced recently when she was sentenced to death viz. Sam Fielding. I did it for my country. I did it for my country. We drew a parallel between this situation and the case of the famed illegally tried Rosenbergs. He claimed the death of justice offered the Rosenbergs a deal to save their lives. Their lives would be saved if the Rosenbergs would implicate the top leaders of the C.P. for their alleged spying. The Rosenbergs turned down offer.

The Daily Worker 3-25-52

Where above is mentioned.

FBI - New York
MAR 10 1952
FBI - NEW YORK
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 10 1952
FBI - NEW YORK
MEMO:

March 13, 1952

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

On 3-11-53 [redacted], available to the New York Office information concerning the above captioned subject, obtained from 35 E. 12th Street, New York, N.Y. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; F & D Printing Company; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951 the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

It will be noted that each exhibit bears the date received and the initials of S.A. E. K. DEANE and S.E. A. E. FALLER who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of information will not become known to any outside agency.

For original exhibit see [redacted] in File # 65-15348.

Description of Exhibit:

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York
March 14, 1952

MEMO:

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

On March 12, 1952, the writer attended a meeting at Pythian Hall, 135 West 70th Street, in New York City, sponsored by instant Committee. The Hall had about 650 chairs set up, and when these were occupied, the doors were shut. The writer has no knowledge of the number of people turned away.

At 8:30 P.M. the meeting was opened by the Chairman JOSEPH BRAININ. He called on a Miss GOODMAN to lead the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Then BRAININ spoke about the "political passion" that ruled the trial of the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL. BRAININ rambled on with various excerpts from the pamphlet which was distributed at the meeting. BRAININ ridiculed ELIZABETH STENTLY as a "missing link" not in the ROSENBERG case, but anthropologically. He said people did not realize the injustice of the case until WILLIAM REUBEN convinced the publishers of the "National Guardian" to run a series of articles. He then introduced WILLIAM REUBEN.

REUBEN spoke of the legal angle of the case. The entire prosecution was based on what happened in a room in which were ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS. We have no way of knowing what went on in that room. RUTH and DAVID say one thing; ETHEL and JULIUS another. RUTH and DAVID were caught taking money for information and faced death. In order to save their necks, (RUTH has not been indicted and DAVID will be out soon) they implicated ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. Therefore "the ROSENBERG case is based entirely on oral, uncorroborated testimony by DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS, who faced death." 200 FBI Agents worked for eight months digging up proof against the ROSENBERGS and all they could find was a little tin can to collect money for Spanish orphans, and a petition for PETER CACCHIONE. This was the only evidence against them. "On such evidence every American can be executed, the only limit is the

cc - NY 65-15348 (JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG)
100-35178 (MORTON SOBELL)

hnr: JH
100-107111
prosecutors ability to institute prosecution". REUBEN then spoke about the atom bomb. He quoted from various sources to show that the Soviet Union knew about the bomb before the alleged conspiracy. He said the idea that Russia obtained the bomb secrets from the ROSENBERGS, as stated by the Judge in pronouncing sentence was "sheer nonsense".

He then attacked DAVID GREENGLASS. GREENGLASS took eight technical courses at the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute and failed all of them. He knew nothing about the theory of the bomb (the Judge would not permit detailed questioning to protect DAVID's ignorance) and it was impossible for DAVID to draw the plans he did without help. REUBEN ridiculed JOHN DERRY, aide to General GROVES. Instead of calling for expert testimony on the atom bomb, they used DERRY who, would more likely answer the phone if you called and asked for the use of a jeep. The whole case has been "fabricated" by the prosecutor. In conclusion, REUBEN asked why MC GRATH and the Department of Justice were anxious to execute the ROSENBERGS. His answer was that it was on the basis of this case that MC GRATH was setting up concentration camps for all the communists and Jews; and he was using the case to prove all Communists are espionage agents so that he could "rip apart" the Constitution.

HELEN VAN KLEECK spoke about the case from the angle of a social scientist. She said that under our law a person did not have to prove he was innocent; the prosecution had to prove he was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and there was a great deal of doubt about the ROSENBERG guilt. Instead of trying the defendants on the indictment and with the evidence the entire issue, in the minds of the jurors, was confused by the injection of three extraneous issues - the atom bomb, (international struggle between Communism and capitalism to be settled by the atom bomb); the ROSENBERG's feelings toward the Soviet Union (which made them predisposed to spy for her); and the Communist Party (membership used as proof of motive). VAN KLEECK said the prosecution and the Judge injected these political issues to confuse the jurors. She quoted from the Judge's statement before he passed sentence, and said this indicated the atmosphere he created in the courtroom during the trial - "it was a reflection of the Judge's feelings during the entire trial, VAN KLEECK spoke about the history of Communism and insisted it was in the realm of social science, and
Memos
IR 100-10711

questions about it should be settled by social scientists like herself. "We must work to stop distortion of social science by the lawyers and the courts and free U. S. Public life from distorted public issues".

HELEN SOBELL said MORTY "was never connected with any kind of conspiracy or espionage". Her entire talk was aimed at arousing sympathy for MORTON SOBELL and herself and disdain for the MAX ELITCHER. She said MAX was supposed to be their friend. For months after he had given information to the Grand Jury against MORTON he continued to visit them. He brought their furniture and her little girl's piano. Now the SOBELL furniture is in the ELITCHER parlor. MAX drove to court in a new car and Mrs. ELITCHER came in a new persian lamb coat. They even tried to be nice to her in the courtroom.

Everything ELITCHER said about MORTY was a lie to save his own neck. He has gotten away clean. The same goes for RUTH GREENGLASS who testified "like a phonograph record". Not one witness against the ROSENBERGS and MORTY was "free, clean or honorable". "It was a political trial - it was a massacre for ETHEL, JULIUS and MORTY".

HELEN concluded with "We are fighting for you too - you fight for us!"

ALBERT E. KAHN made an inflammatory speech from which the following excerpts were noted by the writer:

"We are here to prevent two human sacrifices on the road to war".

"We intend to prevent this murder".

"We don't want 'operation killer' to start here in the United States with the ROSENBERGS."

ELIZABETH HENTLEY and DAVID GREENGLASS were "scum vomited up by society".

Judge KAUFMAN was "a craven renegade in black robe... and a rejuvenated anti-semite whose name will be cursed and hated".

"We pledge to work until they are free to walk among us".
Memo:
NY 100-107111

KAHN spoke about trying to see the Commissioner of Immigration as a member of a delegation to save PETER HARISSIADES from deportation to certain execution. The Commissioner would permit only two members of the delegation to enter saying he did not want a Roman holiday in his office. KAHN said it was not his office, it was our office. He also said a Roman holiday connoted human sacrifice, and that was what they were trying to avoid. The same thing applied to the ROSENBERGS. KAHN tied in the murder of HARRY MOORE, in Florida, with the ROSENBERG case.

KAHN read a long statement sent by JULUIS and ETHEL ROSENBERG to the meeting.

KAHN made the appeal for funds. About $5,000.00 was realized, of which about $1,000.00 was in checks and pledges. The largest contribution was by MELVIN SCHACHTER - $500.00, KATHERINE DODD $100.00 and NAOMI BRAINER $100.00. Most of the contributions were made anonymously.

BEN-ZION GOLDBERG read a speech about how he decided to join the Committee. He reviewed the Sacco and Vanzetti case and the Dreyfus case in France. GOLDBERG compared himself with EMIL ZOLA and said "J accuse" the U.S. Government of perpetrating a political trial against the ROSENBERGS.

At this point in the meeting, the writer, Special Employee HYMAN D. RABINOWITZ, left.

HYMAN D. RABINOWITZ, SE
New York, New York
March 15, 1952

MEMO

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

On the evening of 3/12/52, the writer attended a public meeting held under the auspices of the above-captioned organization at Pythian Hall, 135 E. 70th St., NYC, and witnessed by an audience of approximately 650 people, predominately white.

Chairman JOSEPH BRAININ called the meeting to order at approximately 8:15 PM and introduced Miss GOODMAN (first name believed to be LILLIAN) who led the audience in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." BRAININ commented on the trial using a pamphlet, which was distributed to the audience, written by WILLIAM A. REUBEN, another speaker at the meeting. BRAININ mentioned Judge KAUFMAN'S admission of the testimony of MAX ELITCHE regarding the CP affiliation of the ROSENBERGS on the theory of motive on the condition that the Government establish some connection between Communism and committing the offense charged in the indictment. BRAININ then described ELIZABETH BENTLEY as the "missing link" when she reportedly testified that all Communists are spies for Moscow, adding that she was not the "missing link" in the ROSENBERG case but was anthropologically speaking.

Besides REUBEN, other speakers introduced by BRAININ were MARY VAN KLEECK, described as a sociologist formerly connected with the Russell Sage Foundation; HELEN SOBEELL, wife of MORTON SOBEELL; ALBERT E. KAHN, President of Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; BESSIE MITCHELL, sister of one of the Trenton Six who took the place of WILLIAM L. PATTEHSON, because of his illness; B. Z. COLDEBERG, writer for the Jewish daily, "The Day," and Reverend SPENCER KENNARD, described as a famous Biblical scholar; Rabbai LOUIS D. GROSS, editor "Jewish Examiner," and S. FEDERMAN, chairman of the United Landsmanschaften Societies, advertised as speakers, did not attend.

cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG)
     100-35178 (MORTON SOBEELL)
     37777

JW: JDP
100-10711
MEMO
NY 100-10711

As the first speaker, BRAININ introduced WILLIAM REUBEN, whom he described as a crusading journalist connected with the publication, "National Guardian." REUBEN dwelled on the supposed lack of evidence in the case against the ROSENBERG and stated that they were convicted on the oral uncorroborated testimony of the GREENGLASSES who faced possible death sentences, and that no documentary evidence was produced linking the ROSENBERGS to espionage.

REUBEN related that after eight months, the FBI was only able to find one piece of documentary evidence each against ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. In the case of ETHEL, it was the CPNP signed by her in 1941 for PETER V. CACCHIONE, successful CP candidate for NYC Councilman, and in the case of JULIUS, it was a collection can issued by the Spanish Refugee Appeal Committee.

REUBEN continued by commenting on the probable inability of DAVID GREENGLASS to steal the secret of the atomic bomb, noting that he had experience only as an ordinary machinist in both the Army and civilian life and his education consisted of high school plus eight technical courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic, all of which he failed by his own admission.

REUBEN also stated that the Government did not produce any expert testimony to corroborate the authenticity of the sketch GREENGLASS made of the atomic bomb, but relied on the testimony of Lt. JOHN DERRY, described as an aide to Gen. GROVES, whose military occupation was concerned with personnel work and whose only qualification was a Bachelor of Engineering degree.

REUBEN concluded by accusing Attorney General McGrath of using the ROSENBERG case to build concentration camps to imprison other Americans, and stated that there was absolutely no evidence against SOBEIL.

MARY VAN KLEECK complained that the prosecution did not prove the defendants guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and that the burden of proof had been shifted so that they had to prove themselves innocent. VAN KLEECK stated that Judge KAUFMAN confused the issues by arousing the passions of the jury and tried to influence them by the use of the words, "atomic bomb," "Soviet Union," and "Communist Party." By using these
MEMO
NY 100-10711

In those words, she said that the jury was led to believe the only way the issues could be settled between capitalism and Communism was by the use of the atomic bomb. The feelings of the ROSENBERGS with respect to the Soviet Union were used as evidence that they would have a tendency to spy for Russia and membership in the CP was used as proof of motive.

HELEN SOBELL denied the defendants' guilt on the ground that she of all people knew her husband MORTON and knew that he could not be guilty. She said she also felt she knew the ROSENBERGS well enough to be certain of their innocence.

HELEN said that MAX ELITCHER'S testimony should be given little or no weight because he faced a possible five year sentence for denying he had been a member of the CP in connection with Government employment. She complained that he had been their friend and even as he testified before the Grand Jury, he had purchased the SOBELL'S furniture. HELEN commented that ELITCHER had a new car and his wife a new fur coat at the time of the trial and added that RUTH GREENGLASS talked "like a phonograph record" on the witness stand.

ALBERT E. KAHN stated, "We are here to prevent two human sacrifices on the road to war. We intend to prevent this murder. We don't want operation killer to start here in the United States with the ROSENBERGS."

KAHN characterized BLINTLEY and the GREENGLASSES as "scum vomited up by society" and Judge KAUFMAN as a "craven renegade in a black robe and a rejuvenated anti-Semite whose name will be cursed and hated."

KAHN called for a collection and later announced that $5,000.00 in cash and pledges had been donated to aid the defendants and noted that some 300 people had been turned away at the door because of lack of space. He said that these people had insisted on paying the admission price even though they could not get in.

BESSIE MITCHEL stated that the Negro and Jewish people had to band together to stop racial discrimination.
MEMO
NY 100-10711

read a statement from WILLIAM L. PATERSON advising that he was ill and could not be present and offered his encouragement.

B. Z. GOLDBERG compared the Sacco-Vanzetti and Drayfus cases with the ROSENBERG case and accused the prosecution of making a political trial out of the latter.

Reverend KENNARD commented that it was late and that he would cut short his talk. He mentioned that March 28, 1952 was the date to flood the White House and Attorney-General McGrath's office with letters, telegrams and phone calls to plead that the Government consent to a retrial of the ROSENBERGS. KENNARD mentioned that the Catholic war vets had been outside the building; however, none were observed by the writer.

The meeting ended at approximately 11:30 PM and was covered by SE HYMAN D. RABINOWITZ, Confidential Informants of this office and detectives from the BSSI, NYPD.

The meeting was policed by uniform members of the NYPD, and no violence was observed.

JOHN WILSON, JR., SA
Office Memorandum

TO: SAC New York (65-15348)
FROM: SAC Newark (65-4085)

DATE: March 14, 1952

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 3/12/52.

Indices Newark Office contain no information concerning AARON JEFFERMAN or AARON FEFFERMAN.

TWO: HVT

65-15348-1954
COMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

216 Fifth Avenue
Room 1111
New York 1, N.Y.
Murray Hill S-2111

Joseph Brabin
Chairman

David Alman
Executive Secretary

Partial List of Sponsors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nelson Algren</th>
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<th>Louise Harding Horr</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Emily Alman</td>
<td>Dr. W.E. DuBois</td>
<td>Rev. Spencer Kennard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Herbert Aptheker</td>
<td>Gertrude Evans</td>
<td>Hon. Robert Moss Lovett</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivan Von Auw</td>
<td>Waldo Frank</td>
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<td>Dr. Edward Barsky</td>
<td>Joseph Friedman</td>
<td>Dr. John Marsalka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Edward Berry Burgum</td>
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<td>John T. McManus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alice Hill Byrne</td>
<td>B.Z. Goldborg</td>
<td>Mrs. Beatrice Mitchell</td>
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<td>John F. Clewe</td>
<td>Shirley Graham</td>
<td>Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac</td>
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<td>Prof. Ephraim Cross</td>
<td>Nahum Greenberg</td>
<td>William Reuben</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marjorie DiSilva</td>
<td>Rabbi Louis D. Gross</td>
<td>Dr. Simon, John L.</td>
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Leon Straus
Lois Timmins
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
PRESS RELEASE

MARCH 13, 1952
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OVERFLOW ROSENBERG MEETING ASKS PRESIDENT CONSENT TO
NEW TRIAL. ENDORSES AMICUS TO SUPREME COURT

Close to 2000 New Yorkers, 500 of them addressed in the street because of lack of space, came to Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St. on March 12 at 8 PM, for a meeting on "THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG CASE".

The meeting, first large gathering on this issue, and one of scores of large meetings held recently in many parts of the 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 meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to President Truman, calling upon him to direct the U.S. Attorney to consent to a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage and sentenced to death in a trial from which all Jewish jurors had been excluded by the prosecution's challenges, sent a message to the meeting asserting their innocence. It read in part: "Like others we spoke for peace because we did not want our two little sons to live in the shadow of war and death .... That is why we are in the death house today, as a warning to all ordinary men and women like ourselves that there are forces today which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy." They assured their families, who were in the audience: "You are sitting in the midst of good, honest people. They will do everything in their power to bring us together again and make this a better and happier world".
The meeting also adopted an Amicus Brief on the behalf of the Rosenbergs, which read in part: "We believe that the trial...lacked guarantees of fairness which all Americans have the right to expect under the Constitution. (We petition) that the verdicts and sentences be set aside, and that a new trial be ordered, based on Constitutional guarantees of impartiality and fairness in accordance with the best traditions of American justice."

The meeting also set March 28 aside as "Rosenberg Day", asking that on the first anniversary of the trial, telegrams, letters and phone calls be made to the White House, in accordance with the resolution sent to the President.

In a speech that brought tears to many of the audience, Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years, told the meeting that at the very time that the chief witness against her husband was planning to give what she called his "lying testimony to save himself from a perjury charge", he was bargaining with her for the purchase of her furniture and children's belongings which she had to sell to raise money for her husband's defense.

Rabbi Louis D. Gross, editor of the Jewish Examiner, sent a message to the meeting in which he voiced his doubts as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs, and commented on Judge Kaufman's having said that he had gone to the synagogue to seek guidance before imposing the death sentence by reminding the Judge that in times past, when the Supreme Court of the Jewish people (Sanhedrin) had passed a death sentence they were labelled "murderers" by the Rabbis.

Mary Van Kleeck, an outstanding sociologist, warned that the whole system of justice in our country was being destroyed by such trials, in which the social views of defendants became, in the court's opinion, proof of espionage.

William L. Patterson, famous Negro civil rights leader, too ill to attend, sent a message expressing faith that a common effort by the Negro and Jewish people could put an end to the destruction of the lives and properties and liberties of those two minorities. His message was read by Mrs. Beassie Mitchell, sister of
Collins English, one of two remaining "Trenton Six" defendants still in prison.

B.Z. Goldberg, well known journalist for the Jewish Day, compared the Rosenberg case to that of Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti, and warned that to be silent in this case was to open the door to a Nazi-type assault on the Jews.

Other speakers were William Reuben, crusading journalist whose articles on the case stirred worldwide interest, and Albert Kahn.
The Appeals Court affirmation of the verdict and sentences in the ROSENBERG case is one of the most shocking judicial acts in our country's history.

The courts' opinion that certain social beliefs may form the basis for accusations of espionage and death sentence confronts millions of Americans with grave danger to their liberties and lives.

Only immediate, nationwide steps to rouse our fellow citizens to the danger to the ROSENBERGS and to themselves can prevent a terrible tragedy.

Your past generosity and help has made it possible to bring our campaign for justice to millions of people. We have taken advertisements in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Chicago Daily News, National Magazine, New York Compass, National Guardian, Jewish Day, Morning Freiheit, Jewish Life, Jewish Morning Journal and other publications. We have printed 60,000 and distributed 45,000 copies of Mr. ROBERTS' fine pamphlets. We have initiated or helped organize public meetings in Chicago, Cleveland, New York and other cities. (We have a large public meeting in N.Y. on March 12.)

We have printed thousands of leaflets, and we now have a fact sheet on press. When you add the cost of this to legal expenses, office rent, technical help, mailing, etc., you will realize how strained our financial resources are.
Now we begin a new round of public appeals and legal expenses, for which we need immediate funds.

We ask you to be generous again. Please give as much as you can, as soon as you can.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH BRAHMIN
DAVID ALMAN

P.S.

Send a letter today to President TRUMAN and U.S. Attorney General J. HOWARD MC GRATH, asking that they take steps leading to a reversal of the verdicts and death sentences in the ROSENBERG case.

Hold public meetings, organize local ROSENBERG committees-

time is short.

SPONSORS

(Partial List)

NELSON ALgren
EMILY ALMAN
DR. HERBERT APTHEKER
IVAN VON AUW
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PROF. E. BERRY PURGUM
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DR. BERNARD LUBKA
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JOHN T. MC MANUS
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CAPT. HUGH N. MULZAC
WILLIAM REUBEN
DR. JOHN L. SIMAN
LEON STRAUSS
LOIS TIMMINS
ELIZABETH TODD
DR. LEONARD TUSHNET

requested that name be kept strictly confidential.

The above data is being submitted for the information of the New York Office.
Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU...URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE DASH R. ON PAGE TWO OF THE
QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE TODAY, THERE IS AN ARTICLE
TO THE EFFECT THAT JOSEPH BRAVIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, ANNOUNCED
ON MARCH TWENTY FIVE LAST THAT THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS WILL
TAKE ACTION ON MARCH TWENTY EIGHT NEXT CALLING FOR A NEW
TRIAL FOR JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG AND MORTON SOBEL.
A DELEGATION WILL CALL UPON ATTORNEY GENERAL MC GRATH
AND OTHERS WILL TELEPHONE AND WIRE THE AG AND VISIT LOCAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICES. IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT
DURING THE PAST WEEK, ADDITIONAL ROSENBERG COMMITTEES
HAVE BEEN FORMED IN EIGHT CITIES IN VIRGINIA, GEORGIA,
LOUISIANA AND NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA. FOREGOING
SUBMITTED FOR BUREAU INFORMATION.

SCHIERT

cc: NY 100-37158
NY 100-10711

JAH:MBR (#6) 65-15348

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
FBI, 1952.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge
100-3878-15

Sent 6/15/1952 - 1961
DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236) March 26, 1952
SAC, NEW HAVEN (65-1346)

JULIUS ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE-R

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS-C


On February 27, 1952, a pamphlet entitled, 'To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case,' by WILLIAM A. REUBEN, with a mimeographed form stating it was being distributed by the Peoples Party of Connecticut, 69 Congress Ave., New Haven, Connecticut, was furnished the New Haven office by mail without cover letter, but the envelope bore the name, EDWARD P. BECKER, Counsellors and Attorneys-at-Law, 145 Church Street, New Haven, Conn. The Peoples Party of Connecticut has been described by and as dominated and controlled by the Communist Party in this state.

On March 7, 1952, advised that in a conversation with ROBERT EKINS, whom informant described as an officer of the Communist Party in the state of Connecticut, and whom informant believes to be acting as Public Relations Director of the CP in Connecticut, EKINS indicated that after the current fund drive for the defense of the second level CP leaders the next campaign of the CP and affiliated groups would be for funds on behalf of the ROSENBERGS, who are scheduled to be executed in the near future on charges of Espionage.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act, held March 9, 1952, Attorney HARRY SACHAR, who defended the first level Communist leaders who were tried and convicted in New York and who was himself held in contempt by Judge HAROLD MEDINA and Mrs. JAMES E. JACKSON, wife of a missing Communist Party functionary, were the main speakers.

At the latter part of this meeting, which was surveilled by SA's John C. Manning and Richard L. Crompton, these agents...
were able to overhear resolutions which were read by
JOHN MARSAK, Chairman of this meeting and National
President of the American-Slav Congress (which has
been cited by the U.S. Attorney General as coming
within the purview of Executive Order 9835.) One of
the resolutions was directed to the President of the
United States from the Citizens of Connecticut asking
for freedom for Mr. and Mrs. JULIUS ROSENBERG, who
have spent 11 months in prison. This resolution was
unanimously passed.

MARSALKA was mentioned in a press release dated 12-31-51,
made available by Mr. HOWARD RHISHORI, writer for the
New York Journal American as one of the notables who
joined Mr. JOSEPH BIAU.L in forming a National Committee
to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

An article in the New York Herald Tribune, dated 3-16-52,
by OCIEK R. REID, entitled, "The Red Underground", con-
tains under a paragraph captioned, "Propaganda Material"
the following:

"Mrs. BURT GILDEN, of Bridgeport, plans to
send out a letter this week to 'progressive
friends' in an attempt to whip up sympathy
for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. Mrs. GILDEN
will blame the ROSENBERGS conviction and
subsequent death sentence on an 'atmosphere
of anti-semitism and anti-progressivism.'
To emphasize what she views as the 'Jewish
Persecution' aspect of the case, Mrs. GILDEN
plans to quote from a series of articles by
WILLIAM A. REUBEN in "The Rational Guardian"
which were reprinted in a pamphlet entitled;
"To Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case."

Mrs. GILDEN has been described by NH
as a very
active member of the
Connecticut.
March 28, 1952

Hon. Myles J. Lane
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESP-R

Dear Sir:

There is delivered herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent John A. Harrington dated February 29, 1952, in the above-captioned matter.

Your attention is directed to the fact that this report concerns security information and has been given the classification of secret.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

Enc. 1

JAB: HC
65-15348

65-15348-1963
SUBJ: UNKNOWN CONSULTANT, ASWAN DAM, NINETEEN FORTYSIX DASH 0RTYNING; ESP DASH R. ON LAST INTERVIEW AT CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORP, MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM A. PORTER AND RAYMOND L. LAPEAN AGREED TO MAKE AVAILABLE ALL INFO CONCERNING ASWAN DAM PROJECT. RE CONTACT LAPEAN GAVE HISTORY OF ASWAN DAM IN DETAIL AND INVOLVEMENT OF HUGH L. COOPER CO. AND CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORP IN PLANS TO ERECT HYDRO ELECTRIC AND FERTILIZER PLANTS. THE COOPER CO., THE CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORP, AND THE BRITISH DASH THOMPSON DASH HOUSTON CO. JOINED TOGETHER TO PRESENT THEIR JOINT SCHEME FOR ERECTION OF ABOVE PLANTS. THE SCHEME WAS PRESENTED TO THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT BY BRITISH DASH THOMPSON DASH HOUSTON CO. AND UTILIZED PLANS OF THE HUGH L. COOPER CO. LAPEAN STATED THAT HUGH L. COOPER WAS ONE OF THE FOREMOST HYDRO ELECTRIC ENGINEERS IN THE WORLD AND HAD BEEN INTERESTED IN THE ASWAN DAM PROJECT SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY. IT IS NOTED THAT THE PLANS OF THE COOPER CO CALLED FOR USE OF RECTANGULAR PENSTOCKS TO CHANNEL THE WATER FLOW TO THE TURBINES.

CC: BOSTON
    NEWARK
    WASHINGTON FIELD
    NY 65-15348
    65-15387
    65-6747
    65-15336

JAN: FMS (76)
    65-15384
PAGE TWO

AFTER PLANS WERE SUBMITTED IN NINETEEN FOURTYSEVEN, THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, RETAINED BY IT, RAISED THE QUESTION WHETHER THE PENSTOCKS WOULD PERFORM AS INTENDED. IT IS NOTED THAT SINCLAIR O. HARPER WAS ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMISSION AND HAD BEEN RETAINED AT THE RATE OF ONE HUNDRED PITY DOLLARS A DAY FOR CONSULTATION. LAPEAN STATED THAT THE PROBLEM RAISED BY THIS COMMISSION WAS ONE OF HYDRO DASH DYNAMICS AND AERO DASH DYNAMICS, AND SINCE ACCEPTANCE OF THE COOPER PLAN DEPENDED PRIMARILY ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE RECTANGULAR PENSTOCKS, IT WAS IMPORTANT TO SECURE THE OPINION AND APPROVAL OF AN OUTSTANDING MAN IN THE FIELD OF HYDRO AND AERO DYNAMICS TO SUPPORT THE USE OF THE RECTANGULAR PENSTOCKS. FOR THIS REASON THE CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORP IN MARCH, NINETEEN FOURTYSEVEN RETAINED DR. THEODORE VON KARHAN, REPUTEDLY ONE OF THE BEST MEN IN THE WORLD IN THESE FIELDS. LAPEAN STATED THAT VON KARHAN WAS RETAINED TO EXAMINE THE PROBLEM AND TO SUBMIT A REPORT ON HIS FINDINGS. LAPEAN STATED THAT VON KARHAN ANALYZED THE PROBLEM MATHEMATICALLY AND LAID DOWN THE COURSE OF THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM. LAPEAN STATED THAT ACTUAL MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS ON PHASES OF THE PROBLEM WERE MADE FOR VON KARHAN BY A MR. PERL. EDWARD ROBERTS, VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORP. RECALLED
PAGE THREE

THE ABOVE PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION BY VON KARMAN AND STATED HE REMEMBERED THAT PERL HAD WORKED WITH VON KARMAN AND LATER HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE FBI AFTER SOME TROUBLE WITH THE GRAND JURY.

ROBERT ROSICK, ENGINEER OF THE CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORP, RECALLED HE RETENTION OF VON KARMAN AND REMEMBERED THAT PERL HAD WORKED WITH HIM. HOWEVER, HE COULD IDENTIFY PERL'S PICTURE AND HAD NO OTHER RECOLLECTION OF HIM EXCEPT THAT HE CAME FROM COLUMBIA UNIV.

P. D. CARDWELL, ENGINEER OF THE CHEM. CONST. CORP. STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH VON KARMAN ON THE PROBLEM AND HAD VISITED VON KARMAN IN HIS OFFICE AT FIVE SEVEN NAUGHT LEXINGTON AVE. AND HAD MEETINGS WITH VON KARMAN AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL CONST. CORP. HE STATED THAT ON ONE OCCASION, WHEN HE VISITED VON KARMAN AT THE LATTER'S OFFICE, HE MET WILLIAM PERL IN THE OFFICE.

CARDWELL STATED THAT A PHASE OF THE PROBLEM CONCERNED THE THEORETICAL ANALYSES OF WATER HAMMER PRESSURES IN A PENSTOCK SYSTEM. HE STATED THAT THIS PROBLEM WAS WORKED OUT BY PERL. HE IDENTIFIED A PICTURE OF PERL, BUT SINCE HE ONLY MET HIM ON ONE OCCASION, HE KNEW NOTHING ELSE ABOUT HIM EXCEPT THAT HE WAS FROM COLUMBIA UNIV. PERL SUBMITTED A REPORT FOR VON KARMAN OF HIS ANALYSIS TO THE HUGH L. COOPER CO. DATED JULY EIGHT, FORTYSEVEN. ALL PILES AND RECORDS OF THE HUGH L. COOPER CO. IN THIS MATTER WERE OBTAINED AND ARE BEING
EXAMINED. PERL RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS BY CHECK DATED JULY TWENTY-SEVEN, UNQUOTE FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES RENDERED TO ASWAN DAM PROJECT, UNQUOTE. VON KARMAN RECEIVED TWO CHECKS AGGREGATING FORTY-EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS; ONE DATED JUNE THIRTY-SEVEN, FORTY-SEVEN, IN SUM OF TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND ANOTHER DATED JUNE TWENTY, FORTY-SEVEN, IN SUM OF TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. PERL'S COMPENSATION WAS ON BASIS OF FOUR DOLLARS PER HOUR. VON KARMAN'S EMPLOYMENT COVERED ABOUT A THREE MONTH PERIOD. LAPEAN STATED THAT CONSIDERING THE ACTUAL TIME SPENT BY VON KARMAN ON THE PROBLEM, IT WAS LIKELY THAT VON KARMAN'S COMPENSATION APPROXIMATED TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER DAY. SINCE PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION IN ROSENBERG AND VON KARMAN CASES DISCLOSED NO ACQUAINTANCE CONTACTS BETWEEN ROSENBERG AND VON KARMAN, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WILLIAM PERL IS UNKNOWN CONSULTANT ON ASWAN DAM PROJECT MENTIONED BY DAVID GREENGLASS. BUREAUS AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO DISCONTINUE OUTSTANDING LEADS TO IDENTIFY SUSPECTS INCLUDING LEAD TO INTERVIEW CLARKE PULLERTON DAVIS IN EGYPT BY CIA. IN VIEW OF FACT THAT FREDERICK POPE WAS PRESIDENT OF CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORP AND FRIENDLY WITH GENERAL PORTER, HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED ON HIS RETURN TO NY. UPON COMPLETION OF EXAMINATION OF FILES RECEIVED FROM CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORP, REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED. BOSTON, NEWARK, AND WPD ADVISED. SCHODT
Informant advised 3/27/52 that he had called EMANUEL BLOCH on the telephone and had been advised by his wife that BLOCH was very busy, and has not made final arrangements for Informant MR. ROSENBERG.

Informant stated that on 3/26/52 he visited the office of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 216 Fifth Ave., NYC. He advised that the committee still occupied room 401. He stated that in contrast to the last time he visited this office when only EUGENIA PENNINGTON was present, there were four people present. These included DAVID ALMAN, EUGENIA PENNINGTON, a girl known as OLIVE SUTTLE (phonetic) and a negro about 30 years of age.

He stated that he introduced himself to DAVID ALMAN as a friend of JULIE'S and ALMAN remarked that you are the person who has been... The Informant offered his services advising ALMAN that he ALMAN was very happy to hear this, and told the Informant that they would utilize his services in any of their future... ALMAN gave the subject a copy of the newspaper the "Jewish Examiners"... ALMAN gave the Informant for... or "JULIE".

cc: NY 65-15348
cc: NY 100-107111

JAH: EIS
Letter to Director
NY 66-6309

The Informant stated that the office was very busy when he visited it and great quantities of literature were pile all around the office. ALMAN gave the Informant copies of this literature, which have been previously received from other sources.

ALMAN told the Informant that they were now utilizing the services of a mailing and addressing concern to mail out their literature. ALMAN stated that it was costing them about $15 a week for this service. He also stated that the committee was getting out a new pamphlet in the next week, and stated that he would give copies of this literature to the Informant. The Informant will make available to this office copies of the article appearing in the "Jewish Examiner".

The Informant asked ALMAN what he could do to help statin, that he was engaged in his own business from nine in the morning to nine in the night, but offered to come down to the office after work. ALMAN stated that they had been trying to arrange with the landlord of the building to permit the office to remain open late in the evening, but that they had not secured permission for this. As a consequence, ALMAN stated that they were looking for new quarters. ALMAN stated that he would talk to BLOCH, and see if arrangements had been made as yet for the Informant

Mrs. ROSENBERG

He requested that the Informant go to the office of the American Labor Party in the Bronx, and suggest that the ALP become active and support the committee. He instructed the Informant to tell the ALP officials that the committee would send necessary speakers for any meetings in this regard.

The Informant offered his services as a speaker, and suggested ALMAN advise him of the type of talk the committee desired he give. ALMAN stated that the committee had decided to stress the theory that the ROSENBERGS were prosecuted for
Letter to Director
NY 66-6309

their political beliefs, and because they were Jewish. ALMAN stated that the anti-semitic question was being forcefully presented by the committee. He stated that in any talk the question of the death penalty was not to be raised as being too harsh since it would leave the possible misunderstanding that JULIUS and ETHEL were guilty, but should have only received a jail sentence. Informant agreed to attempt to secure the services of the ALP in the Bronx.

The Informant stated that he observed a large table in the office, which was covered with envelopes, and noticed the negress opening the envelopes and taking money from them. He stated that there were large stacks of one, five and ten dollar bills covering the table, and estimated that there was more than $1,000 on the table. He stated that he noticed a bank statement of some branch of the Chase National Bank, which showed a balance of $3,041.50.

ALMAN advised Informant that he was leaving NY for a three week period and that during that time the Informant should get in touch with OLIVE who would instruct him on what to do.

The Bureau will be advised of future contacts with the Informant.
April 3, 1952

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I found this pamphlet under the door of my apartment.

I sincerely hope that you are keeping a close check on activities of this nature.

Very truly yours,

William C. Chazotte

73-62 Bell Boulevard
Bayside 64, N.Y.

Encl.
MEMO:

RE: COMINPIL, UERINVA
IS-C

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised SA RULON E. PAYNE he learned at UE National Headquarters, 51 East 51st Street, New York City, that on 3/10/52 LEON STRAUSS, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, discussed with JANE JANUS, UE employee, the possibility of attending a meeting for the convicted ROSENBGERS at the Pythian Temple, Wednesday night, March 12, 1952. JANE JANUS stated that she intends to go to the meeting as she has a vested interest in the case.

FRANCIS V. GARDNER, SA

cc: 65-15348 (JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL) 100-13743 (LEON STRAUSS)

FVG: ETM 100-13644
April 4, 1962

H. S. Court House
Foley Square,
New York 7, New York

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that a cover be placed on all mail, including special delivery and registered mail, of the following for a period of thirty days:

JULIUS COHEN, LENA COHEN
140 Baruch Place
New York 2, New York

☐ return cards

☐ tracings

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

JAH: POP

65-15348 - 1972
OF CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION.  

WILLIAM PEAL SUBMITTED TO HCH L. COPEL AND COMPANY A SENIOR OF RECORDS EFFECTS A SUBMISSION AS ENCOURAGED TO ENGR. PEAL.

BUREAU OF REFRIGERATION  
NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1970

BUREAU OF REFRIGERATION  
NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1970
EMPLOYED BY THE FIRM OF DICT AND ARNOLL, ONE EIGHT ONE NINE BROADWAY, BY, WILL KROON CONSULTING ENGINEERS. DICT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS DR. PAULICE A. DICT WHO PUBLISHED A BOOK ON MATHEMATICS WITH THEODORE VON KARKAF IN NINETEEN FORTY. INDICBS ETO REFLECT ONE PAULICE A. DICT OF FIVE ZERO ONE WEST ONE EIGHT THREE STREET WAEL ON MAILING LIST OF GEMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION AND A PERSON OF THE SAME NAME AT TWO TWO FIVE SOUTH BOSNIE AVENUE, PASADENA, CALIF. WAS AN ALIEN ON THE TEACHING STAFF OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NYC. US NAVY ADVISED IN JANUARY FIFTH TWO THAT FIRM OF DICT AND ARNOLL HOLD RESTRICTED NAVY CONTRACTS AND THAT LEE ARNOLL OF SAID FIRM IS SECURITY OFFICER. RECORDS COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY REFLECT THAT ONE SINCE SLIGHTLY BEFORE JANUARY NINE TWENTY BY OF ONE FOUR NINE SEVEN CARROLL STREET, BROOKLYN, ATTENDED ENGINEERING SCHOOL SEPTEMBER NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN RECEIVING MASTERS DEGREE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING. RECORDS OF POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN REFLECT SAME INDIVIDUAL ATTENDED GRADUATE SCHOOL ON PART TIME PROGRAM IN APPLIED MECHANICS SEPTEMBER FORTY-NINE TO DATE. RECORDS GCTY REFLECT SAME INDIVIDUAL ENTERED SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY FEBRUARY THIRTEEN THIRTEEN GRADUATING FEBRUARY FORTY-ONE WITH DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, HON LAURE. KNOWN AS RESIDING FOR CLUTTLE ONE EIGHT ONE NEW WATERLOO PLACE, BROOKLYN, ONE SIX NINE.
BY 65-15364

MINE ZERO LONG-BLUE AVENUE, BROX, AND ONE FOUR NINE SEVEN CARROLL STREET, BROOKLYN. 

FATHER SAMUEL SLUTZKY BORN CHEFACET, RUSSIA, SIGN MANUFACTURER, TOO TOO THREE ONE THIRD AVENUE, NY; MOTHER, LENA SLUTZKY, BOTH SAME PLACE RUSSIA, NOW DECEASED.

RECORDS LOCAL BOARD NUMBER NINETYSEVES, BROX, BY REFLECT SIMON SLUTZKY ONE FOUR NINE SEVEN CARROLL STREET, BROOKLYN INDUCED

DECEMBER FOUR FORTYTHREE, ARMY DEFEND NUMBER FOUR ZERO FIVE NINE NIGHT THREE TEREH, ATTACHED TO ONE ZERO ZERO EIGHT ENGINEERS SERVICE BATTALION. HONORABLY DISCHARGED WITH FATE OF SERJEANT EIGHT ELEVEN FORTYSEVEN, SAW SERVICE EUROPEAN, AFRICAN, MIDDLE EASTERN CAMPAIGNS. TO INQUIRE REFLECT THAT ONE SIMON SLUTZKY, ONE FOUR NINE SEVEN CARROLL STREET, BROOKLYN WAS A MEMBER OF PLACE OF NOVEMBER EIGHT FORTYTHREE AND WAS DELEGATE TO CONGRESS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY FRIENDSHIP PARTICIPATING IN TRADE UNION PAPER.

INDICIES FURTHER REFLECT THAT SIMON SLUTZKY, ONE FOUR NINE SEVEN CARROLL STREET SENT COMMUNICATION IN FORTYTHREE TO GOVERNOR REILY URGING RELEASE OF MORRIS O. SCHAPIES, WAGE, BY WILL INTEND MAURICE A. BIOT, LEE ARNOLDS AND SIMON SLUTZKY AFTER INSTANT REPORT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED.

SCHAPIES
New York, N.Y.
April 11, 1952

MEMO:

RE: J.A.F.R.C.
IS - C


JOHN H. KLEINKAUF, SA

cc: NY 3909 (P&C)
(P&c)

- 61206 (Kaufman)
(DR. MARK STRAUS)

- 15346 (REV. REGINALD H. BASS)
(CLIFFORD CAMERON)

- 15348 (HOTARD FAST)

- 47142 (JULIUS ROSENBERG)
(ETHEL ROSENBERG)

- 84275 (UNITED MAY DAY COMM.)

- 80675 (EDWARD K. BARKY)
(WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)

- 100-3642 (C.R.C.)
(STEVE NELSON)

(BETTY SANDERS)

65-15348-1977

JFK: DAM
100-3642
REPORT COVERING 3/5/52; JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE RALLY:

This captioned evening Informant covered meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held at the Hotel Capitol, 51st Street and 8th Avenue, New York, New York.

There were appx. 600 persons present. The meeting was scheduled to start at 8:00 P.M. but actually started about 8:45 P.M. Informant left about 11:00 P.M. and the meeting was apparently about

A SUBJECT named KAUFMAN (Phonetic spelling) who said he was EXECUTIVE SECRETARY of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Hereinafter called COMMITTEE) introduced the Chairman of the meeting.

The Chairman was a Doctor MARK STRAUS (M.D.) who was said (By KAUFMAN) to have worked as a Medical Officer in Spain with the forces of "The Republic of Spain". This person is a practicing physician in NYC.

STRAUS gave the three major purposes of this meeting: They were (1) To oppose an alliance between the United States and GENERALISSIMO FRANCO of Spain; (2) To fight to reverse the death sentences handed out by a Spanish Military Court to 27 working class leaders in Barcelona, Spain; and (3) To keep the Fascist Mayors from Spain (Madrid), Greece and Turkey from being invited as guests of the City of New York.

The first speaker introduced was a "Reverend" REGINALD H. BASS pastor of the Center or Central Church.

BASS said that under FRANCO, the Spanish Government persecutes all religions except the Catholic Church which has made a pact with FRANCO. He said the United States was in league with the Catholic Church to take over all of Europe.

He quoted at length from a book entitled, (approximately) "JUNGLE DIPLOMACY" which was authored by a former State Department Secretary and which was published at The University
of North Carolina. From this book, he reportedly found that the United States had been responsible for the rise of Nazism in Germany. A correct evaluation of his presentation would be to state that he quoted with complete approval and agreement various things. For example, he said that back in World War I or during THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S term as President of USA, the U.S. and Korea has a Mutual Assistance Pact with each other. Japan was wanting to invade Korea, but was afraid to go in because of fear of the USA. He said that President ROOSEVELT (TED) sent word to the Japanese that they could move in, and that he would not interfere. He gave numerous examples supposed to show this same "baseness on the part of the U.S. Diplomacy".

BASS said that quite some years ago, the so-called CHRISTIANS were to have gone out on a Holy Crusade against some heretics. He said that President TRUMAN should take note that God was against these Christians and with the so-called heretics. He said that there was some little effort to make the Korean War into some sort of Holy War.

Finally, he said (and each speaker used this statement in one form or another) that a Pact with Spain's FRANCO would be a Pact for War.

The next speaker was Mr. CLIFFORD CAMERON, Business Agent for Local #475 of the United Electrical Workers Union. (As Introduced)

CAMERON gave the Labor angle toward FRANCO. He said that FRANCO had made labor unions illegal in Spain. He said despite the repressions in Barcelona, Spain, recently, there was held a big strike. To break this up, he said; FRANCO sent four battleships, regiments of troops, tanks, etc. against the poor workers. After this reign of terror, twenty-seven working class leaders reportedly were seized and tried before a military Tribunal and sentenced to death. This we must try to stop by protests to our state dept and the Spanish Gov't. He also condemned generally the Smith and McCarran Acts as hurting working class.

Next speaker was speaker HOWARD PAST. PAST had as major purpose the collection of funds. However, he made a speech prior to his money-pitch.
FAST said that we saw everywhere Fascism arising. He said we should all recall that in Greece recently the Greek-U.S. puppet Gov't tried and sentenced to death some working class leaders they called spies. These working class leaders were charged with passing information to the Soviet Union. One of the women sentenced to death said "I am glad I did it; and I did this for my country."

Now, said FAST, we have the same situation in the U.S.A. The ROSENBERGS were framed on foolish, insufficient evidence. Then, the Justice Department offered them a deal. The Dept of Justice said, "We will offer you your lives now, if you will just lie and say that your spying activities were ordered by the top leadership of the Communist Party." The ROSENBERGS turned this down flatly, said FAST.

Now, FAST went on to tell what a marvelous task the COMITTEE had done. He said that the Republic's Spanish refugees had fled into France when FRANCO had won. There, he said the COMITTEE had erected hospitals, etc. to help these valiant fighters. Now, however, we find Fascists being invited to the City of New York as guests of the City and Mayor. He said that IMPELLITERI had invited the Mayor of Madrid, who was appointed by FRANCO against the will of the peoples; mayors also from Turkey and Greece, both Fascist countries. This we will not stand for.

FAST said that "when we went to see Mayor IMPELLITERI last year as the May Day Committee", after our application for a permit to parade for peace and freedom was rejected, the Mayor threatened us. The Mayor said that he was turning us down, and that this was final. We told him that whether he gave us a permit or not, we would have our parade. Then, the Mayor told us that things would really be rough. We told him again that we would hold this rally and parade and that any bloodshed that would result would be on his head.

Today, he said, we again tell the Mayor and everyone else publicly that "regardless of the means necessary, the Mayors of Greece, Spain, and Turkey shall not enter New York City". As in the May Day situation, he said, the consequences must be faced by Mayor IMPELLITERI.
Finally, he plugged the 5 Power Peace Pact, bemoaned the fate of the "Victims of the Smith and McCarran Acts, and damned the House Unamerican Committee.

He said to give all you could spare, as it would be used to finance the keeping out of Fascists from NYC.

It was announced that about $821.00 was collected.

The next speaker was a Doctor EDWARD K. BARSKY, who was said to have been Chairman of the JANRC for about ten years and imprisoned by the Unamerican Committee as was FAST.

He gave about the same theme as the rest: Anti-FRANCO; a Pact with FRANCO means war. Fascism is almost here in the USA. We must fight to free the 27 Barcelona strikers, and must keep the mayors of Fascist Countries, supra, out of NYC.

BARSKY was greeted by a standing ovation as was no one else except WILLIAM PATTERSON of CRC.

Next speaker was WILLIAM L. PATTERSON of the CRC. Before his speech, it was announced that STEVE NELSON would not be there, as he was too sick to make the trip.

PATTERSON got off on the alliance between FRANCO and some people in USA. He said that FRANCO had an alliance with some Americans, but not all. He said, "We have our allies too. I am allied with Great New China and the peace forces." He said these Peace forces comprised 3/5 of the world. He also said, "The North Koreans are also my allies." He said that the U.S. had clearly invaded the country of the poor Koreans and were laying waste to their land and homes and people. He said that anyone who opposes this FRANCO-U.S.A. Gang is his ally.

He called to an end for the McCarran and Smith Acts and a fight for Peace-usual C.F. Line. He said that the trials under the Smith Act were signs of growing Fascism in the U.S.A.

He said that with this Fascism, the entire American people were in danger. That the next target of the Fascists would be the Negro people, they now being involved with the Communists.
Next, was to be the Jews attacked.

Next various resolutions were passed and to be sent to State Dep't, etc. Usual line. Also a comradely message to the 27 W. C.I. leaders, in Barcelona from the Committee.

All organizations were urged to send delegations to Mayor's office protesting coming of Spain's Mayor of Madrid.

Finally, there was shown the film PEACE WILL WIN. Entertainment had been given throughout the evening (7 different songs. One a fighting song and the other group a selection from the songs of the Lincoln Brigade.) by BETTY SANDERS and it was announced that she was also in the Peace film.

No further investigative activity not reported on in other reports, thus this report closed.
607 U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

May 3, 1952

Robert Goldman

U.S. Post Office
33rd St. & 6th Ave.
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation being conducted
by this Bureau, it is requested that a cover be placed on all
mail, including special delivery and registered mail, of the
following for a period of thirty days:

JULI'S COHEN, LENA COHEN
140 Burch Place
New York 2, N.Y.

☐ return cards

☐ tracings

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge
Director, FBI
SAC, New York (65-15384)

May 3, 1952

UNKNOWN SUBJECT: Unknown Consultant at Aswan Dam, Egypt, 1946-1949
TRESPASS - R

DAVID GREENGLASS was interviewed at Lewisburg Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, on May 1 and 2, 1952.

GREENGLASS recalled that in the latter half of March, 1948, he and JULIUS ROSENBERG had lunch at his mother's house at 64 Sheriff Street, New York City. While returning to the Pitt Machine Products, Inc., DAVID asked JULIUS for money, explaining that he had many personal expenses to meet. JULIUS told him that he had just borrowed quite a large sum of money from a friend and he hesitated to again ask for money. DAVID asked him how he could obtain credit since he had no resources. JULIUS told him that his friend made a good salary at his regular Government job and was also a consultant. JULIUS explained that this man did not worry about money because he could always pick up money on the side as a consultant. He told DAVID that this consultant "just recently came back from flying to Egypt on a dam project where he made $200 a day and expenses." In reply to questions by DAVID, JULIUS said that he did not know this consultant from City College and that DAVID did not know him from Polytech. He told DAVID that he met this consultant "from the Federation," apparently referring to the FAFOCT.

DAVID asked, "How can he be a consultant and work for the Government at the same time?"

JULIUS replied "that he (the consultant) got leave to do the consulting job."

DAVID asked JULIUS what the consultant had done during the war, and JULIUS replied that it was immaterial.

cc: Cleveland (M. SIDOROVICH - 65-2728)
cc: NY 65-15380
  65-15936
  65-15348
  65-15387
  65-6747

JAH:ms

65-15378-1985
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-15384

DAVID now stated that at no time did ROSENBERG tell him that his consultant friend was an engineer, but that he, DAVID, believed this to be a fact since he considered a man working on a dam to be a civil engineer.

Thereafter, JULIUS gave DAVID three $20 bills and a week or so later gave him two $20 bills.

When ROSENBERG gave DAVID the first money, DAVID asked "You were able to get the money from your friend?" JULIUS replied "that this consultant friend agreed to tide me over until I make contact again with the Russians."

DAVID stated that it is his recollection that JULIUS was out of contact with his Russian superiors on two occasions—in the spring of 1948 and again in the spring of 1949, during the time that JUDITH COPLOK had been arrested.

DAVID stated that he told his brother, BERNARD, that JULIUS had money and suggested that BERNARD also ask JULIUS for a loan.

It is noted that DAVID'S statement is that he fixes the time when JULIUS first gave him money that JULIUS borrowed from his consultant friend by fixing the time that RUTH was injured, when his insurance bill came due, and when his income tax payments were due. He stated that it was his recollection that these three events occurred in 1948. He stated that it could also be 1949, and that RUTH would be in a position to clarify the foregoing because it was she who was injured.

DAVID further recalled that in June, 1949, JULIUS gave him $890, telling him to take his wife and child to the country for the summer. DAVID places this occasion in June of 1949 because it was shortly before his second cousin, JULIUS LEWIS, had died. At the time he received the $890, JULIUS told him that the Russians wanted DAVID
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-15384

to continue his education either at MIT or at the University of Chicago so that he could again be in the company of those scientists with whom he had worked at Los Alamos, and thus be in a position to obtain current information on nuclear developments.

DAVID recalls that on Friday, July 2, 1948, JULIUS came to the shop in the morning and told DAVID that he had to leave early in the afternoon, but made no other explanation. DAVID stated that he and his family left for Monticello on July 3, and he did not return until the evening of July 5.

Concerning this trip, DAVID recalls that he rented a private taxi cab to drive him and his family to the country. He recalled that JULIUS left the shop about 2:30 the Friday before the July 4th weekend (July 2), and that within 15 minutes or a half hour after JULIUS left the shop he closed up the shop and went home to prepare packing for his trip.

DAVID also recalled that either before or after the July 4th weekend MIKE Sidorovich came to the Pitt Machine Products shop looking for JULIUS, and DAVID told MIKE that JULIUS was out. DAVID could not further recollect the circumstances of this visit.

It is noted that, while discussing with DAVID the details of his trip to the country, it was he who suddenly recalled that MIKE Sidorovich had come to the shop looking for JULIUS. DAVID was thoroughly questioned in an attempt to pin down the date and time of this visit and the reason for his association of the visit with this particular weekend, but he could recall no further details except that he believed that MIKE told him that his wife, ANN, was also in the city and that she was either visiting her family or MIKE'S family.

DAVID stated that he was not in contact with JULIUS on this weekend, nor did JULIUS tell him how he had spent the July 4th weekend.
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-15384

DAVID further recalled that in March, 1949, at the time of his father's death, D'ESNEBERG also gave him money to pay for his share of his father's grave.

RUTH and BERNARD GREENGLASS will be interviewed concerning the foregoing, and a report will be submitted setting forth in detail the entire interview with DAVID GREENGLASS and subsequent interviews with RUTH and BERNARD.

DAVID stated that he had the impression that the consultant friend of JULIUS ROSENBERG was older than himself and probably around JULIUS' age or slightly older. He is certain that JULIUS never told him what kind of work for the Government this friend was engaged in.

After the interviews of RUTH and BERNARD GREENGLASS, an analysis of the foregoing as it pertains to WILLIAM PERL and Dr. THEODORE VON KARMAN will be submitted.
RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Made available copy of telegram 4/28/52 advising $3,000 needed to meet costs of $12,000 to file ROSENBERG-SOBEll appeal, together with names and address to which telegram sent.

Made available to SA THOMAS A. POWERS, 4/28/52.

Following is copy of telegram and names to which sent:

"44 PD 7 EXTRA

WE ARE THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS SHORT OF TWELVE THOUSAND NEEDED FOR MAY FIRST CHECK FOR SUPREME COURT FOR ROSENBERG-SOBEll APPEAL URG SPECIAL ATTEMPT RAISE FIVE HUNDRED TO THOUSAND DOLLARS IN LOANS OR CONTRIBUTIONS BY APRIL 30TH

DAVID ALMAN ROSENBERG COMMITTEE
246 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK 1 NY

MUR 4 7140 NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN ROSENBERG CASE 246 5TH AVE NYC"

RITA OCHMANN 10703 ASHURY CLEVE
JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS 914 NORTH PLANKING W MILW
JOHN GILMAN 2209 NORTH HUBBARD MILW
IRENE PAULL 1508 RUSSEL NORTH MILW
HELEN GORDON 2196 SOUTH ASH DVR
ROSE LEOPOLD 4506 SOUTH WEST KELLY PORTLAND ORG
MARY FERGUSON 3225 GOODFELLOW STL
SOPHIE DAVIDSON 515 WEST 41 PLACE LCSA
MILTON FERNAN 35 LANDON COURT CIN
JANE HOPES 398 BROADWAY NLRNS
MORIS GLEICHER 2605 STURTEVANT DET
JOHN STONE 2901 18th ST NW WASHDC
FRED PUTASHNI 400 NORTH FIRST AVE MPLS
MILTON RATES 4210 CLARKDALE ROAD BALTO

John A. Harrington, SA
SEARCHED INDEXED FILEMAY 7 1952 FBI-NEW YORK
May 14, 1952

SAC, New York (65-14920)

JABAM

On May 12, 1952, Federal Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY made available to this office an attachment to a letter he received from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. This attachment is written on the stationery of BENJAMIN MANDEL, 3101 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington 20, D. C. The letter is directed to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and states as follows:

"May 6, 1952

Mr. Whittaker Chambers
Pipe Creek Farm
Westminster, Maryland

Dear Whit:

Here is an excerpt from a letter sent by Rebecca West of England to a friend of mine. It may interest you.

'I met David Higham, the agent who opened his files to the mysterious lady who found therein information about Whittaker Chambers which figures on the application for a retrial. He is an offensive and evasive smarty type, and when I asked him about this he was most uneasy; and during lunch spoke warmly of Alan Moorhead, an Australian or New Zealand journalist, who is strongly suspected of having a Communist background, and is writing or has written a book that is going to be virtually a defense of Fuchs. I had a feeling that this was a very shady customer.'

Sincerely,

/s/ Ben Mandel"

TGS: RAA

See articles by Moorhead in May/June 1952. 

cc - NY 65-15348

cc - NY 65-1536
The informant advised on May 15, 1952, that during the month of April he had visited the offices of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case about

The informant stated that on May 12, 1952, he was in the office and spoke with DAVE ALMAN. He advised that ALMAN apparently did not know the informant's background and he questioned him concerning his relationship with ROSENBERG and how he came to know him. The informant told ALMAN that he had become quite friendly while they were together in the office. ALMAN discussed ROSENBERG's case and stated that it was his opinion that the whole thing was a frame-up. He told the informant that he did not believe that DAVID GREENGlass had ever committed any espionage on behalf of the Soviets but believed that DAVID had stolen some material from Los Alamos for some Generals in the United States Army. ALMAN said that to cover himself and the Generals, GREENGlass made up the story about stealing the information about the Atom Bomb and so involved JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

The informant stated that ALMAN made these statements with a straight face and seemed to be believing what he was saying.

The informant further stated that ALMAN said that he "heard" that RUTH GREENGlass was running around a bit and suggested to the informant that he, ALMAN, arrange an introduction of informant to RUTH so that he might make her acquaintance. The informant stated that he agreed to do whatever ALMAN requested him to do, but that ALMAN did not explain the purpose of his meeting RUTH GREENGlass. The informant believes that ALMAN meant that, after the informant made RUTH'S acquaintance, he could probably get from her the whole story of JULIUS and ETHEL.
Letter to Bureau
NY 66-6309

ALMAN told the informant that they had collected the $12,000 necessary to print the record and the briefs for the appeal of the ROSENBURG and SOBEL in the Supreme Court.

On May 2, 1952, the informant had been in touch with MANUEL BLOCH at 270 Broadway, New York City. At this date the brief of BLOCH was used on his motion for reargument in the Circuit Court of Appeals. The informant stated that BLOCH'S office made briefs during the night that night, and that BLOCH'S office the following day.

The informant also made available to this office a photostatic copy of the article in the "Jewish Examinen" for March 14, 1952, of which only the first paragraph has been shown. It is noted that this article is entitled, "He Should Have Gone to the Talmud" and is by Rabbi LOUIS D. CROSS. The informant inserted in his photostatic copy of this article a card which reads, "For further information, write to: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York, MU 5-2144. This article has been reported in both the ROSENBURG case and the case of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and is an attack on Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN.

The informant advised that MANUEL BLOCH called him on the morning of May 15, 1952, during his absence. The informant expected to be in touch with BLOCH either on the 17th or 19th of May.

Further contacts with the informant will be reported.

The informant has not
Letter to Bureau
NY 66-6309

been paid by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

It is recommended for the Bureau's consideration that the informant be paid $100 to compensate him for expenses incurred and services rendered and as an incentive for him to continue his cooperation with this office.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MAY 26, 1952

BUREAU...Urgent

CRC, IS DASH C. DAYLET. NY THREE EIGHT FOUR S ADVISED TODAY
THAT CRC IS TAKING ACTIVE ROLE IN ROSENBERG CASE. CRC WILL ISSUE
PRESS RELEASE TOMORROW, MAY TWENTY SEVEN CRITICIZING AMERICAN CIVIL
LIBERTIES UNION AND AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS FOR DOING NOTHING ABOUT
CASE. CRC WILL URGE THESE ORGANIZATIONS TO INTERVENE IN COURT FOR
NEW TRIAL. IN ITS PRESS RELEASE, CRC WILL REFER TO CONVICTION OF
ROSENBERG'S AS "ANTI-SEMITIC DEATH SENTENCE AND FRAME-UP OF"
INNOCENT JEWISH PARENTS." CRC WILL ALLEGED THAT GOVERNMENT AT
ROSENBERG TRIAL SAW TO IT THAT JEWISH PEOPLE WERE EXCLUDED FROM JURY.

Scheidt

CC: NY 65- (ROSENBERG)
NY 66-6376 (P & C)

Julius Rosenberg
/65-15348

JWD: CW (#7)
100-60675

65-15348-1994
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

June 2, 1952

George Bragalini

U. S. Post Office
33rd Street & 8th Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that a cover be placed on all mail, including special delivery and registered mail, of the following for a period of thirty days:

JULIUS COHEN
LENA COHEN
140 Baruch Place
New York 2, N. Y.

☐ return cards

☐ tracings

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHNEIT
Special Agent in Charge

65-15348 - 1995X
San Francisco Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case established at meeting in San Francisco April 27, 1952. Affiliation with National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case apparent from literature distributions and contributions to National Committee. LEONARD HARRIS, Chairman, is a member of "Vets for Peace" and active in Civil Rights, Congress affairs. ELIZABETH STABLES, Secretary, is a member. Series of meetings in San Francisco Bay Area addressed by WILLIAM A. REUBEN, "National Guardian" reporter, raised funds for National Committee and purchase of literature. San Francisco Committee is attempting to obtain mailing address which is not the home of CP member to prevent association of the "progressive movement" behind the ROSENBERG campaign. National Committee reportedly is endeavoring to raise a minimum of $12,000 to secure witnesses from New Mexico against GREENGALSS and to send REUBEN to Europe to obtain possible witnesses.
DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

I. ORIGIN, SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The "Daily People's World" newspaper on April 21, 1952, page 6, column 5, contained an article entitled, "ROSENBERG Case Expert Due in San Francisco", which reported that WILLIAM A. REUBEN, the newspaper reporter who almost singlehandedly exposed the injustices of the ROSENBERG case, would appear in San Francisco April 27 under the auspices of the recently organized San Francisco Provisional Committee to Secure Justice for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

The article reported that headquarters of the newly organized Provisional San Francisco Committee were at 760 Hayes Street, San Francisco. REUBEN was identified as former Public Relations Director for the American Civil Liberties Union and Press Reporter for the "National Guardian".

The "Daily People's World" on April 22, 1952, page 6, columns 4 and 5, contained an article entitled "Reporter Speaks Sunday on ROSENBERG Case", which reported that the Provisional Committee at the meeting on April 27, 1952, would propose that the organization be made permanent.

The "Daily People's World" on April 25, 1952, page 3, column 5, contained an article entitled, "ROSENBERG Meeting at New Hall", which reported that the April 27, 1952, meeting would be held at the Macedonia Baptist Church, 2135 Sutter Street, San Francisco. The article also reported that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case had issued an emergency appeal for $12,000 before May 1, 1952, to meet mandatory Supreme Court costs.

San Francisco of known reliability, advised on April 28, 1952, that the meeting sponsored by the San Francisco Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at Macedonia Baptist Church, San Francisco, on April 27, 1952, was attended by approximately 300 persons. WILLIAM REUBEN, principal speaker, spoke at length on the Rosenberg case and followed closely the text contained in "The Rosenberg Case", a fact sheet published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and "To Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case", written by REUBEN himself.

REUBEN alleged that the prosecution failed to show that the ROSENBERGS were Communists and declared that the ROSENBERGS were ordinary folks and not leaders of any political, social or economic movements.
this meeting pledges were obtained of $245.00 and over $450.00 in cash was raised in a collection.

The "Daily People's World" on April 29, 1952, page 3, columns 4 and 5, reported that WILLIAM A. REUBEN would speak on the subject, "The Rosenberg Case and Our Civil Liberties" at the Fellowship of Humanity Hall, 41 N. 28th Street, Oakland, on April 29, 1952, at 8:00 P.M.

The "Daily People's World" newspaper on May 2, 1952, page 10, column 1, contained an article entitled, "REUBEN to Speak on ROSENBERGS in Mill Valley", which reported that WILLIAM REUBEN had agreed to speak on the ROSENBERG case on the night of Saturday, May 3, 1952, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. PETER DREYFUS, 87 Oakdale, Mill Valley. It should be noted that Mr. and Mrs. PETER DREYFUS have been identified as members by San Francisco and respectively.

San Francisco advised on May 6, 1952, that a meeting of the San Francisco Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case took place at the home of JULIUS and ROSE KELLER, 535 11th Avenue, San Francisco, on May 6, 1952, which meeting was open to only those individuals who received invitations. This meeting was attended by JULIUS and ROSE KELLER, ELIZABETH STABLES, SYLVIA STEINBART, Dr. ASHER GORDON, LILLIAN GORDON, BARBARA HIRSHFIELD and several other unidentified individuals.

At this meeting it was reported in excess of $9,000 had been collected in the East on behalf of the ROSENBERGS but that efforts would continue to collect as much money as possible because the Rosenberg Committee expected to get six or seven witnesses from New Mexico to testify against GREENGLASS and also to send WILLIAM REUBEN to Europe to get other witnesses if possible.

Announcement was made that 3,000 notices were sent out for the April 27, 1952 meeting and that only about 300 persons attended. Another announcement was made that the San Francisco Committee proposed to prepare a letterhead and was contemplating approaching prominent Jewish individuals in the San Francisco Bay Area for the purpose of obtaining sponsors. Another announcement was made that a survey showed there were approximately 37,000 Jewish people in San Francisco, and an effort would be made to obtain a mailing list of these individuals in order that they might be sent a copy of "The Jewish Voice", a publication of Los Angeles which praised the original ROSEDBERG meeting.
It should be noted that of the individuals in attendance at this meeting, JULIUS and ROSE KELLER have been identified as members by San Francisco of known reliability; SYLVIA SIEVE has been identified as a member by San Francisco of known reliability; Dr. ASHER GORDON has been identified as a member by San Francisco of known reliability; and LILLIAN GORDON has been identified as a member by San Francisco of known reliability.

II. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

San Francisco has advised that LEONARD HARRIS is the Chairman of the San Francisco Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and ELIZABETH STABLES is the Secretary of the organization.

It should be noted that San Francisco of known reliability, has advised that HARRIS is a member of the "Vets for Peace", a Communist dominated organization in San Francisco, and San Francisco of known reliability, has reported that HARRIS is active in the Civil Rights Congress.

It should be noted further that the Civil Rights Congress has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to be a subversive organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

San Francisco of known reliability, has identified ELIZABETH STABLES as a member.

San Francisco also advised on April 28, 1952, that the following individuals were in attendance at the April 27, 1952 meeting, at which time the San Francisco Committee was established:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Identified as a member by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOSEPHINE BILLINGS</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES R. GARRY</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEONARD POCKMAN</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVID SILVER</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Identified as a Member by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAULINE SILVER</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUBY RUDEN</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEGGY SARASCHN</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDWARD TAYLOR</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVID JENKINS</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOE PASSEN</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUTH PASSEN</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRENE MILLER</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. HOLLAND ROBERTS</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOE ENOS</td>
<td>San Francisco of known reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALVAH BESSIE</td>
<td>(Member of the Hollywood 10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

San Francisco advised on May 6, 1952, that SYLVIA STEINGART, identified above as a member, is a leader of the activities of the San Francisco Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

III. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

A. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMunist PARTY

As noted above, numerous individuals in attendance at the organizational meeting have been identified as members.

San Francisco of known reliability, advised on April 23, 1952, that the Capitol Book Store, 6th and I Streets, Sacramento, (successor to the Communist Book Store), operated by the Literature Director...
of the Communist Party of Sacramento County, distributed the pamphlet by WILLIAM A. REUBEN entitled, "To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case".

Advised on May 17, 1952, that the San Francisco Committee was endeavoring to obtain a mailing address in San Francisco which is not known to be the residence of a Communist Party member so that "the FBI cannot trace the progressive movement behind the ROSENBERG Committee".

Also advised that the East Bay Area had formed a committee on behalf of the ROSENBERGS and that the East Bay and the San Francisco committees would be combined.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

On April 24, 1952, furnished a copy of a mimeographed throw-away distributed by the San Francisco Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, advertising the April 27, 1952 meeting. The throw-away alleged that all Americans should be concerned with the case of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG because (1) due process of law was denied; (2) hysteria and intimidation were deliberately, ingeniously and cynically employed by the press, the prosecution, the Judge and the government itself; (3) no evidence whatsoever supported the conviction; and (4) anti-Semitism flows through the entire case and has been recognized and denounced by Rabbi GEORGE FOX in "The Sentinel", by SAMUEL B. GACH in the "California Jewish Voice"; and by LOUIS D. GROSS, publisher of the "Jewish Examiner".

The San Francisco Committee also issued a fact sheet urging the following action:

1. Communications to President Truman and the United States Attorney General requesting that they take steps to reverse the verdicts and death sentences in the ROSENBERG case.

2. Activity in unions, churches and fraternal organizations to secure a discussion of the ROSENBERG case.

3. Wide distribution of the fact sheet.

4. Support of the San Francisco Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case.
advised on May 5, 1952, that the San Francisco Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case obviously is affiliated with the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, because the distribution of literature prepared by the latter organization and contributions are sent from the San Francisco Committee to the National Committee.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE,
At San Francisco, California:

Will continue to follow the activities of the local committee.

SOURCES:

San Francisco T-1. to SA LEO F. TULLY
San Francisco T-2.
San Francisco T-3.
San Francisco T-4.
San Francisco T-5.
San Francisco T-6.
San Francisco T-7.
San Francisco T-8.
San Francisco T-9.
San Francisco T-10.
San Francisco T-11.
San Francisco T-12.
San Francisco T-13.
San Francisco T-14.
San Francisco T-15.
San Francisco T-16.
San Francisco T-17.
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated March 7, 1952 at New York City
MEMORANDUM:

At 2:30 PM I received a call from Mr. CLEVELAND at the Bureau, in which he stated that no comment should be made in the event inquiries are received from the press concerning the article in the newspaper setting forth remarks made by U. S. Attorney MYLES LANE at the annual communion breakfast of the 105th Regiment of the National Guard on June 1.

I also talked to Mr. HENRICH and advised him I had received a call from U. S. Attorney Lane. Mr. Lane stated he had been misquoted by the newspaper; that he did not say the secret had been stolen. He did make reference to the testimony of DAVID GREENGLASS as to what ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS on the "sky platforms." ROSENBERG supposedly told GREENGLASS he had been working on a "sky platform" deal.

Mr. HENRICH inquired if any press inquiries had been received. I told him there was an inquiry from the Herald Tribune on June 1, to which no comment was made; that this morning's paper stated no comment could be obtained yesterday from the New York Office of the FBI about Mr. Lane's remarks.

Rose Day
Please Initiate

ES:SLM

Edward Scheidt
SAC

65-15348-1995B
COMPLAINT FORM

MARIAM CELNICK or SELNICK
ABEL CELNICK

Name of Complainant
3317 Roohanbeau Ave, Bron:
Address of Complainant
515-2769

Name and Aliases
Address of Subject

Date and Time Complaint Received

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:

ABEL: 5'8" 1/2" 190 lbs. Brown

HIARIAH: 5'7" 1/2" light brown hair, normal person: 120 lbs.

FACTS OF COMPLAINT:
Complainant alleged that agent questioned her 2-3 years ago concerning subject to which time she stated she did not know nothing concerning. She stated that she had no desire to become involved but now that she saw him in the red folder she feared it to be his intention to tell which she feared.

Complainant alleged that Abel is employed as a laboratory technician in an engineering

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

The information is accurate.

Special Agent

[Signature]
firms on Manhattan (unknown) and that Marian－
is a housewife. She stated that subjects were－
commented and that they receive visitors at all
hours of the day and night and that many visitors
drove out of state licensed on their cars. She－
advised that about 2-3 years ago she recalled－
seeing Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg and their two children
visiting subjects. Also, Complainant advised that－
during the same period Eugene Bison would－
frequent subjects apartment. She further stated－
subjects owned a farm in upstate New York.－
Complainant stated subjects have several－
machines in their apartment and do paper work－
for the Communist Party.

She advised that she would give further－
details if agent wanted to talk personally and－
stated that she refused to talk over the telephone.－
If agent desires to meet here she suggest that－
they call on a Sunday morning or in the－
week late after 6:00 PM.