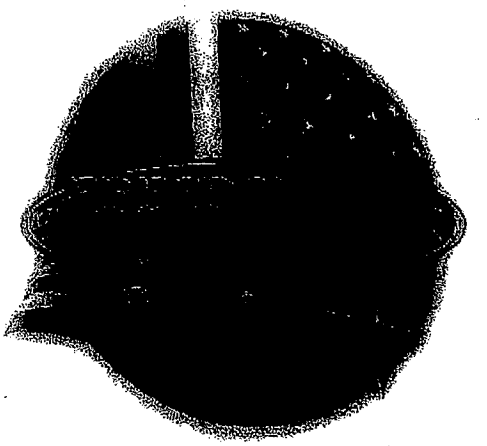
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub 11 (A)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub Sec A

VOLUME NO. 11

SERIALS 800
thru
890

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 11 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jg / jg

File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
800	2-2-53	The New Leader	1	1	
801	2-12-53	NY Mirror newsclipping	3	3	
802	2-12-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
803	2-12-53	NY Journal American "	2	2	
804	2-12-53	NY Post "	2	2	
805	2-12-53	NY Post "	3	3	
806	2-12-53	NY Journal American "	2	2	
807	2-12-53	NY Brooklyn Eagle "	1	1	
808	2-12-53	NY World Telegram And Sun "	1	1	
809	2-12-53	" "	1	1	
810	2-13-53	NY Mirror "	1	1	
811	2-13-53	NY World Telegram And Sun "	1	1	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-16-77)

VOLUME 11 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY JGP / JGP

File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
812	2-13-53	NY World Telegram + Sun Newsclipping	2	2	
813	2-13-53	NY Times "	1	1	
814	2-13-53	NY World Telegram + Sun "	1	1	
815	2-13-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
816	2-13-53	NY Times "	1	1	
817	2-13-53	NY News "	1	1	
818	2-13-53	NY Brooklyn Eagle "	1	1	
819	2-13-53	NY Journal American "	1	1	
820	2-14-53	NY Brooklyn Eagle "	1	1	
821	2-14-53	NY News "	1	1	
822	2-16-53	NY Mirror "	1	1	
823	2-16-53	NY News "	1	1	

FD1/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 11 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY JEG / JEG

File No: 65-15348-Sub-A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
824	2-16-53	NY Times Newsclipping	1	1	
825	2-19-53	NY Post "	1	1	
826	2-19-53	NY World Telegram + Sun "	1	1	
827	2-19-53	NY Brooklyn Eagle "	1	1	
828	2-20-53	NY Mirror "	1	1	
829	2-20-53	NY Times "	2	2	
830	2-20-53	NY Brooklyn Eagle "	1	1	
831	2-20-53	NY Post "	1	1	
832	2-20-53	NY World Telegram + Sun "	1	1	
833	2-21-53	NY Journal American "	2	2	
834	2-22-53	NY Times "	2	2	
835	2-22-53	NY Mirror "	3	3	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-16-77)

VOLUME 11 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg/jeg

File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
836	2-22-53	NY Times Newsclipping	1	1	
837	2-26-53	NY Mirror "	1	1	
838	3-2-53	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
839	3-2-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
839A	3-3-53	NY Bklyn Eagle "	1	1	
840	3-3-53	Poughkeepsie New Yorker "	1	1	
841	3-4-53	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
842	3-4-53	NY Post "	2	2	
843	3-4-53	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
844	3-5-53	NY Post "	1	1	
845	3-5-53	NY Post "	1	1	
846	3-6-53	NY Post "	1	1	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 11 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jgg / jgg

File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
847	3-6-53	N Y Post Newsclipping	1	1	
848	3-9-53	N Y Post "	1	1	
849	3-18-53	N Y Journal American "	1	1	
850	3-18-53	N Y Times "	1	1	
851	3-19-53	N Y Bklyn Eagle "	1	1	
852	3-19-53	N Y Post "	1	1	
853	3-19-53	N.Y. World Telegram + Sun "	1	1	
854	3-19-53	N Y Bklyn Eagle "	1	1	
855	3-23-53	N Y Bklyn Eagle "	1	1	
856	3-23-53	N Y Herald Tribune "	1	1	
857	3-23-53	N Y Bklyn Eagle "	1	1	
858	3-30-53	N Y News "	1	1	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 11 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jgf / jgf

File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
859	3-30-53	NY Herald Tribune Newsclipping	1	1	
860	3-30-53	NY Times "	1	1	
861	3-30-53	NY Post "	1	1	
862	3-30-53	NY Journal American "	1	1	
863	3-31-53	NY Times "	1	1	
864	3-31-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
865	3-31-53	NY News "	1	1	
866	3-31-53	NY Post "	1	1	
867	4-1-53	NY Times "	1	1	
868	4-1-53	NY Post "	1	1	
869	4-3-53	NY Times "	1	1	
870	4-3-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	

FOI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-502 (2-10-77)

VOLUME 11 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg/jeg

File No. 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
871	4-3-53	N.Y. Mirror Newsclipping	1	1	
872	4-5-53	N.Y. Herald Tribune "	1	1	
873	4-9-53	N.Y. Times "	1	1	
874	4-9-53	N.Y. Post "	1	1	
875	4-13-53	N.Y. World Telegram + Sun "	1	1	
876	4-13-53	N.Y. Journal American "	1	1	
877	4-14-53	N.Y. Mirror "	1	1	
878	4-14-53	N.Y. Herald Tribune "	1	1	
879	4-14-53	N.Y. Times "	1	1	
880	4-26-53	N.Y. News "	1	1	
881	4-27-53	N.Y. World Telegram + Sun "	1	1	
882	4-27-53	N.Y. Journal American "	1	1	

FD-502

Inventory Worksheet
FD-505 (2-16-77)

VOLUME 11 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jff/jfg

File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
883	4-29-53	NY Post Newsclipping	1	1	
884	5-4-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
885	5-4-53	NY Times "	1	1	
886	5-4-53	NY World Telegram + Sun "	1	1	
887	5-4-53	NY Post "	1	1	
888	5-5-53	NY Times "	1	1	
889	5-16-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
890	5-16-53	NY News "	1	1	
			109	109	

FD-505

[redacted]

m No. 2—D. of J.

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

See also Nos.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—

London Denies Authorizing Use Of Name in Rosenberg Case

The following statement was among those received in answer to the telegram which THE NEW LEADER *sent to thirty-five men and women listed in the New York* Daily Worker *as urging clemency for the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. It was inadvertently omitted from last week's issue:*

Any use of my name in connection with the Rosenberg case is unauthorized.

Corning, N.Y. DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

65-15348-A 800

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 6 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

The New Leader
Feb 2, 1953 pg 28

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Rosenbergs Doomed As Ike Bars Clemency For Betrayal of Nation

By JOHN BOOTH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (INS).—President Eisenhower refused today to save convicted atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from the electric chair and called their crime a betrayal of the U.S. which could spell death for "many, many thousands of innocent citizens."

The President not only declined to grant executive clemency to the couple but issued a scorching statement asserting that the husband and wife, sentenced to death for passing atomic secrets to Russia, are merely to receive "their full measure of justice."

Eisenhower declared:

"There has been neither new evidence nor have there been mitigating circumstances which would justify altering this decision, and I have determined that it is my duty, in the interest of the people of the United States, not to set aside the verdict of their representatives...

* * *

"BY THEIR ACT these two individuals have in effect betrayed the cause of freedom for which free men are fighting and dying at this very hour.'

The President agreed with trial Judge Irving R. Kaufman who termed the Rosenbergs' offense "worse than murder." He said their crime "far exceeds that of the taking of the life of another citizen."

65-15348 A-801

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. MIRROR
N. Y.
DATED FEB 12 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

The Rosenbergs, now in Sing Sing awaiting execution, originally were scheduled to die the night of Jan. 14. Kaufman granted them a stay of execution pending their appeal to former President Truman. The case was not prepared in time for Truman to act before he left office.

Kaufman announced that if the White House decision went against the Rosenbergs he would set a new execution date within five days.

• • •

THE ROSENBERGS were convicted March 29, 1951, of conspiring to place in Russian hands the most vital secrets of the atomic bomb.

The U. S. Supreme Court on two occasions refused to review the convictions.

Lawyers said the next step in the case will be official notice to Kaufman of the President's decision. Within five days after then, the judge will fix an execution date, probably declaring the couple shall be electrocuted within a certain week, probably two or three weeks after his announcement. A specific day will be fixed later.

Observers said defense counsel have two moves left; one, to ask the Supreme Court for a review of a lower court denying the Rosenbergs a new trial; two, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus claiming new evidence has been uncovered.

The attorney for the Rosenbergs said in New York after the White House announcement that he will appeal to the Supreme Court immediately for reversal of a lower court order denying a new trial to them. Emanuel H. Bloch said the appeal to the highest Federal tribunal will be

Continued on Page 26

Ike Bars Mercy For Rosenbergs

Continued from Page 2

"my first move. Whether it is my last remains to be seen."

Rosenberg, 34, and his wife, 36, are the parents of two sons, aged five and nine. They are the first persons ever to be sentenced to death for espionage by a U.S. civil court.

* * *

CONCERNING the crime, Eisenhower said "It involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could very well result in the deaths of many, many thousands of innocent citizens."

In the death house as in the courtroom the Rosenbergs insisted they were innocent.

Attorneys argued in their unsuccessful appeals that the Rosenbergs were victims of perjured testimony, that pre-trail publicity was prejudicial to them, and that the information allegedly passed to Russia was not secret.

Morton Sobell, co-conspirator with the Rosenbergs, was tried with them, found guilty, and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

* * *

THE KEY WITNESS in the trial was Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant who was assigned to the Los Alamos atomic project.

Greenglass testified that at the urging of his sister and her husband he gave detailed atomic secrets to confessed Communist spy Harry Gold.

Gold is under a 30-year prison sentence. Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years.

In his lengthy statement, Eisenhower declared:

* * *

"**THESE TWO** individuals have been tried and convicted of a most serious crime against the people of the United States.

"They have been found guilty of conspiring with intent and reason to believe that it would be to the advantage of a foreign power to deliver to the agents of that foreign power certain highly secret atomic information relating to the national defense of the United States."

Noting that he has given "earnest consideration" to the records of the case and to the appeals for clemency, President Eisenhower said:

"In the time-honored tradition of American justice, a freely-selected jury of their fellow-citizens considered the evidence in this case and rendered its judgment.

* * *

"**ALL RIGHTS** of appeal were exercised and the conviction of the trial court was upheld after full judicial review, including that of the highest court of the land."

The Rosenbergs heard the news that the President had rejected their appeal for clemency at 5:40 p.m., when a regular radio program broadcast over the prison's loudspeaker system was interrupted for the bulletin. Neither had any comment.

Both the Rosenbergs are native New Yorkers. Ethel was born in 1915, on the city's Lower East Side, Julius was born there two years later. They did not meet, however, until 1934 when Communist Party work threw them together. They were married in 1939.

New Rosenberg Execution Date Probably Will Be Set Monday

A new execution date for Julius nd Ethel Rosenberg is expected o be set on Monday by Judge Irvng R. Kaufman of United States istrict Court. Judge Kaufman riginally sentenced them to die in he electric chair at Sing Sing rison last Jan. 14, following their onviction on April 5, 1951. They ave been in Sing Sing since April 1, 1951.

Judge Kaufman granted the nvicted atom spies a last-minte stay of execution on Jan. 5 o they could appeal to the Presient, but said at that time he ould set a new date, if the appeal ailed, five days after the Presient acted.

Judge Kaufman had no comnent last night on the President's ction. The next step, however, is or United States Attorney Myles J. Lane to appear in Judge Kaufman's court Monday—the terminal date of the stay order—and ask that a new date of execution be set.

The Rosenbergs are the first citizens in the history of American civil jurisprudence to face death for espionage on behalf of a foreign power.

The thirty-six-year-old woman and her thirty-four-year-old husband are the parents of two children, Michael, nine, and Robert, five, who recently visited their parents in the death house. At the time of their arrest the Rosenbergs lived at 10 Monroe St., on the lower East Side.

The public story of the Rosenbergs, began with their arrest in July, 1950, after they had been named by Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, as members of a ring which was involved with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, in passing information along to Soviet Russia.

It was not until the later stages of their case that Communist elements developed interest in it as a means of propaganda. Red tactics then included a "clemency train" to Sing Sing prison and picketing of the White House, and there were repercussions throughout the world.

Federal authodities first learned of the Rosenbergs' implication in what turned out to be an international spy ring from Elizabeth Bentley, a confessed courier for the Communists. She told them

(Continued on page 8, column 6)

Execution Date

(Continued from page one)

about Harry Gold, who, she said, had been working under the direction of Jacob Golos, a mysterious figure who worked as a Soviet "paymaster" out of Mexico City.

Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, confessed to his part in the plot and was sentenced to thirty years in prison. Not long after, Dr. Fuchs was arrested in England and confessed that he had been giving atomic bomb information to the Russians. Questioned at length by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he told of giving Gold information to be relayed to the Russians.

Nunn May Involved

Also involved in the deal was Dr. Alan Nunn May, British scientist, who was released from prison in England on Dec. 29 after serving six years and eight months of a ten-year sentence, with time off for good behavior. He pleaded guilty to giving samples of uranium isotopes and other atomic information to Russia.

The investigation disclosed that the Rosenbergs, as operatives for Gold, had recruited Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, a machinist in the Los Alamos atomic research center in New Mexico. Greenglass, who was an important government witness in the Rosenberg case, said he himself had not realized he was working on the atomic bomb until Rosenberg told him.

Greenglass testified that he had passed along to Rosenberg diagrams of the Nagasaki-type atomic bomb. Greenglass pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

Also involved in the spy system was Morton Sobell, a radar expert, who was convicted and sentenced to thirty years in prison for trying to recruit a one-time classmate for spy work for the Soviets.

Others who were charged were Alfred Dean Slack, a Syracuse chemist, convicted and sentenced to fifteen years in prison; Arkady Yakovlev, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, who was named in the indictment along with the Rosenbergs but fled the country before he could be apprehended; Abraham Brothman, a New York chemical engineer who was named as a "contact" by Gold, and his secretary and business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, both of whom were sentenced to prison.

The conviction of the Rosenbergs and Sobell came in March, 1951, after a sixteen-day trial, and on April 5, 1951, the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death.

On Feb. 25, 1952, the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the finding of the District Court which tried, convicted, and sentenced them to death. Denied a rehearing by the Circuit Court, their case was taken to the Supreme Court, which on Oct. 13, 1952, denied them a hearing but, two days later, delayed execution pending petition for a rehearing. On Nov. 22, the new hearing was refused and the execution date was set for the week of Jan. 12, 1953.

In a succeeding effort for clemency from the court, the Rosenbergs' appeals were repeatedly denied, and the date of their execution was set for Jan. 14, but they were granted a stay of sentence while they appealed to the President of the United States for executive clemency. This stay was granted, and the appeal to the White House was filed on Saturday, Jan. 10.

65-15348-A-802

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED FEB 12 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12

See A-Spies Death Date In 30 Days

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A-bomb spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will go to Sing Sing's electric chair within 30 days to pay the maximum penalty for a "crime worse than murder."

This was forecast today following President Eisenhower's refusal to grant clemency to the two spies who transmitted atomic secrets to their Soviet superiors during World War II.

With only one faint legal chance for a delay of execution, the official death date probably will be set Monday by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

Under Federal regulations, the execution date must be set within five days after the White House has refused clemency. Any further stay would have to come from the Supreme Court.

This latter dim hope was seized upon immediately after news of President Eisenhower's action reached Emmanuel H. Bloch, lawyer for the traitors.

Bloch said he would ask the Supreme Court for reversal of the local U. S. Circuit Court of Ap-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

Eisenhower Denies Clemency:

Forecast A-Spies Go To Chair in 30 Days

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Continued from First Page

peals ruling denying a new trial to the condemned traitors.

"This will be my first move," Bloch said. "Whether it is my last remains to be seen."

In view of two prior refusals by the Supreme Court to review the conviction of March 29, 1951, local legal circles thought Bloch's hopes of a new trial were exceedingly remote.

HEAR NEWS ON RADIO.

If the doomed couple felt any emotion, they gave little indication of it when the Sing Sing radio program flashed word of the President's decision at 6:20 p. m. yesterday.

Ethel, 36, and her husband, 34, heard what may be their death notice over the prison amplifiers on which a regular commercial program was being carried at the time. They listened impassively and made no comment.

Both maintained the attitude of tough, disciplined Communists who are expected to walk through the little green door without making the slightest effort to save their lives by revealing the still-unknown other members of the spy group of which they were a part.

Kaufman 's expected Monday to sign an order now being prepared by Asst. U. S. Atty Kilsheimer vacating the stay of execution he granted early in January. The two traitors originally had been sentenced to die Jan. 14.

Once the stay is vacated by Kaufman, the higher courts alone can further postpone the Rosenbergs date with doom. The youthful Federal jurist, who created a judicial precedent by sentencing the two spies to death, has indicated several times that he will grant no more stays.

Eisenhower's decision came with surprising speed. It was learned he received the Justice Department report and recommendation on the case only a few days ago. It had been predicted in Washington that the Chief Executive might not rule for many weeks on the clemency appeal.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

In the denal of the plea, Eisenhower showed he agreed with the statements made by Kaufman when the latter sentenced the Rosenbergs, charging they had committed a "crime worse than murder" and had by their deeds probably cost the lives of many Americans.

"The nature of the crime for which they have been found guilty and sentenced," the President said, "far exceeds that of the taking of the life of another citizen.

"It involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens.

"By their act, these two individuals have in fact betrayed the cause of freedom for which free men are fighting and dying at this very hour."

The President added:

"We are a nation under law and our affairs are governed by the just exercise of these laws.

61-182915-803

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
N. Y.
DATED FEB 12 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

JUDGEMENT RENDERED.

"The courts have provided every opportunity for the submission of evidence bearing on this case. In the time-honored tradition of American justice, a freely-selected jury of their fellow citizens considered the evidence in this case and rendered its judgement.

"All rights of appeal were exercised and the conviction of the trial court was upheld after four judicial reviews, including that of the highest court of the land.

"I have made a careful examination into this case and am satisfied that the two individuals have been accorded their full measure of justice.

"There has been neither new evidence nor have there been mitigating circumstances which would justify altering this decision and I have determined that it is my duty, in the interest of the people of the United States, not to set aside the verdict of their representatives."

The President's firm refusal is expected to touch off another wave of Communist denunciation which has assumed worldwide character during the past six months.

IGNORED BY REDS.

However, the Rosenbergs were completely ignored by the International Communist apparatus to which they were affiliated for a decade until the death sentence was handed down by Kaufman.

Red newspapers her and abroad did not cover the trial and no mention was made of the A-bomb spies until the sentencing. Then the oMscow folowers quickly went into action to convert the sentence into anti-American propaganda, coupled with the charge of "anti-Semitism."

This latter Red claim was denied by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Labor Committee and many other responsible Jewish organizations in the United States.

The recent wave of anti-Jewish purges behind the Iron Curtain forced the international Communist propaganda machine to abandon somewhat the anti-Semitic" charge and during the past month the Reds have directed their efforts at "clemency appeals."

The Rosenbergs, who joined this propaganda effort by writing emotional letters from their death cells proclaiming their "innocence" have since their arrest in 1950 maintained a belligerent and non-cooperative attitude toward the government.

CHAIN REACTION.

Their arrest came after a chain reaction had been set off following the confession of the atomic scientist Klaus Fuchs, in London. Fuchs' testimony led the FBI to Philadelphia where they seized Harry Gold, an obscure chemist who had been a chief courier for the Soviet espionage network in this country during World War II.

Gold in turn confessed and named David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant stationed at the Los Alamos atomic plant. The latter implicated his sister, Ethel and her husband, Julius.

Irving H. Saypol, then U. S. Attorney and now a New York County Supreme Court Judge, brought the Rosenbergs to trial in March, 1951. Greenglass took the stand to name the Rosenbergs as the persons who persuaded him to steal A-bomb secrets. Gold offered corroborative testimony and other witnesses implicated Morton Sobell, an engineer who worked with Julius to steal military secrets.

After the jury returned its verdict, Kaufman doomed the Rosenbergs to the chair. Sobell received the maximum 30-year sentence and is now in Alcatraz. Gold also received 30 years and Greenglass 15.

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 10
SEC. 11
SUPERVISOR
CLERK
CLERK

Rosenbergs; Still Silent, Wait Doom; Plan New Appeal to Supreme Court

65-15348-A-804

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 1 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. POST
DATED FEB 12 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

By BETSY LUCE

A new date for the execution of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whose appeal for Presidential clemency was rejected late yesterday, will be set Monday by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

Their attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, announced he would go again to the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to save his clients. The court refused, 8-1, to review the case Oct. 13.

There was no indication from their lawyer or from the doomed couple in the Sing Sing death house that they had decided to give the government information about the A-bomb spy ring. In the face of the evidence against them, the Rosenbergs have steadfastly maintained that they are innocent.

President Eisenhower concurred with Judge Kaufman in saying that the Rosenbergs' crime was "worse than murder."

"The nature of the crime for which they have been found guilty and sentenced far exceeds that of the taking of the life of another citizen; it involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens," Mr. Eisenhower's statement said.

The President's statement pointed out that the Rosenbergs, both natives of New York, were given a jury trial and convicted, that the conviction was upheld in four appeals and that they "have been accorded their full measure of justice."

There is no new evidence and no mitigating circumstances were found which would justify changing the death sentence, the statement said.

The Rosenbergs heard the news from their cells in death row at Sing Sing Prison when a bulletin interrupted a radio program at 5:20 p. m. A central receiving station selects the programs heard in different sections of the prison over amplifiers. Prison personnel said neither showed any emotion.

Her Mother Won't Talk

Mrs. Rosenberg's elderly mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass of 62 Sheriff St., had nothing to say but she obviously had heard the news that her daughter had been doomed finally.

Only a few days ago Mrs. Greenglass made a three-hour appeal to Mrs. Rosenberg to confess and save her life. Later, Mrs. Greenglass, who suffers from high blood pressure and other ailments, went to Washington to appeal to Attorney General Brownell.

Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for his part in the conspiracy to furnish A-bomb secrets to Russia during

Continued on Page 16

Rosenbergs to Get New Death Date

Continued from Page 5

the war. Greenglass testified at the Rosenbergs' trial that they persuaded him to give out information while he was working at the Los Alamos project.

The Rosenbergs' arrest resulted from that of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, an atomic scientist, in England. His confessions led to delphia biochemist, who in turn the arrest of Harry Gold, Philadelphia led federal agents to Greenglass and the Rosenbergs.

The Rosenbergs were convicted in March, 1951, and Judge Kaufman sentenced them to death the next month. They have been at Sing Sing, where they will die in the electric chair, since shortly after their conviction. Their children, Michael, 9, and Robert, 5, have been taken to visit them there having been told it was a "hospital."

Rosenberg is 34, and his wife, 36.

Judge Kaufman would not comment on the President's statement.

Bloch said he was "shocked," and began studying the various delaying tactics he might use. Automatically, he would ask Judge Kaufman to continue the stay he granted so the Rosenberg's could appeal to the White House. The original date for execution was Jan. 14. The appeal for Presidential clemency was filed Jan. 10.

Will Ask Court Aid

Bloch said he would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to reverse an order by Federal Judge Ryan denying a new trial. The U. S. Court of Appeals unanimously upheld Judge Ryan's decision.

The Communist Party line has been to depict the Rosenbergs as "martyrs," but non-Communists also have asked that the death sentence be commuted.

The Rev. Harold S. Williamson of the Church of the Rugged Cross, 125th St. and Lenox Av., announced a vigil would be held outside the White House starting this weekend and continue until the last possible moment to save the Rosenbergs.

ALL INFO
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Rosenbergs Await Death in Silence; Lawyer Says He'll Make New Appeal

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y.
DATED FEB 12 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-805
SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
FEB 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

The condemned ~~atom~~ bomb spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, maintained their silence today, after President Eisenhower had ended almost their last hope of escape from the electric chair by rejecting their appeal for clemency.

Their attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, announced he would ask the Federal Court of Appeals here tomorrow for a stay of execution pending another appeal to the Supreme Court, which has already refused to grant a new trial.

On Monday Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who imposed on them the nation's first death sentence in peace time for espionage, is to set a new date for their execution.

Bloch said he had some other legal moves in mind, but would not say what they were except that they would not be "asinine." He indicated that there was no possibility that the Rosenbergs would attempt to save their lives by telling the full story of their betrayal of their country.

"They will not change, because they are innocent, despite the President's refusal of clemency," Bloch said.

Guards in the Sing Sing death house said neither Rosenberg nor his wife showed any emotion or had a word to say after a bulletin, broadcast at 5:20 p.m. brought them the news that President Eisenhower had refused to mitigate the sentence for a crime which, he said was worse than murder.

They did not attempt to communicate with each other by letter; they will meet for their weekly visit tomorrow.

Party Propaganda

While the Rosenbergs appeared determined to die as Communist "martyrs," the Communist Party was attempting to extract from their remaining days the last measure of propaganda value.

The Daily Worker today instructed its readers to wire President Eisenhower asking him to reconsider his decision; to distribute leaflets telling the "truth" about the case and urging protests to the President; to wire Judge Kaufman urging another stay of execution; and to "organize meetings, prayer meetings, vigils, picket lines urging clemency."

In refusing the petition for clemency, the President said:

"The nature of the crime for which they have been found guilty and sentenced far exceeds that of taking the life of another citizen; it involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens."

He pointed out that the two Soviet spies, both native New

Continued on Page 28

Rosenbergs Await Death in Silence

Continued from Page 5

Workers, were given a jury trial and convicted, that the conviction was sustained in four appeals and that they "have been accorded their full measure of justice."

There is no new evidence and no mitigating circumstances were found which would justify changing the death sentence, the statement said.

Apparently the only mitigating circumstance that might now cause Mr. Eisenhower to reconsider would be a full confession by the 34-year-old engineer and his 36-year-old wife.

Mrs. Rosenberg's aged mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass of 62 Sheriff St., who has accepted the jury's verdict of guilt, had nothing to say about the President's decision.

Only a month ago Mrs. Greenglass made a three-hour appeal to Mrs. Rosenberg to confess and save her life. Later, Mrs. Greenglass, who suffers from high blood pressure and other ailments, went to Washington to appeal to Attorney General Brownell.

Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for his part in the conspiracy to furnish A-bomb secrets to Russia during the war. Greenglass testified at the Rosenbergs' trial that they persuaded him to give out information while he was working at the Los Alamos project.

The Rosenbergs' arrest resulted from that of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, an atomic scientist, in England. His confessions led to the arrest of Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, who in turn led federal agents to Greenglass and the Rosenbergs.

The Rosenbergs were convicted in March, 1951, and Judge Kaufman sentenced them to death the next month. They have been at Sing Sing, where they will die in the electric chair, since shortly after their conviction. Their children, Michael, 9, and Robert, 5, have been taken to visit them there having been told it was a "hospital."

Another Visit Set

Bloch said he would take the children to the prison again on Sunday, having planned the visit before yesterday's Presidential action.

While the Communist Party has led the campaign for clemency for the couple, some non-Communists have also asked for commutation of the sentence on humanitarian grounds and because no other member of the A-bomb spy ring has been condemned to death.

The Rev. Harold S. Williamson of the Church of the Rugged Cross, 125th St. and Lenox Av., announced a vigil would be held outside the White House starting this weekend and continue until the last possible moment to save the Rosenbergs.

ADVERTISEMENT

See A-Spies Death Date In 30 Days

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A-bomb spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will go to Sing Sing's electric chair within 30 days to pay the maximum penalty for a "crime worse than murder."

This was forecast today following President Eisenhower's refusal to grant clemency to the two spies who transmitted atomic secrets to their Soviet superiors during World War II.

With only one faint legal chance for a delay of execution, the official death date probably will be set Monday by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

Under Federal regulations, the execution date must be set within five days after the White House has refused clemency. Any further stay would have to come from the Supreme Court.

This latter dim hope was seized upon immediately after news of President Eisenhower's action reached Emmanuel H. Bloch, lawyer for the traitors.

Bloch announced he will go before the U. S. Court of Appeals here tomorrow to seek a stay of execution pending application for another review of the case by the Supreme Court.

"This will be my first move," Bloch said. "If that fails, I will make other moves and they will not be asinine ones."

HEAR NEWS ON RADIO.

The lawyer said he intends visiting the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing next Saturday, taking with him the Rosenberg children, a boy and a girl. He said he would discuss legal maneuvers with them at that time.

In view of two prior refusals by the Supreme Court to review the conviction of March 29, 1951, local legal circles thought Bloch's hopes of a new trial were exceedingly remote.

If the doomed couple felt any emotion, they gave little indication of it when the Sing Sing radio program flashed word of

Continued on Page 4, Column 6.

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SUPV 1
SUPV 2
SUPV 3
SUPV 4
SUPV 5
SUPV 6
SUPV 7
SUPV 8
SUPV 9
SUPV 10
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

65-15348-A-806

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
N. Y.
DATED FEB 12 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. OFFICE

A-Spies May Die in Month

Continued from First Page

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

the President's decision at 5:30 p. m. yesterday.

Ethel, 36, and her husband, 34, heard what may be their death notice over the prison amplifiers on which a regular commercial program was being carried at the time. They listend impassively and made no comment.

Both maintained the attitude of tough, disciplined Communists who are expected to walk through the little green door without making the slightest effort to save their lives by revealing the still-unknown other members of the spy group of which they were a part.

Kaufman 's expected Monday to sign an order now being prepared by Asst. U. S. Atty. Kilsheimer vacating the stay of execution he granted early in January. The two traitors originally had been sentenced to die Jan. 14.

Once the stay is vacated by Kaufman, the higher courts alone can further postpone the Rosenbergs date with doom. The youthful Federal jurist, who created a judicial precedent by sentencing the two spies to death, has indicated several times that he will grant no more stays.

Eisenhower's decision came with surprising speed. It was learned he received the Justice Department report and recommendation on the case only a few days ago. It had been predicted in Washington that the Chief Executive might not rule for many weeks on the clemency appeal.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

In the denial of the plea, Eisenhower showed he agreed with the statements made by Kaufman when the latter sentenced the Rosenbergs, charging they had committed a "crime worse than murder" and had by their deeds probably cost the lives of many Americans.

"The nature of the crime for which they have been found guilty and sentenced," the President said, "far exceeds that of the taking of the life of another citizen.

"It involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens.

"There has been neither new evidence nor have there been mitigating circumstances which would justify altering this decision and I have determined that it is my duty, in the interest of the people of the United States, not to set aside the verdict of their representatives."

The President's firm refusal is expected to touch off another wave of Communist denunciation which has assumed worldwide character during the past six months.

Eisenhower Makes Right Decision In Controversial Rosenberg Case

It is a grave responsibility for one man, no matter who he is, to hold the power of life and death over any human being. President Eisenhower at the very outset of his Administration found that he had inherited from President Truman the controversial Rosenberg case. The question of whether or not the convicted atomic spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, man and wife, should die in the electric chair was put squarely up to him.

Feelings on the subject have been intense. The White House has been picketed, the Communists have enjoyed a propaganda field day and even raised the ridiculous cry of anti-Semitism. But President Eisenhower in confirming the sentence of the court, which was upheld by our highest tribunal, has shown high courage and great wisdom. We feel that he is right and that the case should be considered closed.

The President used stern language to meet a stern situation. He declared as Federal Judge Kaufman had at the time of the sentence, that the crime of the Rosenbergs is far worse than murder. He warned the nation that it "could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens."

It should be remembered that in the long history of this celebrated case no extenuating circumstances were ever established. There was nothing more than the sordid story of the Rosenbergs' deliberate and calculated betrayal of their country at a time when Communist pressures are harassing the free world and sending thousands of American boys to their deaths in Korea.

The Rosenbergs committed a monstrous act and their deaths, according to law, should cause no qualms of conscience on the part of Americans. Or, in fact, on the part of anyone anywhere who is not a party to the Communist conspiracy. It is unfortunate that one of the prisoners in Sing Sing's death house is a woman. We do not like to put women to death nor for that matter anyone. There is room for sympathy for these wretched people that they were so blind as to give up their lives in such an unholy cause. But it is a sympathy reserved for the lost and on humanitarian grounds but not one that should upset justice. The world is at last on notice that traitors must pay the penalty for their crimes.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
N. Y.
DATED FEB 12 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348 A 807
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Rosenbergs' Counsel Seeks Last-Ditch Stay

Counsel for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies who were denied Presidential clemency yesterday, will make another last-ditch effort tomorrow to save them from Sing Sing's electric chair.

The Rosenberg's attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, announced that he will go before the U.S. Court of Appeals here tomorrow to seek a stay of execution pending application for a review of the case by the Supreme Court. On two previous occasions the Supreme Court has refused to review the case.

New Date To Be Set.

Mr. Bloch said that in the event he fails to obtain a Supreme Court review he will "make other moves, and they will not be asinine ones."

The Rosenbergs, now in the Sing Sing deathhouse, are expected to learn on Monday the new date for their execution.

A last-minute stay of execution granted Jan. 5 by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman to permit the appeal to the President expires Monday. He is expected to set an earl; date for the execution, which originally was slated for Jan. 14.

Mr. Bloch said he was "shocked" by the President's denial of the appeal and that he considered the death sentence "barbarous." Neither Judge Kaufman nor U.S. Attorney Myles J. Lane would comment.

'Worse Than Murder.'

The President, in denying clemency, concurred with Judge Kaufman, who said in passing sentence almost two years ago that the Rosenbergs committed a crime "worse than murder" when they passed atomic secrets to Russia.

"I have given earnest consideration to the records in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and to the appeals for clemency made in their behalf," Mr. Eisenhower said.

"The nature of the crime for which they have been found guilty and sentenced far exceeds that of the taking of the life of another citizen; it involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens."

No New Evidence.

The President noted the absence of new evidence and of mitigating circumstances that would justify changing the sentence.

It was learned that the recommendation of Daniel M. Lyons, the Justice Department's pardon attorney, that the plea be turned down was delivered to the White House about 4:30 p.m. yesterday. The President's decision was announced shortly afterward.

Meanwhile, the Communist Daily Worker today urged its readers to "Act Now" to "Help Stop the Execution." The Daily Worker suggested telegrams to President Eisenhower and Judge Kaufman. "Organize mass meetings, prayer meetings, vigils, picket lines urging clemency," the Communist publication said.

65-15348 A 808

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

N. Y. .....

DATED FEB 12 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
[illegible] TAMSON
[illegible] CLERK
[illegible]

Rosenbergs Plan New Court Plea

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies whose appeal for clemency was turned down yesterday by President Eisenhower, will learn Monday the new date for their execution in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair.

A last-minute stay of execution granted Jan. 5 by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman to permit the

Picture on Page 2.

appeal to the President expires Monday. He is expected to set an early date for the execution, which originally was slated for Jan. 14.

Defense Keeps Trying.

However, Emanuel Bloch, the Rosenbergs' attorney, will continue his last-ditch efforts to save them. He announced plans to carry a new appeal to the Supreme Court, which on two previous occasions has refused to review the case. The high court almost never changes its mind in such circumstances.

Mr. Bloch said he was "shocked" by the President's denial of the appeal and that he considered the death sentence "barbarous." Neither Judge Kaufman nor U.S. Attorney Myles J. Lane would comment.

'Worse Than Murder.'

The President, in denying clemency, concurred with Judge Kaufman, who said in passing sentence almost two years ago that the Rosenbergs committed a crime "worse than murder" when they passed atomic secrets to Russia.

"I have given earnest consideration to the records in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and to the appeals for clemency made in their behalf," Mr. Eisenhower said.

"The nature of the crime for which they have been found guilty and sentenced far exceeds that of the taking of the life of another citizen; it involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens."

No New Evidence.

The President noted the absence of new evidence and of mitigating circumstances that would justify changing the sentence.

It was learned that the recommendation of Daniel M. Lyons the Justice Department's pardon attorney, that the plea be turned down was delivered to the White House about 4:30 p.m. yesterday. The President's decision was announced shortly afterward.

65-15348-A-809

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

DATED FEB 12 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Rosenbergs To Ask Stay Today

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, awaiting death in Sing Sing as atom spies, appeared unshaken yesterday by the denial to them of executive clemency and pinned their fading hopes on further legal moves, one of which will be made here today.

Their attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, declined to comment on President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence, but said he will ask the U. S. Court of Appeals this morning for a stay of execution pending application for a review by the Supreme Court.

* * *

SHOULD THE highest court deny a review, Bloch said, he plans to "make other moves and they will not be assinine ones."

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who pronounced the death sentence and then granted a stay on Jan. 5, effective until five days after the President's decision, said yesterday he will set a new execution date on Monday.

Bloch was not able to see his clients yesterday because condemned prisoners are not allowed visitors on Thursdays. The attorney said he will go to Ossining tomorrow and take the Rosenbergs' two children with him.

AC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC 1
2
3
SEC 4
SEC 5
SEC 7
SUPERVISOR
PEO CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

65-15348-A-820

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. MIRROR
DATED FEB 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

PERVISOR
CLERK
ING UNIT

'Death to Traitors' Stands.

President Eisenhower's deaf ear to mercy pleas for the Rosenbergs is also the deaf ear of millions of American civilians who, with their wives and children, might be ruthlessly, mercilessly murdered if these two callous wretches had their way.

"Death to traitors" is too age-old, deep-rooted and just to ever be washed away in a mere passing gush of tears. Also, never until now has there been treachery with aim so potentially and colossally hideous.

From beginning to end these two utterly unrepentant traitors have been given due process of law in fullest, fairest measure.

Such souls as the Rosenbergs have they long since sold to Stalin. Save for its last and final act, American justice has finished with them.

65-15348-A-810

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
FEB 1 3 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
FEB 1 3 1953
DATE
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8

Plea Motivated By Charity Not Merits of Case

Made Appeal Before President's Decision

By the United Press.

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 13.—Pope Pius XII made known to the United States his support of the clemency appeal of condemned atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg before President Eisenhower refused their plea for life, it was announced today.

The Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano said the Pope intervened from "motives of charity" without regard to the merits of the case in which the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death for giving atomic bomb secrets to Russia.

Vatican sources said the Pope acted "some time" before President Eisenhower rejected the Rosenberg's clemency apepal Wednesday.

When Life Is at Stake.

A statement published in Osservatore Romano said:

"Some newspapers have called the Pontiff into the case regarding the fate of the Rosenberg couple almost as though he had remained impassive to the various requests made to him for intervention in favor of these condemned persons.

"Now it is well to know that the Pontiff, while not being able to enter into the merit of the case, never refuses his interest, when it is requesid.e to save human lives for the superior motives of charity which are part of his apostolic mission.

Spellman May Have Helped.

"As he has mercifully done in other similar cases, so also in this one he has not failed to intervene, as much as it was possible for him to do so in view of the absence of any official relations with the competent government authority."

It was believed from the wording of Osservatore's statement that the Pope probably intimated his support of the clemency appeal either through Monsignor Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, the papal nuncio in Washington, or through Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York.

It was noted that Osservatore Romano in the last paragraph of its announcent made a pointed reference to the absence of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican.

In an editorial Wednesday Osservatore said Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, named U.S. Ambassador to Italy, can not act as a diplomatic link with the Vatican. It emphasized also that any U.S. diplomatic representation hereafter must be open and official, thus barring the possible dispatch by President Eisenhower of another personal envoy like Myron C. Taylor, who acted in that capacity for former President Truman for a time.

By the Associated Press.

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 13.—L'Osservatore Romano said today Pope

Continued on Page Two

65-15348-A-812

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 1 3 53
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
N. Y. .....
DATED FEB 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Pope Asked President To Spare Rosenbergs

Continued From Page One

Pius XII has intervened in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, atomic spies sentenced to death in the United States.

The Vatican newspaper did not indicate how the Pope had intervened.

Vatican sources said the statement by Osservatore was, however, a clear indication the Pontiff sought to save the lives of the two atomic spies, if that were possible. Osservatore's statement replied to insinuations in the Communist press that the Uontiff was not interested in the fate of the Rosenbergs.

L'Unita, official organ of the Italian Communist party, in a roundup of world reaction said today the Christian Democratic party of East Germany was concerned about the Rosenbergs. Unita then recalled that an East German request had been made at Christmas time to the Pope that he intervene.

"Until now," said the Communist newspaper, "this has not happened and hopes are expressed that this silence will be broken before the lives of the two innocents are broken on the electric chair."

The Communist and pro-Communist press, meanwhile, made heavy propaganda use of President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death sentence. Unita, in addition to devoting half its front page to the case, gave it another full page, with photographs of the condemned couple and their children.

An eight-column banner across the page proclaimed: "Let us stop the butcher's hand."

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PHONE CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

THE EISENHOWER DENIAL

In rejecting the Rosenberg appeal for executive clemency President Eisenhower put the case squarely on its merits and in a way designed to increase public confidence in him. His emphasis upon the fact that we live under a government of law is salutary in a case such as this when pressure groups have tried to put us under government by slogan.

Equally important is the emphasis upon the gravity of the offense and the fairness of the trial. Every aspect of our free institutions was brought into the appellate process on behalf of those who had conspired to destroy those institutions. Having been fully assured of this, the President declared that he saw no reason to set aside the verdict of the representatives of the people of the United States. This act should increase respect for the government of law under which we live.

The Communist apologists obviously wish to make martyrs of the Rosenbergs and we can expect to hear even more of this attempt. It should be remembered, however, that their martyrdom was wholly of their own choosing. Their attitude from the start was, and remains, defiant, obdurate and unrepentant. An appeal for clemency was never made on a flimsier basis nor denied on a sounder one.

65-15348-A-88
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. TIMES
DATED FEB 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
CHIEF SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

A-Spies' Lawyer Tries To Stall Chair Date

Counsel for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg today tried to stall off the setting of a new date for their execution.

Although date is not scheduled to be set for the condemned atom bomb spies until Monday, their lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, asked the Circuit Court of Appeals for an order requiring the government to show cause why the pair should not be given a stay, pending their application for a review of the case by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge Augustus N. Hand rejected the request for the show-cause order, holding it was unnecessary since no execution date had been set. He told the lawyer to file a regular motion for a stay, and said he would convene a special three-man court next Tuesday to hear arguments on the motion.

65-15348-A-8124

FEB 13 1953

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 10

Rosenbergs Renewing Appeal; Only Chance Seen Is if They Talk

By Milton Lewis

Counsel for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will begin today a last round of seemingly hopeless legal moves to save them from the electric chair. They were originally sentenced to die Jan. 14. A new date for execution is expected to be set Monday.

Following President Eisenhower's refusal on Wednesday to grant the convicted spies executive clemency, Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the couple, said yesterday he will petition the United States Court of Appeals today to grant a stay of execution pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a new trial. The Court of Appeals previously rejected a request for a new trial and on two occasions the Supreme Court refused to intervene in the case.

If the Appeals Court denies a stay, Mr. Bloch will go directly to the Supreme Court and ask for a new trial. Failure in that move will, in effect, seal their doom—unless they decide to tell all they know of their betrayal of United States atomic secrets to Russia. In that case, it is expected that President Eisenhower might consider a new petition for clemency.

Rosenberg, thirty-four, and his wife, thirty-seven, have been in the Sing Sing death house since April, 1951, and have given no indication they will reveal information authorities believe they possess. On Jan. 5 Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who conducted their jury trial in United States District Court and imposed the death sentences, stayed the executions to allow them time to appeal for Presidential mercy.

Judge Kaufman, in granting them that stay, said he would impose a new sentence five days after the President acted, which will be Monday, if the United States Attorney's office prepares an order for the judge to sign at that time.

Judge Kaufman does not have the power any more to reduce the death sentences, but should the Rosenbergs decide to talk, he could again stay their executions pending another appeal to the President for clemency.

President Eisenhower, in denying them clemency, said virtually the same thing that Judge Kaufman said Jan. 2 when he denied them judicial clemency: "Their crime was worse than murder."

President's Statement

President Eisenhower, who acted on a plea which was filed Jan. 10, while President Truman was still in office, said that their crime "involves the deliberate betrayal of the entire nation and could very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens. By their act, these two individuals have in fact betrayed the cause of freedom for which free men are fighting and dying at this very hour."

Mr. Bloch said that he would visit the Rosenbergs, who lived on 10 Monroe St. on the lower East Side, tomorrow. He said that he will be accompanied by the couple's two sons, Michael, nine, and Robert, five.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case issued a statement yesterday calling for "thousands of citizens" to resume their "round-the-clock vigil at the White House" tomorrow afternoon in an effort to get President Eisenhower to change his mind.

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED FEB 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-815

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TELETYPING UNIT

ROSENBERG ATTORNEY PLANNING NEW MOVES

Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who are slated to be executed for their betrayal of atomic secrets to Russia, promised yesterday that there would be "plenty of struggle yet" before the convicted couple paid the death penalty.

Mr. Bloch said he hoped to obtain a stay of execution this weekend from the United States Court of Appeals so that he might petition the United States Supreme Court for a review of Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan's refusal to grant a new trial. On Monday, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, the trial judge, is expected to set a new date for the Rosenbergs' execution.

Mr. Bloch said that if he failed to obtain a review, he would make other moves, and added:

"There is a finality about this case at the present time in the fact that the President has refused Executive clemency, but it does not end this matter at all. There will be plenty of struggle yet before these people are executed."

In Sing Sing Prison, the Rosenbergs remained apparently little affected by President Eisenhower's rejection of their plea. They planned to greet their children, a boy and a girl, who will be accompanied to the prison tomorrow by Mr. Bloch.

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES
N. Y.
DATED FEB 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-816

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 10
SEC. 12
SUPERVISOR
CLERICAL
TRAINING UNIT

New Court Step By Rosenbergs

The U. S. Court of Appeals will be asked today to stay the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg pending application for a review by the Supreme Court, Emanuel H. Bloch, the Rosenbergs' attorney, announced yesterday.

If he fails, said Bloch, he will make "other moves, and they will not be asinine ones" in an effort to save the atom spies from Sing Sing's electric chair. The pair were turned down by President Eisenhower Wednesday in a plea for executive clemency.

Bloch said he will take the Rosenbergs' two children to visit them tomorrow. Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman is scheduled to set a new execution date Monday.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
N. Y.
DATED FEB 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65 15348-A 817

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

POPE BACKS ROSENBERGS' MERCY PLEA

Notified U. S. of Stand Before Ike Rejected Atom Spies' Petition

Vatican City, Feb. 13 (UP)—Pope Pius XII made known to the United States his support of the clemency appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, before President Eisenhower refused their plea for life, it was announced today.

The Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano said the Pope intervened from "motives of charity" without regard to the merits of the case in which the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death for giving atomic bomb secrets to Russia.

Vatican sources said the Pope acted "some time" before President Eisenhower on Wednesday rejected the Rosenberg's clemency appeal.

Statement in Paper

A statement published in Osservatore Romano said:

"Some newspapers have called the Pontiff into the case regarding the fate of the Rosenberg couple almost as though he had remained impassive to the various requests made to him of intervention in favor of these condemned persons.

"Now it is well to know that the Pontiff, while not being able to enter into the merit of the case, never refuses his interest, when it is requested, to save human lives for the superior motives of charity which are part of his apostolic mission.

"As he has mercifully done in other similar cases, so also

Continued on Page 11

Pope Supports Rosenberg Plea

Continued from Page 1

in this one he has not failed to intervene, as much as it was possibe for him to do so in view of the absence of any official relations with the competent government authority."

Probably Intimated Support

It was believed from the wording of Osservatore's statement that the Pope probably intimated his support of the clemency appeal either through Monsignor Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, the Papal Nuncio in Washington, or through Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York.

It was noted that Osservatore Romano, in the last paragraph of its announcement, made a pointed reference to the absence of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican.

In a long editorial Wednesday, Osservatore said that Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, named U. S. Ambassador to Italy, can not act as a diplomatic link with the Vatican.

It also emphasized that any U. S. diplomatic representation hereafter must be open and official, thus barring the possible dispatch by President Eisenhower of another personal envoy like Myron C. Taylor, who acted in that capacity for former President Truman for a time.

SAC
SAC 1
SAC 2
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
SUPERVISOR
CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

65-15348 A-818

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
N. Y.
DATED FEB 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 10
SEC. 11
NO. OF
PRO
TRAINING UNIT

'Last Moves':

Ask Stay Today For Rosenbergs

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies awaiting death at Sing Sing, today was slated to ask a stay of execution from the U. S. Court of Appeals.

If he fails, Bloch said, he would "make other moves." Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, the trial judge, is expected to set a new date for the Rosenbergs' execution Monday.

In Sinug Sing the pair seemed little affected by President Eisenhower's rejection of their plea for clemency.

61-11-8

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
FEB 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
DATED FEB 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348 A 819

ASKS PROBE OF HUSH ON POPE'S PLEA

Attorney for A-Spies Demands Inquiry Into Why Ike Never Got It

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, demanded today an investigation to determine why the Justice Department never transmitted to the White House a plea which Pope Pius XII made last December in behalf of the condemned atom spies.

Block said the investigation should include whether "any other important data" in the case also might have been withheld from President Eisenhower or former President Truman, to whom the Rosenbergs appealed for Executive clemency.

The Papal intervention was disclosed yesterday, three days after Mr. Eisenhower turned down the Rosenbergs' appeal on the ground that in passing America's atomic secrets to Russia the couple had committed "a most serious crime against the people of the United States."

Rosenberg, 34, and his wife, 36, are being held in Sing Sing Prison's Death Row. A new date for their execution will be set Monday.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said "neither the State Department nor the White House" received the Pope's communication. Officials of the Justice Department also said they had no knowledge of it. And Mr. Truman said in Kansas City he did not receive the appeal.

In Washington, Apostolic Delegate Amleto Cicognani declined to say to whom in the Justice Department or how the Pope's views were communicated. He said:

"At the request of the Holy See, the Apostolic delegation last December communicated to the Department of Justice the fact that the Holy Father had received numerous and urgent appeals for intervention in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, which out of motives of charity proper to his Apostolic office, without being able to enter into the merits of the cases his Holiness felt appropriate to bring to the attention of U. S. civil authorities."

A Rome dispatch said that the Papal intervention was announced publicly to silence charges in the Communist press that the Pope was ignoring all pleas in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

The defense attorney meanwhile pinned his latest hope for saving the Rosenbergs on a hearing at 11 a.m. Tuesday before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at which he will file a motion for a stay of execution.

SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
DATED FEB 14 1953
PAGE

65-15348-A-820

A-Spies Lose 1st Step In Move to Delay Death

Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for condemned atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, failed yesterday in a move to delay a new date of execution to be set Monday by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufm...

Bloch, seeking a review ... case by the U.S. Suprem... asked the U.S. Court ... for a show-cause ord... aimed obtaining a stay.

However, because no new exe... tion date had been fixed, Jud... Augustus N. Hand refused to sig... the order. But he said he woul... convene a three-man court at 1... A. M. Tuesday so that Bloch coulo file a motion for a stay, to be argued at that time.

Judge Kaufman, who disclosed that his "harassment" by certain groups had "stepped up in temper and tempo" since President Eisenhower denied clemency to the convicted couple, indicated the execution date would be closer than the four-to-eight week date sought by Bloch.

U. S. Attorney Myles J. Lane demanded that the date be "not longer than two or three weeks from today." He denounced the defense move as "another dilatory tactic which defeats the ends of justice." The original execution date was Jan. 14.

"The Communists," Lane charged, "have followed a definite pattern of attempting to vilify and harass everyone who has been associated with the trial and conviction of the Rosenbergs. I personally have been subjected to vilification by the same interests and I know that your honor has been subjected to harassment and vilification of every type."

Judge Kaufman, who had sentenced the Rosenbergs, then said the campaign against him had worsened since President Eisenhower's rejection of clemency.

"It is a most amazing thing," the judge said. "It is as if a signal had been given. I have received many telephone calls and telegrams and letters."

He told Bloch the campaign was being conducted through "misstatements in pamphlets" and through "half-truths."

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

OLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
N. Y.
DATED FEB 14 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-821

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Bar Delay In Fixing Doom For A-Spies

Condemned atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg yesterday were denied by Federal Judge Irving P. Kaufman a delay in setting a new execution date pending their third appeal to the Supreme Court. They also were told the date will not be as far away as the "month or two" they had requested.

Judge Kaufman, ignoring a flood of clemency demands by "some groups," since President Eisenhower refused on Wednesday to commute the Rosenbergs' sentence, said he would set the new execution date on Monday.

* * *

U. S. ATTORNEY Lane, who opposed delaying motions by the couple's attorney, Emmanuel Bloch, recommended that the new date be "at most, not longer than two or three weeks from today."

Judge Kaufman gave no indication of what time he will allow. He originally had set Jan. 14 as the execution date.

Bloch went before U.S. Court of Appeals Judge August N. Hand earlier yesterday with an order calling on the Federal government to show cause why a stay should not be granted pending another Supreme Court appeal.

Judge Hand refused to sign the order because there was no execution date on record at the time. He agreed to convene a three-man court at 11 a. m. next Tuesday—after Judge Kaufman acts—so Bloch can renew his request for a show cause order.

The Supreme Court twice before has rejected the Rosenbergs' appeals for a new trial.

65-15348-A-822

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. .....
DATED..... 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NITT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Little Old NEW YORK

By ED SULLIVAN

Men and Maids, and Stuff

Eleanor Roosevelt and Margaret Truman were distaff delegates at the Stevenson dinner. Referring to the GOP eviction of Jefferson's, Jackson's and Wilson's pictures from the Cabinet room, Eleanor quipped: "Perhaps I should have removed Lincoln from the dining room." Miss Truman's speech was gracious, brief. Averell Harriman, monopolizing the mike, seemed to be characterizing himself as the patriarch of the party. . . . Stevenson didn't note that he will go to the White House this week to discuss his world tour with Ike. . . . Chicago Theatre has teamed Sugar Ray and Louis Armstrong. . . . Hank Greenberg will cancel Early Wynn's flying bug. He needs 30 hours more to get a pilot's license.

U. S. revenue men demanding $35,000 additional ticket taxes from Walcott-Marciano September fight. Promoters and Pennsylvania boxing commissioner John DaGrosa on the griddle. . . . Chicago Tribune federal tax chart points out that the Gov't. returns 66.51% of collected revenue to Mississippi; returns only 1.03% to Delaware, only 2.42% to New York and Michigan, only a little more than 3% to Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Other states like Mississippi on the federal tax return gravy train: Arizona, Louisiana, N. Dakota, New Mexico, S. Dakota, Wyoming; which get back from 30% to 50%. . . . Plutonium discoverer Dr. Glenn Seaborg to be honored by Philadelphia branch of American Chemical Society for his transuranium research.

From this column, Jan. 12: "Electrocuting the Rosenbergs, in the opinion of many informed Europeans, would bail out the Commies for their recent Prague 'trials' and hangings, plus the future uses to which the Commie propagandists will put the two minor Rosenberg children." I think that was the first discussion of the present headlined issue. . . . Lent starts Wednesday. . . . Detroit Golden Gloves middleweight Bob Evans said to be the greatest since Joe Louis won his Golden Gloves. Like Louis, Evans comes from Alabama. . . . If crude oil prices jump, gasoline will move up, too. . . . 17-year locusts due this Spring, won't show up again until 1970. . . . Henry B. du Pont's mother died. He's

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
FEB 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. NEWS
DATED FEB 16 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-823

COURT TO ACT TODAY ON SPIES' DEATH DATE

Julius Rosenberg, 34 years old, and his wife Ethel, 36, atom bomb spies condemned to death, read newspapers and listened to the radio in the Sing Sing death-house yesterday as their attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, worked on new legal moves to save their lives.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman is scheduled to set today a new date for execution. Postponement from the original date, the week of Jan. 12, was because of an appeal for executive clemency. President Eisenhower refused it last Wednesday.

Judge Kaufman indicated on Friday that he would not approve a new delay of more than two to three weeks. The Rosenbergs have been in Sing Sing since April, 1951.

Mr. Bloch is to appear tomorrow before the United States Court of Appeals in search of a new review of the trial court's decision. At the same time he will apply to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, which the highest court already has refused.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)— A Chicago clergyman said today he has sent a letter to President Eisenhower renewing a plea by 2,300 Protestant clergymen to commute the death sentence of the Rosenberg's:

Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, dean of the University of Chicago's Divinity School, said his plea represents the views of the 2,300 ministers who signed a similar petition for the atom spies to former President Harry S. Truman last December.

These included, he said, Dr. Roland Bainton of the Yale University Divinity School; the Rev. Paul Schere of the Union Theological Seminary in New York City; the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, New York, and the Rev. Albert Penner of New York's Broadway Tabernacle.

Dr. Loomer said his letter sought an appointment with the President, so that a group of ministers may present "a common plea for mercy."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES
N. Y.
DATED FEB 16 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-824

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

A-Spies Visit Twice a Week During Appeal

Ossining, Feb. 19 (UP)--Warden Wilfred Denno said today condemned atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will be allowed to see each other twice a week while their final effort to escape death in the electric chair is considered in the Supreme Court.

For months during their long stay in the Sing Sing Prison death house the Rosenbergs were allowed to visit one another only once a week, Denno said. But when their time appeared to be running short in January the visiting privilege was extended to twice a week.

65-15348-A-825

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 19 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

N.Y. POST

DATE: FEB 19 1953

SA.
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC 1
SEC 2
SEC 3
SEC 4
SEC 5
SEC 6
SEC 7
SEC 8
SEC 9
SEC 11
SEC 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

NEW Y

Rosenbergs to Keep Visiting Privileges

By the United Press.

OSSINING, Feb. 19.—Warden Wilfred Denno said today condemned atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will continue to see each other twice a week while their final effort to escape death in the electric chair is considered in the Supreme Court.

For months during their long stay in the Sing Sing Prison death house the Rosenbergs were allowed to visit one another only once a week, Mr. Denno said. But when their time appeared to be running short in January the visiting privilege was extended to twice a week.

65-15348-A-826

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 19 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

FEB 19 1953

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRANSMITTAL UNIT

Rosenbergs Meet Twice a Week

Ossining, Feb. 19 (U.P.)—Warden Wilfred Denno said today Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, will be allowed to see each other twice a week while their final effort to escape death in the electric chair is considered in the Supreme Court.

For months during their long stay in the Sing Sing prison death house, the Rosenbergs were allowed to visit one another only once a week, Denno said. But when their time appeared to be running short, the visiting privilege was extended to twice a week.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DATED FEB 19 1953

FORWARDED BY A. V. DIVISION

65-15348-A-827

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 19 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Juror Says No To Rosenbergs

A member of the federal jury which convicted Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, of passing atomic secrets to Russia, was asked by Rosenberg's mother and two sisters to sign a clemency petition, it was disclosed yesterday. The juror refused.

Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for the Rosenbergs, said he had advised Rosenberg's sister, Ethel, that there would be "nothing wrong" in making such a request. The next day, last Feb. 12, the three women made the unsuccessful plea, he said. He did not know the name of the juror, he declared.

The Rosenbergs, who won a new stay of execution last Tuesday, are now awaiting, in the Sing Sing death house, an answer to their U. S. Supreme Court petition, asking for a review of a decision denying them a new trial.

65-15348-A-828

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. MIRROR
DATED FEB 20 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Rosenberg Juror Rebuffs Family On Plea to Sign Clemency Petition

By EDWARD RANZAL

The mother and two sisters of Julius Rosenberg, convicted atom spy, have asked a member of the jury that found him and his wife, Ethel, guilty, to sign a petition for clemency, it was learned yesterday. The request was rejected.

This unusual but legal last-ditch effort to help save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair had the blessing of Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel. The juror reported the matter to the authorities. Leland Boardman, special agent in charge of the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, refused to say whether the case had been reported to the F. B. I.

Last Tuesday the United States Court of Appeals granted the Rosenbergs a stay of execution of the death sentence pending the outcome of their petition to the United States Supreme Court to review a decision denying them a new trial.

Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan denied the Rosenbergs a new trial after Mr. Bloch contended that pre-trial publicity had created a prejudicial atmosphere, that one of the Government witnesses had committed perjury and that the jury was further prejudiced by the return, during the trial, of a perjury indictment against William Perl, a former teacher of physics at Columbia University.

The Court of Appeals unanimously upheld Judge Ryan's decision. However, when Mr. Bloch asked for the stay, the court explained it already had passed on the merits of the defense contentions, but that it would grant the stay so that Mr. Bloch would not be deprived of the right to go to the Supreme Court.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman originally had set the week of January 14 for execution of the

Continued on Page 9, Column 8

65-15348-A-829

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES
N. Y.
DATED FEB 20 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

JUROR REBUFFS BID TO AID ROSENBERGS

Continued From Page 1

death sentences of the Rosenbergs, who were found guilty on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. He granted a stay of execution to enable the Rosenbergs to seek Executive clemency. On February 11, President Eisenhower refused to grant clemency, saying, in effect, that their crime was worse than murder.

On the following day the juror, who was not identified, received a letter from members of Rosenberg's family, and several days later his mother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, and her two daughters, Ethel and Lena, went to the juror's home. The juror declined to sign a petition for clemency.

Mr. Bloch said yesterday that the members of the Rosenberg family had approached the juror with "a deep desire" to ask the views of the juror on the death sentence, and whether the juror thought the sentence excessive. During the trial Judge Kaufman had told the jurors they were not to concern themselves with the possible sentence, that it was the duty of the court alone to impose punishment.

Counsel Approved Step

Mr. Bloch said that Rosenberg's sister, Ethel, had telephoned to ask if it was improper to approach the jurors. He said:

"I told her in my opinion, since the question of sentence was specifically taken away from the jury and rested solely in the province of the trial judge, there would be nothing wrong in asking the sentiments of the jury concerning the severity of the sentence.

"I cautioned them not to discuss the merits of the case or the deliberations of the jury. In approaching the jurors on this question it is as though you were approaching any citizen of the United States and getting his reaction."

Mr. Bloch said he did not know which juror the Rosenberg family had approached, or whether they had seen any others since then.

A judge of the Court of Appeals, who asked that his name not be used, said there was nothing illegal in the Rosenbergs having approached a juror at this time. However, he questioned the propriety of interested persons in harassing a juror who already had performed his duty. The judge stressed that a juror had a right to remain silent.

'Prejudices' Pleaded Earlier

Meantime, it developed that the issue of prejudicial publicity was raised last year before Judge Ryan and the United States Court of Appeals consisting of Chief Judge Thomas Swan, Judge Harrie B. Chase and Judge Jerome Frank.

The appellate court's opinion, written by Judge Swan on Dec. 31, 1952, held that the position of the defendants was "obviously an afterthought inspired by the hope of securing a new trial after having exhausted all hope of reversing the verdict by appeal and petitions for review."

"The best that can be said in the present case," the court went on, "is that at the time of trial, astute counsel decided that the publicity did their clients no harm, and now want the court to decide otherwise."

The court then upheld Judge Ryan's denial of a new trial, which had been sought on the ground that publicity before and during the trial had prejudiced the jury against the Rosenbergs. Mr. Bloch had cited the perjury indictment of William Perl to Judge Ryan and to the appeals court.

JUROR REBUFFED ROSENBERG PLEA

A member of the jury that found Julius and Ethel Rosenberg guilty as atom spies was subsequently asked by Rosenberg's mother and two sisters to sign a clemency petition for the convicted couple, it was learned today.

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, the mother, and her two daughters, Ethel and Lena, it was disclosed, visited the home of the juror—who was not identified—asked his opinion of the death penalty in the Rosenberg case and whether he would sign a petition for clemency. He refused. Whether other jurors were also appealed to was not known.

Defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch said the sister, Ethel, had telephoned him in advance of the visit about it and he had told her there would be nothing wrong in seeking sentiments of the jury about the severity of the death sentence.

65-15348-A-830

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
N. Y.
DATED FEB 20 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 10
SEC. 11
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

A-Spy Juror Refused To Sign Mercy Appeal

A member of the jury which convicted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg of spying for Russia was asked recently by Rosenberg's family to sign a petition for clemency but turned down the request, it was disclosed today.

The juror was not identified and the Rosenbergs' lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, said he did not know which one was approached.

Bloch is now preparing another appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court for a review of the case. Execution of the Rosenbergs, set for the week of March 9, was stayed at least until March 20 to give him an opportunity to file the petition.

Bloch said Rosenberg's sister, Ethel, asked him if it would be proper for her to approach the jurors on their views to the death sentence and whether they thought it was excessive.

Before the jury convicted the couple March 29, 1951, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman told the members that the sentence was no concern of theirs, that it was his responsibility to fix the sentence.

Bloch said he told Rosenberg's sister that in view of these instructions, he thought it would be proper to contact the jurors.

On Feb. 12, the day after President Eisenhower refused to commute the death sentence, the juror received a letter from Rosenberg's mother, Sophie, Ethel and another sister, Lena.

Several days later they called at the juror's home with the clemency petition, but the juror refused to sign. There were 11 men and one woman on the jury; the one approached was not identified even as to sex.

A judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals, who asked that his name not be used, said the Rosenberg's action was not illegal, but he questioned its propriety.

65-15348 A 831

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. POST
DATED FEB 20 1953
AWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Juror Won't Ask Clemency For A-Spies

Turns Down Appeal Of Rosenberg Family

At least one member of the jury which convicted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as atom spies has refused to sign a clemency petition for them.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the husband and wife now in the Sing Sing deathhouse, disclosed yesterday that the unnamed juror had rejected an appeal by Rosenberg's mother and two sisters.

This unusual but apparently legal try to save the couple from the electric chair took place soon after President Eisenhower refused to grant clemency on Feb. 11, Mr. Bloch said.

Refuses to Sign.

The following day the juror received a letter from members of the Rosenberg family. Several days later Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg and her daughters, Ethel and Lena, talked to the juror at his home but he refused to sign a petition for clemency.

Mr. Bloch said he explained to them there would be nothing wrong in asking the jurors' feelings on the severity of the sentence, since the sentence has been decided by the trial judge.

"I cautioned them not to discuss the merits of the case, or the deliberations of the jury," he said. "In approaching the jurors on this question it is as if you were approaching any citizen of the U.S. and getting his reaction."

Nothing Illegal.

A Court of Appeals judge who asked that his name not be used also said there was nothing illegal in the Rosenbergs' appeal.

Originally scheduled for execution the week of Jan. 14, the Rosenbergs last Tuesday were granted another stay pending a U.S. Supreme Court decision whether to review their case.

ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
SUPERVISOR
CLERK

65-75348-A-832

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
FEB 20 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

9 Get Letter from Rosenberg Family:

Atom Spy Jurors Reject Plea for Clemency Appeal

Asked to Write Letter to Ike

By JACK LOTTO
International News Service Staff Correspondent

Nine members of the jury which convicted atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg said today they rejected pleas from the Rosenberg family that they ask President Eisenhower to commute the couple's death sentence.

Mrs. Ethel Goldberg, sister of Julius, said she sent personal letters to the 12 members of the convicting trial jury pleading with them as "American citizens with compassionate and human instincts" to sign a petition for executive clemency. Three jurors turned their letter over to the FBI.

Mrs. Howard G. Becker, of 405 Melbourne ave, of Mamaroneck, wife of Juror Number 4, said when her husband received the letter signed by Julius' mother, two sisters and a brother "he became so mad he tore it to bits."

RELUCTANT TO TALK.

Chauncey C. Miller, of Scarsdale, secretary of the board of Commissioners of Pilots of New York State, said:

"I'm reluctant to talk about the case . . . It does seem highly unusual to me for the family to appeal to us jurors to write the Presidency for clemency. I did nothing of the sort."

An identical letter was sent to each member of the panel, and two of the jurors turned over copies to INS.

CLIPPED FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
DATED FEB 21 1953
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DETROIT

65-15348- A-833

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 24 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

The typewritten letters were dated Feb. 9, 1953, and signed:

"Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg (Mother)

"Mr. Dave Rosenberg (Brother)

"Mrs. Lena Cohen (Sister)

"Mrs. Ethel Goldberg (Sister)"

A postscript to the letter declared:

"I, Ethel Goldberg, am writing in request and behalf of my mother, brother and sister."

SEES NOTHING WRONG.

Mrs. Goldberg said there wa: nothing wrong in writing to th jury, asserting "we have a righ to do so." The FBI said no lav was violated.

Mrs. Charles W. Christie, o Eaton rd., Thornwood, said he husband "feels the jury came t a fair decision and doesn't fee that he should do anything abou the verdict."

Charles J. Duda, of 98 Palisad st., Dobbs Ferry, and Harold H Axley, 350 E. 207 st., Bronx, sai they received a letter but "ignorec it."

Mrs. Vincent J. Lebonitte, wif of the jury foreman of 221 Mar tine ave., White Plains, said he husband got i ntouch with th FBI and did not send an appea to the President.

Mrs. Lisette D. Dammas, th only woman on the jury refuse to discuss the matter.

DIDN'T ACT.

James A. Gibbons, 1522 Union port rd., Bronx said:

"It's a good guess to say I received the letter and did nothing about it."

Juror Number 8, Emanuel C Dean, 231 E. 75 st., said he ha not received a letter and refuse to talk about the case.

James A. Mitchell, of 1922 Dal ave., Bronx, said he read th letter and decided against doin anything.

Mrs. James F. Tessitore, 44 St Paul's pl., Mt. Vernon, wife o juror 12, said her husband "refused to act on the letter."

Juror Richard Booth, whc listed his address as the Seminol Club in Queens, could not b found at that address.

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

ROSENBERG PROPAGANDA.

REPORTS FROM THREE CAPITALS

65-15348

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 24 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. TIMES
DATED FEB 22 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-834

Correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in foreign capitals were asked last week to report on the role of Communist propaganda in current campaigns asking clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who are under sentence of death for having transmitted secret United States atomic data to Soviet agents. The correspondents' despatches, which follow, indicate that there is considerable support for clemency on humanitarian and legal grounds, but that Communist propagandists have steered the campaign toward political ends.

INTENSE GERMAN DRIVE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 21—High on the wall of the lobby in East Berlin's Friedrichstrasse railway station, displayed in a manner normally reserved for Stalin or President Wilhelm Pieck, hangs a portrait of the Rosenbergs. As travelers hurry by a voice on the loudspeaker system says, "Write protest telegrams to the Supreme Court of the United States. Save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." Newspapers on the kiosk counters carry a front-page picture of a demonstration on behalf of the condemned couple.

This intensity of propaganda effort reflects what is being done throughout East Germany and probably in much of the Communist world. A survey would probably show that mounted along the streets of East Berlin there are more pictures of the Rosenbergs than of Stalin, and that means a great many pictures.

The effect of this campaign is inevitably to convince many people that the Rosenbergs are innocent victims of anti-Communist hysteria. It is impossible nevertheless to estimate what proportion of the population has been thus persuaded.

Non-Communist Statements

An effort has been made to enlist all segments of the population in the campaign. Emphasis is laid on non-Communist protests in the West to counter suspicion that the effort to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair is largely a Communist venture. Intervention by the Pope received top play in the East German press.

In an appeal to academic circles a professor of law at a recent rally in the Soviet sector gave an elaborate analysis of the evidence against the Rosenbergs in an effort to prove it was insubstantial. He cited in detail similar spy cases in the British Commonwealth where comparatively light sentences were accorded.

Every information medium is being used in the drive, including press, radio and posters. A play has been produced on the trial entitled, "In God's Own Country." Rallies have been held in a great many East German cities and towns where tens of thousands listened to speeches attacking the "brutality of American justice."

Added emotional appeal is derived from the situation of the two Rosenberg children. The population is constantly reminded that "American imperialists will rob Michael and Robby of their parents." Pictures of the two children are widely displayed in the streets.

Communists apparently believe that the Rosenberg case provides an opportunity to discredit Western democracy, particularly as it operates in the United States. References are made to earlier instances where radicals fell victim to hysteria such as the case of Sacco and Vanzetti or that of Tom Mooney.

TOP ISSUE IN FRANCE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 21—The Communist party here has seized eagerly upon the Rosenberg case as a

weapon in its propaganda war against the United States. Few issues in recent years have afforded the Communists such an opportunity for turning public opinion against the United States and they have used every technique and every argument in the book to exploit it.

Petitions and Meetings

The party press has given screaming coverage to the story, as it has developed in the United States, although, of course, for its readers, the Rosenbergs have been all white and those ranged against them all black. Petitions have been circulated among persons in almost every field of intellectual and manual activity. Mass meetings of protest, such as the one that filled the Velodrome d'Hiver (the equivalent of Madison Square Garden), have been staged from time to time. For weeks now the United States Embassy on the Place de la Concorde has been visited by delegations who hand in protesting petitions and leave, to be succeeded soon after by others. Street and factory demonstrations have not yet occurred but the party leaders have called for them, too.

The arguments presented by the Communists, like those used in all of their well-rounded propaganda campaigns, make equal appeals to reason and emotion. The Rosenbergs are pictured as innocent victims of the American war machine—two heroes of peace and democracy used by American leaders to stir up feeling against the Soviet Union and to prepare for war against the Russians.

The fate of the Rosenbergs, the Communists say, will be that of Frenchmen tomorrow. "To save them is to help save ourselves," party leader Jacques Duclos said Tuesday night.

The newspapers often print pictures of the Rosenbergs' two small sons with a text to the effect that they are soon to be made orphans. The stories contrast the Rosenbergs' calm stoicism in the face of impending death with the allegedly bloodthirsty hysteria of those who want them to die. Because of the Rosenbergs' religion, the Communists have been able to turn attention to what they call United States anti-Semitism.

Sentence Thought Harsh

The Communist campaign has fitted nicely into a general pattern of opinion in this country that is, on the whole, hostile to executing the Rosenbergs. Almost without exception there is a feeling that the sentence has been too harsh and smacks of procedures adopted in Communist countries. There are many persons, otherwise hostile to the Communist party, who not only oppose the sentence but find that the e[illegible]e presented did not even justif[illegible] conviction.

Those who have this feeling do not go so far as to wish to make common cause with the Communist party, but their sentiments help to create an atmosphere favorable to the spread of anti-American propaganda, from whatever source it may come.

ITALIAN FEELING AROUSED

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 21—The Communist campaign for the Rosenbergs has found the ground particularly favorable in Italy and succeeded in arousing a great part of public opinion in their favor. How widespread the feeling is may be gauged from the fact that even the Right-Wing press says the Rosenbergs should be pardoned even if guilty, because their ordeal of being kept suspended between life and death has lasted too long.

Italians as a whole are predisposed to sympathy for the Rosenbergs, first, because they are an easy-going, generous people who are revolted by anything as irrevocable as electrocution; second, because the ideological movement against capital punishment is strong, Italy having been the first country to abolish it, in the second half of the last century (it is now forbidden by the republican Constitution); third, because the fact that a woman is to be executed and that the Rosenberg children are to be orphaned shocks such a family-loving people as most Italians are, and, fourth, because even many anti-Communists feel that the evidence failed to prove beyond a shadow of doubt that the Rosenbergs were guilty.

Communists have gone all-out on the Rosenbergs not only because they realized that they had a popular case but also because they hoped that the Rosenbergs would to some extent neutralize the adverse effects of the Slansky trial in Prague and the alleged doctors' conspiracy in Moscow. The Communists, therefore, hit the Rosenberg affair with everything they had and are using all possible media.

Numerous posters carry the appeal: "Save the Rosenbergs." Slogans appear on walls of Italian cities, towns and villages every night and signatures are solicited on dozens of appeals for mercy. Two well-attended pro-Rosenberg Communist meetings have already been held in Rome and another is scheduled soon.

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SUP. 1
SUP. 2
SUP. 3
SUP. 4
SUP. 5
SUP. 6
SUP. 7
SUP. 8
SUP. 9
SUP. 10
SUP. 11
SUP. 12
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
PROCESSING UNIT
TRAINING UNIT

9 Jurors Reject Plea by Rosenberg Family

65-15348 - A-835

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 24 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. MIRROR
DATED FEB 22 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Refuse to Ask Ike to Spare A-Spies

By JACK LOTTO

International News Service Staff Correspondent

Nine of the 12 jurors who convicted atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg revealed yesterday that they received—and rejected—pleas from the Rosenberg family that they ask President Eisenhower to commute the couple's death sentence.

Rosenberg's sister, Mrs. Ethel Greenberg, told INS she sent personal letters to all 12 jurors, begging them as "American citizens with compassionate and human instincts" to sign a petition for executive clemency.

* * *

HER LAST-DITCH BID, according to one high judge, was "perfectly legal," though he questioned the good taste of harassing jurors. The appeal was made on the grounds that the jurors—on the express orders of trial judge Irving R. Kaufman—did not concern themselves with the question of punishment for the pair when they convicted them.

Of the 12, one juror said he never received the letter, a second refused to discuss the matter and a third could not be located. Three of the jurors turned the letters over to law-enforcement agencies, including the FBI.

Mrs. Howard G. Becker, of Mamaroneck, wife of juror No. 4, an examiner for the Irving Trust Co., said when her husband received the letter signed by Julius' mother, two sisters and a brother "he became so mad he tore it to bits."

* * *

CHAUNCEY C. MILLER, of Scarsdale, secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots of New York State, said of the letter, which he received the day before Eisenhower refused to act in the case:

"I'm reluctant to talk about the case because I know there's been a lot of trouble and discussion ever since they (the Rosenbergs) were sentenced. It does seem highly unusual to me for the family to appeal to us jurors to write the President for clemency. I did nothing of the sort. I just ignored the letter."

The identical letter was sent to each member of the panel, and two of the jurors, who asked that their identities not be disclosed, turned over copies to INS.

The typewritten letters dated Feb. 9, 1953, said:

"Dear - - - - :

"We, the family of Julius

Continued on Page 22

Gol Sling

9 Jurors Refuse to Ask Ike to Save Rosenbergs

Continued from Page 3

Rosenberg, are appealing to you to exercise your request to have the President set aside the death sentence.

"We hold Julius and Ethel Rosenberg very dear to us. We know that they had so little out of life and then found themselves accused of something they vow to this day they have never done.

"We realize the sentence imposed was not within your making, since the jury was prohibited from passing on the question of sentence.

"Because of the severity of the sentence of its shocking character we the family appeal to you, as American citizens with compassionate and human instincts, to ask the President to commute the death sentence.

"Hoping you enlighten us with this most urgent request, thank you, most sincerely.

"(Signed) Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg (mother)
Mr. Dave Rosenberg (brother)
Mrs. Lena Cohen (sister)
Mrs. Ethel Goldberg (sister)"

* * *

A POSTSCRIPT written in ink at the bottom of the letter declared: "I, Ethel Goldberg, am writing in request and behalf of my mother, brother and sister."

Mrs. Goldberg said there was nothing wrong in writing to the jury, asserting "we have a right to do so." She added none of those she addressed answered her. The FBI told INS no law was violated in sending the letters.

Mrs. Charles W. Christie, of Thornwood, gave INS a statement for her husband saying: He feels the jury came to a fair decision and doesn't feel that he should do anything about the judge's verdict."

Charles J. Duda, of Dobbs Ferry and Harold H. Axley, a restaurant owner, both said they received a letter but "ignored it" and didn't take any action.

Mrs. Vincent J. Ighonitte, wife of the jury foreman from White Plains, told INS her husband got in touch with the FBI when he received the letter and did not send an appeal to the President.

* * *

MRS. LISETTE D. DAMMAS, the only woman on the jury which convicted the Rosenbergs, who are now in Sing-Sing prison's death row pending a final Supreme Court appeal, refused to confirm that she received a letter. She said:

"I'm not going to discuss the matter unless someone in authority tells me too."

James A. Gibbons, who is a bookkeeper for the New York City Omnibus Corp., replied to questions with the statement "It's a good guess to say I received the letter and did nothing about it."

Juror No. 8, Emanuel C. Dean, a demonstrator with the Consolidated Edison Co., said he had not received any letter and refused to talk about the case.

* * *

JAMES A. MITCHELL, an accountant from the Bronx, said he read the letter carefully and decided against doing anything.

Mrs. James F. Tessitore, of Mt. Vernon, wife of juror No. 12, said her husband "refused to act on the letter."

Juror Richard Booth, who listed his address as the Seminole Club in Queens, could not be found at that address.

Execution Stayed

Under the American judicial system a convicted criminal can always appeal for a new trial even after the Supreme Court has upheld his conviction. Unless he can convince the courts that new, important facts or evidence have come to light, however, the appeal is invariably rejected.

Last week Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to die the week of March 9 for atomic espionage, were granted a stay of execution by the U. S. Court of Appeals to allow them to ask the Supreme Court for a new trial. The appeal is based on the contention that one of the Government trial witnesses committed perjury, that pre-trial publicity created a prejudicial atmosphere, and that the jury was further prejudiced by a perjury indictment of a witness who refused to testify against the Rosenbergs. The Court of Appeals rejected the argument but said that in view of the death sentence the defendants should have a chance to carry the latest appeal to the highest court. The Supreme Court has twice previously refused to review the Rosenberg case when it came up on other grounds.

Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said he intends to make a new appeal to President Eisenhower for executive clemency regardless of how the Supreme Court rules. The new clemency appeal will be based on the fact that the Justice Department failed to inform the President of word from the Apostolic Delegate in Washington that Pope Pius had received numerous pleas to intervene in the Rosenberg case. The delegate has since made a specific request that the Justice Department inform the President of the pleas.

65-15348-A-836

SEARCHED.....
SERIALIZED.....
FEB
FBI - N

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. TIMES
FEB 22 1953

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Walter Winchell
Of New York

B'way Ticker: The Rosenbergs (doomed to the chair for giving our secrets to Russia) are avid readers of their press clippings. But they want more publicity and have informed the N. Y. Times (via their lawyer) it can have an exclusive interview. Whether or not Judge I. Kaufman will permit it is The Story. A tax bill (up to 50%) on hat check concessions has passed in the Albany senate. If it becomes law it will make cities wealthier but put many hatchicks out of biz...INS (on Feb. 22nd) confirmed that "Chaplin would remain abroad." We tipped it Sunday night Dec. 7th. (Cockadoodle-doo)...Now that Gregg Sherwood (Congreggulations!) is Mrs. Horace (Zillionaire) Dodge, her former press-agents hope she can pay the judgement they won in a lawsuit for services.

Memos of a Midnighter: Betty Betz just inherited millions from her father, who disowned her when she eloped with a skier. Betty proved herself (after the divorce) by Going to Work. She wrote books for children (among others) and became an ace for Int'l News and King Features. (Welcome to the Club, kid). That commy leader of Red (underground) teachers being hunted by the Senate Comm. is named Timi Ludins. Lives on W. 23rd. A looker named Beaumont startles 3rd Avenue barflies. Wears nothing under her mink coat...El Borracho patrons chuckle over the menu misprint: "Jelkied madrilene"...Joanne Gilbert's pop wrote Dorothy Dandridge's swell new La Vie act...The swankiest spot on 54th has a file-a-nite...John Bates is now chief of teevy-radio at the Lambert-Feasley agency...Sen. McCarthy will be in town for a private hearing Satdee. It'll make blazing headlines.

Harrington note —

65-15348-A-837

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
FEB 26 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. MIRROR
DATED FEB 26 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Vogeler Asks U.S. to Make Swap for Oatis

Would Spare A-Spies In Deal With Reds

Special to World-Telegram and Sun

BEDFORD HILLS, N. Y., March 2.—Robert A. Vogeler today urged the State Department to call the bluff of the Russians, who have been making worldwid propaganda capital of the condemned A-spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Spare lives of the Rosenbergs, Mr. Vogeler proposed, in a swap deal for the freedom of William Oatis, Associatd Press correspondent, jailed by the Communist puppet government of Czechoslovakia on a trumped-up charge of espionage.

Freed in 1951.

This would smoke out the Soviets, Mr. Vogeler said, and make them prove the sincerity of their global propaganda blasts.

"We would not be sacrificing any principles by such an offer," Mr. Vogeler said. "Rather, we would simply offer to consider clemency if the Communists prove their good faith in releasing Oatis."

Mr. Vogeler, an International Telephone & Telegraph Co. executive, who spent 17 months in a Hungarian jail on faked espionage charges, was himself freed in a 1951 international swap deal, in which the U.S. government agreed to prmit reopening of Hungarian consulates in this country.

Urges Acceptance of Offer.

The businessman said he had asked several Congressmen to bring his idea of an Oatis-Rosenberg swap to the attention of the State Department.

He also urged that Great Britain accept Hungary's offer to release Edgar Sanders, a business associate of Mr. Vogeler's, in exchange for Britain's release of a 25-year-old girl Communist sentenced to death in Malaya. Mr. Sanders was arrested in 1949 with Mr. Vogeler.

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
11
12
SUPERVISOR

65-153-8 A 838

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 2 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
DATED MAR 2 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC

REPVISOR

CLERK

Vogeler for Trade On the Rosenbergs

He Would Grant Clemency if Oatis Is Freed

Special to the Herald Tribune

BEDFORD HILLS, N. Y., March 1.—Robert A. Vogeler, American business man who was imprisoned in Hungary for seventeen and a half months, suggested at his home here today that the United States grant clemency to condemned atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in return for the freedom of William N. Oatis, American Associated Press correspondent imprisoned in Prague.

"Since the Communists have been agitating that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs should be altered to a prison term it may be a good time to strike a bargain," Mr. Vogeler said. Mr. Vogeler, who was released from prison in April, 1951, also urged Britain to accept Hungary's offer and trade a Communist girl sentenced to death in Malaya for the freedom of Edgar Sanders, a British business associate of Mr. Vogeler, who was imprisoned on the same espionage charge.

Mr. Vogeler said he even favored releasing the Rosenbergs altogether, with the proviso that they return to Russia, if at the same time Mr. Oatis were freed. But he warned: "First, we must have Oatis in American hands."

65-15348 A-839

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 2 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
MAR 2 1953
RECORDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR

Horse Trading in Human Lives Poor Caper to Serve Justice

Prime Minister Churchill showed great wisdom in rejecting in principle the Hungarian Red government's offer to exchange Edgar Sanders, British business man serving time in Hungary, for Lee Meng, woman leader of the Malayan Communist guerrillas who is under sentence of death in Taiping. Sanders was imprisoned along with Robert A. Vogeler, the American business man who served 17 months before public demand won his release.

Bargains struck with dictator countries without regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners involved make little sense. They amount to horse trading in human lives.

The very minute the free world makes a deal with Iron Curtain countries in order to free some one falsely accused, the door is open for further abuses in the future and we can expect the Communists would take full advantage of the situation.

Vogeler makes the suggestion that the United States should grant clemency to condemned atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in return for the freedom of William Oatis, American newspaperman imprisoned in Prague on trumped-up spy charges. We dissent from his view of that situation even though Vogeler makes the point Oatis should be in American hands before a final move is made on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

The Rosenbergs have been given a fair trial and the people have found them guilty. Both the judge of the court and President Eisenhower have called their crime worse than murder. They betrayed their country and the evidence is clear. The law should take its course and their fate should not be tied in with the fate of any one else.

Oatis, on the other hand, is the victim of a Red kangaroo court. He was railroaded to jail. The problem of obtaining his release is one for the State Department to solve, as it was in the case of Vogeler.

It should not be considered that the Rosenbergs or any one else lawfully convicted of a high crime should benefit in return for what would be a dubious favor granted by a Red satellite. Oatis should be freed and the Rosenbergs should pay the penalty prescribed by American law. No other procedure would make much sense.

N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
MAR 3 1953

A 839A
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 3 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

to this answer. This is no place to explore all phases of that problem. It is enough to note that capital punishment is provided for some federal offenses and in many states for such crimes as murder and kidnaping.

In the Rosenbergs' case, a penalty we largely accept for many severe crimes was applied in a wholly new field, for the evident reason that special factors made their offense extremely reprehensible to the American people.

As for martyring these two and giving the Russians propaganda material, this can only be a secondary concern to us. Our task is to mete out full justice to all. If we do that unfailingly, we cannot worry too much how our processes of justice are misrepresented by men who believe in no justice whatsoever.

Our judicial system is designed to protect both the nation and the individual. It will not serve these twin goals long if its operations are tempered especially to avoid giving advantage to enemy propaganda. The aims of American justice, well pursued, stand on their own. They are not relative to anything Moscow thinks or does.

OATH ONCE USEFUL

It is a commonplace that Communists lie as easily as they talk. They think nothing of swearing a false oath if it suits their tactics of the moment.

One may wonder, therefore, how the non-Communist oath required of all union officials by the Taft-Hartley law could ever have been slightly useful. Nevertheless, it was.

That was so because many key labor men in 1946 and 1947 were well known as Reds. They could not have succeeded at the bald device of false swearing. Thus a good number were pushed off the labor stage. Others were penalized in a different way, when the CIO purged whole unions that were dominated by Communist leadership.

But the pattern has changed. Key Red operators are deeper underground today and those planted in unions are not so easily recognizable. They can take the anti-Communist oath and never bat an eye, and who will be the wiser?

AMERICAN JUSTICE

In non-Communist circles there is no tendency anywhere to dispute the guilt of the convicted atomic spies, Julius and Anna Rosenberg, who now are under sentence of death.

The only point at issue during the long period of appeals and requests for clemency was whether a sentence of death was too severe. No persons have ever before been executed in peacetime for espionage in the United States.

Those who said it should not happen this time cited the precedent, pointed out that the Rosenbergs' wartime spying was done when Russia was our ally, and declared their execution would make them martyrs whom the Reds could exploit.

People arguing the other way said the Rosenbergs tried to spy after the war when Russia no longer was an ally, and would do so today if they could. (Only a few days before sentencing, they reaffirmed their innocence to their two children.) They have flatly declined to help this country find other spies.

Moreover, their espionage involved weapons capable of colossal destruction. As President Eisenhower expressed it in refusing clemency, their crime could "very well result in the death of many, many thousands of innocent citizens."

It was the magnitude of their offense—measured thus—plus the Rosenbergs' stubborn refusal to acknowledge either to themselves or anyone else what they had done, which probably accounted for the imposition of the death penalty.

In the minds of those who inflicted this penalty was undoubtedly the question: How can we dissuade others from taking the Rosenbergs' course? How can we thereby assure our country greater protection from spies spawned within America?

They decided death would be the best lesson to others. They evidently felt, too, that death was the only punishment that fit the Rosenbergs' crime.

Opponents of capital punishment naturally disagreed with this answer. This is no place to explore all phases of that problem. It is enough to note that capital punishment is provided for some federal offenses and in many states for such crimes as murder and kidnaping.

In the Rosenbergs' case, a penalty we largely accept for many severe crimes was applied in a wholly new field, for the evident reason that special factors made their offense extremely reprehensible to the American people.

As for martyring these two and giving the Russians propaganda material, this can only be a secondary concern to us. Our task is to mete out full justice to all. If we do that unfailingly, we cannot worry too much how our processes of justice are misrepresented by men who believe in no justice whatsoever.

Our judicial system is designed to protect both the nation and the individual. It will not serve these twin goals long if its operations are tempered especially to avoid giving advantage to enemy propaganda. The aims of American justice, well pursued, stand on their own. They are not relative to anything Moscow thinks or does.

OATH ONCE USEFUL

It is a commonplace that Communists lie as easily as they talk. They think nothing of swearing a false oath if it suits their tactics of the moment.

One may wonder, therefore, how the non-Communist oath required of all union officials by the Taft-Hartley law could ever have been [illegible]

65-15348A
840
Baughkeepsie
New York
3/4/53

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 10
SEC. 11
SUPERVISOR
CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Labor Today

ILGWU Editorial Backs Rosenberg Clemency

Quasi-Official Mercy Stand Taken in Union's Jewish Edition

By NELSON FRANK,
Staff Writer.

"We plead guilty" to redbaiting, declares the leading editorial of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union paper Justice. It cites a Daily Worker charge that it had redbaited in order to win local elections where Commie candidates formed the opposition.

But the current Jewish language edition of the ILGWU paper has a signed article by its editor, Simon Farber, stating that the Commie espionage agents now under sentence of death—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—should have clemency.

The Daily Worker yesterday hailed the stand with a story headed in bold type, "ILGWU EDITOR SUPPORTS CLEMENCY FOR ROSENBERGS."

Independent View.

Oddly enough, the Worker story was nearly accurate. Naturally it didn't list Mr. Farber's contention that the Commies would enjoy having the Rosenbergs as martyrs. Nor does it list his suggestion that society should have the right to lock up those who menace it.

David Dubinsky, president of the union, who has an intense interest in everything that concerns his organization, couldn't be reached though he was in his office.

The position of Mr. Farber was that he has the freedom to express his own opinion even though it differs with the stand of the union. He happens to be opposed to capital punishment and hence believes that even such persons as the Rosenbergs should not be executed.

Asked what his position would be if the murderers of William Lurie, union organizer, were involved, Mr. Farber said he would take the same stand as in the Rosenberg case.

No Official Stand.

The ILGWU has taken no official stand on the Rosenberg matter, indeed few unions in the country have, feeling that it's a simple matter of a crime that should be treated like any other major crime.

Whether Mr. Dubinsky would take the same stand as Mr. Farber on either case is a matter of conjecture. The facts are Mr. Farber is a staff member and that the publication he edits is an official union publication.

The lengthy English language editorial in Justice this week contains the kind of denunciations of the Commies for which the union is famous. It notes that after years of raising assorted international issues in local elections, this year, when the international stand of the Reds on the Jewish question is embarrassing to the comrades they raised solely issues of wages and conditions.

The position taken by Mr. Farber apparently marks the first clemency plea for the Communist espionage agents by any of the nation's so-called Jewish unions, aside from those that are Commie dominated and would be expected to scream.

The Jewish Daily Forward, which in the past often has been accepted as the voice of the non-Commie unions however, called for clemency for the two. But some 100 letters to the paper from its readers around the country were about evenly divided for and against execution.

Jewish organizations throughout the country have almost completely avoided asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Attempts by the Commies to raise the issue of anti-Semitism were countered by the retort that the prosecutor, the judge who sentenced the two and the Appeals Court judge who upheld their conviction and sentence were all of the Jewish faith.

61-11341-14 841

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 6 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
DATED MAR 4 1953
FORWARDED BY S. I. DIVISION

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC. 1
SEC. 2
SEC. 3
SEC. 4
SEC. 5
SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
SEC. 11
SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Mother-in-Law Begs A-Spy to Talk

By Murray Kempton

By MURRAY KEMPTON

Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of one confessed atom spy and another doomed and silent one, today placed whatever hopes she has for the life of her daughter, Ethel Rosenberg, on a last minute appeal to her son-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, to tell the truth if the truth can save him.

Mrs. Greenglass will try to move through the courts to be allowed to talk to Julius Rosenberg in Sing Sing. She does not know with any assurance that he will see her. She only knows that there is no one else left—no judge and no President. She saw Ethel for an hour and a half some weeks ago; she does not talk about the interview, but plainly it left her no recourse but her stubborn, silent son-in-law.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Greenglass rode the bus down from her old house on Sheriff St. to ask O. John Rogge, her son David's counsel, how she might arrange that last desperate trip to Sing Sing, where the Rosenbergs may die any time after March 30.

Tessie Greenglass sat outside Rogge's office yesterday and talked about her long, slow, lonely fight to save the children she still loves without the need to understand them.

Rogge was the lawyer who convinced David Greenglass to tell the story of his career in atomic espionage to the Justice Dept.; he had gone with her to visit the White House and appeal for clemency; now she was asking him how she might try this one last shift. The case she did not want to talk about any more; its rights and its wrongs were beyond her; this was the world of lawyers and great decision, a world she had never made but a world on which she would not quit.

Her son had confessed having helped steal the Atom Bomb; her daughter had been convicted of the same treason without confessing it.

"It is a hard pill," she said. "Three chil-

Continued on Page 48

Index

65-11348 A842

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. POST
MAR 4 1953

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 4 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Mother-in-Law Begs A-Spy to Talk

By Murray Kempton

Continued from Page 5

dren all in the same mess—a son, a son-in-law and a daughter." Someone said that her daughter-in-law, Ruth Greenglass, had seemed like a nice person and she said:

"They're all nice," she said. "Nice and intelligent. But maybe they've been fooling themselves."

"Is it so much? Say they give them 30 years. He'll be 62 when he gets out—or more. My son will be there 15 years; I suppose he did wrong and he will pay for it, but those others . . . "

She could not reach the President; now she had to try and reach Julius Rosenberg; who could tell her that there would be any softness there?

Tessie Greenglass stood up on the 23d floor of Rogge's Broadway office building and looked down on the lower Manhattan she does not often see from so far up.

She pointed to the Criminal Courts Building, and said that her son had spent a year there. She pointed to the Federal Court Building where David Greenglass and the Rosenbergs had been tried and said, "Such a lot of steps."

Such a lot of steps for Tessie Greenglass, all leading at the end to the son-in-law she cannot be sure will see her. Even if he will, it will take a court order to get her in; the state law is very clear in saying that only the most immediate family may see a prisoner in the death house.

* * *

For the last few months, she has left her Sheriff St. apartment for almost no other business but the case of her children. Most of the day she sits there in the house behind what was once her husband's store.

"It is the same house; I have been living here since 1914."

Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass were born there and grew up there; she is at home all day with nothing but the memory of them. For a little while after their arrest, she had Ethel and Julius' two sons to take care of; they have long since gone to a foster home.

"Such fine boys," she says. She will not judge her children or us who condemned them; she does not even now know for sure what they did.

"Who can take a man's life?" she says. "They say it's communism, communism . . . communism." What is all this—the crime and the twisted martyrdom—to old Tessie Greenglass, alone on Sheriff St.?

* * *

Her eyes with their heavy glasses looked out the window; after a while, she got up and said, "It's a quarter to four, already; I have to go home and cook supper." Someone suggested taking her home. Tessie Greenglass said she did not want to bother anybody; she could take the bus on the corner and be right there.

Tomorrow she would start the effort just to see Julius, whatever happened after that; for the rest of it, the Supreme Court appeal, for all the courts, "There is," she said, "nothing more to say." Nothing more meant no real hope but Julius.

She went downstairs in the elevator and walked in the cold toward the bus, a little red feather in her hat, her coat dark, her shoes old and black and carefully kept, her walk slow and tired and patient. She stopped at the corner and looked in her purse for the dime. She was on her way back to Sheriff St.

"I hope," she said at the end, "that I will see you in a happier time."

That happier time when somebody would have mercy. And, for Tessie Greenglass, there was nobody left to show any mercy except her son-in-law Julius—if he would see her.

Labor Today

ILGWU Paper Asks Rosenberg Mercy

By NELSON FRANK,
Staff Writer.

"We plead guilty" to redbaiting, declares the leading editorial of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union paper Justice. It cites a Daily Worker charge that it had redbaited in order to win local elections where Commie candidates formed the opposition.

But the current Jewish language edition of the ILGWU paper has a signed article by its editor, Simon Farber, stating that the Commie espionage agents now under sentence of death—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—should have clemency.

The Daily Worker yesterday hailed the stand with a story headed in bold type, "ILGWU EDITOR SUPPORTS CLEMENCY FOR ROSENBERGS."

Independent View.

Oddly enough, the Worker story was nearly accurate. Naturally it didn't list Mr. Farber's contention that the Commies would enjoy having the Rosenbergs as martyrs. Nor does it list his suggestion that society should have the right to lock up those who menace it.

David Dubinsky, president of the union, who has an intense interest in everything that concerns his organization, couldn't be reached though he was in his office.

The position of Mr. Farber was that he has the freedom to express his own opinion even though it differs with the stand of the union. He happens to be opposed to capital punishment and hence believes that even such persons as the Rosenbergs should not be executed.

Asked what his position would be if the murderers of William Lurye, union organizer, were involved, Mr. Farber said he would take the same stand as in the Rosenberg case.

No Official Stand.

The ILGWU has taken no official stand on the Rosenberg matter, indeed few unions in the country have, feeling that it's a simple matter of a crime that should be treated like any other major crime.

Whether Mr. Dubinsky would take the same stand as Mr. Farber on either case is a matter of conjecture. The facts are Mr. Farber is a staff member and that the publication he edits is an official union publication.

The lengthy English language editorial in Justice this week contains the kind of denunciations of the Commies for which the union is famous. It notes that after years of raising assorted international issues in local elections, this year, when the international stand of the Reds on the Jewish question is embarrassing to the comrades they raised solely issues of wages and conditions.

The position taken by Mr. Farber apparently marks the first clemency plea for the Communist espionage agents by any of the nation's so-called Jewish unions, aside from those that are Commie dominated and would be expected to scream.

The Jewish Daily Forward, which in the past often has been accepted as the voice of the non-Commie unions however, called for clemency for the two. But some 100 letters to the paper from its readers around the country were about evenly divided for and against execution.

Jewish organizations throughout the country have almost completely avoided asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Attempts by the Commies to raise the issue of anti-Semitism were countered by the retort that the prosecutor, the judge who sentenced the two and the Appeals Court judge who upheld their conviction and sentence were all of the Jewish faith.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
N. Y.
DATED MAR 4 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-1534 A-843
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 4 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 6 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Ike Offers A-Spies Last Chance

By Robert S. Allen

Special to the New York Post

Washington, March 5—Atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg can save themselves from the electric chair if they want to. That chance has been officially offered to them.

They have been told their death sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment if they will reveal all they know about Russian espionage. Life sentence could lead to evntual freedom by Presidential pardon.

The commutation offer was made with the approval of President Eisenhower. The move was proposed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell. The New Yorker discussed the plan with the President, who readily agreed to it despite his previous rejection of a Rosenberg Clemency plea.

The offer was made to the convicted couple by the Solicitor General's Office, which is handling the government's case in the protracted court battle.

This is the second time commutation has been proposed to the Rosenbergs. It was first put up to them after they had been sentenced to death for giving crucial atomic information to Soviet agents.

This first government offer was rebuffed by the Rosenbergs. Justice Dept. authorities believe there is "an outside chance" their latest—and final—proposal may be accepted.

The FBI has information that the worldwide Communist propaganda drive to "free" the two atomic spies is being financed from large Kremlin deposits in Tangier banks. These accounts total many millions of dollars and are used for all kinds of subversive and agitational operations.

N.Y. POST
MAR 5 1953

N.Y. POST
MAR 5 1953

Ike Offers A-Spies Last Chance

By Robert S. Allen
Special to the New York Post

Washington, March 5—Atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg can save themselves from the electric chair if they want to. That chance has been officially offered to them.

They have been told their death sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment if they will reveal all they know about Russian espionage. Life sentence could lead to evntual freedom by Presidential pardon.

The commutation offer was made with the approval of President Eisenhower. The move was proposed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell. The New Yorker discussed the plan with the President, who readily agreed to it despite his previous rejection of a Rosenberg Clemency plea.

The offer was made to the convicted couple by the Solicitor General's Office, which is handling the government's case in the protracted court battle.

This is the second time commutation has been proposed to the Rosenbergs. It was first put up to them after they had been sentenced to death for giving crucial atomic information to Soviet agents.

This first government offer was rebuffed by the Rosenbergs. Justice Dept. authorities believe there is "an outside chance" their latest—and final—proposal may be accepted.

The FBI has information that the worldwide Communist propaganda drive to "free" the two atomic spies is being financed from large Kremlin deposits in Tangier banks. These accounts total many millions of dollars and are used for all kinds of subversive and agitational operations.

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 5 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

A 845

Obituary

By Murray Kempton

Emanuel Bloch, counsel for Julius Rosenberg, the condemned atom spy, passed along word yesterday that his client would like very much to see his mother-in-law, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass.

With very little hope, Mrs. Greenglass had begun a move this week to see her son-in-law in Sing Sing and try to persuade him to talk and save his life. She had gone on the same errand to her daughter Ethel a few weeks ago, a long sad and hopeless interview, and now she would try Julius. They had not been friends lately, and Mrs. Greenglass wondered aloud Tuesday whether he would even see her.

They had not been friends because, among other reasons, Mrs. Greenglass apparently believes that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are guilty of atomic espionage. But, said Bloch, Julius would very much like to see the old lady. It turns out that he has a use for her. The chief witness against the Rosenbergs is Mrs. Greenglass's son, and Ethel's brother, David, who is now in Lewisburg as a confessed atomic spy. Ethel told her to go and see David and try to convince him to change his st[illegible]; now Julius wants to tell her the same thing.

Wherever she turns and on every side, poor Tessie Greenglass is no more than an instrument. She is fighting for her own flesh and the face it presents her is cold, impassive, and of another country: it has no use for her except as the bearer of messages. The love that accepts and forgives the fact of guilt is not a love that Bolsheviks understand; it is only a fact on their side and of use.

* * *

Joseph Stalin's real obituary is the story of the Rosenbergs and the Greenglasses, of David Greenglass who was a Communist and confessed that he was a spy and of Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg who was a Communist and will not confess that she was a spy, who will die because of her brother's evidence. It is the pathetic rotation of Tessie Greenglass, who has no politics, from Sheriff Street to a lawyer's office, to Sing Sing and back, endless, useless journeying with no welcome at any destination.

No man has killed as many Communists as Joseph Stalin did, and the degradation of every one of them is the story of what it means to be a Communist and give the whole of your life to it and be killed by it. But, after all, they took their chances. Joseph Stalin's obituary is in what it was to be the mother of a Communist.

A friend of mine was a distant connection of Henry Yagoda, who ran the GPU in the thirties. In Moscow once he visited Yagoda's mother. He found a woman who had grown up before the revolution, who knew nothing of her son's business, and who was living very comfortably as the mother of a Politburo member. In the late thirties, Yagoda was purged; my friend went back to see his mother; she had been taken away as a political suspect. She had no politics; she knew nothing of her son's crimes, including the last fatal one of deviation. She is Stalin's obituary.

During the Prague trials, the wife and child of one defendant sent a telegram to the court saying that only death and an unmarked grave could compensate for his crimes. Kill the Fascist beast, our father and our husband. He and they are Stalin's obituary.

* * *

When Stalin was in prison in 1908, his cellmates remember him as a man who would rather be seen in the company of the ordinary murderer and blackmailer than with a member of a rival faction. He alone among them would sleep through the night of an execution.

And, long after he came to power, in 1938, he put up a bronze statue to a man killed by his neighbors for tattling to the GPU. All things unclean were of service to the revlution.

Tessie Greenglass will see Julius Rosenberg and she will see a stone. She has already seen a stone in Ethel. She will probably go to Lewisburg and see what she can do with David and fail and go home to Sheriff St. with no thanks from Ethel and Julius. For how can she understand that these are not her children; they are his who died so very far away.

N.Y. POST
MAR 6 1953

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 6 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

A-Spy Defense Hasn't Heard Of Ike's Offer

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, today denied that they had been offered a chance for life if they would give details of the atomic espionage of which they were convicted two years ago.

A Washington dispatch to the Post yesterday declaring President Eisenhower had agreed to such an offer at the suggestion of Attorney General Brownell was "irresponsible," and part of a "vicious campaign" of pressure against the Rosenbergs, Bloch said.

Know Nothing of "Deal"

While he had been unable to reach Brownell, lesser Dept. of Justice officials told him they knew nothing of any "deal" to commute the Rosenberg death sentence to life imprisonment in the event of a confession, Bloch declared.

[Robert S. Allen, author of Post's original dispatch, said today he had obtained his information from highly trustworthy sources and said he would stand by his story.]

President Eisenhower did not deny or confirm the Rosenberg report at yesterday's press conference. If the situation changed, he said, he would deal with it in the light of any new developments.

Another Phase of Case

Discussing another recent story on the case, Bloch today said that Ethel Rosenberg's mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, who is reportedly anxious to urge Julius to confess, had made no attempt yet to see him in the death house at Sing Sing.

A court order for such a visit would be required, the lawyer noted, since a mother-in-law is not included in the immediate family permitted death house visits. Far from opposing such an order, Julius would welcome it so as to reassert his innocence to Mrs. Greenglass, Bloch said.

Indexed

65-153-6 A 847

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAR 6 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

THE
N.Y. POST
MAR 6 1953

DATELINE: Your World

By Seymour Freidin and William Richardson

REDS SAVED ROSENBERGS (THEY SAY)

Paris, March 9—This may come as a profound shock, so brace yourselves.

The Kremlin and its Communist parties around the world have saved the Rosenbergs. Snatched them away from the electric chair at the eleventh hour, to use their quaint figure of speech. American juridical process according to Communist exultations—bowed before the cumulative "moral" indignation of the Soviet world and provided Ethel and Julius Rosenberg with a stay of execution, pending further review by the U. S. Supreme Court.

So how, demanded a rotund figure with a toothbrush mustache the other day can the U. S. and nations allied with her persist in charges that Russia is committing deliberate acts of anti-Semitism? Isn't it proof, he challenged his listeners, that by persuading the U. S. to hold off on the Rosenbergs that Communists are not anti-Semitic?

* * *

These moralistic acrobatics were spun by Jacques Duclos, acting chief of the French Communist Party, the second largest outside the Soviet Union. But, while Duclos was snatching at the Rosenbergs, his party apparatus and Communist organizations throughout Western Europe were singing other tunes.

Right in France, on the party cell level, Communist orientation courses are today filled with anti-Jewish doctrine as vicious as anything that ever appeared in Julius Streicher's "Der Stuermer," when Hitler's favorite Jew-baiter was riding high. Lectures are preceded with the explanation that Communists are not anti-Semitic, or anti any racial minority. But Communists, like the Soviet Union itself, must be vigilant against the encroachment of Jewish banking interests, international Jewish finance capital and its product, the State of Israel.

To help the average party member retain the indoctrination, Communist newspapers feature lengthy series of articles on the "capitalist-imperialist" designs of the Jews, whose objective, they claim, is to help the U. S. overthrow Soviet-sponsored republics throughout the world. Cartoons of conspiring Jews, reminiscent of all the Nazi caricatures, are sprinkled liberally throughout the articles to provide additional emphasis.

* * *

Simultaneously, the Western European Communist parties, particularly the French, have come up with a program for closer comradely ties with Germany's Reds in the West and East zones. Tightened bonds, party leaders contend, will lead to unified action and remove the threat of war.

Unity already exists in the common cause the Communist parties have made of an anti-Semitic campaign. It didn't, for example, take the French Communists very long to follow the lead of their German comrades—about five days. First the crackdown on East German Jews was ignored and then the action was applauded as a protective measure. Protection from what? The answer came soon. Jews in East Germany—all 2,800 of them—were usurping the economic structure of the state. They would do the same, and are so engaged at present, in France, Italy, Britain and the rest of Western Europe.

That's the basic indoctrination thesis the Communists employ today. Then they go on to show how International Jewry, a once-familiar propaganda term, is exploiting underprivileged peoples. The theme veers immediately to the Middle East. American-provided Point IV assistance, Communist agitprops (agitator-propagandists) declaim, are schemes designed and financed by Jews to give them and the U. S. a stranglehold on the Arab world.

ROSENBERG

Which leads the doctrinaire Communist to the next point: Zionism and Israel. A month before the Soviet break with Israel, the Communist line was taken to show how the U. S. was using refugees from Eastern Europe and organiations assisting them in mass espionage and sabotage.

And once a refugee reaches Israel, the indoctrination insists, he is trained to believe that one day he will return to the land of his birth within an "imperialist" army. That line has been brought up-to-date by citing Jewish refugees from Soviet Europe as part of the "Fascist" legions Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has been recruiting, or so Communists tell local memberships.

* * *

The firms of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., Lehman Brothers, and most recently Dillon Read, have been introduced darkly by the Communists as the investors behind Israel in general and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, in particular. In France, the party has singled out C. Douglas Dillon, the new U. S. Ambassador, as a "Jewish banker" commissioned by the Eisenhower administration to entrench his purported co-religionists' financial interests.

In retracting the history of this "Jewish conspiracy," France's local Communist leaders are informing their faithful that the Marshall Plan was part and parcel of the organization of the American Joint Distribution Committee. AJDC is a world-wide Jewish espionage network, according to the Communist indoctrination lectures.

Therefore, the lecturers' summations say, international Jewish banking interests are behind all the American espionage activities, are solely responsible for the creation of Israel and are seeking to retain an iron grip around the collective economic throat of Western Europe and the grasping Middle East.

FREIDIN.

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

N.Y. POST 7th Sect Edition
MAR 9 1953

65-15348 A 848

Fight for A-Spies:

Link Rosenberg Aides to Leftists

By DAVID SENTNER
N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The campaign for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to death for atomic spying for Red Rusia, is spearheaded from Los Angeles by a group tied ito Communist causes, Rep. Jackson (R.-Cal.) reported today.

Jackson, member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, introduced into the official records of the committee the reusits of a screening of signers of an appeal for funds to obtain presidential clemency for the convicted spies.

CHECK AFFILIATIONS.

A similar check was recorded on the pro-Communist affiliations of seven oLs Angeles citizens who flew to aWshington Jan. 10 to appeal to President Truman to grant executive clemency to the Rosenbergs.

The signers of this petition, with Communist front affiliations, included:

Reid Robinson, former national president of the pro-Communist International Mine, Mill and Smelters Union, purportedly financing the film being produced in New Mexico in association with members of the "unfriendly Hollywood Ten."

Among other affiliations, Robinson is listed as having been a member of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union in 1945 and signing a statement in the same year hailing the War Department's order commissioning Communists.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
N. Y.
DATED MAR 18 1953
FORWARDED BY D. I. DIVISION

Latest News

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 18 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

PROTEST ON ROSENBERGS

23 Chinese Christian Leaders Call for Release of Spies

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

HONG KONG, March 17—Twenty-three Chinese Christian leaders have issued a joint statement of protest against the decision of the Eisenhower Administration to proceed with the execution of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, convicted spies, the New China News Agency reported today.

Among the signatories of the statement were Dr. Wu Yi Fang, president of the Christian Ginling Girls College, Nanking, and Robin T. S. Chen, chairman of the House of Bishops of the Christian Council of China.

After a long tirade against the alleged injustice in the condemnation of the Rosenbergs, the statement said: "We appeal to the United States Government to withdraw immediately the unjust sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs and to restore them to their freedom."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES
N. Y.
DATED MAR 18 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION
Late City Edition

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 18 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Spy Couple's Accuser Insists He Told Truth

Convicted atom spy David Greenglass has insisted in two interviews with members of his family that he told the truth as a witness against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This was disclosed last night by Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the couple sentenced to die in the electric chair for giving U. S. atomic secrets to Russian agents during World War II.

Bloch said Greenglass, who is serving a 15-year prison term for his part in the Soviet espionage operation, denied to his mother and to his older brother that he lied when he gave damning testimony against the Rosenbergs.

The mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, and the brother, Bernard Greenglass, visited David on separate occasions at Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary. The attorney said they visited the prison at his suggestion.

Bloch said Mrs. Greenglass came to him and asked, "What can I do to help my daughter?"

"I told her to go down and get Davie to tell the truth," Bloch said. The brother made a similar visit. Both reported back to Bloch that "Davie says he has been telling the truth."

David Greenglass also told his mother and brother he had never been coached by Federal agents before drawing segments of the atomic bomb to back up his story that he supplied secret information to the spy ring while assigned to the Los Alamos laboratory as an Army sergeant.

In their efforts to obtain a new trial, the Rosenbergs offered affidavits from several scientists who questioned that Greenglass could draw diagrams of the bomb mechanism from memory.

The Rosenbergs are in the Sing Sing death house. They were granted a stay of execution pending a ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court on a lower court decision denying them a new trial.

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 19 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
DATED MAR 19 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late News

New A-Spy Plea Sent to Eisenhower

A resolution asking a new trial for atom spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now awaiting execution at Sing Sing, was on its way to President Eisenhower today.

The resolution was passed by 1,100 persons attending a "clemency dinner" last night at the Capitol Hotel. Prof. Stephen Love of Northwestern University told the crowd there were irregularities in the trial here.

Overflow Crowd

More than 100 persons were turned away by firemen because of overcrowding.

In attempting to win a new trial for the Rosenbergs, their lawyer was reported to have persuaded two members of the family to talk to David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, now serving 10 years in the Federal Prison at Lewisburg Pa., for his part in the plot.

Greenglass was a principal prosecution witness at the trial and the defense charges that he gave perjured testimony.

Won't Change Story

But Greenglass reiterated that he told the truth and could not now change his testimony, it was learned. He was visited recently by his brother, Bernard, and their mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass.

He denied the defense charge that he was coached by the FBI on drawing parts of the atom bomb as he saw them while serving with the Army at the Los Alamos project.

65-15348

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 19 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. POST
DATED MAR 19 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348 A 852

Night Extra

1100 at Rosenberg 'Clemency Dinner'

Some 1100 persons attended a $25-a-plate "clemency dinner" last night for convicted atom spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now awaiting execution in Sing Sing Prison.

Fire Department officials turned away more than 100 persons because of overcrowding at the Hotel Capitol, Eighth Ave. and 51st St. The group adopted a resolution to President Eisenhower calling for a new trial for the two spies.

Sydney Silverman, leftwing British Labor party member of Parliament, who was unable to get a visa to come to the U.S. to address the dinner, had no more luck in getting through by transatlantic telephone. Prof. Stephen Love, of Northwestern University, cited alleged irregularities in the handling of the Rosenberg trial before Federal Judge Irving Kaufman here. The Rev. Bernard M. Loomer, dean of the Divinity School at Chicago University, also spoke on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Two of the speakers were avid Communist-front supporters, Dr. Philip Morrison, Cornell atomic physicist, and Earl B. Dickerson, president of the National Lawyer's Guild which Congress has designated as "the legal bulwark of the Communist party."

The dinner backers had their letterheads printed by Prompt Press, which for years has printed most of the Communist party's official publications.

853

65-15348-A

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 19 1953
FBI—NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

DATED MAR 19 1953 Night Edition

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Spy Couple's Accuser Insists He Told Truth

Convicted atom spy David Greenglass has insisted in two interviews with members of his family that he told the truth as a witness against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This was disclosed last night by Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the couple sentenced to die in the electric chair for giving U. S. atomic secrets to Russian agents during World War II.

Bloch said Greenglass, who is serving a 15-year prison term for his part in the Soviet espionage operation, denied to his mother and to his older brother that he lied when he gave damning testimony against the Rosenbergs.

The mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, and the brother, Bernard Greenglass, visited David on separate occasions at Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary. The attorney said they visited the prison at his suggestion.

Bloch said Mrs. Greenglass came to him and asked, "What can I do to help my daughter?"

"I told her to go down and get Davie to tell the truth," Bloch said. The brother made a similar visit. Both reported back to Bloch that "Davie says he has been telling the truth."

David Greenglass also told his mother and brother he had never been coached by Federal agents before drawing segments of the atomic bomb to back up his story that he supplied secret information to the spy ring while assigned to the Los Alamos laboratory as an Army sergeant.

In their efforts to obtain a new trial, the Rosenbergs offered affidavits from several scientists who questioned that Greenglass could draw diagrams of the bomb mechanism from memory.

The Rosenbergs are in the Sing Sing death house. They were granted a stay of execution pending a ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court on a lower court decision denying them a new trial.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE

DATED: MAR 19 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

A 854

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....

SERIALIZED..... FILED.....

MAR 19 1953

FBI - NEW YORK

A-Spy Mercy Plea Sent Ike By 104 Clerics

More tha 100 Christian clergymen have made a new appeal to President Eisenhower to commute the death sentences of convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The mercy plea of the 104 clergymen — based on humanitarian grounds—was contained in a letter dated March 6, which was released here yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Stitt, pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church.

The letter noted that the Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, dean of the Chicago University School of Theology, had asked the President to meet with a delegation to present "the considerations which moved some 2,300" clergymen to ask clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Point to Plea of Pope

The letter cited "the representative character of this group of Protestant and non-Roman Catholic leaders" who had signed the appeal and also pointed to the commutation plea made by Pope Pius XII.

"It is indeed regrettable," the letter said, "that the Pope's message was not communicated to you until after you had announced your decision. The circumstance suggests the possibility that you may wish to order an examination of all appeals for mercy with a view to re-evaluating their importance."

Execution Stayed

"It is our earnest plea," the clergymen wrote the President, "that you reconsider your decision against executive clemency. We add our names to Dean Loomer's request for a personal appointment."

The letter was made public by nine ministers, in addition to Dr. Stitt, in various parts of the country.

The Rosenbergs, who face the electric chair in Sing Sing for betraying U. S. atomic secrets to Soviet Russia during World War II, have received a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
DATED MAR 23 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

61-13-18-A-855
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 23 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

104 Clerics Sign Rosenberg Plea To Eisenhower

Letter Is Made Public by 10 Ministers Here and in Other Parts of Country

The Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Stitt, pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church, yesterday released a letter to President Eisenhower signed by 104 clergymen appealing for executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, under death sentence for betraying United States atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

The letter, made public by ten ministers in various parts of the country, was dated March 6 and reads as follows:

Text of Letter

"Dear Mr. President:

"One of our number, the Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the School of Theology of Chicago University, has asked you for an appointment at which a small delegation can present to you personally the considerations which moved some 2,300 of us to ask for commutation of the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"We are informed that Dean Loomer enclosed with his request a full list of the signers of our appeal. We respectfully call your attention to the representative character of this group of Protestant and non-Roman Catholic leaders.

"Further indication of the wide support for commutation of the death penalty is the plea for clemency advanced by Pope Pius XII, spiritual head of the Roman Catholic community. It is indeed regrettable that the Pope's message was not communicated to you until after you had announced your decision. That circumstance suggests the possibility that you may wish to order an examination of all appeals for mercy with a view to re-evaluating their importance.

"It is our earnest plea that you reconsider your decision against executive clemency. We add our names to Dean Loomer's request for a personal appointment."

Dean Loomer, chairman of a group called the Rosenberg Clemency Committee, made public his appeal to the President on Feb. 15. The Rosenbergs, who have been in the death house at Sing Sing Prison since April, 1951, have received a stay of execution pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a review.

Nine Ministers

The nine ministers, in addition to Dr. Stitt, are the Right Rev. Dr. Middleton Stuart Barnwell, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia; the Rev. T. L. Conklin, Cooperstown, N. Y.; the Rev. Bruce T. Dahlberg, pastor of Lefferts Park Baptist Church, Brooklyn; the Right Rev. Goodrich Robert Fenner, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kansas.

Also, the Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Dwight Putnam, president of the Central Pennsylvania Synod of the United Lutheran Church; the Rev. Dr. Jesse D. Reber, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches; the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Ridout, secretary, Baltimore area, The Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Washburn, dean emeritus of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED MAR 23 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

61-11348A856
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 5
FBI NEW YORK
Harrington

NEW YORK at NIGHT

by Bob Farrell

Monday Medley

Bill O'Dwyer quietly checked his health and vault in Los Angeles a few days ago . . . Wesley Roberts—he's the GOP biggie—exits as National Chief . . . Two attempts have been made on Pablo Picasso's life . . . The Norman Krasnas' (she's Erle Jolson, the late Al's widow) great expectation due any edition . . . Charles Laughton lost his mom . . . The Johnny Ray yellimoney will ring a $300 a week bell . . . Joni James and Roy Rodde, her discoverer, will take it to court . . . Roma Paige, Alan Dale's former flame, and Doug Gilmore a four-alarmer . . . 24 hours after NY at Night exclusived Martin Benjamin had another front page Jelke client, the gazettes flashed it . . . Oh, hum!!! Ann Sothern's new heart is Roger Edens . . . The Eugene Flisters (pop's the Bank of Athens exec) welcomed their fourth, a bundle of boy . . . Adolph Spreckels Jr. (he's the sugar zillionaire) and his nurse are readying the plunge . . . The Terry Moore, Nick Hilton threat has chilled . . . Dick Powell mending.

Look for a Staten Island waterfront news explosion!

Ass't DA Anthony Liebler's judicial hopes have been shelved . . . The Lou Bushes (she's Maggie Whiting) are counting 10 . . . Freddie Bartholomew filed under 77B . . . Brik Tone, she's the showdoll, lost her mother . . . Strange bedfellows dept.: At the Mrs. Gustave Hartmann shindig City Hall's Mr. Big's pal Stanley Garfinkle . . . Gloria DeHaven and Marty Kimmel resumed . . . Wendy Waldron and Bill Silbert patched their rift . . . Doretta Morrow and Byron Palmer have set their date . . . George Sanders ailing . . . Myrna Torme, her brother's Mel, and Dave Williams join hearts April 2 . . . The rumors of Dore Schary and MGM parting are just that . . . Peppy Weiner and Edith Ackerman are checking June calendars.

Brik Tone

Trygve Lie to remain as UN Sec-General!

South of the border buzz buzz has the Miguel Alemans (he's the former Pres.) have agreed it was all a mistake . . . Feliza Vanderbilt and Bill Plowe take the vows next month . . . The Rosenberg spy case will name two others . . . Martha Vickers' new glow Bob Lane . . . The moving of the Boston franchise to Milwaukee was not news to readers of this pillar Dec. 22 . . . While driving Denise Darcel to Idlewild (nice work if you can get it) we asked her if the latest merger rumor to Norm Rosemont was true? La Belle France replied, "Of cauze not, bud ad leese deese one I know!" . . . Sally Forrest returns to CBS-TVing tonight . . . Lenore Lemmon unwinds any edition.

Sally Forrest

61-113-8-A-857

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 3 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
DATED MAR 23 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late News

Supreme Court Gets Rosenberg Plea Today

A final appeal to spare convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from death in the Sing Sing electric chair will be made today to the U. S. Supreme Court by their attorney, Emanuel Bloch. The court has twice refused to intervene.

Bloch said yesterday that his petition for a review by the court will be based on new evidence

Julius Rosenberg — Ethel Rosenberg

In appeal to highest court

showing that "perjury and fraud" were used to convict the couple.

If the court consents to study the case, it will mean one more reprieve for the Rosenbergs. They were found guilty two years ago yesterday of conspiring to pass A-bomb secrets to Russia.

Against Execution.

Dr. Bernard Loomer, dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, last night told a Carnegie Hall rally sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions that executing the couple would be unwise.

He said it would make them martyrs and "enhance the importance" of the Communist cause.

Other speakers included the Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, a Protestant Episcopal minister in Philadelphia, and William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle.

65 H1534 8A 858

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAR 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. NEWS

DATED MAR 3 0 1953 Special Edition

PREPARED BY N. Y. DIVISION

2 Rosenbergs In Last Plea to Supreme Court

Only 2d Clemency Appeal to Eisenhower Open if Move for Review Today Is Lost

A final appeal to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from the electric chair will be placed before the United States Supreme Court today. The convicted atom spies have been in the death house at Sing Sing Prison since April, 1951.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said in New York yesterday that he will file a petition for a writ of certiorari—a right of review—with the Supreme Court in Washington today. If this is considered by the court it may mean several months' delay in settling the fate of the couple found guilty, March 29, 1951, of conspiring to pass atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Way Opened for Appeal

The way was opened for today's final appeal last Feb. 17 when the execution of the Rosenbergs, set for the week of March 9, was postponed indefinitely by the United States Court of Appeals to give the spies a last chance to seek clemency. The court told Mr. Bloch he would have until March 30 (today) to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. But Judge Learned Hand of the Court of Appeals ruled at the time: "This stay will not expire automatically on that date but will run until the petition is disposed of."

The Supreme Court has twice refused to intervene in the Rosenberg case. But, according to Mr. Bloch, today's petition will be based on new evidence showing that "perjury and fraud" were employed to convict the Rosenbergs.

Mr. Bloch said yesterday he had no idea how long it would take the Supreme Court to act on the petition for a review. The court could refuse immediately to grant the writ of certiorari and this would mean that the decision of lower courts, upholding the conviction of the Rosenbergs, would stand.

In this event, Mr. Bloch may once more appeal to President Eisenhower for executive clemency. On Feb. 14, President Eisenhower announced he would not commute the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs. It is believed Mr. Bloch would bring to the attention of the President in a new approach the pleas of mercy for the Rosenbergs received by Pope Pius XII and forwarded to the Justice Department last December by the Apostolic Delegation in Washington. These appeals for mercy allegedly were withheld from both President Truman and President Eisenhower.

661534 8 A859

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED MAR 30 1953 Late City Edition
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

Atom Spies File Final Plea Today

A new—and final—appeal was to be filed with the U. S. Supreme Court today in an attempt to save the lives of doomed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Emanuel H. Bloch, the Rosenbergs' attorney, planned to apply for a writ of certiorari on the ground that new evidence had been unearthed showing that "perjury and fraud" had been used to convict the couple.

Death Might Be Put Off

If the high court, which has twice refused to intervene in the case, agrees to consider the appeal, the Rosenbergs' execution might be put off several more months.

Today was the deadline for the appeal set by the U. S. Court of Appeals Feb. 17 to give the spies —who were convicted March 29, 1951, of conspiring to pass atomic secrets during wartime to Soviet Russia—a last chance.

In the event the Supreme Court refuses to grant the writ, Bloch could make another appeal for executive clemency to President Eisenhower, who announced Feb. 14 he would not commute the death sentence imposed by Federal Judge Irving Kaufman.

In staying the execution of the Rosenbergs, who had been doomed to die the week of March 9, Judge Hand of the Court of Appeals said:

"This stay will not automatically expire on that date"March 30"but will run until the petition is disposed of."

65-15348-A 861
SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAR 4 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. POST
DATED MAR 3 0 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Night Editor
REPORT N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

Supreme Court Gets 3d Appeal By Rosenbergs

Attorneys Assert Record of Case Shows 'Deliberate Use of False Testimony'

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg today filed a third appeal asking the Supreme Court to save them from execution in Sing Sing prison's electric chair as atom spies.

Attorneys for the condemned couple charged in the new appeal that the government engaged in "sordid scheming" in order to win a conviction "by fair means or foul." The record of the case, the attorneys asserted, "establishes the deliberate use of false testimony."

The highest tribunal twice before has refused to review the case of the Rosenbergs. The United States Circuit Court in New York on Feb. 17 granted the couple a stay of execution which will remain in effect until the Supreme Court acts finally on the appeal filed today.

To Renew Plea to Eisenhower

President Eisenhower has refused to intervene in the case, but attorney Emanuel H. Bloch has said he would renew a plea for executive clemency. The third appeal to the Supreme Court was filed by Mr. Bloch and attorney John F. Finerty.

Attacking the conduct of the prosecution at the Rosenberg trial in Federal Court in New York, the third appeal stated:

"Through its immoral, unconscionable and intentional deceptions of the court and jury, some of which fortunately have been discovered in time, the prosecution contrived a conviction through the pretense of a fair trial which, in truth, was used as a means of depriving these petitioners (the Rosenbergs) of their very lives."

The couple were convicted about two years ago of conspiracy to transmit atomic secrets to Russia.

The principal legal question raised in the third appeal was whether the Rosenbergs should have been granted a hearing in United States District Court in New York after the Supreme Court twice refused to intervene in the case.

The attorneys contended the District Court improperly denied such a hearing when allegations of use of perjured testimony were made before it.

The Supreme Court probably will announce in a week or two whether it will take any action on the third appeal.

65-15348-A-864

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 31 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED MAR 3 1 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Late City Edition

Supreme Court Gets Last Plea Of Rosenbergs

Washington, D. C., March 30 (U.P.).—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg charged today that they were convicted through the "deliberate use of false testimony" and again asked the Supreme Court to reopen their case.

The husband and wife have been in the death house of Sing Sing Prison for more than a year while their attorneys tried desperately to save them from the electric chair.

They were convicted in March, 1951, of conspiring to relay atomic bomb secrets from the Los Alamos project in New Mexico to Russia.

Twice Declined.

President Eisenhower last month refused to commute their sentence and the Supreme Court twice has declined to review the case. Execution has been stayed pending a high court ruling on the new petition. They had been scheduled to die the week of Jan. 14.

Julius Rosenberg **Ethel Rosenberg**

In the court of last appeal.

Justice Department attorneys began an immediate study of the appeal papers that were filed by attorney Emanuel H. Block. The government has 25 days to reply to a request that the case be sent back to Federal Court in New York for rehearing.

Today's petition charged the prosecution with "deliberate use of false testimony" and "sordid scheming . . . to secure the conviction . . . by fair means or foul." It was based on a legal procedure authorized by Congress in 1948 and charged illegal imprisonment.

Block charged in the petition that two key government witnesses, David Greenglass and Ben Schneider, gave perjured testimony.

65-15348-A 865

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAR 31 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
N. Y.
DATE MAR 3 1 1953
PAGE
EDITION Final Edition

A-Spies' Plea Charges Conviction by Perjury

Special to the New York Post

Washington, March 31—The new Supreme Court appeal filed by attorneys for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg held today that the doomed atom spies had been improperly denied a hearing in U. S. District Court in New York after the high court had twice refused to intervene.

The brief, filed by the spies' attorney, Emanuel Bloch, and John F. Finerty, charged that the prosecution "through its immoral, unconscionable and intentional deceptions of the court and jury... had contrived a conviction through the pretense of a fair trial which, in truth, was used as a means of depriving these petitioners of their very lives."

The attorneys contended that the record of the case "establishes the deliberate use of false testimony."

The Supreme Court is expected to announce whether it will take any action on the third—and final—appeal within a week or two.

In the event the Supreme Court refuses to act or denies the appeal, Bloch said he would make another plea for executive clemency to President Eisenhower.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. POST
MAR 31 1953
FORWARDED BY ... DIVISION Night Extra

65-15348-A866

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 31 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

U. S. OWES SPIES' BILL

Rosenbergs' Sing Sing Charge for March Is $1,333

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 31 — The Federal Government is going to receive a bill for $1,333.93 for the board and lodging during March of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are under sentence of death as atomic spies. Their case is now being appealed, while they are confined in the Sing Sing State Prison.

The state's charge is $4.43 a day for the husband and $38.60 for the wife. The higher cost for Mrs. Rosenberg is because of four matrons who must be employed to look after her.

65-15348-A87

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
APR 1 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. TIMES
DATED APR 1 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

Perle Mesta's successor as Minister to Luxembourg already has been selected. A man . . . A woman—Frances Wilson—probably will be named as envoy to Switzerland . . . Vaughn Monroe is giving up the band business, after all these years. He will work as a single in cafes, movies, radio and TV. Monroe will break in his new act at Las Vegas . . . Chancellor Adenauer of Germany, who will visit here shortly, told the State Dept. that one of his dreams is to see the Pacific Ocean. He therefore will be flown to San Francisco.

Jackie Gleason has just rented an imposing summer estate at Sands Point, L. I. . . . A "World Congress" in behalf of the Rosenberg Atom-Bomb spies has been called for next month, in Vienna . . . Artie Shaw is organizing a 14-piece band for a tour of one-nighters through Texas. The tour will last five weeks . . . Yul Brynner will confer with Cecil DeMille in Hollywood next week about playing the King in "Ten Commandments" . . . Three federal court judges here are retiring. They include Judges Goddard and Leibell.

100-A868

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
APR 1 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. POST

DATED APR 1 1953

FORWARDED TO N. Y. DIVISION Night Extra

ROSENBERGS' PLEA FOR REVIEW FOUGHT

Justice Department Declares Spies 'Waited Too Long' to Present New Challenges

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Department of Justice said today that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had "waited too long" to raise some of their present challenges to their convictions and death sentences for slipping atomic secrets to Russia.

The two are now asking the Supreme Court for a third time to review their case. They want it to set aside the verdict of the New York court that in April, 1951, condemned them to the electric chair.

The department told the high court in a brief today there were no valid grounds upon which it should now grant a review, after refusing twice to review the case.

The brief asserted that the Rosenbergs' current charge that prejudice, perjury and error figured in their convictions either had been disposed of in previous proceedings or should have been under accepted procedure.

The Government's statement dealt at length with the charge of the condemned New York couple that the prosecution knowingly used lying witnesses at their trial, particularly in the case of David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, who helped to convict them.

Greenglass Serving 15 Years

Greenglass is serving a fifteen-year sentence after confessing that he was a member of a wartime Russian spy ring and implicating the Rosenbergs.

Among other things, the Rosenbergs asked the Supreme Court to note Greenglass' testimony that, on the day before he took the stand, he made from memory certain drawings of top defense secrets, including a cross-sketch of the atom bomb. They said it would have been impossible for anyone of his "limited education" to make the sketches at all, and certainly not from memory.

The Rosenbergs have offered affidavits of four scientists that in their opinion Greenglass "with his limited education, as shown at the trial, could not have made the sketches."

"But since none of them claims to have known Greenglass," the Justice Department brief said, "it follows that none was in a position to give an opinion about the quality of his abilities which, no matter what his education, may have been adequate for this purpose."

Deny All Data Were Secret

The defendants also contend that some of the information they were charged with giving the Soviets was not secret at all. To this, the brief replied:

"It is still undisputed that other information which the evidence showed was transmitted properly fell within the highest security classification.

"This includes the security regulations at Los Alamos [the atomic experiment grounds], the physical lay-out of the project, the names of scientists working there and the cross-section sketch of the atom bomb, together with accompanying descriptive material."

The Government denied that "a mass of adverse publicity" during the trial contributed to the convictions. The High Court was asked to note that the trial judge told the jurors not to read newspaper accounts of the proceeding, listen to the radio, or watch television.

It asserted that such statements as the Government made out of court during trial were "simply a method of answering legitimate questions of the press." It described the statements as "factual, descriptive, proper and neither provocative nor inflammatory."

A869

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 3 1953
FBI NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. TIMES
DATED APR 3 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

Rosenberg Plea Held 'Too Late' By Justice Dept.

Brief for Supreme Court Says No Valid Grounds Exist for Review of Case

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP).—The Justice Department said today Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have "waited too long" to raise some of their present challenges to their convictions and death sentences for slipping atomic secrets to Russia.

The two are now asking the Supreme Court for a third time to have a look at their case. They want it to set aside the verdict of the New York court in April 1951, which condemned them to the electric chair.

The Justice Department told the high court in a brief today that there are no valid grounds upon which it should now grant a review, after refusing twice to do so.

The brief asserted the Rosenbergs' current charges that prejudice, perjury and error figured in their convictions were either disposed of in previous proceeding or should have been under accepted procedure.

Greenglass Issue

The government's statement dealt at length with the charge of the condemned New York couple that the prosecution knowingly used lying witnesses at their trial, particularly in the case of David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, who helped to convict them.

Greenglass is himself now serving a fifteen-year sentence after confessing that he was a member of a war-time Russian spy ring and implicating the Rosenbergs.

Among other things, the Rosenbergs asked the Supreme Court to note Greenglass' testimony that on the day before he took the stand he made from memory certain drawings of top defense secrets including a cross-sketch of the atom bomb. They said it would have been impossible for any one of his "limited education" to make the sketches at all, and certainly not from memory.

The Rosenbergs have offered affidavits of four scientists that in their opinion Greenglass, "with his limited education as shown at the trial, could not have made the sketches."

"But none of them claims to have known Greenglass," the Justice Department brief said. "It follows that none was in a position to give an opinion about the quality of his abilities which, no matter what his education, may have been adequate for this purpose."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
N.Y.
DATED APR 3 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

61-153 A.870
SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
APR 3 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Justice Dept. To A-Spies: Too Late

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP). —The Justice Department today said Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have "waited too long" to raise some of their present challenges to their convictions and death sentences for slipping atomic secrets to Russia.

THE TWO ARE now asking the Supreme Court for a third time to have a look at their case. They want it to set aside the verdict of the New York court in April, 1951, which condemend them to the electric chair.

The Justice Department told the high court in a brief today that there are no valid grounds on which it should now grant a review, after refusing twice to review it.

The brief asserted the Rosenbergs' current charges that prejudice, perjury and error figured in their convictions was either disposed of in previous proceedings or should have been under accepted procedure.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT'S statement dealt at length with the condemned New York couple that the prosecution knowingly used lying witnesses at their trial, particularly in the case of David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother who helped to convict them.

Greenglass is himself now serving a 15-year sentence after confessing he was a member of a wartime Russian spy ring and implicating the Rosenbergs.

65-15348-A-871

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
APR 3 1953
NEW YORK

N.Y. MIRROR
N.Y. APR 3 1953
DATE
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

Final Edition

The Red Underground

Boston's Secret Communists Told To Raise Money to Aid Rosenbergs

By Herbert A. Philbrick

SECRET Communist party members in Boston received "urgent" instructions last week to launch a new money-raising campaign in District 1 (Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island) for "the defense of the Rosenbergs." The subversive Reds were further instructed to solicit all individuals who in past years have donated sums of money to various successful "causes" exploited by the Communist party. Among the list of names now being combed are former contributors to Russian War Relief, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Council for American Soviet Friendship, the Samuel Adams School of Boston, the New England Citizens Concerned for Peace and the American Peace Crusade.

Despite the fact that the national American Civil Liberties Union has declined to intervene in the Rosenberg case, the party bosses in Boston ordered that the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts be asked to aid in the money raising project. If this should fail, then the comrades are to work on selected members of the "C. L. U. M.," enlisting their individual support.

The secret comrades were further told to say that the money would be used to pay the cost of filing the petition last week to the Supreme Court for a new trial. They were told not to indicate that the money is needed to help pay the cost of 6,500,000 pieces of propaganda literature distributed thus far in the Rosenberg campaign.

• • •

"Masses-Mainstream" Party

Communists in New York were busy last week planning for an "anniversary meeting" for "Masses and Mainstream" magazine. The affair is scheduled for Friday, April 17, at the Manhattan Plaza. The comrades were instructed to make a special effort to interest artists, writers, students and teachers. Among those to be "honored" at the party are: Samuel Sillen, Herbert Aptheker, Lloyd L. Brown, A. B. Magil, Richard O. Boyer, Howard Fast, Hugo Gellert, Michael Gold, Shirley Graham, V. J. Jerome, John Howard Lawson, Joseph North, Paul Robeson, Theodore Ward and Charles White.

• • •

West Coast Arts and Sciences

The Rev. Stephen Fritchman addressed a meeting of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council in Los Angeles last week. The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited as subversive by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. Fritchman had previously been dropped from a post in the Unitarian Church.

• • •

New Labor School Course

A new study course has been launched by the California Labor School in Oakland. Teachers assigned to it are Holland Roberts, educational director for the California Labor School; Oleta O'Connor Yates, Walter Stack, Hazel Grossman and Al Richmond. The same teachers also conduct a class in San Francisco.

• • •

"Daily Worker" Troubles

"The New York Daily Worker" has publicly acknowledged that it is in serious trouble trying to get new readers. One party member said last week, "If the F. B. I. canceled their subscriptions we would go out of business."

According to the March 31 "Daily Worker," the comrades have obtained fewer than 8,000 subscriptions, canceled with a goal of 19,000. Furthermore, while the 8,000 subscriptions were being obtained 10,000 subscriptions to "The Worker" expired.

Copyright, 1953, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

"The Red Underground" will alternate Sundays with "East of the Elbe," a report from London by Joseph and Lucia Newman on conditions in Soviet Russia and its satellites, based on material from newspapers and other sources.

6511 A812

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
6 APR 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
J. A. Harrington

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED APR 5 1953

ROSENBERGS CHARGE U. S. EVADES ISSUES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 8—Attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, atomic spies awaiting execution in Sing Sing Prison, accused the Federal Government in a reply brief filed in the Supreme Court today of "deliberately evading [issue] which it cannot meet" in opposing a high court review of the Rosenbergs' conviction.

The Department of Justice on April 2 filed a reply to the Rosenbergs' petition for a review, which was filed on March 31. Emanuel H. Bloch and John F. Finerty, lawyers for the convicted spies, said in their reply today that the Government's brief had been "conceived in haste" and "cavalierly disposes" of the issues raised without attempting to meet them.

The Justice Department contended that the issues had been disposed of in previous proceedings and that the Rosenbergs' challenge on them came too late.

The Supreme Court has twice rejected appeals by the Rosenbergs. In asking a third time that the tribunal hear an appeal, lawyers for the Rosenbergs relied chiefly upon the legal contention that the Federal District Court in New York should have granted a hearing on allegations that the couple had been convicted on perjured testimony.

The Rosenbergs were convicted two years ago of transmitting secret atomic information to agents of the Soviet Union.

A ruling could come next Monday, when the Supreme Court will hand down decisions and orders. The court will recess on Monday until April 27, however, and unless an announcement were made next week, action would go over at least until that date.

A 873

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES
DATED APR - 9 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

Argentine Cops Hold 2 In Rosenberg Demonstration

Buenos Aires, April 9 (UP)—Two persons were held by police today following a demonstration by some 50 agitators demanding freedom for doomed American atom spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The agitators tried to organize a parade on fashionable Florida St. last night. They hurled handbills in the air urging Argentines to protest the impending execution of the Rosenbergs.

A-874

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
APR 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. POST

DATED APR - 9 1953 Night Extra

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Supreme Court May Act on Rosenbergs

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Supreme Court action may be forthcoming today on the third appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atomic spies whose case it has twice refused to review.

The couple claim their conviction was obtained by testimony the government knew was perjured. They were convicted in New York on March 29, 1951, of passing A-bomb secrets to the Soviet Union.

If the court accepts the case it is expected to schedule arguments during the week of April 27. A rejection would mean the government is again free to proceed with the execution. Defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch has said, however, that he may make a second appeal to President Eisenhower for executive clemency. Gen. Eisenhower has rejected one such appeal.

65-15348 A875

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
N. Y.
DATED APR 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Night Editor

Court to Rule:

3d Plea Heard For Rosenbergs

By WILLIAM KERWIN
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Condemned atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg may learn today whether the Supreme Court will consider their third appeal to escape the electric chair.

The tribunal is expected to issue an order in the sensational spy case shortly after it meets.

If the court follows previous practice, it will deny the couple a hearing and direct Federal authorities in New York to set a new execution date.

In this event, the Rosenbergs lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, has disclosed he will ask the President to reconsider his decision not to grant clemency and to commute the death sentence.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
N. Y.
DATED APR 13 1953 Afternoon Edition
FORWARDED TO N. Y. DIVISION

A 876
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 1 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

A-Spies' Appeal Off for 2 Weeks

WASHINGTON, April 13 (INS). —A Supreme Court decision on the third and probably final appeal of convicted atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was put off today for at least two weeks.

THE COURT MET for only 30 minutes and adjourned until April 27.

The Rosenbergs are seeking a new trial in an attempt to escape the electric chair. Twice in the past, the high tribunal has rejected appeals by the couple, who were found guilty two years ago of passing atomic secrets to Russia.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, has announced that in the event of Supreme Court refusal to grant a new trial he will ask President Eisenhower to reconsider his decision against commuting their death sentences.

A 877

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. MIRROR
N. Y.
DATE APR 14 1953
FORWARD ... DIVISION Final Edition

High Court Delays Action On Rosenbergs, Schools

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—The Supreme Court confined itself to routine actions today without hinting when it might announce decisions in headline-making cases.

Pending are such issues as the constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools and the latest appeal of atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Execution of the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing's electric chair has been held up awaiting the outcome of their latest plea to the high court.

The court today handed down only one written opinion. Its other business involved brief orders disposing of minor cases.

The one opinion sent to the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans for action was a case questioning whether Federal civil rights laws may be used to punish a state prison guard for beating convicts who attempted to escape.

United States District Judge William J. Barker, of Tampa, Fla., threw out a case against J. P. Jones, captain in charge of a Florida state road prison camp. The Justice Department brought the case directly to the Supreme Court, but later said it should be acted upon by the Circuit Court first. The high court agreed.

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
APR 14 1953
Late City Edition

A 878
SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
APR 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

HIGH COURT DEFERS ROSENBERG RULING

Sends a Prison Whipping Case to Lower Bench, Issues Few Orders, Recesses 2 Weeks

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 13—In a seventeen-minute session today, the Supreme Court handed down one short opinion remanding a prison whipping case to a lower court, issued a few miscellaneous orders and recessed until April 27.

The court took no action in the major cases awaiting decision before the term ends early in June. Among these are the cases from four states and the District of Columbia involving the constitutionality of racial segregation in the public schools and restaurants.

The tribunal likewise put off, for two weeks at least, its answer to the petition of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for a review of their death sentence for furnishing information about the atomic bomb to agents of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs are in the death house at Sing Sing Prison but their execution has been stayed pending Supreme Court action on their appeal.

The case in which the court gave the opinion today involved alleged violations of the civil rights of convicts in a Florida prison camp.

Rights Act Held Not Involved

In this case the Department of Justice had appealed directly to the Supreme Court from a ruling of Federal Judge William J. Barker, of Tampa, that J. P. Jones, a prison camp guard, had committed no offense against the Federal statutes in whipping certain prisoners "for the purpose and with the intent of disciplining said prisoners" after an escape.

Judge Barker held that mere disciplinary action by state prison officials did not come under the Federal Civil Rights Act.

The Government had contended, however, that the information upon which Mr. Jones was arrested charged that he had wilfully inflicted illegal summary punishment upon the prisoners, in violation of the laws of Florida and the Constitution of the United States.

After filing the appeal, however, Walter T. Cummings Jr., the Solicitor General, concluded that it should have been taken first to the Circuit Court at New Orleans.

In a 500-word unsigned opinion, the Supreme Court concurred that it was not empowered to construe the information filed against the guard. Its only power, the Court said, was to remand the case to the Circuit Court where the issues raised by the Government could be reviewed properly.

Review Refused in 3 Cases

Other matters disposed of by the Supreme Court through routine orders included refusals to review the following cases:

¶An order of a Federal Court at Las Vegas, Nev., requiring Benny Binion, operator of a gambling casino there, to return to Dallas, Tex., to stand trial on income tax fraud charges.

¶A decision of a United States Circuit Court in Chicago that the Federal Power Commission had authority over sales of electric energy by the Wisconsin Michigan Power Company to municipalities.

¶A ruling of the New Jersey State Supreme Court denying the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company an increase in intrastate commutation fares. The Supreme Court said it felt that no substantial Federal question was involved.

65-15348-A 879

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. TIMES

DATED APR 14 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

SUNDAY NEWS, APRIL 26, 1953 • 40

Rosenbergs and Hiss May Know Tomorrow

Washington, D. C., April 25 (U.P.).—The Supreme Court may act Monday in the nation's two most prominent cases dealing with espionage.

The high bench has before it the third appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, and the second appeal of Alger Hiss, former State Department official who claims his 1950 perjury conviction was framed.

Fights From Cell.

The justices also have under advisement five tests challenging racial segregation in public schools. These were argued last December and decisions are expected any Monday. The court has six more opinion days this term. It is scheduled to quit for the Summer June 8.

Hiss, now 58, has been fighting for a new trial from his cell in Lewisburg, Pa., Penitentiary. He was convicted of lying when he denied turning U. S. secrets over to Whittaker Chambers, admitted former Communist agent.

If the court rejects the Rosenberg appeal for the third time, the Government will be legally free to execute the pair as soon as word of the denial reaches the trial court in New York.

Saturday is Real Estate day for NEWS readers. Homes, lots, builders' offers.

65-15348-A-880

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 26 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
N. Y.
DATED APR 26 1953
FORWARDED BY S. Y. DIVISION

[illegible] Possible As High Court Meets

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Supreme Court may decide today whether convicted atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg should die in the electric chair or be granted a new trial.

The Supreme Court twice has rejected appeals for a new trial from the Rosenbergs, who were convicted in March, 1951, of passing atomic secrets to a Russian spy ring.

If the court rejects the appeal for the third time, the government will be legally free to execute the couple in Sing Sing prison as soon as word of the denial reaches the trial court in New York.

Defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch might block immediate execution, however, by asking the court for another reconsideration.

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
APR 27 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

N. Y. WORLD [illegible]
DATE: APR 27 [illegible]
FORM [illegible]

Night Edition

High Court's Ruling Due on Rosenbergs

By WILLIAM KERWIN
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Supreme Court today may hand down a third—and possibly final—ruling on the appeals of condemned atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for a new trial.

Returning from a two-week recess, the tribunal also is faced with a similar petition from former state department official Alger Hiss. Hiss claims possession of new evidence showing his innocence of perjury.

The Rosenberg case arrived back at the high court almost a month ago after the tribunal rejected two previous appeals from the husband-and-wife spy team. But action has been delayed by the intervention of a co-conspirator, Morton Sobell.

MAY WAIT SOBELL CASE.

Sobell, sentenced to 30 years for his part in passing atomic secrets to Russia has appealed his conviction on the same grounds as the Rosenbergs, a ruling in his case is not expected for another week.

Since the tribunal in the past has handled both cases jointly, there is a possibility the court will not issue a ruling on the appeals until the Sobell case is examined.

Hiss is serving a five-year jail sentence at the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary for falsely denying that he passed secret government data to ex-Communist courier Whittaker Chambers.

Recently, Hiss lost an attempt to win parole.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
N. Y.
DATED APR 27 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Afternoon Edition

65-15348 A-888

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
APR 27 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

Because the Palace has been unable to find a star of the stature of Danny Kaye, the theater reverted to its 8-acts-plus-movie policy. On Monday night the manager heard Jackie Gleason sigh that he always had dreamed of playing the Palace. He whisked Gleason to the theater, to survey its possibilities. Dave Apollon, onstage, noticed Gleason and introduced him. Gleason went on and danced, joked and sang for 15 minutes . . . "Well? Will you do it?" the manager asked him, desperately . . . "I've already *done* it," said Gleason. "I've played the Palace."

The Duke of Windsor leaves for Greenbrier on Friday. The Duchess will follow a few days later . . . The Duke, incidentally, will visit the Republic Aviation plant in Farmingdale this week . . . Jim Fleming, the commentator, has received permission to do an Eisenhower Album for RCA-Victor. His last album was of Adlai Stevenson's speeches . . . The Antoinette Perry Award Committee said I was wrong in reporting that a prize-winner was billed for the award. I *was* wrong. *Two* prize-winners were billed for their medallions.

Bobby Thomson lives in Staten Island. He took the ferry home, and started to smoke a cigaret—unaware of the "No Smoking" sign. A cop gave him a summons for it, and wrote the details. Name? "Robert Thomson." Place of business? "The Polo Grounds." Employer? "New York Giants" . . . The embarrassed cop, said he was a Giant fan, and apologized to Thomson for the ticket . . . "If I have to show up in court, I won't be able to play that day," said Thomson . . . "Forget it," said the cop. "I'll pay the fine."

The Supreme Court probably will hand down the decision in the Rosenberg case on Monday . . . Robert E. Sherwood completed the drafts of his first two plays for NBC-TV, before sailing for England last week . . . Sam Goldwyn has appointments to meet Picasso, Matisse and Braque next month . . . The Benny Goodman-Louis Armstrong concert has been booked into the Hollywood Bowl in June . . . Edward G. Robinson is en route home from the Cannes Festival, and will resume his movie career in Hollywood next month.

65-15348-A883

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
APR 29 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. POST
DATE APR 29 1953
FORWARDED A. R. T. DIVISION
Night Extra

7,500 at Rally Hear Pleas for Rosenbergs

By Ralph Chapman

An orderly crowd, estimated between 7,500 and 10,000 men, women and children, braved gray skies and chill breezes yesterday afternoon at Randalls Island Stadium to hear speakers plead for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies. Principal speech was delivered by Stephen Love, professor of law at Northwestern University.

The rally, sponsored by the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, was notable for a complete absence of placards, slogans and demonstrations. An American flag on the speakers' stand was the only decoration. A large part of the crowd seemed to be made up of teen-agers.

Balk Photographers

The only untoward incident occurred when photographers tried to get close pictures of sections of the crowd. Committee members told the cameramen that no such pictures would be allowed and men and women put their hands before their faces.

"What are you afraid of?" one cameraman asked.

"Well, these are hard times," the committeeman replied. "Some of these people might lose their jobs if their pictures appeared in the papers."

The Rosenbergs are in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting a decision from the United States Supreme Court on whether it will review the case. That court turned down two previous appeals. There is a possibility that it may hand down a decision on this final defense move today.

Professor Speaks

Prof. Love, in a long prepared speech, attacked the conduct of the trial and the nature of many parts of the evidence. He said that the question of whether the Rosenbergs were Communists was raised during the trial and that in these days a defendant cannot expect a fair trial once such a question is raised before a jury.

"The trial proceeded," he said, "in the atmosphere generated . . . by the evident conviction of the trial judge (Judge Irving R. Kaufman) that the defendants were guilty, a conviction which he did little to conceal from the jury."

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, also spoke. Supporting statements from Waldo Frank, author and lecturer, and Dr. Harold C. Urey, physicist, were read during the rally.

The committee charged $1 admission except for children under sixteen and sold a souvenir program for 50 cents. A Department of Parks representative said the usual charge for use of the Randall's Island Stadium is $1,000 a day.

65-11378 A884

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAY 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED MAY 4 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

part of his story to the F. B. I.," and then later gave the rest. Greenglass is serving a fifteen-year sentence as a confessed spy. The Rosenbergs, who insist they are innocent, have been in the death house at Sing Sing Prison since April, 1951, and are awaiting the outcome of their third appeal to the Supreme Court.

65-11378 A885

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAY 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. TIMES
DATED MAY 4 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

'Evidence' Appears At Rosenberg Rally

A mysterious document, reportedly written by confessed atom spy David Greenglass, was offered yesterday as new "evidence" for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted and sentenced to death as Greenglass' co-conspirators.

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, mentioned the document yesterday at a rally attended by about 10,000 persons at Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island.

Mr. Brainin said the document contained several points that were "the absolute opposite of what Greenglass testified to in court" when he appeared as a government witness against his sister and brother-in-law, the Rosenbergs.

O. John Rogge, Greenglass' attorney, later told newsmen that the document to which Mr. Brainin apparently was referring had been "filched" from hi sfiles. Mr. Rogge said it was missing when federal agents asked about it last Wednesday, but it turned up in his files again the next day.

Principal speaker at yesterday's rally was Stephen Love, professor of law at Northwestern University. The rally was unusual due to its complete lack of signs, placards and demonstrations.

The Rosenbergs now are in the Sing Sing death house awaiting word from the U.S. Supreme Court on whether it will review their case.

A886

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAY 4 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
DATED MAY 4 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

FBI Tracing Odd Path of Rosenberg Memo

The FBI today was reportedly looking into the wanderings of a memorandum that is being used in a new attempt to free convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The memo, said to have been written by David Greenglass, a fellow conspirator now serving a 15-year prison term, was featured yesterday at a rally of 10,000 persons held by the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs at Randalls Island Stadium.

oJseph Brainin, chairman of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, said that the memo contained points that were the absolute opposite of what Greenglass testified to in court." Greenglass' testimony was important in convicting the Rosenbergs.

O. John Rogge, Greenglass' attorney, later confirmed that there had been a handwritten memo by Greenglass, apparently similiar to a document printed recently in several French newspapers.

Rogge said the FBI first inquired about the original memorandum last Wednesday, but it was missing from his files. However, said Rogge, it turned up again in his files the next day.

Brainin said the memo related Greenglass' "approximate statements" to the FBI.

Brainin said the memo showed that Greenglass did not remember on a point raised by the FBI but wrote, "I allowed it in the statement."

Brainin said also that Greenglass made no mention of having passed atomic secrets to Rosenberg, nor did he refer to his sister, Mrs. Rosenberg.

At the trial that resulted in the death sentence for the Rosenbergs, Greenglass testified that he gave Rosenberg atomic secrets and also mentioned his sister.

Rogge's only comment on the memorandum was that Greenglass first told only part of his story to the FBI and gave the rest later.

Brainin said the handwriting had been shown, by an expert, to be Greenglass'.

The crowd at the rally was orderly, and there were no placards or banners or demonstrations that have marked previous affairs of this type.

The only incident occurred when a photographer, prevented from taking pictures of the crowd, asked, "What are you afraid of?"

A committeeman replied, "Well, these are hard times. Some of the people might lose their jobs if their pictures appeared in the papers."

CLIPPING ...
N.Y. POST
DATED MAY 4 1953
FORWARDED BY ...

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAY 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Supreme Court Cuts Off Hearings for the Term

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 4 — The Supreme Court announced today that it would suspend its docket for this term after arguments are completed tomorrow in a war fraud conspiracy case. It will then recess until May 18.

This means that no further hearings will be held.

Decisions will be handed down before the term ends early in June only in cases already argued and taken under advisement, or otherwise officially before it.

Among the important pending matters is the appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the atomic spies, who are under sentence of death in Sing Sing Prison.

Also awaiting decision are six cases involving the constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. TIMES

DATED MAY 5 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

65-15340 A 888

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....

SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....

MAY 1953

FBI - NEW YORK

Rosenbergs' New Evidence Claim Denied

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., May 15.—The Justice Department has rejected Communist claims of "new evidence" in the Rosenberg espionage case, after a thorough investigation, is was learned today.

Department sources said the investigators found no new evidence although "many false claims" have been made.

Communist Party leaders have appealed to President Eisenhower for clemency for the convicted atomic spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, on the basis of documents recently printed in France.

According to the Reds, the documents show that the Government's two main prosecution witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass, added many damaging details to their story between June, 1950, and March, 1951, when the trial began.

The Rosenbergs are in Sing Sing, under death sentence.

65-15348-A 890

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAY 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
N. Y.
DATED MAY 16 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION