FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub 13 (A)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub "A"

VOLUME NO. 13

SERIALS 968
thru
1023 E

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

VOLUME 13

NEW YORK FILES

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File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 3/78 (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)
968	6-8-53	NY Mirror Newsclipping	1	1	
969	6-3-53	Staten Island Advance "	1	1	
970	6-9-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
971	6-9-53	NY Times "	1	1	
972	6-9-53	" News "	1	1	
973	6-9-53	NY Journal American "	1	1	
974	6-9-53	" " " "	1	1	
975	" " "	NY Post Newsclipping	1	1	
976	" " "	NY Bklyn Eagle "	1	1	
977	6-4-53	LI Newsday "	1	1	
978	6-9-53	NY Post "	1	1	
979	6-10-53	NY Times "	1	1	

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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)
980	6-10-53	NY Herald Tribune Newsclipping	1	1	
981	6-10-53	NY News Newsclipping	1	1	
982	6-12-53	NY Times "	1	1	
983	6-12-53	" News "	1	1	
984	6-12-53	NY Mirror "	1	1	
985	" " "	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
986	" " "	NY Journal American "	1	1	
987	" " "	NY Post Newsclipping	1	1	
988	" " "	NY B'klyn Eagle "	1	1	
989	" " "	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
990	6-13-53	NY B'klyn Eagle "	1	1	
991	" " "	NY Journal American "	1	1	

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File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg

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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)
992	6-13-53	NY Post Newsclipping	1	1	
993	" " "	NY News "	1	1	
994	6-14-53	" " "	1	1	
995	" " "	NY Mirror "	1	1	
996	" " "	NY Journal American "	3	3	
997	6-14-53	" " "	1	1	
998	" " "	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
999	" " "	" " " "	1	1	
1000	6-15-53	NY Post "	3	3	
1001	" " "	NY Journal American "	2	2	
1002	" " "	" " " "	3	3	
1003	" " "	NY Bkly. Eagle "	2	2	

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VOLUME 13

NEW YORK FILES

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Date: 3/78 (month/year)

File No: 65-15348 Sub A

Re: Julius Rosenberg

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)
1004	6-15-53	NY World Telegram & Sun Clipping	1	1	
1005	" " "	" " " " "	2	2	
1006	" " "	" " " " "	1	1	
1007	" " "	NY News "	1	1	
1008	" " "	NY Herald Tribune Clipping	2	2	
1009	6-15-53	NY Journal American "	1	1	
1010	" " "	NY Mirror "	2	2	
1011	" " "	NY Post "	2	2	
1012	" " "	NY Bklyn Eagle "	1	1	
1013	6-16-53	NY Herald Tribune "	2	2	
1014	" " "	NY Times "	2	2	
1015	" " "	" News "	2	2	

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NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY JG

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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)
1016	6-16-53	NY Mirror Newsclipping	2	2	
1017	" " "	NY Journal American "	1	1	
1018	" " "	" " " "	2	2	
1019	" " "	NY Bklyn Eagle "	3	3	
1020	" " "	" " " "	1	1	
1021	" " "	NY Journal American "	2	2	
1022	" " "	" " " "	2	2	
1023	" " "	NY Post "	2	2	
1023A	6-16-53	" " "	1	1	
1023B	6-17-53	NY Herald Tribune "	2	2	
1023C	" " "	" " " "	1	1	
1023D	6-16-53	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	

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VOLUME 13

NEW YORK FILES

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File No: 65-15-48 Sub A

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 3/78 (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)
10239	6-16-53	N-1 Wall Telegram & Sun Clipping	1	1	

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65-15348
Sub-file "A"

FEDERAL BUREAU

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INVESTIGATION

Sect. 13. Serials 968-1023
6/8/53 — 6/16

See also Nos. Sub-files
"A" - "B"
"C" - "D"
"E" - "F" - "G"

Stephen D.
J. A. Harrington
8-27-51

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—63001-2

Walter Winchell
Of New York

The lawyer for the atom-spies (Ethel and Julius Rosenberg) is trying to save them (from the chair) via a writ of habeas corpus. Similar to the one that didn't save The Lonely Hearts Killers. If the request is rejected the lawyer will get a 4th chance to bring the case before the Top Court...The Gov't is hep to a noted stage and screen director, who recently "recanted" Commy links publicly...Investigation convinced Feds he secretly continues to play footy with the semmunists. He aired his "regrets" solely for the sake of his bank account...He will be exposed shortly.

65-15324-A 958

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JUN 8 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. MIRROR
JUN 8 1953
PAGE ____ COLUMN ____

Rosenbergs Guilty? Two Views Given

DEAR EDITOR:

Once again the Rosenbergs have been given an execution date, but the doubts of their guilt are greater than ever.

The conviction rests solely on the testimony of self-confessed criminals, with no outside corroboration. It is a terrible perversion of justice to take the word of confessed criminals who are obviously scrambling to convict anyone they can to save their own lives.

The ghoulish refinement of the old Salem days of pleading with those who are accused to confess to save their lives, ignoring their pleas of innocence in the face of death, is now being practiced by the prosecution.

If the Rosenbergs are executed, like the albatross, the guilt will hang on our necks, yours and mine, before our posterity. Let us move to prevent this terrible miscarriage of justice from becoming a blot on our country.

GILBERT WASSERMAN,
183 Jules drive,
Graniteville.

Letters from Readers
Staten Island Advance
June 3rd 1953
File 100-94650

65-15348

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 8 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

J. A. Harrington

Retrial Denied Rosenbergs

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman refused yesterday to grant a new trial to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, atom spies sentenced to be executed June 18 at Sing Sing.

Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel, petitioned to set aside the verdict on the grounds of newly discovered evidence and perjurious testimony of two key prosecution witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass.

"New trials are not granted on such flimsy grounds offered," Judge Kaufman ruled in United States District Court after three hours of argument.

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JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED JUN 9 1953
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Late City Edition

ROSENBERGS DENIED A NEW TRIAL OR STAY

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, were denied a new trial yesterday by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman after four hours of argument. The jurist also refused to grant a stay of execution pending appeal.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in the electric chair on June 18. Their counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, asked for the new trial on the grounds of "newly discovered evidence."

Judge Kaufman ruled that the defense contentions in their motion were unsupported and incredible. He added that the Rosenbergs had made bold assertions but uncovered nothing of importance.

Mr. Bloch charged that David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, had perjured themselves while testifying as the principal Government witnesses against the Rosenbergs. Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, was sentenced to fifteen years as a co-conspirator.

Mr. Bloch was supported in his argument by Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School.

Judge Kaufman said the defense had contended that Greenglass had been involved with an independent espionage ring and had involved Julius Rosenberg because of a grievance. Under these circumstances, Judge Kaufman said, it seemed most illogical for Greenglass to implicate his sister and his wife if they were innocent.

Among those present at the hearing were Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted atomic scientist; Rosenberg's mother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, and his sister, Mrs. Ethel Goldberg.

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JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. TIMES
DATE JUN 9 1953
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Judge Denies Rosenbergs Retrial

Another attempt to save atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from the electric chair failed last night when Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman denied a motion for a new trial.

Kaufman's ruling was issued shortly after 6:30 P. M. after a long afternoon of arguments by the condemned pair's attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, who contended that "newly discovered evidence" showed that two of the principal government witnesses had committed perjury.

Puny Move, Court Says.

The motion was opposed by U. S. Attorney J. Edward Lumbard Jr. The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die at Sing Sing the night of June 18.

In refusing to grant a new trial or stay of execution, Judge Kaufman declared, "The present attack is devoid of substance and is puny. New trials are not granted on such flimsy grounds. In the realm of fact, nothing of significance has been discovered.

Guilt Overwhelming.

"I will repeat this: The guilt of the defendants was established overwhelmingly and the present alleged new evidence does not in any way diminish the strength of the Government's case."

Bloch had attacked as "perjurors and liars" Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, who is serving 15 years for his part in the wartime Soviet espionage conspiracy, and Greenglass' wife, Ruth, both of whom testified at the trial.

The lawyer sought to make much of an affidavit by Greenglass' brother, Bernard, alleging that David had admitted stealing a sample of uranium from the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb project in 1946 and later throwing it in the East River. Bloch charged this was "concealed," at the trial.

The affidavit did not impress Judge Kaufman.

Bloch promptly announced that he will file notice of an appeal from the ruling and also an application for a stay of execution today with the U. S. Court of Appeals.

67-1138

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JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
DATED JUN 9 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Final Edition

A-972

To High Court:

'11th Hour' Plea For Rosenbergs

WASHINGTON, June 9 (INS) —Julius and Ethel Rosenberg submitted an "eleventh hour" appeal to the Supreme Court today to save them from death in the electric chair next week.

The doomed atomic spies and a co-conspirator, Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, asked the tribunal for the fourth time to review the sensational case.

Still maintaining their innocence of spy charges, the Rosenbergs went back to the high tribunal as New York Federal Judge Kauffman refused again to grant them a new trial.

The husband and wife spy team are scheduled to die June 18 in Sing Sing Prison. A ruling on their latest appeal is expected Monday when the court meets for its final session of the present term.

Chances the court will grant a new hearing are extremely slim. But the Rosenbergs still may escape death if they accept a government offer to "tell all" about their work for Russia.

In asking for final court consideration, defense lawyer Emanuel H. Bloch repeated his charges that the Rosenbergs were denied a fair trial and accused the Justice Department of introducing perjured testimony.

Using the strongest language heard so far in the three-year-old case, Bloch said the Government based the litigation "on a pyramid of lies."

Bloch's assistant, John F. Finerty, bluntly accused the court's majority of failing to order a new trial because it "might shake the confidence of the people of the United States and of the world in the administration of justice in this country."

65-15278

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JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
N.Y.
DATED JUN 9 1953
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16 # 973

Step Nearer Chair:

Kaufman Denies A-Spies 2d Trial

Judge Says Bloch's Plea 'Is Void of Substance'

Condemned atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg today were a step closer to the electric chair in Sing Sing.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman late yesterday denied their request for a new trial.

He also turned down a motion by Emanuel H. Bloch, their counsel, for a stay of execution.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die on the night of Thursday, June 18.

Bloch had moved for a new trial on the grounds of "newly discovered evidence." He charged that Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, and Greenglass' wife, Ruth, lied in their testimony at the Rosenberg trial.

'VOID OF SUBSTANCE.'

In turning down the plea, Judge Kaufman said:

"The present attack is void of substance and is cumulative. A new trial will not be granted on such flimsy evidence as presented here in supporting defense affidavits.

"I will repeat: The guilt of the defendants was established overwhelmingly and the present alleged new evidence does not in any way diminish the strength of the Government's case.

"Despite attempts unequalled in criminal litigation to destroy the Government's case against these defendants, not one Government witness has recanted the testimony he gave at the trial."

David Greenglass is serving a 15 year sentence for his part in the plot which turned the secret of the atom bomb over to Soviet Russia.

65-15348

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SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
DATE JUN 9 1953
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Afternoon Edition

65 15348-17-974

A Spy Lawyer Fights for Time In New Move

Defense counsel Emanuel Bloch asks the U. S. Court of Appeals today for more time to fight for the life of convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

With the scheduled date for the execution of the condemned couple only 10 days away, Bloch suffered another setback in his long legal battle last night when Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman rejected his "newly-discovered evidence" as too flimsy to warrant a new trial.

Refuses to Grant Stay

Kaufman also refused to grant a stay of execution pending an appeal of his ruling. The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison the night of July 18.

If his plea to the Court of Appeals today for a stay of execution is rejected, Bloch may go to the U. S. Supreme Court for a fourth time in another move to delay the electrocution.

Attorneys argued for four hours yesterday on the new trial motion. Bloch maintained the new evidence would establish that the government's chief witnesses in the trial were "liars and perjurors."

Judge Kaufman said Bloch's argument was "devoid of substance and puny."

"Nothing Significant"

"In the realm of fact, nothing of significance has been discovered," the judge said.

"I will repeat this: the guilt of the defendants was established overwhelmingly and the present allegedly new evidence does not in any way diminish the strength of the government's case."

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JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

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N. Y. N.Y. POST
DATED JUN 9 1953
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Night Extra

Rosenbergs Ask Court of Appeals For More Time

Counsel for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, went to the U. S. Court of Appeals today with a plea for more time in which to fight for a new trial for the couple, sentenced to die in the Sing Sing electric chair, June 18.

Motion for a new trial—one of a long series of legal moves designed to save the Rosenbergs—on the ground of "newly discovered evidence" was rejected in Manhattan last night by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

The court also refused to grant a stay of execution pending an appeal. Defense lawyer Emanuel Bloch said he would take the appeal to the higher court at once.

If the appeals court also rejects the Bloch plea, he may appeal to the United States Supreme Court. That would be the fourth time the Rosenberg case reached the highest court.

Judge Kaufman called the proffered new evidence "flimsy" and "devoid of substance and puny." He said "the guilt of the defendants was established overwhelmingly."

65-15318-A9

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SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
DATED JUN 9 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late News

Rosenbergs Spurn Offer Of Life for Confessions

By Arnold Brophy

Ossining, N.Y.—Atom spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, vowing they will never make a deal with the government to save their lives, said yesterday that they will appeal once more to President Eisenhower to esc[illegible] heir date with death two weeks from today.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney to the husband and wife team convicted more than two years ago of giving atomic secrets to Russia during World War II, said they were offered a deal by the government to spare their lives in return for confession of spying.

They may have sealed their own doom by refusing to cooperate. Although there have been many hints that the government was prepared to make such a deal this was the first time the couple mentioned an outright offer.

Bloch, who issued their statement after visiting the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing, confirmed a story in Newsday yesterday saying he is going to Federal District Court within the next few days to ask for a new trial, on the claim that David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, and Greenglass's wife, Ruth, lied when they testified against the Rosenbergs. Greenglass, who confessed to a role in the spy ring, is serving a 15-year sentence.

Bloch said that he is going to ask the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for a stay of execution so he can appeal to the Supreme Court a ruling by the Appellate Court on Monday refusing to order the Rosenbergs be resentenced to 20 years.

As a last resort, Bloch said, he will appeal to President Eisenhower for executive clemency. The President has already denied one such appeal and the Rosenberg's pleas have been turned down four times by the Supreme Court.

In their statement yesterday, the Rosenbergs charged they are victims of "the most monstrous frame-up in the history of our country" and that their execution would be "murder of innocent people."

"We were told that if we cooperated with the government," their statement said, "our lives would be spared. By asking us to repudiate the truth of our innocence, the government admits its own doubts concerning our guilt. We will not help to purify the foul record of a fraudulent conviction and a barbaric sentence.

L.I. "Newsday 6-4-53

15-15346-A-577

SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED
6 JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

J. A. Harrington

A-Spies Ask Highest Court Restudy Denial

Attorneys for the doomed atom-bomb spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, asked the Supreme Court in Washington today to reconsider its third refusal to review their case.

Their petition was based largely on gronuds already rejected by the courts—the charge that the government used perjured testimony and the fact that William Perl, since convicted of perjury, was indicted while the Rosenberg's were on trial.

The petition, sent to court by messenger, will probably be decided upon next Monday, the last meeting day of the present court term. The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in Sing Sing Thursday of next week.

Another last-minute move was scheduled here in the U. S. Court of Appeals, where Emanuel Bloch, the defense lawyer, was to argue for a stay of execution. Last night Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman rejected "newly discovered evidence" claimed by Bloch as too flimsy to warrant a new trial.

Kaufman also refused to grant a stay of execution pending an appeal of his ruling.

Attorneys argued for four hours yesterday on the new trial motion. Bloch maintained the new evidence would establish that the government's chief witnesses in the trial were "liars and perjurors."

Judge Kaufman said Bloch's argument was "devoid of substance and puny."

65-15348-4 97

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SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. POST
DATED JUN 9 1953
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

ATOM SPIES RENEW APPEAL AT CAPITAL

Rosenbergs Ask the Supreme Court to Reconsider Its Third Refusal of Review

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 9—The Supreme Court was asked today by attorneys for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to reconsider its latest refusal to review their convictions on charges of conspiring to supply Soviet Russia with secret data concerning the atomic bomb.

The court rejected on May 25 the third request of the Rosenbergs for a review of their conviction. The next day Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson refused a stay of execution. The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison on June 18 and any action by the Supreme Court presumably would be announced before next Monday, when its term ends.

Emanuel H. Bloch and John F. Finerty, lawyers for the Rosenbergs, renewed their charges of prejudicial conduct by Government prosecutors, with respect to alleged timing of the perjury indictment of William Perl, who was sentenced in New York last Friday to five years in prison.

The petition also asked for a review on the ground of new evidence, already cited to the Federal Court in New York, in the form of a console table. At the Rosenbergs' trial it was testified that this table was a gift to them from the Russians and that it had a hollow section for developing microfilms. Attorneys for the Rosenbergs now contend that the design of the table and a sales slip disprove this testimony.

Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs and sentenced to thirty years in prison, also asked the Supreme Court to reconsider its third refusal to review his case.

Appeal Argued in Court Here

The United States Court of Appeals reserved decision yesterday on an appeal by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, from Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman's order on Monday denying them a new trial and a stay of execution.

Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel, argued that the Rosenbergs were entitled to a new trial on the grounds of "newly discovered evidence." He said that David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, principal Government witnesses, had testified falsely at the trial. Greenglass, a co-conspirator, was sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, in opposing the motion, said that there "is no support whatsoever in the contention that the Government used perjured testimony, and, therefore, there is no basis for a new trial."

Clemency Plea in Paris

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—A group of French Parliamentary Socialist Deputies today called on United States Ambassador C. Douglas Dillon to urge clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to die for atomic espionage.

N.Y. TIMES
DATE JUN 10 1953
Late City Edition

65-15358-A-979
SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 10 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

~~4th~~ Plea ~~Made~~ By Rosenbergs

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UP). — Convicted atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg today made a fourth and perhaps final plea to the Supreme Court to save them from the electric chair.

With the Rosenbergs scheduled to die at 11 p. m. June 18—their fourteenth wedding anniversary — defense attorneys Samuel Bloch and John P. Finerty sent an emergency request to the high bench by messenger from New York.

They asked the court to reconsider its May 25 action rejecting an appeal that the couple had been convicted on testimony that the government knew was false and perjured. A decision is expected on Monday, the last scheduled meeting day of the current Supreme Court term.

65-15346-A98
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 1 0 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED JUN 1 0 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Late City Edition

Rosenbergs In 4th Appeal To Supreme Court

Washington, D. C., June 9 (U.P.). —Atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg today made a fourth and perhaps final plea to the Supreme Court to save them from the electric chair.

With the Rosenbergs scheduled to die at 11 P. M. June 18—their 14th wedding anniversary—defense attorneys Emanuel Bloch and John F. Finerty sent an emergency request to the high bench by messenger from New York.

Decision Due Monday.

They asked the court to reconsider its May 25 rejection of an appeal that the couple had been convicted on testimony that the Government knew was false and perjured. A decision is expected next Monday, last scheduled meeting day of the court term.

Since the May 25 ruling, counsel for the doomed pair have failed in several lower court maneuvers. Only yesterday, District Judge Irving R. Kaufman in New York denied a new trial.

The latest appeal to the Supreme Court was based largely on the claim that testimony by Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, was perjured. He escaped with a 15-year sentence as an accomplice.

Cite Perl Indictment.

The petition also reviewed the defense charge that the case was prejudiced by the timing of the indictment of William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, since convicted of perjury. Perl told a grand jury in 1950 that he did not know Julius Rosenberg or his codefendant, Morton Sobell.

If all legal efforts fail, the Rosenbergs' only recourse would be another appeal for Presidential clemency such as the one previously rejected.

65-15348-9481

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
JUN 10 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
JUN 10 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Final Edition

2 ROSENBERGS LOSI IN APPEALS COUR'

Thursday Death Date Stands a New Trial Is Denied — Plea to Supreme Court Awaited

The United States Court of A peals unanimously upheld yeste day Federal Judge Irving R. Kau man's recent decision denyi Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, con demned atom spies, a new trial. The Appeals Court also refused to grant a stay of execution.

The Rosenbergs, scheduled to die Thursday night in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison, had petitioned for a new trial on the ground of "newly discovered evidence." Judge Kaufman had declared that the defense's application was frivolous.

The Appeals Court's brief opinion, written by Chief Judge Thomas W. Swan and concurred in by Judges Jerome N. Frank and Augustus N. Hand, said:

"Having examined the record we are satisfied that the trial judge committed no error of law and made findings of fact of which the evidence amply supports. The order is affirmed. The motion for a stay of execution is denied."

Emanuel H. Bloch, defense counsel, is expected to go back before the Appeals Court today and again ask for a stay of execution to take the matter before the Supreme Court.

Pleas to Eisenhower Grow

With time running out for the defense, it is further expected that Mr. Bloch will concentrate future legal moves before the Supreme Court. He can also reapply to President Eisenhower for executive clemency.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case held a two-hour mass meeting yesterday in Union Square North. Speakers, including Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, the mother of Julius; Karen Morley, motion picture actress, and Prof. Ephraim Cross of City College, urged that President Eisenhower exercise executive clemency.

The crowd, estimated by the police at 3,500 and by the committee at 10,000 to 15,000, responded emotionally to charges by the speakers that the Rosenbergs were victims of "the arrogance of a handful of people" and that their deaths would put this nation "to shame in the eyes of the world."

Plans were announced for a "clemency" train to transport sympathizers to Washington on Sunday, where, according to a committee member, eight fifteen-minute radio broadcasts will be made during the next week in behalf of the condemned couple.

The Associated Press reported from Copenhagen, Denmark, that the Communist-backed World Congress of Women had approved yesterday an appeal to President Eisenhower to revoke the death sentences. In Paris, a Christian Committee has been set up for the same purpose by the Committee for Revision of the Rosenberg Trial.

N.Y. TIMES
JUN 12 1953
N.Y. DIVISION
Late City Edition

65-15346-A-58
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 1 9 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

(NEWS foto by Tom Gallagher)

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of doomed atom spy, is flanked by friends at Union Square rally yesterday.

Rosenbergs Lose Again

The U. S. Court of Appeals, which had heard arguments Tuesday, late yesterday rejected the latest legal effort to save atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from the electric chair. They are scheduled to die next Thursday night at Sing Sing.

Defense counsel had appealed from a ruling by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who refused to grant a new trial on grounds of "newly discovered evidence."

Three judges of the higher court found unanimously that "the trial judge committted no error of law and made findings of fact which the evidence amply supports." They rejected a companion defense motion to stay the executions.

Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch, who has a fourth plea pending before the U. S. Supreme Court, is expected to launch other legal moves today, including an appeal from yesterday's ruling.

About 3,000 persons late yesterday attended a rally in Union Square on behalf of the Rosenbergs. They heard Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, appeal for stronger popular support for the doomed couple.

Emily Alman, executive secretary of the group fighting for the Rosenbergs, announced a demonstration will be staged in their behalf in front of the White House on Sunday afternoon.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
DATED JUN 12 1953
FORWARD
Final Edition

LS-15318-A 953

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Rebuff A-Spies 3 More Times

Condemned atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg yesterday lost three more attempts to save them from death in Sing Sing's electric chair next Thursday night.

THE LATEST developments in a day of legal maneuvers took place in the U.S. Court of Appeals where first three justices denied an application for a new trial and for a stay of execution.

Turned down on this, defense attorney Emanuel Bloch offered separate petitions to Justices Hand and Frank to delay the executions. Frank denied the move for a stay which would have permitted Bloch to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court on the earlier decision. Bloch then appealed to Hand with the same result.

Last night Bloch said he will file an appeal with the Supreme Court today on "all decisions of the past two weeks."

Some 1,500 Rosenberg sympathizers, meanwhile, gathered in Union Square late yesterday to hear Mrs. Rosenberg, mother of Julius, attempt to mobolize support for the pair. It was announced that a demonstration will be held Sunday afternoon in front of the White House in Washington.

N.Y. MIRROR
JUN 12 1953
FILED BY N.Y. DIVISION
Final Edition

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

4th Rosenberg Plea Goes to High Court

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Defense Counsel Emanuel Bloch takes the case of convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the U.S. Supreme Court today for the fourth—and perhaps final—time.

Mr. Bloch planned to ask the nation's highest court for a stay of execution that would save the Rosenbergs from death in the electric chair next Thursday night. He has failed repeatedly in lower courts to obtain a delay in the execution date.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in New York yesterday upheld the decision of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman denying a new trial for the Rosenbergs on the basis of "newly discovered evidence." The three-judge Court of Appeals also refuse to grant a stay of execution pending an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Bloch said he would ask the the Supreme Court for a stay of execution while he prepares appeals of yesterday's ruling and other lower court decisions in recent weeks.

65-15348-A

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

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

Night Edition

Continues Fight For Rosenbergs

Plans New Plea To Supreme Court

With time running out, counsel for atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, due to die in Sing Sing's electric chair next Thursday, today was expected to again ask the U. S. Court of Appeals to stay the execution.

The motion by Emanuel Bloch was expected to be on the grounds that he wants to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court the Appeals Court's refusal yesterday to grant a new trial or stay the execution.

The Supreme Court has three times turned down the Rosenbergs. Bloch is expected to now concentrate all moves at the highest court. He also can seek executive clemency from President once made.

At a Union Square rally yesterday, staged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, it was announced sympathizers of the convicted spies will demonstrate before the White House Sunday.

65-15348-19

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
JUN 12 1953

Doomed Atom Spies Seek Still Another Stay

As time shortened between atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and the electric chair, their counsel prepared to seek still another stay of execution from the U. S. Supreme Court.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals again denied a stay of execution, set for next Thursday night at Sing Sing Prison, in a unanimous decision yesterday. The court also upheld Federal Judge Kaufman's denial of a motion for a new trial.

After yesterday's decision, Bloch asked Judges Frank and Hand separately for stays of execution, which they denied.

Bloch then said he would go to the highest court in Washington. It recesses Monday. This request for a new trial would be his fourth there. Chief Justice Vinson earlier denied a stay of execution.

As a last resort, Bloch may again ask President Eisenhower to commute the death sentences, but the President turned down an earlier request.

The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, sponsored by some members of organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General, announced a demonstration outside the White House Sunday afternoon.

The committee staged a rally yesterday at Union Square North. It said from 10,000 to 15,000 persons attended, but police estimated the crowd at 3,500.

Rosenberg's mother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, addressed the rally, as did actress Karen Morley and Prof. Ephraim Cross of CCNY.

65-15348 A-98

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

N.Y. POST
JUN 12 1953

4th ROSENBERG PLEA IS MADE TO HIGH COURT

Washington, June 12 (U.P.)—Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg defense counsel, takes the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, to the U. S. Supreme Court today for the fourth—and perhaps final—time.

Bloch planned to ask the nation's highest court for a stay of execution that would save the Rosenbergs from death in the electric chair next Thursday night. He has failed repeatedly in lower courts to obtain a delay in the execution date.

The U. S. Court of Appeals in New York yesterday upheld the decision of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman denying a new trial for the Rosenbergs on the basis of "newly discovered evidence." The three-judge Court of Appeals also refused to grant a stay of execution pending an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Bloch said he would ask the Supreme Court for a stay of execution while he prepares appeals of yesterday's ruling and other lower court decisions in recent weeks which have upheld the conviction and sentence of the condemned couple.

The Rosenbergs, convicted of giving U. S. atomic secrets to Russian agents during World War II, are scheduled to be electrocuted at 11 p.m. next Thursday at Sing Sing prison.

Bloch has indicated he will make a new appeal to President Eisenhower for executive clemency in the case if his long battle in the courts fails to win a new trial or a reduction in sentence for the Rosenbergs.

Mr. Eisenhower rejected an earlier appeal for clemency last Feb. 11.

Meanwhile, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case announced that a "clemency train" would take Rosenberg sympathizers from New York to Washington Sunday for a demonstration in front of the White House.

The committee held a mass meeting in New York's Union Square yesterday at which speakers urged President Eisenhower to exercise clemency in the case. Police estimated attendance at the rally at 3,500.

Sports edition

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE

N. Y.

DATED JUN 12 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A98

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___

SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___

JUN 12 1953

FBI - NEW YORK

Labor Today

Red Compares A-Spies To Sacco and Vanzetti

By NELSON FRANK,
Staff Writer.

The first time in years that anyone has indicated there was any genuine guilt in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti came yesterday. Then, writing in her Daily Worker column, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn declared that the Rosenbergs are as innocent as were the two Massachusetts Anarchists.

Miss Flynn noted regretfully that back in 1927 "trade union papers campaigned vigorously . . ." for the two men who went to the electric chair that August. Now, in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, she says sadly: "Little has been heard from the unions yet—even the progressive ones. . . ." To Miss Flynn "progressive" means pro-Soviet Communist.

Considering that the Rosenbergs are due to be executed in less than a week, the unions haven't much time to act and one may be sure that even the "progressive" ones will hesitate to inject themselves into a matter involving espionage.

For the Rosenberg case is not the simple case of misguided Communists attending a study class and then going out and selling a few copies of the Daily Worker. Julius Rosenberg was one of that group of Communists and semi-Communists which decided that Russia was their country and anything they could filch from the United States in the interests of Mother Russia was all to the good.

There is testimony that Rosenberg bragged he had stolen the plans for proximity fuses and given them to Russian agents. American boys who have been shot down by what the wire services call the "excellent marksmanship" of the North Korean anti-aircraft guns may be able to give a final thought to Julius Rosenberg before they crash.

Throughout the nation there have been scores and possibly hundreds of Julius Rosenbergs, Harry Golds or Judith Coplons. For every one the FBI could turn up it has been sure there were more who had stayed hidden. When a man like Gold broke he could rat of a few he knew, such as Rosenberg and Greenglass. Sometimes one would lead to another. . . .

But it is now the considered judgment of some of the ablest counter-espionage minds in this country that the forthcoming execution of the Rosenbergs will have a highly salutory affect on Soviet spying in this country.

There are still plenty of little figures running around who when their moments of fear come at the treachery against the country that gave them a living and an education begin to think that America is a weak nation that hasn't the courage to get tough.

"One execution will convince these people that this country knows it is in the fight against Soviet spying for keeps . . .", one law enforcement officer has said.

It is to the credit of Judge Irving Kaufman that he could decide as he did that treason must be shown to be a crime Americans will not tolerate. It was to the honor of Appeals Judge Jerome Frank that he and his colleague could uphold this momentous decision. And the United States Supreme Court found that there was a true indictment, conviction and sentence. . . .

Yes, there is little labor interest in the well-being of the Rosenbergs. One or two legitimate unionists, for sentimental reasons may ask for a commutation, but the majority of the country unions will know that if ever America is to stand firm against the Soviets, this is the time.

65-15-3548-A

JUN 12 1953
PS: New York

DISPOSED FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
N.Y.
DATE JUN 12 1953
FORWARDED TO DIVISION

ROSENBERGS' JUDGE GETS BOMB THREAT

Police Guard Posted After Search Fails To Bare Explosive

A threat was made today to bomb the residence of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death.

More than a score of police converged on 118 Park Ave., Manhattan, where Kaufman resides, but failed to find the bomb which an anonymous telephone caller had said would "explode within an hour."

However, a detail of two uniformed police and a detective was assigned to the building "for the time being."

Story on legal moves in Rosenberg case on Page 3.

Police said the bomb threat was received at the 23d Precinct at 1:10 a.m. The telephone caller, wo a desk officer described as "apparently a young man," said:

"I am calling to inform you that a bomb has been placed at 1185 Park Ave. and in one hour the Rosenbergs will blow up Judge Kaufman and his family."

Eight cars of police and a Bomb Squad unit were dispatched to the apartment building and immediately began a foot-by-foot search.

Kaufman said recently he had been harassed by letters and telephone calls from persons objecting to the sentences he handed the Rosenbergs.

65-15348-490
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

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

Cops Guard Kaufman in Bomb Threat

Police Headquarters early today received a bomb threat against Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who pronounced the death sentence on A-bomb spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Half a dozen car-loads of police, including the Bomb Squad, rushed to the Judge's apartment house on Park ave., address of which was withheld.

The neighborhood and building were carefully searched, even to apartments near the Judge's, but no explosives were reported found.

GUARD LEFT POSTED.

A police guard was left in the area in addition to a detail that already had been posted. This was the second threat against the Judge in less than a month.

A Police Department spokesman said that Kaufman and his family were "away," but that servants were in the apartment. They were warned, it was said.

The bomb threat came even as agitation mounted in efforts to save the couple now doomed to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 11 p. m. Thursday.

At 1:07 a. m. one of the police operators on the Headquarters switchboard in 240 Centre st., Pfl. Eugene Muntzner, answered a call and heard a male voice pitched low:

"A bomb has been placed in (the Park ave. address) and in one hour the Rosenbergs will blow up Judge Kaufman and his family."

The caller, whose voice was described as "cultured and tense,"

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

A-Spy Judge Threatened

Continued from First Page

hung up before the call could be traced.

Headquarters sent out no general alarm but notified the E. 104th st. station. Four radio cars and two Emergency Squads went to the scene immediately and were joined by others later.

The search covered every floor in a group of six buildings 16 stories high containing 170 apartments. Police looked in courtyards, fire exits, service entrances, corridors and on roofs.

They also went through apartments adjoining the Judge's. The search lasted until 3:25 a. m. In leaving, police asked reporters not to divulge the number or whereabouts of guards.

A 24-hour guard was posted at the Kaufman apartment house after the Judge received threatening letters against himself, his wife and three children last month.

The latest threat came as President Eisenhower was beseiged with requests in behalf of the Rosenbergs. The Chief Executive already has turned down a request for clemency.

NEW STAY SOUGHT.

In the legal fight for the Rosenbergs their lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, sought a stay from the Supreme Court so he could take their case to the highest court for the fifth time if necessary.

This request was referred to Justice Jackson because he administers the Second Circuit, where the Rosenberg proceedings have been carried on. They have a fourth appeal filed with the court.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted atomic scientist, appealed to President Eisenhower on grounds that David Greenglass, chief prosecution witness, was incapable of transmitting A-bomb secrets he said he gave to the Rosenbergs.

NY Journal Amer

6-13-53

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

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 1 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

65-15348-A-991

A-Spy Judge Gets Threat; Home Guarded

By MALCOLM LOGAN

Police guarded the apartment of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman at 1185 Park Av. after an anonymous man telephoned police headquarters at 1:07 a.m. Saturday and said a bomb had been secreted there in a plot against the jurist who condemned A-bomb spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death.

"In one hour the Rosenbergs will blow up Judge Kaufman and his family," the caller said in a cultured voice. He then hung up. The Bomb Squad and half a dozen car loads of other policemen were rushed to the 16-story, 170-apartment building at 93d St.

Judge Kaufman and his family were away and only their servants were in the apartment. A thorough search of the rooms, the hallways and nearby apartments disclosed nothing, but two policemen and a detective were assigned to guard the apartment "for the time being."

New Plea in Washington

Last-minute efforts to save the Rosenbergs, scheduled to die in Sing Sing Thursday, centered in Washington, where a decision on a request for a stay of execution awaited the return of Supreme Court Justice Jackson.

The Rosenbergs' counsel, Emanuel Bloch, filed the request with the court Friday. A previous request for a stay was turned down by Chief Justice Vinson.

The new request was directed to Justice Jackson as circuit justice of the Second District, which includes New York, where the Rosenbergs were convicted of spying for Russia March 29, 1951.

Could Try Again

If Justice Jackson rejects the plea, Bloch could go to another justice.

The attempt to delay the execution was made pending a fourth appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to order a new trial.

This appeal may be acted on by the court Monday, the last day it will sit before the summer recess. Should the execution be delayed, the case would go over until the October term unless the court holds a special session.

Would Argue Appeals

Bloch also wants to argue appeals from three adverse rulings in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York during the past week.

Acting Solicitor General Stern argued against the stay.

Bloch announced that Prof. Harold C. Urey, Nobel-prize winning atomic scientist, had appealed to President Eisenhower for mercy for the Rosenbergs. He said David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother who admitted being in the spy plot and testified against the Rosenbergs, was "wholly incapable" of transmitting atom-bomb secrets, as he said he did.

65-15348

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. POST
DATED JUN 13 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-892

A-Spies' Judge Guarded After Bomb Threat

By LEEDS MOBERLEY

A telephoned bomb threat against Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman early today as a reprisal for the death sentence he imposed on the Rosenbergs set off a floor-by-floor police search of the 16-story apartment building at 1185 Park Ave., where he lives.

The search disclosed no bomb, but a special police guard was detailed to remain on the premises to protect the judge and his family from possible harm from either Communist sympathizers or cranks.

The guard included two uniformed patrolmen from the E. 104th St. station, plus a detective from the Bomb Squad.

The threat was telephoned to Police Headquarters at 2:07 A. M. The caller, a man — apparently young—with a cultured, well-modulated voice, said tersely, "I am calling to inform you that a bomb has been placed at 1185 Park Ave., and in one hour the Rosenbergs will blow up Judge Kaufman and his family."

The man hung up before the call could be traced.

Search Building.

Half a dozen radio cars, two emergency cars, an emergency truck and a Bomb Squad unit, along with detectives from E. 104th St., were dispatched immediately to the building, which occupies the entire block from 93d to 94th St.

Within 40 minutes they had poked into every potential hiding place for a bomb and satisfied themselves that the call was simply a part of the campaign of harassment in behalf of the condemned atom spies.

Rosenbergs' Plea To Justice Jackson

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., June 12.—Counsel for condemned spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sought in Supreme Court today a new stay of execution but action was delayed until tomorrow at the earliest.

The papers filed by defense lawyer Emanuel Bloch were referred to Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, who administers the Second Circuit, where the trial proceedings took place. Jackson was

(Continued on page 6, col. 3)

Judge in Spy Case Guarded From Bomber

(Continued from page 3)

out of town today, but is expected back tomorrow.

Should Jackson grant the stay, it would mean the case would probably not be considered by the court until it meets in October after a Summer recess. The court already has turned down three Rosenberg appeals.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to be executed in Sing Sing prison next Thursday night, their 14th wedding anniversary.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted atomic scientist, appealed today to President Eisenhower in behalf of the Rosenbergs. He sent a telegram to the White House saying that the case against the couple "outrages logic and justice."

Police here made special arrangements to handle 10,000 demonstrators reported planning to picket the White House tomorrow in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Sympathizers of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg yesterday chartered a special train of 15 cars for a trip to Washington tomorrow and a 24-hour picketing demonstration in front of the White House.

A spokesman for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad said the special will leave Jersey City at 8:30 A. M. More than 1,000 men and women, mostly from New York, will be aboard, he predicted.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced that the demonstration, called a Vigil for Mercy, will start at 1:30 P. M. tomorrow and end at 1:30 P. M. Monday.

65-15348 A99

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 13 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE N. Y. NY NEWS

DATED JUN 13 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Ruling Set For Monday On A-Spies

Washington, D. C., June 13 (U.P.).—The U. S. Supreme Court today put off until Monday a decision whether to postpone the scheduled execution Thursday of atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The justices considered the late hour appeal during their regular Saturday conference after Justice Robert H. Jackson asked the full court for a decision because he did not want to assume the responsibility alone.

An announcement of a ruling on the request for a stay of execution is expected Monday at the court's last public session before it recesses until Oct. 5.

A stay would give the Rosenbergs a chance to file a petition for a fifth review of their case by the high court.

New Moves Made For Rosenbergs

By ARTHUR NOBLE

With convicted atom spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg scheduled to be executed Thursday night, new legal efforts to prevent their deaths were launched yesterday.

In the Federal Building in Foley Square, Fyke Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., lawyer submitted a 61-page petition to Assistant U. S. Attorney J. B. Kilsheimer 3d in a move to win a habeas corpus writ and a stay of execution.

The move was preliminary to an appeal before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman tomorrow. Kaufman is the man who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death.

Farmer said he was acting in behalf of Irwin Edelman of Los Angeles, "next friend" of the Rosenbergs. His own interest in the case, said Farmer, was "humanitarian."

Over the weekend, an around-the-clock police guard was detailed to Kaufman's apartment as the result of a death threat made against him. At 2:07 A. M. yesterday a man phoned police headquarters.

"I am calling to inform you that a bomb has been placed at 1185 Park Ave., and in one hour the Rosenbergs will blow up Judge Kaufman and his family," the caller said in a voice described as cultured. Then he hung up.

Police raced to the 16-story apartment house where Kaufman lives and made a careful search of the building. No bomb turned up. The Kaufmans were away for the weekend, and there were only servants in the apartment.

A group of Rosenberg supporters planned to begin a 24-hour "vigil" outside the White House today, seeking to win a commutation of sentence from President Eisenhower, who has refused to intervene on their behalf. A delegation from New York was scheduled to go to the capital in a "clemency train" and take part in the demonstration.

65-15348-A994

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 15 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. NEWS
DATED JUN 14 1953
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

6/14/53 Mirror p. 2

Supreme Court Studies 'Final' Rosenberg Plea

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court today deferred until Monday a decision on whether it will grant a stay of execution to condemned atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

THE HIGH COURT considered the request at its regular Saturday conference session, held behind closed doors, but a court attache said no decision would be announced until Monday.

Denial of a stay likely would mean the husband and wife must go to Sing Sing prison's electric chair Thursday night, unless they can get last-minute clemency from the White House. Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for the couple, told newsmen:

"There is no question about it if we are denied a stay—we will try again for executive clemency."

The Supreme Court on three previous occasions has refused to review the Rosenbergs' case.

THE COUPLE have been sentenced to die for conspiring to pass U.S. atomic secrets to Russia. The date set for their electrocution, by grim coincidence, will be the 14th anniversary of their wedding.

In New York, a Rosenberg friend started another legal move to save the couple.

A petition asking for an order staying the execution and a writ of habeas corpus calling for their presence in court was filed in Federal Court.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN by Fyke Farmer, a Nashville Tenn., lawyer, who said he was representing Irwin Edelman, of Los Angeles. Farmer said Edelman, described as having written a pamphlet on the Rosenberg case, brought the move as a "next friend" of the couple.

The main point of the petition was that the indictment of the Rosenbergs could not be maintained under the Espionage Act of 1917, Farmer said.

Continued on Page 36

Rosenberg Plea In Court Tomorrow

Continued from Page 2

He declared that, if it could be maintained at all, it could be only under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 which provides for the death penalty only if the jury so recommends.

Extra Police Guard Kaufman's Home

An augmented police detail was stationed yesterday at the Park Ave. apartment house of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who sentenced atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death, after police received an anonymous bomb threat earlier in the day.

The caller had phoned police of the E. 104th St. station saying:

"A bomb has been placed in the building at 1185 Park Ave., set to go off in one hour. The Rosenbergs will blow up Judge Kaufman and his family."

A BOMB SQUAD rushed to the building, between 93d and 94th Sts., but after an intensive search they found nothing.

Kaufman and his family are out of town.

65-15349-A 9

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. MIRROR
DATED JUN 14 1953
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

Unless Full Confession Unlocks Door to Mystery!

Rosenbergs Reach End of Treason Trail Thursday Night

Red Agents 'Worse Than Killers,' But Communist Drums Beat On

By LEON RACHT

Barring a full confession of the betrayal of their country by which they can open the door to mercy, atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will go to their deaths in Sing Sing's electric chair next Thursday night.

They will die for a crime which Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, in sentencing them, described as "dwarfing in magnitude plain, deliberate, contemplated murder."

Up to last night the Rosenbergs continued their bold and sneering attitude, defiantly protesting their "innocence" and crying "frame-up."

IF THEY DIE.

Should they choose to seal their doom by withholding what they know of the Communist espionage apparatus of which they were such an integral and fearful part, the Rosenbergs will make grim and tragic history.

They will be the first U. S. traitors to be executed in peacetime.

They will be the first husband and wife to die in Sing Sing's electric chair.

They will be the first to pay the supreme penalty in New York for a crime in which the actual taking of a human life was not involved.

Mrs. Rosenberg will be the second woman in the nation's history to go to her death for high treason. The other was Mary E. Suratt who died on the gallows July 7, 1865, for conspiracy in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Julius Rosenberg, now 35, and two years younger than his plump, plain wife, was born in an East Side tenement to parents who gave him religious training pointing to a rabbinate. He had other ideas, and, at 16 he entered City College as an engineering student. There he joined the Communist Party.

MARRY IN 1939.

Also a product of the tenement district is Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, who went to the public schools, became a stenographer and joined the party in 1934.

The assiduity with which they followed the devious turns of the party brought the Rosenbergs together and they married in 1939, taking a flat in Knickerbocker Village. They have two children, Michael, now 10, and Robert, 6.

Their first effort in espionage was in the non-atomic field, beginning in 1942. Then, in June, 1944, Ethel's brother, David Greenglass, who had been drafted, was transferred to become a machinist at the atomic bomb center in Los Alamos, N. M.

In November that year, the Rosenbergs invited David's wife, Ruth, to dinner. They told her how Julius at last was doing what he wanted to do. They did not go to Communist meetings any more and bought the Daily Worker only surreptitiously. It wouldn't do to have Julius fall under suspicion. He was engaged in transmitting vital information to Russia. They knew more than Greenglass did himself—that he was working on the atom bomb. They wanted what information he could pick up.

In January 1945 Greenglass came to New York on furlough. He had a surprise for Julius. He was able to give Julius a rough

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SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
DATED JUN 14 1953
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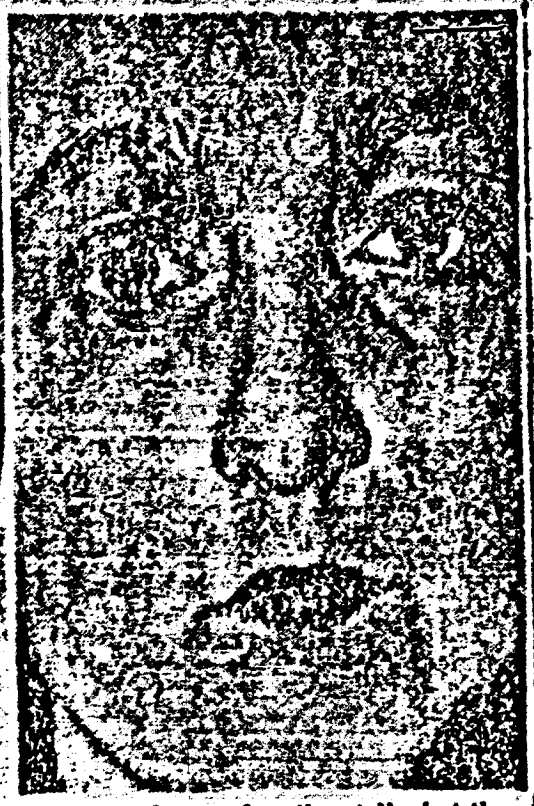

WILL THEY TALK? . . . Here are excellent studies of Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, who have a rendezvous with death in Sing Sing's electric chair this Thursday—unless they tell what they know of the Communist espionage apparatus of which they were a part. There are no signs yet of them doing so. Wirephoto from AP.

design of the ultra-secret detonating lens producing the device which triggers the atom bomb into action. By this time, Julius was able to tell Greenglass how the atom bomb worked. He had obtained this from other sources.

MEETING ARRANGED.

Before Greenglass went back to Los Alamos, Julius gave him a carefully cut half of a Jell-o package panel. He told him that someone would soon call on him with the other half. If the two halves fitted together he could trust the stranger.

In June, 1945, a sallow, brooding young man called with the other half of the Jell-o box. He identified himself as "Dave from Pittsburgh." Greenglass gave him sketches and written explanations of the bomb's workings and the stranger gave him $500. The courier was Harry Gold, a biochemist from Philadelphia.

In August the Air Force dropped two atomic bombs on Japan and the following month Greenglass was back in New York with more detailed information for Rosenberg. He dictated the details to Ethel who typed out the information.

PARTNERS QUARREL.

With the war over, Rosenberg tried to prevail on Greenglass to remain at Los Alamos as a civilian worker, but the latter refused. Early in 1946 he returned to New York and, with Rosenberg, set up a machine shop. The business did not go well and the partners quarreled and split up.

That was the situation when, in the Fall of 1949, the world was stunned by the confession of Klaus Fuchs, a German-born

British scientist who had worked at Los Alamos. Fuchs said he had delivered atomic secrets to the Russians.

His confession to Scotland Yard implicated the courier Harry Gold, who had had half of the Jell-O box. The FBI went to London with pictures of Gold and Fuchs identified them.

Fuchs' arrest sent the Rosenbergs into panic. Julius begged both Greenglass and his wife to flee the country, saying he was afraid Fuchs would lead the FBI to Gold—a fait accompli which Rosenberg, of course, knew nothing about.

ESCAPE PLAN.

Such was Rosenberg's terror that he gave his brother-in-law $5,000 to leave the U. S., instructing him and his wife to escape to the Iron Curtain by an "underground railroad" via Mexico City and Switzerland.

But, despite Rosenberg's detailed plan, the Greenglasses, who had just had a second child, refused to go, reasoning the whole thing might blow over. While Rosenberg sweated, Gold was picked up. He readily confessed. Greenglass was arrested. He, too, confessed and by Aug. 17, 1950, both Rosenbergs were behind bars.

FINISH ROUNDUP.

The next day the last of the principals in the treacherous plot was picked up in Mexico—Morton Sobell, a native New Yorker of Russian descent who, with the Rosenbergs was neck deep in espionage.

The key figure in the spy transmission belt was Anatoli Yakolev, former Russian vice consul in New York, to whom the stolen secrets were submitted. By the time the plot was uncovered he was out of reach of the FBI, slipping back to Russia.

The trial lasted from March 6 to 28, 1951. The Greenglasses and Gold were prosecution witnesses. The Rosenbergs denied everything, refusing even to admit they were Communists. A Federal jury found them guilty in seven hours.

DEATH SENTENCE.

A week later Judge Kaufman, after praying for guidance, sentenced the Rosenbergs to death. He said he would fix the date of execution after the case had been appealed. The Rosenbergs lost three appeals to the U. S. Circuit Court and two to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Their lawyer, Emanuel Block, then appealed to Judge Kaufman to reduce their sentence to imprisonment. Judge Kaufman refused.

"I have seen nothing to cause me to change the sentence," he said. "The defendants, still defiant, assert they seek justice, not mercy. What they seek they have attained."

Judge Kaufman set last Jan. 14 for the Rosenbergs to die, announcing the date would be postponed if they appealed to the President for mercy. That plea also failed and since, Judge Kaufman, has resentenced the Rosenbergs three additional times.

TWO AT ALCATRAZ.

Gold, who pleaded "deep and horrible remorse" for his treachery, was sentenced to 30 years in prison. Sobell got the same. Both are now on Alcatraz. Greenglass is in Lewisburg, Pa., Federal prison serving 15 years. Ruth his wife, named as a conspirator but not a defendant in the indictment, escaped any penalty.

The Rosenbergs' chief contention for a new trial is that Greenglass perjured himself to save his own skin. Recently, in a tearful meeting in prison with his mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, David vowed that the testimony that doomed his sister was the truth.

The Rosenbergs, with only five more days of life left, see each other only on authorized visiting days. Julius is in the men's block of the death house separated by a granite wall and a few cells from the women's wing where Ethel is confined.

PROTEST INNOCENCE.

A week ago there was a flurry of excitement when Bloch announced he would have "big news" following a visit to the death house. The speculation was that the Rosenbergs had decided to talk. It developed that they only reaffirmed their statement of innocence "forever more."

If Ethel is executed she will be the seventh woman to die in Sing Sing's electric chair. The last woman to die there was fat Martha Beck, the "Lonely Hearts" killer, who was executed March 8, 1951, with her lover, Raymond Fernandez, with whom she slew a number of lonely widows.

Other women the State put to death in the famous old prison on the Hudson were Martha Place in 1899; Ruth Snyder, 1928; Eva Coo, 1935; Frances Creighton, 1936, and Helen Fowler, in 1944.

Guard Home Of Rosenberg Trial Judge

Threat Phoned; Spies in New Plea

History of the Rosenberg atom spy case on Page 14.

The Park ave. home of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who sentenced atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death, was put under police guard yesterday after a telephoned threat to "blow up the entire Kaufman family." The Kaufman family was at their summer home.

In Washington, the Supreme Court yesterday deferred until tomorrow a decision on whether it will grant a stay of execution to the condemned pair, scheduled to die Thursday night in the Sing Sing electric chair.

The Rosenberg lawyers had a 45 minute conference with Justice Jackson and he then referred their appeal to the full Supreme Court at its regular Saturday conference session.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

The request was considered behind closed doors, but a court attache said no decision would be announced until tomorrow.

The court meets at 11 a. m. tomorrow for what is expected to be the last day of the present term.

In U. S. District Court here, Pyke Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., attorney, and Irwin Edelman, of Los Angeles, filed a 64-page petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the Rosenbergs, demanding the death sentence be vacated and citing alleged errors in the trial.

Judge Kaufman will hold a hearing tomorrow to decide whether the petitioners have any standing in court.

From Sing Sing death house came word the Rosenbergs are maintaining their composure and have betrayed no indications of breaking under the nervous strain.

It was at 1:07 a. m. yesterday that the Police Communications Bureau received the telephoned warning of the threat to bomb Judge Kaufman's home. A male voice, cultured, well-modulated but tense, said:

"A bomb has been placed in the Park ave. building where Judge Kaufman lives. In one hour, the Rosenbergs will blow up Judge Kaufman and his family."

BOMB SQUAD CALLED.

The bomb squad and a dozen radio patrol cars speeded to the 16-story, 170-apartment building where Judge Kaufman resides. (For obvious reasons, the Journal-American is withholding the address.)

Police searched foot-by-foot through every floor of the building and adjoining apartment houses. They looked in courtyards, fire exits, service entrances and corridors and on roofs.

After a two-and-a-half-hour search, police were convinced the bomb threat was a hoax, but they ordered a sizeable guard posted at the apartment house for duty around the clock.

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JUN 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
DATED JUN 14 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Rosenberg Judge Guarded

A special police detail was assigned yesterday to guard the home of Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the United States District Court, at 1185 Park Ave., between 93d and 94th Sts., after police received an anonymous telephone threat that the building would be blown up because Judge Kaufman had sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death for atomic espionage.

The threat, like numerous previous ones against Judge Kaufman, proved baseless. Detectives from the bomb squad and police in eight radio patrol cars raced to the building and searched its public areas from roof to basement without finding anything suspicious. Tenants in the building were not disturbed.

According to police, Judge Kaufman and his family were out of town at the time.

The telephone threat was made by a man's voice to Patrolman Eugene Mutzer, on duty at the E. 104th St. station. "A bomb has been placed in the building at 1185 Park Ave.," the man said. "It will go off in one hour. The Rosenbergs will blow up Judge Kaufman and his family."

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JUN 1 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
N. Y.
DATED JUN 14 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Supreme Court Delays Ruling on Rosenbergs

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Supreme Court today postponed until Monday action on appeal to grant a stay of execution to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic spies sentenced to die in the Sing Sing electric chair Thursday at 11 p. m.

The full court, at its regular Saturday conference, had considered the new appeal from 11 a. m. until 4:20 p. m.

Court attaches said the justices ended their closed meeting without announcing any decision. But, it was said, an announcement is expected Monday—the last day of the current court term—along with other orders and decisions.

The court is also expected to announce a decision Monday on an appeal by counsel for the Rosenbergs for a rehearing of their case.

Decision Possible

Court sources said it was possible the court had arrived at a decision on whether to stay the execution but simply was putting off an announcement until Monday. On the other hand, it was equally possible that there as a division among the nine justices and they wanted to consider the request further over Sunday.

A stay of execution would enable the Rosenbergs' lawyers to file a petition for a fifth review by the high court, but denial would virtually end any further recourse to the courts. It was understood counsel for the couple had no further plans to appeal to New York courts.

Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for the Rosenbergs, said he would again seek clemency from President Eisenhower if his latest move in the Supreme Court fails. The President on Feb. 11 turned down a clemency appeal.

Prayer Meeting Planned

Meanwhile, as plans went ahead for an open-air prayer meeting tomorrow afternoon for the Rosenbergs, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, which is sponsoring the meeting, said it had received word that the Rosenbergs' two children, Michael, ten, and Robert, six, will come here tomorrow.

The committee said Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius Rosenberg will bring the children to the White House, where the committee will begin a twenty-four-hour daily vigil to protest the scheduled executions. She will also take them to the prayer service later, it was said.

With time running out for the doomed couple, Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson met in his chambers for forty-five minutes this morning with Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago and Mr. Bloch.

Mr. Bloch yesterday filed with the court a new request for a stay of execution so the Rosenbergs can appeal to the high court the refusal of lower courts to grant them a new trial or reduce their sentence.

Justice Jackson, who is in charge of the 2d Judicial Circuit, where the Rosenberg court proceedings have been held, then went into the regular Saturday conference of the full court.

The justices met in a conference room behind the Supreme Court chamber. The big white-marble court building was closed to the public, as it is every Saturday.

Meanwhile, in New York, a friend of the Rosenbergs started another last-ditch legal move to save the couple.

Petitions for Stay

Dale Farmer, a Nashville, Tenn., lawyer, filed with Federal Court a petition asking for an immediate order staying the execution of the Rosenbergs, who are scheduled to die on their fourteenth wedding anniversary. The petition also asked for a writ of habeas corpus calling for their presence in court.

Mr. Farmer said he was representing Irwin Edelman, of Los Angeles. Mr. Farmer said Mr. Edelman had written a pamphlet on the Rosenberg case and brought the move as a "next friend" of the couple.

The main point of the petition, Mr. Farmer said, was that the indictment could not be maintained under the 1917 espionage act. It could be maintained, if at all, he said, under the Atomic Energy act of 1946, which he said provides for the death penalty only if the jury so directs.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who sentenced the Rosenbergs, is to decide in New York Monday whether the petitioners have any standing in court and whether a writ should be issued.

White House Silent

There was no comment, meanwhile, from the White House on the appeal in behalf of the Rosenbergs made yesterday by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize-winning atomic scientist and professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Urey wired President Eisenhower, who was flying from South Dakota to New Hampshire today, attacking the government's case against the couple. He asked also to present his understanding of the case to Gen. Eisenhower.

The Supreme Court has refused three times to review the Rosenbergs' conviction. Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States, refused May 26 to grant a stay of execution.

Present at Justice Jackson's conference, which began at 10:15 a. m., in addition to Messrs. Bloch and Sharp, were three representatives of the Justice Department, who opposed the stay. They were Robert L. Stern Acting Solicitor General; Robert Erdahl and John Wilkins, of the department's criminal division.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, in announcing plans for the twenty-four hour daily vigil at the White House starting tomorrow, and for the interfaith prayer meeting tomorrow at 4 p. m. on the lawn at Constitution Ave. and Ninth St., near the Justice Department, said clergymen from throughout the country would take part in the prayer meeting.

It also said "thousands" of families coming to Washington for the vigil would attend the prayer service. A special train will leave Jersey City, N. J., at 8:30 a. m. tomorrow to bring sympathizers here.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
N. Y.
DATED JUN 14 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348A
SEARCHED INDEXED
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JUN 14 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Rosenbergs Denied Stay; Only 2d Plea to Ike Open

65-15341 (A)-1000
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JUN 15 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. POST
DATED JUN 15 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

NEW YORK POST, MONDAY

By MALCOLM LOGAN

The Supreme Court in Washington today refused to stay the execution Thursday night of the atom-bomb spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The action for a moment appeared to leave the Rosenbergs no hope of escaping the Sing Sing electric chair except an act of clemency by President Eisenhower. But in a dramatic maneuver, one of their lawyers asked the high court for a writ of habeas corpus and the jurists agreed to consider the petition.

Defense Attorney Emanuel H. Bloch already has announced that he will appeal to the President who said on Feb. 11 he felt the death sentence was just punishment for the couple who has "betrayed the cause of freedom for which free men are fighting and dying at this very hour."

The court in its order also refused, for the fourth time, to review the case. The lower courts had refused a new trial, on claims of newly discovered evidence, and a claim that they should not have been sentenced to more than 20 years. Bloch asked the stay in order to appeal these decisions.

In a highly unusual action just after the court's order was announced, John F. Finerty, another of the Rosenbergs' lawyers, arose and said he wanted to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

"There is no time to go before the lower courts to obtain action in the case," Finerty said.

Prompt Action Assured

Chief Justice Vinson told him to file his petition with the clerk and it would be promptly considered. If the writ were granted, there would have to be a hearing to determine if the Rosenbergs were being legally held.

"It is absolutely necessary, your Honors," Finerty replied, stepping back and throwing out his hands, "that we get our point across before you.

"Unles this court acts and acts promptly on this petition, the Rosenbergs will be dead before we can get proper action. You understand we must also ask for clemency in this case."

Finerty said the motion was based on a statement last week by Prof. Harold Urey, the atomic expert, that David Greenglass was incapable of transmitting atomic information such as he said he gave the Rosenbergs, and on the claim that the government used perjured testimony.

"We have your viewpoint," Vinson interrupted. "Your time has expired, Mr. Finerty."

"We can't apply for clemency until these papers are acted on," Finerty went on, and Vinson again told him to cease arguing and promised a quick decision.

Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Reed, Douglas, Clark and Minton voted against a stay. Justices Jackson, Frankfurter, Burton and Black voted for a hearing on the application by the full court.

The Rosenbergs might be able to save themselves by telling all they know about Soviet espionage, but they have maintained they are innocent. Recently they said they had rejected such a deal with the Justice Dept., but the government denied any such

Continued on Page 33

Supreme Court Denies Mc Stay to Rosenbergs

Continued from Page 2

bargain was offered them.

While the court was acting, about 25 pickets straggled in front of the White House in a round-the-clock vigil which the Rosenberg adherents said would continue to the execution night.

White House press secretary Hagerty said he did not know what disposition was made of two letters left at the White House gate yesterday by the doomed couple's two sons, and he refused to discuss the case.

Yesterday, thousands of persons carried placards in a march before the White House. Police said that actual count of the marchers came to 6,832—the largest crowd of its type in many years.

White House guards, Secret Service men and 70 capital cops were on the scene but the marchers were orderly.

Led by the Rosenbergs' sons, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6, and their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, the group paraded to the mall near the Justice Dept. building and held a 45-minute prayer meeting.

Mrs. Rosenberg said her son had told her, "Mama, you know we are innocent."

In London, some 1,000 persons marched on the U. S. Embassy last night, carrying placards and chanting, "Stop McCarthy! Save the Rosenbergs."

The Rosenbergs were convicted in 1951 of conspiring to slip atomic secrets to Russia. If electrocuted they will be the first to die in the U. S. for spying in peacetime.

Death Stay Rejected by High Court

(Photo In Picture Section)

By WILLIAM KERWIN
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Supreme Court today refused to halt the execution of convicted atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, set for 11 p. m. Thursday in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison.

The High Tribunal declined, for the fourth time in 10 months, to review the conviction and interfere with the death sentence meted out to the couple who were found guilty of passing vital secrets of the U. S. atom bomb to Russia.

The Supreme Court rejected the plea of the Rosenbergs' lawyers for a stay of execution to allow the filing of a new appeal.

The court thus left a full confession of espionage for Russia as the only apparent avenue through which the doomed man and wife could escape the supreme penalty.

UNUSUAL PLEA FOR WRIT.

[In a dramatic and highly unusual move just after the court's action was announced today, John F. Finerty, one of the Rosenbergs' defense lawyers, arose and said he wished to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Rosenberg case, AP reported.

[Such a writ, if granted, means a hearing must be held to determine whether the person involved is being legally held.

[Chief Justice Vinson told Finerty to file his petition with the clerk of the court and it would be promptly considered.]

WHITE HOUSE PICKETED.

As the High court's action was announced, placard-bearing pickets swarmed around the White House, pressing their 11th hour plea for executive clemency.

But White House spokesmen gave no indication that President Eisenhower would act.

Presidential news secretary Hagerty said he did no know whether Eisenhower had received the appeal sent to the chief executive by the couple's 10-year-old son, Michael.

At Sing Sing, the Rosenbergs, whose death is set for their 14th wedding anniversary, were reported maintaining icy composure with no hint that they will make any confession. Prison sources said the two were determined to die protesting their innocence.

LAST CHANCE.

Defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch is still trying to win the Rosenbergs a new trial. But with less than four days remaining before their scheduled execution, his only chance seems to lie in the hands of Eisenhower.

Government officials have indicated the President might commute the Rosenbergs' penalty if they cooperate with Federal authorities and disclose their activities as Soviet agents from 1944 to 1950.

But the husband and wife spy team has insisted for more than three years that they are innocent and recently they indicated through Bloch they will not admit guilt to treason or make a confession.

Around-the-clock picketing by

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JUN 15 1953
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High Court Refuses Stay:

Rosenbergs Lose Last Plea for Life

Continued from First Page

demonstrators seeking last minute executive clemency for the doomed couple continued outside the White House grounds.

TWO SONS IN LINE.

Washington police counted 6,832 marchers Sunday, including the Rosenbergs' two sons, Michael and six-year-old Robbie.

A smaller group of pickets are scheduled to continue the "vigil" until Thursday night at 11 o'clock when the death sentence will be carried out.

The high court announced its rejection of the last ditch appeal of the Rosenbergs for a new trial in a routine order list issued as the tribunal adjourned for the Summer.

The court's action was taken in the face of a worldwide Communist propaganda campaign on behalf of the couple.

The latest appeal submitted by Bloch charged the Rosenbergs were denied a fair trial and accused the Government of using perjured testimony.

Federal courts, after reviewing these charges, however, rejected them completely but Bloch insisted the Government built the case "on a pyramid of lies."

The lawyer's assistant, John F. Finerty, also told the court that it would commit a "lasting disservice to this country" if it refused to intervene and halt the executions.

over what secrets he could steal from the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic laboratory.

The Rosenbergs, by a macabre coincidence, are scheduled to die on their 14th wedding anniversary.

They are said to have been bolstered by the plea for clemency made to President Eisenhower by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel-prize winning atomic scientist.

Urey, in urging that the Rosenbergs be spared, attacked the scientific testimony in the Government's case and asked to be allowed to present his views of the case to the President.

While there has been no word from the White House on Urey's appeal, guards reported that the Rosenbergs brightened considerably when they learned of his intervention.

"The news seemed to give Julius a new charge of confidence," a death house guard said. "I got the idea that he feels the President will surely take some kind of action."

Ethel, a plain-looking woman of 37, far from the glamor usually associated with a Mata Hari, allowed herself a fleeting smile when she heard of the Urey Presidential telegram.

TALK IN WHISPERS.

Neither of the Rosenbergs has discussed the case with anyone in the prison, outside of their lawyer, Emanuel Bloch. All his frequent consultations with the couple have been in whispers outside the range of guards posted to see that no notes or other material passes between the prisoners.

The double execution—the first husband and wife electrocution ever to be witnessed at Sing Sing—will be under the supervision of U. S. Marshal William A. Carroll and his deputy, Thomas Farley.

Ten days ago Carroll and Farley served them with the mandate of death and another document fixing the time of the execution.

Julius opened his and read every word carefully. Then he looked at the marshals and said, unemotionally:

"You know, there's a coincidence for you. June 18 is my wedding anniversary."

Ethel, in the women's wing of the death house, put her papers aside without opening them. She talked of other things, trivial conversation, as would a housewife talk to her neighbors.

Whatever is behind the masks worn by this strangely indifferent couple may be revealed if their last frantic appeals for life without a confession are rejected.

They may break then and decide that life is sweeter than sacrifice on the altar of Communism.

But the betting today is that the Rosenbergs will go to death with their lips sealed, taking with them to eternity whatever "glory" there may be in becoming Marxist "martyrs" in a cause which has so befouled their earthly record.

Rosenbergs Await High Court's Ruling

Spies Still Hopeful With Death Due This Week

By LEON RACHT

(Photo In Picture Section)

OSSINING, June 15.—The traitors Ethel and Julius Rosenberg sat impassibly in the shadow of death today waiting for word from Washington on whether their lease on life will be extended beyond 11 p.m. Thursday.

In Sing Sing's death house, shut off from the outside furor in their behalf, the couple four days from doom looked to the Supreme Court for the final fateful decision on a stay of execution.

If the high court rules against them, the Rosenbergs can look for clemency only from the Chief Executive of the nation they betrayed—and President Eisenhower already has said, No.

BOTH ICY CALM.

As the shadow of the nearby electric chair looms larger and larger the husband-wife spy team that plundered atomic bomb secrets was reported maintaining icy calm with no hint of making full confession to save themselves.

The Justice Department has offered to commute their death sentence as the price of a complete unfolding of the sinister plot against the U. S. in which the Rosenbergs delivered atom bomb secrets to Russia.

Should the doomed couple break and begin bartering for life, it is expected they would name their accomplices in America's first atomic spy plot, a possibility which is undoubtedly striking fear along the Communist espionage trail.

N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
JUN 15 1953
DATE
Afternoon Edition

65-15348 11 1002
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 15 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

PROTEST 'FRAME-UP.'

But, according to death house scuttlebutt at this hour, the Rosenbergs are determined to go to death still protesting their innocence and charging they were victims of a frame-up plotted by Ethel's brother, David Greenglass, former Army sergeant who worked on the atom bomb project.

Greenglass was the Government's star witness in the prosecution of the Rosenbergs.

He swore that his sister and her husband drew him into the conspiracy, persuading him to turn over what secrets he could steal from the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic laboratory.

The Rosenbergs, by a macabre coincidence, are scheduled to die on their 14th wedding anniversary.

They are said to have been bolstered by the plea for clemency made to President Eisen-

Continued on Page 4; Column 3.

By LEON RACHT

Continued from First Page

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TALK IN WHISPERS.

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The double execution—the first husband and wife electrocution ever to be witnessed at Sing Sing—will be under the supervision of U. S. Marshal William A. Carroll and his deputy, Thomas Farley. But it will be carried out by the state and the same procedure followed as in the case of any convicted murderer. Joseph Francell, Sing Sing's official executioner, will pull the switch.

Besides the Justice Department emissary who reportedly told the Rosenbergs they could have life if they talked, the only outsiders who have visited the couple are the marshals.

Ten days ago Carroll and Farley served them with the mandate of death and another document fixing the time of the execution.

READS EVERY WORD.

Julius opened his and read every word carefully. Then he looked at the marshals and said, unemotionally:

"You know, there's a coincidence for you. June 18 is my wedding anniversary."

Ethel, in the women's wing of the death house, put her papers aside without opening them. She talked of other things, trivial conversation, as would a housewife talk to her neighbors.

But not one word of her children, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6, not one word in all the 28 months she has been in the death house. The last time she spoke to a stranger about them was when they took her to the prison in a van.

"I'm going to miss the children," she told a guard. "That will be the hardest part of this."

Julius has changed considerably in appearance during his confinement. His mustache has been shaved off and he has gained considerable weight.

"I'm getting flabby," he told Carroll on his last visit. "I'm not getting enough exercise."

Death house inmates are permitted to use a high-walled exercise patio, taken there singly for an hour or so a day in fair weather. But because of the excessive Spring rains they haven't been gtting normal workouts.

DISLIKES FOOD.

Occasionally, Julius complains of the food. The condemned are given regular prison fare until the last day when they can order whatever they want, a rather ironical beneficence since in these waning hours of life there is little appetite.

On Carroll's last visit, Julius seemed more concerned about the marshal's future than his own.

He said he'd been reading about some changes in government jobs under the Republicans, and asked where Carroll stood. The marshal was a Truman appointee.

reading, usually magazines. He told Carroll about an article he had read in a national weekly about a Federal woman deputy who had won a reputation for her handling of prisoners.

"That article was very accurate," Julius said. "She was fine to us during our case."

Ethel is less communicative but always pleasant, according to Carroll. Plump when she went to the death house, she has also added poundage. In the first few months she was a devoted handball player, bouncing a tennis ball around the women's exercise corridor daily. But of recent months she has given up exercise and it's showing in her waistline.

ETHEL MORE COMPOSED.

When Carroll asked her how her handball was coming along she merely replied "it isn't."

If anything, Ethel is more composed than her husband as the hour of death draws near. Her brown eyes betray nothing of the turmoil that must be going on inside her. Now and then she sighs but, to guards, it sounds like resignation.

The former stenographer who now has world attention focused upon her as a female Benedict Arnold will be the eighth woman to die in Sing Sing's electric chair, but she has never asked about the women who went before her.

She seems completely detached, devoid of all interest in anything else—even in death—except for her fervid protestations of innocence and her accusations that her own brother put her in the shadow of eternity in exchange for the lenient 15 year prison sentence he got.

RESERVE UNBROKEN.

Yesterday, Ethel sat in her cell as a woman of stone while demands that she and her husband be spared crescendoed around the world and while her children marched in the demonstration before the White House.

In the men's block, Rosenberg's reserve also was unbroken.

Whatever is behind the masks worn by this strangely indifferent couple may be revealed if their last frantic appeals for life without a confession are rejected.

They may break then and decide that life is sweeter than sacrifice on the altar of Communism.

But the betting today is that the Rosenbergs will go to death with their lips sealed, taking with them to eternity whatever "glory" there may be in becoming Marxist "martyrs" in a cause which has so befouled their earthly record.

Court Debates A-Spies Fate--White House Again Picketed

United Press Photo

'VIGIL OF MERCY'—Some of 7,000 persons who picketed White House yesterday are shown paroding as they began 24-hour "vigil for mercy" in hope of getting clemency for spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled to die Thursday.

Another photo on Page 3.

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JUN 15 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
N.Y.
DATED JUN 15 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Night Edition

Washington, June 15 (UP)—Placard-bearing pickets seeking clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg patrolled the White House today as the Supreme Court prepared to act on the fourth appeal of the condemned atomic spies.

The high tribunal was expected to announce whether it will grant the Rosenbergs another stay of execution in order to review their case.

Defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch said that if the court refused to interfere—as it has on three previous appeals — he would again ask clemency from President Eisenhower who has already rejected one such request.

Almost 7,000 demonstrators paraded before the executive mansion yesterday in what police described as the largest crowd to picket the White House in recent years. During the night about 17 Rosenberg sympathizers maintained the 24-hour vigil promised by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison at 11 p.m. Thursday—their 14th wedding anniversary.

No demonstration occurred when Mr. Eisenhower returned to the White House from a five-day speaking tour late yesterday. The President entered the grounds through the west gate out of sight of the pickets.

The pickets, who jammed Pennsylvania Ave. in front of the White House and overflowed down adjoining streets, were quiet and orderly. But police said they were prepared for any eventuality. Some 70 capital policemen reinforced by White House guards and Secret Service were on the scene to prevent any violence.

Included in the crowd was the Atom spies' 10-year-old son, Michael, who handed a White House guard a letter asking the President to spare his parents. His brother, Michael, 6, was also there.

After the letter was delivered, the pickets marched to the Mall, where Mrs. Rosenberg, the 65-year-old mother of Julius Rosenberg, addressed the crowd.

She said her son had told her, "Mama, you know we are innocent."

"I beg you please, President Eisenhower," Mrs. Rosenberg said, "Don't give my two children to the electric chair. For the children's sake, try to give them clemency."

"They are innocent people, very innocent."

A-Spy Pleas Pushed In Court and Streets

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Pleaders for the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned to die as atom spies Thursday, fought last-ditch battles today at the White House and the Supreme Court.

The street in front of the White House last night teemed with thousands of placard-bearing demonstrators, including the Rosenbergs' sons, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6, who brought a letter to President Eisenhower.

Decision Near.

The Supreme Court, which has refused three times to review the case, was scheduled to rule today on an appeal filed Saturday to stay the Rosenbergs' execution.

If it should grant a stay and agree to review the case, the lives of the husband and wife would be spared at least until a final decision next fall or winter.

If not, they must die in Sing Sing's electric chair Thursday night, unless the President should grant them executive clemency.

Will Try Again.

"There is no question about it if we are denied a stay," said the Rosenbergs' attorney, Emmanuel H. Bloch. "We will try again for executive clemency."

Gen. Eisenhower refused their last request Feb. 11, saying the crime of which they were convicted involved betrayal of their country. The President said they had had a fair trial.

The White House demonstration was arranged by "the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," which picketed the White House on two other occasions last winter.

Committee sponsors include some persons prominent in organizations cited by the Attorney General as subversive. The committee contends its membership is on an individual basis and, although it says it has made no background checks, assumes many members have no such affiliation.

The committee estimated yesterday's crowd at between 10,000 and 13,000, most of them from out of town. Police said count of the marchers came to 6832—one of the biggest crowds of its kind ever seen here.

After the Rosenberg boys presented their letter to a White House guard, the marchers moved to The Mall on Constitutioin Ave. There, in the shadow of the Justice Department building, they held a 45-minute prayer meeting.

Vow to Keep Vigil.

Shortly before midnight, the throng had dwindled to 20 or so who set up an all-night vigil outside the White House. The committee has pledged round-the-clock picketing until it halts the execution or the Rosenbergs die in the electric chair.

Michael said he had written his letter himself. Asked for comment, he replied slowly:

"What I said is in the letter to the President. I do not desire to comment further."

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FBI - NEW YORK

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
DATED JUN 15 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Night Edition

ROSENBERGS LOSE LAST PLEA

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N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
DATED JUN 15 1953
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SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 15 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

A-1015

Supreme Court Refuses Stay; Ike Is Only Hope

Justices Also Deny Review for 4th Time

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Supreme Court today refused to stay the execution of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The tribunal also refused for the fourth time to review their case.

This apparently means the condemned couple will go to the Sing Sing electric chair at 11 p.m. Thursday—their 14th wedding anniversary—unless they can prevail on President Eisenhower to grant them clemency. Gen. Eisenhower once before—on Feb. 11—refused them clemency.

Convicted in March, 1951.

The Rosenbergs were convicted in March, 1951, of conspiring to slip atomic secrets to Russia, but had managed to delay their execution through a series of legal maneuvers.

Defense lawyer Emmanuel H. Bloch, of New York, has said he will appeal to Gen. Eisenhower again for executive clemency for the doomed husband-wife spy team.

For two weeks Mr. Bloch has tried unsuccessfully in lower courts in New York to obtain a new trial for the Rosenbergs on grounds of newly discovered evidence in their favor. He has also sought an order reducing their sentences.

The Legal History.

Adverse rulings in these proceedings were upheld by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals June 2, 3 and 11. Mr. Bloch wanted a stay of execution to appeal these decisions to the Supreme Court.

The stay petition was referred first to Justice Robert H. Jackson because he administers the 2nd Circuit. He turned the matter over to the entire court Saturday. The court delayed action until today.

Although today's order denying a review of the case was the fourth by the high bench, only two appeals actually have been filed. The first, a direct appeal of the conviction, was rejected on Oct. 13, 1952. A petition for reconsideration was turned down Nov. 17.

A New Action.

Then Mr. Bloch started an entirely new action in New York federal district court, based on claims that the Rosenbergs' constitutional rights were injured at the trial through use of perjured testimony. May 25 the high court refused to consider an appeal from adverse rulings in these proceedings. Today's action was on petition to reconsider the May 25 rejection.

The court today also rejected a fourth petition for review by Morton Sobell, co-conspirator of the Rosenbergs, who drew a 30-year sentence.

Almost 7000 Rosenberg demonstrators paraded before the White House yesterday in what police described as the largest crowd to picket it in recent years.

The pickets were quiet and orderly.

Included in the crowd was the spies' son, Michael, 10, who handed a White House guard a letter asking the President to spare his parents.

Condemned atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg today lost another move for an order staying their execution and a writ calling for their presence in court. Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman denied both applications here today.

Related news on Page 2.

Sing Sing Prepares For A-Spies' Execution

While friends of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, continued their last-ditch fight for clemency, Warden Wilfred L. Denno of Sing Sing Prison made plans today for the couple's execution Thursday night at 11.

The warden said extra guards will be on duty throughout the prison that night, and probably all through the day. He said he understood that state and Ossining police would have contingents outside the walls to be prepared for any demonstrations.

The switch will be pulled, as usual, by the state's official executioner, Joseph Francel, a mild-mannered electrician from Cairo, N. Y., who generally is paid $150 for each individual executed.

The Rosenbergs will be the first federal prisoners ever executed in New York State. In fact, they are the first federal prisoners to be housed in Sing Sing since 1905. The government is paying for the execution and reimbursing the state for the upkeep of the couple.

Only three newspaper reporters will be permitted to watch the execution. They will represent the United Press, the Asosciated Press and International News Service.

After the executions these three newsmen, accompanied by Warden Denno and U.S. Marshal William A. Carroll, will go to the administration building inside the prison and describe what took place to representatives of newspapers, magazines and radio and television stations. These reporters will remain in the administrative building during the actual execution and will not witness it.

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FBI - NEW YORK

(United Press Telephoto)

The sons of convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Robert, 6 (left), and Michael, 10, attend clemency demonstration outside White House with their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg.

A-Spies' Sons, 7,000 Picket White House

Washington, D. C., June 14 (U.P.).—The 10-year-old son of convicted atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was escorted to the White House today by thousands of placard-waving pickets to plead for the lives of his parents.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in Sing Sing's electric chair Thursday night.

The boy, Michael, accompanied by his 6-year-old brother, Robert, and his grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg of New York, brought a letter to President Eisenhower asking executive clemency.

Police estimated the demonstrators at nearly 7,000 and said it was the largest crowd to picket the White House in recent years.

Pickets, some in wheel chairs and some pushing baby carriages, were quiet and orderly. Some 70 capital policemen led by officers were reinforced by White House guards and Secret Service.

The President had not returned from a five day speaking tour when Michael handed his letter to a guard. When Eisenhower did return, several hours later, he entered the White House grounds through the West Executive Ave. gate, well out of sight of about 150 pickets who were prepared to spend the night tramping back and forth in front of the residence.

Emanuel H. Bloch, of New York, attorney for the Rosenbergs, waited here for a decision tomorrow on his plea to the U. S. Supreme Court for a stay of execution.

The ruling, at the court's last scheduled public session before the Summer recess, will determine whether Bloch files a petition for a fifth review of the case by the high court. Denial would virtually kill any further legal maneuvering which has kept the husband-and-wife team out of the death chair for almost two years.

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FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
DATE JUN 15 1953
PAGE
CLASSIFIED BY N.Y. DIVISION
Final Edition

Son, 10, Hands In New Plea

Pickets for Rosenbergs Encircle White House

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, June 14.—As thousands of placard-bearing pickets circled the White House in an eleventh-hour appeal for clemency for his parents, the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, ten-year-old Michael Rosenberg presented his own hand-written plea for President Eisenhower's consideration.

President Eisenhower was away from the capital and did not see the throng that encircled two oversize blocks around the White House to urge the President to halt the execution of the pair, set for 11 p. m. Thursday, their fourteenth wedding anniversary.

When the President returned to Washington this evening he entered the White House grounds through the West Executive Avenue gate, well out of sight of some 150 pickets who were marching back and forth in front of the executive residence.

The afternoon demonstration was described by Inspector George R. Wallrodt, deputy chief of Washington's metropolitan police, as the largest he had seen at the White House in fifteen years of police work in the Capital. He said a "careful check" by several uniformed men stationed around the White House indicated there were 6,832 persons in the constantly moving lines.

Members of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, which arranged for two special trains and motorcades to bring demonstrators from New York and other cities, estimated the turnout at between 10,000 and 13,000. Reporters could only say the throng was large, and as somber as the leaden skies overhead that threatened rain all afternoon.

While the demonstrators marched and attended an outdoor prayer meeting on the mall

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between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial, Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the doomed pair, waited in a Washington hotel room for the Supreme Court's expected action tomorrow on his latest request for a stay of their scheduled execution in Sing Sing's electric chair. After the high court considered the petition filed Friday at its regular closed Saturday conference session, an attache indicated its ruling would come tomorrow.

Mr. Bloch said yesterday that a formal request for executive clemency would be sent the White House if the Supreme Court fails to grant the stay, which is in connection with a request the court reconsider its past refusals to grant a new trial. The President last Feb. 11 denied a previous plea for executive clemency and the Supreme Court has three times rejected appeals for a new trial.

Young Michael Rosenberg carried his informal request for the President to reconsider his stand in a white envelope addressed in a childish hand to the President, and left it with Inspector Hobart Francis, of the White House police as reporters and cameramen swarmed about.

The text of the letter, made public in mimeographed form by the committee for the Rosenbergs, follows:

June 14, 1953.

"Dear President Eisenhower:

"I wrote a letter that I hope you got. I am in Washington today with my brother Robby 6 years old and my grandmother. She took me to the White House and I am bringing this letter to you. Then we will go home. I hope you got my letter that I sent because it is a letter about not let anything happen to my mommy and daddy.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL ROSENBERG"

The demonstration had been under way for nearly two hours when Michael and Robby arrived in front of the White House with their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, and Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, of Cincinnati. While police parted the lines, the boys ran from a taxicab to the iron fence by the Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalk and gazed past a fountain at the White House.

While photographers clustered around, a reporter asked Michael, a thin, nervous, dark child, if he had anything to say.

"It was in the letter," the boy replied. "I wouldn't want to comment further."

Rabbi Prays

Rabbi Cronbach, a thin, gray-haired man in a black coat, moved back against the fence and intoned: "O Lord, let the groan of the prisoner come before Thee: in the greatness of Thy power do Thou deliver those who are doomed to die."

Mrs. Emily Alman, secretary the Rosenbergs and wife of David Alman, novelist and executive secretary of the national committee, shepherded the boys and their grandmother to the police booth at the northwest gate of the White House as police held marchers and newsmen back. After they left, Inspector Francis told reporters he had a "personal letter" for the President. The inspector said he promised to deliver it, and that it had started "through channels" in the White House.

Before she left with the boys for the prayer meeting a mile away, Mrs. Rosenberg delivered an impassioned and largely incoherent plea before newsreel microphones for the President to help her "two innocent children." It ended with a sobbed "Please don't do it."

Fate Is Sealed For Rosenbergs

By LEON RACHT

OSSINING, June 15.—Atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sitting alone in their cells in Sing Sing's death house, today had their fate sealed—with the Supreme Court rejection of their pleas for a stay of execution.

The two traitors, who sold out their native country's top security secrets for a handful of cash from Soviet Russia, will now die in the electric chair Thursday night, barring clemency that can now come only from President Eisenhower.

MAINTAIN THEIR SILENCE

The President already has given a firm "No" to previous appeals for Executive reprieve.

As the gloom of impending death for their treachery deepened today with word of the Supreme Court's action, the husband-wife team of national betrayers maintained their customary silence.

Neither evidenced any indication of willingness to make full confessions—the one remaining gesture they might be able to barter for their lives.

The Justice Department has offered to commute their death sentence as the price of a complete unfolding of the sinister plot against the U. S. in which the Rosenbergs delivered atom bomb secrets to Russia.

Should the doomed couple break and begin bartering for life, it is expected they would name their accomplices in America's first atomic spy plot, a possibility which is undoubtedly striking fear along the Communist espionage trail.

But, according to death house scuttlebutt at this hour, the Rosenbergs are determined to go to death still protesting their innocence and charging they were victims of a frame-up plotted by Ethel's brother, David Greenglass, former Army sergeant who worked on the atom bomb project.

Greenglass was the Government's star witness in the prosecution of the Rosenbergs.

He swore that his sister and her husband drew him into the conspiracy, persuading him to turn

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JUN 15 1953
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JUN 15 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Rosenbergs' Son Brings Ike Plea

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UP).—The 10-year-old son of convicted atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was escorted to the White House today by thousands of placard-waving pickets to plead for the lives of his parents.

The boy, Michael, accompanied by his brother Robert, 6, and his grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, of New York, handed a White House guard a scrawled letter to President Eisenhower asking him for clemency.

THE PRESIDENT had not returned from a five-day speaking tour when Michael handed his letter to a guard.

When Eisenhower did return several hours later, he entered the White House grounds through the west gate, well out of sight of about 150 pickets who were prepared to spend the night tramping back and forth in front of the executive residence.

Police estimated the demonstrators at mid-afternoon at more than 6,800 and said it was the largest crowd to picket the White House in recent years. They crowded historic Pennsylvania Ave. in front of the Executive Mansion and overflowed down adjoining streets. Auto traffic was detoured for several blocks.

• • •

AFTER THE LETTER was delivered, the pickets marched to the Mall, a huge grassy rectangle between the Capitol and the Washington monument, for an interfaith prayer meeting.

Their line of march took them past the Justice Department, whose attorneys prosecuted the Rosenbergs, and a statue of Nathan Hale.

Mrs. Rosenberg, 65, mother of Julius Rosenberg, told the crowd that her son only recently said to her: "Mama, you know we are innocent."

"I beg you, please, President Eisenhower," Mrs. Rosenberg said, "Don't give my two children to the electric chair. For the children's sake, try to give them clemency. They are innocent people, very innocent."

She broke down, sobbing, and had to be led away from the microphone.

• • •

THE MEETING on the Mall was opened with the singing of the National Anthem. The Rev. Harold Williamson, of the Church of the Rugged Cross, New York City, then pledged allegiance to the American Flag.

David Alman, New York novelist and executive secretary of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, announced that pickets would stand a 24-hour "vigil" at the White House.

The Rev. John Marshall Miles, assistant pastor of the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church, Detroit; the Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston, of the Universalist Church of America, and Rabbi Abraham Cronback of Cincinnati, prayed for the Rosenbergs.

The letter that Michael handed

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. MIRROR
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to the White House guard said:

"I hope you got my letter that I sent because it is a letter about not letting anything happen to my mommy and daddy."

The "anything" Michael referred to is the electric chair at New York's Sing Sing prison where the Rosenbergs are scheduled to die at 11 p. m. (EDT) Thursday—their 14th wedding anniversary.

Meanwhile Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, waited in a Washington hotel room for a decision tomorrow on his plea to the U. S. Supreme Court for a stay of execution.

LED PROCESSION IN WHITE HOUSE CLEMENCY BID

Sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Robert, 6, and Michael, 10, flank grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, after Michael delivered letter to White House. (Other Photo on Center Fold)
(International SOUNDphoto)

High Court Rules Today on A-Spies

Associated Press Wirephoto

Michael Rosenberg, 10 (second from left), and his brother, Robert, 6 (extreme right), children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, lead clemency marchers at White House. Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, and Emily Alman, a leader in the demonstration, accompany the boys.

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SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 15 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

OMITTING PAGE
N.Y. POST
JUN 15 1953
N.Y. DIVISION Night Edition

The Supreme Court rules in Washington today on an appeal by convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to grant a stay of execution of their death sentence.

If the appeal is granted in order to review the case, the lives of the Rosenbergs will be spared at least until next fall, when the court reconvenes after its summer recess.

Due to Die Thursday

In the event the court turns down the plea—the fourth that has been made—the condemned pair's attorney, Emmanuel H. Bloch, will make another attempt to have President Eisenhower grant them clemency.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison Thursday night — their 14th wedding anniversary.

In New York, Federal Judge Kaufman, trial judge who imposed the death sentence, rules today on an unusual petition for a stay of execution made by a Tennessee attorney.

Vigil at White House

The lawyer, Eyke Farmer of Nashville, presented a 51-page petition Saturday saying he has studied the trial record and has discovered errors in the indictment and trial.

Meanwhile, a round-the-clock vigil at the White House was continued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. About 20 persons remained all night.

Yesterday, thousands of persons carried placards in a march before the White House. Police said that actual count of the marchers came to 6,832 — the largest crowd of its type in many years.

Pickets Orderly

White House guards, Secret Service men and 70 capital cops were on the scene but the marchers were orderly.

Led by the Rosenbergs' sons, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6, and their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, the group paraded to the mall near the Justice Dept. building and held a 45-minute prayer meeting.

Mrs. Rosenberg said her son had told her, "Mama, you know we are innocent."

"I beg of you please, President Eisenhower, don't give my two children to the electric chair. For the children's sake, try to give them clemency.

"They are innocent people, very innocent."

Young Michael presented a letter to the President to a White House guard. The note asked the President not to let "anything happen to my mommy and daddy."

Two youths, who said they were preparing for admission to the U. S. Naval Academy, picketed the picketers, carrying signs reading, "Fry 'Em," and "Hang 'Em."

In London, some 1,000 persons marched on the U. S. Embassy last night, carrying placards and chanting, "Stop McCarthy! Save the Rosenberg."

Despite a police ban on demonstrations in that area, the marchers said they would assemble there twice daily until the execution.

The Rosenbergs were convicted in 1951 of conspiring to slip atomic secrets to Russia. If electrocuted they will be the first to die in the U. S. for spying in peacetime.

They are seeking a new trial on the basis of claimed new evidence.

OPPOSITION VIEW—Thousands of pickets walked in front of White House in "Vigil of Mercy" as Supreme Court prepared to hand down final ruling in case of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Two pickets who took opposite view, however, were Glen Smiley, left, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Tommy Flemming of Norfolk, Va.

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FBI - NEW YORK

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Rosenberg Stay Denied, Douglas Gets Last Plea

By Jack Steele

WASHINGTON, June 15. — The Supreme Court twice today refused to stay the scheduled executions on Thursday of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, but their attorney said tonight Associate Justice William O. Douglas had agreed to consider a plea that he grant such a stay individually.

Emanuel H. Bloch, chief defense attorney, after conferring with Justice Douglas for more than an hour in his chambers, said the justice had ordered him to return at 10 a. m. tomorrow with additional information on his plea to delay the execution of the Rosenbergs.

Asked what Justice Douglas had to say about this last-ditch move for a stay, Mr. Bloch told reporters: "He did not deny it. He did not grant it."

"The judge was very polite. He was a perfect target," Mr. Bloch added.

Earlier today, the full Supreme Court rejected two legal maneuvers to postpone the execution of the Rosenbergs, who are scheduled to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 11 p. m. Thursday — their fourteenth wedding anniversary.

The court first denied a stay of execu[illegible] refused for the fourth time to review the convictions of the Rosenbergs. At the same time the justices, by a narrow margin, rejected a proposal to grant an oral hearing today on the petition to delay the execution.

The full court three hours later again denied a stay in turning down a last-minute petition by the Rosenberg attorneys for an original writ of habeas corpus.

The move for the habeas corpus writ, which would have required that a hearing be held on the legality of their imprisonment, was made only minutes before the court quit

Continued on page 14, column 3

Rosenbergs

(Continued from page one)

for its summer recess. Although this maneuver was highly unusual, the court agreed to consider it.

The denial of this writ, however, gave attorneys for the Rosenbergs a new chance to appeal to individual justices for a stay. Mr. Bloch proceeded to do so, starting with Justice Douglas.

Justice Douglas, who had voted for a Supreme Court review of their convictions in earlier appeals, reaffirmed that position today, but voted against granting a hearing on the question of staying the execution since the majority of the court had already opposed a review of the Rosenberg case.

His position was set forth in this statement by the court relating to its first action today:

"Mr. Justice Douglas would grant a stay and hear the case on its merits, as he thinks the petition for certiorari and the petition for a rehearing present substantial questions."

New York Move Fails

Earlier, another legal effort to postpone the executions failed in New York when Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who pronounced the death sentence on the Rosenbergs, also refused to stay their execution or grant a writ of habeas corpus to produce them in court.

The [illegible] question involving the fate of the Rosenbergs appeared to hinge tonight, however, on whether Justice Douglas would issue a stay of execution on his own after the high court's majority had repeatedly refused to do so.

Mr. Bloch said Justice Douglas had asked him to provide "a synopsis of evidence on the points on which we rely" and that defense attorneys would do so in the morning.

He added that he would fly to New York tonight and go to Sing Sing at 8 a. m. tomorrow to have the Rosenbergs sign a final petition for executive clemency to be sent to President Eisenhower tomorrow if all legal efforts to postpone their executions fail.

The President refused to grant clemency for the atom spies on Feb. 11 after a thorough review of their case. Informed Administration officials said today they doubted that he would change that decision if all the courts refused to review or rehear the case on the basis of alleged new evidence.

Mr. Bloch said he would "demand" an "open and full hearing before the President" after going to Sing Sing tomorrow to get the signatures of the Rosenbergs on a new clemency petition. The White House is considered certain to reject any such "demand."

Legal Right Not Doubted

With regard to Mr. Bloch's appeal to Justice Douglas to

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65-153-46
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JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

grant a stay, legal authorities said there was no question of the inherent legal right of Justice Douglas or any other Justice individually to grant a stay of execution, even though the full court had denied such a stay, if he felt there was evidence the court had not considered.

These authorities noted, however, that Justice Douglas presumably would grant such a stay on his own only if he was convinced that the Rosenberg attorneys had produced some new evidence that the court had not considered in refusing to delay the execution.

Hearing Narrowly Rejected

The Supreme Court narrowly rejected a recommendation by Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson that the court grant an oral hearing today on the motion to stay the Rosenbergs' execution.

A statement by the court explaining how it divided on the complicated alternatives before it in the Rosenberg case indicated that Justice Jackson's proposal was defeated by a 5-to-4 vote.

This move apparently failed when Justice Douglas held that it would serve no purpose to hold a hearing on the stay of execution since the court had already decided it would not review their conviction.

Justice Harold H. Burton voted for the oral hearing, but then joined with the majority in denying the stay. Justices Felix Frankfurter and Hugo L. Black, also supported the recommendation for an oral hearing.

The dramatic move to get the Supreme Court to grant a habeas corpus writ to the Rosenbergs was made by John F. Finerty, associate defense counsel, who stepped before the high bench to make this motion just as the robed justices were rising to file out after handing down their final decisions of the current court session.

The granting of such a writ would have meant that a hearing would have been ordered to determine whether the Rosenbergs were being legally held in prison.

"There is no time to go before the lower courts to obtain action in this case," Mr. Finerty told the justices in explaining why he was appealing to the highest court in the land to grant such an original writ without making such a move first in inferior courts.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson said he understood the situation and told Mr. Finerty to file his petition with the clerk of the court and that it would be considered promptly.

Chief Justice Vinson impatiently tried to cut off Mr. Finerty several times, remarking at one point: "We have your viewpoint; your time has expired."

The attorney continued to argue, however, asserting that the petition for a writ was based on a statement by Dr. Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist, on behalf of the Rosenbergs and on claims that one of the witnesses against the Rosenbergs committed perjury.

Asks Prompt Action

"Unless this court acts and acts promptly on this petition the Rosenbergs will be dead before we can get the proper action completed," he said. "You understand we must also ask for clemency in this case."

Chief Justice Vinson finally told Mr. Finerty curtly to withdraw.

Pickets carrying posters appealing for clemency for the Rosenbergs patrolled Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House throughout the day.

Kaufman Denies Stay

Judge Irving R. Kaufman, in United States District Court here yesterday, denied a defense applpication for a stay of execution, and a writ calling for the presence of the Rosenbergs in court.

In a brief, pointed memorandum, Judge Kaufman said: "The defendants have been represented throughout this litigation by counsel of their own choice, Mr. Emanuel H. Bloch.

"One Irwin Edelman, of Los Angeles, Calif., the petitioner, represented by one Fyke Farmer, of Tennessee, and two other lawyers, strange to this litigation, seeks a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The papers submitted show, not only no authorization for petitioner to act, but it is quite clear that petitioner and his counsel are nothing short of intruders and interlopers in this litigation."

French Appeal For Rosenbergs

PARIS, June 15 (AP).—A group of leading Frenchmen, including two former Premiers and a Nobel Prize winner, appealed to President Eisenhower tonight to spare the lives of convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The appeal carried the names of former Premiers Edgar Faure and Joseph Paul-Boncour and Nobel Prize winner Leon Jouhaux. Many Deputies, Senators, university professors, publishers and men of letters also signed the document, which was addressed to the White House.

Mr. Jouhaux heads the anti-Communit French Labor Federation and is president of France's Economic Council. Mr. Faure, who headed the French government last year, is one of the leaders of the right-of-center Radical party. Mr. Paul-Boncour, now a Socialist Senator, had been France's permanent representative in the League of Nations.

HIGH COURT DENIES A ROSENBERG STAY; NEW PLEA UP TODAY

Douglas to Hear in Chambers at 10 A. M. What Is Seen as Last Possible Legal Step

JUSTICES DIFFER ON CASE

Clemency Appeal to President Planned—Counsel to Visit the Condemned Spies

By JAY WALZ

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 15—The Supreme Court rejected today two late-hour legal attempts to obtain a stay of execution for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the condemned atomic spies. However, this evening Justice William O. Douglas agreed to hear a new plea from the Rosenberg lawyers in his chambers tomorrow morning.

Emanuel H. Bloch, chief attorney for the couple, visited Mr. Douglas about 6 P. M. immediately after the court had announced its refusal to grant permission to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He and an associate spent nearly an hour with the Justice, and afterward Mr. Bloch said Mr. Douglas had asked for additional information and told the defense lawyers to come back ~~at 10 A. M.~~ tomorrow.

"He did not deny it [the plea for a stay]. He did not grant it," Mr. Bloch told reporters.

[Judge Irving R. Kaufman rejected in Federal Court here yesterday the attempt by Fyke Farmer, Tennessee attorney, to obtain a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution for the Rosenbergs. The jurist held that Mr. Farmer was an intruder and interloper in the case and had no authorization to act in behalf of the condemned couple.]

Plea to President Is Left

Mr. Bloch's move to obtain a stay of execution from an individual justice was regarded as the last possible effort he could make in the high court to save the lives of his clients.

Should it fail, only the possibility of a grant of clemency by President Eisenhower appeared to stand between the Rosenbergs and their execution, now scheduled for Thursday night at Sing Sing Prison.

President Eisenhower last February refused a previous plea for clemency, but Mr. Bloch said today he was prepared to take a new plea to the White House if he found his efforts to obtain favorable court action of no avail.

The attorney said he and his associates would then seek "an open and full hearing before President Eisenhower."

The court's various actions today came dramatically on the tribunal's last day of the present term. After issuing a list of orders, at its noon meeting the court ordered a recess until October.

One of the orders announced the court's denial of a stay of execution; another disclosed that for the fourth time the court was refusing to review the Rosenbergs' 1951 trial, which led to their conviction on charges of giving secret atomic information to Russia.

While the justices were still in their places, John F. Finerty, one of the Rosenberg attorneys, arose to tell the court that he wanted to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. If granted, this would have called for what would have amounted to a review of whether

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CLIPPED FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES
JUN 16 1953
Late City Edition

65-15518 A104
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

HIGH COURT DENIES A ROSENBERG STAY

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the Rosenbergs were being legally held for execution.

In an oral exchange, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson informed Mr. Finerty that such a petition must be filed with the court clerk. This, the lawyer later did, and the court reconvened in a special meeting this afternoon to consider it.

Shortly before 6 o'clock the court announced its decision to deny to the lawyers permission to file the habeas corpus petition, and a brief court order said that only Justice Hugo L. Black had dissented. Later, Justice Felix Frankfurter issued a statement saying he could not join the court in its denial, because he felt there should be a full hearing with oral argument on the matter tomorrow morning.

In its first action today denying a stay of execution to the Rosenbergs, the court was acting on an application that had been forwarded through Justice Robert H. Jackson last Saturday. Mr. Jackson, who is Circuit Justice for the judicial region that includes New York, had referred the petition to the court at its weekly conference with the recommendation it order an oral hearing in the matter today.

The court declined Mr. Jackson's recommendation, as well as the petition for a stay. The official order was accompanied by a page-long statement setting down the positions taken by the several justices.

Two Others Favor Hearing

Justice Frankfurter and Justice Harold H. Burton agreed with Mr. Jackson's recommendation that a hearing be held. However, when the recommendation was turned down, Mr. Burton joined in denying the stay petition. Justices Frankfurter and Jackson said they did not agree the stay should be denied.

Justice Black said he was of the opinion that the Rosenbergs should have a rehearing and a stay of execution pending final outcome. However, when the court majority decided against a review, he expressed willingness to go along with those favoring oral argument about the stay.

Justice Douglas said he favored both a stay and rehearing; but, after the court ruled against a rehearing, he came to the conclusion that an oral hearing on the stay petition would serve no purpose.

On the plea for review, which Justices Black and Douglas said they favored, Justice Frankfurter said that he would adhere to his "unbroken practice not to note dissent from the court's disposition of petitions for certiorari."

Mr. Bloch explained tonight that he had gone to Justice Douglas in an effort to get him to petition the court again about a stay. He said he wanted the court to consider questions that had been submitted previously.

"We haven't had sufficient time to prepare our case and submit briefs," he said.

Mr. Bloch, who had been in Washington over the week-end, planned to fly to New York tonight, and to visit the Rosenbergs at Sing Sing tomorrow morning. He said he would take the Rosenbergs' sons—Michael, 10 years old, and Robert, 6, with him to visit their parents.

He said Mr. Finerty and another associate, Malcolm Sharp, would present the "strictly legal information" to Justice Douglas tomorrow morning.

A "vigil" was maintained before the White House today by a line of picketers, whose number fluctuated from two score to 100. Their signs carried such slogans as: "New evidence shows perjury," and "The electric chair can't kill the doubts in the Rosenberg case."

Down the sidewalk a few yards a lone picketer held aloft a placard that read: "Death to Traitors."

In answer to press questions today about the Rosenberg case, James C. Hagerty, the White House press secretary, said:

"The only thing I can say is that a petition for a rehearing is before the Supreme Court."

Kaufman Denies Plea Here

Charging that Fyke Farmer was an "intruder" and an "interloper," Federal Judge Irhving R. Kaufman denied yesterday the Tennessee attorney's application in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, for a stay of execution and a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Kaufman said that the Rosenbergs had been represented throughout the litigation by "astute" counsel of their own choice, Emanuel H. Bloch. The jurist added that Mr. Farmer had not been authorized to take any action in behalf of the condemned couple.

Judge Kaufman suggested that perhaps the realization that Mr. Farmer had no standing in the case "caused him to be so reckless in his charges as to verge on contemptuousness."

The court must be on the alert," Judge Kaufman said "particularly in a case such as this, to guard against those who would impose themselves upon the parties and the court, without any standing whatever in the litigation. Were this countenanced, the judicial process would be reduced to an aimless, confused and disorganized state."

Communist Trickery Charged

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15—The United States embassy has informed the State Department that it believes the present Communist effort in France to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from execution next Thursday has exactly the opposite aim in mind.

The Communist theory is thought to be that an appeal for clemency would cause President Eisenhower to be more than ever resolved to maintain the stand he took in denying clemency soon after he assumed office. The personal message that the French Communist leader, Jacques Duclos, recently sent to President Eisenhower is cited as an example of how the Communists expect the White House to adopt a contrary line so as not to yield to their pressure.

Atom Chief Asks Mercy

PARIS, June 15—(Reuters)—Prof. François Perrin, head of France's atomic energy commission, is among signatories to an appeal sent to President Eisenhower today to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

In addition to M. Perrin, signatories included former Prime Ministers Joseph Paul-Boncour (Socialist) and Edgar Faure (Radical), six former ministers, and the veteran labor leader, Leon Jouhaux.

Justice Douglas Holds Hopes of Rosenbergs

By FRANK HOLEMAN
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The Supreme Court today refused three times to stay the execution of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, but afterwards a single justice—Douglas—offered another slim hope in their fight to escape execution.

Defense lawyers, who conferred with Douglas late today, said he agreed to consider another request for a stay of execution. The lawyers are to present their case to him tomorrow and apparently Douglas will make up his mind then.

"He did not deny it; he did not grant it—but asked for additional information before he passes on it," said attorney Emanuel H. Bloch of New York.

Bloch said that the judge "was very polite," listened attentively and was a "perfect target" while "three garrulous attorneys" presented the case to him.

Any justice has the power to issue an order which would hold up the execution, now set for Thursday night at Sing Sing prison, until the high court acts once again. The court had already turned thumbs down on the Rosenbergs three previous times.

Would Specify Time.

If Douglas should grant the stay, he would specify a time limit. Before the expiration date, either the entire court would consider a new appeal on the Rosenbergs' behalf or the nine justices would have voted either to vacate or sustain such a stay.

Emanuel H. Bloch
"The judge was very polite."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
JUN 16 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION
Final Edition

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

The court is in formal recess until the first Monday in October, but Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson may call a special session at any time, either on his own or at the request of the Department of Justice. The department spokesman refused to say late tonight what decision Attorney General Brownell might make if Douglas should grant the stay.

The conference with Douglas, in the justice's chambers, was the last maneuver in a drama-packed day which saw the Rosenbergs' hopes dashed thrice, then revived.

Four Favor Stay.

First, the court, sitting as a body, announced that it had rejected, 5-4, the formal written application for a stay filed last Friday.

Voting against the stay were Justices Vinson, Reed, Burton, Clark and Minton. Favoring the stay were Justices Frankfurter, Jackson, Black and Douglas.

Next the court voted, 7-2, against reviewing the trial. Justice Frankfurter voted affirmatively with Douglas.

Then, just as the justices were gathering up their black robes to leave the bench, defense counsel John F. Finerty made a dramatic oral plea for a writ of habeas corpus from the high court itself.

After several hours of deliberation, the court formally announced that Finerty's oral plea was denied, also.

The conference with Douglas followed. There was no hint of what the justice will do tomorrow but in the past he has stood for a full review of the case.

Wants Full Hearing.

Bloch afterward said, "What we want is for the court to hear us fully on the original issues as well as our appeal from recent proceedings in lower courts."

The lawyer said he would visit the Rosenbergs at Sing Sing tomorrow, taking the couple's children with him.

As a last resort, Bloch said, the defense will make a new appeal to President Eisenhower for clemency. Informed sources indicated, however, that Ike, who has denied clemency once, will stand pat, unless the Rosenbergs offer to tell all they know about Russian espionage in the U. S.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg yesterday lost a last ditch-move in Federal Court here for an order staying their execution and for a writ of habeas corpus calling for their appearance in court.

Both applications were denied by Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at their espionage trial and sentenced them to death.

A-Spies Lose, Douglas to Act Today on Stay

By WILLIAM KERWIN

WASHINGTON, June 15 (INS).—The Supreme Court in a dramatic series of rulings today refused to block the execution of atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg but Justice Douglas agreed to study a last-ditch appeal for a stay.

Douglas has the legal power—as has any other Federal judge—to postpone the electric chair death for the couple, scheduled at 11 p. m. Thursday—their 14th wedding anniversary.

However, court observers said any delay would come only on the basis of startling new evidence or discovery of a hitherto unrevealed illegal procedure in the Rosenbergs' trial. If Douglas grants a stay the government can ask the full court to overrule him.

THE COURT'S ruling today refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus — which would have meant delaying the execution pending study of asserted new evidence—is almost always the final legal defeat for the defense of a condemned person.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the condemned man and wife scheduled to die in Sing Sing Prison, made still another "desperation" plea in asking Douglas to stay the sentences. Douglas ordered Bloch to submit all information to him at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

• • •

THE HIGH COURT today:

1. Refused, by a 5 to 4 vote, for the fourth time in 10 months to review the conviction and interfere with the death sentence for the couple found guilty of passing vital atom bomb secrets to Russia.

2. Rejected, by a 7 to 2 vote, a stay of execution to permit filing of a new appeal.

3. Rejected, by a 7 to 1 vote, the habeas corpus writ, asked for by the Rosenbergs in an appeal just as the Court was set to recess for the Summer.

Bloch then turned to Douglas, who was of the four-man minority in the earlier ruling.

There was a possibility that the defense attorney, if he fails in his personal appeal to Douglas, might turn to Justice Black—who was the only Justice to favor granting the "life or death" habeas corpus plea.

DOUGLAS WILL be the second member of the high court to act individually in the historic case. Last May, a personal appeal was made to Chief Justice Vinson and he refused to interfere with the scheduled execution.

Meanwhile, Bloch said he will visit the Rosenbergs at Sing Sing death house Tuesday to give them clemency papers to sign, and then make another mercy plea to President Eisenhower if the judical moves fail. The President already has turned down one such plea.

Bloch will take along the Rosenbergs' two young sons, Michael and Robert, who have also addressed an appeal to the President. In his Tuesday visit to Sing Sing.

Before leaving for New York Bloch discussed the case with Douglas for two hours and then turned over the Supreme Court appeals to two colleagues.

The Rosenbergs would be the first Americans ever to die in peacetime for espionage. Six Nazis executed in the war year 1943 were the only persons in recent history convicted of espionage or treason ever to be executed through civil action. They were tried by a military court. But their case was reviewed by the Supreme Court.

On the Habeas Corpus vote, Justice Black dissented and Justice Frankfurther issued a separate statement in which he said he could not express an opinion without more information, thereby indicating he abstained.

The New York lawyer specifically asked the stay of Douglas to allow the tribunal to consider a new appeal rejected only last week by the New York Courts of Appeals. He also said he wanted time to present briefs and oral arguments on the application for the habeas Corpus writ.

The government has indicated lives of the condemned couple could be saved if they made an open confession of their espionage for Russia. But

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65-15348
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

N.Y. MIRROR
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Final Edition

A-1016

Douglas Will Act Today on A-Spies

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in the Sing Sing death house, the Rosenbergs were icily adamant in their refusal to admit guilt.

Bloch told newsmen he will file a petition with the Justice Department on Tuesday, asking that the President reverse his refusal to intervene in behalf of the couple, whose children have joined in pleas that the Rosenbergs' lives be spared.

Meanwhile, around-the-clock picketing by demonstrators seeking last minute executive clemency for the doomed couple continued outside the White House Grounds. Pickets are scheduled to continue the "vigil" until Thursday night.

Federal Judge Irving Kaufman yesterday denied a move by "outsiders" to stay the executions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and labeled the petitioner, Irwin Edelman of Los Angeles, and his counsel, Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn., as "intruders and interlopers in this litigation."

JUDGE KAUFMAN scored Edelman and Farmer for acting "without the consent" of counsel chosen by the doomed atom spies, cited the fact that defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch has been recognized by the Court of Appeals as "astute," and added that "reckless charges" in the new motion "verge on contemptuousness."

Douglas Studies Secret Papers in Rosenbergs' Plea

Slim Chance Of Stay Seen

New Rosenberg plea sent President from Death House. —Page 4.

(Photo in Picture Section.)

By WILLIAM KERWIN

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Last ditch efforts to save the lives of atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were made today before Supreme Court Justice Douglas.

The jurist retired to his chambers to consider the desperation pleas as preparations went ahead at Sing Sing Prison for their electrocution, set for Thursday at 11 p. m.

Douglas said he hopes to hand down his decision today.

The Rosenbergs were aware that if Douglas refuses a stay of execution, only the slim possibility of executive clemency remained.

GAVE SECRET PAPERS.

Defense Attorney John Finerty submitted secret papers to Douglas to back his plea that the Supreme Court Justice grant the stay of execution repeatedly refused by the full bench.

Finerty told reporters he could not disclose the nature of the documents.

Two other attorneys not associated with the defense but who intervened in the case at the request of Irwin Suchman of Los Angeles, appeared at Douglas' office and presented applications for a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution.

Finerty and his colleagues kept vigil outside Douglas' chambers, awaiting his decision.

COURT RULING ADVERSE.

Finerty and Attorney Emanuel H. Bloch persuaded Douglas to consider a final plea for a new hearing in the spy case after the Supreme Court yesterday rejected a series of attempts to win review of the conviction.

FAVORED REVIEW.

Although Douglas favored a full review of the sensational spy case, there are doubts that he will grant the stay since the court voted 5-4 against a further delay in the execution.

If Douglas were to grant the stay, there is nothing to prevent the high court from overruling him even though the court has adjourned until Oct. 5.

Bloch himself prepared to visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing prison today to ask the couple to sign a new petition to President Eisenhower requesting executive clemency.

The New York lawyer will be accompanied by the Rosenbergs' two young sons, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6, who have asked the President to spare their parents from the electric chair.

Meanwhile, the "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" continued its around-the-clock picketing of the White House in hopes of saving the spies from the electric chair.

In its rulings, the Supreme Court refused by a 7 to 2 vote for the fourth time to review the case, rejected by a 5 to 4 vote to stay the execution and by a 7 to 1 vote threw out the Rosenbergs' petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPED FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
JUN 16 1953
DATE
SUBMITTED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Rosenbergs Sign Petition To Ike Asking Clemency

By LEON RACHT

OSSINING, June 16.—Condemned atom spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, apparently despairing of judicial intervention, today put their signatures to a 10-page appeal to President Eisenhower to save them from the electric chair Thursday night. Emanuel H. Bloch, their attorney, emerged at noon from a two-hour conference with the couple in Sing Sing death house and said he would speed the petition to Washington by auto and plane. One copy goes to the President; the second to the Justice Department.

"If the Rosenbergs must die, they will die with dignity and honor," Bloch said as he stepped into an auto which would take him to LaGuardia Field.

This was the second time the electrical engineer and his wife, found guilty of transmitting atomic secrets to Russia, had cried out for Presidential amnesty.

HAD REFUSED ONE.

Eisenhower turned down an earlier appeal—but indicated he would act if the Rosenbergs made a clean breast of their part in the Communist atomic espionage apparatus.

Asked whether the Rosenbergs were ready to respond to the Eisenhower demand, Bloch said:

"They have no confession to make because they are innocent. They are extremely confident that this nation will not be so barbaric as to put them to death. Their morale and spirits are high."

The two young sons of the Rosenbergs—Michael, 10; Robert, 6—were permitted to visit with the Rosenbergs in the condemned cell building while Bloch was conferring with them on the wording of the clemency petition.

The youngsters screamed hysterically at the termination of the visit and Michael, when brought into the prison administration building, kept stamping his foot and shouting:

"They're innocent. They'll never die, I'm sure."

The boys brought an obviously home-grown bouquet of flowers for their parents, consisting of some roses and mostly marigolds, but prison rules forbade them from presenting them to their father and mother.

Robert said he was disappointed because he could not leave a rose he had especially picked for his mother.

Warden Wilfred Denno said the two boys would be allowed to visit their parents tomorrow and again on Thursday. It is expected that Mrs. Julius Rosenberg mother of Julius, will be a death house visitor tomorrow.

GET TWO MORE VISITS.

While Bloch was reading portions of the clemency petition to reporters, the boys, dressed in Eton jackets and long trousers, played in the visiting room as they waited for the gates to be opened to allow them to leave the prison.

They had apparently forgotten their earlier demonstration.

If Supreme Court Justice Douglas should deny a last-minute plea for a stay of execution, the clemency petition to President Eisenhower is the Rosenbergs' one remaining hope of avoiding the death march to the chair at 11 o'clock Thursday night.

The petition said:

"We address this petition to you for the exercise of your supreme power to prevent a crime worse than murder. We are innocent. The truth does not change. The guilt, if we die, will be America's."

Reporters jotted quickly as Bloch continued to read from the petition:

"Hear the great and humble for the sake of America . . . Hear the voices of the world . . . the Pope . . . His Cardinal in France . . . the pleas of 5,000 Protestant ministers and rabbis in France and America.

"Heed the tons of petitions. They ask you not to orphan our two boys."

QUOTE EINSTEIN.

The petition also contained statements by Dr. Harold Urey, atomic scientist, and Dr. Albert Einstein asserting that the conviction of the Rosenbergs "outraged logic and justice and was obtained on patently perjured testimony."

The Rosenberg boys made the trip to the prison in a station wagon, with Jersey license plates, the driver of which refused to identify himself.

The driver, a chunky, bespectacled man, said the boys were living at his home in New Jersey and said he would not give the address because they "need to be protected from cranks."

He said Michael, a very sensitive lad, keeps denying his relationship with his uncle, David Greenglass, whose testimony was responsible for the conviction of the Rosenbergs.

Greenglass testified he picked up atomic secrets at Los Alamos, N. M., Army base and handed them over to the Rosenbergs for relay to the Communists.

Sing Sing Warden Denno said the Rosenbergs calmly received the news yesterday that the U. S. Supreme Court for the fifth time had refused to intercede on their behalf.

The Warden reported the Ros-

65-15348-A-1018

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
N.Y.
DATED JUN 16 1953
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

enbergs heard by death house radio the news that the Supreme Court had finally rejected a review of their case and had refused a stay of execution.

LAST CHANCE.

They also knew their last chance in the high court now lay with Justice Douglas and that his rejection would leave only the slim possibility of Presidential clemency.

"In my opinion," the Warden commented, "their lives are in their own hands."

By that he meant their only chance would be to take up the reported Justice Department offer of life in return for a complete confession naming the high conspirators in the plot to steal a-bomb secrets.

The Rosenbergs showed no signs of "cracking," however.

Warden Denno explained if and when he carries out the double execution he will be serving under contract to the Federal Government. He said:

"It will be just like any State execution except for the different Federal regulations."

LIMIT ON REPORTERS.

When a Federal prisoner is put to death, he continued, he has the right to request the presence of a certain number of witnesses including members of his own family. This led the warden to comment:

"It would be extremely hard to imagine anyone asking that a relative be invited."

Federal regulations also limit the number of newspaper reporters at an execution. In the case of the Rosenbergs only three reporters wil lbe in the chamber when the switch is thrown.

The three newsmen will be staff correspondents of the wire services, International News Service, Associated Press and United Press.

'I'VE SOMETHING YOU OUGHT TO KNOW...'

A Russian's Love for Canada Broke Rosenberg Spy Case

CLIPPED FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
DATE JUN 16 1953
PUBLISHED IN N.Y. DIVISION

Late News

65-15348-A1019
SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

trating in military espionage since 1940. He confessed.

Judicial Differences Cited

Now there emerged the great basic difference between the Nunn May-Fuchs cases and the U. S. atomic spy trials.

British judges pointed out that the two scientists there had been charged with crimes "perilously close" to high treason—for which the penalty may be death. But legal technicalities made it possible to charge them only with violation of the British "Official Secrets Act"—for which the maximum penalty is 14 years imprisonment.

Gold, the Rosenbergs and others arrested after him were charged under the 1917 Espionage Act. For acts committed in 1944 and 1945, they were charged with a wartime crime—penalty, death or a maximum of 30 years in prison. For peacetime espionage under the act, the penalty is a maximum of 20 years imprisonment.

Gold talked Voluntarily

On June 16, 1950, David Greenglass, former U. S. Army sergeant assigned to the Los Alamos bomb project, was arrested.

Greenglass confessed, too. On July 17, 1950, the FBI arrested his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg.

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg said at that time: "We were expecting something to happen." On Aug. 11, 1950, Ethel was arrested.

Six days later the Rosenbergs were indicted, along with former Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli A. Yakovlev, for conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Russia. Yakovlev had fled the United States in 1946—after the Canadian spy trials

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and the trials of Nunn May and Fuchs.

New Indictment Added 3

In October, 1950, another indictment added David Greenglass, his wifee, Ruth, and electronics engineer Morton Sobell to previous indictment. Sobell was charged with passing United States radar defense secrets to the Rosenbergs.

That was the end—it seemed—of the trail that started five years earlier with Gouzenko and Soviet Embassy in Canada.

The charges were that Gold was a contact man in the United States for the Soviets. He took information from Fuchs and passed it on to two Soviet agents. The Rosenbergs were accused of recruiting Ethel's brother, David, to work for them and of receiving secret information from David.

The Rosenbergs pleaded innocent on arraignment. David pleaded guilty.

Gold was tried first. In December, 1950, he was sentenced to 30 years in prison—the maximum jail term as an alternative to the death penalty.

Trial Held in '51

On March 6, 1951, the trial of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell began. David's final hearing and sentencing was postponed until after the Rosenberg case.

The Communists have charged that "only" David Greenglass testified against the Rosenbergs. But there were others.

There was Max Elitcher, an electronics engineer in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance during the war, a comrade of Rosenberg at City College. He testified that when he took his civil service job ulius tried to persuade him to obtain secret information for him, that Julius told him Sobell was "already working for us." Elitcher said he resisted the espionage bids.

Later experts testified that what Greenglass had described and sketch was the Nagasaki-type bomb—long before it was exploded.

Ruth Greenglass testified that Ethel persuaded her to carry the first message to David asking him to work for the Rosenbergs. She testified that Ethel told her: "Julius has succeeded in doing what he wanted to do all along." Julius, she testified, told her: "For two years I tried to get in touch with the people who would assist me to be able to help more directly than as a party member."

There was this difference between the Rosenbergs and the others, that they sought out Soviet agents to propose espionage, that they devised the method of transmitting information.

The trial lasted 15 days. The jury of 11 men and one woman deliberated 7 hours and 42 minutes. The verdict: Guilty.

One week later, April 5, 1951, Manhattan Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman pronounced sentence: For Sobell, 30 years. For the Rosenbergs, death.

"Your crime," he said, "was worse than murder."

(Tomorrow: Who Are the Rosenbergs?)

Rosenbergs' Plight Made Basis Of Red Assault on U.S. Justice

In the 11th-hour developments in the Rosenberg case the nation is now witnessing what seems to us a typical Communist program to pave the way for a world-wide campaign of vilification against American courts and American justice.

The lawyer for any defendant in a capital case naturally has the right to make full use of the facilities of the courts—and should do so. But in the Rosenberg case, not only has this been done but a seemingly endless series of collateral moves are still being made, although every scrap of fact and argument has been studied from every angle.

Clearly the guilt of the Rosenbergs has been proven beyond any shadow of a doubt. And able jurists have stated that no new evidence has been produced. But the facts continue to be hashed over. Two moves to obtain a stay of execution were denied by the full Supreme Court yesterday and Justice William O. Douglas agreed to hear a new plea this morning.

But the clue to Communist purposes is seen outside the courts and the best example was the disgusting mass picketing of the White House Sunday by over 10,000 people.

While there have been pleas both from Americans and from individuals in other countries who were doubtless motivated by their opposition to capital punishment, a great part of the letters and telegrams and public statements have seemed to us to bear unmistakable evidence of political motives. In this country indeed we doubt if many Communists and fellow travelers have missed this opportunity to get on the record with protests to or denunciation of the courts.

It is noteworthy that the United States Embassy at Paris has informed the State Department that it believes the present Communist effort to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from execution has exactly the opposite aim in mind. The Embassy's theory is that appeals from Reds to President Eisenhower for clemency would be likely to lead him to stand firm in his original stand of non-intervention.

We have little doubt of the correctness of the general theory that the Commies would prefer to have the two traitorous Rosenbergs who were acting in the interest of Moscow to lose their lives so as to give the Communist movement throughout the world a new alleged "case" for denouncing American justice.

If the Rosenbergs had been in similar trouble in Russia or any other place under Communist control they would, of course, have been long since convicted in an obviously phony trial and shot down by a firing squad. The supporters of the Rosenbergs all conveniently forget this. But the American people as a whole will not.

65-15348-A 1022

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
JUN 16 1953
DIVISION

Late Nurse

Rosenbergs Hear High Court Ruling on Radio

Sing Sing Aides Prepare For A-Spies Executions

By LEON RACHT

OSSINING, June 16.—Sing Sing Prison officials went ahead today with preparations for the electrocutions of the traitors Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Despite the legal fight in Washington for a stay, Warden Wilfred D. Denno and his staff had to proceed on the assumption the couple will go to the electric chair at 11 p. m. Thursday.

The Warden reported the Rosenbergs heard by death house radio the news that the Supreme Court had finally rejected a review of their case and had refused a stay of execution.

LAST CHANCE.

They also knew their last chance in the high court now lay with Justice Douglas and that his rejection would leave only the slim possibility of Presidential clemency.

"In my opinion," the Warden commented, "their lives are in their own hands."

By that he meant their only chance would be to take up the reported Justice Department offer of life in return for a complete confession naming the high conspirators in the plot to steal a-bomb secrets.

The Rosenbergs showed no signs of "cracking," however. Today at noon they were to see their two children, Michael, 16, and Robert, 3, once again.

Emanuel H. Bloch, chief attorney for the couple, will bring the boys with him when he presents the Rosenbergs clemency papers for them to sign in case they must appeal again to President Eisenhower.

Bloch brought the children from Washington where they had appeared with groups that picketed the White House. While Bloch is here two other lawyers of the defense battery are carrying on the legal fight in the capital.

All this didn't stop the macabre mapping of plans that must be made in advance of executions that have drawn world-wide attention and will demand thousands of words from reporters.

Warden Denno explained if and when he carries out the double execution he will be serving under contract to the Federal Government. He said:

"It will be just like any state execution except for the different Federal regulations."

LIMIT ON REPORTERS.

When a Federal prisoner is put to death, he continued, he has the right to request the presence of a certain number of witnesses including members of his own family. This led the warden to comment:

"It would be extremely hard to imagine anyone asking that a relative be invited."

Federal regulations also limit the number of newspaper reporters at an execution. In the case of the Rosenbergs only three reporters will be in the chamber when the switch is thrown.

The three newsmen will be staff correspondents of the wire services, International News Service, Associated Press and United Press.

After the executions the three reporters will relay the grim details to other reporters at the scene. Then all will report the news to the world.

50 PAPERS SEEK TICKETS.

Denno said there have been requests from nearly 50 newspapers for tickets to the execution. The size of the death chamber would prohibit such a number from attending in any case.

The warden has to provide for them, however, as part of the plans for the executions. A large audience room was set aside in the prison administration building for the briefing by the trio who will witness the deaths.

The Rosenbergs had two visitors yesterday—U. S. Marshal William A. Carroll and his deputy, Thomas Farley. They had no comment on their visit, which lasted from noon to 2:30 p. m.

Last time Carroll was at the prison he served the death mandate on the couple.

By a quirk of fate, Carroll is the only U. S. marshall in the New York district ever to have in his custody a Federal prisoner sentenced to death. Now he has three. Besides the Rosenbergs, gangster Gerhard Puff is awaiting execution for the slaying of an FBI agent during a gun battle in midtown New York.

Since they have been in the death house the Rosenbergs have only seen each other when their lawyers have called.

Altogether there are 27 cells in the little white dolomite death house which is set apart from the three big cell blocks now housing some 1,750 other felons. Three of the death cells are in the wing reserved for women and of these, Ethel has been the sole occupant in all her time there.

FINAL HOUR TOGETHER.

Each time the doomed couple have met they have been carefully watched to see that they do not whisper together or pass notes.

But they will be allowed a final hour together, separated by a screen, to say their goodbyes as the time of death approaches.

Warden Denno has indicated that this will be sometime before 9 p.m. on the night of the execu-

CLIPPING FROM THE
NEW JOURNAL AND GUIDE
JUN 16 1953
NEW YORK, N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

ROSENBERG ATTORNEYS . . . Three attorneys for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, are shown as they left the Supreme Court in Washington after latest appeal for execution postponement was rejected. Left to right are Prof. Malcolmn Sharp, of the University of Chicago; John F. Finerty and Emmanuel Bloch, chief defense attorney. The three said they would continue the fight. Execution is scheduled this Thursday night. Wirephoto from AP.

tion, if the Rosenbergs finally do go to the chair.

He refused to say whether a limit will be placed on the length of time the Rosenbergs will have to say their last farewells.

The one thing that will be denied them is an opportunity to embrace. The screen will be the barrier.

The last time the Rosenbergs were in each other's arms was on the day Federal Judge Kaufman sentenced them in March, 1951. Then they clung to each other in the prison van which took them away.

EVERY POSSIBLE PRIVILEGE.

When the Rosenberg children will bid their parents goodbye is not certain, but, if the pattern of other farewells to the doomed is followed it probably will be on the afternoon of the last day.

As in every other capital case at Sing Sing, the condemned are being proffered every possible privilege. But they have made ne requests to the warden personally. Any time they want anything the desire is expressed to Denno through Bloch and, usually, this concerns some matter outside the prison walls.

What, if at the last minute, the Rosenbergs offer to talk? Denno said that should this happen, the move would probably come through their lawyer, as usual.

Guards report that there is more interest among other inmates in the Rosenberg case than in any other death sentences in recent history.

The grapevine carried the news of the latest decision through the shops and the cell blocks and out onto the baseball diamond where the prison team was at practice.

It is the concensus of the inmates that if the Rosenbergs can save themselves by talking they'd be "suckers" not to.

But then most of the felons never have been indoctrinated in the Communist Party line.

In fact, prison keepers say, they have only contempt for born-and-bred Americans who would sell out their country.

Fate of A-Spies Up to Douglas

65-15348 A-102

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN
JUN 16 1953
NATIONAL BY N. Y. DIVISION

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 16 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Washington, June 16 (UP)—Attorneys fighting desperately to save atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from the electric chair appear before Supreme Court Justice Douglas today to seek a stay of execution.

Justice Douglas granted a hearing in his chambers to the defense attorneys, who failed in three separate efforts yesterday to persuade the full court to intervene on behalf of the condemned couple.

Justice Douglas told the lawyers to come armed with whatever new arguments they may have for postponing the execution, scheduled for 11 p.m. Thursday at Sing Sing Prison.

While a single justice may grant a stay of execution after the court itself has refused one, he may do so only if he is confronted with new evidence w ch he thinks would be of compelling significance to at least three other members of the court. It takes the votes of at least four justices to bring a case before the court for review.

Could Ask Special Term

I Justice Douglas should grant a stay, the government could request a special term to act on it, since the court now is in summer recess. At the special term the court could either vote to vacate the stay or sustain it and consider a new appeal.

Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch wants to bring before the court adverse rulings of lower courts made earlier this month while his fourth appeal for a review of the Rosenbergs' trial was still pending before the Supreme Court.

If all legal steps fail—and the personal appeal to Justice Douglas seemed to be one of the last avenues open in the courts—the Rosenberg's attorneys will make an eleventh-hour bid to President Eisenhower for executive clemency. He refused once before, on Feb. 11, to intervene.

In anticipation of another appeal to the White House, a small group of demonstrators continued to picket the Executive Mansion around the clock.

Refuse Writ

The Supreme Court yesterday voted 5-4 against granting a stay of execution and 7-2 against reviewing the Rosenbergs' trial. Then in a rare special term, called in the late afternoon after the regular term had been officially concluded, it voted 7-1 to reject an extraordinary defense appeal for a writ of habeas corpus to stay the execution.

The special term was necessary because of a dramatic oral appeal made in the court room by defense attorney John F. Finerty, who stepped to the bench with his motion just as the gavel was pounding to denote the summer recess.

Following the triple turndown by the full bench, Bloch and his associates rushed to Justice Douglas' chambers, where they were closeted for almost an hour. They told reporters that the Judge had asked them to supply more legal evidence to bolster their stay petition. Justices Douglas and Black have voted consistently to review the trial.

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

AND I WAS THE ONE IN THE MIDDLE . . .

It's a far cry from—but wait; that's a cliche and cliches aren't for me. Yet it IS far, from Rivington St., where this story began, to the Kremlin and Los Alamos and the deathhouse at Sing Sing, where it ends. Is a cry far, when it's first sounded in a N. Y. slum and is heard in the home of the richest girl in the world? When the links of events, whose significance was deep and involved the science and international power politics of our times, finally meet on a summer night at a resort in the peaceful Catskills? For a while, I'd been caught in the middle of it, and on this summer night . . .

Let's begin with Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, the youngest man ever to be appointed to this high judicial post here. I'd heard of him and I'd seen him several times—at the Attorney General's golf tournaments in Washington, in the courtroom where he presided so ably at the trials of the Atom-Bomb spies and at the dinners given for the parents of the students at the school where his sons and mine are pupils. I'd seen him, but somehow we never really had met.

And then came Irving Streit, head of the matzoth-baking firm which bears his name. His principal bakery is on Rivington St., in the lower East Side of New York. I was born and raised on Rivington St., where the candy stand my mother once tended now is boarded up, at the corner of Ridge. I remember having seen Mr. Streit frequently, when I lived in the neighborhood, but he was a member of a group older than mine and somehow we never were introduced. When I was 21 and became a lawyer, my family moved from Rivington St. and I never saw Mr. Streit again—until that summer night.

It was at Grossinger's, with my wife and children, on Labor Day and there I was introduced to Judge Kaufman. We sat at a table and talked of the golf we'd played that afternoon. And then I saw Mr. Streit again. He entered the room with a man I know, who introduced us. Mr. Streit joined us, and as the three of us sat there, the baker to my left and the judge to my right, I suddenly realized that here was the beginning and the end of the story.

The story concerned the Atom Bomb, whose secret had been stolen, and my odd relationship to it, which eventually set off a chain-reaction of episodes involving so many others. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were the first names which came to mind. They had helped steal the Atom Bomb for Russia. Dr. Klaus Fuchs was another name, for this scientist, now in a British prison, was involved in the spy ring. Rudolph Halley's name, too, for Halley had served as my lawyer when I became involved—his first case since resigning as counsel to the Kefauver Committee. Halley was at Grossinger's too, that week-end, but not at our table.

The Rosenbergs had been convicted of espionage, at a trial before Judge Kaufman, and were sentenced to death. Their attorney then applied for a writ of habeus corpus, to remove Mrs. Rosenberg from the death-block at Sing Sing, alleging that a government conspiracy existed to break her mind and force from her a confession, when there was nothing really to confess. The lawyer had subpenaed me, claiming that stories I'd printed about the case indicated that I was part of the government conspiracy. He demanded that Judge Knox direct me to reveal the sources of my information or hold me in contempt of court.

I was caught in the middle, facing the prospect of a jail sentence urged only by the Daily Worker and Walter Winchell. I remembered the cheap but well-meant advice from those who suggested that a stretch in jail would enhance my newspaper syndication. I remembered also that spring was upon us, and the distress of my wife and children at the thought of this possible separation, and the punch-line of a story I'd heard Ambassador James Bruce tell: "Gentlemen do not go to jail." And I remembered the support of friends—Halley, who won the case; Barbara Hutton, who offered to put up my bail; legislators who introduced special bills to protect news sources. Judge Knox became ill, and it was Judge Goddard who finally ruled in my favor.

Now back to Irving Streit. During the war he served as chairman of a draft board. One of the young draftees who appeared before him lived on Rivington St. The young man claimed exemption as a conscientious objector. Streit questioned him privately, thoroughly, and then decided that the claim was frivolous and overruled it. No conscientious objector, he ruled, and classified him 1-A. The young man was drafted into the Army, became a sergeant and because of his mechanical training the Army assigned him to the project at Los Alamos.

David Greenglass was his name. Ethel Rosenberg was his sister, and to her and her husband he gave the secret of the Atom Bomb, for delivery to the Communist spy ring. When the trap closed around this ring, Greenglass testified, he rejected his brother-in-law's proposal to flee, but remained to make full disclosure to the government and testified against the Rosenbergs [illegible]. And as I sat between the two men exchanging amenities on a summer night at a Catskill resort, I wondered what would have happened if Streit had been remiss in performing his duty, if the Selective Service Act had been interpreted otherwise, in its application to Sgt. David Greenglass, now in the Federal penitentiary?

What would have happened to the Rosenbergs, for whom Greenglass stole the secret of the mightiest weapon ever devised and who were sentenced to death by Judge Kaufman? . . . Here at this table was the beginning of the story and its end, the draft board man at my left, the sentencing judge at my right. And I sat between them, again in the middle.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. POS
JUN 16 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION Night Extra

Justice Douglas Rules On Rosenbergs Today

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas heard arguments and deliberated all day today on whether to grant a stay of execution to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, but late this evening put off a decision until tomorrow. Shortly before 11 p. m. Harold B. Willey, clerk of the court, announced that Justice Douglas had not completed his study of the case, and that there would be no announcement before 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Eisenhower Gets Plea

Earlier, President Eisenhower heard four clergymen appeal for commutation to life imprisonment of the death sentence imposed on the couple in March, 1951, but the clergymen and the White House indicated after the meeting that Gen. Eisenhower has no present plan to reverse a previous decision against such clemency.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die at 11 p. m. Thursday, their fourteenth wedding anniversary, in the Sing Sing Prison electric chair.

At Sing Sing today, the Rosenbergs' children, Michael, ten, and Robert, six, visited their parents, possibly for the last time. After leaving the prison, Michael shouted: "In their own words, they are innocent." The children were accompanied by their parents' lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch.

Poland Offers Asylum

Communist Poland made public today an offer to give asylum to the Rosenbergs, but the State Department promptly branded it an "impertinence" and said it would not reply to the offer. The government's view was stated by Lincoln White, State Department press officer, after the Polish Embassy here revealed that a note offering asylum was presented yesterday to American Ambassador Joseph Flack in Warsaw.

Defense lawyers failed yesterday in two separate efforts to persuade the full Supreme Court to intervene on behalf of the couple. However, a single justice may grant a stay of execution after the court itself has refused one if he is confronted with new evidence he feels would be of compelling significance to at least three other members of the high court.

Justice Douglas was confronted with the unusual situation of having two rival groups of attorneys before him, both asking that the execution be delayed. Directly representing the Rosenbergs were John P. Finerty, of New York, and Prof. Malcolm Sharp, of the University of Chicago Law School.

Ask Habeas Corpus Writ

Two other lawyers representing a Los Angeles resident named Irwin Edelman, who has interested himself in the case, also were on hand. They were Fyke Farmer, of Nashville, Tenn., and Daniel C. Marshall, of Los Angeles. They asked Justice Douglas to issue a writ of habeas corpus. Their petition, which Mr. Finerty opposed, was thrown out in New York yesterday by Judge Kaufman, who called the lawyers "intruders and interlopers."

Messrs. Farmer and Marshall

Continued on page 16, column 5

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATE JUN 17 1953
COMPILED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Late City Edition

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 17 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Complexities of Justice

The U.S. Supreme Court has refused for the fourth time to review the death sentences of the atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who betrayed their country to Soviet Russia.

The lawyers and the courts have found so many reasons for delaying this case that it has often seemed that it would drag on forever.

The Rosenbergs, accused of transmitting atomic secrets to the Russians, were found guilty on March 29, 1951—more than two years ago—after a trial which lasted 15 days. They were sentenced to death April 5, 1951.

The Appeals Court affirmed the verdict several month. later, and denied a rehearing April 8, 1952.

The Supreme Court refused to review the case Oct. 3, 1952, and in November denied a petition for rehearing.

Returning to the New York courts, the Rosenbergs' lawyers asked that the death sentence be set aside, and the request was denied. The Appeals Court affirmed that refusal Dec. 31, 1952.

In January, the trial judge refused another appeal for clemency, but granted a stay of execution to permit an appeal to the White House.

Both President Truman and President Eisenhower had opportunities to grant clemency in this case, but Mr. Truman did not act on the application and Mr. Eisenhower denied it.

The Supreme Court refused for a third time to review the case on May 25. The fourth request for a review has just been disposed of, but if there can be four, why not five, six or seven?

The President disposed of this case Feb. 11, but now is to be asked to pass upon it again.

The date of execution has been set for 11 p.m. Thursday, but the significance of that order remains to be demonstrated.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
DATED JUN 16 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. D.
Night Edit