

Q He show you the watch? A Yes, he did.

Q What sort of a watch was it? A An Omega sweep-second hand watch.

Q Omega? A Yes.

Q Gold? A No. I believe it was silver.

Q Stainless steel? A I don't know, because I am quite color blind and I wouldn't know.

Q What sort of a band did it have? A It had a leather strap last I saw it.

Q Was it inscribed at all? A No; no inscription at all.

Q Did he ever say he had received any citations or commendations? A Yes, it went along with the watch.

Q Ethel ever make reference to any citations or commendations? A My sister has never spoken to me about this subject.

Q Now in November of 1944 your wife Ruth visited you in Albuquerque, is that correct? A Yes.

Q And the occasion, I believe, was to celebrate your wedding anniversary? A Yes.

Q When she arrived did you obtain a furlough for a few days -- is that correct? A I got a three day pass and a weekend pass; it came to about five days.

Q Sometime during this particular furlough did you have a conversation with your wife regarding a talk that she had had with Julius Rosenberg? A Yes.

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D. Greenglass

not want to stay there. He wanted to come home.

Q Did Ethel also try to persuade you to try to stay in the Army? A I said before, and say it again, honestly, this is a fact: I never spoke to my sister about this at all.

Q Then you -- when were you finally discharged from the Army? A February 1946, the last day.

Q February 28, 1946? A Yes.

Q Or February 29, 1946? A I don't know which it was. It was the last day of February. I remember, because they said, "Why don't you stay an extra day and you will get another month's pay?"

Q What did you do when you came out of the Army?

A Well, I took a vacation for about a month and then I went into business.

Q Whom did you work for? A Well, I went into business. I worked with my brother and my brother-in-law and an accountant.

Q What was it known as? A G. & R. Engineering Company.

Q What did G. & R. mean, Greenglass and Rosenberg?

A It meant Greenglass, Greenglass, Goldstein and Rosenberg.

Q What did they do? A It was a machine shop.

Q Who was the actual head of it? A Rosenberg.

Q Was the company subsequently incorporated?

A Yes; later on it became Pitt Machine Products, Inc.

Q And how was the stock divided? A Well, Goldstein left the company and we had another man come in whose name

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: July 17, 1950

FROM : A. T. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R.

At 1:20 pm, I attempted to reach Mr. James McInerney to furnish him with the summary memorandum dated July 17, 1950, regarding Julius Rosenberg. Mr. McInerney was at lunch. I was successful in reaching him at 2:40 pm, at which time Supervisor Robert Lamphere and I furnished him with the original of the memorandum to the Attorney General and Mr. McInerney copy. Mr. McInerney thoroughly digested the memorandum and rendered the following opinion.

Relative to the unknown subject Anne, Mr. McInerney stated that there was insufficient evidence at this time to warrant process against this subject, inasmuch as she did not carry out the proposed meet with Ruth Greenglass at Albuquerque and the evidence at this time against her is confined to a statement by Ruth Greenglass.

Relative to subject Ethel Rosenberg, Mr. McInerney advised that there is insufficient evidence to issue process against her at this time. He advised that the evidence against her depends upon the statement of Ruth Greenglass that Ethel Rosenberg talked her into going to Albuquerque to see David Greenglass to see if he would cooperate with the Russians in furnishing information. Mr. McInerney requested that any additional information concerning Ethel Rosenberg be furnished the Department. He was of the opinion that it might be possible to utilize her as a lever against her husband.

With reference to subject Ruth Greenglass, Mr. McInerney was of the opinion that it was not desirable to get out process against her at this time, inasmuch as she is cooperating and it may be necessary to use her as a witness against Julius Rosenberg. It was pointed out to Mr. McInerney that Ruth Greenglass has confessed complicity in this matter and has admitted carrying information from David Greenglass to Julius Rosenberg. However, Mr. McInerney was of the opinion that it was more desirable not to proceed against her at this time. In this respect, it is noted that in the last paragraph of our memorandum to the Attorney General dated July 17, 1950, we suggest that the Department may desire to consult with Mr. Irving Saypol with respect to his conversation with Mr. C. John Rogge regarding the cooperation on the part of David and Ruth Greenglass. Mr. McInerney called Mr. Saypol in our presence and ascertained that Rogge has not contacted Saypol since his conversation with him in which Rogge offered cooperation of Greenglass and his wife. Mr. Rogge's associate, Mr. Goldman, did call Mr. Saypol and ask whether Ruth Greenglass and her child could see David Greenglass. (The New York Office has advised us that arrangements have been made for this on July 18, 1950.) Mr. McInerney stated that at the time of the original conversation between Saypol and Rogge, Rogge asked Saypol what assurances he had that the cooperation of the Greenglasses would be taken into account. Saypol replied "on his integrity as an attorney." Mr. McInerney advised that he thought Saypol had gone too far; that no assurances whatsoever should have been given. Further, this statement by Saypol has some bearing on the failure to authorize against Greenglass, although this is by no means certain.

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JR-695

Extracopy

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York 7, New York

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL  
February 19, 1951

Director, FBI

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

The following information was obtained from MYLES J. LANE, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, and is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

On January 29, 1951, Mr. LANE conferred with the officials of the Atomic Energy Commission at Washington, D. C., at which time he discussed with them the introduction into evidence at the trial of ROSENBERG of the material which DAVID GREENGLASS had given to both HARRIS GOLD and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

As a result of this conference, the Atomic Energy Commission, on February 2, 1951, sent five of its representatives to New York City to interrogate DAVID GREENGLASS in order to extract from him all of his knowledge concerning the atom bomb. At the termination of this conference, which was held in Mr. LANE'S office, the representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission advised that they would make known to the Atomic Energy Commission the result of their interview of DAVID GREENGLASS.

They stated that the information supplied by DAVID GREENGLASS was 80% to 90% accurate. They also stated that the Secretary of Defense, GEORGE C. MARSHALL, had been made aware of the instant problem pertaining to the introduction of this evidence and he was reported to have said that the information should be declassified for the purposes of the trial because to do otherwise would lead the people of the United States to have a false sense of security.

Secretary MARSHALL also indicated that he favored the death penalty for the defendants in this case.

At the direction of the Department of Justice, Mr. LANE appeared in Washington, D. C., before Commissioners MURRAY, DEAN, and PIKE, of the Atomic Energy Commission, on the morning of February 6, 1951.

Ltr. to Director, FBI

At this conference, Mr. LANE discussed the information which GREENGLASS had given to HARRY GOLD and JULIUS ROSENBERG. The commissioners were concerned about the possibility of individuals presently working on the H-bomb project being engaged in similar Soviet espionage activities.

Mr. LANE informed the commissioners that ROSENBERG had not divulged any information concerning his Soviet espionage activities and that he believed ROSENBERG would not divulge any information unless he received the death penalty and his wife, ETHEL, received a substantial sentence. //

Mr. LANE explained to the commissioners that in order to secure a severe sentence, it would be necessary to introduce into evidence the fact that DAVID GREENGLASS had turned over information concerning the atom bomb.

The commissioners asked Mr. LANE if the death sentence would be requested by the government at the trial. Mr. LANE stated that he did not know since he was only an Assistant United States Attorney from the Southern District of New York, and that he would have to obtain the answer from the Department of Justice.

Mr. LANE advised that he then called Mr. PEYTON FORD at the Department. Mr. FORD told him that he should tell the commissioners that the Department of Justice would recommend the death sentence in this case.

Mr. LANE said that at the termination of this conference, he and the commissioners proceeded to a closed meeting of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy which was also attended by representatives of the Army and Navy. Mr. LANE addressed this meeting and explained the problem. He stated he was questioned by various Senators and Congressmen, including Senators HICKENLOOPER and BRICKER. Among the questions asked Mr. LANE, by the Senators and Congressmen, were:

- (1). Was the death penalty going to be recommended by the government?
- (2). Who was going to try the case and when?
- (3). What judge would preside at the trial?

Mr. LANE advised that Senator BRICKER recommended that the Joint Committee should go on record of absolving the Department of any criticism for introducing into the trial classified material concerning the atom bomb.

Ltr. to Director, FBI

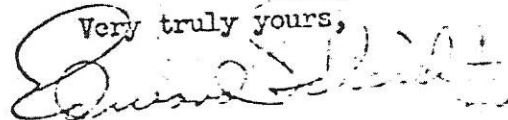
Mr. LANE stated that if the Atomic Energy Commission declassifies the information required for the trial, it will be solely for the introduction into evidence at the trial and the information will again be classified at the termination of the case.

Mr. LANE is now awaiting the final decision of the Atomic Energy Commission which he expects to receive during the week of February 12th next.

The Bureau will be advised of the decision of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. LANE advised that the transcription of the discussions had before the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Congressional Committee will probably be furnished to the Department. It is suggested that the Bureau obtain a copy of these transcriptions for its further information.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD SCHEIDT  
Special Agent in Charge

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 17, 1953

FROM : A. A. Green

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
ESPIONAGE - R

There are set forth hereinafter the following questions which should be included among those asked of Julius Rosenberg in the event he desires to cooperate.

- (1) Identify for us by name the persons in your network from whom you received information on behalf of the Russians.

David Greenglass also stated that Rosenberg told him he was obtaining information from a scientist who was being paid \$200 per day as a consultant on the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt. (This is possibly William Ford who worked as an assistant to Professor von Neuman, who was employed on that project.)

David Greenglass also stated that Rosenberg told him there are two espionage units operating in New York City and that he

(5)

...for your wife cognizant of your activities?

Base here to] that on June 18, 1950, when the [ ] invited him to their office for interview regarding participation in a search of his apartment because he had 7,000 and a Valco camera concealed in a photograph in the bedroom. On his departure from the apartment, [ ] received the money and the camera, placed them in a shopping bag and delivered them to a reliable Communist residing in Wickerbock or Village. (This person has not been identified to date.)