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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>6-11-57</td>
<td>SA MEMO TO SAC (NY)</td>
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<td>9-24-57</td>
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<tr>
<td>2822</td>
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<td>NY AIRTEL TO HQ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>2823</td>
<td>10-3-57</td>
<td>NY LETTER TO HQ</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>No. of Pages</td>
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<td>Actual</td>
<td>Released</td>
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<tr>
<td>2824</td>
<td>11-8-57</td>
<td>HQ LETTER TO PH</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td>FILE 05-58236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825</td>
<td>11-24-57</td>
<td>PH LETTER TO HQ W/1 COPY</td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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</tr>
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<td>FILE 05-58236</td>
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<tr>
<td>2826</td>
<td>11-13-57</td>
<td>CE LETTER TO HQ W/1 COPY</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque*
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<th>Date of Serial</th>
<th>DELETION (S)</th>
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<td>2728 with two copies</td>
<td>1/14/55</td>
<td>This report was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2729</td>
<td>1/18/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2730 with one copy</td>
<td>1/25/55</td>
<td>This report was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
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<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2732</td>
<td>1/31/55</td>
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<td>2733</td>
<td>1/7/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2734</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2735</td>
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<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2737 with one copy</td>
<td>3/24/55</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2738 with one copy</td>
<td>4/5/55</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2739</td>
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<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited to protect the identity of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given.</td>
</tr>
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<td>DELETION (S)</td>
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<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2743</td>
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<td>2745</td>
<td>4/28/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
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<td>5/3/55</td>
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<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2748</td>
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<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2749 with one copy</td>
<td>5/11/55</td>
<td>This teletype was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2750</td>
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<td>DELETION (S)</td>
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<td>2753</td>
<td>6/6/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>6/14/55</td>
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<td>2755</td>
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<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2756</td>
<td>6/28/55</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited to protect the identity and the designation of an informant symbol of a source for which an implied or assured promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity and compromise the further effectiveness of this source.</td>
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<td>2757</td>
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<td>7/14/55</td>
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<td>2759</td>
<td>7/19/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>7/26/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2761</td>
<td>6/28/55</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2762</td>
<td>8/1/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7/22/55</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>DELETION (S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2764</td>
<td>8/23/55</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2765</td>
<td>11/18/55</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2766</td>
<td>12/28/55</td>
<td>This letter was referred to another Government agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2767</td>
<td>1/4/56</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2768</td>
<td>1/24/56</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2769</td>
<td>1/30/56</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2770</td>
<td>12/28/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2771</td>
<td>1/9/56</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2772</td>
<td>1/16/56</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2773</td>
<td>12/25/55</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2774</td>
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<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited to protect the identity and file number of a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given.</td>
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<td>2775</td>
<td>2/1/56</td>
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<td>2776</td>
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<td>DELETION(S)</td>
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<td>2777</td>
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<td>2778</td>
<td>3/2/76</td>
<td>(b)(1) - Page 1, all paragraphs and the title, pages 2 through 8, and page 9 paragraphs 1 and 2 have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 1/13/78, and they bear the Classification Officer's number 4913.</td>
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<td>3/9/76</td>
<td>(b)(7)(C) - The names and file numbers of third parties were withheld in the dissemination on page 1 to the extent that the release of this information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.</td>
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<td>2782</td>
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<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2784</td>
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<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2785</td>
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<td>5/7/56</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>Serial Number</td>
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<td>2788</td>
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<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2789</td>
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<td>(b)(1) - Paragraphs 1 and 2 have been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 11/21/77, and they bear the Classification Officer's number 2040.</td>
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<td>2792</td>
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<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>6/20/56</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2795</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2796</td>
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<td>10/22/56</td>
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<td>2804</td>
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<td>(b)(1) - This serial has been classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 11/21/77, and it bears the Classification Officer's number 2040.</td>
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<td>This report was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2808</td>
<td>12/14/56</td>
<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2809</td>
<td>12/27/56</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>12/31/56</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2811</td>
<td>2/1/57</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
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<td>2/20/57</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>Serial Number</td>
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<td>DELETION (S)</td>
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<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2817</td>
<td>6/19/57</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2818</td>
<td>6/10/57</td>
<td>This report was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>6/18/57</td>
<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2820</td>
<td>6/11/57</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited 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>2821</td>
<td>9/24/57</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>10/14/57</td>
<td>This airtel was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2823</td>
<td>10/3/57</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - The designation of an informant symbol and file number was withheld on page 1 and page 3 paragraph 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>Serial Number</td>
<td>Date of Serial</td>
<td>DELETION (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>2824</td>
<td>11/8/57</td>
<td>(b)(7)(D) - This exemption was cited on page 2 paragraph 3 and continued on page 3, page 5 paragraph 3 and continued on page 6, and page 6 paragraph 1 to protect the 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>2825 with one copy</td>
<td>11/26/57</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
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<td>2826 with one copy</td>
<td>11/13/57</td>
<td>This letter was previously processed as shown on the Inventory Worksheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-recorded serial</td>
<td>no date</td>
<td>No exemptions were cited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAC, WFO (65-5521)
SAC, WFO (65-15348)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIOTAGE - 

Re urlet 1/13/55.

WFO desires that the steps placed with the Collector of Customs
and INS against the following individuals be continued:

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET
ARTHUR BARK
EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN
PHILIP MARSTON SALOFT

RAM 149 (3) 1/
290 Broadway
New York 7, New York

January 31, 1955

Mr. Thomas Lunney
United States Marshal
Southern District of New York
U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lunney:

Enclosed is one zippered brief case, brown leather, obtained at the apartment of Julius Rosenberg, 10 Monroe Street, New York City, in a search incidental to his arrest.

This brief case has been held in the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as evidence.

It is requested that this brief case be returned to the executor of the estate of Julius Rosenberg.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge

Enc-1
65-15348
RAH:IM
(2)

Received by: Farley
Sotome in Deputy
Chief Deputy
Jan 31/55

65-15348-2732
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Identity of Agent Submitting Same</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157. The Kensington portable typewriter, Serial No. V 299917. On the face of the typewriter is scratched the following — Evelyne March.</td>
<td>SA William F. Horton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BULky EXHIBIT INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED & EVIDENCE

Buffer: 65-5-236

Title and Character of Case:

Date Property Acquired:

Source From Which Property Acquired:
Apartmnrt of Julius Rosenberg, 10 Monroe St., NYC apt. 11-GA

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:
Basement shelf 6A

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:
Evidence in any possible future prosecution of sisters of Rosenberg espionage apparatus.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:
See below

5A William Norton

123. One large paper shopping bag with handles containing the following:
124. Can of Kodak acid fixer.
125. One car of Kodak microgel developer.
126. One small funnel.
127. One large glass graduate measuring 12
128. One adjustable roll film developing tank.
129. One stainless steel thermometer.
130. One paper bag from Fillochby Carera Shop, New York City containing a stirrer.
131. One small cloth bag containing 33 miscellaneous keys.

Field File #: 65-1348 (56)
65-6549 65-15348-2734
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject interviewed on 1-26-55 and 1-31-55. Personal history set out. Advised he flew a plane for the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War in 1937. Returned to New York City and became Adjutant Commander of VFW. Taught at FAEC School in evening classes and instructed members of VFW Flying Club. Admitted signing CP Petition in 1939 supporting candidacy of Communist ISRAEL ALT+3 for public office. Subject wrote several articles which appeared in the "Daily Worker" covering his flying activities and experiences in Spain. WILLIAMS attended a number of CP meetings in New York City, a National Negro Congress convention in Washington and admitted serving the Communist cause prior to 1940 but denied actual YCL, YFC or CP membership. Subject taught JULIUS ROSENBERG, MARK FOGARSKY and MICHAEL SIDOROVICH at FAEC School and employed them in WILLIAMS' Aeronautical Research Corporation. WILLIAMS denied any espionage activities and stated he has not engaged in any CP or front activities since about 1940.
PAUL WILLIAMS was interviewed on January 26 and 31, 1955, by SA HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., and the reporting Agent at the Washington Field Office and furnished the following information:

PERSONAL HISTORY

Birth

June 17, 1907 at Youngstown, Ohio. Subject stated he has indicated at different times his birth to be June 17, 1909 which he did to assist him in securing certain types of employment. In addition, he stated he had indicated to employers he was older than he actually is, and he recalls doing this particularly to obtain employment on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad when he was still in high school. A certified copy of subject’s birth certificate filed with the Thieblo Aircraft Company, 4924 Hampden Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, reflects his birth as June 17, 1907.

Education

Rayon High School at Youngstown, Ohio. WILLIAMS stated he just completed his junior year at this school and then attended the Ohio Institute of Aeronautics where he completed his high school work.

Ohio Institute of Aeronautics

1928-1932 at Youngstown, Ohio. The subject stated he attended this school for four years and graduated in 1932 but that he received no degree from this school. The Institute conducted courses in aeronautics and in addition they built airplanes as school projects. Subject stated he had never attended the Carnegie Institute but that he may have indicated to some acquaintances that he attended school there.

Employment

After graduation from the Ohio Institute of Aeronautics, WILLIAMS had a number of temporary employments, and he hitchhiked to a number of areas of the country, and in 1934 he returned to Dayton, Ohio, where he became employed.
by the Works Progress Administration as Instructor in aeronautics from September 1934 to mid-1937.

Mid-1937 - WILLIAMS sought employment in Los Angeles at the Douglas Aircraft Plant unsuccessfully.

August 1937 to December 1937 - en route to and returning from Spain.

January 1938 to December 1938 - Designer with the Cuomo Aeronautics Development Company at 24 West 17th Street, New York City.

1938 (concurrent with the employment at Cuomo) - part-time instructor for approximately two semesters at the School of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians in New York City and part-time instructor for approximately three months on an infrequent basis for the International Workers' Order Flying Club.

August 1939 to May 1942, self-employed with the WILLIAMS' Aeronautical Research Corporation at 24 West 17th Street, New York City, and 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

1939 to 1941 - WPA, Architectural drawing (concurrent with his self-employment in the WILLIAMS' Aeronautical Research Corporation).

June 1942 to August 1942 - National Youth Administration on a per diem basis (concurrent with his employment at WILLIAMS' Aeronautical Research Corporation).

August 1942 to October 1942 - Methods Engineer with the Agrapana Tool Corporation at 241 Centre Street, New York City.

Fall of 1942 to January 15, 1947 - Wright Field Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. WILLIAMS was suspended on January 6, 1947, pending investigation for removal from this employment. He terminated January 15, 1947, by resignation in lieu of removal for falsification of entrance application papers as to experience, scholastic background and arrests. Subject stated that in 1942 he took an examination for employment in the Aircraft Division of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and passed the examination but never was actually employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard or any other Navy installation.
February 1947 to January 1952 - self-employed as a contracting architect on commercial buildings with offices at 1020 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio, and 1118 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio. He operated as the N and W Development Company, which was a partnership with ROBERT M. NELSON, in the architectural firm doing business with the contractor, Miller and Farmer Company of that city. Concurrent with this self-employment as an architect, subject continued to work on an airplane which he was constructing to demonstrate his theory of aeronautical principles (with a bird configuration). Subject stated he was the architect for the McFall Hotel in Dayton, Ohio, which he estimates to be a $100,000 building and was also the architect for the Harris block which is a business block of six or seven stores in a one-story masonry building which he estimates to be about a $100,000 building. In addition he was the architect for the Germantown Pike Hilltop Motel in Dayton, Ohio.

January 9, 1952, to February 1954, Draftsman and Layout Man, United States Recording Company, Washington, D. C. WILLIAMS stated he came to Washington to see a Dr. LOUIS CROOKS (deceased) at Catholic University in an attempt to have Dr. CROOKS make a wind-tunnel model of an airplane demonstrating WILLIAMS' aeronautical principles. WILLIAMS stated CROOKS did make a model of the plane for which he paid him $300 and subject related numerous tests were conducted which supported his theory on aeronautical principles.

February 23, 1954 to date - Draftsman at the Thieblot Aircraft Company, Incorporated, 4924 Hampden Lane, Bethesda, Maryland. He stated he originally contacted this company in an effort to have THIEBLOT promote production of his type plane, but THIEBLOT evidenced no interest at that time but offered him employment as a Draftsman. WILLIAMS stated that within the past three weeks Mr. THIEBLOT, President of the corporation, has evinced interest in subject's model plane.

Addresses

July 1937, 1180 East 52nd Street, Los Angeles, California. Subject stated when in Los Angeles he attempted
to stay at the Young Men's Christian Association but was unable to do so and stayed in a rooming house which was on the YMCA's approved list. Subject stated he also stayed at a rooming house at an unknown number on Figueroa Street in Los Angeles but that any residence he had in that city was temporary and undoubtedly a rooming house.

August 1937 to December 1937, en route to and returning from Spain.

December 1937 to March 1938, Broadway Central Hotel, New York City. Subject said his expenses at this hotel were borne by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

March 1938 to October 1942, 425 East 6th Street, New York City, apartment 3A. He resided at this address with his first wife.

1942 to 1943, 16 Elgin Street, Dayton, Ohio (rooming house) and 231½ Lakeview, Dayton, Ohio, a private residence owned by ROBERT S. NELSON (his business partner from 1947 to 1951).

June 1943 to 1944, 1849 Ditzel Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Subject stated this was an efficiency apartment in a government project and he lived here with his second wife, his first wife having died in New York City in early 1943.

1944 to 1949, 2642 Pickering Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. This is a house that WILLIAMS designed. He stated he did some architectural drawing of houses while he was employed at Wright Field Air Force Base; 1020 West 5th Street, Dayton, Ohio. Following his divorce, subject lived at this address which was his office. Subsequently he moved to the McFall Hotel for a time.

January 1950 to December 1951, 1229 Germantown Street, Dayton, Ohio. This was a building that WILLIAMS had designed, and he lived there with Detective Sergeant GLEATON, of the Dayton Police Force.

December 1951 to about May 1952, unknown address in the vicinity of Fifth and Florida Avenue, N. E., in Washington, D. C., at a rooming house.

May 1952 to date, 1321 T Street, N. W.
Spanish Civil War

When WILLIAMS was in California in 1937 and had sought employment at the Douglas Aircraft Plant, he indicated he did not receive employment because of his color. In conversation with men at the rooming house where he was staying it was suggested that he visit the office of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy because it would be possible for him, being a pilot, to make $1,000 per month flying for the Spanish Loyalists. Because he was without employment, WILLIAMS made application, which was approved, applied for his passport in California, and was given bus fare to New York from Los Angeles, and in August 1937 he sailed for France on the "Queen Mary."

WILLIAMS landed at Cherbourg, took a train to Paris, where he placed his passport in a safety deposit box, took a train to Southern France and walked across the border into Spain. He went to Albacete, which was the Loyalists headquarters, and an attempt was made to have him go into the infantry, but he refused and he was sent to La Ribera where he made one flight in a plane for the Spanish Loyalists. The subject stated this was the extent of his combat duty in Spain. He stated he did not fly more because he was told that the Spanish Loyalists had no longer any need for mercenaries because they had trained enough pilots to preclude their use. He subsequently went to Paris, and he recalled arriving in Paris on a November holiday. He stated he returned to the United States in December on the SS Aquatania. Upon arriving in New York he went to the headquarters of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and they secured quarters for him at the Broadway Central Hotel, and he stated his room at this hotel was paid for by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Membership in the VALB

The subject stated that upon his return to this country the VALB assisted him in obtaining employment. In addition WILLIAMS related that he was catered to by this organization because he had been a veteran of the Spanish Civil War, a pilot and because he was a negro. For this reason WILLIAMS became a member of the VALB and subsequently was made Adjutant Commander (second in command). WILLIAMS stated the
VALS obtained a position for him at the FAECT School as an instructor in aeronautics, and it was through this connection that he became an instructor for the International Workers' Order Flying Club. These courses of instruction were given at night, and it was possible for the subject to continue a day-time employment. WILLIAMS said he never joined the FAECT because the dues were too high for him, but he was given honorary membership on the basis of his service in the Spanish Civil War.

Association with the ROSENBERGS

While instructing in an aeronautical class at the FAECT School, subject recalled he had in his class as students JULIUS ROSENBERG, executed Soviet espionage agent, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH and MARK POGARSKY, associates of ROSENBERG. WILLIAMS stated that when he organized his Aeronautical Research Corporation these individuals became employed in his firm with the understanding that they were to participate in financial profit that might result from their efforts. In addition to these individuals, WILLIAMS advised that ETHEL ROSENBERG did clerical and typing work for the firm. Most of the work done by these persons was performed at night. Subject stated he had been in the ROSENBERG home, which he recalled was on Sheriff Street in New York, but that he was in their home on only one or two occasions, and he has no distinct recollection of the visits except he recalled the ROSENBERGS were living with the parents of either the husband or wife. He recalled that on one occasion he met DAVID GREENGlass at the home of the ROSENBERGS. Subject observed photographs of DAVID GREENGlass, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH and MARK POGARSKY and identified them as the individuals with whom he had associated in New York.

Subject stated he had attended some Communist Party meetings where JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were present, and he recalled that MICHAEL SIDOROVICH was present at some of the big Communist Party meetings (those held in Madison Square Garden). In addition, he stated that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and SIDOROVICH in their conversations openly spoke of being members of the Communist Party, and he recalled that POGARSKY admitted being a member of the Young Communist League. WILLIAMS stated he had never seen DAVID GREENGlass at any Communist Party meetings he attended.
Communist Party Activities

WILLIAMS denied having ever been a member of the Young Communist League or the Communist Party, but he readily admitted he had participated in Communist Party activities and those of front groups and was for a time sympathetic to their cause. He explained he felt he had experienced too much discrimination in this country because he is a negro, and in addition, he felt that the Communist Party represented merely another political faction on the United States political front. Subject stated he attended a number of Communist Party meetings in New York but they were small groups, generally speaking, and at different locations, and he has no clear recollection of the meeting places at this time. He recalled that on one occasion he gave a speech before one of the CP meetings on the race question. He recalled further having attended CP meetings at Madison Square Garden, and he advised he participated in two May Day parades in New York.

In recalling his activities during this period, which he estimates to be from about January 1938 until sometime in 1940, WILLIAMS is of the opinion that he was being exploited by the Communists because he was a negro, because he was sympathetic to their cause, naturally, and because he was a Spanish Civil War veteran. He feels he was of value to them as a representative of the negro race, and he readily admits that he was sympathetic to the political purposes of the CP.

During this period when he was in sympathy with Communist activities, WILLIAMS regularly read the "Daily Worker", and he had written five or six articles which were eventually published in the "Daily Worker" wherein he wrote concerning his experiences as an aviator and as a Spanish Civil War veteran. With regard to the numerous discrepancies in his personal history, WILLIAMS explained some of them may have occurred from these write-ups in the "Daily Worker" wherein activities, feats and background were attributed to him which were erroneous. WILLIAMS felt that this was done by the "Daily Worker" in order to make him more of a hero in the eyes of the negro people and in turn influence other negroes to become interested in the CP. He stated he was paid a nominal sum for these articles which appeared in the "Daily Worker."

WILLIAMS was queried as to why he declined to join the CP yet he did not hesitate to participate in their cause and was fully sympathetic to their purposes. He stated he had
seriously considered the matter of joining the Party and failed to do so because he was unable to make up his mind. He said a CP card had been given to him at the VALB headquarters in New York with his name filled in, but he stated he paid no dues nor membership fees, and he took no steps to acquire membership.

WILLIAMS recalled that in early 1938 or 1939 he had attended a meeting of the National Negro Congress held in Washington, D.C. He stated he was never a member of the National Negro Congress, and his attendance at the meeting in Washington was the extent of his activities in the National Negro Congress.

WILLIAMS stated he had signed a CP Petition for ISRAEL AMTER in New York for a political campaign. He is unable to recall the public office AMTER was seeking, but he stated his action in signing this petition was in accord with his previous thoughts concerning the CP, namely that it was a political organization seeking to improve the negro status in American life.

Subject stated that about 1939 or 1940 he came to the realization that the CP actually had nothing to offer the negro race, and he had some personal experiences on grievance committees of the WPA wherein he felt the activities of the Communists in presenting their grievances were excessive. He recalled with regard to his association with the ROSENBERGS that it was about this time he informed them that there was nothing further for them to do in connection with the WILLIAMS Aeronautical Research Corporation. He said he had never paid the ROSENBERGS any money for their efforts because they expected to participate in a patent which they hoped to obtain. He said the ROSENBERGS were considerably upset when they discontinued association, but he had no further contact with them from that date forward. He estimates the breakup to have occurred in late 1939 or 1940. He said the ROSENBERGS had no knowledge of his address after 1940 and that he had had no personal contact with them. Concerning the ROSENBERG's arrest and conviction on espionage charges, he said he had no knowledge that they might be participating in such activities, but he stated he was not greatly shocked because he had known them as firebrand type of Communists.

The Communist Party, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the National Negro Congress and the International Workers Order have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.
The "Daily Worker" is an east-coast Communist daily newspaper.

Espionage Activities

The subject advised he has never engaged in any espionage activities against the United States nor has he been requested to engage in such. He recalled that when he was still close to the Communist Party he had had contact with some individuals at Amtorg in New York City, and on one occasion he had been offered an exporter's commission by some individual at Amtorg if he would buy a Curtiss electric propeller ostensibly for his own firm which would be delivered to Amtorg. Subject contacted the Curtiss firm, but the firm immediately discerned that he was attempting to obtain the propeller for Amtorg and so informed him. When confronted in such a manner, WILLIAMS did not argue with the Curtiss firm and was unsuccessful in obtaining a propeller. To the best of his recollection, this occurred in early 1940.

MISCELLANEOUS

Subject stated he became interested in flying in his youth, and when he was in Ohio he would perform drafting work in order to exchange his talents for materials for his own plane and to acquire flying time. He recalled he had been in a crash in the early 1930's in Youngstown and had suffered a fractured skull. For an extended period of time he has done experimental and promotion work on his plane and a model of it in an effort to demonstrate an aeronautical principle on which he admits the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics has made an unfavorable recommendation.

WILLIAMS stated he has been married four times. His first wife, SYLVIA COLLINS WILLIAMS, he married in New York in 1940 and she died of tuberculosis in New York City in early 1943. His second wife was GRACE THORPE WILLIAMS whom he married in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1943 or 1944. He stated he divorced him in 1948 for incompatibility. From this union was born a son, who is now living with his former wife in Cincinnati, Ohio. WILLIAMS attributed this divorce to his inability to provide as high a standard of living as his wife desired. His third wife was ELIZABETH STEVENSON WILLIAMS, whom he married in 1950 and divorced in 1951. He stated they lived together approximately two months and during this period of time she was home only about a week. He stated his wife was a
narcotic addict and "pusher", and she was arrested and sent to prison in Cincinnati, Ohio. His present wife is RUTH HOLLAND WILLIAMS, born September 15, 1927. He resides with his wife, her mother and three of her brothers at 1321 T Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. WILLIAMS has a daughter by this wife who is now three months of age. He explained his wife formerly was employed in a clerical position at the Pentagon in the Department of the Air Force but that prior to the birth of their child she left this employment and has no re-employment rights. She is currently unemployed. WILLIAMS added he is the main support of the family because his mother-in-law does not work and two of his wife's brothers have hemophilia and are unable to perform physical labor. A third brother is 15 years of age.

WILLIAMS stated he and all members of his family are highly active in the Jehovah's Witnesses. WILLIAMS advised that he gives speeches in connection with his activities in the Jehovah's Witnesses, pointing out the evils of Communism based on his experience in the past.

Subject stated he has been arrested on only one occasion in his life and that occurred in Dayton, Ohio, in the 1930's before he went to Spain. He was arrested on suspicion of selling stolen medical supplies but was released. WILLIAMS maintains his acts of selling the supplies were legal because he had received the medical supplies as payment for work he had performed.

Additional photographs of individuals connected with the ROSENBERG case were exhibited to subject, but he was unable to identify any persons other than those mentioned herein.

The only individual at Amtorg whom he was able to recall was a man by the name of YAROSLAVSKY who was a United States citizen from Brooklyn. YAROSLAVSKY was a doorman at Amtorg. YAROSLAVSKY was interested in promoting WILLIAMS' plane principle in hopes of making some money on it, but Amtorg was not interested in anything of an experimental nature but wanted products and plans of actual operating equipment. Subject was unable to recall any of the individuals with whom he talked at Amtorg.

Concerning other discrepancies in his personal history, WILLIAMS stated he had never left the United States during the period Selective Service was in operation during World War II in an effort to seek employment with the Ferry
Command of the Royal Air Force. He stated he may have asked
permission of his Selective Service Board to make the trip to
Canada, but this was never done. He stated he had never been
in the United States Navy and had never been in Hawaii.

The following description was obtained through
interrogation and observation of the subject:

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<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>PAUL ELISHA WILLIAMS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth:</td>
<td>June 17, 1907, Youngstown, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupation:</td>
<td>Draftsman and architect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence:</td>
<td>1321 T Street, N. W.</td>
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<td>Telephone Number:</td>
<td>ADams 2-7285</td>
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THE NEW YORK DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copies are being sent to New York because of subject's connection with the ROSENBERG case and because of the extensive previous investigation conducted on the subject for an alleged Selective Service violation.

THE CLEVELAND DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copies are being sent to Cleveland because of subject's acquaintanceship with MICHAEL SIDOROVICH.

THE NEWARK DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copies are being sent to Newark because of subject's acquaintanceship with MARK POGARSKY, aka MARK PAGE.

THE CINCINNATI DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copies are being sent to Cincinnati because subject resided in Youngstown, Ohio, and Dayton, Ohio, for extended period of time.

Office Memorandum  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York
FROM : SA(A) JAMES F. VCCTEL

DATE: 4/6/55

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that by letter dated 1/8/55 the Banque d’Etat de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, Bucharest, Romania requested T-1’s bank to pay $1,505.51 to "JULES AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, New York, JERO PUBLISHING, 401 Broadway, NYC by order of Fondos Littéraire des Ecrivains Roumains, Bucharest, representing authors royalties." By letter dated 1/26/55 T-1’s bank advised the Romanian bank that they were unable to locate JERO PUBLISHING at the address indicated. By letter dated 2/28/55 the Banque d’Etat de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, Bucharest advised T-1’s bank that the present address of JERO PUBLISHING is 220 Broadway, NYC, and instructed T-1’s bank to "look for them(JERO PUBLISHING) at that address and pay to them $1,505.51 due JULES AND ETHEL ROSENBERG.

The information obtained from T-1 (Office of the Comptrollers Office, National City Bank, 55 Wall St., NYC, who advised SA VCCTEL on 4/6/55) is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

1 cc 100-93158 Subfile A
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York (65-15348)  
FROM: JAMES T. NEAGLE, SA  
SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
       ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 4/28/55

At 4:30 p.m., 4/27/55, AUSA B. P. ATTERBURY, SDNY, telephonically advised the writer that a Mr. HESS of the printing firm Hess and Sivak, 92 Pine Street, NYC, telephone Bowling Green 9-8937, had telephoned him to advise that his firm was in the process of printing a new book being published by Cameron and Kahn.

According to ATTERBURY, HESS stated that this book appears to be a propaganda type book regarding the conviction of the subjects, and it contains diatribes against the government. He also advised ATTERBURY that the book contains quite a bit of information attributed to HARVEY MATUSOW.

AUSA ATTERBURY stated that HESS indicated he had recently learned from business associates that Cameron and Kahn were the subjects of a grand jury inquiry and that he now regrets accepting the contract for this work and would like to get out of it but feels that he might better assist the government by making available for review by the government the proof sheets on this book. ATTERBURY advised that he had indicated to HESS he would communicate this information to the FBI and that HESS would receive a call from the FBI sometime on 4/28/55. ATTERBURY suggested that HESS appeared to be entirely cooperative in this matter.

I advised ASAC D. E. MOORE of the above information and also Supervisor ALBERT J. KLEIN on Section 6 who indicated that he would furnish the information to the Agent handling the ROSENBERG case.

1 - NY 100-11433 (CAMERON AND KAHN, INCORPORATED) (7-2)
1 - NY 100-10017 (ALBERT E. KAHN) (12-9)
1 - NY 100-94014 (HARVEY MATUSOW) (7-5)
290 Broadway
NY 65-15348
New York 7, New York

Honorable Edward J. Quigley
Postmaster
Federal Building
Brooklyn, 1, New York

June 6, 1955

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that you furnish this office with the following information on all mail, including special delivery and registered mail, received by the individual listed below for a period of thirty days:

Re: CECELIA ARMOR
3832 Poplar Avenue
Sea Gate, Brooklyn, New York

1. The name of addressee if different from above.
2. Name and return address of sender.
3. All postmark data including date, time, and place mailed from.
4. All information on return cards.

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
Complaint Form
FL-71 (9-29-54)

NOTE: HANDPRINT NAMES LEGIBLY: HANDWRITING SATISFACTORY FOR REMAINDER

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
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FACTS OF COMPLAINT: Complainant telephonically contacted the F.B.I. on May 18th and stated that he was the President of First Amended Division of his organization and was having a convention at the New Yorker Hotel. He stated that the subject, who was a brother of Ethel Rosenberg, was with the Organization overseas. They wanted him to come to the convention, but they didn't know how to get in touch with him. He wanted to know if the F.B.I. had his home address or telephone number, and if so, would we give it to him? Complainant was advised that we could furnish no information

ACTION RECOMMENDED: File Rosenberg CF

File 65-15348

65-15348
Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that you furnish this office with the following information on all mail, including special delivery and registered mail, received by the individual listed below for a period of thirty days:

CECELIA ARNOW
Re: 3832 Poplar Avenue
Sea Gate, Brooklyn, New York

1. The name of addressee if different from above.

2. Name and return address of sender.

3. All postmark data including date, time, and place mailed from.

4. All information on return cards.

Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge

65-15348-2759
Photog Is Held In Girl Kidnap

Jerome Tartakow, 31, a commercial photographer who, police said, served terms in Texas and Georgia, was held in $10,000 bail in Bronx Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of kidnapping an 11-year-old girl.

Tartakow was picked up at his home, 1715 Longfellow Ave, Bronx, through the license number of his car supplied by his alleged victim. She told police he lured her into his car at 5 P.M. Friday near her Bronx home and molested her after driving to the Parkchester section. Then he drove her home.

Tartakow, married and the father of one child, denied the charges. Police said he was convicted of armed robbery in Texas and auto theft in Georgia. He will have a hearing Thursday.
Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG 10-40

Date Property Acquired: 7/1/50

Source From Which Property Acquired: Apartment of Julius Rosenberg, 10 Monroe St., NYC, Apt. 11-65

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibits: Basement

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Case in a pending status. Disposition to be made at conclusion of investigation.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: 5A William Horton

123. One large paper shopping bag with handles containing the following:
124. Can of Kodak acid film
125. One can of Kodak microdol developer
126. One small funnel
127. One large glass graduate measuring jar
128. One adjustable roll film developing tank
129. One stainless steel thermometer
130. One paper bag from Villoughby Camera Shop, NYC, containing a stirrer
131. One small cloth bag containing 33 miscellaneous keys
137. One Remington portable typewriter, Serial No. V 2-02727. On the face of the typewriter is scratched the following - Evelyn Karp
Office Memorandum · UNITED-STATE GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-5521)

DATE: 1/24/56

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, w.a.; ET AL
ESPIONAGE — R

Please advise whether stop notices placed on 3/3/52 with INS; Passport Office, Department of State, and Collector of Customs against the names of the following individuals are to be continued:

ARThUR BARR
PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, aka
EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, w.a.
HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET

2 - New York (RM)
1 - WFO
NWHO: af
(3)

65-15348-1768

[Handwritten notes]

[Signatures]
SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SAC, WFO (65-5521)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was.; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Please advise whether stop notices placed on 3/3/52
with INS; Passport Office, Department of State, and Collector
of Customs against the names of the following individuals are
to be continued:

ARTHUR BARR
PHILIP MARSTON SALOFF, aka
EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, wa.
HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET

2 - New York (RN)
1 - WFO
NWRO:af
(3)

65-15348 2768

JAN 25 1956
NEW YORK
SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)  

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

ESPIONAGE - R

Re Washington Field letter to New York dated 1/24/56.

New York Office desires stops with Immigration and Naturalization Service, Passport Office, Department of State, and Collector of Customs be continued against the following individuals:

ARTHUR BARR  
PHILIP MARSTON SALOFE, aka  
EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN, WA  
HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET

2 - Washington Field (65-5521)(RM)  
1 - New York (65-15392) (ARTHUR BARR)  
1 - New York (65-15773) (PHILIP MARSTON SALOFE)  
1 - New York (65-15773) (EDWARD JAMES WEINSTEIN)  
1 - New York (100-9939) (HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET)  
1 - New York (65-15348)

RAM: jess (7)
On July 30th, 1955, I went to the office of the Special Bureau of Investigation under direction of its Head, Mr. J. Tracy McClellan, and I charged their office with a series of plots against my life. They and I go back, and I know that various investigative agencies and the judicial system will have a system of false public intimidation and false so-called "confessions" of guilt when my individual is innocent. I have the utmost conviction that the Southern White Judges and White Prosecuting Attorneys will not be intimidated as they are innocent victims of this vicious practice of intimidation. This case marks the beginning of a plot to divide the entire United States into the hands of a large group of persons, high in government office. This group, as it should, will be under the leadership of Prince, Cardinal...
Spillman. These tractors are to be equipped with a new car: the work to be done will be the usual. To speak and to speak...
July 24th, 1956

Julia Chesterton was innocent.

Because I have spoken this Truth
and uttered words to many people I
have been subjected to a long
period of persecutions by the
FBI, the CIA, the Justice Dept.
and numerous law enforcement offices of state
city and national level. I urge that
a serious investigation be made
put these practices in order to
protect innocent people from
being electrocuted and imprisoned —

Phyllis Dean Spencer
January 9, 1956

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


Dear Mr. Kelly:

There is enclosed, for your information, a photostatic copy of a letter received in this office from Mrs. Erica Z. Spencer, 530 West 145th Street, New York, N.Y.

Very truly yours,

PAUL W. WILLIAMS
United States Attorney

B: A. J. MILLS
Assistant U. S. Attorney
290 Broadway
New York 7, New York
January 16, 1956

Honorable Paul W. Williams
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
United States Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

Attention: Silvio J. Mollo
Assistant U. S. Attorney


Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter dated January 9, 1956, which enclosed a photostatic copy of a letter received by your office from Mrs. Erica Z. Spencer, 530 West 145th Street, New York 31, New York.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
He Thought The Rosenbergs Were Guilty
Until He Read Jexley's Book

Richard C. Boyer

Walt Whitman said, concerning the book "Leaves Of Grass", that "he who touches this book, touches a person". He who touches John Jexley's book, touches dynamite - enough dynamite to explode the whole Rosenberg case.

A reviewer of this book had been convinced that the Rosenbergs were guilty, but he now says that "he paced his room in agony" after he read the book.

He writes that, if what the book says is true - and it appears that he believes that it is true - then J. Edgar Hoover, Judge Irving Kaufman, who sentenced the Rosenbergs, and Irving Saypol, who was the prosecutor, "then these people should be indicted and tried for a conspiracy to murder the Rosenbergs". But if the book is false, the reviewer says, then the three people mentioned should sue the author and publisher.

But such a suit is not taking place. There won't be such a suit. This revelation of a conspiracy is as powerful as death - and in this instance, a death dictated by political motives.

In one instance after another - as in the Elmer Davis case, the famous radio commentator and head of the "Office Of War Information" during the war - all those who previously maintained that the Rosenbergs are guilty, were convinced of their innocence after reading this book. Their anger is so great, that it is clear that if sufficient people read this book, Morton Sobell will be freed, the Rosenbergs will be exonerated and a mighty blow will be struck at a conspiracy in the interest of war.

Most of the newspapers which were themselves instruments in the Rosenberg tragedy - have refused to mention Jexley's book, or to write about it. This 672-page book is a masterpiece of documentary evidence. It is as gruesome as a work by a Greek classicist.

In the five months since the book was published the "New York Times" has not contained a review of Jexley's great work, although the book may be compared with everything Edith Wharton wrote or the Right to exonerate Dreyfus. That trial rocked France to its roots. In precisely the same way, this book could rock the United States - unless this book is buried by a conspiracy of silence.

The book contains too great an indictment of what is taking place in the United States at this time for most of the newspapers to dare write about the book, though they know that silence means admitting their feeling of guilt. The book proves, too convincingly, that the press, the Judge, the prosecutor, the Department of Justice and even
the Supreme Court — were united in order to send to their death an innocent man and his wife. The motives behind it were varied, including, in some instances, ambition, and, in others, anti-Semitism and what, in other cases, was considered necessary for the cold war.

The conspiracy of silence, as a result of which Sobell is being kept in jail, — can be understood when you realize how this book affects those who hear of and read this book.

The reviewer, who was mentioned above, is Bret Halliday. On September 15th he wrote about Zeley's book in a small newspaper in Connecticut, "The Fairfield County Fair". It appears that until he read this book he did not, for one moment, doubt the guilt of the Rosenbergs. And it appears that he was astounded by the revelations in the book.

He continued to read the book, being unable to tear himself away from the 672 pages. He read until morning. He was aroused, but he was also dominated by fear. Should he dare to write about such a book? That night that cost him: could he be labeled a communist?

Mr. Halliday is, more or less, a typical American and has his share of courage. Knowing the facts, he believed he dare not run from them. So he sat down at his typewriter and began to write, feeling that in the America of 1955 he had, first, to declare that he is not a peculiar person — because of the fact that he is interested in justice. So he began thus:

"I am not a reformer, whose heart aches."

"I am not a Jew."

"I am not a communist."

"I am American-born, 51 years old, a registered Democrat, who occasionally votes for a Republican candidate. I am married, the father of a 7-year old daughter, the owner of a dog, a cat, a canary and the goldfish. I own my own home on which there is a big mortgage with the Prudential Insurance Company and I earn a pretty good salary under our capitalistic system.

"John Zeley's book was an upsetting experience for me. It is a great book which is gruesome and which makes you sick. An hour ago I finished reading the last page, and, since that time, I have been waking up and dozing in agony..."

Then he said that the book is so convincing, that there are but two courses to take — the Judge, the prosecutor and the other officials, against whom charges are made in the book, either prove their innocence through a court trial, or they should — if they do not do the former — be indicted for a conspiracy to murder the Rosenbergs.

The same response can be expected from thousands of simple, honest Americans if they read this book, but they do not even know that such a book exists.
It is an unusual book not only because it is concerned with such a
tragic matter, and pictures as inhuman these who perpetrated this
tragedy. The book is also unusual due to its general character and
value, informing the profound bitterness, accompanied by tremendous
concern for orcitiness.
The impression made by the material in the book is so astounding,
and the whole matter is so inexplicable, that only a great story may
some day relate it.
You see the ambitious politician, who sells his soul - just as
Faust did his. You have the degenerate, who was forced by the politi-
cal police, to do its will. You have here, else - a great and pure
love, suffering and patriotism which nothing could destroy.
The truth brought out in this book, about how a great nation
permitted its elected officials to murder, heartlessly, two young
parents. It is so astounding that even a paralyzed brain must react
to the mystery and truth with which the book was written.
That pair's name is the following you realize, more and more, when
you read the book, that the anti-communist character were so infected
the character of the American officials, that every destruction of
truth, every violation of the "Bill of Rights", every application of
false testimony and "frame-up" is considered, in many circles, as
permissible so long as this murder of American freedom is applied
to communists, of to those who are considered communist.
That hurts, particularly, is the generally-accepted readiness to
kill the holiest American principle - in order to be able to "kill
something else.

"Morning Freiheit" December 25, 1955, page 5, columns 1 through 5.
OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (97-169)(7-2) DATE: 2/7/56
FROM: SA ROBERT O. MURPHY

SUBJECT: "DAILY WORKER"
IS-C; ISA OF 1950

SOURCE: (Panel Source - conceal)
RELIABILITY: Has furnished reliable information in the past.

DATE RECEIVED: 1/24/56
AGENT: SA ROBERT O. MURPHY

LOCATION:

Attached hereto is a typewritten report furnished by [Redacted] concerning a public meeting celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the "Daily Worker." The meeting, which the source attended, was held at Carnegie Hall, NYC, the evening of 1/20/56.

Names believed spelled incorrectly are as follows: Labor Youth Organization - Labor Youth League, PAUL NELVY - PAUL MILVY, JAMES LEE JACKSON - JAMES E. JACKSON, WALTER LOWENFELD - WALTER LOWENFELS.

1 - Cleveland 100- (DAVE KATZ)(RM)
1 - Detroit 100- (CARL WINTER)(RM)
1 - Detroit 100- (HILL McCONN)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia 65-1456 (WALTER LOWENFELS)(RM)
1 - [Redacted] (F&C)
1 - NY 100-24639 (ABNER BERRY)(7-2)
1 - NY 100-50006 (GEORGE BAILIE CHARNEY)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-23825 (BEN LAVIS)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-8057 (EUGENE LEMIS)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-9365 (WILLIAM Z. FOSTER)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-17923 (JOHN JATES)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-11494 (DAVE KATZ)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-16785 (JAMES E. JACKSON)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-18076 (CLAUDIA JONES)(7-5)
1 - NY 100-80439 (WALTER LOWENFELS)(7-5)

COPIES CONTINUE ON PAGE TWO
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<th>Copies Continued from Page One</th>
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<td>1 - NY 100-14859 (LIN H.N.) (7-2)</td>
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<td>1 - NY 100-13444 (JOSEPH NORTH) (20-9)</td>
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<td>1 - NY 100-109201 (PAUL MILVY) (12-15)</td>
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<td>1 - NY 100-46035 (INVINCIBLE) (7-5)</td>
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<td>1 - NY 65-15348 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (6)</td>
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<td>1 - NY 100-27539 (C.HL WINTER) (7-5)</td>
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<td>1 - NY 100-95240 (LYL) (12-14)</td>
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<td>1 - NY 100-107419 (ECLC) (7-2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 - NY 100-124402 (SERVICEMEN'S DEFENSE COMMITTEE) (7-2)</td>
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On January 20, 1956, a public meeting celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the Daily Worker took place at Carnegie Hall, 7th Avenue & 57th Street, New York City. The meeting commenced at 8:15 P.M. and the speaking program was concluded at 10:50 P.M. Following the speaking program was a program of American and International folk and contemporary music. This part of the meeting was not covered and this report shall be confined to the period between 8:15 P.M. and 10:50 P.M.

Attendance: Carnegie Hall was filled to capacity. Every seat was visibly occupied and according to Abner W. Berry, negro affairs editor, Daily Worker, who delivered the opening remarks in the program schedule, many persons desirous of attending were turned away.

Composition of the audience: Since coverage was afforded from a seat in the 6th row side of the top balcony, most visible observation was obtained while walking through the lobby and viewing those persons seated in the balcony. Approximately 10% of those viewed was comprised of negroes; 25% was comprised of youths ranging in age from 20 to 25 years old; the remainder was comprised of married adults (husbands and wives came together). Some of the latter group brought young children ranging in age from approximately 6 to 14 years old.

Some persons who had attended the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee Meeting at Carnegie Recital Hall on November 22, 1955 also were present. Among those was Paul Nelvy, president, Servicemen's
Defense Committee of New York, who was seated with a contingent representing his group. Approximately 50 members of the Labor Youth Organization (L.Y.O.) were also seated in the balcony. The majority of this group were female.

Composition of persons seated on the speakers platform:

The stage of Carnegie Hall was filled with what was referred to by the speakers as "outstanding Americans". Those who were introduced in the course of the program were James Lee Jackson, Walter Lowenthal, Carl Winter, and Ilia Katz. Katz was introduced as the fellow from Cleveland, Ohio, who was found not guilty on an indictment under the Smith Act.

Congratulatory Telegrams Read During the Course of the Program:

a) One from Poland (no names mentioned)

b) Irving Potash

c) Kill McColl (referred to as a labor union leader from Detroit, Michigan.)

Contributions:

Alan Max, managing editor, Daily Worker and The Worker, rendered the appeal and was assisted by John Gates, editor, Daily Worker and The Worker. $5,264 was announced as the total collected. Contributions ranging from $25 to $250 were announced. Most were either announced as anonymous donors or else no names were given. The majority apparently were from $1 to $5 donations as very few large amounts were announced.

One name mentioned as having collected $25 from friends was that of Art Shields. Those who contributed $5 or more were given a paper bound book entitled:

"William Z. Foster in appreciation by Joseph North"
Themes of the Speakers:

1. John W. Berry, chairman (Negro Affairs Editor, Daily Worker). SUBJECT delivered the opening remarks. His text was concerned mainly with praise for the Daily Worker for being the "only English language Marxist paper to survive 32 years." He highly praised the "great working class editor, John Gates" and "the great working class leader, Eugene Dennis." He loudly proclaimed that their return from prison was a guarantee that others now in prison under Smith Act indictments shall also return.

2. George Blake Charney: SUBJECT's text was mainly concerned with interrogatory remarks concerning Senator James O. Eastland, Sen. Joseph McCarthy and Secy. of State John Foster Dulles. He dwelled lengthily upon the stifled rights of the southern negro and poor white man and directly accused Eastland for their "flight".

3. John Gates, Editor, Daily Worker and The Worker: SUBJECT entered the stage in the middle of Charney's speech. Furious applause lasted for almost five minutes. The entire Hall rose to their feet and demonstrated in the fashion of the true fanatic. SUBJECT thanked his audience for sticking by him during his stay in Atlanta and then proceeded to launch a vicious attack on Sen. Eastland, the Republican Party, the "Blackmailed Caesar's Cabinet," Wall Street, and Sen. McCarthy. He spent most of his time vilifying Eastland. Gates stated that although the censure of McCarthy was mild compared to what Gates thought he deserved, the tolerance of Eastland was "downright Un-American." He claimed that the Daily Worker represented the "working class and the communist party which fights to uphold the working class" and that those who are in sympathy with the Worker.
and the Party are the "real Americans" entitled
to full constitutional protection and that
Eastland was the "traitor", should be impeached
and, himself, be tried for treasonable activity.
Gates proclaimed Eastland the "destroyer of
the rights of the southern negro" and the "worst
subversive and witch-hunter in the U.S. today."
Gates proclaimed all investigation into the free
thoughts and actions of man was subversive
conduct. He concluded by saying the U.S. should
jail Eastland and free the "true Americans", the
Smith Act offenders. Gates also quoted former
Secy. of State Dean Acheson as saying that he now
regrets having gone along with the Truman Adminis-
tration security program (he did not elaborate
as to what program that was) and also quoted
the late Supreme Court Justice Jackson out of
context. He quoted from Jackson's concurring
opinion in his case as saying that you can not
stop communists by jailing them. Gates referred
to this as the truest words ever written and
said "if the U.S. thought there was a revival
of communist activity in 1955 as some Congress-
men have stated, just wait until 1956 and they'll
really see something." (He did not elaborate.
After this outburst he assured all present that
he was proud to be a 5th amendment communist.

Alan Max, managing editor, Daily Worker and The Worker:
SUBJECT spoke of the "great job the Daily Worker
was doing" and after reciting the "evils" of
Eastland, Wall Street and the Republican "cadillac
cabinet" proceeded to the appeal for funds.
He reiterated in saying, as Gates did, "if
the U.S. thinks there has been a revival of
communist activity in 1955, just wait until 1956."

Eugene Dennis, General Secretary, Communist Party
When SUBJECT proceeded to the rostrum, the
applause that greeted him equaled that
afforded to Gates. In addition, while standing
and wildly applauding, they sang a song to
the tune of I'm a Workin' on the railroad,
subjecting the name of Lennis and their devotion to him. I'm sure it will never hit top ten on the Hit Parade and, having never heard it before, I can report neither the title nor the parodies. SUBJECT then welcomed "his comrades and friends" after his vacation in Atlanta and proceeded to eulogize the "martyrs of his cause." Among the "martyrs" mentioned were Ethel & Julius Rosenberg, Claudia Jones, and Len Davis. At the mention of each name great applause ensued. In fact the audience was so enthusiastic that at one point LENNIS referred to those "unfortunates discriminated against who remain in jail" and the audience missing their cue, evidently, applauded this situation.

LENNIS proceeded to outline the aims of the communist party. He claimed the present aim was to achieve a working class government comprised of workers and farmers. He, too, vilified Eastland, Wall Street, the Republican Party and the "cadillac cabinet." At one point he quoted Pope Pius as embracing part of his views and quickly clarified it by restricting it to the Pope's plea for the world to cease preparation of atomic and nuclear weapons. LENNIS referred to the N.Y. Times as the nation's "most conservative newspaper" and praised it for standing up to Eastland. But he "was disappointed" in the Times' statement that it would not employ communists in its editorial or re-write departments. SUBJECT expressed his strong disapproval for the Herald Tribune Newspaper.

He stated, after outlining his aims for a working class party, that he realized he was discussing very controversial topics. He explained that he hoped to achieve this through elections and have a "true American government" comprised of the working class. At this point laughter ensued from the audience. He concluded by urging support from his "many comrades and friends" and stated he had no doubt that communism was inevitable and would envelop the United States and the world.
He said that only in this way would the people of N.Y.C (he referred to them specifically) get adequate housing, schools and be taken out of the "sweat shops" they now work in. He expressed great approval of the merger of the AFL & CIO and expressed the hope that the entire country would now become fully organized down to the last worker.

Literature gathered at Meeting enclosed:

1. Program
2. Lincoln Day Rally Announcement
3. Jefferson Jamboree Ticket
BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Date Property Acquired:
7/7/50

Source From Which Property Acquired:
APARTMENT OF JULIUS ROSENBERG
10 MOYAVE STREET, NYC, APT. 11-08
BASEMENT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:
Possible evidence in any future prosecution of other members of the ROSENBERG Espionage Network.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:
SA WILLIAM VOLKOW

123. One large paper shopping bag with handles containing the following:
124. Can of Kodak acid fixer.
125. One can of Kodak microcel developer.
126. One small funnel.
127. One large glass graduate measuring jar.
128. One adjustable roll film developing tank.
129. One stainless steel thermometer.
130. One paper bag from Willoughby Camera Shop, NYC, containing a stirrer.
131. One small cloth bag containing 38 miscellaneous keys.
132. One Remington portable typewriter, Serial # 290917. On the face of the typewriter is scratched the following - Evelyns March.
FBI

Date: MAR 2 1956

Transmit the following message via AIRMEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ALFRED DEAN SLACK
ESPIONAGE - R

4 Bureau
(1 Bu 65-59163) (RM)
1 Cincinnati
1 Albany
1 New York (65-1-16) (RM) (6)
1 New York (12-16) (6)
1 New York (12-16) (RM) (6)
1 New York (6)
1 New York (6)
1 New York (6)
1 Atlanta (RM)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent __________________________ M Per ________________

65-15348-2178
Copies are furnished Albany and Cincinnati for information. Any dissemination must conceal sources. Bureau will be kept advised of any future developments.

KELLY
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-125418)

FROM: ROGER L. KAAS

SUBJECT: LEON PAUL GRILL

Rec. report of ROGER L. KAAS dated March 6, 1956 at New York.

During the interview of the subject on February 23, 1956, he advised that he joined the Young Communist League (Y.C.L.) in 1936, while he was a student at City College of New York. He joined the "44 Ave., C" Club in Manhattan, which was not connected with the college.

GRILL advised that he was induced to join the club by one HY SIGMAN, who had been a friend of his for a few years prior to that. He stated that SIGMAN resided at Goerk St., Brooklyn, New York at that time.

GRILL stated that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were extremely active in the club and led most of the study group discussions.

He also advised that AL IERESMAN and BENJAMIN DAVIS were members of this club who held high positions in the Y.C.L., but he did not know the exact position held. He stated that he remembers believing at the time that they were also CP members.

1-New York (65-15348) (JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG) (#6)
1-New York (100-125418) (AL IERESMAN)
1-New York (100-125418) (BENJAMIN DAVIS)
1-New York (100-125418) (HENRY FONER) (#20-11)
1-New York (140-355) (HARRY KULANSKY) (#13)
1-New York (100-) (IRVING COHEN)
1-New York (100-110329) (ELI LAX) (#20-11)
1-New York (100-10356) (FRANK HERBST) (#12-7)
1-New York (100-80315) (JERRY ESIRIN) (#7-5)
1-New York (100-) (AL FRIEDMAN)
1-New York (100-) (SAM DIAKON)
1-New York (100-125410) (SIDNEY TUCKER) (#20-13)
1-New York (100-) (MALCOLM ROSEW)
1-New York (100-) (HAROLD FRIEDMAN)
1-New York (100-) (HY SIGMAN)
1-New York (100-39774) (BERNIE WOLF) (#12-9)
1-New York (100-125418) (#20-11)
GRILL stated that he believed that it was in 1937 that he transferred his membership to the downtown branch of the Y.C.L. within CCNY and served on the executive committee of this club.

He furnished the following names of people known to him to have been members of the club at that time:

**HENRY FONER**  **FRANK HERBST**
**HARRY KULANSKY**  **JERRY BORKIN**
**IRVING COHEN**  **AL FRIEDMAN**
**ELI LAI**  **BERNIE WOLF**

GRILL stated that HENRY FONER had at least one brother on the faculty of CCNY at that time. He also advised that FRANK HERBST was involved in some sort of union activities, but he could furnish no details. GRILL stated that to the best of his knowledge, KULANSKY disassociated himself from the Y.C.L. in 1939.

He could furnish no information concerning the other names furnished by him and stated that he had not seen nor heard from any of them since leaving the Y.C.L. in 1939.

In 1939, GRILL left the Y.C.L. at CCNY and for a period of about six months attended the YCL in the Williamsburg area of Brooklyn, N.Y. He stated that it was known as the "Williamsburg Club." He furnished the name of IRA DIAZ as being the only one he could remember from the Williamsburg club, but stated that DIAZ was the leader of the club.

In the latter part of 1939 GRILL, according to his statement, dropped out completely from all Y.C.L. activities.

In the last half of 1946, GRILL entered law school at New York University and joined the National Lawyers Guild (N.L.G.) group in the law school. He stated that he remained a member for only one semester and was not very active during that time.

GRILL advised that he was induced to join by one SIDNEY TUCKER. He advised that TUCKER subsequently contracted a serious disease and he believed that he was forced to drop out of law school.

GRILL also furnished the names of MALCOLM ROGOV and HAHOLD FRIEDMAN as being two individuals known to him to have been members of the N.L.G group within the NY law school during that period. He could furnish no further information concerning these individuals.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: April 11, 1956

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; et al ESPIONAGE - R

Per bullet to Albany with copy Charlotte dated May 25, 1951, bullet to Albany with copy Charlotte dated October 30, 1951, and New York letter to Bureau, with copy Charlotte dated February 19, 1952.

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

REGISTERED MAIL

RJA:evi
IKE DOOMED ROSENBERGS ON EVIDENCE COURT NEVER GOT

President Eisenhower refused to halt the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on June 19, 1951, because Attorney General Herbert Brownell told him the government had evidence against the doomed pair which had not been presented in court.

Robert J. Donovan, indicates in the fifth article in a series summarizing his book, "Eisenhower--The Inside Story" (which appeared May 4 in the New York Herald Tribune), that a series of questions troubled the President in determining his action on pleas for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Among these was the substance of the crime charged (conspiracy to commit espionage) and the psychological effect of his decision throughout the world.

As to the Brownell rule, Donovan writes:

"Finally, the President had been told by Attorney General Brownell that the government had information which corroborated the guilt of the Rosenbergs, but which could not have been used in the trial."

This seems to contradict the President's statement that the doomed pair had "received the benefit of every safeguard which American justice can provide."
290 Broadway
New York 7, New York

June 4, 1956

Mr. Robert Hillyer
R. D. #3
Newark, Delaware

Dear Mr. Hillyer:

Thank you for your letter of May 30, 1956, with enclosure.

Your interest in forwarding me the information contained in your letter is indeed appreciated. You may be assured that it will receive appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge
Newark R.D. 3
Delaware
30 May 1956

The Federal Bureau of Investigation,
New York.

Dear Sirs,

I do not know why this particular letter was sent to me or whether or not it has any relevance for you.

You will know whether or not it has any significance...

Very truly yours,

Robert Hillyer

Robert Hillyer
Robert Hillyer
C/O University of Delaware
Newark, Del.

Dear Mr. Hillyer:

I am at work on an anthology of the poetry of the Rosenberg case in the United States.

It seems to me that the impact of this event on the creative mind of our country should be recorded; what poets felt living through the history of those days, with its particular culmination in what came to be known as "the Rosenberg case."

No doubt poets did feel, but most did not care to risk making known what they experienced.

The times are now perhaps more promising, and a poet may set down his reaction to what took place in that earlier time.

I wonder if you have written, or would feel impelled to write on this theme. Won't you let me know?

Sincerely yours,

Martha Millet
SAC, NEW YORK (100-07433) 5/24/56
SA: ARTHUR E. NEUBAUER #6
HERMAN STAROBIN, was
IS-R & PO: REGISTRATION ACT
ISA OF 1950

It is noted that the case files on ABEL MEEROPOL and his wife, ANNE MEEROPOL, reflect that they reside at 600 W. 161 St., NYC, that MICHAEL and ROBBIE, the children of JULIUS and ITHEL ROSENBERG, reside with them, and that ABEL MEEROPOL uses the name LEWIS ALLAN.

Current Manhattan telephone directory lists LEWIS ALLAN, 600 West 161st St., LO-4738.

1- NY 100-92923 (ABEL MEEROPOL) (#12-16)
1- NY 100-96645 (ANNE MEEROPOL) (#12-16)
1- NY 65-15340 (ROSENBERGS) (#6)

AEN: 65-15-348-2799

MAY 24, 1956
FBI NEW YORK

HRADSKY LEA
On 4/4/36, furnished to Joseph L. Spivey the following information and requested his identity be protected.

He stated he would be glad at any time to furnish the FBI with information regarding any subversive activity he might learn of but did not desire to furnish information regarding criminal matters. He said he thoroughly disliked the Russian system of government and has no sympathy for Communism whatsoever.
However, in an effort to determine whether the allegations had any merit, the files of Dr. Taine and others in the Philadelphia Office have been reviewed. Taine was the subject of an 18-5 case in which a closing report was written by HA JAMES P. ELMS dated 3/27/52, at Philadelphia. It was determined that one BRUCE R. ROSSNEBERG is the son-in-law of Taine and is married to Taine's daughter, NOLA. It was also determined that in the report of 18 JAMES P. LEE dated 3/14/51, in the case of JULIUS ROSSNEBERG, ITAL; 12-R, Page 92, that at the time JULIUS ROSSNEBERG moved into 10 Monroe Street, New York City, he furnished to the Knickerbocker Village Corporation the name of Mrs. HINDA ROSSNEBERG, 105 Avenue A, New York City, as a reference.
HINDA ROSENBERG is the mother of BRUCE and XIHLIM "IDIE" ROSENBERG.
HINDA ROSENBERG has also been referred to as ANNA ROSENBERG, HILDA ROSENBERG and HILDE ROSENBERG. Her maiden name has been set forth as both MOUSELMAN and MUSDELHAN. She was at one time married to LOUIS ROSENBERG, the father of BRUCE and XIHLIM, and on 9/14/44, married JOSEPH SCHUPAK, whose name was formerly JOSEPH ROSENBERG. In 1944, SCHUPAK was a Communist Party member.

On page 92 of the report of 38 LEO it is indicated that HINDA ROSENBERG had been active in Communist Party affairs as recently as 1949.

In the report of 38 N. JACK LEMON dated 6/10/53, at St. Louis, Mo., in the case of BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG, 38-0, information is set out that is in a report made by Miss EDNA J. YAKESFIELD on 8/29/41, in connection with an American Red Cross investigation of the New York Chapter for Dependency Discharge. HILDA ANNA MOUSELMAN ROSENBERG and XIHLIM LEON ROSENBERG resided at 31 Mt. Hope Place, Bronx, N.Y., sharing a five room apartment with friends JULIUS and IDIE ROSENBERG.

In the report of 38 NAUM P. LEE, mentioned above, information is set out on page 90 that on 12/21/50, DAVID GREENBLATT was questioned by 38 JOHN N. LEMIS regarding receipt of $25 on 3/10/47 and $50 on 4/15/47, from BRUCE ROSENBERG for the BRUCE ROSENBERG job by the C and B Engineering Company. The C and B Engineering Company was owned by JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID and BERNARD GREENBLATT and ISidor GOLDSTEIN. (In the report of 38 LEMON, mentioned above, on page 3 it is indicated that LEIDON GOLDSTEIN, 10 Mavoy Street, New York City, was a cousin by marriage of BRUCE ROSENBERG).

In connection with another investigation, DAVID GREENBLATT was re-interviewed by 38 WYDE G. HAYES on 3/17/56, at the Littsburgh, Pa., Penitentiary, and furnished the following information regarding the JULIUS ROSENBERG family:

GREENBLATT said that, according to his recollection, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG did room in an apartment at 102 Avenue A, New York City, with a HINDA ROSENBERG. It was GREENBLATT's opinion that HINDA was not related to JULIUS. He recalled that HINDA had a son named BRUCE and a daughter named "IDIE." He said he was told by JULIUS that HINDA ROSENBERG and family were "Commies." GREENBLATT advised that the JULIUS ROSENBERG and HINDA ROSENBERG were good friends and visited at each other's homes. He added he possessed no information that any of HINDA's family ever engaged in espionage activities.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 4/19/54

Dr. JULIUS ROSENBERG

DR. LOUIS NATHANIAL TAYLOR

According to the report of 22 LOCATIONS, JULIUS ROSENBERG was born
1/27/19, at Philadelphia, Pa. From 1/1936 to 1937, he worked at the
Whitlock Collision Works, 444 Whitlock Avenue, New York. From 1937 to
1939, he worked at Peerless Laboratories, 115 East 23rd Street. From 1939
to 1942, he worked at the Electro-Chemical Engineering Company, Brooklyn,
N.Y., and from 1942 to 1943, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In the report
of Dr. MICHAEL J. KIMMEL, Jr. dated 2/24/53, on JULIUS ROSENBERG,
it is stated that during the time of his active Army service he was
assigned to a demolition unit of the Army.

JULIUS ROSENBERG was interviewed in Philadelphia on 2/24 and
3/10/53. He admitted having been a member of the Communist Political
Association but denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. During
the interview he appeared to be friendly and expressed a desire to cooperate.
He furnished limited information. He did say that WILLIAM HUN (D.O.I.
100-57200) who is presently believed to be a member of the Industrial Sec-
tion of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, was the
President of International Workers Order Lodge 52 and was the individual to
whom it is (ROSENBERG) at that time mailed his International Workers Order dues.

It is felt that if ROSENBERG sincerely desires to cooperate, he
could furnish information which should throw considerable light on the case of Dr. LOUIS N. TAYLOR. However, before consideration is given to re-
interviewing ROSENBERG, it is felt that because of his association and the
association of his mother with JULIUS ROSENBERG, an espionage style of
investigation should be conducted regarding JULIUS ROSENBERG. This will be
done, and the Bureau will be kept advised of developments.

It is noted in the report of 22 LOCATIONS that a photograph of sub-
ject ROSENBERG is available in his Navy Department employment folder. It
is therefore requested that copies of this photograph be obtained by Dr.
Louis and furnished Philadelphia.

Information copies of this letter have been designated for the
Bureau and New York files on JULIUS ROSENBERG inasmuch as information is
set forth concerning the possible association of JULIUS ROSENBERG with
JULIUS ROSENBERG.
July 6, 1956

Mr. James J. Kelly  
Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Box 233 Lenox Hill Station  
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

This office recently received a post card dealing with the Rosenberg case. As the name of the person sending the post card and his address are included thereon, it occurs to me that you might wish to have a copy of this for your files. The signature is somewhat illegible, but the address can be deciphered.

Very truly yours,

PAUL W. WILLIAMS,  
United States Attorney

By  
ARTHUR H. CHRISTY,  
Chief, Criminal Division
BULKY EXHIBIT  INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File #: 65-13238

Title and Character of Case:

Date Property Acquired:
7/7/60

Source From Which Property Acquired:
PATIENT OF JULIUS ROSENBERG,
10 MORRIS ST., NYC, APT. 11-02

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:
Possible evidence in future prosecution of other members of the ROSENBERG espionage network.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:
CA WILLIAM F. BOSTON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>1 large paper shopping bag with handles containing the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 can of Kodak gold fixer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>1 can of Kodak microdol developer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>1 small funnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>1 large glass graduate measuring jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>1 adjustable roll film developing tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>1 stainless steel thermometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>1 paper bag from Willoughby Camera Shop, NYC, containing a stirrer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>1 small cloth bag containing 30 miscellaneous keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>1 Remington portable typewriter, serial # V 290917. On the face of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>typewriter is scratched the following - Evelyne March.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Field File #: 65-15348-2796
MEMO:

Re: Julius Rosenberg, WAS, ET AL.
Espionage - R

Attached hereto is a transcription of a letter received by Bernard Breslauer dated August 10, 1956, which refers to the statement, "Please send a postcard; written in five languages. The letter was received from Ruth Bergman on August 21, 1956 and has been made an exhibit in this case."

SA. Richard T. Hatcher

65-15348-2798
8/10/56

Town Stalin

1. In English language.

Mister Greenglass,

Please, send a pistol!

Address:
People's Republic of Bulgaria
Town Stalin
Str. "Vazrajdane" #6
Bojidar Fotev

2. In French language.

Mister Greenglass,

VOULOIR - TO WISH
OUI - YES
AVOIR - TO HAVE
PISTOLET - PISTOL

3. In German language.

Mister Greenglass,

Please, send (waffe - weapon)? pistol.

4. In Russian language.

Comrade Greenglass,

I am asking you, if you wish, send me one pistol!

My address is:
People's Bulgarian Republic
Town Stalin
Str. "Vazrajdane" #6
Bojidar Fotev
5. In Bulgarian language.

Mister Greenglass,

I beg you to send me one pistol!

Thanking in advance,
B. Fotev

(¿ dollar?)

Verbatim translation.

Translator: Mrs. Marie Boguslav
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358717) 9/7/56

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-30340)

BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG 13 - R

Re Philadelphia let dated 6/20/56 with dual caption, "BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG; Espionage - R" and "Dr. LOUIS M. TAINES; IS - R." Report IA CHARLES SILVARTHORN dated at Philadelphia 9/7/56, 8 copies of which are enclosed.

It is pointed out the character of report for BRUCE ROSENBERG is carried "Espionage - R." Inasmuch as there are no definite allegations of espionage against BRUCE ROSENBERG, this character has been changed to "IS - R." The "IS - R" caption is being carried in view of subject's past subversive activity and his possible association with JULIUS ROSENBERG, executed Soviet agent.

The report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, New York, dated 10/26/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, Et Al; Espionage - R," sets forth on page 4 information from Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability. This informant advised that ETHEL ROSENBERG, in June 1950, took a Leica camera belonging to JULIUS and brought it to a family living in another building in Knickerbocker Village for safekeeping. The informant advised that this family had a couple of children, and the husband had contemplated buying his home. The informant stated that this individual was a member of the American Labor Party in that section.

Considerable investigation was conducted by the New York Office in an effort to locate the camera and ISIDOR GOLDSTEIN, suspected of being this friend.

CS: them

(9)
3 - Bureau (100-358717) (REGISTERED MAIL) (Excl. 6)
   (1) 65-58236 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (Info)
3 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL) (Excl. 2)
   (2) 82-15348 (JULIUS ROSENBERG)
   (1) 100-113764
3 - Philadelphia (100-30340)
   (1) 100-373832 (Dr. LOUIS TAINES) (Info)
   (1) 65-4350 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (Info)
As set forth in enclosed report, subject's mother, ANNA (HINDA) ROSENBERG, lived in Knickerbocker Village at 16 Monroe Street, near JULIUS ROSENBERG, and also had two grown children. In addition, she registered with ALP in 1943.

New York is requested to advise whether the above information concerning the Leica camera has ever been resolved. New York is also requested to advise, in the event the camera has never been located, whether it is deemed worthwhile to open a case on HINDA ROSENBERG for the purpose of ultimately interviewing her concerning the whereabouts of the camera and her association with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

After the results of the above file review have been received, it would appear the only remaining issue to be resolved is BRUCE ROSENBERG's association with JULIUS ROSENBERG. It is, therefore, contemplated that after coverage of lead in enclosed report and after receipt of the above requested file review, Bureau authority will be requested to interview BRUCE ROSENBERG concerning his association with JULIUS and, if he is cooperative, his knowledge of the sympathies of Dr. LOUIS TALM.
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358717)  

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-30340)  

BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG  
IS - A  

As Philadelphia let dated 6/20/56 with dual caption, "BRUCE BERNARD ROSENBERG; Espionage - R" and "Dr. LOUIS N. TAIN; IS - R," Report to CHARLES SILVERTHORN dated at Philadelphia 9/7/56, 6 copies of which are enclosed.

It is pointed out the character of relet for BRUCE ROSENBERG is carried "Espionage - R." Inasmuch as there are no definite allegations of espionage against BRUCE ROSENBERG, this character has been changed to "IS - R." The "IS - R" caption is being carried in view of subject's past subversive activity and his possible association with JULIUS ROSENBERG, executed Soviet agent.

The report of RA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, New York, dated 10/26/51, entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, St Al; Espionage - R," sets forth on page 4 information from Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability. This informant advised that ATHAL ROSENBERG, in June 1950, took a Leica camera belonging to JULIUS and brought it to a family living in another building in Knickerbocker Village for safekeeping. The informant advised that this family had a couple of children, and the husband had contemplated buying his home. The informant stated that this individual was a member of the American Labor Party in that section.

Considerable investigation was conducted by the New York Office in an effort to locate the camera and ISIDOR GOLDSMITH, suspected of being this friend.

CS:thm  
(9)  
3 - Bureau (100-358717) (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosed)  
(1) 65-59328 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (Info)  
3 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)  
(2) 65-15328 (JULIUS ROSENBERG)  
(1) 100-113764  
3 - Philadelphia (100-30340)  
(1) 100-37383 (Dr. LOUIS TAIN) (Info)  
(1) 65-4350 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (Info)  

65-15348-2080  

66
As set forth in enclosed report, subject's mother, AMNA (HINDA) ROSENBERG, lived in Knickerbocker Village at 109 Monroe Street, near JULIUS ROSENBERG, and also had two grown children. In addition, she registered with ALP in 1943.

New York is requested to advise whether the above information concerning the Leica camera has ever been resolved. New York is also requested to advise, in the event the camera has never been located, whether it is deemed worthwhile to open a case on HINDA ROSENBERG for the purpose of ultimately interviewing her concerning the whereabouts of the camera and her association with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

After the results of the above file review have been received, it would appear the only remaining issue to be resolved is BRUCE ROSENBERG's association with JULIUS ROSENBERG. It is, therefore, contemplated that after coverage of lead in enclosed report and after receipt of the above requested file review, Bureau authority will be requested to interview BRUCE ROSENBERG concerning his association with JULIUS and, if he is cooperative, his knowledge of the sympathies of Dr. LOUIS TAHN.

Referenced report set forth a lead for Philadelphia to interview WALTER CHICHIOLISI. In order that 1941, 1943, and 1951 photographs of subject could be shown to definitely determine if the BRAH. B. SABBEHO was that photograph know is identical with the photographs of the subject of this case.

On 10/1/56, WALTER CHICHIOLISI, inmate, U.S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., was contacted by SA THOMAS E. SAUNDERS and the photographs of BRUCE ROSEMAN taken in 1941, 1943, and 1951 were exhibited to him. ORIENGLASS stated after viewing these photographs that the BRU. ROSEMAN that he knew is identical with the person whose photographs were exhibited to him on 10/1/56. CHICHIOLISI again stated that he was not aware of nor did he have personal knowledge that BRUCE ROSEMAN was a member of the Communist Party (C.P.) or had participated in any espionage activities.

Referenced Philadelphia letter set forth a lead for New York to consider opening a case on subject’s mother,

3 - Bureau (REGISTER D. 916)
   (2 - 100-359717)
   (1 - 100-359717 - Br. 15-41 L. 1. 192)

2 - New York (REGISTER MAIL)
   (2 - 100-113764)
   (1 - 65-113764 - BRU. HCS. NO. 1)

2 - Philadelphia
   (1 - 100-30340)
   (1 - 100-37302 - W. LOUIS K. TAHR

65-15-346-2802
HINNA ROSENBERG, for the purpose of ultimately interviewing her concerning her association with JULIUS and EMLIL ROSENBERG, convicted and executed Soviet espionage agents. As has been pointed out, HINNA ROSENBERG in 1941 reportedly resided with JULIUS and EMLIL ROSENBERG in New York City.

The only action remaining for Philadelphia in this case is to request authority to interview BRUCE ROSENBERG concerning his association with JULIUS ROSENBERG and, if he is cooperative, his knowledge of Dr. LOUIE TAINE's sympathies.

Prior to requesting such authority, New York is requested to advise whether authority will be requested to interview HINNA ROSENBERG. If so, it is believed that plans should be made to interview both HINNA ROSENBERG in New York City and BRUCE ROSENBERG in Philadelphia on the same day in order to determine if there is any conflict in their stories concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG.

A recommendation will be made as to whether Dr. TAINE should be interviewed after the results of the BRUCE ROSENBERG interview are known.
Judge IRVING SAYPOL, New York State Supreme Court, telephonically contacted the writer to advise that he had been telephonically contacted by a man who describes himself as BENJAMIN S. POLLACK, an attorney for the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice out of Washington. Mr. POLLACK referred to the book by JOHN WEXLEY entitled "Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg", stating that there were several passages referring to SAYPOL and he wanted to talk to SAYPOL regarding them. Judge SAYPOL stated that the book was published by the Angus Cameron Press. Judge Saypol did not know whether the Bureau was aware that some inquiries were being made about this book and wanted to make sure this information was known.
BULKY EXHIBIT INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED EVIDENCE

File: 65-59236

New York Field Division

Date 2/4/57

Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al ESPIONAGE - R

Date Property Acquired: 7/1/50

Source From Which Property Acquired: Apartment of JULIUS ROSENBERG 10 Monros Street, NYC

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: To be retained until completion of appeals in the case of MORTON SCHELL.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

123. One large paper shopping bag with handles containing the following:
124. Can of Kodak acid fixer.
125. One can of Kodak microfilm developer.
126. One small funnel.
127. One large glass graduate measuring jar.
128. One adjustable roll film developing tank.
129. One stainless steel thermometer.
130. One paper bag from Willoughby Camera Shop, NYC, containing a stirrer.
131. One small cloth bag containing 35 miscellaneous keys.
132. One Remington portable typewriter, Serial # V 290217. On the face of typewriter is scratched the following: Evelyne March.
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (65-17259)  
FROM: SA CHARLES S. PULKS (#17-3)  
SUBJECT: FINCASE ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 6/11/57

In connection with captioned case on 5/24/57, SAS EDWARD F. GAMBER and EDWARD H. MOODY displayed photographs of the following individuals to with negative results.

MAXWELL FINESTONE  
WELDON BRUCE DAYTON  
MIRIAM MOSKOVITZ  
VIVIEN GLASSMAN  
CARL GREENBLUM  
MORTON SOBEll  
WILLIAM PERL  
MICHAEL SIDOROVICH  
JULIUS ROSENBERG  
JOEL BARR  
DAVID GREENGLASS  
MAX ELITCHER

1 - NY 65-15735
1 - NY 65-15463
1 - NY 100-96341
1 - NY 65-16475
1 - NY 100-37158
1 - NY 65-15387
1 - NY 65-15380
1 - NY 65-15348
1 - NY 65-15392
1 - NY 65-10873
1 - NY 65-15360
1 - NY 65-15773
1 - NY 100-10982
1 - NY 10C 103495
1 - NY 10C 68721
1 - NY 65-15395

CSF: p1K (17)
and his identity should be fully protected. Information from this source should not be incorporated into any communication for dissemination outside the Bureau without prior Bureau authority.
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK
(100-86524)

FROM: SAS EDWARD W. BUCKLEY
and HERBERT P. LARSON (#7-0)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS-C

Date: 9/24/57
SAC.
(100-86624)

SAS
EDWARD
W. BUCKLEY
and
HERBERT
P. LARSON

FAST was a Communist writer, a correspondent for the "Daily Worker," and at one time a member of the Cultural Commission of the CP, USA. FAST was reported to have left the Communist Party in August, 1956, openly denouncing the Soviet Union and the CP, USA, leadership. In the past HOWARD FAST has refused to testify before Congressional Committees and has taken the Fifth Amendment and on one occasion was held in contempt of Congress and served three months in a Federal Penitentiary for failing to furnish a House Committee with information. He has indicated he will not testify for any government agency nor will he name names of past CP associates. FAST is in a position to furnish reliable information.

1-100-4931 (CP, USA) (#19)
1-100-80812 (France CP) (#19)
1-100-26324 (Great Britain CP) (#19)
1-100-80815 (Italy CP) (#19)
1-100-49162 (Russia CP) (#19)
1-100-88123 (CP, United Nations)
1-105-7840 (UN Personnel - Poland) (#18)
1-105-15796 (UN Personnel - Albania) (#18)
1-105- (UN Personnel - Russia) (#17)
1-100-65568 (ALFRED K. STERN) (#5)
1-109-101451 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (#6)
1-134-80 (#7-0)

EWB/HPL/Jmg
(13)

DONOHUE 65-15348-2821

AKA

65-15348

SHOULDGE

LUTH
During the above interview FAST remarked that the KIRUSHCHEV speech before the 20th Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union was his "eye opener." He stated that he never would accept the gossip that Communists killed Communists, but this speech was his proof. Thus, plus conversations he had prior and subsequent to the speech with members of Satellite UN Delegations and Consul officers here in the U.S., many of these people implying and admitting ruthlessness under STALIN and his successors where CP members in and out of the Soviet Union were liquidated. For instance, one Satellite representative told a story that when HITLER and STALIN divided up Poland, the "cream of the young Communists", consisting of about 3,000, who went over to the Russians thinking they were safe, were subsequently liquidated in mass executions since STALIN did not trust them.

FAST recited another instance when in the fall of 1956 he attended an affair sponsored by the Albanian UN Delegation in New York, when he noted that persons at the affair were apparently afraid to converse freely. At this affair he advised that two individuals, who were members of a Satellite Delegation in New York, which he stated he would not name because of their request to keep their identities confidential, approached him and asked him to have lunch with them at a small restaurant across town in NYC away from the UN Headquarters. FAST stated that he had lunch with these two individuals and they informed him that they had fought the Nazis in their country and had been loyal CP members devoting their lives to the Party but that now under the reign of terror existing behind the Iron Curtain, they were fearful of their own lives as well as the lives of their family. FAST remarked that the taking of a life was cheap. FAST stated that the two individuals had a great personal regard for him and his writings and had been willing to risk their own lives to talk to him in this fashion, since they wanted to tell someone that it was either conform to the dictatorship without question or face possible death. FAST remarked that this story was passed on to him by these men to inform him of the conditions existing, in confidence.
NY 100-86624

PAST stated that he has had frequent contact with the Polish Consul and UN Delegations in NYC. He mentioned that at a reception he attended, at Polish Consul, NYC, some time ago, some of the officials in talking privately of the conditions within Poland citing lack of food, clothing and the reign of terror existing in Poland, broke down and cried out of concern for these horrible conditions that such a proud country as Poland has to endure.

PAST stated that one Polish official remarked confidentially that from the smallest farmer to the highest official in Poland, GOMULKO, all will unite for the common defense of their land and will always hate Russia for what it did to Poland. However, this Polish official stated that they will not allow Poland to become "another Hungary" but will sit tight and wait for the appropriate time when their resistance to the Soviet Union will mean something. PAST cited as an instance of Poland's independence, that all of the countries in the Soviet bloc had stopped royalties to him on his books except Poland which continues to give him royalties.

PAST stated that Russia is aware that Poland is an independent thinking country and that the Soviet Union is watching Polish nationalism closely and with a great deal of concern.

PAST mentioned that he and his wife attended a reception at the Russian Embassy shortly after the death of STALIN and he recalled some of the young Russian diplomats remarking to him with a sigh of relief that conditions for expressing one's feelings may be a little better since STALIN had passed away.

PAST stated that for the first time he sensed a feeling that some of these Russian officials were fearful of their lives if they had dared deviate from the Stalinist line.

PAST stated that the strong grip and reign of terror that KHRUSHCHEV is conducting in operating the CP, which rules
the Soviet Union, apparently is more horrible than STALIN's reign of terror.

FAST stated that he was shocked when reading the papers that four opposing personalities such as KAGANOVICH, SHEFILOV, MOLOTOV and MALENKOY united in an effort to dispose of KHRUSHCHEV. It was FAST's opinion that these men united because KHRUSHCHEV was imposing a reign of terror more horrible than STALIN and they wanted to stop this.

FAST commented that GEORGE ABRAMS remarked to him that the Russian people expressed private belief that some of KHRUSHCHEV's opposition were liquidated already. ABRAMS is a U.S. student recently returned to U.S. from visit to Soviet Union.

FAST stated he has come to the conclusion, based on careful review of the situation, that the CPSU is a power clique who are controlling the Soviet Union against the will of the Russian people but at the dictates of KHRUSHCHEV and his close associates.

FAST stated that there is no form of government for the Russian people in the Soviet Union and termed the KHRUSHCHEV group similar to gangsters.

FAST stated that he came to the conclusion that the CP could be described as a "state within a state." He stated that the Communist State has its own government, police, and espionage system (within the Party framework, one member to spy on the other). He advised that he had come to the conclusion that the CP is a parasite on the backs of the Russian people and upon the backs of any people in any land where the CP had come to power. He stated that the CP power clique to keep in power must constantly keep destroying itself through liquidation of any member who is suspected of deviation.

FAST stated that as a result of his thinking, described above, he had come to the conclusion that he could no longer support the CP in the US or elsewhere.

FAST stated that he is convinced that only history will know that Communism is a power that will ultimately destroy itself.
FAST stated that KHRUSHCHEV is doing his utmost to establish one man rule in the Soviet Union and with no allowance for deviationists. KHRUSHCHEV has disposed or removed from power prominent CP leaders in the Soviet Union such as MOLOTOV, KAGANOVICH, MALENKOV and SHEPILOV, each regarded as an influential man who has backing by many people.

FAST stated that General ZHUKOV appears to be presently in the camp of KHRUSHCHEV since KHRUSHCHEV recognizes that his power and control of the Soviet Union lies in the backing of the Red Army and has maintained the general, a popular figure in the Red Army, in a high government position. However, KHRUSHCHEV may recognize that ZHUKOV is his one remaining obstacle and in order to unseat him or remove him from popularity may have his own supporters honeycombing the Red Army for the benefit of winning over the Red Army to his sole support.

FAST considers KHRUSHCHEV a dictator and in order to support his position in the Soviet Union may start a world war to rally the Russian people to his support within the next six months. FAST stated that he believes the next six months were important because it would be during this period that KHRUSHCHEV would be consolidating his power. He characterizes KHRUSHCHEV as being the type of man who may be vain enough to start a world war if he suspects his power and control to be waning. FAST stated that the uprising in Hungary, the strikes in Poland and the discontent expressed in East Germany may influence KHRUSHCHEV to make desperate moves for his own benefit.

FAST stated that he knew ALFRED K. STERN as a Party member but never suspected him to be engaged in any espionage activity. He characterized STERN as a wealthy businessman who was stingy in his contributions to the CP, USA. He stated that at the time of the ROSENBERG trial someone, whose name he could not recall, mentioned to him that JULIUS ROSENBERG was at one time a Party member. FAST advised that he had no opinion regarding the ROSENBERGS guilt. However, he believed that the United States Government lost face in
in the rest of the world by executing the ROSENBERGS. FAST stated that the CP, USA, used the ROSENBERG case as an excuse to raise sums of money.

FAST stated that the CP, USA, differed to some extent from the CPs of other countries. For instance, he remarked that the French CP were known to immediately run to Moscow for an answer to their problems. He added that the British CP would in turn go to Paris for a solution to their problems and that the Italian CP were also known to consult Moscow on problems. FAST remarked that the American Party and the South American CPs operated independently but supporting the Soviet line.

The original of this information is located in NY 100-61206-1694.
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-99)  
   Att: Assistant Director BELMONT

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-61206)  

SUBJECT: HOWARD MELVIN FAST
IS-C

Date: 10/3/57

Re New York airtel 9/17/57.

On 9/16/57 HOWARD MELVIN FAST was interviewed at his residence, 692 Mildred Street, Teaneck, New Jersey, by SAS EDWARD W. BUCKLEY and HERBERT P. LARSON.

FAST has furnished some information regarding Communist Party, USA, and CPSU when interviewed on 9/4/57. FAST is writing a book entitled: "The Naked God" due to be published sometime in October, 1957, exposing the evils of Communism.

4-Bureau (100-3-99) (RM)
(2-100-32116)
1-Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
2-Newark (Info) (RM)
1-NY 100-4931 (CP, USA) (#19)
1-NY 100-87211 (CP, USA - Factionalism) (#19)
1-NY 100-86624 (CP, USA - International Relations) (#19)
1-NY 100-80639 (Defected Communists) (#19)
1-NY 100-8297 (CP, USA, Cultural) (#19)
1-NY 100-51955 (SAM COLEMAN) (#19)
1-NY 100-14606 (JOE CLARK) (#12-11)
1-NY 100-74560 (CP, USA - Funds) (#19)
1-NY 100-9365 (WILLIAM Z. FOSTER) (#19)
1-NY 97-169 ("Daily Worker") (#7-2)
1-NY 105-7840 (UN Personnel - Poland) (#18-0)
1-NY 105-15796 (UN Personnel - Albania) (#18-0)
1-NY 100-85368 (Polish Intelligence Activities in U.S.) (#18-0)
1-NY 100-86501 (JULIUS KATZ-SUCHY) (#18-0)
1-NY 100-101951 (JULIUS ROSENBERG) (#6)
1-NY 100-107111 (MORTON SOBELOW) (#6)
1-NY 100- (MANNY BLOCH) (#6)
1-NY 100-68504 (Polish Press News Agency) (#18-0)
1-NY 100- (EUGENE LITESHCU) (#17-1)

65-15348  2823  84X

EWB: jm
(28)
FAST was a Communist writer, a correspondent for the "Daily Worker" and at one time a member of the Cultural Commission of the CP, USA. FAST was reported to have left the Communist Party in August, 1956, openly denouncing the Soviet Union and the CP, USA, leadership. In the past HOWARD FAST has refused to testify before Congressional Committees and has taken the Fifth Amendment and on one occasion was held in contempt of Congress and served three months in a Federal Penitentiary for failing to furnish a House Committee with information. He has indicated he will not testify for any government agency, nor will he name names of past CP associates. FAST is in a position to furnish reliable information.

On 9/16/57 FAST stated that he had nothing much left to tell the agents since he thought he told them the complete story at the time of his interview with them on September 4. FAST again emphatically remarked that he will not identify people or specific instances but will only make it known that he is anti-Communist and believes his book, "The Naked God", will assist the anti-Communist cause.
recently advised that JULIUS KATZ-SUCHY is the Polish Ambassador to India.

FAST stated that in his opinion KATZ-SUCHY liked the Western world and quietly admired America. FAST mentioned that in his opinion the Polish people are an independent group who do not enjoy or feel proud that they are subject to the rule of Russia.

FAST stated that in early September, 1957, he received a letter from the Polish News Agency, Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, requesting that FAST furnish this Agency with a copy of his magazine article which is due to appear in "Prospectus" magazine in early October, 1957. FAST commented that this request, in his opinion, was rather odd since the Polish News Agency must be aware of the Russian denunciation of FAST appearing in the Russian press, as well as the Communist Party, USA, denunciation of FAST which appeared in the "Daily Worker", plus articles appearing in the "New York Times." FAST commented that the Polish News Agency probably wants the article to forward the same back to proper authorities in Poland. FAST stated that this proves to him the independence of the Polish people by not being afraid to communicate or request something from FAST even though FAST is on the "Russian blacklist."

FAST stated that he intends to furnish a copy of the magazine article when it is published to the Polish News Agency.
FAST stated that he has not received any personal calls or contacts from any Polish or other foreign groups since approximately November, 1956, with the exception of the letter described above from the Polish News Agency.

FAST remarked that the source of the information appearing in his book in many instances has not been identified since he stated information came from foreign persons associated with various UN groups or diplomatic missions and that these sources are still, he believes, connected with their own governments and any revealing of the names of the persons who gave him information would automatically result in their death by their respective government heads.

FAST stated that recently sometime in early September, 1957, he received a phone call from a friend who is connected as an official with a moving picture studio in Hollywood, California. This friend, who FAST declined to identify, remarked to FAST that he had read about his leaving the CP, USA, and the purpose of the call was to determine if FAST was interested in making a picture of his book "Freedom Road." FAST remarked that this Hollywood friend commented that FAST is one of the few well-known writers whose books have not been made into a movie. This person asked FAST if he had received clearance from the U.S. House Committee or did he, FAST, take the Fifth Amendment when appearing before the House Committee. FAST stated that he told this friend that he had taken the Fifth Amendment before the House Committee and that he intends to take the Fifth Amendment if pressed for identities of individuals if subpoenaed before the Committee again. FAST stated that this friend made the remark, "Then the chances of making a picture are slim." FAST stated that this Hollywood friend stated that FAST would have to receive clearance showing that the House Committee cleared him as a Communist before the Hollywood group would allow him to participate in the producing of a picture. FAST stated that since he has no clearance and remarking that he never knew that the House Committee gave such a clearance, plus the fact that he has taken the Fifth Amendment and will continue taking it, he doubts that his books will ever be the basis for a movie.
FAST advised that he has been contacted by Chief Counsel of the Senate Committee, namely Judge ROBERT MORRIS, regarding a tentative appearance before the Senate Committee. FAST stated that he has advised Judge MORRIS that he will definitely not identify names or specific instances but would talk confidentially to the Senators regarding his anti-Communist attitude. FAST stated that Judge MORRIS advised him that they would consider the matter and he would notify FAST at a later date regarding any scheduled appearance before the Committee. FAST advised that he has not heard anything or received any notice, such as a subpoena, calling for his appearance before the Senate Committee. FAST stated that he told the same thing to Judge MORRIS that in his forthcoming book he does not document the sources of his information, nor does he name names of persons except those public figures who are leaders of the CP.

FAST advised that he has been a friend of SAM COLEMAN since he was a youth and that he first went with COLEMAN to a meeting of the John Reed Club of the CP, USA, held somewhere on 14th Street, around the Union Square area many years ago in the early thirties. FAST stated he recalled that TRACHTEMBERG was the speaker at this first meeting he attended and TRACHTEMBERG praised the Soviet Union in his speech. FAST stated he was fed up after attending this meeting and did not bother again until he joined the Party around 1942.
FAST characterized COLEMAN as a capable man and one who would meet with success in private life.

FAST advised that he has not heard from JOE CLARK, former Foreign Editor of the "Daily Worker" since approximately September 4 or 5, when CLARK called him long distance from Upstate New York, requesting FAST to discount some of the conditions existing within the Soviet Union as described by CLARK. CLARK stated that the horrible conditions and the "goofing off" of Soviet workers in the various industries was based on gossip that he, CLARK, received while he was the "Daily Worker" representative in the Soviet Union.

According to FAST, CLARK sounded upset and incoherent in his conversation and no doubt was going through some mental suffering. FAST stated that he asked CLARK why he was now changing the facts he described previously as truth about conditions in the Soviet Union. CLARK did not answer FAST. According to FAST, he ended the phone conversation...
telling CLARK that he believed CLARK in the first instance and that CLARK was changing his story at this late date for some unknown reason.

FAST stated that CLARK may be upset since he is aware that FAST is reporting some of the information he received from CLARK in his forthcoming book, especially describing the conditions of the Soviet workers "goofing off" during working hours because they are dissatisfied with conditions confronting them. FAST stated that in his opinion it will take CLARK several months before he "settles down" and starts to rationalize that his decision to leave the Party was the correct one and the best for himself and family. FAST stated that perhaps CLARK is upset too at the attacks that will be leveled against him by the CP, USA, for leaving the Party.

FAST stated that in regard to the JULIUS ROSENBERG case, he sincerely thought that the ROSENBERGS were innocent of the spy charges, but today has reservations about their innocence. He mentioned that at one time during the trial, MANNY BLOCH, the ROSENBERG attorney, implied that he (BLOCH) believed the ROSENBERGS were in some way involved in the case. FAST also advised that BLOCH at one time mentioned to him that the U.S. Justice Department tried to make a deal with the ROSENBERGS granting them some consideration, if the ROSENBERGS would implicate the Communist Party, USA, and testify against the Party. FAST stated that he was shocked at this and pleaded with MANNY BLOCH to publicize this information and make it known to the American people through the press, but for some unknown reason, MANNY BLOCH strenuously discouraged any such publicity either in the capitalist press or in the "Daily Worker." FAST stated that as he looks at the facts today, he believes that MANNY BLOCH gave him some false information, since if the incident were true, the "Daily Worker" would have played it up big.

FAST also stated that he contributed sums of money to the ROSENBERGS defense and also contributed sums of money, sometimes in hundred dollar amounts, to the MORTON SOBELL defense fund. FAST stated that MORTON SOBELL's mother
would come visit him at his office to pick up his contribution and during conversations, she would break down and cry, remarking that her son was innocent. FAST stated that he would feel sorry for SOBELL's mother and believing SOBELL to be innocent, at times made hundred dollar contributions. FAST stated that today he must hold reservations regarding the SOBELL case, stating that he is not sure today of SOBELL's innocence. FAST stated that he has no information nor did he ever hear any discussions regarding the ROSENBERGS or SOBELL being involved in Russian espionage activity except that information mentioned above.

FAST stated that in regard to the CP, USA, that it is his opinion that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER is directing or calling the shots on Party policy, since it is the FOSTER faction that appears to be in control.

FAST advised that he has received no personal visitors or threats of any kind from Communist Party leaders, members or otherwise, since his open break with the CP, USA.

FAST stated that he is extremely busy these days going over the amendments to his book and his article, plus his scheduled TV appearance on NBC on the MARTIN AGRONSKY program, which is tentatively scheduled for October 6, 1957, at 3:30 p.m.

FAST stated that since he refuses to name names or testify against the Party, he believes he has given the Bureau Agents most of the information that he wanted to furnish. FAST stated that he wanted to make his position clear to the government, that he is now an anti-Communist and fully believes that his book, "The Naked God", will greatly assist the anti-Communist cause; however, FAST stated he is not going to name names, nor does he want to testify. FAST was advised that the agents would like
additional conversations with him regarding CP, USA, activity, but he commented to the agents, "The more I state to you the more I commit myself to you, the more you can come back at me. I want to avoid this." FAST volunteered to make a rough copy of his book, "The Naked God", available to the agents for their information. Through the efforts of the agents, FAST was agreeable to see them again but requested the agents not to ask him to identify persons in the CP, USA. FAST was advised that the acceptance of the book would not constitute an endorsement nor could the FBI approve or clear his book.

FAST impressed the agents as sincerely believing his book will be a "death blow" to the Communist cause in the United States and elsewhere.

The Bureau will be advised of the results of contact with FAST.

The original of the above information may be found in New York file 100-61206-1697.
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Former Emply: 285 Columbia
3700 - 47 Ave. & E. C. 01