

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Emanuel Bloch

FILE NO. 100 - 99876

VOLUME NO. 1

SERIALS 1

thru

81

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U. S. Department of Justice

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

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 101-66

See also Nos. 101-144

8

100-99876

Volume Number
Serials

FIELD OFFICE FILE

DO NOT FILE IN FBI HEADQUARTERS FILES

RETURN TO FOIPA
ROOM 6296

File No: 100-99876 Volume 1

Re: Emanuel Bloch

REVIEWED BY _____

Date: 7-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1	11-4-44	NQ letter to WFO cc to NY	1	0	outside scope
1A1	7-5-51	2 photos ^{INV. OF IA} of subject and ^{ENVELOPE} COPY OF IA	3	3	
1A2	6-3-53	2 photos of subject photostat of selective	2	2	
1A3	5-53	service record notes regarding	28	0	Referred
1A4	7-30-53	subject's wife signed statement of	7	7	
1A5	10-29-53	third party re: subject Trust Agreement / COPY OF	2	2	
1A6	2-19-53	signed by subject copy of Rosenberg ^{ENVELOPE}	10/9/9	28	18 dups.
1A7	11-4-53	Children Trust Fund Agreement Trustee Agreement	3	3	
1A8	8-19-53	with two copies photo of subject	1/1/1	3	2 dups.
1A9	12-22-53	ON FLYER	3	3	
1A10	5-26-54	1-A ENVELOPES - UNCERTIFIED subject's tax return 1950	8	0	Referred
1A10	5-26-54	Certified copy of subject's tax return 1950	7	0	Referred

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			Actual	Released	
1A11	5-26-54	certified copy of 1951 tax return of subject	7	0	Referred
1A11	5-26-54	uncertified copy of subjects 1951 tax return	6	0	Referred
1A12	5-26-54	certified copy of subjects 1952 tax return	9	0	Referred
1A12	5-26-54	uncertified copy of subjects 1952 tax return	8	0	Referred
1A13	2-1-54	photostat of telephone notebook of subject	36	36	
2	10-24-45	WFO letter to HQ cc to NY	2	0	outside scope
3	1-29-46	NY letter to HQ	4	0	outside scope
4	1-29-46	NY report to HQ	8	0	outside scope
5	3-7-46	SA memo to file with attached report	2	0	outside scope
6	3-14-46	NY letter to HQ	4	0	outside scope
7	3-14-46	NY report to HQ	2	0	outside scope
8	4-18-49	third party letter to SAC, NY	2	0	outside scope

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			Actual	Released	
9	6-12-50	SA memo to file	1	1	
10	8-4-50	SA memo to file	1	1	
11	8-11-50	NQ letter to NY	2	2	
11A	8-11-50	NQ letter to third party	1	1	
11B	7-24-50	third party letter to NQ with copy newspaper clipping	2/2	4	2 N.C.
12	8-30-50	from Daily Worker newspaper clipping	1	1	
13	8-20-50	from Daily Worker newspaper clipping	1	1	
14	7-25-50	from Daily Worker WFO: letter to NY	1	1	
15	10-20-50		1	1	
16	11-22-50	NQ letter to NY	1	1	
17	12-7-50	NY letter to NQ	2	0	SEE NY 65-15348
18	12-9-50	SA memo to file	2	1	

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Emanuel BlochDate: 7-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
19	11-30-50	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1	
20	12-27-50	WFO letter to NY	1	1	
21	1-19-51	WFO letter to NY	1	1	
22	1-27-51	NY letter to HQ	1	1	
23	2-7-51	SA memo to file	1	1	
24	2-21-51	SA memo to file	3	3	
25	4-13-51	Newspaper Clipping from Daily Worker	1	1	
26	4-24-46	WFO report to HQ	8	0	outside scope
27	11-16-48	Newspaper Clipping From National Republic	1	0	outside scope
28	6-14-51	Newspaper Clipping From National Republic	1	1	
29	6-12-51	WFO report to HQ	6	6	
30	6-12-51	WFO letter to HQ with copy	1/1	2	1 N.C.

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File No: 100-99876Re: Emanuel BlochDate: 7-78
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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
31	9-18-52	Newspaper Clipping From Daily Worker	1	1	
31 ^A	10-9-52	SA memo to file	2	0	10-2-79 F2281 SEE NY 100-107111-F16
32	10-14-52	Newspaper Clipping From NY News	1	1	
33	10-31-52	WFO letter to NY	3	0	SEE NY 100-107111
34	12-10-52	SA to SAC Memo	2	1	
35	11-23-52	Newspaper Clipping From The Worker	1	1	
35 ^A	12-2-52	Saltzberg Liaison letter to HQ	1	0	Referred
36	1-13-53	Newspaper Clipping From Daily Worker	1	1	
37	1-25-53	Newspaper Clipping From The Worker	1	1	
37 ^A	5-4-53	SA to SAC Memo captioned: third party	1	1	
38	5-24-53	Newspaper Clipping From NY News	1	1	
39	6-23-53	HQ letter to NY	1	1	

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			Actual	Released	
40	7-9-53	NY teletype to HQ	7	0	SEE NY 100-107111
41	6-20-53	Newspaper Clipping from New York World Telegram	1	1	
42	6-20-53	Newspaper Clipping From NY Journal American	1	1	
43	6-20-53	Newspaper Clipping From NY Times	1	1	
44	6-20-53	Newspaper Clipping From NY Times	1	1	
45	6-22-53	Indices Search Slip	7	7	
46	6-22-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Daily News	1	1	
47	6-22-53	Newspaper Clippings from NY Daily News	1	1	
48	6-22-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Times	2	2	
49	6-22-53	Newspaper Clipping from Daily News	1	1	
50	6-22-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY World Telegram	1	1	
51	6-22-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Daily Mirror	1	1	

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			Actual	Released	
52	6-22-53	Newspaper Clipping From NY Journal American	1	1	
53	6-23-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY World Telegram	1	1	
54	6-23-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Mirror	1	1	
55	6-29-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Times	1	1	
56	6-24-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY World Telegram	2	2	
57	6-25-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Times	1	1	
58	6-28-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Times	1	1	
59	6-30-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Times	1	1	
60	7-8-53	SA to SAC Memo with attachment	2	2	
61	7-10-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY World Telegram	1	1	
62	7-15-53	NY teletype to HQ, WFO	1	0	SEE HQ 65-58236-2023 SEE NY 65-15340 10-3-79 F2281
63	7-22-53	NY letter to HQ	2	2	

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			Actual	Released	
64	7-23-53	NY Airtel to HQ	1	1	
65	7-24-53	ASAC memo to SAC	1	1	
66	7-24-53	SA to SAC memo	1	1	
67	7-24-53	NY letter to HQ	1	1	
68	11-14-52	Memo to file	4	4	Process 10-5-79 F2281 b7E
69	7-24-53	NY report to HQ	26	0	Referred
70	7-24-53	NY letter to HQ	4	4	
71	6-27-53	NY Teletype to HQ	1	1	
72	6-24-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY World Telegram	2	2	
73	6-25-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Times	1	1	
74	6-25-53	Newspaper Clipping from NY Mirror	1	1	
75	6-25-53	Newspaper Clipping From NY Herald Tribune	1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
76	7-6-53	LA, SA to SAC Memo	5	2	
77	7-21-53	SA to SAC Memo with Attachment	1/1	0	SEE NY 100-107111
78	7-27-53	Third party letter to HQ	2	2	
79 ¹	7-31-53	HQ letter to third party	1	1	
80	7-29-53	HQ letter to NY with enclosure	1/6	7	
80A	7-29-53	HQ letter to BS	1	1	
80B	8-3-53	LA, SA to SAC Memo	2	2	
81	8-4-53	ASAC to SAC Memo	1	1	

1. one photo placed on SI card, 9/22/53. Returned Feb. 1954.
2. 4 photos & 1 neg. of Emanuel Block taken about June 1949. Subm. by SA V. J.
3. 1 negative and seven full face view photos of subject, EMANUEL BLOCK. Date Rec'd 6/3/53
From Daily Worker, NYC. Subm. by SA JAMES HAYES, 6/22/53. Not to be returned.
4. Photostat of selective service record of EMANUEL BLOCH. Obtained from LB 62 in May, 1953
by SE DONALD CL STRELETZKY. Submitted by SA BENJAMIN F. BORDEN, 7/30/53. Not to be returned.
5. Notes of SE CLINTON POLLOCK re: DINA PESSIN, believed to be the wife of EMANUEL H. BLOCH
Obtained from SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, NY, 7/30/53. Not to be returned. Submitted by
SA B. F. BORDEN, III, 9/21/53.
6. Signed statement re: Presence of subject BLOCK at meeting at ROSENBERG GROUP on or about
6/30/53. Obtained from MR. MAX BAIN, Mgr. ROSOFFI RESTAURANT, 141 W. 34th St., NYC,
10/29/53. Subm. by SA W. F. HARTNETT, JR., 11/5/53. Not to be returned.

NOTE: All above five exhibits were retyped on 12/11/53.

7. 12/11/53, Trust Indenture dated 8/19/53, consisting of 9 pages.
12/11/55
8. Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the Rosenbergs Children's Trust Fund dated 10/3/53
consisting of 3 pages.
9. 12/11/53, Agreement between the Trustees to accept the Obligations etc., dated 10/3/53,
consisting of 1 page.
10. 12/22/53, 8½ x 11" phts of EMANUEL H. BLOCH taken in a publication of the NCSJRC entitled
"Never Losing Faith" for Julius and Ethyl Rosenberg.
11. 5/26/54. 1 certified and 1 uncertified copy of 1950 Income tax return of subject. cm
12. 5/26/54. 1 certified and 1 uncertified copy of 1951 Income tax return of subject. cm
13. 5/26/54. 1 certified and 1 uncertified copy of 1952 Income tax return of subject. cm

NOTE: Above retyped from old blockstamp dated July 6, 1951. am

14. Photostat of telephone note book of E. H. Bloch. Rec'd 2/1/54 from Capt. Ben Miller,
BSSI NYC, PD. Subm. by SA A. Micek on 12/9/54. See serial 251. am

Date Received... 7/5/51

From... NYC FBI Photo Lab.
(Name of Contributor)

.....
(Address of Contributor)

By... V. J. Burke
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (x)

Description: 5 photos 4 in. q. of Emanuel Bloch
(taken ab. June 1949)

File No... 100-99876-1a1



Received... 6/3/58
... *Lucy W. ...*
... *1042*
(name & address of contributor)

Name of SA *James D. ...*
Returned... Yes () No ()
Number ... *100-17876*
Description:

1 negative and 9 pieces of ... manual blocks



Date Received July 30, 1953
From SA John A. Harrington, New York...
.....
(name & address of contributor)

By-Name of SA Benjamin F. Borden III...
To Be Returned Yes () No (X)
File Number 100-99876-1A4

Description: Notes of SE Clinton Pollock re Dina Pessin, believed to be the wife of Emanuel H. Bloch.

100-79876
Rec'd 4/30/53
by SA BF BROWN

6-24-53

Memo For The File:

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESP. R.

The following information was obtained
by the writer from the Board of Elections,
400 Broome Street N.Y.C.

1952: Dina Bloch enrolled as
a member of the American Labor Party
from 7 W 16th St N.Y.C. age 42,

(5)

married, 30 years in state

30 years in county; 6 years in

Electon District; Born in Russia

Naturalized Nov 1935 Southern

District N.Y. last Registered 1951

7 W 16

1947: Dina Bloch enrolled as a

member of the A.L.P. from 7 W 16th St NYC

and claims last registered

1940 from 634 W. 174th St NYC.

and states naturalized Oct: 1934 SDNY

(9)

1940:

There was no record at

634 W 174th St NYC. However

a record was located ^{as defendant} for

DINA PESSIN ¹⁹⁴⁰ at 635 W 174th

St. NYC. apt (3C) age 30,

Single, 20 years in state;

3 1/2 years in county; 7 months

Electron District, Born in Russia

Naturalized Feb. 1934 S.D. N.Y.

and claims last registered

(year not given) from 1671 University Ave

(4)

Bronx. In the column reserved for information as to tenants, household with whom voter resides the name E. Bloch was listed.

A check for Emanuel Bloch reflected the following.

1940: Emanuel Bloch (BLOCH) enrolled as a member of the ALP from 635 W 174th St NYC (Apt 3C)

Age 39, married 39 years

in state, 10 years in County

(5)

6 months in Election District

Born in the U.S. and claims last
registered 1939 from 845 Riverl?
(believed to be Riverside Drive NYC)

Also registering from 635 W 174th
NYC. was one Vivian Pessin

1940: Vivian Pessin enrolled also as
a member of the ALP listing
the apartment 3C age 23, single
22 years in state, 7 months in
county, Born in the U.S. last

(6)

Registered 1939 from 1482
Montgomery Ave, Bronx, N.Y.

In the column reserved (with
whom resides was listed M.

PESSIN.

Clinton E Pollock
S.E.

Date Received... 10/29/53...
From ... Mr. Paul G...
... Rosey Restaurant - 147 W. 43rd St. N.Y.C.
(name & address of contributor)

By-Name of SA ... William F. Hornett...
To Be Returned... Yes () No ()
File Number ... 100-99876-5

Description:

Signed statement - re presence of
Subject Bloch at meeting at
Roseberg Group - On or About 6/10/53.

100-7976-1A5
PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT

I, May Bohn, give the following voluntary statement to William F. Hartnett Jr. who has identified himself to me as a special agent of the F. B. I.

I am giving this statement because I know the Govt. has an interest in this matter, and I am willing to testify to the below facts.

On or about June 20 - 1953 sometime either a few days before, or a few days after the execution of Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, I observed an individual from newspapers and a photograph shown to me as Emanuel Bloch.

This individual along with about 20 other persons appeared in Rosoffi Rest. at 147 W. 43rd. N.Y.C. of which I am manager.

I have read this statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

May Bohn

Witnessed 10/29/53

William F. Hartnett - 290 Bldg N.Y.C.
Special Agent F. B. I.

~~11/4/53~~ 11/4/53

Date Received.....
From Wm. C. Henchy, Vice-Pres., Chase National Bank, North St. Branch, NYC

.....
(name & address of contributor)

By-Name of SAs Benjamin F. Borden III and Duncan S. MacRae

To Be Returned... Yes () No ()

File Number 100-99878, 1A, 7, 8.....

Description: Three(3) copies of 1) Trust Indenture dated 8/19/53
2) One page trust agreement dated 10/3/53

??
One(1) copy of Resolutions of the Board of Trustees dated 10/3/53

see serial 125

This Indenture and Declaration of Trust, made this 19th day of August, 1953, by Emanuel H. Bloch, with his office at 401 Broadway, New York City, New York, (hereinafter called "Trustee")

WITNESSETH:

Whereas, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, his wife, prematurely died in the State of New York, on or about June 19, 1953, and

Whereas, the said Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, left surviving them two sons, Michael Allen Rosenberg and Robert Harry Rosenberg, infants, aged ten and six years, respectively, (hereinafter called "Survivors") and

Whereas, many persons, in the United States and throughout the world cherish the names and memories of the deceased parents of said Survivors, and are concerned with the Survivors economic welfare and security of which they have been deprived by reason of the said death of their parents, and

Whereas, these persons (hereinafter called "Donors") have contributed sums of monies for the establishment of a Fund for the purposes of securing to the Survivors sufficient property for their maintenance, support, education and upbringing, and

Whereas, these sums of monies have been transmitted and transferred to the Trustee, in an individual as well as trust capacity and status, the receipt whereof in the forms received, the Trustee has acknowledged and does hereby acknowledge, and

Whereas, it is reasonably anticipated that other persons, motivated by the same considerations as the Donors, will become Donors, by contributing, from time to time, sums of monies to the said Fund for the purposes above set forth, and

Whereas, the Trustee, in recognition of the needs of the Survivors and the sentiments of the Donors and future Donors, desires to establish and promote a fund for the said Survivors, and each of them, to effectuate the said purposes for which the Donors have contributed and other future donors may contribute sums of monies and other property to the Survivors,

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the premises, and acknowledgment by the Trustee that there has been assigned, transferred, conveyed, and set over to him and that he has received certain sums of monies from Donors, evidenced by cash, money orders, checks, and other evidences of indebtedness,

To Have and To Hold all and singular the above-granted and described personal property unto the Trustee, his co-trustees (as hereinafter described) and his or their successors, in trust, nevertheless, for and upon the aforesaid uses and purposes, and the Trustee hereby establishes a Trust Fund for the following uses and purposes and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

1. NAME OF FUND. This declaration and the Trust hereby created shall be known as "The Rosenberg Childrens' Trust Fund."

2. NATURE AND CHARACTER OF TRUST.

(a) The trustee shall receive, hold, manage, sell, invest and reinvest the said property and every part thereof, in the manner hereinafter specified, and to collect, recover and receive the rents, issues, profits, dividends, interest and income thereof (hereinafter called "Income"), and after deducting the proper and necessary expenses, incurred or disbursed in connection with the administration of the said Trust Fund, as hereinafter delineated, to pay over certain sums unto the said Survivors, and each of them, in the manner hereinafter set forth, until the younger of the Survivors shall have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years; thereupon and thereafter, this Trust shall terminate, and the corpus of the Trust Fund then remaining, together with any interest or any other accruals thereon and therefrom, shall be paid over and distributed to the Survivors in equal shares; provided, however, that if, prior to the time the younger of the said Survivors would reach the age of twenty-five (25) years, either of the Survivors shall have died, the entire corpus of the Trust, together with the interest and the accruals thereon and therefrom, shall be paid over and disbursed to the remaining Survivor at and as of the date the younger Survivor would have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years.

(b) In the event that neither of the Survivors shall be alive at the time the younger of the Survivors would have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years, then this Trust shall terminate at and as of the date of the death of the last survivor, and the Trustee shall pay over and disburse to a college or university, authorized and empowered to confer a recognized degree in Engineering, the corpus of the Trust Fund then remaining, together with the interest and any accruals thereon and therefrom, for the purpose of creating a scholarship fund for needy and deserving students to enable them to further education in the field of Engineering, upon condition, however, that the college or university so designated by the Trustee, accepts, receives, establishes and continues the said Fund for these purposes under the name of "Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Memorial Scholarship Fund".

3. ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRUST.

All monies, bonds, notes, securities, and any other property, real personal or mixed, which shall become a part of this Trust Fund hereafter, and cause an accretion thereof by its addition thereto as a result of contributions by Donors or future Donors, shall be received by the Trustees and held, managed, etc., by him in the same manner and subject to the same rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, responsibilities, and obligations, as specified with respect to the property forming this original Trust Fund, as set forth hereinabove and hereinafter in this instrument of Trust.

4. POWERS OF TRUSTEE.

(a) The Trustee, in investing the corpus of the Trust, shall not be restricted to, or inhibited by, the usual and customary so-called "legal investments" for trustees, as required by the relevant provisions of the laws of the State of New York, in such cases made and provided, but the Trustee is at liberty and possesses the power to make other and different investments, which in his judgment seem proper and suitable; and for any depreciation in the value of any investments, the said Trustee shall not be held accountable or liable, and the losses, if any, shall fall solely upon the Survivors, and each of them, or those that, upon the happening of the contingencies herein provided, may have a beneficial interest in this Trust; and, if the Trustee

herein, in making said investments shall pay more than the par value for any investments, he shall not be obliged or obligated to establish a sinking fund out of the income of such investments for the repayment of the principal sum of the amount so paid over and above par, but the entire income of said securities shall be paid and disbursed as provided herein.

(b) In case of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, secured or unsecured by collateral, taken or purchased for the Trust Fund at a premium, the Trustee shall not be required to set aside any part of the income thereof as a sinking fund to retire or absorb such premium.

(c) The Trustee is authorized and empowered to vote in person or by proxy upon all stocks or other securities held by him, to exchange the securities of any corporation for other securities issued by the same, or by any other corporation, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as the Trustee shall deem proper; to consent to the reorganization, consolidation or merger of any corporation, or to the sale or lease of its property, or any portion thereof, to any person or corporation, or to the lease by any person or corporation of his or its property or any portion thereof, to such corporation, and upon such reorganization, consolidation, merger, sale or lease, to exchange the securities held by it for the securities issued in connection therewith; to pay all assessments, subscriptions and other sums of money as the Trustee may deem expedient for the protection of its interests as holder of any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any corporation, and to exercise any option contained in any stocks, bonds, or other securities, for the conversion of the same into other securities, or take advantage of any rights to subscribe for additional stocks, bonds or other securities, and to make any and all necessary payments therefor, and generally to exercise in respect of all stocks, bonds or other investments, held by the Trustee hereunder, all rights, powers and privileges as are or may be lawfully exercised by any person owning similar property in his own right, provided, however, that the Trustee shall not be required to make any of the payments herein provided except for the principal of the Trust Fund, or from funds furnished for that purpose by the Donors.

(d) Subject to the other powers and discretion granted to the trustee, as herein set forth, and the amounts available in the Trust Fund, the Trust shall pay out in weekly or monthly installments to and for the benefit of the above named Survivors, namely: MICHAEL ALLEN ROSENBERG and ROBERT HARRY ROSENBERG, cash amounts which will provide for the Survivors, and each of them, in such manner as may be determined to be adequate and proper, in the sole and unrestricted judgement and discretion of the Trustee. The Trustee, to meet and make these payments, is and shall be empowered to invade the corpus of the Trust Fund, anything to the contrary contained herein notwithstanding.

(e) The Trustee shall have the sole and unrestricted power and discretion to consider any and all factors in determining the amount of the payments, the frequency thereof, the recipients of said payments on behalf of the said Survivors, and each of them, and, without limitation to the factors hereinafter set forth, the Trustee may take into account any other income of the property received or owned by any of the Survivors herein named, and each of them, the various and comparative needs of the Survivors at various and different periods, the total amount in the fund, and any other factor, in addition to those enumerated above, as shall be considered relevant.

(f) The Trustee shall make payments to each or both of the Survivors herein or to any other person on behalf of the Survivors, and each of them.

(g) Whenever the time arrives when the Trust shall terminate, upon the happening of the contingency or contingencies above provided for, the Trustee shall have a reasonable time to liquidate the Trust Fund and reduce the same to cash, after deducting all necessary and proper expenses, incurred or disbursed, including but not limited to taxes to any Governmental Agency or authority; or if the Trustee, in his sole and unrestricted judgement and discretion determines, he may terminate the Trust and pay over and disburse to the Survivors, and each of them, or to any one beneficially interested at the time, the property which he holds in trust under this Trust Fund whether the same be in the form of personal property (securities, etc.) real property or mixed property, either in kind or part cash and part kind.

(h) The judgement of the Trustee and the discretion granted to him under this Trust shall be final and conclusive as to any acts done or performed by him hereunder and shall be binding upon the Survivors, and each of them, and any person beneficially interested in this Trust Fund.

(i) The Trustee shall receive no compensation for his services but may charge to the Trust Fund as costs of administration, only actual disbursements in the maintenance and enlargement of the Trust Fund.

(j) The Trustee shall not be required to make any bond.

(k) The Trustee shall make an annual report at the end of each calendar year to the Survivors, and each of them, and/or to any person on behalf of the Survivors, and each of them, as to the status of the Fund and the amount disbursed during said calendar year and since the establishment of this Fund. The "any person" referred to herein shall mean, as far as can be practically applied, the foster parent or parents of the Survivors, and/or each of them, or the guardian of the Survivors, and/or each of them, or an adopted parent or parents of the Survivors, and/or each of them.

(l) The Trustee, in addition to the powers herein expressly or impliedly granted, shall have all the power and authority by statute or otherwise lawfully given to trustees for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this Trust Fund. Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Trustee shall have the following powers:

I. To sell any securities and property at any time a part of the Trust Fund.

II. To register any shares of stocks or bonds or other securities or make deposits in the name of the Trust Fund or the Trustee herein.

III. To employ such agents as he may find necessary and advisable, and he shall incur no liability for the acts or defaults of his agents, if the same were selected with due care.

IV. To pay such actual costs and expenses, including the compensation of any agent, including but not limited to an accountant, as he may find it necessary and advisable to employ in the administration of this Trust.

V. To expend sums of money for the purposes of promoting, accepting and receiving funds for addition to and accumulation of the corpus of this Trust, including but not limited to travel and incidental expenses thereto to places and events that can reasonably be expected to provide additional contributions from Donors or future Donors because of the presence of the Trustee.

VI. To institute such suits and proceedings at law or in equity or to defend any such suit or proceeding as may, in the sole and unrestricted judgement of the Trustee, be advisable.

VII. At the time of the termination of the Trust the Trustee shall make a final accounting or report to the Survivors, and, and each of them, or to any person then beneficially interested in this Trust, as to the status of the Fund, the amount disbursed since the establishment of the Trust, and the final sums transferred to the distributee or distributees and the manner of such transfer. Upon the rendition of this final report the Trustee shall be discharged of any and all obligations hereunder except for fraud or willful neglect.

5. CO-TRUSTEES.

(a) In addition to the powers herein granted, the Trustee is and shall be empowered to designate other trustees to administer the Trust Fund herein established as provided in this instrument. The number of trustees to be so designated shall not exceed four (4) so that there shall not be more than a Board of Trustees of five (5) persons.

(b) Upon a co-trustee being designated as provided in (a) above, and the said person approving in writing his signification of willingness to act as trustee, the said person shall be and become a trustee hereunder.

(c) When, as and if a Board of Trustees is set up, as provided herein, the said Trustees shall constitute the Trustees hereunder and shall have the same rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, responsibilities and obligations possessed or imposed upon the Trustee herein with the same force and effect as though these other and additional trustees made and executed this original Indenture and Declaration of Trust. Whenever the word "Trustee" is used herein, it shall mean each and every other Trustee who becomes a member of the Board of Trustees, as provided in this paragraph.

(d) The decision of a majority of the Board of Trustees shall control and be final and conclusive in the same manner and with the same force and effect as provided for in paragraph 4 (h) above.

(e) The failure or refusal of any Trustee to participate in or vote upon any matter shall not in any wise impair the rights or powers of the Trustees to make any decision or take any action with respect to this Trust.

(f) No Trustee shall be responsible for the acts or doings of any of his co-trustees, and no Trustee shall be liable for his own acts or doing in good faith and without fraud, will, default or neglect.

(g) In the event of a vacancy on the Board of Trustees, as a result of death, resignation, illness or any other cause, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining Trustees; no Trustee shall have the power to name his own successor, but successor-Trustees shall be selected by the majority of the remaining Trustees.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF TRUST. The Trustee, by joining in the execution of this Indenture and Declaration of Trust, signifies his acceptance of this trust.

7. INTERPRETATION OF INDENTURE AND DECLARATION OF TRUST.

The meaning and interpretation or construction of this Indenture and Declaration of Trust and the rights,

privileges, powers, immunities, duties, obligations, and responsibilities of the persons named therein shall be applied and construed according to the laws of the State of New York.

In Witness Whereof, the undersigned Trustee has hereunto set his hand and seal the year and day first above written.

(Printed in ink) EMANUEL H. BLOCH (L.S)

Emanuel H. Bloch

State of New York }
County of New York }

SS:

On the 19th day of August, 1953, before me personally came EMANUEL H. BLOCH, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

(Printed in ink)

Gloria Agrin

Notary Public of the State
of N.Y. Comm. expires
March 30, 1954

(Handwritten)

The above trust agreement is a true copy
of the original.

(Signed) Emanuel H. Bloch
(Not legible)

NY City, N.Y.
Sept. 15-53 (written)

This Indenture and Declaration of Trust, made this 19th day of August, 1953, by Emanuel H. Bloch, with his office at 401 Broadway, New York City, New York, (hereinafter called "Trustee")

WITNESSETH:

Whereas, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, his wife, prematurely died in the State of New York, on or about June 19, 1953, and

Whereas, the said Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, left surviving them two sons, Michael Allen Rosenberg and Robert Harry Rosenberg, infants, aged ten and six years, respectively, (hereinafter called "Survivors") and

Whereas, many persons, in the United States and throughout the world cherish the names and memories of the deceased parents of said Survivors, and are concerned with the Survivors economic welfare and security of which they have been deprived by reason of the said death of their parents, and

Whereas, these persons (hereinafter called "Donors") have contributed sums of monies for the establishment of a Fund for the purposes of securing to the Survivors sufficient property for their maintenance, support, education and upbringing, and

Whereas, these sums of monies have been transmitted and transferred to the Trustee, in an individual as well as trust capacity and status, the receipt whereof in the forms received, the Trustee has acknowledged and does hereby acknowledge, and

Whereas, it is reasonably anticipated that other persons, motivated by the same considerations as the Donors, will become Donors, by contributing, from time to time, sums of monies to the said Fund for the purposes above set forth, and

Whereas, the Trustee, in recognition of the needs of the Survivors and the sentiments of the Donors and future Donors, desires to establish and promote a fund for the said Survivors, and each of them, to effectuate the said purposes for which the Donors have contributed and other future donors may contribute sums of monies and other property to the Survivors,

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the premises, and acknowledgment by the Trustee that there has been assigned, transferred, conveyed, and set over to him and that he has received certain sums of monies from Donors, evidenced by cash, money orders, checks, and other evidences of indebtedness,

To Have and To Hold all and singular the above-granted and described personal property unto the Trustee, his co-trustees (as hereinafter described) and his or their successors, in trust, nevertheless, for and upon the aforesaid uses and purposes, and the Trustee hereby establishes a Trust Fund for the following uses and purposes and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

1. NAME OF FUND. This declaration and the Trust hereby created shall be known as "The Rosenberg Childrens' Trust Fund."

2. NATURE AND CHARACTER OF TRUST.

(a) The trustee shall receive, hold, manage, sell, invest and reinvest the said property and every part thereof, in the manner hereinafter specified, and to collect, recover and receive the rents, issues, profits, dividends, interest and income thereof (hereinafter called "Income"), and after deducting the proper and necessary expenses, incurred or disbursed in connection with the administration of the said Trust Fund, as hereinafter delineated, to pay over certain sums unto the said Survivors, and each of them, in the manner hereinafter set forth, until the younger of the Survivors shall have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years; thereupon and thereafter, this Trust shall terminate, and the corpus of the Trust Fund then remaining, together with any interest or any other accruals thereon and therefrom, shall be paid over and distributed to the Survivors in equal shares; provided, however, that if, prior to the time the younger of the said Survivors would reach the age of twenty-five (25) years, either of the Survivors shall have died, the entire corpus of the Trust, together with the interest and the accruals thereon and therefrom, shall be paid over and disbursed to the remaining Survivor at and as of the date the younger Survivor would have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years.

(b) In the event that neither of the Survivors shall be alive at the time the younger of the Survivors would have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years, then this Trust shall terminate at and as of the date of the death of the last survivor, and the Trustee shall pay over and disburse to a college or university, authorized and empowered to confer a recognized degree in Engineering, the corpus of the Trust Fund then remaining, together with the interest and any accruals thereon and therefrom, for the purpose of creating a scholarship fund for needy and deserving students to enable them to further education in the field of Engineering, upon condition, however, that the college or university so designated by the Trustee, accepts, receives, establishes and continues the said Fund for these purposes under the name of "Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Memorial Scholarship Fund".

3. ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRUST.

All monies, bonds, notes, securities, and any other property, real personal or mixed, which shall become a part of this Trust Fund hereafter, and cause an accretion thereof by its addition thereto as a result of contributions by Donors or future Donors, shall be received by the Trustees and held, managed, etc., by him in the same manner and subject to the same rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, responsibilities, and obligations, as specified with respect to the property forming this original Trust Fund, as set forth hereinabove and hereinafter in this instrument of Trust.

4. POWERS OF TRUSTEE.

(a) The Trustee, in investing the corpus of the Trust, shall not be restricted to, or inhibited by, the usual and customary so-called "legal investments" for trustees, as required by the relevant provisions of the laws of the State of New York, in such cases made and provided, but the Trustee is at liberty and possesses the power to make other and different investments, which in his judgment seem proper and suitable; and for any depreciation in the value of any investments, the said Trustee shall not be held accountable or liable, and the losses, if any, shall fall solely upon the Survivors, and each of them, or those that, upon the happening of the contingencies herein provided, may have a beneficial interest in this Trust; and, if the Trustee

herein, in making said investments shall pay more than the par value for any investments, he shall not be obliged or obligated to establish a sinking fund out of the income of such investments for the repayment of the principal sum of the amount so paid over and above par, but the entire income of said securities shall be paid and disbursed as provided herein.

(b) In case of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, secured or unsecured by collateral, taken or purchased for the Trust Fund at a premium, the Trustee shall not be required to set aside any part of the income thereof as a sinking fund to retire or absorb such premium.

(c) The Trustee is authorized and empowered to vote in person or by proxy upon all stocks or other securities held by him, to exchange the securities of any corporation for other securities issued by the same, or by any other corporation, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as the Trustee shall deem proper; to consent to the reorganization, consolidation or merger of any corporation, or to the sale or lease of its property, or any portion thereof, to any person or corporation, or to the lease by any person or corporation of his or its property or any portion thereof, to such corporation, and upon such reorganization, consolidation, merger, sale or lease, to exchange the securities held by it for the securities issued in connection therewith; to pay all assessments, subscriptions and other sums of money as the Trustee may deem expedient for the protection of its interests as holder of any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any corporation, and to exercise any option contained in any stocks, bonds, or other securities, for the conversion of the same into other securities, or take advantage of any rights to subscribe for additional stocks, bonds or other securities, and to make any and all necessary payments therefor, and generally to exercise in respect of all stocks, bonds or other investments, held by the Trustee hereunder, all rights, powers and privileges as are or may be lawfully exercised by any person owning similar property in his own right, provided, however, that the Trustee shall not be required to make any of the payments herein provided except for the principal of the Trust Fund, or from funds furnished for that purpose by the Donors.

(d) Subject to the other powers and discretion granted to the trustee, as herein set forth, and the amounts available in the Trust Fund, the Trust shall pay out in weekly or monthly installments to and for the benefit of the above named Survivors, namely: MICHAEL ALLEN ROSENBERG and ROBERT HARRY ROSENBERG, cash amounts which will provide for the Survivors, and each of them, in such manner as may be determined to be adequate and proper, in the sole and unrestricted judgement and discretion of the Trustee. The Trustee, to meet and make these payments, is and shall be empowered to invade the corpus of the Trust Fund, anything to the contrary contained herein notwithstanding.

(e) The Trustee shall have the sole and unrestricted power and discretion to consider any and all factors in determining the amount of the payments, the frequency thereof, the recipients of said payments on behalf of the said Survivors, and each of them, and, without limitation to the factors hereinafter set forth, the Trustee may take into account any other income of the property received or owned by any of the Survivors herein named, and each of them, the various and comparative needs of the Survivors at various and different periods, the total amount in the fund, and any other factor, in addition to those enumerated above, as shall be considered relevant.

(f) The Trustee shall make payments to each or both of the Survivors herein or to any other person on behalf of the Survivors, and each of them.

(g) Whenever the time arrives when the Trust shall terminate, upon the happening of the contingency or contingencies above provided for, the Trustee shall have a reasonable time to liquidate the Trust Fund and reduce the same to cash, after deducting all necessary and proper expenses, incurred or disbursed, including but not limited to taxes to any Governmental Agency or authority; or if the Trustee, in his sole and unrestricted judgement and discretion determines, he may terminate the Trust and pay over and disburse to the Survivors, and each of them, or to any one beneficially interested at the time, the property which he holds in trust under this Trust Fund whether the same be in the form of personal property (securities, etc.) real property or mixed property, either in kind or part cash and part kind.

(h) The judgement of the Trustee and the discretion granted to him under this Trust shall be final and conclusive as to any acts done or performed by him hereunder and shall be binding upon the Survivors, and each of them, and any person beneficially interested in this Trust Fund.

(i) The Trustee shall receive no compensation for his services but may charge to the Trust Fund as costs of administration, only actual disbursements in the maintenance and enlargement of the Trust Fund.

(j) The Trustee shall not be required to make any bond.

(k) The Trustee shall make an annual report at the end of each calendar year to the Survivors, and each of them, and/or to any person on behalf of the Survivors, and each of them, as to the status of the Fund and the amount disbursed during said calendar year and since the establishment of this Fund. The "any person" referred to herein shall mean, as far as can be practically applied, the foster parent or parents of the Survivors, and/or each of them, or the guardian of the Survivors, and/or each of them, or an adopted parent or parents of the Survivors, and/or each of them.

(l) The Trustee, in addition to the powers herein expressly or impliedly granted, shall have all the power and authority by statute or otherwise lawfully given to trustees for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this Trust Fund. Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Trustee shall have the following powers:

I. To sell any securities and property at any time a part of the Trust Fund.

II. To register any shares of stocks or bonds or other securities or make deposits in the name of the Trust Fund or the Trustee herein.

III. To employ such agents as he may find necessary and advisable, and he shall incur no liability for the acts or defaults of his agents, if the same were selected with due care.

IV. To pay such actual costs and expenses, including the compensation of any agent, including but not limited to an accountant, as he may find it necessary and advisable to employ in the administration of this Trust.

V. To expend sums of money for the purposes of promoting, accepting and receiving funds for addition to and accumulation of the corpus of this Trust, including but not limited to travel and incidental expenses thereto to places and events that can reasonably be expected to provide additional contributions from Donors or future Donors because of the presence of the Trustee.

VI. To institute such suits and proceedings at law or in equity or to defend any such suit or proceeding as may, in the sole and unrestricted judgement of the Trustee, be advisable.

VII. At the time of the termination of the Trust the Trustee shall make a final accounting or report to the Survivors, and, and each of them, or to any person then beneficially interested in this Trust, as to the status of the Fund, the amount disbursed since the establishment of the Trust, and the final sums transferred to the distributee or distributees and the manner of such transfer. Upon the rendition of this final report the Trustee shall be discharged of any and all obligations hereunder except for fraud or willful neglect.

5. CO-TRUSTEES.

(a) In addition to the powers herein granted, the Trustee is and shall be empowered to designate other trustees to administer the Trust Fund herein established as provided in this instrument. The number of trustees to be so designated shall not exceed four (4) so that there shall not be more than a Board of Trustees of five (5) persons.

(b) Upon a co-trustee being designated as provided in (a) above, and the said person approving in writing his signification of willingness to act as trustee, the said person shall be and become a trustee hereunder.

(c) When, as and if a Board of Trustees is set up, as provided herein, the said Trustees shall constitute the Trustees hereunder and shall have the same rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, responsibilities and obligations possessed or imposed upon the Trustee herein with the same force and effect as though these other and additional trustees made and executed this original Indenture and Declaration of Trust. Whenever the word "Trustee" is used herein, it shall mean each and every other Trustee who becomes a member of the Board of Trustees, as provided in this paragraph.

(d) The decision of a majority of the Board of Trustees shall control and be final and conclusive in the same manner and with the same force and effect as provided for in paragraph 4 (h) above.

(e) The failure or refusal of any Trustee to participate in or vote upon any matter shall not in any wise impair the rights or powers of the Trustees to make any decision or take any action with respect to this Trust.

(f) No Trustee shall be responsible for the acts or omissions of any of his co-trustees, and no Trustee shall be liable for his own acts or doing in good faith and without fraud, will or default or neglect.

(g) In the event of a vacancy on the Board of Trustees, as a result of death, resignation, illness or any other cause, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining Trustees; no Trustee shall have the power to name his own successor, but successor-Trustees shall be selected by the majority of the remaining Trustees.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF TRUST. The Trustee, by joining in the execution of this Indenture and Declaration of Trust, signifies his acceptance of this trust.

7. INTERPRETATION OF INDENTURE AND DECLARATION OF TRUST.

The meaning and interpretation or construction of this Indenture and Declaration of Trust and the rights,

privileges, powers, immunities, duties, obligations, and responsibilities of the persons named therein shall be applied and construed according to the laws of the State of New York.

In Witness Whereof, the undersigned Trustee has hereunto set his hand and seal the year and day first above written.

(Printed in ink)

EMANUEL H. BLOCH (L.S.)

Emanuel H. Bloch

State of New York }
County of New York }

SS:

On the 19th day of August, 1953, before me personally came EMANUEL H. BLOCH, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

(Printed in ink)

Florida Agrin

Notary Public of the State
of N.Y. Comm. expires
March 30, 1954

(Handwritten)

The above trust agreement is a true copy
of the original.

(Signed) Emanuel H. Bloch
(Not legible)

NY City, N.Y.
Sept. 15-53 (written)

This Indenture and Declaration of Trust, made this 19th day of August, 1953, by Emanuel H. Bloch, with his office at 401 Broadway, New York City, New York, (hereinafter called "Trustee")

WITNESSETH:

Whereas, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, his wife, prematurely died in the State of New York, on or about June 19, 1953, and

Whereas, the said Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, left surviving them two sons, Michael Allen Rosenberg and Robert Harry Rosenberg, infants, aged ten and six years, respectively, (hereinafter called "Survivors") and

Whereas, many persons, in the United States and throughout the world cherish the names and memories of the deceased parents of said Survivors, and are concerned with the Survivors economic welfare and security of which they have been deprived by reason of the said death of their parents, and

Whereas, these persons (hereinafter called "Donors") have contributed sums of monies for the establishment of a Fund for the purposes of securing to the Survivors sufficient property for their maintenance, support, education and upbringing, and

Whereas, these sums of monies have been transmitted and transferred to the Trustee, in an individual as well as trust capacity and status, the receipt whereof in the forms received, the Trustee has acknowledged and does hereby acknowledge, and

Whereas, it is reasonably anticipated that other persons, motivated by the same considerations as the Donors, will become Donors, by contributing, from time to time, sums of monies to the said Fund for the purposes above set forth, and

Whereas, the Trustee, in recognition of the needs of the Survivors and the sentiments of the Donors and future Donors, desires to establish and promote a fund for the said Survivors, and each of them, to effectuate the said purposes for which the Donors have contributed and other future donors may contribute sums of monies and other property to the Survivors,

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the premises, and acknowledgment by the Trustee that there has been assigned, transferred, conveyed, and set over to him and that he has received certain sums of monies from Donors, evidenced by cash, money orders, checks, and other evidences of indebtedness,

To Have and To Hold all and singular the above-granted and described personal property unto the Trustee, his co-trustees (as hereinafter described) and his or their successors, in trust, nevertheless, for and upon the aforesaid uses and purposes, and the Trustee hereby establishes a Trust Fund for the following uses and purposes and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

1. NAME OF FUND. This declaration and the Trust hereby created shall be known as "The Rosenberg Childrens' Trust Fund."

2. NATURE AND CHARACTER OF TRUST.

(a) The trustee shall receive, hold, manage, sell, invest and reinvest the said property and every part thereof, in the manner hereinafter specified, and to collect, recover and receive the rents, issues, profits, dividends, interest and income thereof (hereinafter called "Income"), and after deducting the proper and necessary expenses, incurred or disbursed in connection with the administration of the said Trust Fund, as hereinafter delineated, to pay over certain sums unto the said Survivors, and each of them, in the manner hereinafter set forth, until the younger of the Survivors shall have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years; thereupon and thereafter, this Trust shall terminate, and the corpus of the Trust Fund then remaining, together with any interest or any other accruals thereon and therefrom, shall be paid over and distributed to the Survivors in equal shares; provided, however, that if, prior to the time the younger of the said Survivors would reach the age of twenty-five (25) years, either of the Survivors shall have died, the entire corpus of the Trust, together with the interest and the accruals thereon and therefrom, shall be paid over and disbursed to the remaining Survivor at and as of the date the younger Survivor would have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years.

(b) In the event that neither of the Survivors shall be alive at the time the younger of the Survivors would have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years, then this Trust shall terminate at and as of the date of the death of the last survivor, and the Trustee shall pay over and disburse to a college or university, authorized and empowered to confer a recognized degree in Engineering, the corpus of the Trust Fund then remaining, together with the interest and any accruals thereon and therefrom, for the purpose of creating a scholarship fund for needy and deserving students to enable them to further education in the field of Engineering, upon condition, however, that the college or university so designated by the Trustee, accepts, receives, establishes and continues the said Fund for these purposes under the name of "Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Memorial Scholarship Fund".

3. ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRUST.

All monies, bonds, notes, securities, and any other property, real personal or mixed, which shall become a part of this Trust Fund hereafter, and cause an accretion thereof by its addition thereto as a result of contributions by Donors or future Donors, shall be received by the Trustees and held, managed, etc., by him in the same manner and subject to the same rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, responsibilities, and obligations, as specified with respect to the property forming this original Trust Fund, as set forth hereinabove and hereinafter in this instrument of Trust.

4. POWERS OF TRUSTEE.

(a) The Trustee, in investing the corpus of the Trust, shall not be restricted to, or inhibited by, the usual and customary so-called "legal investments" for trustees, as required by the relevant provisions of the laws of the State of New York, in such cases made and provided, but the Trustee is at liberty and possesses the power to make other and different investments, which in his judgment seem proper and suitable; and for any depreciation in the value of any investments, the said Trustee shall not be held accountable or liable, and the losses, if any, shall fall solely upon the Survivors, and each of them, or those that, upon the happening of the contingencies herein provided, may have a beneficial interest in this Trust; and, if the Trustee

herein, in making said investments shall pay more than the par value for any investments, he shall not be obliged or obligated to establish a sinking fund out of the income of such investments for the repayment of the principal sum of the amount so paid over and above par, but the entire income of said securities shall be paid and disbursed as provided herein.

(b) In case of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, secured or unsecured by collateral, taken or purchased for the Trust Fund at a premium, the Trustee shall not be required to set aside any part of the income thereof as a sinking fund to retire or absorb such premium.

(c) The Trustee is authorized and empowered to vote in person or by proxy upon all stocks or other securities held by him, to exchange the securities of any corporation for other securities issued by the same, or by any other corporation, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as the Trustee shall deem proper; to consent to the reorganization, consolidation or merger of any corporation, or to the sale or lease of its property, or any portion thereof, to any person or corporation, or to the lease by any person or corporation of his or its property or any portion thereof, to such corporation, and upon such reorganization, consolidation, merger, sale or lease, to exchange the securities held by it for the securities issued in connection therewith; to pay all assessments, subscriptions and other sums of money as the Trustee may deem expedient for the protection of its interests as holder of any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any corporation, and to exercise any option contained in any stocks, bonds, or other securities, for the conversion of the same into other securities, or take advantage of any rights to subscribe for additional stocks, bonds or other securities, and to make any and all necessary payments therefor, and generally to exercise in respect of all stocks, bonds or other investments, held by the Trustee hereunder, all rights, powers and privileges as are or may be lawfully exercised by any person owning similar property in his own right, provided, however, that the Trustee shall not be required to make any of the payments herein provided except for the principal of the Trust Fund, or from funds furnished for that purpose by the Donors.

(d) Subject to the other powers and discretion granted to the trustee, as herein set forth, and the amounts available in the Trust Fund, the Trust shall pay out in weekly or monthly installments to and for the benefit of the above named Survivors, namely: MICHAEL ALLEN ROSENBERG and ROBERT HARRY ROSENBERG, cash amounts which will provide for the Survivors, and each of them, in such manner as may be determined to be adequate and proper, in the sole and unrestricted judgement and discretion of the Trustee. The Trustee, to meet and make these payments, is and shall be empowered to invade the corpus of the Trust Fund, anything to the contrary contained herein notwithstanding.

(e) The Trustee shall have the sole and unrestricted power and discretion to consider any and all factors in determining the amount of the payments, the frequency thereof, the recipients of said payments on behalf of the said Survivors, and each of them, and, without limitation to the factors hereinafter set forth, the Trustee may take into account any other income of the property received or owned by any of the Survivors herein named, and each of them, the various and comparative needs of the Survivors at various and different periods, the total amount in the fund, and any other factor, in addition to those enumerated above, as shall be considered relevant.

(f) The Trustee shall make payments to each or both of the Survivors herein or to any other person on behalf of the Survivors, and each of them.

(g) Whenever the time arrives when the Trust shall terminate, upon the happening of the contingency or contingencies above provided for, the Trustee shall have a reasonable time to liquidate the Trust Fund and reduce the same to cash, after deducting all necessary and proper expenses, incurred or disbursed, including but not limited to taxes to any Governmental Agency or authority; or if the Trustee, in his sole and unrestricted judgement and discretion determines, he may terminate the Trust and pay over and disburse to the Survivors, and each of them, or to any one beneficially interested at the time, the property which he holds in trust under this Trust Fund whether the same be in the form of personal property (securities, etc.) real property or mixed property, either in kind or part cash and part kind.

(h) The judgement of the Trustee and the discretion granted to him under this Trust shall be final and conclusive as to any acts done or performed by him hereunder and shall be binding upon the Survivors, and each of them, and any person beneficially interested in this Trust Fund.

(i) The Trustee shall receive no compensation for his services but may charge to the Trust Fund as costs of administration, only actual disbursements in the maintenance and enlargement of the Trust Fund.

(j) The Trustee shall not be required to make any bond.

(k) The Trustee shall make an annual report at the end of each calendar year to the Survivors, and each of them, and/or to any person on behalf of the Survivors, and each of them, as to the status of the Fund and the amount disbursed during said calendar year and since the establishment of this Fund. The "any person" referred to herein shall mean, as far as can be practically applied, the foster parent or parents of the Survivors, and/or each of them, or the guardian of the Survivors, and/or each of them, or an adopted parent or parents of the Survivors, and/or each of them.

(l) The Trustee, in addition to the powers herein expressly or impliedly granted, shall have all the power and authority by statute or otherwise lawfully given to trustees for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this Trust Fund. Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Trustee shall have the following powers:

I. To sell any securities and property at any time a part of the Trust Fund.

II. To register any shares of stocks or bonds or other securities or make deposits in the name of the Trust Fund or the Trustee herein.

III. To employ such agents as he may find necessary and advisable, and he shall incur no liability for the acts or defaults of his agents, if the same were selected with due care.

IV. To pay such actual costs and expenses, including the compensation of any agent, including but not limited to an accountant, as he may find it necessary and advisable to employ in the administration of this Trust.

V. To expend sums of money for the purposes of promoting, accepting and receiving funds for addition to and accumulation of the corpus of this Trust, including but not limited to travel and incidental expenses thereto to places and events that can reasonably be expected to provide additional contributions from Donors or future Donors because of the presence of the Trustee.

VI. To institute such suits and proceedings at law or in equity or to defend any such suit or proceeding as may, in the sole and unrestricted judgement of the Trustee, be advisable.

VII. At the time of the termination of the Trust the Trustee shall make a final accounting or report to the Survivors, and, and each of them, or to any person then beneficially interested in this Trust, as to the status of the Fund, the amount disbursed since the establishment of the Trust, and the final sums transferred to the distributee or distributees and the manner of such transfer. Upon the rendition of this final report the Trustee shall be discharged of any and all obligations hereunder except for fraud or willful neglect.

5. CO-TRUSTEES.

(a) In addition to the powers herein granted, the Trustee is and shall be empowered to designate other trustees to administer the Trust Fund herein established as provided in this instrument. The number of trustees to be so designated shall not exceed four (4) so that there shall not be more than a Board of Trustees of five (5) persons.

(b) Upon a co-trustee being designated as provided in (a) above, and the said person approving in writing his signification of willingness to act as trustee, the said person shall be and become a trustee hereunder.

(c) When, as and if a Board of Trustees is set up, as provided herein, the said Trustees shall constitute the Trustees hereunder and shall have the same rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, responsibilities and obligations possessed or imposed upon the Trustee herein with the same force and effect as though these other and additional trustees made and executed this original Indenture and Declaration of Trust. Whenever the word "Trustee" is used herein, it shall mean each and every other Trustee who becomes a member of the Board of Trustees, as provided in this paragraph.

(d) The decision of a majority of the Board of Trustees shall control and be final and conclusive in the same manner and with the same force and effect as provided for in paragraph 4 (h) above.

(e) The failure or refusal of any Trustee to participate in or vote upon any matter shall not in any wise impair the rights or powers of the Trustees to make any decision or take any action with respect to this Trust.

(f) No Trustee shall be responsible for the acts or doings of any of his co-trustees, and no Trustee shall be liable for his own acts or doing in good faith and without fraud, will feel default or neglect.

(g) In the event of a vacancy on the Board of Trustees, as a result of death, resignation, illness or any other cause, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining Trustees; no Trustee shall have the power to name his own successor, but successor-Trustees shall be selected by the majority of the remaining Trustees.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF TRUST. The Trustee, by joining in the execution of this Indenture and Declaration of Trust, signifies his acceptance of this trust.

7. INTERPRETATION OF INDENTURE AND DECLARATION OF TRUST.

The meaning and interpretation or construction of this Indenture and Declaration of Trust and the rights,

privileges, powers, immunities, duties, obligations, and responsibilities of the persons named therein shall be applied and construed according to the laws of the State of New York.

In Witness Whereof, the undersigned Trustee has hereunto set his hand and seal the year and day first above written.

(Printed in ink) EMANUEL H. BLOCH (L.S.)

Emanuel H. Bloch

State of New York }
County of New York }

SS:

On the 19th day of August, 1953, before me personally came EMANUEL H. BLOCH, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

(Printed in ink)

Gloria Agrin

Notary Public of the State
of N.Y. Comm. expires
March 30, 1954

(Handwritten)

The above trust agreement is a true copy
of the original.

(Signed) Emanuel H. Bloch
(Not legible)

NY City, N.Y.
Sept. 15-53 (written)

THIS COPY MADE 11/4/63 by SA [redacted] [redacted] from
Records of Chase, W. 11th St. Branch, from 10000 and
available by WC Henry, U. P.

RESOLUTIONS OF

UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION

Board of Trustees of
"THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND"

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION ACCOUNT

We, Malcolm Sharp, Chairman
and Emanuel H. Bloch, as Secretary
The Board of Trustees of "The Eisenhower Children's Trust" an unincorporated
association, hereby certify to The Chase National Bank of the City of New York that a meeting of the
Entire Board of Trustees of said association
was duly called and held at its office in the City of New York and State of New York
on the 3rd day of October 1953, that at said meeting a quorum was present
and voting throughout, and that the following resolutions on motion duly made and seconded were unanimously
adopted and are now in full force and effect:

DEPOSITS AND
WITHDRAWALS

"RESOLVED, that The Chase National Bank of the City of New York (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank")
be and hereby is designated as a depository of this association and that the officers and agents of this association be
and hereby are, and each of them hereby is, authorized to deposit any of the funds of this association in said Bank
either at its head office or at any of its branches.

of Trustees

RESOLVED, that, until the further order of this Board of Trustees, any funds of this asso-
ciation deposited in said Bank be subject to withdrawal or charge at any time and from time to time upon checks,
notes, drafts, bills of exchange, acceptances, undertakings, or other instruments or orders for the payment of money
when made, signed, drawn, accepted or endorsed on behalf of this association, by any two of the following.

(INSERT "ONE" OR "TWO")

NAME

TITLE

- (Typed) Emanuel H. Bloch (Secretary) Board of Trustees
 - Shirley Graham
 - Alfred Suhl
 - James Cronson
 - Malcolm Sharp, - (Chairman)
- and any one of the following co-trustees

Board of Trustees

RESOLVED, that the Bank is hereby authorized to pay any such instrument or make any such charge and also
to receive the same from the payee or any other holder without inquiry as to the circumstances of issue or the disposi-
tion of the proceeds even if drawn to the individual order of any signing person, or payable to said Bank or others for
his account, or tendered in payment of his individual obligation, and whether drawn against an account in the name of
this association or in the name of any officer or agent of this association as such.

RESOLVED, that the following persons:

NAME

TITLE

(Same as above) Type these names in

LOANS, CREDITS
AND SECURITY

or 2 of them are hereby authorized on behalf of this association Board of Trustees
(INSERT "ONE" OR "TWO")

1. To borrow money and to obtain credit for this association from the Bank on any terms and to make
and deliver notes, drafts, acceptances, instruments of guaranty, agreements and any other obligations of this asso-

Board of Trustees

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

- 3. To discount any bills receivable or any paper held by this association with full authority to endorse the same in the name of this association.
- 4. To withdraw from the Bank and give receipt for, or to authorize the Bank to deliver to bearer or to one or more designated persons, all or any documents and securities or other property held by it, whether held as collateral security or for safekeeping or for any other purpose.
- 5. To authorize and request the Bank to purchase or sell for account of the association stocks, bonds and other securities, and
- 6. To execute and deliver all instruments required by the Bank in connection with any of the foregoing matters and affix thereto the seal of this association.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary or any other officer of this association be, and hereby is, authorized to certify to the Bank the names of the present officers of this association and other persons authorized to sign for it and the offices respectively held by them, together with specimens of their signatures, and in case of any change of any holder of any such office or holders of any such offices, the fact of such change and the names of any new officers and the offices respectively held by them, together with specimens of their signatures; and the Bank be, and hereby is, authorized to honor any instrument signed by any new officer or officers in respect of whom it has received any such certificate or certificates with the same force and effect as if said officer or said officers were named in the foregoing resolutions in the place of any person or persons with the same title or titles.

RESOLVED, that the Bank be promptly notified in writing by the Secretary or any officer of this association of any change in these resolutions, such notice to be given to each Office of the Bank in which any account of this association may be maintained, and that until it has actually received such notice in writing it is authorized to act in pursuance of these resolutions, and that until it has actually so received such notice it shall be indemnified and saved harmless from any loss suffered or liability incurred by it in continuing to act in pursuance of these resolutions, even though these resolutions may have been changed."

B of T

WE FURTHER CERTIFY that there is no provision in the Charter or By-Laws of the said association limiting the power of the Board of Trustees to pass the foregoing resolutions, and that the same are in conformity with the provisions of said Charter and By-Laws.

WE FURTHER CERTIFY that the present officers of said association and the offices respectively held by them are as follows:

NAME	TITLE
(Handwritten) Malcolm Sharp	Chairman
" Emanuel H. Bloch	Secretary

WE FURTHER CERTIFY that the following persons constitute the Board of Trustees of the "Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund in accordance with the terms and provisions of a certain Indenture of Trust, dated August 19, 1953 signed by Emanuel H. Bloch, one of the trustees herein, a copy of which has been duly filed with the Chase National of the City of New York.

Emanuel H. Bloch	James Aronson	} Typed
Shirley Graham	Malcolm Sharp	
Yuri Suhl		

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands as Chairman and Secretary respectively of said association and affixed the seal of said association this 3rd day of October 1953

Board of Trustees / and the remaining and other Trustees have done likewise (signed) Malcolm Sharp

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THIS FROM EXHIBIT

We hereby agree to act as Trustees under a trust indenture dated August 19, 1953, establishing a Trust Fund for Michael Allen Rosenberg and Robert Harry Rosenberg, said Trust Fund being known as "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund"; and we also agree to accept the obligations of the Trust in accordance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid trust agreement and otherwise to discharge our services as Trustees faithfully.

Dated: October 3, 1953

(Printed in ink) Shirley Graham
Yuri Suhl
James Aronson
Malcolm Sharp

State of New York)
County of New York) SS:

On the 3rd day of October, 1953, before me personally came Shirley Graham, Yuri Suhl, James Aronson and Malcolm Sharp, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and duly acknowledged that they executed the same.

Gloria Agrin
Notary Public - State
of New York
Comm. exp. March 30, 1953

.....
I hereby certify that the above acceptance of trust instrument is a true and accurate copy of the original now on file in the records of the "Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund".

Oct. 5-'53 (Signed) Emanuel Bloch
Secretary-Board of Trustee

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James Aronson
Malcolm Sharp

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Oct. 5-'53

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Secretary-Board of Trustees

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James Aronson
Malcolm Sharp

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.....
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Oct. 5-'53 (Signed) Emanuel Bloch
Secretary-Board of Trustees

Date Received.....
From SA Benjamin F. Borden III

.....
(name & address of contributor)

By-Name of SA ... SA Benjamin F. Borden III

To Be Returned...Yes () No ()

File Number ...100-99876-117.....

Description: 8 1/2 x 11 " photograph of Emanuel H. Bloch taken a publication of the NCSJRC entitled
" NeverLosing Faith...." for Julius and Ethyl Rosenberg.

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS SIGN FROM EXHIBIT

Dear Manny ..."

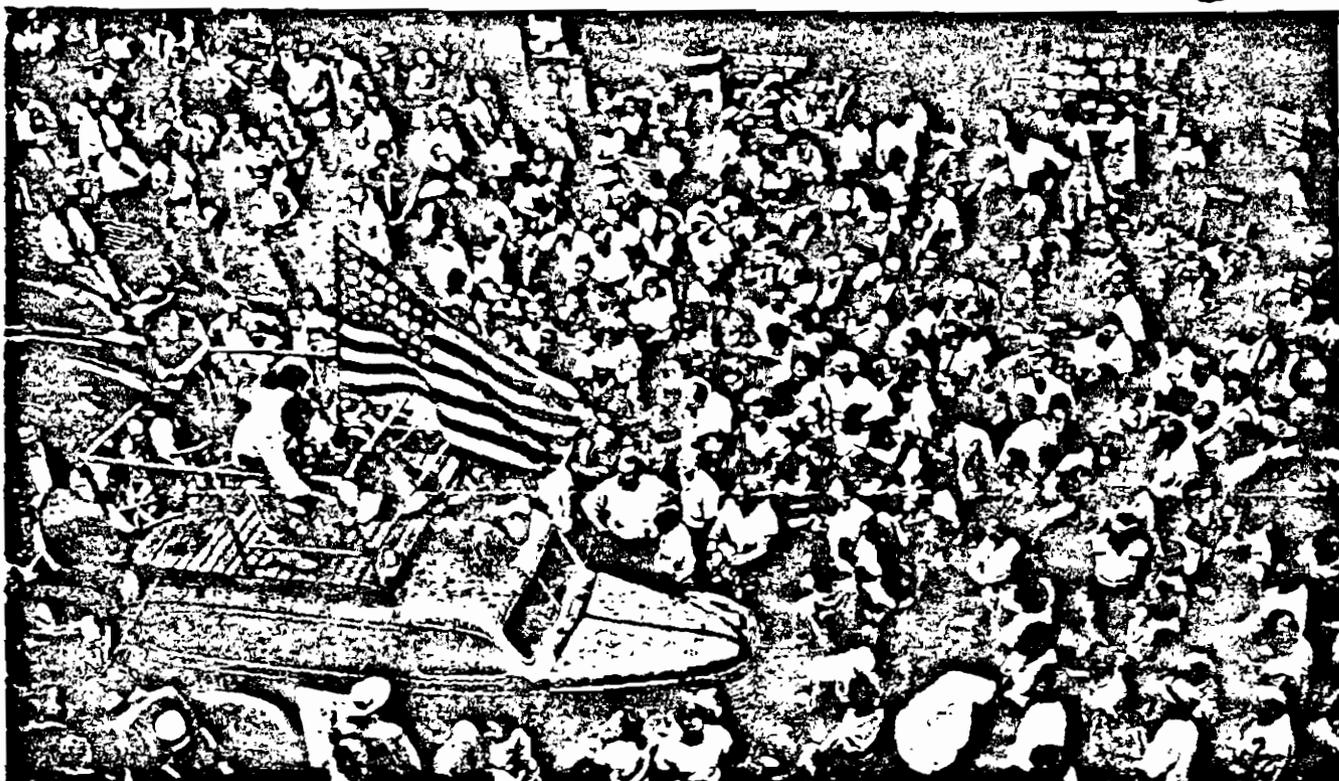


PARDON ATTORNEY

ENTRANCE

ROOM 2519

"By seven o'clock . . . ten thousand stood shoulder to shoulder . . ."



or there in Karachi, or there in Whitehall in front of Downing Street, or in the Place de la Concord where it is already two hours past midnight and gendarmes stand ready with truncheons? To reach up and stop time; to rip hands from clock; to do something, anything but let this happen.

Sarah Lichtenberg, a scientific worker, is now atop the truck, her face streaked. Sarah, who had cajoled, exhorted, prodded, begged, pleaded with the people to make the Rosenberg's fight *their* fight . . .

"The electric chair won't kill the doubts in the Rosenberg case . . ."

How often have we heard this before? How many signs have we carried saying it? How many thousands of steps have we marched shouting it? Saying, and shouting and marching before iron gates around The White House . . .

The cops have stopped their pushing and shoving, and are now leaning against buildings. They are listening now, too.

And now, Norma Aaronson, her dark eyes filled with bitter anger . . .

And 8:08 on the Con-Edison clock . . .

"They have just taken Ethel and Julius Rosenberg into the execution chamber . . ."

"No—No—NO!"

"NO!—NO!—NO!"

Ten thousand: "NO! NO! NO!"

A young Negro girl atop the truck began to sing:
"Go down, Moses . . ."

"Pull the plug! Pull the plug!" roars the police inspector, and a cop pulls the plug from the loudspeaker, and the singer's voice dies down.

But not the voice of the people. They will not be stilled.

First a few, then many, then ten thousand sing, many wordlessly, for they don't know the words of this old cry against the Southern Pharaohs with the bull whips . . .

"Go down Moses, way down to Egypt's land . . ."

"Tell old Pharaoh—LET MY PEOPLE GO!"

The cops begin pushing the ten thousand toward Fifth Avenue, horses rumping the people, night sticks prodding them. The people go, slowly, deliberately, still singing—

"Let my people go!"

Seventeenth Street, on a Friday evening in June.

Ten thousand people who will never forget, and never forgive. They will tell their children and children's children of the heritage they received that night from two young people they had never seen . . .

And so in Melbourne, and so in Jerusalem, and so in Peiping, and so in Rome . . . and so everywhere on all the Seventeenth Streets of the world.

Date Received *2-1-54*
From *Capt. P. Miller, B.S.I. NYC PD*
(name & address of contributor)
By-Name of SA *A. Mueck*
To Be Returned... Yes () No ()
File Number
Description:

*Photostat of
telephone rate book
of E. H. Block*

See serial 251

100-99876-1A13

(Wm-51)

Ch 3-12-54
7-130

Wag
4/16/66

Federal Jail
Court 7-7100

Switel

Jail

Pat. 4963
8/6

Rep
Ward-Blind
Sp. 7-1450

Adams, Bertram & Julie,
166 E. 94 St - Sa-2-5594

Austroik, David
7-4320

Allen - Rade
Ch. 3-1644

③

TELEPHONE

Bergu, David Was - 8
305 Haven Ave 8902
74 33, 74

Better, Leola TN 7-0521
36 West 90th

Blumes Jack P.
Rm 1036 - 110 S. Dearborn St
Chicago, Ill

Blum, Jack

40
3570
Mrs. Bech Oliver
3522 Lehigh 3875
730

3522 Lehigh 730
3522 Lehigh 730
3522 Lehigh 730

Bass - City Ave to 217 St.

1st - 7th St

1

Was
4-8325

1st - 7th St

1st - 7th St

Bugs - Washen
Harry Washen
251 W 4th St

Bird, Pri - Cross 4357

Bleume, Ben Mo 2 -
5810

Beverly 015 -
3424 Gates Place 8734
Apt 34 Bld

Ben D Was -
7094

TR 3-9153

5

City Center Club 5989 (6)

Chelsea Food Center
80 North Ave - Chelsea
- 2-2645

~~Selwyn Center, Norwood~~
~~3945 - 49 St - Norwood 9 -~~
~~Swainside, R.I. - 3649~~

Chelsea, Ronald Gray
June
7-648

Cohen, Paul
Bee-3-2412

Cardon, Norman
~~3945 - 49 St - Swainside, R.I.~~
1000 Cambridge St
Tadousac, Mary Anne

Helen
No 7-8901

Chas. J. ...
O.S. 1578

Madley ...
1600 11/11

Chas. ...
879-1743

Adrian ...
O.S. 3191

Chas. ...
1600 Popkington

Conner ...
W. ...

Conn. Ch. 2617

A. K.
3-8181

①

9 Nelson Court, Pittsburg

(Rothman -)

Alma Marsden

1716 - 78 St.

~~St. Louis~~

~~St. Louis~~

Champaign 3-2595

Alma Vance, Fay & Blaine

1681 Eastburns Dr.

Ant - Tr - 8-4288

Davidoff, Milton Wa 9-

2 Bristol St 3095

Raymond Rev - 1800

⑨
Dredman, Adelle

Gr-5-5373

Edna (Guest)

Ri 9-7716

1130

Jesher Soren
Pomer

Wo v - 8911

DL 4-35-75
M. J. for Blat

10

Foerstat, Meyer
666 W 164 St.
NY 34, NY 4.

Gorstinger, Hi Ra-7527
1712 W 16 St.
Wash DC

Fassberg Arthur
Helm - 308. 4-7556
Office - Jan 7-1955
2106 Agueda St. - 3d

Fagen, Harold
107 University
Ap. 4 H - 7-113

Franklin, Chel. Grant - 5323

Fuller Press Co
(Mr. Block)
P.O. - 3 Broadway

Gay Collins (Kasindor)
Virginia 7-3114

Freedman, Al. Geo.
Ch 3-46330

Fuller Press Co
Camp
Baltimore, Md (7-4879)

French, Ralph
9030

Mon June 11

10:30

Ch 2-736p

Ch 2-736p

(12)

Miss Alline

Top my
Wa-8-0743

Garlick
367 Grand St
1 - Shuman

(13)
Glezin William
3163 Martha Curtis Drive
Alexandria, Va.
Dorchester 1246

Grocery (Wat 9-5643)

Cozier Ewart Un -
617 1st St. W-8936

Glickstein Wa - 9-8132
(Union)

Jos. Wa 9-81
66 5-3896

(Pine) Al 5-5134

(14)
Harberd, Briolette
~~Ch 2-476~~
Wa - 4-4172

Harman, Charles
Ch Y-0194

~~Harbl, E. J. Blake~~
~~Wa 9-4038~~
~~W. A. Blake~~

Harrell, Fred, 114.
300 S. Main St. 1747
171 W 79 A

Hyatt, Will - Ch-3-2931

Hall, Marjorie
347 W 19 A

Henry
200 W 86

SW 7-4981

13

16

From

W0-4-3470

to ^{W. B. B. B.}
Tues

Rev. Josephson

Bellevue

Julian, Will & Ruth

Ind-75586

Josephs Tus - Ch 29849
218 W 170 St

1911

Keaton's Carpet
(Henry Schuster)
145 Madison Ave 4770

WV 3-
8980

(20)

Leskes, Ted
1517 Morris Dr. - Be.

Thomson 8 -
1986

Hipang, Pat & James
16 31. Wash Dr

Ruelle, Shary
Pa.

1000
34EW
Ch 3. 1847

10
Korzi, Georges - Clouche
Perré L-5584

1653-65-M-Buyn-

Rede 6-3317-m

Montana Sevelino
16 1/2 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Wash., D.C.

Miller, Bill
731 Wisconsin Ave, Chicago, Ill
Wellington - 1-0663
12000 - 66 St. N. Duluth Ave)
Palmer 0307

Madison's Laundry
119 W - 14 St - Wash. 97506

Mayne, Wilfred, George
~~44 W - 11 St - Wash. 97506~~ Ch 3-8772
43556
V. K. W. J. C.

Mayne, Har. M. - Keene -
1250 Herald Ave, Bk. 8-7101

McDonald, Gail Argus Georgia
 near Third St. N.W. 2484
 Washington, DC.

Margolis, Bruce Ref.
 2-4664

Minsky, Evelyn
 Cal 5-1893
 TR 4-08-1

Morgan, D.
 + Dorothy Michigan
 1659 W. Michigan Ave
 Kalamazoo, Mich.

Miller, Arthur Maine
 1-Grice Court, Bangor 5-2928

24

Mimety, Lew Bonlewood
8-635 ✓

Jack - Irene - WA 9-1909

Nelson Mr Jack Te-8

535 Park Ave 6222

(new 6.11)

~~III~~
Cy 9-117 ✓

Mom

OL 4-
3787

King (Burd) Cy 9-117 25
Gys 4900 - ~~4900~~
Main Ida - (H) Cy 9-3561
2 34 ~~W. Ho - 7-7500~~
1st ~~W. Ho - 7344~~
(Member) ~~7-764~~

Pessin, Morris Mod Haven
48 E. 139 St. 9-6560

Pessin, Harry Christie
3249 Kessell Ave. Br. 2-4513
W. Ho 7-5701

Pessin, Samuel Explained
(Woo) 4513 Ave L. 7-9851
(Woo) 2020 E - dist 8-0060

PCA - 352151
New Hill Co.

Miss 4-
0704

(last vol)

Card. Allen

26

Passen, Miss Clara
K 3-1962

Abe
Paul

Passen, Della
1523 Bryant, Kalamazoo, Mich

1815

Parlow, Bryna
14 N. Main, Pitts

Porter, Boyce Cole
Or 3-5813

Parsons, Ch - 2-5982
Gallup (K 2-3834)

Ch 3-4340

Parsons, Ch 3-4320

Carden 9-1595

Passen, Mollie
118 So. 605T
605T Pa

John King
Dec - 1770

27
#75 W 1864. 24C

Pittsburg, Va
Wa 8-2810

Belmont, Mealy - Re 7-5943

Wa-4-1486

Mr. Klein

9th Street
1743
Billmore Park
Mt. n GC

Mr. Klein
Dec 1770

St. 4. 4
835 4

26
Shank SE 3-5276
2675 Creston Ave.
N. T. - Huntington Pk.
Long Tunnel Rd - Am
Tulsa 2-0204

Sylvia Rabark (Western)
Boulevard 3
3484

Rosen, Kevin's Irving Wed-3
475 W 1864. NYC 5843

Pittsburg, Va Wa 8-2810

Belmont, Shelly - Re 7-5943

Ward - 1486

Ward - 1486

923-7686

J 4
8354

29

Shane SE 3-5276

2675 Creston Ave

D To - Cambridge Rd
New car - tunnel exit - cross
14

Strensky AL 5-0508
14 9 and 14

Schuster Ma 5
6681

Tait, Vivian & Tom / Concord
 (Notes) 7476

~~2138 Journal St. Blvd
 Concord, Cal.~~

401 Pacheco Rd.
 Concord, Cal.

Therman, Mr. Steps On 5
 48 Greenwich Ave. 4623

31

21 Hutchinson Blvd.

New York Mt Vernon
Judy & Bruce 8-6999

94 W, Yaca Ct ~~3-45-47~~
TD 9-0902

Buyer
Oct 3 1981 3

32

Werner, Ben & Regina
12337 Courthouse Rd.
Arlington, Va.

1

By
of

C

W

Madison Hall

34 W 18 St - 0704
W 4 - 4453
Off. Cl 3-87
X 15

31

Am 12 VI 40 am

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70-7-9095

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100
165
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10.01.01
25 W.

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New York #7, New York

June 12, 1950

MEMO

RE: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED]

(b)(2)

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

ALFRED B. NOVAK
SA

cc: 100-84275 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)
100- — (EMANUEL BLOCH)

101-744

ABN:EMG
100-80675

100-99876-9

FBI NEW YORK
JUN 14 1950
988

6/14

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

August 4, 1950

MEMO

RE: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

SA ALFRED B. NOVAK

cc: 100-84275 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)
100- (RALPH FOE)
100- (EMANUEL BLOCH) ✓ 101-744 + info bc

ABN:ABK
100-80675

100-99876-10

~~101-944-74~~

~~110~~ ~~110~~
[Handwritten initials and stamps]

memo
8/10/50

me
8/10/50

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York
FROM : Director, FBI
SUBJECT: EMANUEL BLOCK
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: August 11, 1950

INDEXED

Enclosed are copies of a letter dated July 24, 1950, from Eugene J. Lustig and the Bureau's reply.

You will observe that he reports information concerning Emanuel Block, 270 Broadway, New York City, who is said to have engaged in Communist activities since 1933.

Bureau files reflect that one Emanuel Block, who may be identical, was one of several Communists brought into the New York City Coordinating Committee for Democratic Action about 1940 by Thomas Everett Stone, 540 West 123rd Street, New York City. This information was developed by MID from Charles M. Samwick, 25 West 69th Street, during an investigation of Stone in connection with his Army commission during 1943.

According to the New York Times and the Daily Worker for September 14, 1942, Emanuel Block, of the National Lawyers Guild, was one of the attorneys supporting the Communist Party in its attempt to remain on the New York State Ballot in the 1942 election over the opposition of the American Legion in Albany.

A statement filed by the Civil Rights Congress with the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress under the Lobbying Act on January 10, 1947, reflected the payment of \$50.00 on October 7, 1946, to Emanuel Block, 299 Broadway, New York City for legal expenses.

An article in the Daily Worker of February 3, 1948, reflects that Emanuel Block of the Civil Rights Committee of the National Lawyers Guild was one of the attorneys endeavoring to prove unconstitutional the proposed Austin Bill in New York State requiring the registration of the membership and funds of organizations "influencing public opinion."

Emanuel Block, of the Civil Rights Congress, defended James Dombrowski in the City Court of Birmingham, Alabama when he was arrested June 11, 1948, for violation of a segregation ordinance while attending a convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. While in Birmingham Block was in touch with Mary Southard, Southern Correspondent for the Daily Worker.

Enclosures

NB = See 101-744 on subject.

SEARCHED... INDEXED...
SERIALIZED... FILED...
AUG 11 1950
FBI - NEW YORK

100-99876-11

Handwritten notes and stamps: "50", "Chief Clerk", "Open Case # 100-99876-11", "Place in Pending", "Inactive", "8/30/50", "MARCHESAULT", "SUPERVISOR", "TAGAN", "KING", "SULLIVAN", "TUOHY", "WALSH", "WOLFE", "MURPHY", "MORAN", "MURPHY", "MORAN", "MURPHY", "MORAN".

A confidential source determined on June 28, 1948, that Emanuel Bloch, 270 Broadway, New York City, was listed in the Washington Headquarters of the National Lawyers Guild as a member of its Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties.

When Agents of the Bureau attempted to interview Alexander Stevens, January 24, 1949, regarding his Communist activities, Emanuel Block as his attorney declined to allow him to be questioned other than before a United States Grand Jury.

Emanuel Block of New York was one of the attorneys for the "Trenton Six," a group of six Negroes charged with murder in the State of New Jersey. The New Jersey Judge barred the non-resident attorneys including Block from the courtesy privilege of appearing in the New Jersey Courts because of alleged unethical conduct and "misappropriating funds raised for the defense." Block spoke concerning this trial at a Civil Rights Congress meeting in Baltimore May 10, 1949.

On October 4, 1949, Maurice Braverman of the Communist Party in Baltimore reportedly contacted Emanuel Block in New York at the suggestion of William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress for advice on exploiting and "dramatizing" the stabbing of Negro Linwood Matthews by white boys in Carroll Park, Baltimore. Block suggested that he press a felonious assault charge against the boy who admitted the act and consider a civil suit against the City of Baltimore. He further urged that they "drag in" the political question, putting as much blame as possible on the authorities and "keep the thing boiling."

100-10769
-184 p4
Emanuel Block of New York was said to be a guest at a meeting of the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild held in New York October 8, 1949.

Inasmuch as Block is the attorney for Julius Rosenberg arrested recently by the Bureau on charges of espionage, this is furnished for your information and no investigation is desired at this time.

Note } However, upon the completion of the prosecution of Rosenberg, a case on Block should be opened promptly and investigation conducted to determine whether his activities warrant inclusion in the Security Index. The Bureau should be advised at the time this investigation is instituted. }

August 11, 1950

Mr. Eugene J. Lustig
110-43 Sixty-fourth Avenue
Forest Hills, Queens
New York, New York

INDEXED

Dear Mr. Lustig:

Your letter of July 24, 1950 has been received.

I am indeed appreciative of the sentiments which prompted your communication and desire to thank you for the information furnished as well as your offer of services.

In the event you should receive information in the future which you feel would be of interest to the FBI, you may desire to communicate directly with Mr. E. Scheidt, Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office, which is located at 607 United States Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc- SAC, New York (with copies of incoming) Under separate cover.

Eugene J. Lustig spoke on juvenile delinquency before a mass meeting October 11, 1944 at the Broadway Casino, 146th Street and Broadway, New York, sponsored by the Coordinating Council, a group organized in the Harlem area in 1943 to reach the parents of delinquent children, according to a report of G-2, Second Service Command, October 15-21, 1944.

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
1950 - NEW YORK	

100-99876-11A

TRUE COPY

Eugene J. Lustig 110-43-64th Ave Forest Hills, Queens, NYC

July 24, 1950.

Hon. John E. Hoover
U.S. Bureau of Investigation
Dept of Justice
Washington, D. C.

INDEXED

Dear Sir;

In the best interests of our National Security I am writing the following information to you.

I read in our NY newspapers of the recent capture by your men of the Atomic Spy Culprits. I also read that the Attorney for one of them is Emanuel Block of 270 Broadway NYC who I have known for many years although I haven't seen him for about 2 years. We lived in the same neighborhood on Washington Heights in New York City.

Ever since about 1933 to about 1941 Mr. Block spoke on street corners in our section (Wash. Hghts.) on the platforms of the Communist Party & Young Communist League. He used to attend meetings at the then Communist headquarters which was then located at 3785 Broadway NYC. I have often seen him in the company of such persons as Claudia Jones, Bernice Feinbe, a man known as Mr. Ryan a leader in the Communist group, Hope Stevens, an attorney, a Mr. "Schustah", a Mr. "Werner" and others who's names I cannot recollect but whom I can identify.

Mr. Block used to speak on "Keep America Out of War" & the "Yanks Are Not Coming" when Russia and Germany had their pact.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War II I was detailed by the Colonel of my Regiment (22nd Regt. NY State Guard) to go to 193 St & St Nicholas Ave with a squad of men to line up a civilian "Washington Heights preparedness Parade." During the course of assembling the massed collors of our Allied nations I requested Mr. Block, a marcher, to carry a heavy American Flag too heavy for the female who held it and he explained he had a sore back. Later when the parade passed 181st & St. Nicholas Ave

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JUL 27 1950	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-99876-118

NYC, where I supervised the flow of traffic I observed Block carrying the flag of the Soviet Union & leading some others in the singing of the U.S.S.R. National Anthem.

In more intimate conversations with localites Block has always been an advocate of Communist doctrines.

During the last war Block held a job with the government in Washington D.C.

Frankly, I believe the man needs observance because I feel that he is detrimental to our best interests during these times.

The writer is a former soldier in the NY National Guard, NY State Guard and a brief period in the U.S. Army.

If I can be of any service to you please call on me -

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Eugene J. Lustig.

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TRUE COPY

Eugene J. Lustig. 110-43-64th Ave Forest Hills, Queens, NYC

July 24, 1950.

Hon. John E. Hoover
U.S. Bureau of Investigation
Dept of Justice
Washington, D. C.

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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If I can be of any service to you please call on me -

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Eugene J. Lustig.

T C
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E Y



Aubrey Grossman shows the battle scars of his encounter with Mississippi lynch terror after he was attacked by hoodlums in a Jackson hotel. Grossman, organizational secretary of Civil Rights Congress, led a 10-state delegation to Jackson to see Gov. Fielding Wright to plead for a stay of execution for Willie McGee. With him are William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, and Emanuel Bloch, CRC attorney also associated with the McGee case. Daily Worker photographer

* 101-744

bc

100-99876-14

F. B. I.	
AUG 30 1950	
N. Y. C.	
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CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker

ED 7/28/50 p. 2 col 3

NY

[Handwritten signature]

Get 1 Year, 6 Months for Peace Action

Kings County Judge George J. Joyce yesterday sentenced four young men and one young woman to jail for terms ranging up to a year for painting peace slogans in Prospect Park on Memorial Day.

Arthur Edelman, 25, received a year's prison term in a federal penitentiary, and George Daitzman, 25, his wife, Rose, Herbert Celnick, 23 and Lois Mazzacame, 22, were sentenced to six months in the city prison.

The youths had been charged with malicious mischief, a felony, and conspiring to deface public property. They were charged with painting in three-foot letters on sidewalks and memorial arches in Prospect Park, "Peace," "Ban the A-Bomb," and "Ban the H-Bomb."

Emanuel Bloch, their attorney, said immediately after the sentencing by Judge Joyce, that he was "shocked at the severity of the sentence."

"I consider these defendants victims of the cold war hysteria," he continued. "They are political prisoners. The jails have opened up their doors to receive intellectuals and workers who are working for peace."

Edelman is a Navy veteran and furniture worker. George and Rose Daitzman both lost their substitute licenses to teach in junior and high schools as a result of the arrests.

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100-740

100-97076-13

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CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker
DATED 8/2/50 P.S. C4

100-740

Win Reversal on Counsel Ouster for Trenton 6

Three Civil Rights Congress attorneys for the framed "Trenton Six" Negroes, in the death house at Trenton, N. J., expect an early Federal Court order directing their reinstatement as defense counsel.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled this weekend that Judge Charles P. Hutchinson of the Mercer County Court was in error in removing them from the case last year.

The attorneys, O. John Rogge, Emanuel Bloch and William L. Patterson, handled the appeal that won a reversal of the original death verdict from the New Jersey State Superior Court.

The three CRC attorneys were later ruled out as new defense counsel in the second trial to be held later.

REVERSES DISTRICT COURT

The three lawyers had been turned down when they appealed this illegal ruling to the U. S. District Court in Trenton. But the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia—by a 2 to 1 vote—ruled that the six defendants were entitled to have lawyers of their own choosing.

Judge Hutchinson had arbitrarily barred them as attorneys from outside the state.

The Circuit Court's order places the duty of ordering the reinstatement on U. S. District Judge Philip Forman, who had originally rejected the three lawyers' plea. The six Negro defendants were framed in 1948 on a charge of killing William Horner, a Trenton furniture dealer.

mf

* 05-19876-14
Emanuel Bloch

V. L. P.

Forman

100-19876-14

AUG 30 1950

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

PHILADELPHIA

ROUTED TO FILE

W. L. P.

W. L. P.

CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker

REC-729-50 P 9 C5

side of page

SAC, NEW YORK

October 20, 1950

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

EMANUEL HIRSH BLOCH
SECURITY MATTER - C
(NY file number 101-7144)

Information has been received by the Washington Field Office that subject is presently practicing Law with offices at 299 Broadway, New York City, New York. New York is requested to verify subject's business address and determine residence address.

EPB:lbh
101-2967

*orig. of inst. ltr.
in 100-99876
101-744*

100-99876-15

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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OCT 23 1950	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT: EMANUEL BLOCK
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: 11-22-50

REMYLET dated August 11, 1950, to Mr. Eugene J. Lustig, 110-43 64th Avenue, Forest Hills, Queens, New York, New York, a copy of which was designated for your office.

File

Bureau files do not reflect that the results of your interview with Mr. Lustig have been furnished to the Bureau. In the event your office has submitted the requested information you should advise the date and caption of the communication concerning this matter. If your office has not interviewed Mr. Lustig, this action should be taken immediately and the results of your interview submitted to the Bureau in the immediate future.

Bureau: 101-6691-13

100-99876-16

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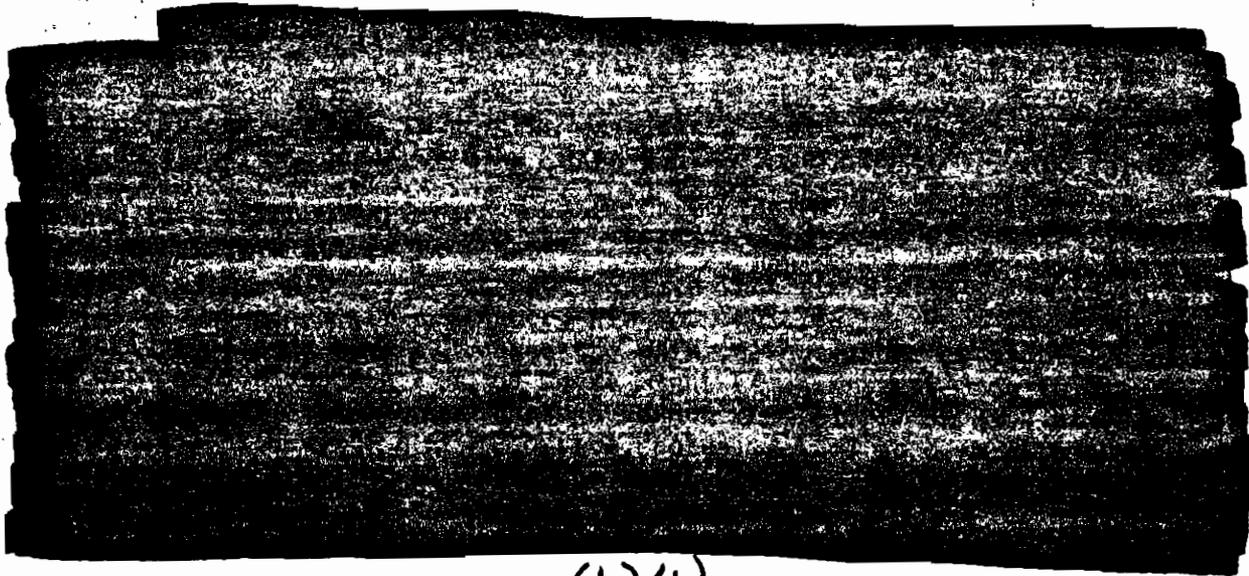
YJB

New York, New York:

December 9, 1950

MEMO:

Re: STEVE NELSON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C



(b)(1)

- cc: 65-34 (LEON JOSEPHSON)
- 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
- 100-1696 (ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN)
- 100-16021 (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
- 160-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
- 100-99276 (EMANUEL BLOCH)
- 100-80675 (GIC)
- 100-5767 (MARCEL SCHERER)

Emanuel Bloch

100-99876

V.J. Barber

GVS:JGB
100-47211

100-99876-18
FBI - NEW YORK
DEC 9 1950
VJB

cc'd 12-12-50

MEMO:
NY 100-47212

[REDACTED]

1?

(c) (b)(1)

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GEORGE V. SCHNEIDER, SA

CRC Seeks New Attorneys for 'Trenton 6'

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29. — Emmanuel Bloch and William Patterson, noted civil rights attorneys, yesterday withdrew from the Trenton Six case in order to expedite the fight for freedom for the six innocent men. In a statement from the national Civil Rights Congress, of which Patterson is a leader, declared:

"The great worldwide campaign for freedom of the Trenton Six launched and led by the CRC for the past three years will continue and grow until these six innocent Negro victims of a vicious jimcrow frameup are free.

"The withdrawal of their present attorneys was made in the best interests of the six men. The Circuit Court of Appeals had ordered reinstatement of attorneys of their own choosing but the state of New Jersey had threatened years of legal litigation without granting bail. A speedy setting of a new trial date and, eventually freedom for the Trenton Six is now possible.

"The CRC will guarantee that the most competent attorneys in the country are retained for the retrial and will, of course, continue familiarizing Negro and white Americans as well as world opinion with the facts of the 'Northern Scottsboro' until the frameup of the Trenton Six is finally smashed."

CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker

11/30/57 p 4 col 4

100-99876-19

FBI - NEW YORK
1350

K. J. [Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DATE: December 27, 1950

gjh

FROM : SAC, GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EMANUEL HIRSH BLOCH
SM - C
(NYC #101-744)

Refer to letter from Washington Field Office October 20 last and Washington Field Office routing slip December 5, last.

Please expedite verification of subject's residence and employment.

FHH:bjm
101-2967

*attach
100-99876*
#112*

100-99876-20

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DEC 28 1950	
FBI - NEW YORK	

V. J. ...

gjh

inter-...

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: January 19, 1951

GH

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: EMANUEL FIRSH BLOCH
SECURITY MATTER - C
(NYC#101-744)

Relet from WFO December 27, 1950.

ref let not in file 1-26-51

11

Please expedite verification of subject's address and employment.

101-2967
FHR:CFP

100-99876-21

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JAN 22 1951	

J. Burt *VJB 1/19/51*

rec'd 1/22

Director, FBI

JAN 27 1951

SAC, New York

mm
EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was;
SM - C
(Bufile 101-6691)

Reference: Bulet NY 11/22/50 "EMANUEL BLOCH,
SECURITY MATTER-C";
WFO let to NY 12/27/50, "EMANUEL
HIRSH BLOCH; SM-C"

It is noted that Subject was under investigation
1944-46 under the character "Fair Employment Practices
Committee; Internal Security-Hatch Act" (Bufile 101-6691;
WFO file 101-2967; NY 101-744).

Subject's last name appears to have been
incorrectly spelled by various sources of information,
the correct spelling being BLOCH.

Subject is being presently carried in the NY
Office under the character "Security Matter-C" (instant
file).

According to Bureau instructions dated August 11,
1950, Subject is not being investigated by the NY Division
at the present time, inasmuch as he is attorney for
JULIUS ROSENBERG, whose trial for espionage is now
scheduled to begin Feb. 13, 1951.

While no investigation of BLOCH has been initiated
at NY, the WFO is advised, in accordance with their request
in reflet, 12/27/50, that the NY City telephone directory
reflects Subject has his law office at 270 Broadway, but
resides at 7 West 16th St., NYC.

2CC-WFO (101-2967)

VJB:KW
100-99876 *kw*

100-99876-22

New York, New York
February 7, 1951

MEMO

Re: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

DONALD P. ADAMS, SA

cc: 100- (JUDY GOLD)
100- (BASIL POLLOCK)
100- (ABE PERLMAN)
100- (RHODA ASCHER)
100- (EMANUEL BLOCH)

mem ref

100-99876-23

FBI NEW YORK
FEB 8 1951

Bloch

100-99876

DPA:DRS
100-80675

188

100-99876

50

New York, New York
February 21, 1951

MEMO:

RE: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
IS - C

By attached report dated 1/14/51, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] a reception given for NAT ROSS, Executive Secretary of the NY State CRC held on 1/13/51, at the apartment of HOWARD PAST, 43 E. 94th St, NYC. The reception ROSS'S 25 yrs. "in the progressive movement", and to raise funds for the CRC.

Topics discussed at this meeting included; fund drive for the CRC, the Negro question, and Civil rights. Agents concerned have been advised.

RICHARD T. CLANCY, SA

(b)(7)(d)

cc-NY 67-2557 (P. and C.)
NY 100-7413 (Nat Ross)
NY 100-92967 (Beulah Laire)
NY 100-80640 (CP, USA-Negro question)
NY 100-99876 (Emmanuel "lock")

RTC:LEW
100-80675

100-99876-24
FBI NEW YORK
FEB 21 1951

W. J. Burke 1/19/51

W. J. Burke
2/23

COPY

Jan 14, 1951
New York

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

A reception for NAT ROSS, Executive Secretary of the N.Y. State CRC, was held on 1/13/51, at the apartment of HOWARD FAST, 43 E. 94th St, NYC.

Sixty people were present at reception marking 25 yrs. of NAT ROSS activities in the progressive movement.

The invitations for the reception were sent out by the CRC to a selected amount of people. The purpose of the reception was to raise funds for the \$60,000 fund drive of the CRC. BEULAH LAIR, funds raising director of the NY State Committee of the CRC expect a minimum donation of \$50.00 from each one invited to the NAT ROSS reception. Everyone will feel honored to receive a personal invitation from HOWARD FAST and, at his own home. (b7d)

The invited guests, including HOWARD FAST, NAT ROSS and the hostess of the evening, BEULAH LAIR, described this affair as a social evening: to get acquainted with each other. It was partly a social evening and partly a fund raising affair, but it was hardly a "get acquainted" business; it was a first name introduction. For example: "HOWARD meet AL. AL meet ARNOLD", etc. I believe this was the first affair at which CRC members and sympathizers refrained from mentioning second names. It could be noticed that the CRC in this respect adopted the tactic of the CP. "No second names".

Until 11 PM (the reception started at 9 PM) the guests were drinking (different kinds of whiskey) and eating and talking. One by name of SAM was playing the piano and changing groups of guests, including HOWARD FAST and NAT ROSS were singing "American working class and revolutionary songs", such as "Joe Hill", "Casey Jones", "There is power in a Union", "On the Picket Line", "Patterson is our leader", etc. They all sang the "International" and some Russian songs: "If war should come". Song of the Steppes" and the "Red Army Song". Mrs. HOWARD FAST (BETTE) was drinking most of time and she was singing with every singing group throughout the evening.

At 11 PM HOWARD FAST announced that PAUL ROBESON might come over later in the evening. ROBESON didn't show up. FAST called the audience to order. He said that guest of honor wants to say a few words. HOWARD FAST: "we come here tonight to pay honor to NAT ROSS, the head of the NY State CRC. I know NAT well. He is a great guy, a hard worker for CR and for the rights of the Negro people. NAT ROSS brought his fighting spirit to the CRC which is today the most important organisation fighting for the CR in the US". He introduced NAT ROSS. ROSS

thanked the people for coming to this reception. "By coming here tonight I believe you are expressing your feelings not personally to me, but to the CRC. The CRC has done, is doing and, I'm sure will continue to do its work in the fight for the rights of the American people". He underlined that CRC, the struggles of the CRC, made the organization known all over the US and all over the world, and that the CRC brought into the light such cases as the WILLIE McGEE case, the case of the Trenton Six and many other similar cases. If not for the CRC WILLIE McGEE, the Trenton Six would have been long dead by now. He mentioned that we are now engaged in the fight for the 11 Communist leaders, whom the government went to put away in jail on frame up charged. He stated that the CRC is now also engaged in the fight to free the Martinsville Seven. The supreme court gave the green light for the execution of the seven innocent Negroes, but the CRC decided to fight for the lives of the Martinsville Seven. He said that the whole world is watching the case of the Martinsville Seven and that the CRC is now organizing a crusade to virginia; that delegates will come from all over the country and will try to influence Gov. BATTLE to pardon the Martinsville Seven. He called upon the audience to help the CRC in the fight for our freedom, for the freedom of the American people.

EMMANUEL BLOCK, LAYEVER, said that we live today in a semi-fascist state, that our liberty and our very lives are in danger. He described the work of the CRC on behalf of the Trenton Six, WILLIE McOEE, LT. GILBERT, the Martinsville Seven, the work of the CRC on behalf of the 11 Communist leaders. He said that the CRC is waging the greatest struggle ever fought in this country for the CR and liberties of all Americans, for the rights of the Negro people. The fight for the freedom of the 11 Communist leaders is not just another fight for the freedom of a group of political leaders, whos philosophy is disliked by the reactionaries. This is a fight against fascism. The CRC is fighting today on many fronts and, I'm going to tell you something that will shock you: the CRC is almost bankrupt. The CRC is badly in need of funds. He called upon the people to donate money. One donated \$500. SUSAN (part owner of the "Daily Worker") donated \$500. ARNOLD KLINGER (about 59, dark hair, dark complexion, thin, resides at Hundercliff Ave, Bronx, NY), donated \$250.00; there were a few \$100 donations, quite a few \$50.'s and many \$25's. No names of donaters were mentioned. [REDACTED] the collection brought in \$2,500.

(b)(7)(d)
At the reception were also present ARNOLD JOHNSON (now a member of the National Committee of the CRC), LEON JOSEPHSON, JUDY GOLD and her husband ARNEY. There were also about 15 Negroes, men and women. One Negro woman donated \$100. in the name of the Harlem chapter of the CRC. The affair lasted until 3 AM.

Mrs. Rosenberg Hits Political Frameup

Below is published the statement of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, under death sentence in the recent alleged espionage case, upon her transfer from the Women's House of Detention to the Sing Sing death house. Mrs. Rosenberg's statement, which was subscribed to by her husband, Julius, also under death sentence, was issued through Emmanuel Bloch, their attorney.

"My removal from the Women's House of Detention to the Death House at Sing Sing is evidence of vindictiveness on the part of Federal authorities and constitutes cruel and inhuman punishment. If this removal is designed to 'break' me the authorities are in for a sad awakening because I have nothing to tell them except what I have stated through my attorney on other occasions. Namely that my husband and I are innocent . . . we have always maintained our innocence and we will always maintain our innocence.

"We said and we say again that we are victims of the grossest type of political frameup ever known in America. In our own way we will try to establish our innocence. But we ask the people of America to realize the political significance of our case and come to our aid.

"Events subsequent to our sentencing have substantiated and confirmed our theory of defense. In the first place, the release of the report of the Sub-Committee of the Atomic Energy Committee, shows that my brother David Greenglass, together with three others are named as the top atom bomb spies. My husband and I are not named among these four big

guiltless at the time of his arrest and arraignment.

"Now it is revealed on his sentencing by Mr. Saypol himself who stood by silently and permitted my brother to so testify, that my brother did assert his innocence at the time of his arraignment."

"In the third place, our claim that we have been made victims by the machinations of my sister-in-law Ruth Greenglass has been confirmed by Mr. Saypol's statement at David's sentencing that it was her idea and influence that induced my brother to confess to save her own miserable neck. In fact she is free and this exposes the whole deal that was made by the government with the Greenglasses to implicate my husband and myself.

"My husband and I are only two people, but this case has significance which far transcends our personal lives. The entire population of America will be adversely affected by our persecution which represents the ugliest and most violent form of legal lynching.

"The concern of my husband and myself is mainly about our children who now find obstacles in their way to visit us at at time when they need our warmth and love and when we in turn need their love."

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. Daily Worker

DATED 4/13/51 pg. 5 col. 1 & 2

100-99876-25
FBI - NEW YORK

APR 28 1951

Burke VAE

✓ Bloch



Acme
Emanuel Bloch (Atty.) with Communist Leader Steve Nelson (Pittsburgh) Appears Before House Committee, Latter to Be Quizzed On Red Atom Spy Ring In Which He Is Charged With Having Been Implicated.

From National Republic Magazine
June 1949 pvd

100-99876-28

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 14 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	
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~~FBI - JUN 25 1949~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

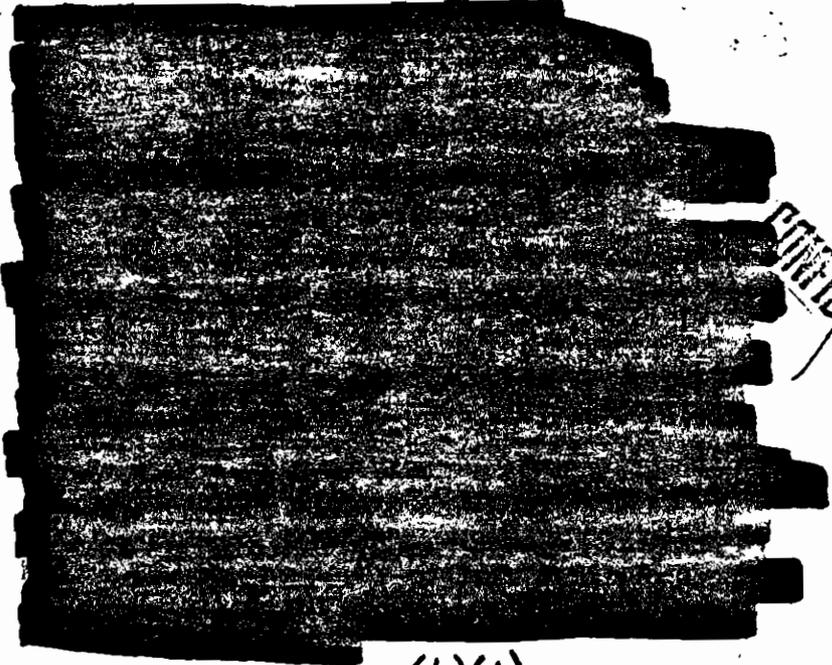
Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **101-2267**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/12/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/4-9/51	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH E. KELLER <i>JK</i> JEK:GAB
TITLE EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(b)(1)

- R U C -

Classified by 5886 on 3/3/78
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERTINENT CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, in February,

1951, advised that FEDERAL AGENT made available subject's background and

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau (101-6691)
- ③ - New York (100-99876)
- 2 - Washington Field

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 14 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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100-99876-29

residence address in New York City to HELEN SHONICK. The informant did not know why SHONICK wanted subject's address.

It is noted that HELEN SHONICK, in late 1949, was known to Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, and who is acquainted with certain phases of Communist Party and related activities, as a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

T-1 advised PEGGY McINTYRE is employed as a secretary to ROBERT J. SILVERSTEIN, national executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild.

The National Lawyers Guild has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

It is noted the WILLIE MCGEE case is one involving a negro raping a white woman in Laurel, Mississippi. The "Daily Worker" gave this case wide publicity and the Civil Rights Congress was active endeavoring to get the Supreme Court of the United States to review the case. In this regard the Washington "Evening Star" newspaper, on March 16, 1951, noted that Supreme Court Justice BLACK berated in general all subversive organizations for trying to influence the decision in the MCGEE case.

McGEE had been sentenced to be executed by the court in Mississippi, and a directive of the court was carried out when McGEE was executed on May 8, 1951.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, in early June of 1950, reported that MEL FISKE was interested in contacting "MANNY" BLOCH, the subject, through the Civil Rights Congress in New York.

Concerning MEL FISKE, it is noted the recent issues of the "Daily Worker" carry the by-line of FISKE. Until recently FISKE was employed in Washington, D. C., as a Washington correspondent of the "Daily Worker". In late 1949, Confidential Informant T-2, previously mentioned, advised that MEL FISKE and his wife, DIANA FISKE, were both known to informant as members of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

In connection with the above, it is further noted Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability and who at the time was acquainted with some of FISKE's activities, advised that FISKE requested the subject to furnish legal counsel in the case involving the "Martinsville Seven".

The "Martinsville Seven" were a group of negroes who were electrocuted in February, 1951, for rape of a white woman in Martinsville, Virginia. This case was widely publicized in the "Daily Worker" and the Civil Rights Congress actively participated in protesting the conviction of the "Martinsville Seven".

In April and May of 1946, Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that subject was known to THOMAS RICHARDSON who at the time was affiliated with the Washington Office of the United Public Workers of America.

Confidential Informant [redacted] mentioned above, has advised in [redacted] had learned that when THOMAS RICHARDSON was asked to attend an open meeting of the Communist Party he declined the invitation. RICHARDSON indicated he did not know he was supposed to belong to an open Communist Party Club. b7D

INFORMATION FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The following recent pertinent additional information concerning the subject was reflected in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

On December 11, 1948, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in connection with hearings held by that agency regarding espionage in the Federal Government, subpoenaed before the Committee MARION BACHRACH, 212 W. 11th Street, New York City. Mrs. BACHRACH identified herself as a writer employed in the National Office of the Communist Party. She declined to answer pertinent questions dealing with the subject of Communism, claiming immunity under the First and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution. It is noted Mrs. BACHRACH, at the time she appeared before the Committee, was accompanied by EMANUEL BLOCK, the subject, who was identified as her attorney.

On October 18, 1950, the subject acted as legal counsel for LYDIA ALTSHULER, PAULINE G. BASKIN and FRANCES SILVERMAN, all of New York City, who were subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at which time the Committee was investigating an underground Communist group which was assigned to free FRANK JACSON from imprisonment in Mexico. The Committee informed ALTSHULER, BASKIN and SILVERMAN that FRANK JACSON was at the time serving a prison sentence in Mexico for the assassination of LEON TROTSKY on August 20, 1940; further they were advised, according to confidential information in the possession of the Committee, JACOB EPSTEIN was sent to Mexico City as head of this underground group. This underground group used an elaborate system of mail drops for receiving communications to and from Mexico. The confidential information in part advised "In the United States the mail drops were determined to be LYDIA ALTSHULER, PAULINE BASKIN and FRANCES SILVERMAN."

LYDIA ALTSHULER, PAULINE BASKIN and FRANCES SILVERMAN all declined to answer pertinent questions asked of them by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

STEVE NELSON, identified in the press as currently of Pittsburgh and leader of the Communist Party in Western Pennsylvania, appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on three different occasions. On each occasion the subject was present and acted as NELSON's attorney.

NELSON refused to answer pertinent questions of the Committee on the grounds that to do so might incriminate him. He did refer to himself in response to a question as "being a well known Communist".

On June 21, 1950, the subject represented MARCEL SCHENKER of New York City as legal counsel when he was subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities for interrogation. He declined to answer pertinent questions of the Committee involving his

WITLOW

affiliation with the Communist Party. The House Committee on Un-American Activities reflects that BENJAMIN GIPLOW,, in testifying before the Committee on September 11, 1939, stated SCHNEFER had held all kinds of positions in the Communist Party. He has held various positions as a section organizer and has been assigned by the Executive Committee to all kinds of Party work. SCHNEFER was characterized as one of the oldest and most trusted members of the Communist Party.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

- T-1 - [REDACTED]
- T-2 - [REDACTED]
- T-3 - [REDACTED]
- T-4 - [REDACTED]
- T-5 - [REDACTED]
- T-6 - [REDACTED]

} (b)(7)(d)

REFERENCE: New York letter dated January 27, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

June 12, 1951

SAO, WFO

MANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 101-6691)

The captioned individual has been the subject of a security investigation by this office. The _____ Division has verified the permanent presence of the subject in its Division as residing and working at the addresses listed below. The _____ Division is being considered the new office of origin. New York

Residence Address: _____
7 West 16th Street

New York City
Business Address: _____
270 Broadway

New York City

Check the following applicable statements:

X

- This individual has been the subject of a Communist Index Card.
- This individual is the subject of a Security Index Card. (The Bureau is requested to make the appropriate changes in the Security Index at the Seat of Government. The _____ Division should affix the addresses reflected above and the appropriate case file number.)
- This subject was tabbed for Detcom.
- This subject was tabbed for Comsab.
- This subject was carried as a Key Figure or Top Functionary.
- Handwriting specimens have been furnished to the Bureau.
- A photograph has been furnished to the Bureau.

*2/16/51
O-1 from 7-9-51
registers by
advise when
a report to
be submitted
Returned 7-16-51
concerning investigation
being in progress
7 December 1951*

The following pertinent items are being forwarded to the new office of origin with its copies of this letter:

- Security Index Cards
- Serials (specify)

*Block of 8-11-50
indicates no investigation
being Rosenberg tried
Rosenberg in previous contact with
Rosenberg.*

Report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER dated June 12, 1951, Washington, D.C.
Report of Special Agent FRED H. HALL dated April 24, 1946, Washington, D.C.
entitled MANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, aka; INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT.
Photograph of subject as reflected in "National Republic" magazine
November, 1948.
Photograph of subject as reflected in "National Republic" magazine
June, 1949.

JER: CAB
101-2967

New York

Division (Enc.)

(100-99876)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

101-99876-30

V. BURKE

DIRECTOR, FBI

June 12, 1951

SAC, WFO

EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 101-6691)

The captioned individual has been the subject of a security investigation by this office. The _____ Division has verified the permanent presence of the subject in its division as residing and working at the addresses listed below. The _____ Division is being considered the new office of origin. New York

Residence Address: _____
7 West 16th Street

New York City

Business Address: _____
270 Broadway

New York City

Check the following applicable statements:

CD
X

This individual has been the subject of a Communist Index Card.
This individual is the subject of a Security Index Card.
(The Bureau is requested to make the appropriate changes in the Security Index at the Seat of Government. The _____ Division should affix the addresses reflected above and the appropriate case file number.)

- _____ This subject was tabbed for Detcom.
- _____ This subject was tabbed for Comsab.
- _____ This subject was carried as a Key Figure or Top Functionary.
- _____ Handwriting specimens have been furnished to the Bureau.
- _____ A photograph has been furnished to the Bureau.

The following pertinent items are being forwarded to the new office of origin with its copies of this letter:

_____ Security Index Cards

Serials (specify)

Report of Special Agent JOSEPH E. KELLER dated June 12, 1951, Washington,
Report of Special Agent FRED H. HALL dated April 24, 1946, Washington, D.
entitled EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, aka; INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT.
Photograph of subject as reflected in "National Republic" magazine
November, 1948.
Photograph of subject as reflected in "National Republic" magazine
June, 1949.

JEK:CAB
60-2967

New York

Division (Enc.)

(100-99876)

100-99876-308

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
JUN 14 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

att ch 2/10

Ask Rehearing On Rosenbergs

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house, yesterday submitted an appeal for a rehearing before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which several weeks ago upheld the conviction and death sentences of the young Jewish couple.

Full facts on the case will be aired at a "Truth in the Rosenberg Case" public meeting today (Wednesday) at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St., 8 p.m.

FORM O-1

Date Received 9-18-52
Date Filed 9-26-52
Report by banding assigned
#12/gh

100-94876-31

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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MAR 15 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

SLIPPING FROM FILE
N. Y. Handley/Worden
DATED 3/15/52 pg. 200-3

[Handwritten signature]

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

Highest Court Spurns Appeal By Atom Spies

From THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.

—The Supreme Court today turned down the appeals of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to death for passing on A-bomb secrets to Russia, and Morton Sobel, their accomplice who got 30 years.

Barring Presidential intervention or some last-ditch reconsideration by the courts, the Rosenbergs will



Julius
 Rosenberg

Ethel
 Rosenberg

go to the electric chair in Sing Sing and will be the first Americans to die under the Espionage Act. Emanuel H. Block, their attorney, said he would use "every available" legal process to "vindicate the Rosenbergs." He said he planned to move for a reargument before the Supreme Court within 15 days and also would seek a stay of execution.

The Federal Government will go into a lower Federal Court and ask it to set an execution date as soon as it receives the high court's formal rejection of the appeal.

The Supreme Court also refused to reconsider its decision June 2 to uphold the treason conviction of Tomoya Kawakita, American-born Japanese, for his brutal treatment of American war prisoners on Honshu Island during World War II.

The Rosenbergs were convicted in New York Federal District Court on March 21, 1951, on charges of violating the 1917 War-time Espionage Act by working with a Soviet atom spy ring during and after World War II.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. NEWS

N. Y.

OCT 14 1952

DATED

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

100-99876-32

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 14 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	
12	

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 12/2/52

FROM : SA THOMAS H. MOORE

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

On 12/2/52 SA THOMAS H. MOORE received a written report from
[REDACTED] which is filed in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THM:cla
100-41648

cc: New York (EMANUEL BLOCK REGISTERED)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-23717 (RC)

100-99870-34

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DEC 15 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

} (b)(7)(d)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

amazed by its cowardice

URGE PLEAS TO TRUMAN ROSENBERG EXECUTION

An "unprecedented nationwide appeal" to President Truman was urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case on Friday, to prevent the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Judge Irving Kaufman set the week of Jan. 12, of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

set the week of Jan. 12 as the date for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The judge acted to name the time for the legal murder of the framed Jewish-American father and mother on the motion of Myles J. Lane, the U.S. Attorney who last week was exposed as an intimate of New York's boss racketeer, Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said Friday he will move in U. S. District Court Monday for an order to invalidate the conviction.

The Rosenbergs will be the first civilians ever to face execution in this nation on the charge of treason.

They were convicted on phony "espionage" in a trial surrounded by war hysteria and anti-Communist frenzy. They have been in the death house at Sing Sing, Ossining, N. Y., for more than 19 months.

Kaufman ordered the Rosenbergs—parents of two small children—to die in Sing Sing's electric chair the week of Jan. 12. The prison usually holds its executions on Thursday nights, making Jan. 15 the death date barring further postponements.

The U. S. Supreme Court has twice refused to review the convictions. The high court's latest refusal came last Monday.

Mrs. Rosenberg is the first woman sentenced to die by federal order in more than 85 years.

With unusual haste, Judge Irving Kaufman who set the unprecedented death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, has determined that the Rosenbergs shall die the week of Jan. 12, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case declared.

"The date was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nationwide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercifulness and justice.

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women



ETHEL ROSENBERG

of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person.

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

100-99876-35

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DEC 10 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

DE LOCKLIN

CLIP

11/23/52
2



**National Guardian's
Anniversary Get-Together**

Friday, Jan. 16 — 8 P.M.

With

**CEDRIC BELFRAGE, EMANUEL H. BLOCH, DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS,
CARL MARZANI, JOHN T. McMANUS, MARTHA SCHLAMME**

Dramatic Presentation: "THEY MUST NOT DIE"

**City Center Casino Ballroom
135 West 55th Street**

**Tickets: \$1.00 in advance;
\$1.25 at the door (incl. tax)**

Telephone WOrth 4-3960

NATIONAL GUARDIAN, 17 MURRAY ST., N.Y. 7, N.Y.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

1/13/53

Pg.

8

Col.

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100-99876-30

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JAN 20 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

C. E. LOCKLIN



THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN, Robert, 9, and Michael, 5, are pictured with Attorney Emanuel Bloch during a visit with their parents at Sing Sing prison.

ef

100 99876-37

CLERK
FEB 23 1953

1/25/53

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
FILED.....	
FEB 23 1953	
C. ZOCKLER <i>cl</i>	

SAC, NY

5/4/53

ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON, SA (100-82571)

FRIEDA MARRON, wa.
IS - C

[REDACTED]

- 1-NY 100-50983 (WM. MARRON)
- ✓ 1-NY 100-99876 (EMANUEL BLOCK)
- 1-NY 100-110312 (N.C.T.W.A.F.S.A.V.)
- 1-NY [REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

(b)(1)

ACB:MEN

100-99876-37A

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
MAY 4 1953
R.P. [Signature]

#12

Att. C.F. of
List Refs.

FORM O-1

Date Received 5-27
Date Returned 5-7
Report By 6-20

Mystery Gal to Star At Army Man's Trial

(Special to THE NEWS)

Fort Devens, Mass., May 23.—A striking brunette, blocked by the prosecution from testifying in the trial of a Brooklyn Army officer charged with concealing Communist Party membership, will be called to the stand by the defense, it was announced today.

Counsel for 30-year-old Lt. Sheppard Carl Thierman sought to subpoena the mystery woman after Lt. Col. Roger M. Currier, chief prosecutor, dismissed her although she had waited all day outside the courtroom.

Accused of Perjury.

Neither Col. Currier nor Emanuel H. Block, New York lawyer defending Thierman, would identify the brunette or explain her connection with the defendant.

Thierman is charged before an Army court-martial with fraud in obtaining his commission, with perjury and with failure to cooperate with the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. The Army says the medical officer's fraud

lay in his signing a statement that he was not a member of any subversive organization when, at the time, he was a member of the Communist Party.

Fired by Kogel.

Until last November, Thierman was on duty on Koje Island, the Korea PW concentration area which was the scene of bloody riots. Before his nine months on Koje, Thierman spent another nine months in uniform as a recalled reservist.

Thierman was discharged three years ago as an intern at Kings County Hospital by Dr. Marcus D. Kogel, New York Hospitals Commissioner, after the officer returned from a Communist convention in Budapest.

Att. C.F. of
List Refs.

#12
Thierman
100-99876

Emanuel H Block
101-744
Emanuel Block
100-99876

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
MAY 24 1953
OBTAINED BY N.Y. DIVISION

100-99876-38

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAY 25 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
R. C. ...

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-99876)

DATE: June 23, 1953

red FROM : Director, FBI (101-6691)

SUBJECT: EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

SECRET GUIDANCE
OF CLERK
SECURITY UNIT

A review of the file in this case indicates that it has been pending in the New York Office since June 12, 1951.

You are instructed to submit a report within 30 days from the date of this letter along with your recommendation as to whether the subject should be included in the Security Index.

Tuckler

100-99876-39
SERIALIZED *24* FILED
JUN 24 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
2 Casey
5 Johnson
79B-1

The Key Figures In Rosenberg Case

Following are brief sketches of the principals in the Rosenberg case:

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG. Ethel, now 37, and Julius, 35, are the first traitors to be executed in this country during peacetime and the first married couple to die in Sing Sing. Children of Jewish immigrants born in East Side tenements, both became zealously non-Jews. After their convictions, however, they tried to cloak themselves behind their religions they discarded.

Julius, son of a respected garment worker, entered City College at 16 as an engineering student and there joined the Communist party. Ethel went to public schools, became a stenographer and joined the party in 1934. Working together on party assignments, they married in 1939 and moved to Knickerbocker Village. They had two children, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6.

DAVID GREENGLASS. David, Ethel's brother, was seven years younger than the sister he idolized. When he was 13, she began feeding him Communist literature. On the day Ethel and Julius married, David, as a wedding present, joined the Young Communist League.

Rejected by the Navy because he was color-blind, David was drafted into the Army when the war came. Eventually he was assigned as a shop machinist to the Los Alamos, N. Mex., atomic bomb center. In Nov., 1944, it was Ethel and Julius who told David what he was working on, having learned the secret from their Russian superior. They persuaded him to pass on sketches and other information. With cash obtained from the Russians, they made it possible for David to bring his wife, Ruth, to live in Los Alamos.

By January, 1945, Greenglass, on furlough, brought Julius the design of the ultra-secret detonating lens which helped trigger the atom bomb. Then Julius gave him half of a Jell-o box top with which David later identified a stranger who turned out to be Harry Gold, another member of the spy ring.

After the war, as the net closed in, Ethel urged her brother to flee to Russia via Mexico with \$5000 supplied by Julius. His wife was suffering from severe burns and they had an 8-day-old baby. He decided to stay and face the music. The Rosenbergs got passport pictures for themselves and their boys. The FBI prevented their escape.

Greenglass, the principal witness against his sister and brother-in-law, confessed and drew a 15 year sentence.

FEDERAL JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN. Then 40-years-old and the youngest member of the Southern District bench, Judge Kaufman in March 1951 drew as an assignment the country's most famous postwar espionage trial. A mild-spoken, deliberative man, he presided with dignity, ruled out fireworks and won praise from defense counsel.

Was Boy Prosecutor.

After the jury voted guilty he prayerfully weighed the punishment and decided entirely on his own responsibility, without seeking a recommendation from the government. His decision was death because, as he said later, the Rosenbergs were "on the top rung" of the Communist espionage conspiracy and their crime was "worse than death." The decision, of course, made history.

In that same court 15 years earlier Irving Robert Kaufman was known as the boy prosecutor. Born in New York June 24, 1910, he went to De Witt Clinton High School and entered Fordham at 16, the university's youngest student until then. He graduated from Fordham Law School before he was 21 and had to wait six months before he could take his bar examinations.

Two and a half years later he entered the United States Attorney's office and moved from there to Washington. Among other things he investigated violations of the lobby law, prosecuted Noel Scaffa, Charles V. Bob and Justice Martin T. Mantin, and turned up that master fraud, F. Donald Coster, at the time head of the gigantic McKesson & Robbins drug firm.

Judge and Helen Kaufman have three sons, Robert, 14, and twins, James and Richard, 11. He was sworn in as a federal judge four years ago at the age of 39.

IRVING H. SAYPOL. In the summer of 1950 United States Attorney Saypol was faced with a momentous decision. It was whether or not to seek an indictment for conspiracy to commit espionage against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The conspiracy involved the transmission of atom bomb secrets to Russia.

The choice was his alone. An indictment, followed by acquittal, could have hurt America's prestige immeasurably; it would have furnished an endless supply of grist for the Communists' world propaganda mill. The U.S. Attorney chose to go ahead, prosecuted the case himself and convicted the Rosenbergs.

Born at 39 Chryttis St., Sept. 3, 1905, he was graduated from Stuyvesant High and Brooklyn Law School; practiced in the city



JUDGE KAUFMAN.

Law Department; became an Assistant Corporation Counsel; later built up an extensive private practice and was named Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney in 1945.

His Famous Cases.

Among cases Mr. Saypol prosecuted were the textile black market, which paid fines of \$1,000,000; Richard H. Crowe, the bank officer who absconded with \$1,000,000, and Serge Rubinstein, the draft evader. More recently, Communists and spies became his targets. He supervised the trials of Judy Coplon and Alger Hiss and personally prosecuted William Remington, Abraham Brothman and, finally, the A-bomb spies.

Married to Adele Kaplan, a coed at Brooklyn Law, in 1925, he has three children. He was elected a State Supreme Court Justice in 1951 with the high indorsement of the bar and many judges and other public figures. The Communists called his elevation to the bench "an insult to the American people."

EMANUEL H. BLOCH. Chief of the defense, it was Emanuel H. Bloch, who kept the Rosenberg case—and the Rosenbergs—alive for more than two years. A debater since he was 13 and an excellent speaker, Mr. Bloch, by his resourcefulness, has won a reputation even among his court opponents as an exceptionally able lawyer.

His trial manner and factual approach, his avoidance of hysteria and judge-baiting, set him apart from the obstreperous defense battery in the trial of the 11 top Reds.

Mr. Bloch has represented Communists before—Harry Rosen, who refused to cooperate in the Alger Hiss inquiry, and Lt. Sheppard Carl Thierman, who stood court-martial for holding an Army commission while a member of the Communist party.

Whether he is destined to become the future legal mouthpiece of the Communists is yet to be seen. There can be no doubt that Mr. Bloch put everything he had into saving the A-bomb spies.

876-41

INDEXED
FILED
1953
YORK

378

Pickets Vanish

'Justice Done,' Capital Feeling

By WILLIAM KERWIN

International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Official Washington closed the book today on the Rosenberg case as members of Congress voiced belief that the two atomic spies received full justice.

Both the White House and Attorney General Brownell refused comment on the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at Sing Sing prison last night.

Less than an hour before the pair was electrocuted, the White House announced that President Eisenhower had read and rejected Mrs. Rosenberg's personal plea for mercy.

Approximately 500 pro-Rosenberg pickets, flanked by squads of Washington police, were herded away from the White House shortly after the executions were announced. There were no disorders.

The Rosenbergs' attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, bitterly charged that "American democracy died with the Rosenbergs."

'EVERY PROTECTION'

However, Congressional leaders were in agreement that "justice has been done."

Sen. Welker (R.-Ia.), a Judiciary Committee member, commented: "Under our constitutional processes, the Rosenbergs have been given every protection. Some of the best legal talent and brains spent many months preparing this case. Under the law, as I see it, justice has been done."

Sen. Case (R.-S. D.) said: "Congressmen continued to criticize Justice Douglas, who granted a stay of execution which resulted in the unusual special session of the Supreme Court."

Rep. Curtis (R.-Mass.) introduced a bill which would require concurrency of three Supreme Court justices to stay an execution instead of action by only one as at present.

C-20

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Greenglass Denounced Kin

Emanuel H. Bloch, New York attorney who has handled the Rosenberg case from the beginning, said Rosenberg "laughed out loud" at his brother-in-law's statements.

But later, in the Rosenberg and Sobell trial which began March 6, 1951, guilty-pleading Greenglass stood up in court, looked his relatives in the eye and calmly denounced them as betrayers of their country.

Myles J. Lane, then Assistant U. S. Attorney, stressed the importance which the government attached to the arrests when he said of Mrs. Rosenberg:

"If the crime with which she is charged had not occurred, perhaps we would not have had the present situation in Korea."

Still, the public's eye had not been caught very much by the trial, even after the jury returned guilty verdicts against both Rosenbergs and Sobell.

They had been tried under a 1917 espionage law which carried a maximum penalty in wartime of 30 years imprisonment—or death. But no one had ever received the maximum sentence.

Then came April 5 . . . Rosenberg's jaw set grimly, his wife's gay demeanor vanished and she clutched a chair as Judge Kaufman excoriated them and pronounced the death sentence.

"Only the Lord can find mercy for what you have done," he told them.

Sobell, classed a lesser cog in the conspiracy, was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. The next day Greenglass was rewarded for his cooperation with the government and given 15 years. His wife, although named a co-conspirator, had not been a defendant.

The Rosenbergs smiled at each other, went off to their detention cells singing—and reiterating their innocence, a position they maintained in all the months ahead.

The sentencing was the signal for outbreak of repercussions here and abroad that grew in intensity as legal maneuvers kept the case in the headlines.

The case was labelled an anti-Semitic plot—but it

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

DATE: 6-20-53
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Letter by Mrs. Rosenberg to the President

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The following is the text of a letter made public today by Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney, from his client, Ethel Rosenberg, to President Eisenhower:

354 HUNTER ST.
OSSINING, N. Y.

June 16, 1953.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower,
White House, Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President:

At various intervals during the two long and bitter years I have spent in the death house at Sing Sing, I have had the impulse to address myself to the President of the United States. Always in the end, a certain innate shyness, an embarrassment almost comparable to that which the ordinary person feels in the presence of the great and the famous, prevailed upon me not to do so.

Since then, however, the moving pleas of Mrs. William Oatis on behalf of her husband has lent me inspiration. She had not been ashamed to bare her heart to the head of a foreign state; would it really be such a presumption for a citizen to ask for redress of grievance and to expect as much consideration as Mrs. Oatis received at the hands of strangers?

Of Czechoslovakia I know very little, of her President less than that. But my own land is a part of me, I should be homesick for her anywhere else in the world. And Dwight D. Eisenhower was "liberator" to millions before he was ever "President." It does not seem reasonable to me, then, that a letter concerning itself with a condemned wife as well as a condemned husband, should not merit this particular President's sober attention.

True, to date, you have not seen fit to spare our lives. Be that as it may, it is my humble belief that the burdens of your office and the exigencies of the times have allowed of no genuine op-

portunity, as yet, for your more personal consideration.

It is chiefly the death sentence I would entreat you to ponder. I would entreat you to ask yourself whether that sentence does not serve the ends of "force and violence" rather than an enlightened justice. Even granting the assumption that the convictions had been properly procured (and there now exists incontrovertible evidence to the contrary), the steadfast denial of guilt, extending over a protracted period of solitary confinement and enforced separation from our loved ones, makes of the death penalty an act of vengeance.

Cites Vengeance During War

As Commander in Chief of the European Theatre, you had ample opportunity to witness the wanton and hideous tortures that such a policy of vengeance had wreaked upon vast multitudes of guiltless victims. Today, while these ghastly mass butchers, these obscene rascists, are graciously receiving the benefits of mercy and in many instances being re-instated in public office, the great democratic United States is proposing the savage destruction of a small unoffending Jewish family, whose guilt is seriously doubted throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world.

As you have recently so wisely declared, no nation can chance "going it alone." That, Mr. President, is truly the voice of the sanity and of the leadership so sorely needed in these parlous times. Surely you must recognize then, that the ensuing damage to the good name of our country, and its struggle to lead the world toward a more equitable and righteous way of life, should not be underestimated.

Surely, too, what single action could more effectively demonstrate this nation's fealty to re-

ligious and democratic ideals than the granting of clemency to my husband and myself.

An Appeal by Her Son

Such an act would also be a fitting reply to a small boy's desperate appeal. His bright young mind and homesick heart prompted him (even as his mother was prompted), to see in Mr. Oatis' release, a hope for the release of his own dear parents. I approach you then, as he did, solely on the basis of mercy, and earnestly beseech you to let this quality sway you rather than any narrow judicial concern, which is after all the province of the courts. It is rather the province of the affectionate grandfather, the sensitive artist, the devoutly religious man, that I would entreat. I ask this man, himself no stranger to the humanities, what man there is that history has acclaimed great, whose greatness has not been measured in terms of his goodness? Truly, the stories of Christ, of Moses, of Ghandi hold more sheer wonderment and spiritual treasure than all the conquests of Napoleon!

I ask this man, whose name is one with glory, what glory there is that is greater than the offering to God of a simple act of compassion!

Take counsel with your good wife; of statesmen there are enough and to spare. Take counsel with the mother of your only son; her heart which understands my grief so well and my longing to see my sons grown to manhood like her own, with loving husband at my side even as you are at hers—her heart must plead my cause with grace and felicity!

And the world must humbly honor greatness!

Respectfully yours,
(MRS.) ETHEL ROSENBERG,
No. 110-510 Women's Wing
C C [Condemned Cells].

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DATED

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N. Y. TIMES
N. Y.

DATED 6-20-53
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Chronology of Spy Case

Following are the high points of the legal chronology in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg:

- JUNE 16, 1950—Arrest of David Greenglass.
- JULY 17, 1950—Arrest of Julius Rosenberg.
- AUG. 11, 1950—Arrest of Ethel Rosenberg.
- AUG. 18, 1950—Arrest of Morton Sobell.
- OCT. 18, 1950—Greenglass pleads guilty.
- JAN. 31, 1951—Indictment charging Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, David Greenglass and Morton Sobell with conspiracy to commit espionage.
- MARCH 6 to 29, 1951—Trial of Rosenbergs and Sobell before Judge Kaufman.
- MARCH 29, 1951—Jury returns verdict of guilty against the three.
- APRIL 5, 1951—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sentenced to death, the execution to take place during the week commencing May 21, 1951.
- APRIL 5, 1951—Sobell sentenced to thirty years.
- APRIL 6, 1951—Notice of appeal filed.
- APRIL 6, 1951—Greenglass sentenced to fifteen years.
- FEB. 25, 1952—Conviction affirmed by United States Circuit Court of Appeals.
- APRIL 8, 1952—Petition for rehearing denied by Circuit Court.
- OCT. 13, 1952—Supreme Court denies petition for writ of certiorari.
- NOV. 17, 1952—Supreme Court denies petition for rehearing.
- NOV. 21, 1952—Order on mandate signed, fixing date of execution during week commencing Jan. 12, 1953.
- DEC. 10, 1952—Judge Ryan denies stay of execution.
- DEC. 30, 1952—Motion to reduce sentence argued before Judge Kaufman.
- DEC. 31, 1952—Appeals Court affirms Judge Ryan's decision.
- JAN. 2, 1953—Judge Kaufman denies motion for reduction of sentence.
- JAN. 5, 1953—Motion for stay of execution denied by Court of Appeals.
- JAN. 10, 1953—Petition for executive clemency filed with Pardon Attorney of Department of Justice. Execution stayed until five days after determination by President.
- FEB. 11, 1953—President denies petition for executive clemency.
- FEB. 16, 1953—Judge Kaufman fixes week commencing March 9, 1953, for execution of sentence.
- FEB. 17, 1953—Court of Appeals stays execution pending action by Supreme Court.
- MAY 25, 1953—Supreme Court denies petitions for certiorari and vacates stay.
- MAY 29, 1953—Judge Kaufman fixes week of June 15, 1953, for execution of sentence.
- JUNE 15, 1953—Supreme Court decides 5 to 4 to turn down new appeals for a review and a stay. Later in day votes 7 to 2 against a petition to file a writ of habeas corpus.
- JUNE 16, 1953—New appeal filed with Justice Douglas for a stay. Second clemency petition handed Justice Department.
- JUNE 17, 1953—Justice Douglas grants stay.
- JUNE 18, 1953—Supreme Court hears three hours of argument on applicability of Atomic Energy Act of 1946; considers this in conference room for three hours.
- JUNE 19, 1953—Supreme Court, 6 to 3, sets aside stay of execution issued by Justice Douglas. Refuses new temporary stay. President again rejects clemency plea.

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NEW YORK	
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INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK:

DATE June 22, 1953

SUBJECT EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was

ALIASES EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, "MANNIE" BLOCH

ADDRESS Residence-7 West 16th St., NYC; 401, 420, and 470 Bro. Way, New York, N.Y.

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH 5-12-01 New York City

Exact Spelling

All References

Subversive References

Main File

Restricted to Locality of New York City and Washington, D.C.

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

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I 65 - 15348 - 2286 -

I * 101 - 744

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- 15162 - 1B 183

I 97 - 169 - 1A (D.W.) (SEE DATES)

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Searched by Ben F. Borden

Ben F. Borden III

12 100 - 90571 - 45

Clerk

Agent

References Reviewed by SI Benjamin F. Borden III

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NOTE TO INDICES - Please consolidate these refs. MARKED
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EMANUEL Bloch CONTINUED -

I 100-10769-1B 54 ✓

I 100-25857-928 ✓

✓ 100-26603-A 54 DESTROYED

100-27339-7 ✓

100-28715-2318 ✓

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? 65-6386-1754 Pres. St., Bklyn, NY.

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65-4309-19792 ✓

-14920-1386', 1639', 2354', p.97, 2524'

-14920-2545', 2569', 2595', 2661', 3002' ✓

65-15216-41 pgs 7, 17 ✓

65-15348-2100 ✓ (MAIN LOSENBERG FILE)

-2232; 1 ✓

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- A 2011

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66-1283 ✓ (9-18-42)

97-169-1A6 RAILEY WOZKETZ

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- 7-4-46 p12 c3 ✓
- 2-4-48 p.2 c2 ✓
- ? 4-4-48 p10 c4 ? no info.
- I { 12-15-48 p3 c2
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- 12-18-49 p2 c3 (photo) ✓
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- I { 100-7951-319 p.11 ! (6-50)
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I { 65-15132
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 100-89816-234, 241, 477 out w/o change
 B 100-98084 (Lt. S. Carl Thierman* - Represents)

ALL ABOVE REFERENCES shown as Identical (I)
 have been included in Report of
 SA Benjamin F. Borden dated July 24, 1953.

BAB
 7/24/53



DAILY NEWS - 6/22/53

Spy Drama's Tearful End. Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of executed spy Julius Rosenberg and attorney Emanuel Bloch (right) as she bursts into tears as the casket is lowered into the earth at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I. Ethel Rosenberg was buried in the same grave with Julius. —Story on page 3; other pictures on the back page

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EM Bloch



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LOCH



(NEWS photo by Walter Kelleher)
Chief Rosenberg defense counsel Emanuel Bloch (left) and an unidentified doctor try to comfort Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, as she breaks down during burial of atom spy son in Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I. Crowd is held back by guards in background.

1-23-53: DAILY NEWS -

top - Brooklyn Eagle 6-22-53
bot. - Daily News 6-22-53

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O.F. Gordon	

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FOR ROSENBERGS

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pronounced the verdict. Let us at least give them credit for this much: that they did what they thought was right.

With these words a wave of dissenting protest filled the gray-walled, air-conditioned chapel. Cries of "No, no" went up, making it difficult to hear the rabbi. The murmuring grew in volume as he ended by saying:

"We must demonstrate that we are among those most loyal to America. We must not permit any ground for accusations of remission in our American citizenship. We gain when America gains, and we lose when America loses."

Plans to amplify the funeral service by loudspeaker were canceled by the police when the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case could not produce a loudspeaker permit. Assistant Chief Inspector David A. Condon, commanding all uniformed forces in Brooklyn, headed a detail of more than 200 foot patrolmen, mounted men, motorcycle patrolmen and twenty-five detectives.

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the Rosenberg committee, introduced the speakers at the one-hour service that began at 2:15 P. M. Mr. Brainin has described his committee as "representing a cross-section of America." At one Rosenberg appeal Assistant United States Attorney James B. Kilheimer 3d put in the court record the statement that the Rosenberg committee "no more represents a cross-section of America than does the national committee of the Communist party."

Mr. Bloch began to speak in a tone so low that he was almost inaudible. Then, with his voice rising to vehemence, he said:

"America should know, as the rest of the world knows, that America today is living under the heels of a military dictatorship dressed in civilian garb. These people have no hearts. They have stones for hearts. They have hard hearts, and they have hard eyes.

"They have the souls of murderers," Mr. Bloch shouted, "and this was an act of cold-blooded murder. When I requested in Washington that these executions be put off so that they would not occur on the Jewish Sabbath, the request was granted by a barbarian who pushed them up, so there would be no conflict.

"Let the pen prostitutes and the



POLICE CH hold back th a Brooklyn

Voice of Ame Rosenbergs w cording to law Justice said th the record in 'due process o

"The last paragraph of Justice Jackson's opinion suggested to the President that it was neither advisable nor wise to kill these people. The three dissenting Justices were outraged. The entire court was stating to the President: 'Do not commit this barbaric act.'

"I place the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of President Eisenhower, Mr. Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover. They did not pull the switch, true, but they directed the one who did pull the switch. This was not the American tradition, not American justice and not American fair play. This was nazism that killed the Rosenbergs, and if we forget that lesson we will cringe, we'll live on our knees and we will be afraid. Insanity, irrationality, barbarism and murder seems to be part of the feeling of those who rule us."

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, David, his older brother, and two sisters, Mrs. Lena Cohen and Mrs. Ethel Goldberg, sat on a front bench facing the two brown coffins. To the left stood a flower

Lawyer for Rosenbergs Assails Their 'Murder' at Funeral Here

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney who represented Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, used the word "murder" at their funeral service yesterday to describe their deaths last Friday evening in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison. Mr. Bloch placed their "murder" at the doors of President Eisenhower, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The lawyer who fought for twenty-six months to save the lives of the 35-year-old husband and his wife, 37, spoke at their funerals in the I. J. Morris Funeral Home, 8701 Church Avenue, Brooklyn. Inside 330 mourners overtaxed the chapel's seating capacity of 310. Outside a crowd estimated by the police at 10,000 stood in pavement-searing 83-degree heat in the East Flatbush streets.

After the service three chartered

buses and 300 private automobiles followed the two hearses to Wellwood Cemetery at Pine Lawn, near Farmingdale, L. I. There photographers were ordered away and the bodies of the atom spies were buried in a common grave.

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, elderly professor emeritus of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, met angry murmurs of dissent from those inside the chapel when he pleaded for understanding of those who had carried out the death verdict. The mourners began to stir in protest when he said:

"Our hardest task is to eschew hatred, to forsake rancor, and to keep our hearts clean of vindictiveness and retaliation. The Hebrew Scriptures say: 'Thou shalt not take revenge' and 'Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart.' 'Let us not vituperate those who

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

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6-22-53 p.1

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Rosenberg's family attended. The family split that began when David Greenglass, her younger brother, confessed and testified against her and her husband thus continued to the grave. David Greenglass is serving fifteen years for his part in the spy plot.

Admission to the chapel was by ticket issued by the Rosenberg committee, and by press card. No photographers were permitted inside, and one, Leroy Jakob, 45 years old, of The Daily News, was roughed up by two unidentified male mourners when he tried to make a photograph of the Rosenberg relatives outside.

Maurice Erstling, former president of the New York City Cantors Association, acted as cantor at the funeral, which ended soon after 3 P. M.

Speakers at the grave included David Alman, secretary of the Rosenberg committee and his wife, Emily; the Rev. Glendin Partridge, a Presbyterian minister from Montreal, Canada; Mrs. Helen Sohall, wife of the convicted spy,

phaned children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. A general meeting of members of the settlement yesterday to extend the service through the couple's attorney.

Moscow Steps Up Drive LONDON, June 21 (Reuters) Moscow propagandists stepped their campaign today against "terrible crime" of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the atom spies who died in electric chair Friday night at Sing Sing Prison.

Ilya Ehrenburg, Russia's political writer, said: "This more than a crime, this is madness."

The Communist party newspaper Pravda printed a statement by Ehrenburg sent after the session of the "World Peace Council" at Budapest, Hungary.

He wrote that when a Belgian Catholic lawyer announced to Communist and pro-Communist delegates that the Rosenbergs were dead, "We lived minutes which none of us will forget."

The New York Times man chain Rosenberg and yesterday

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YORK TIMES se 21—Kibb ial farm in nounced to adopt the

TIMES

Clipping from the NEW YORK WORLD JOURNAL

dated 6-20-53

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FOR ROSENBERGS

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"Let the pen prostitutes and the



POLICE CHECK CROWD AT ROSENBERG FUNERAL: Policemen form a human chain hold back throng of people waiting in line to view bodies of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at a Brooklyn funeral parlor. The couple, electrocuted Friday night, were buried yesterday.

Voice of America know that the Rosenbergs were not executed according to law. A Supreme Court Justice said the court had not read the record in this case; was that 'due process of law'?

"The last paragraph of Justice Jackson's opinion suggested to the President that it was neither advisable nor wise to kill these people. The three dissenting Justices were outraged. The entire court was stating to the President: 'Do not commit this barbaric act.'

"I place the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of President Eisenhower, Mr. Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover. They did not pull the switch, true, but they directed the one who did pull the switch. This was not the American tradition, not American justice and not American fair play. This was nazism that killed the Rosenbergs, and if we forget that lesson we will cringe, we'll live on our knees and we will be afraid. Insanity, irrationality, barbarism and murder seems to be part of the feeling of those who rule us."

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wreath of peonies and red carnations, and to the right was another of purple stocks and white carnations. On each side of the coffins a black skull-capped mourner held an American flag.

No members of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg's family attended. The family split that began when David Greenglass, her younger brother, confessed and testified against her and her husband thus continued to the grave. David Greenglass is serving fifteen years for his part in the spy plot.

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Morton Sobell; Yuri Suhl, writer and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TEL AVIV, June 21—Kibb Haogen, a communal farm in Plain of Sharon, announced that it would offer to adopt the orphaned children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. A general meeting of members of the settlement yesterday to extend the offer through the couple's attorney.

Moscow Steps Up Drive
LONDON, June 21 (Reuters)—Moscow propagandists stepped their campaign today against "terrible crime" of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the atom spies who died in electric chair Friday night at Sing Sing Prison.

Ilya Ehrenburg, Russia's political writer, said: "This more than a crime, this is madness."

The Communist party newspaper Pravda printed a statement by Ehrenburg sent after the session of the "World Peace Council" at Budapest, Hungary.

He wrote that when a Belgian Catholic lawyer announced to Communist and pro-Communist delegates that the Rosenbergs were dead, "We lived minutes which none of us will forget."

TIMES

Clipping from the NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM dated 6-20-53

6-22-53

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A-Spy Funeral Hears 'Murder' Hurlled at Ike

By HENRY LEE

While 12,000 spectators milled through the neighborhood and cluttered rooftops, A-spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were given a funeral service yesterday in Brooklyn that would have warmed their Communist hearts. A brief religious ritual was followed by a long political diatribe in which President Eisenhower was accused of "murder"—and a rabbi was hissed for observing that, after all, the authorities had done what they thought was right.

Strife accompanied the Rosenbergs to the grave, with one near-riotous incident following another thus:

A news photographer was roughed up outside the funeral home, while snapping a shot of Rosenberg's brother, David, entering a coach.

A rooftop fight was broken up.

One Man Arrested.

One man was arrested for disorderly conduct when he tried to force his way into the funeral parlor after the line had been stopped. He said he was Lou Walfis, 32, a salesman, of 66 Willet St.

In North Lindenhurst, L. I., a Babylon town cop was mobbed when he tried to detour funeral cars into a side street. The cop drew his blackjack, but it was wrested from him. He retreated to his squad car, pulled his gun and called for reinforcements. The sirens of oncoming police cars were heard clearly, just as the oak coffin of Rosenberg was lowered into its grave at 5:25 P. M.

Row in Cemetery.

Within the cemetery, a group of four men vehemently protested the presence of the Rosenberg mourners. "There are plenty like us who came out here for Father's Day—and are shocked to find our beloved ones must sleep in the same ground as these two," one said. The exchange developed into a shoving match, and a crowd quickly collected. But the throng broke up when a police car arrived.

Then, suddenly, some 40 men dressed in a sort of sports uniform arrived in a dozen cars and took complete charge—without identi-

fying themselves. They shoved the public back some 50 feet and locked arms. When cameramen tried to get through, the crowd threatened them, and the leader of the "elite guard" warned: "If you value your lives or your equipment, get out from the circle." The line was briefly opened and the photographers ushered—out.

Finally, at the graveside itself, several photographers were hurled to the ground to the accompaniment of shouts of "kill them."

The hissing of the rabbi occurred during the services in the I. J. Morris funeral home, 9703 Church Ave., Brooklyn, which was attended by 500. "No! No!" interrupted the crowd as the clergyman suggested that the judges "thought" they'd been doing right.

"Loyal Americans."

But they nodded approvingly when another speaker eulogized the traitors as "loyal Americans" and their survivors as "the custodians of the Rosenberg name—a name that will live for centuries throughout the world and a name they must be proud to bear."

The "murder" accusation against President Eisenhower—and Attorney Brownell and FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, too—was made by Emanuel H. Bloch, the couple's lawyer.

"I place the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of Eisenhower, Brownell and John Edgar Hoover," he asserted. "They directed the pulling of the switch, though they didn't pull it themselves."

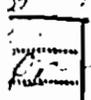
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Rosenberg Funeral Mob Boos Plea to Forgive

Defense Attorney Eulogizes Executed Spies for 'Heroism'

Funeral services for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg erupted yesterday into tearful praise of the electrocuted atom spies and angry attacks on U.S. government officials.

Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch declared in a funeral oration that the executions were "an act of cold, deliberate murder."

He said he placed "the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of President Eisenhower, Attorney General (Herbert) Brownell and (FBI Director) J. Edgar Hoover."

Praises 'Courage.'

Mr. Bloch praised the New York City couple—who died Friday night in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison—for what he called their "courage and heroism."

Semi-orthodox Jewish services were held for the Rosenbergs at a Brooklyn funeral home chapel, largest in the Brooklyn-Manhattan area. About 500 mourners jammed the chapel, and a crowd estimated by police at 10,000 milled around outside in 93-degree heat.

The chapel filled with hisses and murmurs of "No" when Rabbi Abraham Cronbach said: "Let us give them (the prosecutors) credit for this: that they did what they thought was right."

Rabbi Cronbach, professor emeritus of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, presided over the service. He was one of a delegation of four clergymen who urged President Eisenhower last week to commute the Rosenbergs' sentences to life imprisonment.

The rabbi told his protesting audience not to be vindictive, even though the executions "broke our hearts." He continued:

"We must demonstrate that we are among those most loyal to America. We must not permit any ground for accusations of remission in our American citizenship. We gain when America gains and we lose when America loses."

In his attack on government leaders, Mr. Bloch declared:

"The people should know that America is living under the heel of a military dictator garbed in civilian attire. These people... have the souls of murderers."

Mr. Bloch was attorney for the Rosenbergs at their trial in which they were convicted of conspiring to pass U.S. atomic secrets to Soviet Russia. For more than two years he led the court fight to have their death sentence set aside.

A procession of more than 300 automobiles followed the hearses to Wellwood Cemetery on Long Island, 35 miles from New York. At the graveside, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, 71-year-old mother of Julius, a black shawl tied around her head and under her chin, wailed in Yiddish:

"God Help me. To lose two children—to take a mother and father away from two children. Look at those two boxes holding my children.

"God, God, why did you do this?" She tried to throw herself across the caskets as they were to be lowered into the grave side by side. Held back, she fainted.

The Rosenbergs' two sons, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6, remained in seclusion in New Jersey.

Besides his mother, Julius Rosenberg's two sisters and a brother were among the mourners. Members of the committee that arranged the funeral said they did not know whether members of Ethel Rosenberg's family attended.

On of the witnesses against the Rosenbergs at their trial was her brother, David Greenglass.

Bodies in Shrouds.

Prominent at the funeral were members of the "Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," an organization which fought for a new trial until the day of the couple's execution.

Four men, holding American flags, stood by the flower-banked biers.

The bodies were clothed in white muslin shrouds. The husband also wore a prayer shawl and cap. A piece of white lace covered Mrs. Rosenberg's hair.

At times the line of those waiting to get into the chapel stretched four and five abreast for four blocks. The funeral committee estimated 10,000 trooped past the bodies before the funeral.

Nearly 200 policemen were on duty to keep order and prevent disturbances.

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77B

Walter Winchell Of New York

The Hottest Scandal In Town

The column foretold the news on June 8th that a last-minute petition for Habeas Corpus would be sought by the Rosenbergs' lawyers. The papers confirmed it when Mr. Justice Douglas intervened on the plea of a stooge barrister named Fyke Farmer of Nashville, Tenn. This Fyke Farmer is listed many times by Cong. Committees probing subversives. His ad appears in a local sheet which is anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic, anti-FBI, anti-McCarthy, anti-Cardinal Spellman and anti-WW. The ad is titled: "Let Those Who Want Koreans Pay For Them". It is a shill for a thesis at 60c.

The Gov't knows the identity of every donor to the Rosenberg Committee Fund, including anonymous contributors.

Joyce Mathews has a wealthy fellow mad for her whose wife knows all about it and isn't making any scenes.

Eleanor Holm said "No" to friends bearing reconciliation-feelers.

Weren't Sally Starr, the actress, and her husband Miles Carey, (chief of Guinness' Stout) divorced in Fla. almost 6 months ago?

Tea-Hee of the Week: The bride (in a news-feature photo) who had her fingers crossed the other edition. (Plainly visible.)

A top baseball executive and a midwest colyumist (a transvestite) are romancing again.

"Kellaw" Winchell, the trotter, won at Roosevelt Raceway Thursday night, as the selectors on the Mirror, News and Journal-American forecast. The horse-clairvoyant for the Compost was the only one to ignore it. (Ha, ha!)

The Bill Darnels are sipping "Lonely Wine". Darnel's recording of that torchant is one of the best. Parted after 8 years. She's the very social Virginia Herbert of the Germantown (Pa.) Main Line.

A Cafe Souseity married pair fought it out with siphons of soda (at point-blank range) in Madeleine's. The joynt is still drying out.

A leading teevy announcer broke up with his society gal-pal because she committed the unpardonable breach of ettaket at a wild poddy. She went through everyone's clothes while they were busy.

One-time Sing-Sing executioner Robert Elliott (he also threw the switch for the electric chairs in 4 other States) analyzed his part in executions like this: He argued that the actual process began with the coal miner somewhere who dug up the exact shovel of coal used in the power plant to furnish the exact shot of voltage, etc. That he was merely an electrician.

There's a Sugar-Daddy in town who received 32 Father's Day Cards and he isn't even married.

The prissy N. Y. Times which refused a theatre's ad (because it contained the word "Sexy") ran this June 11th under Commercial Notices: "Couple, leisurely cruises the Sound and Vineyard. Would enjoy kindred male Corinthian for reasonable sum, and share of galley, wheel and fun."

The dictionary describes "Corinthian" as "a dashing or profligate fellow"—and "Profligate" as "lost or insensible to principle—virtue or decency—abandoned to vice—a depraved or abandoned person."

Barbara Harmon of *The Jelke Set* is now Babs Harrison.

TVenus Sydney Smith and Perry Como producer Lee Colley are in Spittsburgh. She gets her Renotice any day.

Syd Slate (S Slate Bro.) and wife Sandra divorced at Jaures in '32. He will sue for custody of the child, now at Derby, Conn.

The Harry Wisnars, he's the broadcaster (she's Betty Bryant, kin of the Ford clan), are being adult about their problem.

Actress Francine Bond (Sheila's sister) eloped. Mother's depressed.

Emanuel Bloch, the lawyer for the Rosenbergs, ranted: "The people who are running this government are much more barbaric than the Nazis when they had power in Germany"... That's a false crack from a Bloch-head... If our gov't was as barbaric as Nazism, barrister Bloch would not be free to speak in defense of his traitorous (or any) clients in our courts or out of them... He was also quoted as phoning the prison: "Please give them my love. Tell them I am ashamed I am an American today. Most of us are ashamed he's an American, period."

Big feud backstage at "Wonderful Town" between members of the male ensemble. Won't talk to each other—toss Dirty Looks during routines—and have Beeg Emotional Scenes backstage. (Now, Ella!)

Yes'll have to wait 'til August to see the hilarious "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" film (with Marilyn Monroe and Jane Russell) which is crowded with Sunday School stuff like this: When the two dressfuls get on a boat the Captain of the Olympic Swimming Team says: "If an iceberg hit this ship I wouldn't know which one to save"... To which the team coach giggles: "You have nothing to worry about—neither of these dames can sink!"

Hedy LaMarr's ex-husband (Ted Stauffer) is heading for a Pratt fall in Acapulco. (She's night club star Elsa Pratt.)

Gloria Balaban's kin are convinced the young girl did not commit suicide (via pills) over a Cleveland sports magnate. They say for 10 days she walked around with pneumonia. Her run-down condition (plus pills for sleeping) was responsible.

The success of the great song, "I Believe," brings a letter from a college official at Western College, Oxford, Ohio. Referring us to a composition titled: "Credo" (I Believe) by A. Greichaninoff. The writer says "there is a great resemblance and may have inspired it"... It is published by Boston Music Co. of Boston, Mass., and G. Schirmer, Inc. of N. Y.

There's an Eve dress shop next to an Adam hat store in the Bronx on East Tremont. (Such goings on!)

"Hazel Flagg" singer David Carter has been secretly sealed since April 1st to Claire Lorenz, an adv. exec.

Locals (who invaded zones picketed by the Rosenberg pickets) borrowed one of the colyum's word-coinaiges for their signs: "Loyal Americans Help Clean The Scum-munists Out of our City!"

Folks back from below the Border report that Bill O'Dwyer's most frequent caller at his Mexico City penthouse is a blonde stunner. (Great Canasta player.)

Kathryn Grayson's Hwood quote: "You never can tell what a man has in mind when he asks for a date in his car."

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JUL 29 1953
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To Erect Monument to Traitors:

Beds Plan to Make Grave Of Rosenbergs a 'Shrine'

Continued from First Page

and burial of the Rosenbergs in the cemetery were surrounded, pushed and shoved. One commented bitterly:

"There are plenty like us who came out here for Father's Day. We are shocked to find that our loved ones must sleep in the same ground as those two traitors."

The scene at the normally peaceful cemetery was a repetition of earlier "organized hysteria" among an estimated 10,350 persons at services in I. J. Morris Funeral Chapel, Church ave. and Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn.

The services were an incongruous mixture of political agitation and the dignity in the Jewish rites for the dead. A rabbi was hooted and hissed for gentle words of Scripture ("Thou shalt not hold hatred for your brother.")

The political keynote was sounded by Emanuel Bloch, chief lawyer for the Rosenbergs, who

shouted from a pulpit overlooking the bodies of the pair:

"I place the murder of the Rosenbergs at the door of President Eisenhower, (Atty. Gen.) Brownell and (FBI Director) J. Edgar Hoover."

He called the execution of the Communist spies "cold, deliberate, murder." He declared to the 350 persons in the chapel that "we must be angry... this was the face of Nazism that killed the Rosenbergs."

In contrast, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, said:

"We must eschew hatred, we must disdain rancor, we must keep our hearts clean of vindictiveness."

Referring to the prosecutors and judges in the Rosenberg case, the gray-haired Rabbi said:

"Let us give them credit for this much—they did what they thought was right."

RABBI HISSED.

Now the mourners hissed as the Rabbi went on to quote Scripture—"Thou shalt take no revenge; Thou shalt bear no grudge." Angry murmurs greeted him when he added:

"We have nothing to gain by America's injury. We gain when America gains. We lose when America loses."

Noticeably absent were Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Green Glass, also a traitor, who testified for the prosecution. Neighbors have described Mrs. Greenglass as pro-American.

Most of the Rosenberg clan were there with the exception of the couple's two children, Michael, 10, and Robert, 6. Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, fainted once and tried to throw herself into the open burial plot.

Among those present, and a speaker at the cemetery was Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, co-defendant of the Rosenbergs. Sobell is serving 30 years in Federal prison for stealing radar secrets.

PHOTOGRAPHER PUNCHED.

Outside the funeral parlor in the mob of 10,000 a news photographer was punched in the mouth and one man was arrested for disorderly conduct for trying to break through a police line.

The funeral was so well organized by the Rosenberg Committee there was a "press section" set aside in the funeral home and a limousine was provided to take reporters to the cemetery. Newspapermen refused to ride in the car.

At the cemetery, however, several news photographers were bowled over by the crowd when they tried to take pictures of the "organized hysteria." The mob shouted:

"Kill them!"

In one scuffle a State trooper



115 Chambers Street
First Ave. at 81st Street
Broadway at 111th Street
New York, N. Y.

NY JOURNAL-AMERICAN-
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Getting Into the Act.

Lawyers rushing to get into the act were a dime a dozen during the closing days of the Rosenberg case.

Some were properly doing their duty as long established legal representatives of the convicted atom spies. But others, added starters, yet eager beavers, only confused the issues with reckless charges and fantastic motions.

Most prominent among the former is Emanuel Bloch, chief defense counsel. Throughout the long case, Mr. Bloch waged an aggressive fight. He did everything possible to represent his clients to the best of his ability. Although he did his work in a highly unpopular cause, Mr. Bloch was praised by Supreme Court Justice Jackson for his professional handling of the case.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Bloch followed up legitimate legal effort with his hysterical and emotional funeral oration in which he charged his clients were murdered and put the blame on President Eisenhower.

True, Mr. Bloch had lived with this case for over two years. He had the strain of guiding it through a host of appeals and reviews, only to lose to the chair.

That may partially explain his outburst. But whatever the reason for it, such a harangue was out of bounds. It should never have been uttered.

But no charity should be shown to John Finerty, an associate defense lawyer, who in an eleventh hour diatribe before the Supreme Court, attacked the

integrity of the Justice Department's federal attorney in New York.

Irving Saypol, now a State Supreme Court justice, was U.S. attorney at time of the trial. His record is one of the finest and there can be no question of his integrity or his devotion to principles.

Moreover, all facets of this case were given the most careful scrutiny in innumerable judicial reviews it went through. The fact that trial, conviction and sentence stood up through courts is more than adequate proof that it was prepared and handled soundly properly and ethically.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

DATED JUN 23 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Night Edition

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Officer of the Court?

WHEN A LAWYER fights for his client through every possible legal channel, he can be the subject of no criticism, for he is doing his duty as an officer of the court and his diligence should command respect whether his cause is popular or unpopular.

But when a lawyer attempts to bring organized campaigns of pressure against our courts, when he compares our judicial system with nazism, when he attributes "murder" to the President and the Attorney General, we wonder, in our simple layman's way, if he has not cast disgrace on his profession.

It's not for us to say, but certainly it is a matter of grave concern to the appropriate committees of the associations of the bar. We hardly see how they can fail to act on the extra-judicial activities of Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the atom spies, without seeming to agree with him.

Bloch's whole career as a lawyer may well be subject to review, including his service with the National Labor Relations Board as an attorney who acted, at times, surprisingly like a commissar.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. MIRROR

JUN 23 1953

FORWARDED TO F. B. DIVISION

Special Edition

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 26 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Bozeman</i>	<i>77B</i>

IN ROSENBERG CASE REJECTS RED QUERY

Communist Party Asks 'Halt to Hitlerization of America' by Eisenhower and Others

The Communist party issued a statement yesterday charging that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were executed as atom spies last Friday night, were "outrageously murdered by the joined forces of President Eisenhower, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In an accusation markedly vitriolic even by Communist standards, three of the country's top Communist leaders called for a "halt to the Hitlerization of America by the Eisenhower-Brownell-J. Edgar Hoover forces," who were described as working hand in glove with a "swastika-minded" Senator Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, "and his goons."

The statement, amounting to a charge of a high level conspiracy for murder, was signed by William Z. Foster, 72-year-old chairman of the party, who is free on \$5,000 bail since his indictment in 1948 for conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government, and has not been brought to trial because of illness. The two other signers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the party's national committee, and Pettis Perry, member of the alternate national committee. Both Miss Flynn and Perry were convicted of the Smith Act violation and are free on bond, pending appeal.

In a 1,500-word release sent out from party headquarters at 268 Seventh Avenue, the Communist leaders insisted that the Rosenbergs were "brutally murdered in an act of Fascist violence" and described their trials as a mockery of truth and justice. The Supreme Court, they contended, was reconvened illegally to take up the stay of execution granted by Justice William O. Douglas, and when it met, it "met with a pistol to its head in the form of impeachment threats, in an atmosphere of a Southern lynch town."

Impeachment Hearings Set

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—A House Judiciary subcommittee today set hearings for next Tuesday on a resolution to impeach Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Representative W. M. Wheeler, Democrat of Georgia, called for the impeachment of Justice Douglas for "high crimes and misdemeanors" shortly after the Justice gave a stay of execution last week to atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The Supreme Court overruled the stay by a 6-3 vote and the Rosenbergs were executed Friday.

The subcommittee, headed by Representative Louis E. Graham, Republican of Pennsylvania, will hear Mr. Wheeler at the Tuesday session.

Miss Barrows, Whose Uncle Was House Head in '90's, Recalls Puritan Ancestors' Beliefs

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, June 23—A niece of a Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Eighteen Nineties, who had spent forty-one years in the educational field, twenty-four of them in Government service, balked today when asked by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee whether she was a Communist at any period of her career or was one now.

Miss Alice P. Barrows, 73 years old, who is retired and lives at East Blue Hill, Me., told the subcommittee, which is investigating Communist infiltration into the educational system, that her Puritan ancestors had come to this country "because they believed that no one had any right to ask anyone to testify against himself."

"My uncle, as Speaker of the House," she said, "would have condemned investigations such as this."

She was not asked who her uncle was. Later she identified him to reporters as the late Representative Thomas Brackett Reed, Republican of Maine, who was Speaker through the Fifty-first (1889-91), Fifty-fourth (1895-97) and Fifty-fifth (1897-99) Congresses. He died here in December, 1902, after having resigned from the House in 1899 after twenty-two years of service there.

Guarding Innocent Stressed

"I learned from my own family," Miss Barrows testified, "that the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted to protect the innocent as well as the guilty. It is terrible that so many people think that if a witness invokes the Fifth Amendment to decline to answer questions that witness is guilty."

The amendment provides that no one "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The courts have interpreted this to mean that a witness is not required to give testimony that may tend to incriminate him.

Robert Morris, chief subcommittee counsel, and Benjamin Mandell, director of research, linked Miss Barrows to groups and activities that had undergone Congressional investigation.

They also associated her with a key place in the case of Dr. William F. Wirth who, as superintendent of schools in Gary, Ind., in 1934 had brought about a Congressional investigation into what he said had occurred at a dinner at Miss Barrows' home in near-by Virginia.

At this dinner, Dr. Wirth had said, there was much talk of an American "revolution" with the new President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, being a "Kerensky" to be followed by "a Stalin." The Congressional investigation that followed lasted several weeks and resulted

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JUL 23 1953
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B.F. Borden T.A.B.

Bloch Tirade May Bring Lawyer Probe

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

The tirade of Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, branding President Eisenhower as a murderer, is virtually certain to precipitate a Congressional investigation of the government's policy in admitting lawyers to practice before all federal agencies, the World-Telegram and Sun learned today.

Such an investigation is now being projected by the Senate Permanent Investigations Committee, of which Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) is chairman.

It already had been considered by the committee, which has the



power to go into the expenditures of the judicial as well as the executive branch.

Probe Inevitable.

The angry harangue Sunday by the defense lawyer at the atom bomb spies' funeral has made it almost inevitable.

The inquiry would have no bearing on the right of lawyers to represent Communists—a right stoutly upheld and, indeed, regarded as a duty by the legal profession itself.

It would be directed entirely at the fitness to appear before federal agencies of lawyers who are Communist party members or who, by their conduct and activities, promote communism and show their allegiance to it.

Complaints Pour In.

Lawyers subject to such scrutiny practise not only in the federal courts but in large numbers before labor, naturalization and loyalty boards and scores of other government agencies.

Meanwhile, it was further learned, Dr. Bloch's funeral address Sunday has given rise to complaints, by letter and phone, to the Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York.

As a result, the propriety of his remarks is under consideration by the Committee on Grievances.

Bar Assn. officials refused to comment today.

Some Doubt Action.

In some legal circles it was considered unlikely that any disciplinary action could be taken. For the Rosenberg lawyer had carefully avoided criticism of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at the trial, or of any of the judges who sat in the unsuccessful appeals.

On the other hand, several justices of the Appellate Division, which has the disbarment power, are known to have expressed

Continued on Page Three.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM

DATED JUN 24 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION EMANUEL H. BLOCH.

Red Lawyers Face Probe Over Bloch

Funeral Tirade Brings Torrent of Protests

Continued From Page One

view that the lawyer's remarks, if reported correctly, might well subject him to disciplinary action.

Lawyers on a wide front privately denounced as "shocking" and "outrageous" his attacks on the President, Attorney General Brownell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

According to news reports, he named them specifically when he asserted that "the men who are running our country . . . have the souls of murderers, and this was an act of cold deliberate murder."

Dictatorship Charged.

"America," he further asserted, "is living under the heel of a military dictator garbed in civilian attire."

And Mr. Bloch, who was accorded almost unprecedented delays and rights to appeal, added that it was "the face of nazism that killed the Rosenbergs."

In his funeral address, Mr. Bloch took pains to announce he was speaking not as the Rosenbergs' attorney but as one who lost a brother or a sister.

No Policy on Ethics.

Before the Bloch speech, the McCarthy Senate committee consulted leaders of the American Bar Assn. Some of the latter reportedly felt a Congressional inquiry essential since there is no clear policy for fixing the ethical standards required of lawyers admitted before federal agencies.

One question arises: whether Communist lawyers will give their allegiance to their clients or to the Communist party.

Anomalous cases come up frequently. Thus, Victor Rabinowitz, who appears before federal departments as well as the courts, was asked under oath if he was ever involved in Soviet espionage. He refused to answer, pleading possible self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment.

Refuse to Testify.

Nathan Witt and John Abt, also pleading immunity, refused to say if they were ever Communist party members. Both appear for many clients. And Abt, for months past, has been representing the Communist party before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

A Senate inquiry undoubtedly would produce a parade of attorneys pleading self-incrimination. The Senate would have to decide whether this disqualifies them for the test of good moral conduct presumably required of lawyers.

COUNSEL FOR SPIES FACES BAR INQUIRY

**Bloch to Be Asked to Explain
'Murder' Charge Against
Eisenhower at Funeral**

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is to be asked by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York for an explanation of the "murder" charge he made last Sunday against President Eisenhower.

At the funeral service for the atomic spies executed last Friday at Sing Sing, Mr. Bloch laid their "murder" to the President, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., and J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Since then a number of complaints have been received at the bar association from lawyers and the public, urging it to institute disbarment proceedings. Frank H. Gordon, chief attorney for the association's grievance committee, explained yesterday that its rules prevented him from discussing the nature of its activities, but said:

"I can say that any complaint against Mr. Bloch will receive the same treatment as in the case of any attorney. The regular procedure will be followed."

Under the association's rules, the committee's procedure in case of this kind is to ask the attorney for his version of the conduct complained of, make a preliminary inquiry, and if warranted hold a hearing to determine whether a petition should be filed with the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court. A petition must be approved by the association's executive committee before being filed with the Appellate Division.

Under the State Judiciary Law, the Appellate Division is authorized to censure, suspend from practice or disbar any lawyer it finds guilty of "professional misconduct, malpractice, fraud, deceit, crime or misdemeanor, or any conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice."

Regular sessions of the grievance

committee have been suspended for the summer, but if necessary a subcommittee will be called to consider the matter. In any event the case could not get to the Appellate Division until next fall, as next Monday will be its last special-motion day until fall.

Meanwhile, the committee is answering complaints by saying it has taken the matter under consideration. Some lawyers familiar with such cases expressed doubt yesterday that Mr. Bloch, under the law and the precedents, could be punished. They said that if he had made the same attack on the courts that he had made on Federal officials he would have been in much more danger of disciplinary action.

An important question to determine, it was said, was whether his attack on the President and other officials constituted "conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice," within the meaning of the law.

Mr. Bloch said he had not received any word from the bar association, but would be glad to appear before its grievance committee and "convey all the facts which elicited certain remarks on my part."

McCarthy Discusses Lawyers

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, said today he was discussing with some American Bar Association leaders whether there was a need for an investigation of "Communist lawyers practicing before Government agencies and in the Federal courts."

He said he planned no step to start the inquiry unless "we get a formal request from the bar association with assurance of its complete cooperation."

Mr. McCarthy was asked about reports he might call Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the executed atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, as a witness before his Senate Investigations subcommittee. The Rosenbergs' lawyer has denounced their execution as "murder."

"I am not concerned with any speeches by Bloch or any other lawyers," Mr. McCarthy commented. "It's men's conduct as lawyers that would interest us. They have a perfect right to make their speeches if they want to."

NEW YORK TIMES: 6-25-53 :

100-99876-57

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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JUL 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
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STATE BAR HEARS PLEA FOR JUDGES

Rising Case Load in Jury Trials
Cited—Cooperation Urged
in Bloch Investigation

By PETER KIHSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., June 27

With delays in jury trials in Brooklyn Supreme Court having built up to four years and seven months, the New York State Bar Association heard an appeal today for more judges to overcome the rising case load.

William A. Hyman of New York, former Special Assistant State Attorney General, voiced doubt "makeshift rules of any calendar part such as the rule of expediency will serve us as well in the long run."

Mr. Hyman aimed his criticism at a rule adopted by the Appellate Division, Second Department, June 5, giving trial preference to plaintiffs living in Brooklyn. A similar rule has been in effect in Manhattan and the Bronx since 1949. The general rule allows trial wherever a plaintiff or defendant lives.

The state group ended its three-day meeting with its executive committee unanimously endorsing

Judge Edmund H. Lewis of Syracuse for election this fall to a full term as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, a position to which he was appointed April 22. Mr. Lewis, a Republican, would serve until retiring because of age at the end of 1954.

The officers also instructed their Manhattan-Bronx grievance committee to offer cooperation with the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in investigating reports that Emanuel Bloch, counsel for the executed atomic spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, had accused President Eisenhower of "murder" in the Rosenberg case.

Judicial council records show nineteen counties with Supreme Court jury trial delays of six months or more as of May 31. In the metropolitan area, Brooklyn has 10,679 cases pending with delays of fifty-five months; Manhattan 6,237 cases and forty-two months; Queens 5,208 cases and forty-three months; Bronx 3,406 cases and thirty-one months; Richmond 237 cases and fourteen months; Nassau 2,885 cases and twenty-five months; Suffolk 1,192 cases and eighteen months; Westchester 2,817 cases and nineteen months; and Rockland, 186 cases and twelve months. Only Manhattan has reduced its case load in the last year.

The association unanimously approved the resolution by its Civil Rights Committee, headed by Louis Waldman of New York, upholding Constitutional guarantees against self-incrimination in criminal cases

to protect witnesses both in trials and investigations. The resolution urged a Congressional study of any immunity grants, with Mr. Waldman warning immunity might permit a witness to escape the penalty for "misdeeds of a lifetime" on the one hand, or subject him to State prosecution despite Federal immunity and vice versa.

Need for association action had been emphasized, Mr. Waldman said, by a press report today that Senator William Jenner, Republican of Indiana, was considering a possible inquiry into lawyers who had advised clients to invoke the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution against self-incrimination in investigations of communism.

However, Mr. Waldman strongly criticized Albert Einstein, Nobel Prize physicist, for his letter, made public June 12, recommending American intellectuals risk "jail and economic ruin" rather than testify at such inquiries. Mr. Waldman said this was "bad advice, bad intellectualism, bad Americanism, and it is an appeal to illegality."

Civil disobedience, Mr. Waldman said, may have some philosophical justification where a community must fight entrenched tyranny or foreign rule, but it is "mischievous and wrong, not to say unpatriotic when advocated in a society . . . where people can have the kind of Government they vote for." In his prepared speech, Mr. Waldman had added the Einstein statement gave "aid and comfort to followers of the Communist party line," but he deleted this in extemporizing his talk.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES

N. Y. _____

DATED JUN 28 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

100-99876-58

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED 6/28	FILED.....
JUN 28 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
B7 Borden BFB	

Army Trial on Red Link Put Off
FORT DEVENS, Mass., June 29
(UP) — The court-martial of First
Lieut. Sheppard Carl Theirman of
Brooklyn on a charge of conceal-
ing Communist connections was
postponed today because of the
illness of the defense attorney,
Manuel H. Bloch. Proceedings
were put off until July 8.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. TIMES

N. Y.

DATED

JUN 30 1953

FORWARDED BY THE DIVISION

Late City Edition

100-99876-57

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>ln</i>	FILED <i>ln</i>
JUN 30 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
	<i>13</i>
	<i>BFB</i>

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

7-8-53

TO : SAC
FROM : SA D. P. ADAMS
SUBJECT : E MANUEL BLOCH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SM-C

CSNY 58, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 6 East 17th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date of information received 6-4-53

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA D. P. ADAMS AND SA P. G. MITCHELL

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-99876 Serial _____ Exhibit # _____

() Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit: SEE ATTACHED

Search #1 ✓

100-99876-60

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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JUL 8 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<u>B7B</u>	<u>B7B</u>

✓ Incl. in report of SA BORDEN 7/53-

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS 12385
205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Date 5/31/50

RECEIVED FROM Emmanuel Bloch

CITY _____ STATE _____

the Negro Labor Council, Inc. DOLLARS

FOR Travel

\$ 125.00

Received by [Signature]

Legion Rebukes A Spies' Lawyer

By the Associated Press.

TRUNKHANNOCK, Pa., July 10. — Emmanuel Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, recently executed atom spies, came under the fire of a local American Legion group today.

The Legion's District 14 condemned the attorney for declaring, after the execution of his clients: "I feel ashamed that I am an American today."

The district offered in a statement to "pay for Bloch's one-way passage to any country that will allow him to feel shameless because of his citizenship thereof, provided that he guarantee that he will never return to the United States of America."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

DATED JUL 1 0 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

right edition

100-95876-61

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JUL 1 0 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. A. Harrington

B. Borden D713

Director, FBI (101-6691)
Attn: Asst. Dir. A. H. BELMONT
SAC, New York (100-99876)

7/22/53

EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH was
SM-C

Mr. FRANK GORDON, Chief Attorney for the Grievance Committee Association of the New York Bar, 43 West 43rd St. New York, N.Y., was interviewed on this date by SA BENJAMIN F. BORDEN III in regard to possible disbarment proceedings against subject. Mr. GORDON furnished the following information which he stated that he did not wish to be attributed to him and in his words was "off the record":

b7D

BLOCH was called before the Grievance Committee on July 20, 1953, which was formally convened, to explain some of his public statements in connection with the execution of the ROSENBERGs, whom he had represented. BLOCH said that he was emotionally upset over the entire ROSENBERG matter and that he had heard that a newspaper article had been written which stated that Mr. HOOVER and the Attorney General had made a bet when and/or whether the ROSENBERGs would be executed. Interviewing agent stated to Mr. GORDON that this, of course, was a lie. Mr. GORDON stated to the agent, "Of course it is." Mr. GORDON stated that he asked BLOCH if this alleged article had appeared in the "Daily Worker" and BLOCH replied "No". When questioned, BLOCH could not further elaborate to the Committee as to the origin and date of alleged article.

b7D

BLOCH stated that he had branded Attorney General PROWELL a "barbarian" because he had moved the execution of the ROSENBERGs ahead instead of back to avoid the Jewish holiday.

With regard to the remark that the United States was living under the heels of a military dictatorship dressed in civilian garb, BLOCH stated to the Committee that he had heard a story regarding President EISENHOWER which allegedly took place in Germany in 1945, when EISENHOWER was Supreme Allied Commander. It was that EISENHOWER had personally ordered the public execution of two American soldiers for the crime of rape.

According to Mr. GORDON, BLOCH also stated in the course of the proceedings that he was somewhat infuriated over the fact that there was an open wire from Sing Sing to

b7D

BFB:EK

100-99876-65

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-99876

Washington on June 19, 1953, the night of the ROSENBERG execution.

The agent asked [redacted] GORDON if it would be possible for him to furnish the Bureau with a copy of the statement, at which time Mr. GORDON said not at the present time, but that he might be able to furnish the Bureau with a copy on a confidential basis at a later date. b7D

In view of the fact that this malicious lie about Mr. HOOVER is apparently in the record of the Grievance Committee, it is recommended if the Bureau so desires, that the New York Office approach [redacted] on a confidential basis and request him to suggest to the Committee members that Mr. HOOVER's comments regarding this allegation be obtained and inserted in the record, so that the record would be clear. b7D

The above recommendation is being made in view of the fact that Mr. GORDON could not be requested to advise the Committee that such allegation is a malicious lie, because when the agent branded such as a lie, it was in response to information which Mr. GORDON had furnished to the agent in strictest confidence. b7D

AIR TEL

SAC
 ASAC 1
 ASAC 2
 SEC. 1
 SEC. 2
 SEC. 3
 SEC. 4
 SEC. 5
 SEC. 6
 SEC. 7
 SEC. 8
 SEC. 9
 SEC. 10
 SEC. 11
 SEC. 12

NY 7/23/53

BUREAU

EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, WAS, SM-C. REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED
 ON CAPTIONED SUBJECT UNDER DATE OF 7/24/53.

BOARDMAN
[Signature]

3-BUREAU/(REGULAR)
 (100-6691)

BFB:TIB (#12)
 100-99876

[Signature]

100-99876-64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: 7/24/53

FROM : ASAC ARTHUR J. MARCHESSAULT (100-99876)

SUBJECT: EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was.
SM - C

- SAC
- DIV. 1
- DIV. 2
- DIV. 3
- SEC. 1
- SEC. 2
- SEC. 3
- SEC. 4
- SEC. 5
- SEC. 6
- SEC. 7
- SEC. 8
- SEC. 9
- SEC. 10
- SEC. 11
- SEC. 12
- SEC. 13
- PERSONNEL GUIDANCE
- CHIEF CLERK
- PROPERTY UNIT

Inspector CARL HENNRICH of the Bureau called at 2:12 p.m. this date and made reference to our letter to the Director dated 7/22/53 in the above captioned matter and referred particularly to page 2, paragraph 3 wherein we made our recommendation that we contact Mr. GORDON on a confidential basis and suggest to him that he might desire to suggest to the Grievance Committee members that they might desire to receive Mr. HOOVER'S official comments regarding the allegation made by EMANUEL BLOCH, that is "he had heard that a newspaper article had been written which stated that Mr. HOOVER and the Attorney General had made a bet when and/or whether the ROSENBERGS would be executed."

b7D

Mr. HENNRICH stated that the above matter was on the Director's ticklers and should be handled before 5:30 p.m.

SA BENJAMIN F. BORDEN contacted GORDON'S office at 2:40 p.m. and spoke with MR. LOUIS REYNOLDS, a member of the Grievance Committee and Mr. REYNOLDS advised that Mr. GORDON had departed for New Hampshire resort and that he would be back Monday and that Mr. BORDEN should call him Monday morning to make an appointment to see Mr. GORDON.

b7D

At 2:45 p.m. I called Mr. HENNRICH and advised him of the above, telling him that I would certainly stay on this matter; that we would contact Mr. GORDON on Monday and telephonically advise him of the results.

b7D

AJM:MBR

ADDENDUM:

I spoke to SA BENJAMIN F. BORDEN, III, at nine a.m., 7/27/53. He advised me that he spoke with Mr. REYNOLDS and the latter informed that there was every possibility that Mr. GORDON would return to his office sometime on 7/27/53. I told BORDEN that he should keep in continuous touch with Mr. REYNOLDS and if by noon today GORDON has not returned, he should inform Mr. MARCHESSAULT in order that he might stay on top of this.

100-99876-65

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JUL 24 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
B.F. Borden	

b7D

SA T. G. SPENCER

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: July 24, 1953

FROM : SA Benjamin F. Borden III

SUBJECT: EMANUEL HIRSH BLOCH, WBS
Security Matter - C
100-99876

In May 1953 SA Donald C. Strolezsky obtained a photostat copy of the Selective Service record of Subject for SA John A. Harrington. SA Harrington in turn furnished this photostat to the writer on July 13, 1953, and is being placed in the 1A section of this file.

The following information was not included in report of the writer dated July 24, 1953 inasmuch as it is not pertinent. It is, however, being submitted herewith for information of the file.

SA Robert M. Hall obtained the following from the files of INS, 70 Columbus Avenue, NYC on 6-5-52. In addition to other naturalization information re Dina Pessin, believed to be Bloch's present wife. INS file #2270 reflected that Pessin's parents were Mendel Pessin, Father and SOPHIA MALES, mother. When Dina arrived in the US she was destined for Mendel Pessin and was accompanied by her mother, brothers ISAAC and JOSEPH and "other brothers and sister". Dina lived in NYC from Dec. 1913 to Jan. 1917 then went to Orlivirn (Not legible), Iowa until 1919 or 1920 and then returned to NYC. In Oct. 1928 she was employed by John J. Marnan, Inc., 153 West 72nd St., NYC. When DINA filed her first papers for Naturalization on 9-18-35 she listed as prospective witnesses Emanuel H. Bloch #778, 845 Riverside Drive, NYC. and Harry Pessin, 691 Gerard, NYC. These people were not used as witnesses later.

Files of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York checked on 6-3-53 by SA Richard F. O'Hara reflected a report 1-19-49 which gave Bloch's wife's name as Dena. There was no derogatory information. For future reference it is to be noted that Bloch maintains an account at Chase National Bank at Broadway and Worth Street.

Benjamin F. Borden III
SA

100-99876

100-99876-66

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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JUL 23 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Borden</i>	

7/24/53

Director, FBI (101-6691)
SAC, New York (100-99876)

EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH

ALIASES Emanuel Hirsch Block, Emanuel Hirsh Bloch, Emanuel Hirsh Block, Manny Bloch, Abner

NATIVE BORN NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE W SEX M

DATE OF BIRTH 4/12/01 PLACE OF BIRTH New York City

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) 299 and 401 Broadway, New York City (maintains offices at both addresses)

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List) Lawyer, self-employed

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 7 West 16th Street, New York City

REGISTERED

BFB: *[Signature]*

100-99876-67 pm

New York
November 14, 1952

MEMO

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG,
ESPIONAGE - R

The following is a short sketch of four subjects under surveillance.

VIVIAN GLASSMAN

GLASSMAN is a close friend of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Four days after the arrest of JULIUS ROSENBERG, she was dispatched as a courier by a Russian agent, believed to be MAX FINESTONE, to go to Cleveland, Ohio and give WILLIAM PERL \$2,000 in cash and instructions to go to Mexico because the FBI was closing in on the ROSENBERG espionage apparatus. She made the trip on July 22, 1950 and returned on July 23, 1950.

She lives at 131 East 7th Street, NYC on the fourth floor, Apt. 4A and is married to ERNEST PATAKI, an electrical engineer, employed as an instructor at the Cooper Institute, Third Avenue and Sixth Street, NYC.

She has a sister, GLADYS, living at 343 East 8th Street, NYC; a sister ELEANOR HUTNER, at 144 Henry Street, Brooklyn, NY; a sister HORTENSE SKOLNICK, 9400 Block, Queens Blvd., Queens, NY. Also has a brother MILTON, 217 East 19th Street, NYC. Frequently visits VERNA SALKIND at housing project at 500 Grand Street, NYC (corner of Columbus Street). Subject is not employed.

Subject's description is as follows:

Height	5'2"
Weight	115 lbs.
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Dark Brown
Build	Slender

JAMES WEINSTEIN

WEINSTEIN was a close friend of MAX FINESTONE at

JAH:BA
65-15384

Rec'd from John A Harrington
7/11/53 272

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 24 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Horton 1573	

100-99876-68

NY 65-15385

Cornell University in 1949 and roomed with him at 418 East 9th Street, NYC in 1949-50. FINESTONE is allegedly the last recruit of JULIUS ROSENBERG. WEINSTEIN owned a 1949 Buick convertible which he loaned to FINESTONE to drive ROSENBERG to Ithaca, NY on two occasions to contact ALFRED SARANT and to pick up espionage material.

WEINSTEIN lives at 101 St. Marks Pl., NYC, basement apartment, and is employed at the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Co., 14th and Cole St., Jersey City, New Jersey. His parents reside at 211 Central Park West, NYC.

WEINSTEIN is usually picked up at the corner of First Avenue and St. Marks Pl., NYC by an associate at Emerson Radio where he is employed, around 6:45 AM Monday--Friday. The auto is a black tudor Pontiac, 1939 model, NY 1952 plates 4U6324. They drive to the Holland Tunnel to get to Jersey City. When he returns he may use a car pool or a company bus. The bus discharges its passengers at Canal and Varick Streets, NYC. Arrangements have been made with the Newark Division to surveil subject away from Emerson Radio in the evening and to notify the New York Division by telephone as to the subject's mode of transportation. The New York night supervisor will radio New York surveilling agents as to the subject's mode of transportation so subject can be picked up at the bus stop or at home.

WEINSTEIN'S description is as follows:

Height	5'11½"	?
Weight	150 lbs.	-
Build	Slender	
Hair	Dark Brown - crew cut	
Eyes	Brown - Wears horn rimmed glasses	
Clothing	Seldom wears hat. Has tan "Eisenhower" type jacket. Walks with "round shoulders slouches.	

MAXWELL FINESTONE, was

FINESTONE currently resides Apt. 12C, 500 A Grand Street (Willett St.), NYC, telephone number OR 4-0802 with

NY 65-15385

ARTHUR CARL BOUDIN and BOUDIN'S four year old daughter. He has a girl friend, one ANNETTE CHAIT, who resides at 106 Bedford St. (Greenwich Village), NYC, telephone number OR 5-5869. FINESTONE observed entering the Bedford apartment building during the evening hours of October 10--17, 1952 and on October 17, 1952 he was observed leaving this building during the morning hours, so FINESTONE may be residing at both addresses. He is employed as a "free lance" market research interviewer for various NYC research organizations. He often uses BOUDIN'S 1950 Plymouth, color medium blue, NY license number 6Y8919. [REDACTED]

b7c

FINESTONE is believed to be the last person recruited by JULUIS ROSENBERG into his Russian espionage group. FINESTONE is known to have contacted various other members of this group subsequent to ROSENBERG'S arrest, 7/17/50.

WILLIAM PERL

PERL resides Apt. 7A, 104 East 38 St., NYC (top floor rear) with wife, HENRIETTA, and infant son. He is unemployed and spends the greater portion of his time at home.. Previous surveillances have revealed PERL has gone to the following addresses:

1. 936 Tiffany St., Bronx (Residence of his parents, ABE MUTTERPERL).
2. New York Public Library (42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, NYC).
3. Columbia University
Pupin Laboratory Bldg., 120 Street and Broadway, NYC).
4. 79-23 209 Street, Flushing, NY
(Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH P. BLUM -- brother-in-law and sister).

NY 65-15385

5. General.

Grocery stores and laundrettes on Third
and Lexington Avenues in upper 30's.

Photos with descriptions on reverse side of both
WILLIAM PERL and his wife, HENRIETTA are available.

JOHN L. HARRINGTON, SA.

Director, FBI (101-6691)

7/24/53

SAC, New York (100-99876)

EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Enclosed herewith are the original and four copies of the report of SA BENJAMIN F. BORDEN, III, 7/24/53, NY.

The following information has not been included in rerep inasmuch as a part of it has been derived from sources not suitable for dissemination.

Information contained in the teletype to the Bureau, 7/9/53, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, was. ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R," as it pertains to EMANUEL BLOCH, is as follows:

advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON on 7/9/53

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

Encs. 6

REGISTERED

BFB:1008

100-99876-70

Letter to Director
NY 100-99876

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

The above information is set out in full detail in re teletype.

Warden WILFRED L. DENNO, of Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, NY, furnished to SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON the following inscription which, according to DENNO, was handwritten by EMANUEL H. BLOCH on a book sent to JULIUS ROSENBERG, No. 110649, entitled, "Death House Letters," published by the Jero Publishing Company, NYC:

"Julie - - My warmest regards, admiration and love for your nobility, dignity and tremendous heroism that has inspired the peoples of the world to resist oppression, tyranny, the drive to war and fascism, and has turned the hurt and outrage of your tragedy into a determination to save you and all that you represent. I feel honored to be your attorney and your brother. Manny. - June 10, 1953."

Letter to Director
NY 100-99876

The following inscription, according to Warden DENNO, was handwritten by EMANUEL H. BLOCH on a book sent to ETHEL ROSENBERG, No. 110510, entitled, "Death House Letters," published by the Jero Publishing Company, NYC:

"I, since you have your own hurt and heart, control and courage, sensuousness and sensitivity, mother love and lament, wifely warmth, encouragement and understanding; unity with the dispossessed in their struggle for the sunlight - - with all my being I love and admire you - - so does the world. Manny - June 10, 1953."

According to information obtained from the Irving Trust Company, NYC, on 9/12/50, by SA DONALD E. SHANNON, on 5/24/41, \$1,000 was payable to Dr. LEO JUNG through the Union Bank of Switzerland, on the order of MARCEL and EMANUEL BLOCH. Along with the order there was the following message:

"Cable receipt FRIEDRICH per your cable, May 23rd."

Bureau letter, 7/28/50, entitled, "American Contacts of Soviet Agents in France, IS-R and FR" contained information from a reliable source, who in turn had received the information from an extremely delicate source, believed to be reliable, which was to the effect that the Soviet spy center in the Rue de Prony in Paris, France, maintains permanent liaison with a man by the name of Dr. LEO JUNG in NYC. Dr. JUNG was reported to represent the Israelite center of NYC.

It is to be noted, for the information of the Bureau, that EMANUEL H. BLOCH has a brother named MILTON MONROE BLOCH, who is a Captain on the NYCPD, 46th Precinct. Files of the NYO contain no derogatory information identifiable with MILTON MONROE BLOCH. SA AUGUST J. MICEK advised on 7/17/53, that the NYCPD was aware of MILTON MONROE BLOCH's relationship with the subject.

In NY teletype to the Bureau, 7/15/53, entitled, "JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE - R," it was set out that AUSA KILSHEIMER confidentially advised that he had been called by the Grievance Committee of the NY Bar Association which was to have been held on 7/20/53.

On 7/22/53, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SA BENJAMIN

b7D

Letter to Director
NY 100-99876

F. BORDEN, III confidentially of the following information:

On 7/7/53, subject was called before the Grievance Committee on which only he (Mr. GORDON) and another member were sitting and which constituted a preliminary hearing. BLOCH was asked to explain remarks he had made in connection with the execution of the ROSENBERGs. Mr. GORDON stated that BLOCH's explanation at this hearing created a reasonably favorable impression on the Committee, and they reserved decision on the matter. Shortly thereafter a full Committee, consisting of seven members, was formed and a formal session was held to include sworn testimony, and a Hearing Reporter was present. Mr. GORDON said that his statement for the record with regard to this hearing was that BLOCH was cooperative on the surface but was contrite only to the extent of being sorry for the use of "murder." Mr. GORDON confidentially advised that the Committee's impression at the formal hearing was not as favorable as it had been at the preliminary hearing.

b7D

It should be noted that additional information furnished by Mr. GORDON to interviewing Agent on a strictly confidential basis was set out in NY letter to the Bureau, 7/22/53, under caption as shown in this letter.

b7D

Enclosed is Form FD 122, recommending that subject be placed on the Security Index.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 27, 1953

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU URGENT

EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, WAS; SM - C. BUFILE ONE NAUGHT ONE DASH SIX SIX NINE ONE. RE NY LETTER TO BUREAU DATED JULY TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN FIFTY-THREE. MR. FRANK GORDON WAS CONTACTED THIS MORNING ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS AND IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT HE MIGHT DESIRE TO SUGGEST TO THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE THAT MR. HOOVER'S COMMENTS BE SOLICITED RELATIVE TO THE ALLEGATIONS MADE BY EMANUEL BLOCH AND WHICH WERE MADE PART OF THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE MINUTES AS SET FORTH IN RELET. FOR THE BUREAU'S INFORMATION MR. GORDON READ FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING BLOCH'S REMARKS IN THIS MATTER. THEY WERE IN SUBSTANCE THAT HE HAD BEEN READ A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE TO THE EFFECT THAT MR. HOOVER AND MR. BROWNELL WERE ON THE SAME OPEN WIRE TO SING SING ON THE NIGHT OF THE ROSENBERG'S EXECUTION AND THAT THEY HAD MADE A BET OF SOME GOLF CLUBS AS TO WHETHER THE ROSENBERGS WOULD TALK. MINUTES OF THE PERTINENT CROSS-EXAMINATION REFLECTED THAT BLOCH SAID THE ARTICLE WAS NOT FROM THE "DAILY WORKER" BUT WAS A COMMENTARY BY A COLUMNIST WHOSE NAME SOUNDED LIKE "MY GARDNER." HE SAID IT HAD BEEN READ TO HIM AFTER THE EXECUTION BUT BEFORE THE FUNERAL. MR. GORDON MADE A TELEPHONE CALL TO MR. E. WHITNEY DEBEVOIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, IN THE PRESENCE OF INTERVIEWING AGENT AND DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH HIM. MR. GORDON STATED THAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AGREED THAT A LETTER SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO MR. HOOVER AND THAT SUCH LETTER WOULD BE PREPARED AND SENT OUT FROM MR. GORDON'S OFFICE TODAY. LETTER FOLLOWS.

BFB:EMD
100-99876
Approved:

ZUB m
Special Agent in Charge

BOARDMAN

Sent *5:11 PM*

Per *GM*

100-99876-71en

Red Lawyers Face Probe Over Bloch

Funeral Tirade Brings Torrent of Protests

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

The tirade of Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, branding President Eisenhower as a murderer, is virtually certain to precipitate a Congressional investigation of the government's policy in admitting lawyers to practice before all federal agencies, the World-Telegram and Sun learned today.

Such an investigation is now being projected by the Senate Permanent Investigations Committee, of which Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) is chairman.

It already had been considered by the committee, which has the power to go into the expenditures of the judicial as well as the executive branch.

Probe Inevitable.

The angry harangue Sunday by the defense lawyer at the atom bomb spies' funeral has made it almost inevitable.

The inquiry would have no bearing on the right of lawyers to represent Communists—a right stoutly upheld and, indeed, regarded as a duty by the legal profession itself.

It would be directed entirely at the fitness to appear before federal agencies of lawyers who are Communist party members or who, by their conduct and activities, promote communism and show their allegiance to it.

Complaints Four In.

Lawyers subject to such scrutiny practice not only in the fed-

Continued on Page 11

Special Edition

N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

DATE JUN 24 1953
NEW YORK OFFICE

100-99876-1

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FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Borden</i>	

eral courts but in large numbers before labor, naturalization and loyalty boards and scores of other government agencies.

Meanwhile, it was further learned, Mr. Bloch's funeral address Sunday has given rise to complaints, by letter and phone, to the Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York.

As a result, the propriety of his remarks is under consideration by the Committee on Grievances.

Bar Assn. officials refused to comment today.

Some Doubt Action.

In some legal circles it was considered unlikely that any disciplinary action could be taken. For the Rosenberg lawyer had carefully avoided criticism of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at the trial, or of any of the judges who sat in the unsuccessful appeals.

On the other hand, several justices of the Appellate Division, which has the disbarment power, are known to have expressed the view that the lawyer's remarks, if reported correctly, might well subject him to disciplinary action.

Lawyers on a wide front privately denounced as "shocking" and "outrageous" his attacks on the President, Attorney General Brownell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

According to news reports, he named them specifically when he asserted that "the men who are running our country . . . have the souls of murderers, and this was an act of cold deliberate murder."

Dictatorship Charged.

"America," he further asserted, "is living under the heel of a military dictator garbed in civilian attire."

And Mr. Bloch, who was accorded almost unprecedented delays and rights to appeal, added that it was "the face of nazism that killed the Rosenbergs."

In his funeral address, Mr. Bloch took pains to announce he was speaking not as the Rosenbergs' attorney but as one who lost a brother or a sister.

No Policy on Ethics.

Before the Bloch speech, the McCarthy Senate committee consulted leaders of the American Bar Assn. Some of the latter reportedly felt a Congressional inquiry essential since there is no clear policy for fixing the ethical standards required of lawyers admitted before federal agencies.

One question arises: whether Communist lawyers will give their allegiance to their clients or to the Communist party.

Anomalous cases come up frequently. Thus, Victor Rabinowitz, who appears before federal de-

partments as well as the courts, was asked under oath if he was ever involved in Soviet espionage. He refused to answer, pleading possible self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment.

Refuse to Testify.

Nathan Witt and John Abt, also pleading immunity, refused to say if they were ever Communist party members. Both appear for many clients. And Abt, for months past, has been representing the Communist party before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

A Senate inquiry undoubtedly would produce a parade of attorneys pleading self-incrimination. The Senate would have to decide whether this disqualifies them for the test of good moral conduct presumably required of lawyers.

COUNSEL FOR SPIES FACES BAR INQUIRY

**Bloch to Be Asked to Explain
'Murder' Charge Against
Eisenhower at Funeral**

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is to be asked by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York for an explanation of the "murder" charge he made last Sunday against President Eisenhower.

At the funeral service for the atomic spies executed last Friday at Sing Sing, Mr. Bloch laid their "murder" to the President, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., and J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Since then a number of complaints have been received at the bar association from lawyers and the public, urging it to institute disbarment proceedings. Frank H. Gordon, chief attorney for the association's grievance committee, explained yesterday that its rules prevented him from discussing the nature of its activities, but said:

"I can say that any complaint against Mr. Bloch will receive the same treatment as in the case of any attorney. The regular procedure will be followed."

Under the association's rules, the committee's procedure in a case of this kind is to ask the attorney for his version of the conduct complained of, make a preliminary inquiry, and if warranted hold a hearing to determine whether a petition should be filed with the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court. A petition must be approved by the association's executive committee before being filed with the Appellate Division.

Under the State Judiciary Law, the Appellate Division is authorized to censure, suspend from practice or disbar any lawyer it finds guilty of "professional misconduct, malpractice, fraud, deceit, crime or misdemeanor, or any conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice."

Regular sessions of the grievance

committee have been suspended for the summer, but if necessary a subcommittee will be called to consider the matter. In any event the case could not get to the Appellate Division until next fall, as next Monday will be its last special-motion day until fall.

Meanwhile, the committee is answering complaints by saying it has taken the matter under consideration. Some lawyers familiar with such cases expressed doubt yesterday that Mr. Bloch, under the law and the precedents, could be punished. They said that if he had made the same attack on the courts that he had made on Federal officials he would have been in much more danger of disciplinary action.

An important question to determine, it was said, was whether his attack on the President and other officials constituted "conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice," within the meaning of the law.

Mr. Bloch said he had not received any word from the bar association, but would be glad to appear before its grievance committee and "convey all the facts which elicited certain remarks on my part."

McCarthy Discusses Lawyers

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican, said today he was discussing with some American Bar Association leaders whether there is need for an investigation of "Communist lawyers practicing before Government agencies and in the Federal courts."

He said he plans no step to start the inquiry unless "we get a formal request from the Bar Association with assurance of its complete cooperation."

Mr. McCarthy was asked about reports he might call Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the executed atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, as a witness before his Senate Investigations subcommittee. The Rosenbergs' lawyer has denounced their execution as "murder."

"I am not concerned with any speeches by Bloch or any other lawyers," Mr. McCarthy commented. "It's men's conduct as lawyers that would interest us. They have a perfect right to make their speeches if they want to."

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. TIMES

JUN 25 1953

Anti-City Edition

100-99876

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<i>Borden 1378</i>	

Demand Bar Assn. Act on Bloch

By JEROME EDELBERG

Discipline for Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the executed Rosenberg atom spy team, who villified President Eisenhower and other public officials as "murderers" in an embittered, vitriolic funeral oration, has been demanded by outraged citizens, it was learned yesterday.

Letters pouring into the Association of the Bar of the City of New York are indicative of the widespread revulsion caused by Bloch's outburst, and all ask that immediate maximum disciplinary action be taken against the attorney who characterized the executions as "an act of cold, deliberate murder."

FRANK GORDON, chief attorney of the bar association's grievance committee, told the Mirror the organization is trying to find a precedent for taking action against Bloch. Regular procedure, he said, is for the committee to investigate complaints and to put the case on the committee calendar for hearing if action appears warranted.

The committee can then present a petition to the Appellate Division which has power to disbar, suspend or censure the attorney involved.

Bloch, who asserted last Sunday during the Rosenbergs' funeral that "America is living

under the heel of a military dictator garbed in civilian attire," also may face inquiry by the Senate Permanent Investigations Committee, it was learned.

THE COMMITTEE, headed by Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) may launch an investigation into the government's policy in admitting lawyers to practice before Federal agencies. The inquiry would center on attorneys who are either members of the Communist Party or who have displayed a consistent over-riding allegiance to the Communist cause.

However, in Washington, Dr. J. B. Matthews, research director of the Senate committee, said the investigation would be undertaken only if a formal request is made by the American Bar Assn. together with a promise of full cooperation.

In discussing the possibility of disciplinary action against Bloch, Gordon pointed out there are numerous grounds on which an attorney can be punished,

but in each case the offense must be clear-cut. In cases involving disrespect of the courts, such disrespect must be carefully established.

BLOCH, IT WAS pointed out, attacked neither the courts nor the judges, but heaped his abuse on persons not directly associated with the courts—such as the President, Attorney General Brownell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Should the bar association not be able to proceed against Bloch because of a technicality involving the specific target of his calumnies, such failure to act should not be construed as sympathy for the attorney, Gordon declared.

The grievance committee will meet in September. Whatever action it takes will be kept confidential until disclosed from other sources, Gordon said.

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N.Y. MIRROR

JUN 25 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Special Edition

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<i>Boyd</i>	

World Reports

U. S. Observers' Report

Rosenberg Uproar Wanes in Europe

By Walter Kerr

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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PARIS, June 24.—American observers on the Continent are now reporting to the State Department that the wave of feeling that swept Western Europe prior to the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, atomic spies, is rapidly dying out.

It was strongest in France and Italy, somewhat weaker in Great Britain and almost nonexistent, according to reports, in West Germany.

But the unanimity with which the French opposed the death penalty at first astonished and then alarmed American officials. They went so far as to recommend publication of a full report on the case, and it is understood that in response to their pleas a new White Book is being prepared setting forth the facts.

What actually happened in Europe, and especially in France, is something that may be difficult for Americans to understand.

Differences on Guilt

For if there was unanimous opposition in this country to the death penalty, there were strong differences of opinion as to whether the Rosenbergs were guilty as charged, and many reasons for these differing opinions.

There were men convinced of

their guilt who feared their execution would mean a serious defeat for the Western world in the battle of ideas. They said the United States had done too little too late to explain the facts in the case, and that non-Americans would never understand what it was all about.

There were others, equally convinced of their guilt, who feared the impact upon Jewish people everywhere of the fact that two Jews were the first to die in peace time for espionage in the United States.

Some protested on humanitarian grounds, because they oppose the death penalty under any conditions.

Troubled by Emotional News

Others, quite prepared to believe that justice had been done, were bewildered and troubled by a series of emotional news reports that avoided summaries of evidence as presented to the jury.

In quite another category were the men and women who doubted whether the Rosenbergs were guilty, or who simply felt, on the basis of what they had read or heard, that something was wrong somewhere. Not counting the Communists—of whom there are many in this country—these people had grown to believe over a long period of time that the conviction had been obtained on insufficient evidence.

Some, like Francois Mauriac, a leading Catholic writer whose editorials appear occasionally in "Le Figaro," thought there was only one witness against the Rosenbergs—Ethel's younger brother, David Greenglass. Ruth Greenglass, Harry Gold and Max Elitcher were seldom referred to, and their testimony

dismissed or given little consideration.

Others never understood why Ruth Greenglass escaped indictment, why a woman should receive as severe a sentence as a man (she seldom does in France), why the Rosenbergs got a stiffer sentence than Morton Sobell, why David Greenglass got only fifteen years when the Rosenbergs got death, why the Rosenbergs should get more than Klaus Fuchs, (sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment), why if they were really guilty it took two years before the sentences were carried out.

The fact is that it was only about seven months ago that American officials began to realize how Frenchmen felt about the case, and then it was almost too late to do anything about it. For a year or more, doubts had been raised and left unanswered. By the time that information channels began to explain what had occurred at the trial, minds were made up.

Somewhat in all this there developed the view that McCarthyism was responsible for the conviction and for the refusal of superior courts to set aside the conviction or lighten the sentence.

Scars Remain

The result was the widespread belief that the White House should intervene, and that failure to intervene would be catastrophic.

In fact, however, much of the emotionalism died with the Rosenbergs. The scars are still there to remind the United States of a battle for men's minds which it lost because it entered the fray too late with too little. But the healing process has begun.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

JUN 25 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Late City Edition

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FBI - NEW YORK	
Gorden BFB	

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES

DATE: 7/6/53

FROM : SA ROMNEY STEWART

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

On June 23, 1953, [REDACTED] dictated information to SA ROMNEY STEWART which was transcribed and signed by informant on June 27, 1953 [REDACTED] as follows: (b)(7)(d)

"On the night of Wednesday, June 17, 1953, 1600 people attended a meeting concerning the Rosenbergs at the First Unitarian Church on 8th Street near Vermont Avenue in Los Angeles, overflowing to the outer courtyard so that it became necessary to hold a second meeting later in the evening. The sum of \$1800 was collected at this meeting to finance a delegation of four people for a flight to Washington, D. C. to plead for clemency for the Rosenbergs. The four delegates elected were BEN MARGOLIS, IGNACIO LOPEZ, DAVID GRUTMAN, a businessman at the present time and former president of the Southland Jewish Organizations, and DAVID BROWN, head of the Los Angeles Rosenberg Committee.

"At this meeting, IRWIN EDELMAN was present distributing flyers attacking the Rosenberg Committee for mistakes made by defense attorney EMANUEL BLOCH, and giving full credit for Justice Douglas' stay or execution to himself and FYKE FARMER of Nashville, Tennessee. [REDACTED]

RS:cla

100-41648

cc: 10 - New York REG.

2 - Memphis REG. (100-

2 - Cleveland REG. (100-

2 - Washington Field REG. (100-

[REDACTED] Rosenberg Committee)

(b)(7)(d)

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"The meeting, upon adjournment, then proceeded to the Federal Building in Los Angeles, at which a vigil was set up comprising 638 people, which wound its way through downtown Los Angeles, past Republican Party headquarters and other points of congested traffic in order to attract the attention of the people. They were carrying placards which had slogans on them in substance as follows:

"Pope Pius XII urges clemency. ALBERT EINSTEIN, Dr. HAROLD C. URLEY, Rabbi CROBACH and dozens of others, each stating that the individual named was for clemency.

"After about an hour of picketing, the vigil settled down to about 20 which stayed through the night in front of the Federal Building and reformed on a mass scale so that by 9:00 AM, June 18, the ranks had swelled to several hundred persons and throughout the day the line kept increasing. This vigil was maintained until the hour of the execution which was 4:00 PM PDT, June 19.

"Upon arriving in Washington, D. C., in the late afternoon on June 18, the delegation from Los Angeles reported at Inspiration House located at 1867 Colorama Road, Northwest. This is in the heart of the Negro neighborhood and was the point of registration of all out-of-town people and at which the National Rosenberg Committee had its headquarters. Housing, transportation and other services were supplied to the arriving delegates by the arrangements committee.

"The Los Angeles delegation then registered at the Statler Hotel and went out to the Mall adjacent to the White House grounds, at which some 8,000 people were gathered for a mass meeting. The mass meeting was ending upon our arrival. DAVID ALMAN, National Secretary of the Rosenberg Committee, concluded the meeting by reading a statement from the National Committee which said in part: 'HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., Attorney General, ordered Chief Justice Vinson to reconvene the Supreme Court in an unprecedented act, unparalleled in our judicial history. The nine men of the Supreme Court are now in session deliberating as to the decision that will affect the lives of two people. We are in constant touch with the situation and are awaiting the action of the court which has been announced for 12:00 noon tomorrow.'

"ALMAN then called upon the people to reform the vigil at the White House gates. The Los Angeles delegation took their places in line, marshing up and down with the rest of the pickets carrying placards.

"On the following day, June 19, the Los Angeles delegation again joined the vigil and during the day waited with the rest of the people around the gates of the White House for word from the Supreme Court. When the news came of the Supreme Court's decision, the vigil began to grow longer and shortly thereafter, the announcement of President Eisenhower's refusal to grant executive clemency was greeted by a great deal of anger and cries from the people on the line.

"On the whole, the vigil was orderly and there were no incidents.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C)

LA 100-41648

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

11

July 27, 1953.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

When the trial before Judge Medina ended I thought I had had enough direct contact with Communists and their sympathizers, but it has not so turned out. The latest disturbance has come from Emanuel Bloch, the attorney for the Rosenbergs.

As you know, the remarks Bloch made at the Rosenberg funeral initiated consideration of his conduct by this Committee. On July 20th, a formal hearing was held during which Bloch gave his explanation of the events which led up to his public outbursts both at the funeral and in Washington two days earlier. In connection with his reference to you by name, Bloch testified, in substance, that a story had appeared in the newspapers that you and the Attorney General were on the same open wire to Sing Sing and that you had bet each other some golf clubs as to whether or not the Rosenbergs would confess or not. He said that in his opinion you had no right to gamble on two lives. On cross-examination, Bloch said that he thought the article was by some commentator, such as Winchell or Lyons or Hy Gardner. He fixed the date around June 19th.

I would appreciate hearing from you as to whether you know of any such article, and if so when and where it was published. At the same time, you might also indicate what you think the source or basis for such a story could possibly be. Finally, if you know of any lead that would assist the Grievance Committee in its task of evaluating the conduct of Bloch it would be appreciated if you would tell me about it or, perhaps, authorize the New York Office to do so within the framework of your rules and regulations. We are particularly interested in determining whether any evidentiary link exists between Bloch and the "Rosenberg Committee" so as to decide whether he used that committee as a screen.

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I assume that you know that the proceedings of the Grievance Committee are, at present, secret matters under the Association's by-laws; it would be helpful if you would consider the subjects discussed in this letter to be not for general circulation or publication.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Frank Gordon

Frank H. Gordon

July 31, 1953

Mr. Frank H. Gordon
Committee on Grievances
The Association of the Bar
of the City of New York
43 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Your letter dated July 27, 1953, has been received and I fully appreciate the interest which prompted your communication and your courtesy in calling this matter to my attention.

Under the terms stated in your communication regarding the secret nature of proceedings of the Grievance Committee, I trust the following information will be of assistance to you.

I have not personally observed any newspaper article reporting a possible "bet" between the Attorney General and myself concerning the outcome of the Rosenberg case nor have I been informed of the existence of such an article.

The allegation that I was a party to a wager with the Attorney General or any other individual in connection with this matter is utterly preposterous and constitutes a malicious and vicious falsehood. I must protest vigorously the implication that I would engage in conduct which would be considered reprehensible by any decent American.

If I can be of further service in this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me or, if more convenient, the Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

E. Hoover

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AUG 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

2 cc: New York (With copies of incoming)

100-99876-79

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-99876)

DATE: July 29, 1953

JW
FROM : Director, FBI (101-6691)

SUBJECT: EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re your teletype of July 27, 1953.

I am enclosing a letter dated July 31, 1953, addressed to Mr. Frank Gordon, Chief Attorney for the Bar Association of the City of New York. This letter is to be delivered to Mr. Gordon, at which time you should advise Gordon that the Director has no objections to the contents of the letter being made a matter of record in the minutes of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association.

There is also attached a memorandum containing public source and other information regarding the subject. You are instructed to advise Gordon orally of the information contained in this memorandum. In so doing you should emphasize the fact that none of the information furnished can be attributed to the FBI; that the information is furnished in strictest confidence, and that no reference can be made to the FBI in any manner in connection with any action taken based on the information furnished.

Enclosures (3)

100 - 99876 - 1

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830

Air TEL to Bu.
8/5/53 5:10 PM.
7577

July 29, 1953.

RE: EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Emanuel Hirsch Bloch was born April 12, 1901, in New York City. He attended City College of New York, New York, from 1916 to 1920, receiving an A.B. Degree. From 1920 to 1923, he attended Columbia University Law School, New York City, and received an LL.B. Degree there. From 1924 until 1942, Bloch was engaged in the practice of law in New York City. From November 28, 1942, until April 22, 1943, he was in the United States Army and received an honorable discharge. In November and December, 1937, Bloch was temporarily employed by the National Labor Relations Board as a Trial Examiner. From May 24, 1943, until October 18, 1943, he was employed by the Office of Price Administration, and on October 19, 1943, he entered on duty with the Fair Employment Practices Committee as a Hearing Examiner. His employment with the Office of Price Administration and Fair Employment Practices Committee was in Washington, D.C. The length of time he spent with the Fair Employment Practices Committee is not known. Bloch currently is practicing law in New York City with offices at 299 and 401 Broadway, New York City.

CONNECTION WITH COMMUNIST PARTY AND COMMUNIST FRONT GROUPS:

On November 29, 1950, an acquaintance of Bloch advised that he had known Emanuel Bloch for about 20 years as a neighbor and as a well-known Communist Party speaker in Upper Manhattan during the 1930's. He recalled Bloch as openly indicating he was a Communist in his speeches and by his close association with known Communists such as Claudia Jones and a William Miller who headed a Communist Party group which held meetings at 3785 Broadway, New York City. He could not recall the name of the Communist Party group headed by Miller.

"Emanuel Bloch, a member of the Lawyers Guild" was listed among the speakers in a quarter-page advertisement which appeared in the August 13, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, bearing the heading "The National Educational Department and the New York City Central Committee of the IWO Announce the Latest in a Nation-Wide Series of Meetings to Carry Out the Recommendations of their National Executive Committee to Promote All Aid to the Peoples Fight Against Fascism." A subheading read "IWO, All Nationalities Meet to Support the Soviet Union and Great Britain; to Crush Hitler and Fascism." The meeting was scheduled for the evening of August 14, 1941, at Audubon Hall, 166th Street and Broadway, New York City.

Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

STAD
J.T.
ALLAINE
8/15/53
by BTB

100-99576-80

The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944.

The International Workers Order (IWO) has been cited as Communist by the Attorney General of the United States.

The "Daily Worker" of March 18, 1942, reported that Emanuel Bloch was a speaker and acted as chairman at a rally sponsored by the Washington Heights Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, which meeting was held in Audubon Hall, 166th Street and Broadway, New York City. At this meeting, according to the article, President Roosevelt was asked to release the "outstanding anti-Fascist in this hour of America's peril." The article did not state when the meeting referred to had been held.

The Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder has been cited as Communist by the Attorney General of the United States.

The "Daily Worker," issue of June 28, 1942, reported that Emanuel Bloch was one of two delegates from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born who attended on June 27, 1942, a Trade Union and Peoples Victory Conference held at the Fraternal Club House in New York City.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been cited as Communist by the Attorney General of the United States.

According to the "Daily Worker" and the "New York Times" in their issues of September 14, 1942, Emanuel Bloch of the National Lawyers Guild was one of the attorneys supporting the Communist Party in its attempt to remain on the New York State Ballot in the 1942 elections over the opposition of the American Legion in Albany.

A confidential source of information who was a former member of the Communist Party has advised that he considered Bloch as a "Stalinist lawyer active in the Free Browder activities" and that Bloch without the "slightest deviation" presented the Communist Party line in a talk which he gave on October 22, 1942, before a meeting held by the Council for Human Rights in New York City. This source added that the Council for Human Rights was dominated by Communist leadership.

It has been reliably reported that Emanuel Bloch was in attendance at a special New York State Convention of the Communist Political Association held at Manhattan Center, New York City, July 21 and 22, 1945. The informant reported that Bloch was neither a delegate nor an alternate to this convention and therefore, must have been present at the invitation of the Communist Party functionaries in charge of the convention because he would not otherwise have been admitted.

The Communist Political Association has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as an organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

A reliable informant has stated that Emanuel Bloch reportedly originated in 1946, the Communist defense of refusing to answer on the grounds it might incriminate one who might be testifying.

A statement filed by the Civil Rights Congress with the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress under the Lobbying Act of January 10, 1947, reflected the payment of \$50.00 on October 7, 1946, to Emanuel Bloch, 299 Broadway, New York City, for legal expenses.

An article in the "Daily Worker," issue of February 3, 1948, reflects that Emanuel Bloch of the Civil Rights Committee of the National Lawyers Guild was one of the attorneys endeavoring to prove unconstitutional the proposed Austin Bill in New York State requiring the registration of the membership and funds of organizations "influencing public opinion."

Emanuel Bloch of New York was one of the attorneys for the "Trenton Six," a group of six Negroes charged with murder in the State of New Jersey. The New Jersey Judge barred the nonresident attorneys including Bloch from the courtesy privilege of appearing in the New Jersey Courts because of alleged unethical conduct and "misappropriating funds raised for the defense." Bloch spoke concerning this trial at a Civil Rights Congress meeting in Baltimore, May 10, 1949.

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

In July, 1950, a reliable informant reported that Bloch had rendered legal assistance on behalf of Willie McGee apparently through the Civil Rights Congress. The Willie McGee case was one involving a Negro raping a white woman in Mississippi in which the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party took an active interest. McGee was subsequently executed.

The Civil Rights Congress has been cited as Communist by the Attorney General of the United States.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES INFORMATION CONCERNING BLOCH:

The records of the Special Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, House of Representatives (formerly headed by Congressman Martin Dies), contained the following information concerning Bloch:

1. Emanuel H. Bloch, sponsor of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, as shown by the letterhead dated July 3, 1942.
2. Emanuel H. Bloch was a speaker at a meeting of the Washington Heights and Inwood Citizens' Committee, which was a Committee to Free Earl Browder, according to a leaflet dated March 16, 1942, at New York City. Furthermore, the "Daily Worker" newspaper for March 18, 1942, listed Bloch as Chairman of the Washington Heights Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder.

3. Emanuel H. Bloch listed as a signer of a telegram to the House Military Affairs Committee opposing conscription. This telegram was sponsored by the Lawyers' Committee to Keep the United States Out of War of the Emergency Peace Mobilization, according to the "Daily Worker" newspaper of September 4, 1940.
4. Emanuel Bloch was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, according to a letterhead dated November 25, 1941.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder have been cited as Communist by the Attorney General of the United States. The Emergency Peace Mobilization and the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights have been cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

On December 14, 1948, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in connection with hearings regarding espionage in the Federal Government, subpoenaed before the Committee Marion Bachrach, 242 W. 11th Street, New York City. Mrs. Bachrach identified herself as a writer employed in the National Office of the Communist Party. She declined to answer pertinent questions dealing with the subject of Communism, claiming immunity under the First and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution. Mrs. Bachrach, at the time she appeared before the Committee, was accompanied by Emanuel Bloch, who was identified as her attorney.

On October 18, 1950, Bloch acted as legal counsel for Lydia Altshuler, Pauline C. Baskin and Frances Silverman, all of New York City, who were subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, at which time this Committee was investigating an underground Communist group which was assigned to free Frank Jacson from imprisonment in Mexico. Jacson was then serving a prison sentence in Mexico for the assassination of Leon Trotsky on August 20, 1940. Information in the possession

of the Committee indicated that this underground group used an elaborate system of mail drops for receiving communications to and from Mexico, and that "In the United States the mail drops were determined to be Lydia Altshuler, Pauline Baskin and Frances Silverman."

Lydia Altshuler, Pauline Baskin and Frances Silverman all declined to answer pertinent questions asked of them by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Steve Nelson, Communist Party leader in Western Pennsylvania and one of the subjects of a current Smith Act prosecution in the U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on three different occasions. On each occasion Bloch was present and acted as Nelson's attorney.

On June 21, 1950, Bloch represented Marcel Scherer of New York City as legal counsel when he was subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities for interrogation. He declined to answer pertinent questions of the Committee involving his affiliation with the Communist Party. The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that Benjamin Gitlow, in testifying before the Committee on September 11, 1939, stated Scherer had held all kinds of positions in the Communist Party. He has held various positions as a section organizer and has been assigned by the Executive Committee to all kinds of Party work. Scherer was characterized as one of the oldest and most trusted members of the Communist Party.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE:

The formation of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case began in approximately October 1951. One of the purposes of the committee was to raise funds for the defense of the Rosenbergs. Bloch, in a hearing in open court before Federal Judge Irving Kaufman on February 14, 1953, admitted having received money from the committee in part payment of his fees for services to the Rosenbergs.

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SAC, BOSTON

JULY 29, 1953

DIRECTOR, FBI

12:00 noon

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON

PROPERTY UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/15/88 BY SP-5 JLS/ML

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JUL 30 1953
FBI - BOSTON
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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES

DATE: August 3, 1953

FROM: SA EDWARD H. MADDER

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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EMH:ppp

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cc:

4 - New York (REG)

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1 - Cincinnati (REG)

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1 - Chicago (REG)

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cc: LA

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ASAC A. J. MARCHESSAULT

DATE: 8/4/53

FROM : ASAC E. J. McCABE

SUBJECT: EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH, wa.
SM - C

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- DIV. 3
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- SEC. 2
- SEC. 3
- SEC. 4
- SEC. 5
- SEC. 6
- SEC. 7
- SEC. 8
- SEC. 9
- SEC. 10
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- SEC. 13
- SEC. 14
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- CHIEF CLERK
- PROPERTY UNIT

At about 6:30 pm, 8/3/53, Assistant Director Al Belmont of the Bureau telephonically advised that the Bureau was in receipt of New York teletype of 7/27/53 which contained information obtained from FRANK GORDON concerning the statement made by EMANUEL BLOCH before the Grievance Committee to the effect that he was reading a newspaper article to the effect that the Director and the Attorney General had made a bet of a set of golf clubs concerning the possibility of the ROSENBERGS talking. It appears that this statement may have appeared in HY GARDINER's column sometime between the final imposition of sentence and the burial, or between the execution and the burial.

Mr. Blemont suggests that HY GARDINER's column appears in the "Herald Tribune" Sunday magazine, "Parade" magazine and probably other New York newspapers. He requested that a check be made today concerning all these possibilities and he be telephonically advised when the article was located, and in any event advised of the results of this search telephonically as the Director was extremely interested in it.

EJM:CTC

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BY... ON 8/20/74

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B.F. GORDEN	