

GREENGLASS GAVE ATOM DATA TO ROSENBERG

Berlin One, in German to East and West Germany, Dec. 12, 1952, 1710
GMT--L

(Feature: "The Truth About America")

(Summary with Quotations)

David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, was "involved in a theft when working on the Los Alamos atom project in 1944." He was arrested in 1950 and chose as his defense counsel John Rogge, "at the time legal representative of the Tito Government in the United States." Having consulted with the FBI and the Department of Justice, Rogge suggested that the case be linked with the "Reds" and that Greenglass should find some people who were close to the "Reds."

Greenglass thought of Julius and Ethel who were not Communists but who had signed "some scrap of paper protesting against the atom bomb." Rogge then proposed that these two should become the leaders of a Soviet conspiracy against the United States. Greenglass should say he had merely passed atomic data to the Rosenbergs. By saying this he could get off with a small prison sentence.

In court Greenglass' wife was acquitted and he got 15 years; the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death. All 12 jury men had been bribed and knew their orders. The judge constantly interfered with the evidence.

There are some differences to be noted in comparing the Rosenbergs with the Sacco and Vangetti trial. The latter were murdered to frighten the workers. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are to be executed to frighten those who are fighting against war and who want to end U.S. aggression in Korea. Moreover, the Rosenbergs are Jews and by accusing them of being Soviet agents, U.S. reaction is trying to create a pogrom psychosis against all citizens of the Jewish faith.

"The German people must inundate the U.S. President with a torrent of protest letters."

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NOT RECORDED

13 JAN 8 1953

68 JAN 21 1953

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 6 1953
TELETYPE

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

FBI NYC 1-6-53 10-59 PM JCS
DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3002 put - D/S I. R. - 8

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP DASH R. THREAT AGAINST LIFE OF PRESIDENT
TRUMAN, JOHN WARD, SA, SECRET SERVICE, ADVISED THAT THE WHITE HOUSE
HAS RECEIVED A LETTER WHICH STATES IN PART AS FOLLOWS., "DEAR MR.
PRESIDENT., I DEMAND YOU STOP THE EXECUTION OF JULIUS AND ETHEL
ROSENBERG. THEY ARE INNOCENT.....I WILL NOT LET YOU COMMIT A
MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE. YOU BETTER ACT SOON OR YOUR LIFE IS NOT
WORTH A PENNY. REMEMBER, DEATH TO THE ROSENBERGS WILL RESULT IN
YOUR DEATH. SIGNED JOHN WILLIAMS". AGENT WARD ADVISED THAT THE LETTER,
INCLUDING THE SIGNATURE AND THE ENVELOPE WERE TYPEWRITTEN. THE ENVELOPE
BORE THE RETURN ADDRESS JOHN WILLIAMS, THREE NINE FOUR GRAND ST., NY TWO
NY. WARD STATED THE LETTER HAD BEEN MAILED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
NY, AND WAS POSTMARKED ONE AM, DEC TWENTY NINE, FIFTY TWO. WARD
STATED THAT THREE NINE FOUR GRAND STREET IS A FORTY FAMILY APARTMENT
AND THAT NO ONE BY THE NAME OF WILLIAMS RESIDED THERE. HE REQUESTED
A NAME CHECK OF THE INDICES OF THIS OFFICE BUT IN VIEW OF THE GREAT
NUMBER OF INDEX CARDS ON THIS NAME AND NO OTHER IDENTIFICATION, HE
AGREED THAT SUCH A CHECK WOULD BE WORTHLESS. HE STATED IN THE
EVENT THAT OTHER INFO CAME TO HIS ATTENTION HE WOULD AGAIN CONTACT
THIS OFFICE. THIS IS SUBMITTED FOR INFO OF BUREAU. NO ACTION
BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE.

9-1

b1c

C

RECORDED 18

165-58236-1414
JAN 13 1953

Threats against President
hounded by
U.S. Secret Service 6-10-53

Sm

BOARDMAN

END AND ACK FOR TWO

60 JAN 18 1953 FL R. 2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 7, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERGALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put 1/1/88Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

At 1:42 p.m., today SAC Boardman, New York, talked with Wick. He said he received a call from a Mr. Russo, who identified himself as the Stamford, Connecticut, representative of the Sunday Herald of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Russo asked for the dates and place of arrest of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Russo also asked whether the FBI had interviewed the superintendent of Knickerbocker Village and one Charles Cooper, a "card-carrying Communist Party member" who had some studios in Stamford, Connecticut. Boardman told Russo nothing but said he would return the call.

Mr. Boardman was told by Wick that the Bridgeport Herald, according to the SAC in New Haven in June, 1949, is regarded as a sensational newspaper printing unsubstantiated data based on conjecture and rumor. Since 1949 we have been most circumspect in our dealings with this paper and representatives.

It was agreed that Mr. Boardman would acquaint the New Haven Office with the facts of Russo's call and unless some reason to the contrary existed, Boardman should personally call Russo, informing him only that Julius Rosenberg was arrested by Agents of this Bureau in his apartment in Knickerbocker Village, New York, on July 17, 1950, and that Ethel Rosenberg was arrested by Agents of this Bureau in New York City on August 11, 1950. Boardman was specifically instructed to give Russo no other data and be most careful in his conversation with him.

Boardman subsequently advised he had this afternoon given Russo the arrest information. Russo told him that during the past few weeks his paper received letters to the Editor all of which called for leniency for the Rosenbergs. Russo interviewed many of them and printed stories on the interviews, which indicated, said Russo, Communist affiliation of these persons.

Mr. Boardman told Wick the New York Office has interviewed the superintendent of Knickerbocker Village repeatedly and the New York and New Haven Offices are checking files on Charles Cooper to determine whether anything Russo had to say concerning Cooper would be of interest to the Bureau. New Haven will follow up on any printed material in the Herald. Assistant Director Belmont concurred in the handling of this matter by Mr. Boardman.

It is believed that because of Mr. Russo's reputation for sensationalism, it would be inadvisable to contact Russo further in connection with this case since he might "use" such contact to the embarrassment of the Bureau.

cc - Mr. Ladd

JAN 13 1953

RE: ptn

INDEXED-42

RECORDED-42

165-58236-1415

Brockman

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 1953 8 1 AM

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Mr. Sizoo	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI NYC
DIRECTOR

URGENT

1-7-53 8-53 PM ICS
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/21/8 BY 3042 PWT/lmw
6 I.R.-8

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, ESP DASH R, POLICE COOPERATION. DAYLET.

[REDACTED] ADVISED JAN SEVEN THAT CP WILL HOLD SURPRISE
DEMONSTRATION AT TIMES SQUARE, NY, FROM EIGHT FIFTEEN PM TO EIGHT
FORTY FIVE PM JAN TEN, NEXT. DEMONSTRATION WILL BE FOR ROSENBERGS
AND WILL BE PATTERNED AFTER WILLIE MC GEE DEMONSTRATION AT TIMES
SQUARE, JULY TWENTY SIX, FIFTY. PARTY MEMBERS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO
KEEP THIS MATTER SECRET, TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF SURPRISE FACTOR.
INFORMANT WILL ATTEND DEMONSTRATION. INFORMANT WILL ALSO ADVISE
OF ANY CHANGE IN PLAN. NYCPD ALERTED. OTHER INFORMANTS ALERTED.

BOARDMAN

END AND ACK FOR TWO PLS

855P OK FBI WASH DC CCW

R 2 MSGS

TU DSCM

68 JAN 22 1953

RECORDED - 59

65-58236-1416

JAN 12 1953

cc: Mr. Dooley

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (65-1384)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 9, 1953

REGISTERED MAIL

On January 5, 1953, Mayor F. A. METZ, City Hall, Meadville, Pennsylvania, made available to SA OLIVER H. HUNTER, III, the enclosed letter and envelope addressed to "Monsieur le Maire de Meadville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.", postmarked at "Fismes, Marne" (France) on December 23, 1952. Same were received by Mayor METZ on December 29, 1952. The letter, type-written in French, petitions the mayor to protest to President TRUMAN the sentencing of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and contains many signatures.

MAYOR METZ stated that he was unable to understand why this letter was sent to him; that he had no additional information to offer concerning the communication; that he was submitting same to the Bureau for any purpose that it might serve; and that it need not be returned.

The above letter and envelope are being furnished to the Bureau for information and possible forwarding through Bureau liaison with French officials.

OHH:flh
Enclosures (2)

lcc: New York (65-15348)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-A-TC

RECORDED - 44

EX-115

65-58236-1418

JAN 13 1953

2 ENCL
1/17

FBI

FIVE

JAN 53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 *just-PAC*

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-1417

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58236)

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU: Letter & envelope addressed to "Monsieur
le Maire de Meadville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A."
postmarked at "Fismes, Marne" (France)
December 23, 1952.

65-58236-1417



PAR AVION
VIA AIR MAIL

Monsieur le Maire
de MEADVILLE

(Penna)



U. S. A.

Per 29

Fismes le 10 DECEMBRE 1952

Lettre transmise par
René LOREAU, 7, Rue Marie Boivin
FISMES
===== (Marne)
-France-

b7c
Monsieur le Maire
de MEADVILLE
----- Penna
U. S. A.

b7c
Monsieur le Maire,

Les habitants de Fismes (Marne) soussignés, réunis le 18 Décembre 1952 en la salle des Promenades, vous demandent en tant que Maire de MEADVILLE, marraine de FISMES, de transmettre à Monsieur le Président TRUMAN, leur vive protestation contre le scandaleux verdict qui, acquis par de faux-témoignages, condamne les deux jeunes savants Ethel et Julius ROSENBERG à la chaise électrique. b7c

Au nom des principes humains et du sentiment de justice qui nous animent, nous exigeons la grâce de Ethel et de Julius ROSENBERG et demandons la revision de leur procès.

Nous vous demandons également de joindre votre voix à la notre pour empêcher ce crime affreux.

Veillez croire, Monsieur le Maire, à notre profond attachement à la cause du progrès et de la Paix. b7c

R. Lureau

Cherrier

W. Lureau

P. Lureau

Cartier

V. Lureau

1952

Senat

Robert R.

E. Vigneron

L. Perz

E. B. Phil

Bach

Robert Georges

Robert Louis

65-58236-1417

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 5 1953

TELETYPE

FBI NYC

1-5-53

8-51

PM

JCS

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 pjt/BJE

G.I.R.-6

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

①
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP DASH R., MOTION FOR A STAY CAME ON BEFORE
THE CCA TODAY AND ADJOURNED UNTIL JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN RULED ON
AN APPLICATION BY BLOCH FOR A STAY PENDING APPLICATION FOR EXECUTIVE
CLEMENCY. JUDGE KAUFMAN STATED THAT HE WOULD SIGN AN ORDER QUOTE
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERMITTING THE DEFENDENTS TO MAKE A PLEA TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. THE EXECUTION OF THE DEFENDENTS
NOW SET FOR THE WEEK OF JAN TWELVE, FIFTYTHREE, WILL BE STAYED UPON
THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS., QUOTE ONE. THAT WITHIN FIVE DAYS FROM TH
DATE HEREOF AN AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDENT-S COUNSEL IS FILED WITH THE
CLERK OF THIS COURT DECLARING THAT A PETITION FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY
HAS BEEN DULY FILED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT. TWO. SUCH STAY
WILL EXPIRE FIVE DAYS AFTER THE DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT AND
THE COURT MAY MAKE SUCH FURTHER ORDER AS WILL CARRY OUT THE SENTENCE
ORIGINALLY IMPOSED OR TAKE SUCH OTHER ACTION AS WOULD BE APPROPRIATE
IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT-S DETERMINATION UNQUOTE. AFTER THE

END PAGE ONE

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165-58236-1418

10 JAN 13 1953

EX-123

60 JAN 26 1953

PAGE TWO

HEARING BEFORE JUDGE KAUFMAN, BLOCH AGAIN APPEARED BEFORE THE CCA AND HIS MOTION FOR A STAY WAS DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO A RENEWAL ANY TIME WITHIN THE FIVE DAY PERIOD AFTER THE PRESIDENT HAD RULED ON THE APPLICATION FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. AUSA KILSHEIMER ADVISED THAT THE ORDER WOULD NOT BE SIGNED BY JUDGE KAUFMAN UNTIL THE NEXT AND WOULD ALSO CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING PROVISIO, QUOTE THAT THE DEFENDENTS DO NOT DO ANYTHING TO DELAY THE PROCESSING OF THE APPLICATION OR ITS SUBMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT UNQUOTE. ^{SIXTH}

BOARDMAN

CORR PAGE TWO LINE FIVE LAST WD IS "SIXTH"

END ACK FOR TWO PLS

8-56 PM OK FBI WA SS R 2

TU DSCM

cc Mr Belmont

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 31 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

FBI
DIRECTOR

NYC

12-31-52

10-21

PM

URGENT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-dtc

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. THE COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT TODAY AFFIRMED
UNANIMOUSLY THE ORDER OF JUDGE RYAN DISMISSING PETITIONS OF THE
ROSENBERGS AND SOBELL UNDER SECTION TWO TWO FIVE FIVE. CHIEF
JUDGE SWAN WROTE A TEN PAGE OPINION. JUDGE SWAN STATED THAT
JUDGE RYAN WROTE AN QUOTE ABLE, CAREFUL AND COMPREHENSIVE OPINION
UNQUOTE. SWAN STATED THAT THE REMEDY ON TWO TWO FIVE FIVE WAS
ANALOGOUS TO THAT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND CANNOT BE USED TO CORRECT
ERRORS IN A TRIAL NOR TO OBTAIN A RETRIAL ACCORDING TO PROCEDURE
WHICH PETITIONER DISCARDED AND WAVED AT THE TRIAL. THE OPINION
THEN TAKES UP THE PARTICULAR ITEMS RELIED UPON ENTITLING THE
PETITIONERS TO RELIEF. ONE, ALLEGED PREJUDICIAL NEWSPAPER PUB-
LICITY. THE OPINION REVIEWED THE CHARGE THAT THE NEWSPAPER
PUBLICITY DEPRIVED THE DEFENDANTS OF THEIR RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY
AN IMPARTIAL JURY AND STATED THAT WHEN A DEFENDANT BELIEVED
THAT PRETRIAL PUBLICITY HAS BEEN SUCH AS TO RENDER IMPOSSIBLE THE

END OF PAGE ONE
COPIES DESTROYED

436 NOV 9 1960
60 JAN 22 1953
cc Branigan

RECORDED - 78 / 65-58236-1419
JAN 12 1953

PAGE TWO

SELECTION OF AN IMPARTIAL JURY THERE ARE METHODS OF RAISING THIS BEFORE THE TRIAL COMMENCES BY ASKING FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE OR FOR A CONTINUANCE. NEITHER OF THESE COURSES WAS FOLLOWED BY THE PETITIONERS. THE OPINION STATED THAT THE DEFENDANTS DID NOT ALLEGE THAT ANY TRIAL JUROR WAS PREJUDICED BY THE PUBLICITY NOW ASSERTED TO HAVE MADE A FAIR TRIAL IMPOSSIBLE. THE OPINION STATES QUOTE THEIR PRESENT POSITION IS OBVIOUSLY AN AFTER-THOUGHT, INSPIRED BY THE HOPE OF SECURING A NEW TRIAL AFTER HAVING EXHAUSTED ALL HOPE OF REVERSING THE VERDICT BY APPEAL AND PETITIONS FOR CERTIORARI UNQUOTE. THE OPINION TREATS THIS PROBLEM AT LENGTH AND STATED THAT THE SITUATION IN THE DELANEY CASE, UPON WHICH THE PETITIONERS RELIED, WAS DIFFERENT AND THAT THE PUBLICITY WAS OBVIOUSLY DAMAGING AND MUCH CLOSER TO THE DATE OF TRIAL AND THE DEFENDANT DID MOVE FOR A CONTINUANCE AND THE DENIAL OF THIS MOTION WAS THE GROUND ON WHICH THE CONVICTION WAS REVERSED. THE OPINION STATES QUOTE THE BEST THAT CAN BE SAID IN THE INSTANT CASE IS THAT AT THE TIME OF TRIAL, ASTUTE COUNSEL DECIDED THAT THE PUBLICITY DID THEIR CLIENTS NO HARM, AND NOW WANT THIS COURT TO DECIDE OTHERWISE UNQUOTE.

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE OPINION STATES THAT AS TO THE PUBLICITY DURING THE TRIAL THE PRINCIPAL COMPLAINT RELATES TO THE STORIES CONCERNING THE INDICTMENT OF ONE PERL. THE OPINION REFERS TO THE ARTICLE IN THE QUOTE NEW YORK TIMES UNQUOTE ON MARCH FIFTEEN NINETEEN FIFTY ONE WHICH CARRIED A STATEMENT DESCRIBED TO THE USA AS FOLLOWS- MR. SAYPOL SAID ALSO THAT PERL HAD BEEN LISTED AS A WITNESS IN THE CURRENT ESPIONAGE TRIAL. HIS SPECIAL ROLE ON THE STAND, MR. SAYPOL ADDED, WAS TO CORROBORATE CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY DAVID GREENGLASS AND THE LATTER-S WIFE, WHO ARE KEY GOVERNMENT WITNESSES AT THE TRIAL. THE OPINION THEN DEALT WITH THE CLAIM THAT THE UNSEALING OF THE PERL INDICTMENT AND THE STATEMENT BY MR. SAYPOL WERE TIMED. SINCE NO HEARING WAS RECORDED THE COURT MUST ASSUME THAT PUBLICATION OF THE INDICTMENT WAS TIMED AND THE STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO HIM WAS MADE BY SAYPOL. THE OPINION STATES SUCH ASSUMED TACTICS CANNOT BE TOO SEVERELY CONDEMNED. THE OPINION NOTED THAT THE DEFENDANTS DID NOT MOVE FOR A MISTRIAL OR TO CAUTION THE JURY TO DISREGARD IT. THE OPINION STATES WE MAY ASSUME THAT IN THIS CASE A CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTION WOULD NOT SUFFICE, AND THAT, IF THE DEFENDANTS HAD

END OF PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

MOVED FOR A NEW TRIAL IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN GRANTED BUT THEY DID NOT DO SO. THIS WAS THEIR DELIBERATE CHOICE AFTER CONFERRING WITH THE JUDGE OUT OF THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. THEY NOW SEEK TO EXCUSE THE OMISSION BECAUSE WHEN THEY CONFERRED WITH THE JUDGE MR. SAYPOL GAVE ASSURANCE THAT HE HAD NOT TIMED THE PERL INDICTMENT. SUCH ASSURANCE THEY THEN ACCEPTED AS TRUE BUT THEY HAVE RECENTLY CONCLUDED THAT IT WAS FALSE BECAUSE PERL HAS NOT YET BEEN BROUGHT TO TRIAL. THIS IS NOT A VALID EXCUSE. THE WRONG CONSISTED IN THE STATEMENT MADE TO THE PRESS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD EXPECTED TO USE PERL-S TESTIMONY TO CORROBORATE THE GREENGLASSES AND THE INTIMATION THAT BECAUSE HE HAD BACKED OUT HE WOULD BE INDICTED FOR PERJURY. SUCH A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS IN THE COURSE OF A TRIAL WE REGARD AS WHOLLY REPREHENSIBLE. NEVERTHELESS WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO HOLD THAT IT VITIATES THE JURY-S VERDICT WHEN THERE IS NO ALLEGATION OR EVIDENCE THAT ANY JUROR READ THE NEWSPAPER STORY AND THE DEFENDANTS DELIBERATELY ELECTED NOT TO ASK FOR A MISTRIAL. THE OPINION THEN TAKES UP POINT TWO WHICH IS THE USE OF ~~ALLEGED~~ ALLEGED PERJURIOUS TESTIMONY. THE FIRST PART OF THIS REFERS
END OF PAGE FOUR

ECTION AFTER "OF THE NEXT TO LAST WORD IN LAST LINE PLEASE INSERT
"ALLEGED PERJURIOUS TESTIMONY. THE FIRST PART OF THIS REFERS"

PAGE FIVE

TO THE ALLEGED PERJURY OF GREENGLASS THAT ON THE NIGHT OF HIS ARREST HE DID NOT WITHHOLD ANY FACTS FROM THE FBI AND LATER MR. SAYPOL, ON THE DATE OF SENTENCE, TOLD THE COURT QUOTE THROUGH RUTH GREENGLASS, HIS WIFE, CAME THE SUBSEQUENT RECANTATION OF THESE PROTESTATIONS, ETC. UNQUOTE. THE COURT AGREED WITH THE OPINION OF JUDGE RYAN THAT WHEN READ IN CONTEXT WITH ALL THE PROCEEDINGS ON APRIL SIXTH, HE DID NOT REGARD IT AS AN ADMISSION THAT GREENGLASS HAD COMMITTED PERJURY. SECOND PART OF THIS POINT REFERRED TO GREENGLASS-ABILITY THAT HE MADE THE SKETCHES OF THE LENS MOLDS FROM MEMORY. THE OPINION CHARACTERIZED THE MOVING PAPERS ON THIS POINT AS INSUFFICIENT AND THAT THE AFFIDAVITS SUBMITTED THERE SOLELY ON THE CREDITABILITY OF HIS TESTIMONY AND THAT ISSUE WAS SUBMITTED TO THE TRIAL JURY FOR DECISION. THE THIRD PART OF THIS POINT RELATES TO THE TESTIMONY OF PHOTOGRAPHER BEN SCHNEIDER. THE OPINION STATES COUNSEL LAY STRESS ON THE WORD QUOTE TODAY UNQUOTE TO PROVE THE TESTIMONY PERJURIOUS. BUT ON CROSS-EXAMINATION OF SCHNEIDER AT THE TRIAL, BOTH COURT AND COUNSEL TREATED THE QUESTION AS MEANING QUOTE BEFORE THE TRIAL UNQUOTE. JUDGE RYAN WAS CORRECT IN RULING

END OF PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

THAT THERE WAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST EVIDENCE THAT SCHNEIDER-S TESTIMONY WAS INTENTIONALLY FALSE AND THAT IN ANY EVENT IT WAS ON AN IMMATERIAL POINT. THE OPINION THEN TOOK UP POINT THREE WHICH WAS THE ALLEGED CHARACTER OF THE INFORMATION TRANSMITTED. ON THIS POINT THE PETITIONER HAD STATED THAT THE INFORMATION CLASSIFIED AS SECRET WAS, IN FACT, SO GENERALLY KNOWN THAT TRANSMITTING IT WAS NOT FORBIDDEN BY THE ESPIONAGE ACT. THE OPINION STATES THIS MATTER WAS THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED BY JUDGE RYAN. WE HAVE NOTHING TO ADD TO HIS OPINION EXCEPT THAT UNITED STATES AGAINST HEINE, UPON WHICH THE APPEALANTS RELY, IS SO DIFFERENT IN ITS FACTS AS TO BE COMPLETELY INAPPOSITE. THE OPINION THEN TOOK UP POINT FOUR WHICH WAS THE TREASON CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION. THE OPINION STATED THAT THE CONTENTION OF SOBELL RAISED A QUESTION OF LAW AS TO WHICH THERE WAS NO NEED FOR TAKING OF EVIDENCE AND NOTED THAT IT COULD HAVE BEEN RAISED ON THE PRIOR APPEAL AND, IN FACT, WAS RAISED BEFORE THE SUPR
EME
COURT. THE OPINION STATES ASSUMING WITHOUT DECISION THAT NEVERTHELESS IT MAY NOW BE RAISED IN ITS PRESENT FORM BY A MOTION
END OF PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

UNDER TWO TWO FIVE FIVE, WE HOLD THAT IT IS WITHOUT MERIT. THE
OPINION THEN TAKES UP POINT FIVE AND STATES QUOTE ALSO WITHOUT
MERIT IS THE CONTENTION THAT THE COURT ERRED IN PERMITTING THE
TRANSFER OF SOBELL FROM NEW YORK TO ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA, PENDING
THE PRESENTATION OF HIS PETITION AND IN DECLINING TO DIRECT HIS
RETURN WHILE IT WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION, UNQUOTE. THE OPINION
CLOSES WITH THE NOTATION THAT HIS ABSENCE WAS IN NO RESPECT HARMFUL.
A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THIS OPINION IS BEING FORWARDED UNDER
SEPARATE LETTER, ATTENTION INSPECTOR CARL HENRICH.

BOARDMAN

HOLD

Mr. Henrich

DAVID J. EVANS
RE-CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANT
1204 EAST 125TH STREET
CLEVELAND 12, OHIO

DJE-Personal.

January 5, 1953.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Ninth & Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Here's a copy of my response on that maudlin Rosenberg campaign.

Those bums are lucky that their sentence wasn't left to me. Off-hand, I visualize that, if not the death penalty, then cut about 150 slits in each of them and fill the slits with salt and allow to stay put for 24 hours. Then completely cover each with syrup and stake both out over South American ant hills for the next 24 hours. Then alternate this treatment for the next 365 days. Maybe that would cure them.

It's about time that we called the Communist bluff, regardless of the cost. Frankly, I don't think that those communists would do a thing. And on the other hand, we can't continue to treat this malignant disease with opiates or patent medicine remedies.

I'll be 62 tomorrow and the longer I live the more sick I get of a brand of leadership that piously tries to justify decisions with the hypocritical blabber of peace.

Thank the Lord I won't go the Heaven when I die. I would be ashamed to face those who fought and died to make this country be a living thing.

Respectfully yours,
David J. Evans
David J. Evans.

RECORDED - 41

165-58236-142

6 JAN 15 1953

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1-9-53

EJW

DJE-Personal.

January 6, 1953.

Mrs. Emily Parker Simon,
Chairman, Policy Committee,
Woman's International League
for Peace and Freedom,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Madam:

I am getting sick and tired of paying hard earned money for newspapers and then find a lot of maudlin pleas in behalf of a pair of convicted traitors. Most of those so-called pleas seem to be a part of a central plan.

Here's a copy of my response in connection therewith, to the President of the United States.

Very truly yours,

David J. Evans.

65-58236-1420

ENCLOSURE

DJF-Personal.

January 5, 1953.

Mrs. Marion Epstein,
Parma Heights, Ohio.

Dear Madam:

According to your letter in yesterday's "Plain Dealer," you also have written the President asking that the properly imposed sentence of the Rosenbergs, be commuted to something else.

Well, here's a copy of the letter I wrote Mr. Truman and with all my heart, I pray that he will let those ungrateful traitors die during the week of January 12th, 1953, not only because it will be reward to which they are so rightfully entitled, but also to serve as a warning to all other Communists that the honeymoon is over.

Very truly yours,

David J. Evans.

ENCLOSURE 65-58236-1420

DJE-Personal.

January 8, 1953.

Hon. Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I am attaching hereto a full page advertisement from The Cleveland Plain Dealer of today's date, relative to the Rosenbergs.

Why all this hysteria about the Rosenbergs and cries from a lot of people who call themselves Americans? They were charged with what to me, is the worst crime of all, treason against this Government. They were given a fair trial and found guilty and the death penalty was ordered, in accordance with prescribed law. Since they were found guilty in a fair court of law, they have resorted to every legal recourse, to have that conviction set aside, and thanks to the patriotic courage of our several legal mediums, as of this minute, they are still convicted spies and should pay the penalty.

Some of their sponsors claim that they shouldn't pay the death penalty, simply others found guilty in various cases, got lesser sentences. It is most unfortunate that all of them didn't get the extreme penalty, but this case of the Rosenbergs was decided on its own merits and it should be closed on the same basis.

They raise the question of possible doubt, because of some witnesses and/or conditions, yet, we all remember that Hauptmann paid the extreme penalty in the Lingberg kidnapping case. Was that a worse case than treason against the government?

They question the character of certain witnesses, yet, what about the characters of the witnesses that aided in the conviction of Charles Luciano?

These "bleeding hearts" and professional do-gooders leave me cold in this situation, and there are millions more like me. I am a plain individual who had the good fortune to be born an American, of American parents, and as such I enjoy the privileges and liberties that automatically come with that grant. But, at the same time I appreciate that I not only owe allegiance to my country to the exclusion of anything else, but that I also owe a debt to those who fought and died to make this country possible and an obligation to posterity, in that those dearly paid for liberties and freedom, shall be preserved.

Were the Rosenbergs of those beliefs? No. For some filthy dollars and allegiance first of all to the U.S.S.R. they did their best to

ENCLOSURE 65-58236-1420

WLB

undermine the basic structure of this country in so far as ~~in~~ possible, by the acts for which they were convicted. Are they repentant? Apparently, from what Judge Kaufman says, they are not.

This isn't just a question of whether two convicted spies will pay the extreme penalty, which they so rightly earned. It is a question of whether we are moral cowards and failures as Americans, capable only of giving lip-service to the things for which this country stands. It is a question, also, of telling the world that we believe in our own country and are willing to take inferred chances, to uphold the principles and concepts of our way of life.

All of this hysteria, through advertisements, letters to various editors and others, has every appearance of a concerted Communist sponsored overture to make us look ridiculous in the eyes of the world, as cowards and our judicial system, just another something that can be manipulated for and at the convenience of the Communites.

Better men than the Rosenbergs could ever hope to be, died in the War of the Revolution to make this country possible. Better men than the Rosenbergs could ever hope to be, have died in succeeding wars, to preserve this country. Better men than the Rosenbergs could ever hope to be, have died and are dying right now in Korea and the enemy has certain advantages, that they can and might use, because of those two convicted traitors.

Today, tomorrow and in the many days to come, good American boys will be wrenched from their homes, under the provisions of the draft law, and sent to Korea and other places, to help preserve human liberties as we know them, without a guarantee that they will return, complete in life or limb.

Can any of us then, we who call ourselves Americans, be satisfied with anything else for the Rosenbergs, than the full reward they so traitoriously earned? No.

Why should those traitors be given the privilege of a life sentence commutation, which accomplished nothing but to add to the burden of the people by providing for their continued questionable existence.

Some time ago Mr. J. Edgar Hoover said that the time was coming when all AMERICANS would have to stand up and be counted.

Mr. President, in deference to your position, you are now up for the count. We hope you won't fail us.

Respectfully yours,


David J. Evans.

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DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 put-EJC

65-58236-1920

ENCLOSURE

Readers Plead for Letter Writers Also Discuss Racial Segregation and the McCarran Immigration Law

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: Except for the so-called more radical press, American newspapers have not made much of the sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. But even slight reading of the foreign press indicates how much interest this case has raised in many parts of the world and, we must admit, how much propaganda value it has. Because we have been asked so often what our attitude is and what we are going to do about it, the policy committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has prepared the following statement. Our purpose is not to outline the case nor to establish the extent of innocence or guilt. Neither do we wish to minimize the serious nature of the case and the real challenge it presents to us all.

There appears to be substantial evidence of guilt. At the same time able lawyers have pointed out that there were certain inequities in the proceedings. We must also be aware of our responsibility, simply by saying we have no way of knowing to what degree the Rosenbergs are guilty.

On one hand, we have complete unconcern, no sense of responsibility, and evasion of the issue on the grounds that we can't really know the true facts. On the other hand, there is the attempt to exploit the issue and the majority of peoples' sincere longing for fair play and justice. It is important that concerned citizens do not allow their sense of responsibility of influence to be ground out by these two millstones of evasion and exploitation.

This trial of the Rosenbergs indicates how difficult justice and a fair trial become when conducted in a climate of fear and suspicion which breeds reckless and irresponsible action. This climate affects both courts (including prosecutors, juries and even judges) and public opinion alike.

What can we do? We can reaffirm that we are unalterably and irrevocably opposed to capital punishment, no matter what the crime or degree of guilt.

We can point out that we believe this sentence, unprecedented in our history, is excessive and should be commuted and reconsidered. (Klaus Fuchs was given 14 years; the sentences in the Canadian spy trials were relatively light; Ruth Greenglass, named co-conspirator, was not even indicted and David Greenglass was given a light sentence.)

We must work to create a climate of opinion free of fear in which we insist on equal justice under the law and protest against the kind of prejudicial treatment which gives the death sentence to some and a lighter sentence to those who, though indicted as co-conspirators, turned informers for the state.

Urge President Truman to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

This is the least we can do. This much we must do.

EMILY PARKER SIMON,
Chairman, Policy Committee,
Women's International League
for Peace and Freedom,
Washington, D. C.

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: I read that Dr. Alan May received his full freedom after having served a sentence of 6 years, convicted on the same charge as Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. I can't help but compare it to their seemingly cruel and unnecessary sentence of death. Of the eight people similarly charged, not one has received so harsh a sentence. In fact, such a charge has never before brought such severe punishment.

People throughout the world seem to be appealing to the president for clemency. The New York Times quoted a cable sent from Jerusalem on Nov. 18, 1952, signed by 22 rabbis, appealing to President Truman to exercise executive clemency on their behalf. It seems to me that were this sentence to be carried out the suggestion of the United States for justice and mercy would be greatly harmed in the eyes of people in all countries.

How can we forget that the Rosenbergs, too, are the parents of two young boys?

I have just written to President Truman asking him to exercise great humanitarian wisdom and commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.
MARION MILLER EPSTEIN,
Purma Heights, O.

Segregation Opinion
Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: We have noted the comments appearing in the letters to the Plain Dealer on the above subject.

We assume it is the privilege of every American citizen to criticize a judicial opinion without regard to what, if any, knowledge such a citizen has of the issues, the law, or the facts involved, and without having heard the evidence. We think, however, it is unfortunate that the judge who renders the decision should be criticized, for criticism in any form is at least mild intimidation and an independent federal judiciary is more important to us all, white and colored, than such questions as segregation.

We pass without comment and as absurd the veiled suggestion that anyone engaged in the Korean war will be influenced, or that any group will suppose it is unwelcome in the United States, because Judge Wilkin's decision might displease him.

We had the problem of the Indian race question and made such a failure of it that we resorted to the most drastic form of segregation as a solution, that is, the reservation segregation. We kept all the Indians on reservations and kept the white man out. The southern people, white and colored, had a much more difficult race problem, but have solved it by a much milder and more hu-

65-58236-1420

January 9, 1953

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65-58236-1420

Mr. David J. Evans
1204 East 125th Street
Cleveland 12, Ohio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 Pwt-DTC

Dear Mr. Evans:

Your letter dated January 5, 1953,
with enclosures, has been received.

I sincerely appreciate the interest
which prompted you to make your observations
available to me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ELT:djc

COMM - FBI
JAN 12 1953
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Tolson _____
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Glavin _____
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

67 JAN 22 1953

JAN 15 5 52 AM '53
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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

2

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TO : Mr. A. Belmont

DATE: January 12, 1953

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
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9-1
G.I.R.-6

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
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Rosen _____
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Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

There is attached a copy of a letter prepared by Mr. Emanuel H. Bloch, the attorney for the Rosenbergs, which was directed to Professor J. D. Cockcroft, England. Attached to the Bloch letter is a statement executed by one John Desmond Bernal a British scientist.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that the attached material relates to certain clemency pleas on behalf of the Rosenbergs, it is suggested that it be referred to the Espionage Section for its information and such further action as may be deemed appropriate.

Attachment

RRH:mhs

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INDEXED - 41

165-58236-1422

JAN 15 1953

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3 ENCLOSURE
41

63 JAN 22 1953

*Sifpholoolagi
Comment
"No Reps."
"We are to see"*

EMANUEL H. BLOCH

Counselor at Law

401 Broadway
New York 13, N.Y.

Phone Worth 2-6851

Prof. J. D. Cockcroft
England

Nov. 22, 1952

Dear Prof. Cockcroft:

I am the attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whose case you have undoubtedly followed in the newspapers. This letter and its accompanying enclosure are sent to you for your considered judgment as a scientist.

(see below)
My clients face death in a matter of weeks. The Supreme Court has twice refused to review the original trial. This refusal, as Mr. Justice Frankfurter has said, has nothing to do with the severity of the sentence. I am not, at this point, addressing myself to you on the subject of the innocence or guilt of my clients; I am writing specifically about the severity of the penalty.

I have great respect for science and for scientists. However, like most laymen, I lay claim to very little understanding of scientific questions. When the trial opened, the hysteria and fear engendered by the newspapers and the radio effectively insulated me and the other defense attorneys from the counsel and guidance of scientists about the technical aspects of the charges. It was difficult to obtain any evaluations; it was impossible to secure consultants at the trial itself. It was only recently - very recently - that the first crack in the wall appeared. It came from England, and it is the enclosed affidavit of Professor J. D. Bernal.

With this lead, we have been able to secure much more documented verification of Professor Bernal's main thesis: that Dr. Walter S. Koski, the sole government scientific witness, was in serious error when he testified that implosion or converging detonation waves or focussed explosions involved the use of a new and original principle. We are accumulating data from the U. S. Patent Office, from Soviet technical journals and texts, from European books and articles -- all prior to the date of the alleged conspiracy (1944-1945). This additional material is being collated and will be made available to you and other scientists very shortly. To give you but one example - a patent application was made by H. H. Mohaupt in 1941 (number of issue U. S. 2,419,414) which describes the utilization of a shaped explosive for compressing metal originally in the shape of a ring and re-shaping it into a cylindrical or rod-shaped form. The metal is also liquefied by this process and accelerated to a velocity of 18,000 feet per second.

Some of those to whom this letter is addressed may be convinced of the innocence of my clients; some may believe that they are guilty as charged. But do you believe that their alleged conduct, in the words of the Court, "has put into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb..."? Can you say with the Judge in passing sentence... "by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country..."? Shall some crude, hand-drawn sketches of implosion lenses, drawn by a machinist five years after the alleged fact - and describing a principle which is only a little younger than Mr. Benjamin Franklin's electrical experiments, be allowed to form the basis of the Court's judgment in passing the death sentence?

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The execution date has been set for the week of Jan. 13, 1953.

ENCLOSURE 65-58236-1422

Many scientists have contended that there is no over-all secret about the atom-bomb. Newspapers, other organs of public opinion, and certain agencies of government have spread terrible confusion about this point among most of us. They have given the impression that the basic theory is a secret, and that every sort and type of technical development connected with it is - or should be - secret. Biased by the back-wash of these judgments, the Court passed the death sentence. Should not scientists now register their sober thoughts on this question for the correct information of the court? I ask you as a scientist to consider this point.

I therefore take the liberty to ask you to write me your reaction to, and criticisms of Professor Bernal's affidavit, as well as any additional statements or references to pertinent scientific or technological data you would like to give me.

We are in desperate need of affidavits by American scientists concerning the actual gravity of the alleged offense as judged by its consequences. Please remember that it is not a matter of discussing guilt or innocence, but a matter of the gravity of the consequences of the alleged crime which formed the motivation of the court in passing the death sentence.

I am,

Most sincerely yours,

~~EMANUEL H. BLOCH~~

EFB/k

(Great Britain:
(England:
(County and City of London

S S. }

JOHN DESMOND BERNAL of 21 Torrington Square London W.C.1.
England Professor of Physics BEING duly sworn deposes and
says as follows:

1. That he is Professor of Physics at Birkbeck College,
University of London and had experience of the theory and
practice of explosives in his capacity as Scientific Ad-
visor to the Ministry of Home Security, 1939-1942, and to
Combined Operations, 1942-1945.

2. That he has read the records contained in a transcript
of the evidence given by David Greenglass on the 9th and
12th of March, 1951 in the case of JULIUS ROSENBERG and
ETHEL ROSENBERG vs. the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and, also,
of the evidence given on 12th March 1951 by Walter S. Koski
in the said case, and, in particular, with regard to the
exhibits (2), (6) and (7) presented in the said case.

3. That, in his opinion, as a scientist with special
knowledge of the physics of explosives, on the bases of
the description of the said exhibits contained in the said
records (i) notwithstanding the opinion of Walter S. Koski
in his evidence (ff. 673 and 679 of the said transcript)
the lenses which the said exhibits (2), (6) and (7) pur-
port to represent do not involve the use of a new and
original principle and (ii) notwithstanding the opinion
of the said Walter S. Koski in his evidence (f. 672 of the
said transcript) knowledge of the said lenses would not be
of substantial advantage to a foreign nation.

4. That he bases his opinion expressed in paragraph 3(i)
aforesaid on the following grounds -

The principle of the converging shock wave is not a new
one. It has been utilised in practice as the hollow
charge effect as far back as 1792. It was rediscovered
by Admiral Munroe of the United States Navy in 1888,
is known as the Munroe effect and was widely publicised
at that time and later, for example, by Munroe himself
in

- i. Scribner's Magazine, 1888, 3, 563-576.
- ii. Executive , No. 20, 53rd Congress, 1st
Session, 1894.
- iii. Popular Science Monthly, 1900, 56, 453-454.

It was also known in other countries. A patent -

Brit. Patent 28,030, 1911. Westfällisch-Anhaltische
Sprengstoff A.G. Improvements in explosive charges
or bodies.

was taken out in 1911 by Neumann and the effect was
described in standard books on explosives -

- iv. COULVER E. High explosives, 1918, pp. 490-493.
- v. STETTINER, A., Schiess und Sprengstoffe,
1st edition, 1919, pp. 36-37.
2nd edition, 1933, p. 51-52.

- vi. MARSHALL, A. Explosives. Vol. 3. 1932, p. 169-170.

It was extensively used by all belligerents in the last
war and was the basis of the tank destroying efficacy of
the well-known "bazooka".

ENCLOSURE

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The principle underlying all these applications is the physical principle that a wave of any type increases in amplitude when it converges and this means, in the case of an explosive shock wave, a corresponding increase in velocity and pressure. The theory of this effect in the particular case of a conical lined hollow charge has been published in the Journal of Applied Physics, Vol. 19, pp. 563-582, 1948. It is clear from the verbal descriptions given in evidence at the trial, see especially ff. 597, 614-620, 646-655, that the lenses, the moulds of which are alleged to have been made by David Greenglass, are essentially shaped charges employing this well-known principle of convergence. This is no indication of any new principle being involved.

5. That he bases his opinion expressed in paragraph 3(ii) aforesaid on the following grounds -

(a) The particular importance of the devices, drawings of which are alleged to have been handed over by David Greenglass, resides, in his opinion, more in the principle involved, which as stated in paragraph 4 aforesaid he maintains is not new and original, than in the particular shapes and relative dimensions of the charges. It is not disputed that experimental development work such as that carried out by the said Walter S. Koski was necessary to find the shape most adapted to the compaction of the fissile material, but such work could have been carried out by any explosives expert and it is reasonable to suppose that not only one but a number of solutions could be found for providing an adequate implosion. Further as is stated in the said Walter S. Koski's evidence (f. 600 of the said transcript) the efficacy of the lenses depended on "a combination of explosives having different velocities of detonation". This combination was made at an establishment remote from that at which David Greenglass worked and he nowhere claims to be aware of its nature. Without it any information on the mere shape of the lenses which he alleges to have transmitted would be of negligible value. It is, therefore, evident that any advantage to any foreign nation by the divulging of the design of any particular lens would be non-existent or very small as they already would have high explosive lenses of a suitable type or could readily develop them on the basis of existing knowledge.

(b) It might be argued that even if there were nothing essentially new in the design of the high explosive lenses and their implosive effect, it was still a matter of the utmost importance that the idea of using this principle for the rapid reduction of the volume of a piece or pieces of fissionable material to the critical volume be considered a secret of the highest order. To maintain this, it is necessary to assume a degree of technical incompetence on the part of a foreign nation which, if it existed, would have prevented them in any case from being able to utilise the information on atomic weapons. Already by 1939, the principles of nuclear fission, the neutron chain reaction and the concept of the critical volume were well known in scientific circles. Once the possibility of producing fissionable material in adequate quantity for the critical volume was realized, it was obvious that a bomb could be made if the critical volume could be produced sufficiently rapidly to prevent the blowing off of the material before the chain reaction could proceed far enough. Only a ballistic or an explosive compression could produce such a rapid reduction in volume. The use of a hollow charge for this purpose would be the first to occur to any

explosives expert if faced with the problem. Any real value to a foreign nation of information on the construction of a bomb or bombs model would therefore reside primarily in the absolute scale, for this would reveal the critical volume aimed at and it is not contended by the prosecution that David Greenglass ever obtained such information.

(c) Exhibits (2), (6) and (7), as produced in Court, are not claimed to be the actual sketches transmitted by David Greenglass to Julius Rosenberg or Harry Gold. They are drawings, admittedly made five years after the event, of sketches not copied but made from memory from actual models. While not maintaining that it is impossible to reproduce a drawing at such an interval of time it is difficult to understand how such drawings can be acceptable as reliable in view of the fact that in the interval between August 1945 and June 1950 when David Greenglass was arrested much publicity had been given to the atom bomb and the principles of its working, including the means of achieving a critical mass, and the recollection of what he had seen and learned may be considered to have influenced, even if unconsciously, David Greenglass's recollections. Further, in the interval between his arrest in June, 1950, and the time of the trial in March, 1951, he had been interrogated several times on the subject of his alleged espionage and it is difficult to see how his memory could not have been influenced by the questions put to him in that interval.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO)
at 51/52, Chancery Lane)
in the County of London)
England the 10th day of)
November 1952, before me)

John Desmond Bernal

Kenneth L. Steward

A Notary Public
of London, England.

(SEAL)

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
LONDON, ENGLAND
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SS:

I, Edward L. Killham, Vice Consul of the United States of America residing at London, England, do hereby make known and certify to all whom it may concern that

KENNETH LIVINGSTON STEWARD

who has signed the annexed certificate, was in fact a Notary Public at the time the annexed certificate purports to have been made; that I have compared the signature of said

KENNETH LIVINGSTON STEWARD

upon the original annexed certificate with a specimen of his signature filed in this Embassy; that I believe his signature to be genuine; that I have compared the impression of the seal affixed thereto with a specimen impression thereof filed in this Embassy; and that I believe the impression of the seal upon the said original annexed certificate to be genuine.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I Have
hereunto set my hand and
affixed my seal of office at
London aforesaid this Twelfth
day of November in the year of
our Lord one thousand nine
hundred and fifty-two.

Edward L. Killham
Edward L. Killham,
Vice Consul of the United States
of America at London, England.

(SEAL)

SERVICE NO. : 7469

Fee \$2.00 - 14s. 8d.

American
Foreign Service
\$2.00
Fee Stamp

65-58236-1422
ENCLOSURE 6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1953

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI NYC 1-10-53 11-47 PM AJM

G.I.R.-6

DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, ESP-R, POLICE COOPERATION, DAYLET, NY

[REDACTED] ATTENDED ROSENBERG DEMONSTRATION IN TIMES SQUARE
NYC, JAN. TEN, FIFTY THREE. STATED DEMONSTRATION STARTED ABOUT EIGHT
TWENTY PM ENDING EIGHT FIFTY PM. MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND PERSONS
PARTICIPATED. RALLY BEGAN WITH FLOOD OF LEAFLETS FROM ROOM IN HOTEL
CLARIDGE ON EAST SIDE OF SQ. LOUD SPEAKER FROM ROOM IN THIS HOTEL
BEGAN APPEAL FOR ROSENBERGS AND COULD BE HEARD ALL OVER SQ. CROWDS
OF DEMONSTRATORS PARADED UP AND DOWN EAST SIDE OF SQ. FROM FORTY THIRD
ST. TO FORTY SEVENTH ST. MANY CARRIED SMALL WHITE LEAFLETS URGING
COMMUNICATION WITH PRES. TRUMAN DEMANDING CLEMENCY FOR ROSENBERGS. A
FEW CHANTED SLOGANS BUT GREAT MAJORITY MARCHED QUIETLY. INFORMANT ST-
ATED THEY WERE DETERRED BY GREAT NUMBER OF POLICE BOTH MOUNTED AND ON
FOOT THROUGHOUT AREA. PRESENCE OF POLICE IN SUCH UNUSUAL NUMBERS
CAUSED ONE CP FUNCTIONARY TO REMARK THERE MUST HAVE BEEN A QUOTE
LEAK UNQUOTE. SHORTLY BEFORE DEMONSTRATION ENDED ANOTHER LOUD SPEAKER
IN THE HOTEL ASTOR BEGAN APPEAL BUT ACCORDING TO INFORMANT STOPPED
ABRUPTLY. INFORMANT NOTED NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCES

RECORDED - 68

JAN 15 1953
BOARDMAN

END AND ACK

1157 PM JAN 21 1953 LR

MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1953

TELETYPE

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DATE 2-23-86 BY 3042 pdc/DTC

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW YORK

1-10-53

2-00

PM

RF

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

Intercepted by [unclear] [unclear]

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP. DASH R. POLICE COOPERATION, DAYLET.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON RADIO THIS AM THAT BLOCH FILED PAPERS TODAY

WITH THE PARDON ATTORNEY IN HIS PLEA FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. CI NY

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT AT A MEETING ON THE EVENING OF THE NINTH LAST, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATION ON BEHALF OF THE ROSENBERGS WOULD BE HELD TONIGHT FROM EIGHT FIFTEEN PM TO EIGHT FORTY FIVE PM. HTHIS GROUP WAS TO DEMONSTRATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY BETWEEN FORTY FOUR AND FORTY SIX STREETS. INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN THAT AFTER THE DEMONSTRATION THE MEMBERS SHOULD DEPART FROM THE AREA SINGLELY AND GO TO THEIR HOMES. THERE WAS NO MENTION MADE OF PLACARDS OR BANNERS. IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT ELEVEN MEMBERS WERE EXPECTED TO GO TO WASHINGTON TODAY TO JOIN THE PICKET LINE AT WHITE HOUSE AND TO REMAIN AT LEAST THIRTY SIX HOURS. MEMBERS WERE TO PAY THEIR OWN FARE. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT TWO MEMBERS HAD ALREADY LEFT AND THAT TWENTY FIVE MEMBERS FROM Kew GARDENS WERE NOW IN WASHINGTON.

NYPD WAS ADVISED OF PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION. LT. THOMAS CRANE OF

SPECIAL SERVICES STATED THAT A MUSICIANS COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY

FOR THE ROSENBERGS HAD RENTED THE CARNIVAL ROOM OF THE CARITOL

HOTEL FOR A DEMONSTRATION ON BEHALF OF THE ROSENBERGS FROM EIGHT PM

COPIES DESTROYED

END PAGE ONE

436 NO. 8 1953

RECORDED - 6865-58236-14
JAN 15 1953
24

PAGE TWO

TODAY UNTIL ONE AM. A CROWD OF ONE THOUSAND WAS EXPECTED TO ATTEND THIS MEETING. IT IS NOTED THAT THE DEMONSTRATION ON TIMES SQUARE IS STRICTLY A PARTY AFFAIR.

BOARDMAN

END

2-03 PM OK FBI WA DBD

MO

MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Browning

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 14, 1953

FROM : Charles B. Murray
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal DivisionSUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG;
ESPIONAGE - R

CEM: CEN: vll

146-41-15-133

Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 31, 1952, in the captioned matter, wherein you were advised that your views would be solicited should the Criminal Division be requested to furnish its comment to the office of the Pardon Attorney in connection with the subjects' petition for Executive clemency.

I have now received a request for the Criminal Division's recommendations. If you have not received an independent request from the office of the Pardon Attorney, I will appreciate receiving at this time any comments you may desire to make for inclusion with the Criminal Division's observations in this matter.

In the alternative, if you desire that the comments in your memorandum to the Attorney General of January 9, 1953, be considered expressive of your views I shall so inform the Pardon Attorney.

Please treat this matter with the utmost urgency.

*replied
1-14
apv*

RECORDED - 68

65-58236-1425

JAN 16 1953

*5/11/53
LITR 4/11/53*

WAB/DVN 10/2/75

SECURITY INFORMATION

Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray

January 14, 1953

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 68

65-58236-1425

EX-102

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to your memorandum of
January 14, 1953, your reference CRM:CEM:ub 146-41-15-
133.

I feel that my memorandum to the Attorney
General dated January 9, 1953, to which you refer does
outline the extensive nature of the espionage activities
of the Rosenbergs, and does indicate that, if cooperative,
they could furnish considerable information which would
be of extreme value to this Bureau in discharging our
responsibilities in combatting Soviet Intelligence
activities in this country. As you know, Judge Kaufman
indicated he would grant them clemency if they would make
a full disclosure of their activities, and in face of
the Judge's statement, they have made no move to
cooperate.

I have no further comments or observations to
make in connection with this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-DTC

SENT FROM D. C.	
TIME	10:24 AM
DATE	1-15-53
BY	WJF

65-58236

APL:mem:tlc

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

EC 111 85 6 51 NOV 15 9 58 AM '53
JAN 15 1953
NO 12345

RECEIVED
FBI
JAN 14 1953

JAN 23 1953

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
WAB/DVN 10-7-75

DATE OF MAIL

1-8-53

HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL FILE ROOM OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/4/86 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

SUBJECT

JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY 61 JAN 23 1953

FILE NUMBER 65-58236-1426

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.The [REDACTED] information has been
carefully paraphrased into the last paragraph beginning
on page 19 in the attached memorandum to the Attorney
General.

Action:

The revised memorandum to the Attorney General
is attached.

Classified by 3043 PWT/1mw

Declassify on: OADR 10/21/86

Attachment
APL:dmd

EX - 107

RECORDED

65-58236-1427

1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Clegg	✓
Glavin	✓
Nichols	✓
Rosen	✓
Tracy	✓
Harbo	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Nease	✓
Gandy	✓

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1953

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BO WUF040 PD

OMAHA NEBR JAN 12 1205P

J EDGAR HOOVER CHIEF

FEDERAL BUR OF INVESTIGATION

RE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR ROSENBERGS I HOPE THE BUREAU IS NOT
PASSING UP THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADD TO ITS LIST OF RED
SYMPATHIZERS. I WOULD SUGGEST A DRAMATIC APPROACH SUCH
AS ROUNDING UP A GROUP AND PHOTOGRAPHING AND
FINGERPRINTING THEM ON THE SPOT

K E MARTIN 204 SBARKER BLDG OMAHA NEBR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23-86 BY 3042 pwt-dsc

RECORDED 1-65-58236-1438
JAN 15 1953
EX-102

ack
cc: Martin
1-13-53
WHL

57C

22

65-58236-1428 January 13, 1953

RECORDED

Mr. K. E. Martin
204 Barker Building
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Martin:

Your telegram dated January 12, 1953, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted your communication.

In the event you obtain additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Omaha Office located at 1010 Federal Office Building, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

Sincerely yours,

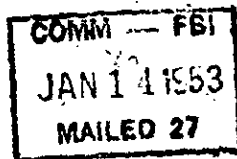
John Edgar Hoover
Director

7-23/86 3042 put-btc

2 - cc Omaha (with copy of incoming)

Bureau indices negative re correspondent.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



JAN 13 8 11 AM '53
FBI - OMAHA
1-12-53

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, 1/15/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE - R. MAJOR FREEMAN OF CIC, NY, HAS
MADE A REQUEST FOR COPIES OF REPORTS IN THIS CASE OF JULIUS
ROSENBERG AND OTHERS IN HIS NETWORK. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE
BUREAU ADVISE NY OF ITS INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS REGARD.

BOARDMAN

3 - BUREAU (REGULAR MAIL)

*Air-Tel to New York
1/19/53
APL/ann*

7-23-86 3042 put/DTC

S. Luttrell

RECORDED-102

65-58236-1429

JAH:PJS (#6)
NY 65-15348

JAN 21

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

JANUARY 19,

AIR-TEL

MAIL

65-58236-1429 SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REURAIR-TEL

JANUARY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE. REQUEST OF
MAJOR FREEMAN IS SO BROAD IN SCOPE THAT BUREAU UNABLE
TO UNDERSTAND REASON FOR SUCH REQUEST. IF FREEMAN WANTS
SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN
ROSENBERG NETWORK, ADVISE BUREAU SO THAT CONSIDERATION
MAY BE GIVEN TO HONORING HIS REQUEST. IF HIS REQUEST IS
BASED ON A DESIRE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE ROSENBERG
AND RELATED CASES, SUGGEST THAT HE REFER HIS INQUIRY TO
G TWO HEADQUARTERS. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, A SUMMARY OF
PERTINENT DATA CONCERNING THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF THE
ROSENBERGS IS BEING PREPARED BY THE BUREAU AND WILL BE
DISSEMINATED TO G TWO AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES IN
THE NEAR FUTURE.

HOOVER

APL:own
65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 pwt/psc

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 9

JAN 19 1953

53 JAN 23 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 12-10-52

TO : Director, FBI Att: Inspector CARL HENNRICH

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, wa., ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

There is forwarded herewith for the information of the Bureau a photostatic copy of the opinion handed down today by Judge Sylvester J. Ryan in the above-captioned case and that of MORTON SOBELL.

CC: NY File 100-37158
Enc. (1)

JAH:MFB

DEC 11 1952

Encs. 2
with Memo to Belmont
Brannigan 12-11-52

RECORDED-107

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-D/c

65-58236-1430
DEC 11 1952
15 NOV 15 1953

Handwritten signature/initials

FIVE

68 JAN 23 1953



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada
January 16, 1953.

AIRMAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/11/84 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

Director, FBI

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-58236

Dear Sir:

The United States Embassy in Ottawa was ^{Canada} picketed from 9:00 a.m. January 5 until noon January 10, 1953 by a group describing itself as representing the "Canadian National Committee to Save the Rosenbergs." This group was led by Reverend Glendon F. Partridge, and when first demonstrating announced that it intended to picket the Embassy day and night until the Rosenbergs' sentence is commuted or they are executed. In addition to parading placards in an orderly manner, the picketers handed out leaflets, and presented several petitions to the United States Embassy to be forwarded to the President, and which carried pleas for clemency. The majority of the group of from twelve to thirty picketers, who formed the nucleus of the demonstrators have been identified as Labor Progressive (Communist) Party members or individuals closely associated with the Party.

On Saturday, January 11, 1953, just prior to the discontinuance of the picketing, large delegations joined the group from Montreal and Toronto, and there were several hundred marchers during the morning of January 10.

The press indicated that the RCMP had made the statement that the Committee was "Communist inspired and directed behind the scenes by Communists who are using for their own purposes a few individuals who don't understand what it is all about."

During the afternoon of Saturday, January 10, 1953, a "Rosenberg Vigil" rally was held at the Winston Gardens Dance Hall in Ottawa. Enclosed herewith is a clipping from the front

RECORDED 13

INDEXED - 13

EX-123

65-58236-1431

JAN 21 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-387835-1

page of the ~~*Ottawa Citizen~~, Ottawa, Canada, January 12, 1953, describing this meeting. Of particular interest is a recording "They Shall Not Die" which reportedly lasted for thirty minutes and was made by the San Francisco Labor Theatre. The article describes this record as portraying a sketch where an FBI Agent asked Michael Rosenberg, the subjects' son, if he wanted to see an electric chair and also portrays the Bureau Agent as making other remarks such as asking the boy if he had ever seen a gun, and indicating that it was too bad the boy's father would have to have a correspondence course "cut short" so soon.

While the enclosed article appeared on the front page of the "Ottawa Citizen", which is a reputable newspaper, no further comments concerning the recording "They Shall Not Die" have been noted either in the "Ottawa Citizen" or any other Canadian newspaper.

Very truly yours,

Glenn H. Bethel
Glenn H. Bethel

Voice Pleas Of Clemency For A-Spies

A Rosenberg "vigil" rally Saturday afternoon heard renewed pleas of clemency for the man and wife under death sentence for conspiring to give atom secrets to Russia.

They also listened to a recording, "They Shall Not Die," a sketch built around the Rosenberg trial and the couple's happy family life suddenly disrupted by "one of the greatest frame-ups in history."

Well over 500 persons packed the Winston Gardens dance hall for the meeting. Organizers claimed the attendance grouped Rosenberg sympathizers from nine cities in Central Canada.

A large delegation of United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America from Welland were on hand to support their Toronto district organizer, John Rowley, who directed the meeting.

Among the spectators standing in the rear of the room was Harry Davis, president of the Canadian Seamen's Union, who directed the crippling Great Lakes shipping strike four years ago.

The CSU, long accused of Communist activities and leadership, was subsequently replaced by the Seafarers International Union.

On The Stand

On the bandstand with Rowley were Rev. Glendon Partridge, who calls himself a Montreal Presbyterian minister without a parish, director of the Canadian Committee to save the Rosenbergs and Miss Magdeleine Therien, acting secretary of the Canadian committee.

The various speeches made to the large gathering followed the line adopted by the Canadian committee members who started a round-the-clock "vigil of clemency" before the American Embassy last week.

The recording was something new.

Scores of women wept openly as the loudspeaker carried the voices of "Mrs. Rosenberg and her children" as they met in jail for the first time since her arrest.

Others gasped or shook their heads in apparent disbelief as they heard an "FBI agent" ask Michael, Rosenberg's youngest son, if he wanted "to see the electric chair" in which the boy's father has been sentenced to die.

The recording, a sketch made by the San Francisco Labor Theater, lasted a full 30 minutes. West Coast labor people comprised the cast.

In Rosenberg Home

The play opens in the Rosenberg home, and plays up the happiness reigning in the couple's New York apartment. The image is shattered however with the news that David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, has confessed to the FBI that he has delivered atom secrets to Russia.

Later the Rosenbergs are picked up and brought to trial. This part of the sketch is apparently based on the minutes of the court proceedings.

Greenglass, testifying against the Rosenbergs, is shown as an ignorant, who couldn't possibly have sketched from memory the intricate details of the atom bomb.

Later the scene changes to the jail where the Rosenbergs are being held pending the appeal of their conviction. The Rosenberg children, Michael and Bobby, are brought to the prison to see their parents.

An FBI agent, left alone with one of the children, questions him about his father. The boy says he writes regularly and is sending his dad a course of correspondence.

Asked About Gun

"Too bad it will have to be cut short so soon," the agent says. Then he asks the boy if he has ever seen a gun. Later, he adds, "Wouldn't you like to see the electric chair?"

At this point the boy bursts into tears. The heart-rending reunion of the family is then "re-enacted" in full detail.

The commentary, which throughout the recording implies that the Rosenbergs are not guilty of the crime of which they were accused, ends with words to the effect that a grave injustice has been committed against the couple and that they must not be permitted to die.

From Toronto came Mrs. Sarah Langfield, (62 St. Mary Street), a mother of four children who exclaimed:

"I was horrified when I heard that the Rosenbergs were to

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada.

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DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 jmt-DK

65-58236-1431
ENCLOSURE

die. No, this just couldn't happen. No one could sentence two people to the electric chair, two ordinary, quiet, plain people—the mother and father of two little children. I just couldn't believe it!

"All day long this dreadful thing that was facing those parents and their two children kept running through my mind. Could they have possibly done anything that could have deserved such a horrible punishment?

"Horrible Mistake"

"There must have been some horrible mistake. It just didn't make sense. Who was responsible for this? Was the United States Government capable of allowing this outrageous miscarriage of justice to take place? I felt the anger rise up in me and I wanted more than anything to stop this horrible thing from happening."

Mrs. Langfield went on to plead with the President of the United States to use his power of clemency for the Rosenbergs. If they die, she said, "this black deed will never be forgotten by parents, mothers and fathers."

Mrs. Langfield read her remarks from a typewritten text.

In his address, Mr. Rowley said the "fight for clemency has caught on like wild-fire in the whole world." He repeated charges that the Rosenbergs had been convicted in the wake of a wave of "hysteria and witch-hunt" in the United States.

"You must go back from whence you came and warn the people that they must be on guard that this hysteria does not make its way into Canada."

Rights In Danger

Miss Therien, after congratulating the Rosenberg sympathizers for "their 125 hours of vigil" before the American Embassy here, said, in French, that "fundamental democratic rights" were in danger.

"The majority of the people ignore the facts in this case. They (the facts) have been carefully hidden from the public. We must stop this, one of the most horrible and odious injustices ever committed."

Mr. Partridge reviewed the work of those who had maintained a vigil and protested the decisions of the American courts. He said that many persons had joined the Canadian Committee To Save The Rosenbergs for various reasons.

Some did not believe the

couple are guilty; others that the Rosenberg sentence is cruel and unusual under the American Constitution; in addition, a large number of the sympathizers were against capital punishment.

Mr. Partridge then listed what he termed "some of the facts brought to light by those who have studied only what went on in the court room."

"I believe there is great hope that clemency can be won," he stated.

Over the weekend, two more written appeals to President Truman were forwarded to the American Embassy. One was by Mr. Partridge, who submitted a plea earlier last week, and the other was from Robert Haddow, on behalf of the Canadian District 10 International Fur and Leather Union of the United States and Canada.

"THE OTTAWA CITIZEN," Ottawa, Canada, January 12, 1953.

Rosenberg Pickets Quit Long Vigil

Pickets who were taking part in the parade in front of the Capital's U.S. Embassy seeking presidential clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg finally gave up the constant vigil about noon on Saturday.

The picket line gave way to a change in tactics by the "Canadian National Committee to Save the Rosenbergs" which will see the clemency pleaders take up the cause at U.S. Consulates across Canada.

Meanwhile another group of sympathizers in the "Save the Rosenbergs" plea arrived in Ottawa over the weekend to deliver a message to the U.S. Embassy on behalf of the convicted atom spies.

A Sudbury delegation, reported composed of an executive member of the union of nickel miners, a delegate of the Association of United Ukrainian-Canadians, a member of the Democratic Rights Movement, and a housewives' delegate will deliver the note to the Embassy between 9 and 10 this morning.

Heading the four-member group that will ask Embassy officials to deliver the message to President Truman is J. J. Quenneville.

The following is the text of the message being presented by the Sudbury delegation.

"We make a most urgent plea that you use the great power vested in your office to extend clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, that their lives be spared. Many people who have always admired the great American traditions for justice and mercy are troubled with the thought that a grave error may be committed if the death sentence is carried out in this case. An act of clemency at this time would renew the faith and hope of humanity in the great name of the United States of America.

"We urge you to hear our plea.

"On behalf of the Sudbury group,

"J. J. Quenneville."

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada.

65-58236-1431

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED
DATE 7-23-86 3042 put-DK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont
 FROM : W. A. Branigan
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
 ETHEL ROSENBERG;
 MORTON SOBELL
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 11, 1952

18583

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-27-86 BY 2042 pjt-dtc

Tolson
 Ladd
 Nichols
 Belmont
 Tamm
 Harbo
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

On December 10, 1952, Judge Ryan, Southern District of New York, denied petitions of defendants to set aside their convictions and stay execution of Rosenbergs. Analysis of 26-page opinion of Judge Ryan in substance points out trial court had jurisdiction over defendants, sentences imposed were authorized by law and constitutional rights of defendants were in no way denied or infringed. Opinion of Judge Ryan attached hereto.

PURPOSE:

To set forth an analysis of Judge Ryan's opinion as relating to various points raised by defendants in their petitions.

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell twice made appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court for writs of certiorari and both times they were denied. Thereafter Judge Kaufman of the Southern District of New York ordered the execution of the Rosenbergs to take place during the week of January 12, 1953. Sobell has been transferred to Alcatraz to start serving his 30-year sentence. The attorneys for the defendants are now engaged in a last effort to vacate the sentences and forestall the execution of the Rosenbergs. In that connection a petition was filed by the defendants under Section 2255, Title 18 of the United State Code, to vacate the convictions and stay the execution of the Rosenbergs, claiming in effect that the defendants did not receive a fair trial. Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan of the Southern District of New York was

COPIES DESTROYED

436 NOV 9 1960 Attachment

65-58236

APL:brg

62 JAN 26 1953

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65-58236-1437

JAN 16 1953

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assigned to hear this matter. The various grounds raised by defendants at this hearing were substantially as follows:

(1) Pretrial and trial publicity, including FBI press releases, precluded the defendants from having a fair trial.

(2) The arrest of William Perl and publicity therefrom during the defendants' trial prejudiced their case.

(3) The Government knowingly used false testimony of David Greenglass at the trial.

(4) Government witness Ben Schneider perjured himself in stating that he had not seen the Rosenbergs from the time he took their photographs until the date of his appearance as a witness at the trial. Defendants alleged that the day before Schneider testified he had been brought into court by the Government in order to identify the Rosenbergs.

(5) The Government falsely classified atomic data as being secret.

DETAILS:

On December 10, 1952, Judge Ryan handed down a 26-page opinion denying the defendants' petitions in all respects.

Analysis of Judge Ryan's Opinion as Relating to Various Points Raised by Defendants:

(1) Concerning the complaint of pretrial and trial publicity, Judge Ryan stated he read the newspaper articles submitted by the defendants and that they revealed nothing of an unusual or inflammatory character; further the failure of defendants to apply for a change of venue before trial or apply for an adjournment was indicative that the publicity of which the defendants complained was neither so damaging nor widespread as urged by them now.

Concerning the issuance of press releases by prosecuting and law enforcement agencies of the Government, the Judge stated as follows:

"The issuance of 'releases' and 'statements' by the quasi-judicial officials entrusted with the heavy burden and grave responsibility of prosecution giving in advance of trial details of evidence which it is expected will be introduced at trial is an all too prevalent practice, which should not be encouraged. It does not aid in the administration of justice and often hampers and impedes complete investigation of the crime, which might be productive of further evidence if not of other crimes. It is opposed to all fundamental concepts of due process and, if carried to an extreme, might result in conviction by public opinion without the benefit of jury. Due process requires compliance not only with the outward form of the law but with 'all that is "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty"' and with the immutable principles of justice. But, even though the 'press-releases' and 'statements' of public officials may have prompted, encouraged or generated publicity, there is no evidence that these publications resulted in 'manifestations of public sentiment, or any other form of disorder, calculated to influence court or jury.'"

(2) Concerning the Perl indictment and arrest during the trial, Judge Ryan stated that there was nothing unusual in this procedure; further, although the defendants did bring the matter of the Perl indictment before the trial judge, they elected not to move for a mistrial and they may not raise this point now.

(3) In connection with the alleged false testimony of Greenglass, the defendants raised two points: (a) that Greenglass testified falsely concerning his cooperation with the Government and (b) he testified falsely concerning the preparations he had made before the trial to equip himself with the technical information about atomic data he gave at the trial. Judge Ryan reviewed the Greenglass

testimony and stated that there was no factual basis for inferring that Greenglass' testimony concerning his cooperation with the Government was perjurious. Further, full opportunity was available to defense attorneys to demand a preliminary examination of Greenglass' statements and no such application was made during the trial.

In an effort to show the perjury of Greenglass in his testimony on atomic data, the defense submitted affidavits of four foreign scientists, which stated in effect that Greenglass is probably incapable of retaining atomic energy information in his memory because of the lapse of time and his limited educational background. Ryan stated that the credibility of Greenglass and the weight given to his testimony rested exclusively with the jury. He also stated that the affidavits of the scientists were "opinion" evidence and when offered by one who has neither observed the witness on the stand nor even seen him, it is inadmissible and may not be considered as the basis for a conclusion that perjury was committed.

(4) You will recall that Ben Schneider, a photographer who had taken passport photographs of the Rosenberg family in May or June, 1950, was located by Bureau agents while the Rosenberg trial was in progress. On March 27, 1951, he testified at the trial concerning the taking of these photographs and identified the Rosenbergs as the individuals whose pictures he had taken. He further testified that he had not seen the Rosenbergs since the time he took their pictures. Actually, upon instructions of United States Attorney Saypol, Schneider was brought into the courtroom on March 26, 1951, to view the Rosenbergs and determine if they were the persons he had photographed. The defense contended that in view of this, Schneider's testimony was perjurious. Judge Ryan stated that there is not the slightest evidence that Schneider's testimony was intentionally false and that the defense's contention was immaterial because the Rosenbergs did not deny on cross-examination prior to Schneider's appearance as a witness that they had been in Schneider's store.

(5) Concerning the defense's contention that the atomic information adduced at the trial was arbitrarily and capriciously classified as secret by the Government, Judge Ryan stated that the defendants had offered no evidence to support this contention.

Petition of Morton Sobell:

The petition filed by Morton Sobell generally alleged the same material as in the Rosenbergs' petition. He also alleged that he in effect was charged with treason while tried for espionage. Concerning the latter contention, Judge Ryan held that this objection was without merit.

In recapitulation, Judge Ryan held that the trial court had jurisdiction over the defendants, the sentences imposed were authorized by law and the constitutional rights of the defendants were in no way denied or infringed. He also denied a stay of execution for the Rosenbergs.

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information. It should be noted that the defendants will undoubtedly appeal this matter to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which is the last legal recourse they may take in attempting to stay the execution of the Rosenbergs.

Attached hereto is a copy of the opinion of Judge Ryan.

[Handwritten signatures: "Ryan" and "St"]

1432 ENCL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS.

C. 14-245

JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL
ROSENBERG, and MORTON SOBELL.

APPEARANCES:

MYLES J. LANE, ESQ., United States Attorney,
for the Government;
Myles J. Lane, Esq., United States Attorney; and
James E. Mahelner, III, Esq., and
Robert Martin, Esq., Assistant United States Attorneys;

LEONARD H. BLOCH, ESQ., Attorney for Julius Rosenberg
and Ethel Rosenberg;

HOWARD N. MEYER, ESQ., Attorney for Morton Sobell;

RYAN, J.

OPINION

Petitions under Section 2255, Title 18, U.S.C.,
have been filed by Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and
Morton Sobell, praying for an order vacating and setting
aside judgments of conviction and sentences imposed upon
them on April 5, 1951 after a jury trial at which one of my
brothers in this District Court presided as the trial judge.
He, for reasons which he has placed upon the record, has
disqualified himself from hearing these petitions and they
have come to be heard before me on assignment from the
Chief District Judge. Petitioners seek in the alternative

a hearing on the petitions "to determine the issues and make findings of fact and conclusions of law, and upon such findings and conclusions, vacating and setting aside the respective sentences of the petitioners and discharging them from detention and imprisonment."

I find no relevant or material issue of fact raised by the petitions, which requires a hearing thereon or which renders the taking of oral testimony either necessary or helpful. I have concluded, after affording the attorneys for petitioners full opportunity to argue the legal problems presented by the petitions and to make proffers of proof, that the petitioners are entitled to no relief, that the court which rendered judgment had jurisdiction, that the sentences imposed were authorized by law and are not otherwise open to collateral attack on any of the grounds urged by the petitioners (1), and that full and complete enjoyment of the constitutional rights of petitioners has been extended to them and has in no way been denied or infringed.

These petitions were filed twenty months after the verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, following a trial which petitioners' attorneys stated "had been conducted... with that dignity and that decorum that befits an American trial" (H-1451) (2) and that defense counsel had been afforded "every privilege that a lawyer should expect in a criminal case."

The trial record reveals a defense intelligently conducted by able counsel of petitioners' own choice and selection. The verdict of the jury has now been challenged, although when it was returned the attorney for petitioners Rosenberg stated that from the length of time the jury had taken in their deliberations, as well as from the questions they had asked during the course of their deliberations, he was satisfied that the jury had examined the evidence very carefully. (R.1523).

Since the petitioners were sentenced, they have had the benefit of an appeal to the Court of Appeals, a petition for rehearing of that appeal, a petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari and a further petition to the Supreme Court seeking a rehearing. I have annexed, as an Appendix, a schedule showing in detail the points and objections the petitioners have heretofore urged on the various appeals and petitions they have filed. These appeals and proceedings operate to buttress the presumption of regularity and of due process attending judgments of conviction, especially in the complete absence of creditable evidence to the contrary. (3).

I have considered each ground urged by petitioners as the basis for the granting of the relief they now seek.

Petitioners complain of the pre-trial and trial proceedings and argue in substance that it is so severely

lected on their innocence and created a trial atmosphere of such prejudice and hostility toward them as to make impossible the selection of an impartial jury and the conduct of a fair trial. They object to the "newspaper publicity developed by the independent initiative and private enterprise of the newspapers" and say it contributed to a situation by which they were denied the essential requirement of fair play and of justice — a trial by an impartial jury.

We enjoy a free press; neither the policies nor writings of the press may be censored or dictated by the state or government agencies. "Jurors cannot be treated as unable to withstand any effect of newspaper publications. Indeed, such a ruling would make it practically impossible to conduct trials in metropolitan centers and would treat the average sceptical juror as a helpless person." (A)

Newspapers, unquestionably, in response to popular demand, feature with large headlines and considerable space reports on investigations of corruption, crime, vice and espionage activities. The trials of those charged with these offenses have been made "sensational" and have been the source of that is well-nigh universally considered by the newspapers as "good copy." I need not here consider the wisdom or attempt at judicial curtailment of such publications, or the dangers to our constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and press which would flow in the wake

of unwarranted judicial restrictions on free expression.

A reading of the newspaper articles submitted by petitioners reveals nothing of an unusual or inflammatory character. The articles seem but a fair response to a legitimate public interest in a matter of vital concern to all - the atom bomb and atomic energy and the hope for its employment for the benefit and not the destruction of mankind. The accounts of the arrests and subsequent indictments of petitioners tended to allay a public anxiety and to give assurance that those charged with the protection of vital information were alert and diligent in the performance of their obligations.

When these publications are measured against the field in which they were circulated their effect upon the general public is seen as negligible. (5). There was no unnecessary rush to bring the petitioners to trial. Julius Rosenberg was arrested on July 17, 1950; Ethel Rosenberg on August 14, 1950 and Morton Sobell on August 15, 1950. The trial began on March 6, 1951, shortly less than seven months after the arrest of Sobell, the last defendant to be taken into custody. Any public prejudice which might be ascribed to newspaper publicity incident to the arrest of these defendants had long since been dissipated among the populace of the area from which the defendants were drawn - an area where, notwithstanding no matter how sensational claims that mass rallies and no longer attract public interest after a

a much shorter space of time than seven months.

When the indictment was called for trial, no application was made for a continuance and the petitioners announced that they were ready. No objection was then urged that newspaper publicity had produced so hostile an atmosphere or so prevalent a public preconception of guilt as to make the selection of a fair and impartial jury either difficult or impossible. Although I recognize that a defendant is not obligated to forego his constitutional right to an impartial trial in the district wherein the offense is alleged to have been committed" (6). I feel that the failure of the petitioners to apply for a change of venue has added significance when considered with their omission to make application for an adjournment of the trial. This neglect of the petitioners to avail themselves of long-established remedies supports the conclusion that the publicity on which they now complain was neither so damaging nor widespread in effect as they now urge. The petitioners and their attorneys were not strangers to the great metropolitan district in which the trial took place. It would be ridiculous to hold that if the publicity before trial had been so prejudicial as to inflame and infect the public mind, they could have been entirely ignorant of it. (7).

The voir dire examination of the prospective jurors was fully and fairly conducted by the trial judge. (8). The petitioners were granted ten additional peremptory challenges, they did not exercise all of these and informed the court that

the jury was satisfactory. (9) This was the considered judgment and decision of the "highly competent and experienced" attorneys who represented the petitioners on the trial.

Quite aside from the question of whether this objection may now for the first time be advanced as a ground for a new trial. (11) I find no evidence to support the claim that the trial proceeded under conditions which deprived the petitioners of the opportunity for a fair trial before an impartial jury.

In fact, an examination of the chart which petitioners have submitted purporting to analyze "Quantitative Reportage, Feb. 1, 1950 to April 3, 1951" dealing with news items classified in four groupings -- "Atomic Espionage", "Communists as Spies", "Atomic Bomb" and "Rosenberg-Sobell Case" -- sustains this conclusion. I find that from the latter part of August 1950 to November 1950 there was only minor and sporadic coverage and that from November 1950 until February 21, 1951, which was approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of the trial, there were no news items whatsoever concerning the pending prosecution. During the following week from February 21 to 28, 1951, the publicity was negligible, and when the trial proceeded, the attendant publicity reveals nothing extraordinary or unusual.

Petitioners next object to publicity which resulted from "press releases" and "statements" emanating from the office of the United States Attorney and the Department of Justice.

It appears from the exhibits submitted by petitioners that as trial proceeded, there were daily reports in the newspapers of the progress of the trial, the witnesses called and the testimony given. On a few occasions during the trial "statements" were made to the press by those charged in law with conducting the prosecution. It appears further that following the arrest of the petitioners and prior to trial "press releases" were issued by the prosecuting and law enforcement agencies of the Government.

The issuance of "releases" and "statements" by the quasi-judicial officials entrusted with the heavy burden and grave responsibility of prosecution giving in advance of trial details of evidence which it is expected will be introduced at trial is an all too prevalent practice which should not be encouraged. It does not aid in the administration of justice and often hampers and impedes complete investigation of the crime, which might be productive of further evidence in not only other crimes. It is opposed to all fundamental concepts of due process and, if carried to an extreme, might result in conviction by public opinion without the benefit of jury. Due process requires compliance not only with the outward form of the law but with

"all that is implicit in the concept of ordered liberty" (12) and with the immutable principles of justice. But, even though the "press releases" and "statements" of public officials may have prompted, encouraged or generated publicity, there is no evidence that these publications resulted in manifestations of public sentiment, or any other form of disorder, calculated to influence court or jury." (13).

There is no evidence that any juror, after being sworn, violated the trial judge's instructions and read any newspaper report or article concerning the trial of petitioners. There is no proof to sustain a finding that the judgment of the jurors was in any manner influenced or biased adversely to the petitioners, either prior to or during the trial. This is not an instance where the trial was but a legal gesture to register a verdict already dictated by the press and the public opinion which it generated." (14).

The petitioners also claim that the publicity attending the indictment for perjury and the arrest of William Perl, which occurred while the trial was in progress, had the effect of prejudicing the minds of the jurors against the petitioners.

The facts concerning the perjury indictment and arrest are not in dispute. He had been a witness before a Grand jury in this district; he was indicted by that Grand

Jury on March 13, 1951 and when the indictment had been returned it was ordered sealed. Late the following day the indictment was unsealed upon application to the judge presiding at petitioners' trial; the application was made to him because the judge then assigned to that duty was not available. Park was then arrested and arraigned on March 15, 1951, not before the trial judge, but in the room where such arraignments are held. There was nothing unusual in the procedure followed. The indictment against Park charged perjury before the Grand Jury; it contained four counts: the first count was with respect to his testimony concerning the petitioner Sobell; the second count contained charges with respect to his testimony concerning Helene Klitcher, the wife of Max Klichter who had appeared as a Government witness on the trial of the petitioners before the return of the Park indictment; the third count concerned his testimony as to his knowledge of the petitioner Julius Rosenberg; and the fourth count concerned his testimony as to his knowledge of Ann and Michael Sidorovich, who had been listed as prospective Government witnesses on the trial of petitioners. The allegedly false testimony upon which counts one, two and three of the indictment were based, it is charged, was given before the Grand Jury on August 15, 1950; the fourth count was predicated upon testimony given by Park on September 11, 1950.

The petitioners argue that the filing of the indictment and the arrest on Park were deliberately scheduled so as to provide an occasion during the trial for publicity unfavorable to the petitioners. They ask that their inference be drawn from the foregoing facts and from the circumstance that Park has not yet been brought to trial on this indictment.

By affidavit, the United States Attorney now reveals that it was not until March 5, 1951 that he came into possession of evidence sufficient in law to sustain Park's indictment for perjury. This satisfactorily explains why Park was not indicted until March 13, 1951 for perjury alleged to have been committed on August 18, 1950 and on September 11, 1950. The United States Attorney further states that the Park indictment has not yet been brought to trial because of a purpose on his part to prevent disclosures which would interfere with other prosecutions. I may not on this hearing pry into the reasons which prompted the prosecutor to adjourn the trial of the Park indictment. I accept the explanation given; certainly the delay does not warrant drawing the inference which petitioners press.

Again as to this indictment of Park, there is not the slightest proof that any of the trial judges reading the arrest or indictment of Park or that it came to their attention in any manner.

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A defendant may not demand that the machinery of law enforcement be stopped while his trial proceeds, or that the prosecution of others, who, as he, are charged with violating the law, be held in abeyance until his trial has been completed. If an incident occurs during his trial arising either from the prosecution of another or from any other cause which acts to his prejudice, the law provides that steps be taken by the defendant. The latter should first be called to the attention of the trial judge with a request for appropriate action. The judge is not confined within mechanical rules but has authority to exercise wide discretion to correct any situation harmful to a defendant. (15) The trial judge, upon proper application by the petitioner, might have cautioned the jury not to be influenced by anything seen in the newspapers or to declare a mistrial. (16) The petitioners did bring the matter of Paris's indictment before the trial judge but they elected not to move for a mistrial; they may not now object.

The petitioners also urge that the United States Attorney "knowingly used false testimony" on the trial. Three specifications are made in support of this claim: (1) that the witness David Greenglass, called by the Government, testified falsely concerning his cooperation with the law enforcement agencies; (2) that the same Greenglass testified falsely concerning the propensities he had made

to equip himself to testify relating to the subject matter and the information unilaterally transferred by him; and (3) that the Government witness, Ben Schneider, falsely testified that up to his appearance as a witness, he had not seen the petitioner Julius Rosenberg since his visit to Schneider's photography store to have passport photographs taken. I shall consider each specification of this claim.

1. Greenglass testified that he had been arrested on June 15, 1950 (R.567) by four agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who had come to his home at about 2 P.M. on that day; that the agents had remained with him in his home until 7 or 7:30 p.m.; that once in a while one of them mentioned his name; that he was then taken down to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where he later stated that he would make a statement; that a stenographer was brought in and that his statement was stenographically recorded (R.575). When he was pressed on the trial as to the exact time when he had said he would make the statement, Greenglass testified: "You can't pinpoint me on when I said I was going to give a statement, because I don't remember those things." (R.575). Questioned further on the subject he added that he hadn't read that statement since and "I certainly don't know exactly what I put in it." (R.577). But he added that he hadn't "consciously" withheld any facts that night and that the statement he had then made was substantially the same as his testimony on the trial. (R.577).

At no time did petitioner's attorneys call for the production of the statements or ask the trial judge to submit them for the purpose of determining whether in fact they contain statements contradictory to the testimony he had given on the trial. No request was made for a direction that the statements be delivered to petitioner's attorneys for use in their extensive and searching cross-examination of Greenglass (R.537 to 676).

It is now argued that Greenglass falsely testified concerning his disclosures on the night of his arrest and that he did not in fact make full disclosure as to his activities until a later date. This argument the petitioners predicate upon a statement by the United States Attorney made when Greenglass appeared for sentencing on April 6, 1951 (R.1623). When this is read in context with all the proceedings had that morning, and particularly the statement of Greenglass's attorney that Greenglass "did cooperate with the Government and almost from the outset" (R.1623), we do not take it as an admission unwittingly made that Greenglass had committed perjury. I do not have to consider the activities of Special Agents Lewis and Trachin to arrive at a finding that there is no factual basis for inferring that Greenglass's testimony was perjured or that it was knowingly, willfully and intentionally false. (R.537)

Full opportunity during trial was available to the petitioners' attorneys to demand at least a preliminary

examination of Greenglass' statement, no such application was made. I do not feel called upon to now examine the statement on that line, showing made.

2. The second objection centers around Government Exhibits 2, 6, 7 and 8, which were introduced in evidence during and on the basis of the Greenglass testimony. Exhibit 2 - according to Greenglass - was a copy of a sketch of the lens mold which Greenglass testified he had delivered to Julius Rosenberg in January 1945 (R-439-40). He had prepared this copy of the sketch during the trial (R-440).

Exhibit 6 - according to Greenglass - was his recollection of the sketch of the face view of the flat type lens mold which he had given to Gold in June, 1945 (R-460-461).

Exhibit 7 - Greenglass testified - was his recollection of a sketch of a schematic view of the lens mold shown on Exhibit 6 being used on experiment (R-462), which he also gave to Gold in June, 1945.

Exhibit 8 - Greenglass testified - represented his recollection of a sketch of a cross-section of the atom bomb, which he gave to Rosenberg in September, 1945 (R-498).

Greenglass testified that high explosive lens molds were made in his shop (R-495); that the one from which he had made the knowledge was of a different type from that used at Los Alamos, and was a type that worked on an implosion system - that which had been manufactured at Los Alamos (R-495).

Greenglass also testified that when he had given Gold the sketches of which Exhibits 6 and 7 were replicas, he also "gave some scientists' names" and "some possible recruits for espionage" (R.497). He testified that it all took up about 12 pages of written material, including the sketch of the cross-section of the atom bomb.

On cross-examination, Greenglass testified that when drawing Exhibits 2, 6 and 7 he had relied solely on his memory of information he had acquired while working at the Los Alamos project, and that he had last worked there in February, 1945, - four and one-half years before he testified (R.461, 463, 609); and, that since his arrest and during his confinement in jail he had not been given any reference work, texts or scientific books. (R.610) He further testified that he had not received help from anybody in the preparation or drawing of these exhibits.

Exhibit 8 was impounded by the trial judge after being introduced in evidence.

Petitioners now submit affidavits from three individuals, represented as experts in the field of physics, who express the opinion that it is "improbable" that Greenglass could have reproduced the sketches from memory. A fourth affidavit, a scientific writer or correspondent for a newspaper, records his opinion as to the "impossibility"

of Greenglass, being able to make those sketches from memory. It is upon these "opinions" that petitioners would have us find that Greenglass gave perjurious testimony concerning the circumstances surrounding the drawing by him of these exhibits. None of these four affiants could possibly have seen Exhibit 6, which had been introduced.

There may be some rare instances when a trial judge permits testimony by medical experts as to the competence or probity of a witness when apprised solely of his mental ability to testify truthfully, — that is, whether the witness is a pathological liar or mentally incapable of telling the truth. But it is hornbook law that the credibility of a witness and the weight to be given his testimony rests exclusively with the jury. Opinion evidence when offered by one who has neither observed the witness while he testifies nor ever seen him is inadmissible on any trial and may not be considered by us as the basis for a conclusion that perjury was committed.

3. The next objection as to the knowing use of perjurious testimony concerns the witness Ben Schnaider, who was called in rebuttal by the Government.

Schnaider testified that he was a photographer and that he had a store at 99 Park Row, where his main

business was taking photographs for passport and identification purposes; that, in May or June, 1950 the petitioner Rosenberg and two children visited his shop and ordered and paid for three dozen photographs, passport-size, for which he was paid \$9.75; that Julius Rosenberg at the time told him that he was going to France; that some property had been left his wife and that they were going to take some outfit. (R. 21A-22-29).

Schneider further testified that he had first been told he would be a witness at about 11:30 A.M. on the day before he testified when he had been visited by some agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (R. 11-25).

Just prior to the close of his direct examination Schneider was asked, with reference to the last time he had seen Julius Rosenberg, the following question to which he made the following response:

Q. And is that the last time you saw him before today?

A. That's right.

It is not disputed that on the day prior to Schneider's testimony he had been brought into the trial courtroom for the purpose of seeing whether he could identify Rosenberg as the person whose photograph he had taken. There was no motive for falsehood on the part of Schneider and there is no slightest evidence that Schneider's testimony on this was intentionally false. I hold it to be on an immaterial point, because the petitioner Rosenberg did not

any on cross-examination prior to Schneider's appearance
as a witness that they had been in Schneider's store.
Thus, Julius Rosenberg was questioned:

- Q. Did you go to a photographer's shop at
99 Park Row and have any photos taken?
A. I have been in many photographers' shops
and had photos taken.
Q. Did you have any taken in May or June
of 1950?
A. I don't recall. I might have had some
photos taken.
Q. Now, do you recall, or are you sure now,
that you didn't have any passport pictures
taken in 99 Park Row in May or June 1950?
A. I may have taken pictures, but I didn't
take any passport pictures.
Q. May or June 1950?
A. I might have taken pictures.
Q. For what purpose have you taken pictures
in May or June 1950?
A. I have already answered that.
Q. May we have an answer?
A. Just taken pictures. (1276-79)

The testimony of petitioner Ethel Rosenberg at this point shows
a categorical denial that she and her family had gone to the
photographer's shop at 99 Park Row in May or June 1950.

The vital portion of Schneider's testimony was his
recollection of what Julius Rosenberg had told him on that
a sharp issue was raised and it appeared from the verdict to
have been resolved by the jury adversely to the petitioners.
The challenge now made to Schneider's testimony does not
show him as a perjurer.

Petitioners also urge that their conviction should be

being a crime because the evidence failed to show that all the information which they conspired to transmit was of such a character as could properly be classified secret.

To establish need for the secrecy of some of the information unlawfully transmitted, the Government called a physical chemist, physicist and employed as an engineer at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratories from 1945 through part of 1947. He testified that that work was associated with implosion research connected with the atomic bomb.

(R. 470) He identified exhibit 2 as a reasonably accurate portrayal of a type of lens used at Los Alamos. (R. 473)

He gave similar testimony as to exhibit 6. (R. 474) He identified exhibit 7 as a rough sketch of an experimental set-up. (R. 477)

He testified that Greenglass in his employment had access to the information shown on these exhibits. (R. 479) He testified that information relating to the lens mold, the lens and the experimentation had been classified as secret. (R. 478-9)

He gave his expert opinion that of the experimentation, there was no information in text books or technical journals on this subject. (R. 478) and that it concerned a new and original field. (R. 475)

Just before this witness left the stand, the court inquired of him -

"Q. While there might have been some other details that might also have been of some use to a foreign nation which were not contained on Exhibits 2, 6 and 7, the substance of your testimony is that there was sufficient on Exhibits 2, 6 and 7 to reveal to an expert which was going on at Los Alamos?"

A. Yes, your Honor." (R.485-6).

The Government also called another engineer who was familiar with the work at Los Alamos. He testified that the sketch - Government's Exhibit 8 - when considered with the material Greenglass testified he had disclosed, demonstrated "substantially and with substantial accuracy" the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb" (R. 910) and that it was classified as top secret (R. 911).

Although petitioners were found guilty of conspiring to transmit many items of classified information, their present attack on such classification as "arbitrary and capricious" is directed to but one item - information relative to the use of the lens in the atomic bomb.

They contend that there was nothing informative or new about the details of the high-explosive lens used in atomic weapons, that the theory underlying the use of the lens and implosion has been known for many years. They have listed the names and authors of various treatises and texts in the field of nuclear physics, and from this would have us conclude that the experimentation in the use of the atomic bomb which was disclosed was a matter of public knowledge.

Assuming that what they say is so - that the theory of atomic energy in the explosives field was known or contemplated years ago by scientists and physicists - it does not follow that the practicability and feasibility of applying this theory to the manufacture of modern war implements was common knowledge to any other country. Certainly, we cannot say that in the United States this information has been made public, nor can we assume that "it has become available in one way or another to any foreign government." (18). Petitioners offer no evidence to support their contention that the classification of this information was arbitrary, or that the United States Government had information which would have led it to believe it was well-known.

The claim now made by petitioners cannot be said to constitute newly-discovered evidence. The very basis of their argument that prior knowledge of this use of atomic energy is revealed by the recorded experiments and treatises of numerous physicists was evidence available to them during the trial and an issue which could have been presented then and considered by the jury in its determination of the nature of the information which petitioners sought to transmit. (19).

This issue, of course, was presented to the jury by the trial judge (R-151); it was resolved against the petitioners; it may not be relied on this application.

An additional ground for relief is urged by petitioner Sobell under the Treason Clause of the Constitution (Art. 3, Sec. 3, Cl. 1), which provides in part that "No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court."

It is argued that this clause was violated by the admission of evidence of a "general intent to betray" unsupported by the testimony of two witnesses; that such testimony was erroneously admitted to prove the specific criminal intent to give secret information required by the Espionage Act; and that absent a prior showing of specific criminal intent, evidence of a general treasonous intent under the Treason Clause only be established by the testimony of two witnesses.

At trial there was testimony offered and received over objection by petitioner's attorney (R. 198, 205) that Sobell had been a member of the Communist Party in 1939-1941. At one point in a long discussion concerning the admissibility of this evidence, the trial judge inquired of the United States Attorney the theory on which it was offered, and the following exchange ensued:

Q - On what theory are you offering this to prove the existence of the intent to give secret information to the Government? A - I believe on the theory that we have proved intention to give secret information to the Government which will be proved by the evidence I will introduce this time. (R. 199) 2

Later the trial judge said that he was admitting the evidence "purely on the question of motive and not as proving the charge" (R. 200); still later the trial judge observed "you have to have intent; you have to have criminal intent," at which point Sobell's attorney remarked "this statute, every word of it, the statute reads with intent, or reason, or belief" (R. 201).

The objection interposed to the reception of this testimony was couched in terms that it was "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial to the issues in this case and can only inject an extraneous issue that will confuse the jury and prejudice the defendants." (R. 199) At no time was objection made that the reception of this testimony in the prosecution of an indictment returned for violation of Section 14, Title 50 U.S.C., would in effect resolve the charges in the indictment to allege treason instead of espionage, or result in denial to the petitioners of the constitutional guarantee that "the testimony of two witnesses for the government act" be required to sustain a conviction of treason against the United States. No mention was made by the petitioners of *Cramer v. United States*, (1941), 325 U.S. 1, as being the basis upon which the objections were made.

The trial judge specifically instructed the jury that this testimony was to be considered solely on the

the Government's objection was denied.

Ample opportunity was afforded the petitioners to raise the objection now urged on the part of the Government of this court's jurisdiction in the case. In the Appeals Court, it is not necessary to hold that it was not well made, because, at the initial point, under Section 2255 (2), I am concluding that this objection is without merit.

The petitions are denied. The files and records of this case and the papers and exhibits now submitted conclusively show that the petitioners are entitled to no relief. (25) Since I find no substantial question or issue raised by these proceedings, the application made on behalf of the petitioners Rosenberg for a stay of execution of the judgment pronounced against them is denied.

U. S. D. C.

December 10, 1952

NOTES

1. Summary of Points Raised on by petitioners, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg as prepared and exhibited by their attorneys.

1a. Pre-trial and trial publicity, bearing on the issues of the petitioners' case, adversely reflected upon their innocence, pre-conditioned the public mind in the Southern District of New York to an acceptance of their guilt, and created a trial atmosphere of prejudice and hostility toward them, through:

- (a) Newspaper publicity developed by the independent initiative and private enterprise of the newspapers and other mass media of communication circulated within the Southern District of New York;
- (b) Information, indicating the guilt of the petitioners, fed to the press and other mass media of communication circulated within the City of New York by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and other officials of the Government, and reported widely by the mass media of publicity;
- (c) The indictment of one, William Perl, procured by the prosecuting authorities in the Southern District of New York in the course of the trial and before the verdict of the petitioners, having the effect of prejudicing the minds of the jurors sitting in the petitioners' case against the petitioners.

2. The prosecuting authorities knowingly used false testimony to bring about petitioners' conviction.

- (a) Alleged cooperation of David Greenglass, main Government witness, with authorities;
- (b) Alleged coaching of Greenglass on talk elements of case, namely, the subject of alleged transfer;
- (c) Subversive testimony.

3. The prosecuting team was without jurisdiction to issue the subpoena in that the material allegedly transmitted and received by the witnesses of the offense was arbitrarily and capriciously classified as "secret," when in fact it was lawfully, widely and publicly known, and its transmission and dissemination, therefore, was violation of Section 17 (a) and

34. of Title 50 U.S.C.

Summary of Points Relied on by petitioner, Morton Sobell, as prepared and submitted by his attorneys.

- (a) Abuse of process of Court by Part Indictment plus press statements made in connection with it.
- (b) Creation of hostile pretrial atmosphere to Sobell by knowingly false allusions to him as "atom spy" and "member of Klaus Fuchs' spy ring".
- (c) Feeding prejudicial material to press, to deprive all defendants of presumption of innocence.
- (d) (a to c) also to be considered together as one point.
- (d) Violation of treason clause by use of "treachery and general intent to betray".
- (e) Knowing use of false testimony (from Rosenberg petition).
- (f) Arbitrary classification of information as secret (from Rosenberg petition).

2. "H" denotes record on petitions to the Supreme Court for certiorari.

3. Canale v. New York (1946) 322 U.S. 42-41.

4. United States v. Kassar (CA2-1944), 111 F.2d 216-18.

5. "The effect of inflammatory reporting in large nation police commission, where it is most likely to cause the especially open to questions. The daily sensation that were repeated to a sophisticated population and police commission are more are they effective in shaping attitudes. Of course, the lack of homogeneity of these communities, the should always be reminding us that, where persons are not have not been poisoned by pretrial suggestion. Legal Law Journal, Vol. 39, No. 1, p. 43, Jan. 1950.

6. Belanger v. U.S. (C.A. 1, 1952), 191 F.2d 107, 116.

7. In his reply affidavit submitted on this application it is stated by counsel for petitioners Rosenberg that the "entire panorama" of pretrial publicity could not have been revealed to him by the "usual sporadic readings of an average newspaper reader in New York City", and that he was "in the know of the total picture." p. 3, aff. of E. Bloch, 12/2/52.

8. Record pp. 43-156.

9. The trial record contains the following:

The Court: You waive your last challenge.

Mr. A. Bloch: That is correct.

Mr. Saypol: Challenges waived and the jury is satisfactory to the Government.

The Court: Very well.

Mr. Rumbak: Satisfactory to the defendant.

The Court: Jury satisfactory all around.

Mr. F. H. Bloch: Satisfactory all around. (p. 152)

10. U.S. vs. Rosenberg, (C.A. 2, 1952), 195 F.2d 561, 559.

11. Smith v. U.S., (C.A. D.C., 1950), 167 F.2d 192.

12. Cartledge v. U.S., 927 U.S. vs. Walker, (C.A. 2, 1952)

137 F.2d 287; U.S. vs. Snyder, (C.A. 2, 1952), 160

F.2d 351.

12. Molloy v. Colorado, (1949), 338 U.S. 25, 47; Willing v. Illinois

Connecticut, (1937), 302 U.S. 319.

13. Frank v. Mangum, (1915), 237 U.S. 963, 984.

14. Shepherd v. Florida, (1951), 343 U.S. 50, 51.

15. Gr. Kardone vs. U.S., (1939), 308 U.S. 332, 342.

16. U.S. vs. Weber, (C.A. 2, 1952), 197 F.2d 237, 257.

17. Ryiss v. U.S., (C.A. 10, 1952), 196 F.2d 197, 200.

18. U.S. vs. Jones, (C.A. 2, 1945), 151 F.2d 813.

19. Gavin v. U.S., (1941), 312 U.S. 19, 31-32; rehear in
den. 312 U.S. 713.

20. In his charge the trial judge said:

Now I wish to instruct you at this point that I have admitted testimony as to membership or activity in the Communist Party and also testimony as to effect that the Communist Party is dedicated to furthering the interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics solely on the question of the defendants' intent or reason to believe that the alleged secret information to be transmitted would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation. In this case the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is an element of the charge that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

I wish to caution you most strenuously that proof of Communist Party membership or activity does not prove the offense charged in this indictment, but may be considered by you solely on the question of intent, which is one element of the crime charged here. (R 1558).

21. U.S. vs. Rosenberg, supra, 950

22. Id.

23. On the importance of this and similar testimony in the establishment of the Government's case, the Court in Appeals, supra, if the jury believed her (Miss Conley), she supplied the missing link connecting the Communist Party with the Soviet Union, and making Communist Party membership probative of motive or intent to aid Russia. U.S. vs. Rosenberg, supra, 595-6.

24. Cf. U.S. v. Walker, supra; Smith v. U.S., supra; U.S. vs. Snyder, supra.

25. U.S. v. Hayman, (1952), 342 U.S. 205.

APPENDIX

The following is a list of the points which have heretofore been raised by the petitioners.

By the petitioners, Rosenberg,

In the Court of Appeals:

1. Constitutionality of Espionage Statute.
 - a. Statute is vague and indefinite.
 - b. Infant provisions are vague and indefinite.
 - c. Statute does not establish a sufficiently certain standard of guilt.
2. Sufficiency of Indictment.
3. Conduct of Trial Judge as a Deprivation of a Fair Trial.
4. Prejudicial Instructions to Jury.
 - a. Special need to enforce law.
 - b. Distortion of defense theory.
 - c. Refusal to read cross-examination to jury.
5. Error in Reception of Evidence.
 - a. Communist belief and affiliation as evidence of motive and intent.
 - b. Bentley-Julius telephone calls.
 - c. Threat by Rosenberg of proximity case.
 - d. Use of sketches of lens and atom bomb.
 - e. Receipt of Schneider testimony.
6. Sentence of Death Constituted Cruel and Unusual Punishment.

In the Court of Appeals on Petition for Rehearing:

1. The Conviction violates the Treason Clause in the Constitution.
2. The Capital Punishment Portion of the Espionage Statute is unconstitutional.

In the Supreme Court on Petition for Writ of Certiorari:

1. Constitutionality of Espionage Act under First and Fifth Amendments.
2. Sufficiency of Indictment under Sixth Amendment.
3. Whether Court should rest on Doctrine of Treason Clause.
4. Whether Court should rest on Doctrine of Deprivation of Fair Trial.
 - a. Bias of Judge.
 - b. Prejudicial Instructions.
 - c. Distortion of Evidence.

5. Improper Receipt of Evidence:
 - a. Communist Evidence relating to Defendant's Intent
 - b. Bentley-Julius telephone calls
 - c. Schneider's Testimony
6. The Sentence of Death as Cruel and Unusual Punishment

In the Supreme Court on Petition for Rehearing:

1. Espionage Act as construed violates Treason Clause of Constitution
2. Espionage Act as construed rendered criminal offense of "of the same kind as treason" but not treason
3. Proof of Criminal Intention by Identification from Communist Affiliation was improper
4. Sentences were based on Improper Factual Basis
5. Sentences were Excessive

By the Petitioner, Sobell,

In the Court of Appeals:

1. Insufficiency of Evidence
2. Testimony showed Two Conspiracies
3. Insufficiency of Indictment
4. Errors in Receipt of Evidence or Misconduct denying defendant of Fair Trial
 - a. That Communist issued as evidence of motive or intent
 - b. Evidence establishing Sobell had been deported from Mexico
 - c. Conduct of Court (relying on issue as raised by Rosenbergs)
 - d. Conduct of prosecution
5. Court had no jurisdiction over person of Sobell because he was forcibly seized in a Foreign Country

In the Court of Appeals on Petition for Rehearing:

1. Double conspiracy argument
2. Errors in receipt of Evidence or Political Views or Issues or Intent
3. Denial of Fuller Bill of Particulars was error

In the Supreme Court on Petition for Writ of Certiorari:

1. Double conspiracy argument
2. Whether Sobell was Denied a Fair Trial
 - a. Reference to "Treason"
 - b. Testimony relating to Communist Party membership and activities
 - c. Conduct of trial judge and prosecution
 - d. Evidence of flight to Mexico
 - e. Evidence that defendant was deported from Mexico

1. Sufficiency of Evidence.
2. Evasion of Treason Clause of Constitution.
3. Constitutionality of Statute and Sufficiency of Indictment.
4. Alleged Kidnapping of defendant.

In the Supreme Court on Petition for Rehearing.

1. Construction of Espionage Act conflicted with Treason Clause of Constitution.
2. Proof of Communist Party membership did not prove requisite intent.
3. Sentence was arbitrary and Appellate Courts should modify it.

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 1/14/53

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Winterrowd
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Holloman

Bureau is advised that the petitions for executive clemency filed by EMANUEL BLOCH with DANIEL LIONS have been processed by the United States Attorney, SDNY.

These petitions together with the recommendation of the USA were returned today by registered mail to Mr. LIONS.

The USA submitted with his recommendation a memorandum dated January 14, 1953, which bears the classification TOP SECRET. This memorandum contains information extracted from the New York reports which had been delivered to the USA pursuant to Bureau authority. The classification TOP SECRET was utilized by the USA because some of the reports carry this classification and to further protect the information transmitted. Carbon copies of the letter to Mr. LIONS and the memorandum is forwarded herewith for information of the Bureau.

Encs. (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 pwt-DK

REGISTERED MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED - 63

JAN 15 1953

JAH:AJS

Attached

53 JAN 27 1953

SECURITY INFORMATION

WAB/DVN
 10-20-75

ast

JBY
114868
C 134-245

January 14, 1953.

Daniel M. Lyons, Esq.
Pardon Attorney
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Re: Ethel Rosenberg and Julius Rosenberg
Applicants for Executive Clemency

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of January 12, 1953 enclosing applications for executive clemency filed by the above-named defendants. These applications are returned herewith, together with supporting and explanatory documents.

With regard to the statement of facts which you seek from me concerning the circumstances surrounding the conviction of these defendants, I enclose herewith a copy of my brief which was filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on the appeal from the judgments of conviction and sentence in this case. You will find a complete statement of facts contained in that brief at pages 3 to 17, which fully sets forth the espionage activities of these defendants, as it was produced in Court and submitted to the Trial Jury.

I have communicated with the Trial Judge, Honorable Irving R. Kaufman, and enclose a photostatic copy of Judge Kaufman's letter to me, dated January 8, 1953, in which the Trial Judge states that there is nothing he cares to add to his opinion of January 2, 1953 on the application of the defendants for reduction of sentence. In this connection I also enclose a copy of Judge Kaufman's opinion in which he denied the application for reduction of sentence.

ENCLOSURE 65-58236-1433

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C 134-245

Daniel M. Lyons, Esq.

-2-

January 14, 1953.

The papers submitted by the defendants on this application constitute no more than a rehash of arguments which were previously submitted to and rejected by all courts which reviewed them. The question as to the guilt or innocence of these defendants has long been foreclosed by the verdict of the jury, and the Court of Appeals, in affirming the conviction, specifically so stated. The insinuations that the prosecution used perjurious testimony to secure the conviction are without foundation and have been categorically denied by the Government. As one who participated in the prosecution of this case from the very beginning, I know that none of the Government testimony was in any way perjurious. For example, the statement that David Greenglass did not cooperate from the very first time he was interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is wholly false. Greenglass not only cooperated but also gave a written statement at the time of his first interview, which statement I have read and which is in all respects consistent with his trial testimony. Having interviewed the witnesses and having seen them testify in court, I know that the Rosenbergs were properly and in all respects legally convicted.

The further statement that the Rosenbergs were convicted because of the climate of the time is unfounded and wholly false. This contention was presented to and passed upon by Honorable Sylvester J. Ryan, United States District Judge, who held a de novo hearing after the judgment of conviction had been unanimously affirmed. Judge Ryan found from the papers which defendants themselves submitted that it was conclusively shown that the defendants were entitled to no relief. Judge Ryan's determination was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in an opinion filed December 31, 1952.

The defendants complain about evidence of their Communist Party activities and affiliations which was introduced at the trial. They fail to note that the Court of Appeals in affirming the convictions unanimously held that such testimony was not only competent but also relevant. Furthermore, Julius Rosenberg admitted that he was able to secure his position in the Soviet espionage apparatus through persons he met in the Communist Party of the United States. He admitted that through meeting

Daniel M. Lyons, Esq.

- 3 -

January 14, 1953.

one Communist Party contact after another, he was finally able to be put in contact with a Russian who enabled him to help Russia more directly than he was able to merely through membership in the Communist Party. In any event this evidence was properly received by the Trial Court, and was carefully restricted by the Trial Court to a consideration of the specific intent required by the espionage statute to advantage a foreign country.

The many letters and documents which are submitted on this application are similar to those which were submitted to the sentencing judge on the application for judicial clemency. These letters were analyzed by my Assistant, Mr. James B. Kilsheimer, III, who participated in the pretrial and trial of this case, as well as in all appellate and post-trial proceedings. It was shown to the Court on the motion for reduction of sentence that these letters were based in the main upon misinformation, distortion of the evidence, half-truths and downright falsifications which have been circulated by those who have taken up this case since the conviction. Many of these letters were sent directly to a so-called "Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" which has embarked upon a campaign to create anti-American propaganda out of this case. This so-called Committee has attempted to inject issues such as anti-Semitism and trial of political non-conformists into this case when they were absolutely unwarranted by any evidence or any proceedings in the case. The supporters of this so-called Committee do not in any way represent a cross section of the American public.

The editorial comment which is submitted in support of this application shows less than half of the picture. There have been voluminous editorials in the newspapers of this country which not only praise the conduct of the trial but also commend the Trial Judge upon the sentence imposed in this case. These editorials come from far more responsible sources than those submitted on this application.

One final word with regard to the letters which have been submitted. In many of them, the writer purports to pass upon the credibility of the Government witnesses when they have not even either seen the witnesses nor heard them testify. That such letters are entitled to no regard

Daniel M. Lyons, Esq.

- 4 -

January 14, 1953

is beyond dispute because, fortunately, the administration of justice in criminal cases in the United States is entrusted to twelve impartial jurors who see the witnesses and examine the documentary exhibits. The twelve jurors in this case unanimously found these defendants guilty on the basis of an overwhelming case which was introduced by the prosecution. Against the prosecution's case was placed only the word of the defendants themselves who were shown to have been perjurers by two rebuttal witnesses called by the prosecution.

Recommendation

It is my considered judgment and therefore my recommendation, after personally reviewing this case, and personally participating in the pretrial and trial proceedings, as well as the recommendation of my Assistant who also participated at the trial and has handled the appeal and review proceedings, that the President of the United States should not alter or in any way commute the sentence imposed upon these defendants. The defendants, in spite of the overwhelming case which was put in a trial, have remained adamant and have refused in any way to cooperate with law enforcement agencies. This position of the defendants is all the more reprehensible when considered against the statements and admissions of the defendants which are related in the statement enclosed herewith. It is my considered judgment that any commutation in the sentences of these defendants would more permanently seal their lips than the execution of the judgments which have been imposed. Furthermore, a commutation of these sentences would act as an invitation to those who would follow in the footsteps of these defendants and who may be today engaging in these nefarious activities which threaten the safety and existence of all citizens of this country, to continue such activities assured that the most severe penalty which will be meted out upon their apprehension and conviction will be a mere jail sentence for a term of years. One of the purposes, and properly the most important purpose of a death penalty as punishment for crime is that it may act as a deterrent to keep others from committing the same crime. If any case ever warranted the penalty which has been imposed in this case, it is the case of Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg. The defendants have been offered and have exhausted all rights which are available to any American citizen in a

Daniel M. Lyons, Esq.

-5-

January 14, 1953.

criminal prosecutions. Twice their case has been before the Supreme Court of the United States and three times it has been before the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. All avenues having been exhausted, these defendants still adamantly refuse to cooperate. Any change in the sentences which have been imposed would only work a miscarriage of justice.

For the foregoing reasons, it is my considered recommendation that the application for executive clemency should be denied.

This letter and recommendation, together with supporting documents, is submitted to cover the individual applications for executive clemency as filed by each defendant.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. LADD,
United States Attorney

Enclosures

January 14, 1953.

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This statement contains information taken from highly classified reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with relation to the espionage activities of Julius Rosenberg - none of which information is contained in the trial record of this case. Reference will be made to the various investigative reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which are located at the Bureau office in Washington, D.C., in the event that further information is desired upon the matters contained in this statement.

During the investigation of the espionage activities of Rosenberg, the Bureau developed a confidential informant who had many direct conversations with the defendant Julius Rosenberg. Much of the information contained in this statement was derived as a result of this confidential informant.

1. A confidential informant of the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation asked the defendant Julius Rosenberg why he did not cooperate with the authorities and admit his participation in espionage activities. To this query Rosenberg stated that he would not consider cooperation with the Government until all avenues of appeal had been closed and all of his (Rosenberg's) espionage contacts had been given an opportunity to flee the United States. ~~SECRET~~

2. Rosenberg in conversation with a confidential informant admitted that William Perl had furnished to him much valuable information, including the plans for nuclear fission propulsion to propel airplanes. It is to be noted that the FBI currently has in progress an investigation of the activities of William Perl and that he has been indicted in the Southern District of New York for perjury in denying that he knew Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell and other espionage or suspected espionage agents. ~~SECRET~~

3. Julius Rosenberg further admitted to a confidential informant of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an individual who has been tentatively identified by the Bureau as Maxwell Finestone drove him (Rosenberg) to Ithaca, New York in order that Rosenberg could pick up espionage material from one Alfred Sarant. It is to be noted that Sarant fled the country in the summer of 1950, subsequent to the arrest of Julius Rosenberg, and immediately after he was interviewed by agents of the FBI. Furthermore, when Sarant fled the country, he left not with his own wife but with the wife of a neighbor who is also suspected of having engaged in espionage activities. Julius Rosenberg further told the informant that Sarant was "one of my boys". ~~SECRET~~

65-58236-1433

4. Rosenberg stated to an informant of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that when the Canadian spy ring broke up he (Rosenberg) lost contact with his Russian superiors for almost two years. Rosenberg also stated that he had advanced funds to a contact to enable the contact to open a business as a "front" at a time when the contact was acting as a go-between for people who had microfilm to send to Rosenberg. Rosenberg also told the informant that he was worried that this contact would be lost to the Russians as a result of information furnished by David Greenglass.

5. Rosenberg further admitted to the confidential informant that he was concerned about information given to the Government by a woman who was on intimate terms with his wife Ethel Rosenberg.

6. Rosenberg advised the informant that he would have difficulty in explaining six trips which he took, two of which were to Washington, D.C. and four to Ithaca, New York and Cleveland, Ohio. Rosenberg stated that one trip to Washington and all trips to Ithaca and Cleveland were concerned with Russian espionage activities. Rosenberg further stated to the informant that the Russians had given him a Leica camera and that he was worried that this camera might be found by Bureau agents.

7. Rosenberg admitted to the confidential informant that Anne and Michael Sidorovich were key people in the Russian espionage apparatus, and were about as important as he (Rosenberg) was. Rosenberg was not worried that the Sidorovichs would testify against him since to do so would have "cut their own throats". It is to be noted that the Bureau has a current active espionage investigation in progress on the activities of the Sidorovichs. Rosenberg admitted to the same informant that everyone involved had been contacted and would keep their mouths shut.

8. William Perl, whom Rosenberg has named to the informant as one of his espionage contacts, was met in Cleveland, Ohio by one Vivian Glassman. At that time Glassman offered Perl \$2,000 and gave him written instructions to flee the United States. In the instructions given to Perl was contained the name Julius Rosenberg. Rosenberg further admitted to the informant that he (Rosenberg) had furnished his Russian contact with the name of Perl among others as a person to be helped to flee the United States, and that Rosenberg's contact had selected Glassman as a courier for this job. Rosenberg further identified his Russian contact as a person by the name of "Dennis". - - This information Rosenberg inadvertently revealed to the informant. It is to be noted that Vivian Glassman has been interviewed by the Bureau and has testified as a witness before a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York.

Both in her interviews with the Bureau and in her Grand Jury testimony, Glassman has been most uncooperative and has refused to reveal any information concerning her espionage activities, on grounds of self-incrimination, except that she does admit having taken \$2,000 to William Perl at the behest of a "stranger", using an alias to obtain airplane reservations.

9. Rosenberg admitted to a confidential informant of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that over the July 4th week end, 1949, William Perl removed some secret files from a laboratory at Columbia University where Perl was employed, and that Perl took those files to Rosenberg's home, where Rosenberg, Perl and another presently unidentified man spent 17 hours with two Leica cameras photographing the material so that it could be immediately returned to Columbia University. The unidentified individual, Rosenberg stated, was the man who later contacted Vivian Glassman with instructions to go to Perl and give him \$2,000 with which to flee the country. Rosenberg stated that this individual was the last person he had recruited into his espionage apparatus.

With respect to the information furnished by the confidential informant of the New York Office of the FBI, it is noted that such of the information furnished by the informant as was capable of independent verification, the FBI has found to be accurate, and to date none of the information furnished by the informant has been found by the Bureau to have been in any way inaccurate.

10. David Greenglass who has confessed and admitted his participation in Soviet espionage activities with both Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, has advised that Julius Rosenberg told him that one of his contacts was an engineer who flew to Egypt as a \$200 a day consultant on an Egyptian dam project, subsequently identified by the Bureau as the "Aswan Dam Project".

11. David Greenglass, referred to above, has advised that Julius Rosenberg told him that Joel Barr went to Europe in 1948 ostensibly to study music, but that the real purpose of his trip was to act as a Soviet espionage agent. Rosenberg further admitted that Barr was one of his Soviet espionage contacts in the United States. An admission to the same purport as that made to Greenglass was made by Julius Rosenberg to the confidential informant of the New York Office of the Bureau. Further investigation by Bureau agents has disclosed that Joel Barr was the sweetheart of

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[REDACTED]
Vivian Glassman, previously referred to in this memorandum, who has refused to furnish any information concerning her association with Barr except the fact that she knew him.

The Bureau reports from which the above information can be ascertained and amplified are the following, copies of which are located in the files of the Bureau in Washington:

<u>Place of Report</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Reporting Agent</u>	<u>Title of Case</u>
New York, NY	2-29-52	S/A John A. Harrington	Julius Rosenberg, et al Espionage - R
New York, NY	1-8-52	S/A Robert F. Royal	Alfred Epaminondas Sarrant, et al Espionage - R
New York, NY	8-13-52	S/A Maurice W. Corcoran	William Perl Espionage - R
New York, NY	1-9-52	" "	William Perl Espionage - R
New York, NY	5-20-51	" "	William Perl Espionage - R

Further information is contained in the Bureau case files on the above-named individuals.

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 16, 1953

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY V.P.K. *ll*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

On January 15, 1953, Frank Wisner, Deputy Director of Plans, CIA, advised that he had telephonically received the following information on January 15, 1953, from [REDACTED] b3-CIA

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] advised Wisner that a member of his staff had received information from [REDACTED] to the effect that the Rosenbergs were ready to confess. [REDACTED] allegedly predicated the foregoing on information which he received from "friends of the Rosenbergs." These friends were not identified to [REDACTED] claimed that the Rosenbergs had finally decided to confess after hearing reports that the Soviet Government planned to prosecute the nine Jewish doctors at Moscow. b3-CIA, 1975

[REDACTED] is an ex-Communist who recently was the subject of considerable publicity in articles appearing in the [REDACTED] These articles refer to his past activities in the Communist Party. b7C

ACTION:

The New York Office is being instructed to immediately interview [REDACTED] for the purpose of obtaining all pertinent information, particularly data concerning the identities of the "friends of the Rosenbergs." ASAC Whelan of New York was instructed to handle immediately. b7C

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78 JAN 27 1953

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THE GREENBRIER EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

The Reverend John C. Henry

January 9, 1953

Gentlemen:

I received this subversive piece of trash in my mail today, and refer it to you for whatever you can make of the same. It is my personal policy to turn such matter over to the authorities if I feel that by doing so I can be helpful.

Faithfully,

John C. Henry

3 ENCL
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ack 1-14-53
ELT

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-DTC

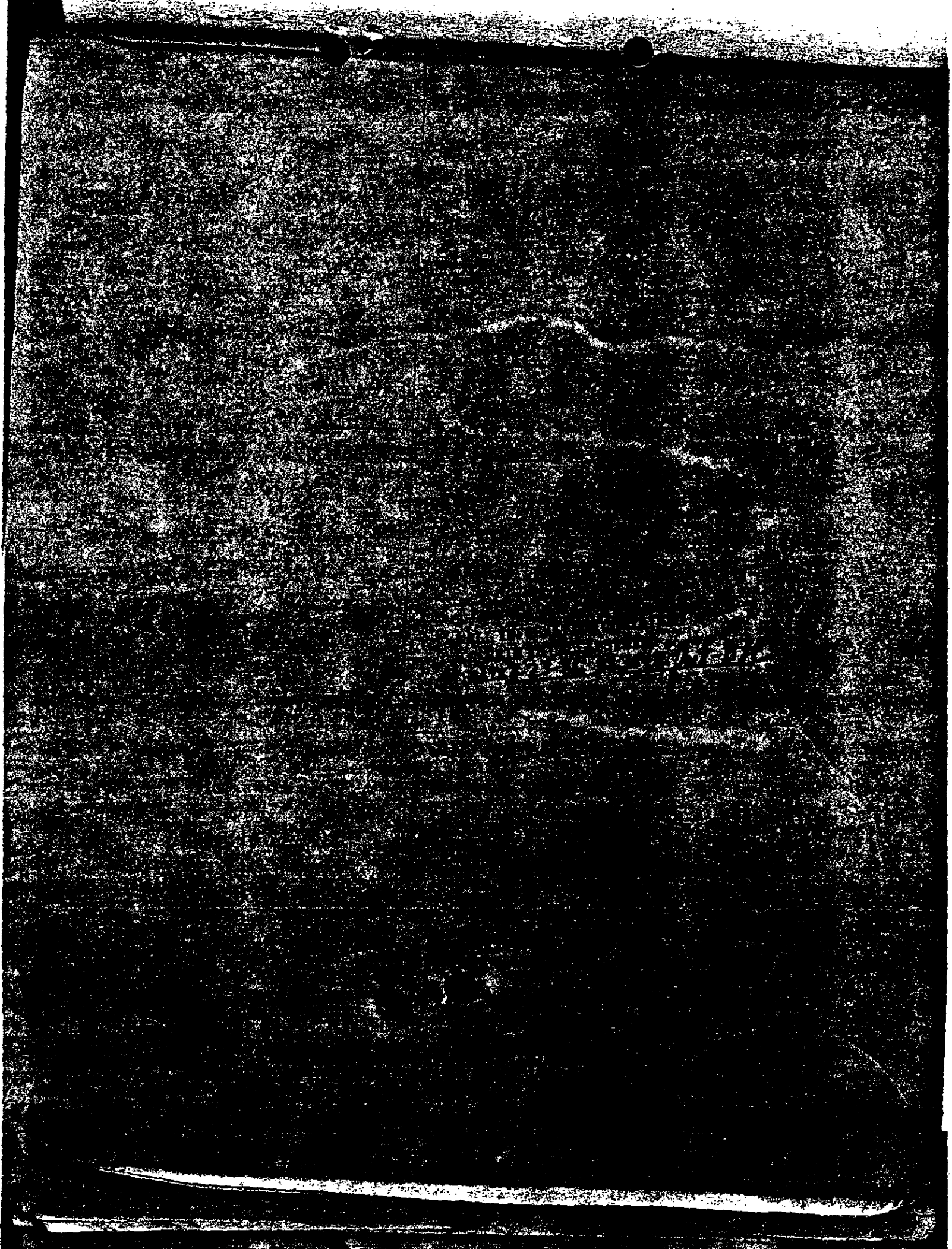
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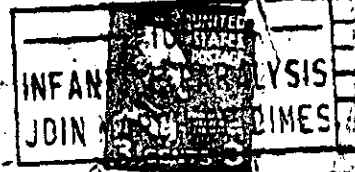
165-58236-1435

JAN 21 1953

123

CHURCH





303. Schuler St.
Sewerage, West Va.

Rev. J.C. Henry
207 Commonwealth Ave.
Alexandria, Va.

65-58236-1435

SPONSORING CLERGYMEN

P.O. Box 136

Madison Square Station

New York 10, New York

SPONSORING CLERGYMEN
Box 136 - Madison Square Station
New York City

Dear Brother:

We hope you will join in signing the enclosed letter to the President asking him to commute the death sentence passed on Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted on conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Act, and are awaiting execution on January 15th, 1953.

If they are executed, it will be the first time in the history of our civil courts that the death penalty has been imposed for a crime of this sort. In all the recent espionage cases, except this one, and in the treason convictions of "Tokyo Rose" and "Axis Sally", who actively worked for the enemy in the last war, the punishment was imprisonment.

It is this singling out of the Rosenbergs for execution which has moved Dr. Harold Urey, the nuclear physicist and Nobel Prize winner, Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays, the eminent attorney, Professor Stephen Love, of Northwestern University, Chairman of the Character and Fitness Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court, and an increasing number of clergymen and others to take a public stand for clemency. It is the consensus of these men that the execution of the Rosenbergs will inject into our law a concept of punishment quite alien to its character. Such harshness is much more in keeping with autocratic ideas of justice. The consequences of this sharp break with our humane legal tradition may be deeply regretted.

We are acting as an informal and entirely unaffiliated group of individual ministers and are writing only to fellow clergymen. We reiterate our hope that you will join this appeal to the President for clemency.

We remind you -- the execution date is January 15th, 1953 -- so please mail your reply as soon as this letter comes to hand. We enclose an addressed reply envelope.

Faithfully,

Rev. Dr. James Luther Adams; Meadville Theological Seminary
Rev. Dr. Roland H. Bainton; Yale Divinity School
Rt. Rev. Charles K. Gilbert; Bishop of New York, Retired. (Prot.Epis.)
Rev. Dr. Robert M. Hopkins; Exec. Vice Pres. Golden Rule Foundation
Rev. Dr. Bernard Loomer; Dean Divinity School, Chicago University
Rev. Dr. O. Clay Maxwell; Pastor Mount Olivet Baptist Church, N.Y.C.
Rev. Dr. Robert Hastings Nichols Professor Paul Scherer
Rev. Dr. Albert J. Penner; Minister Broadway Tabernacle, N.Y.C.
Rev. James H. Robinson; Pastor Church of the Master, N.Y.C. 27
Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Stitt; Pastor Village Presbyterian Church, N.Y.C. 11
Rev. Dr. T. K. Thompson; Stewardship & Benevolence, National Council
of Churches

(Titles given above are solely for identification purposes.)

OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Please return this copy signed

Dear Mr. President:

At this season, when men and women are happy in the remembrance of the birth of Him whose message is love and who admonishes us to forsake vengeance, we earnestly ask you to commute the sentences of death passed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

We are not partisans. Our plea does not hang on the question of the Rosenbergs' guilt or innocence, nor the degree of their wrong doing. We ask you in the spirit of the love which casts out fear to mitigate a punishment of such terrible finality, and which, for the offense, is unique in our history.

With the opening of the New Year, we appeal to you for this sign to the whole world that America today, as always, places her trust in a merciful God, and staunchly refuses to be frightened from her faith in the humane practices of democracy.

Signature

Title or Position (for identification only)

tear here

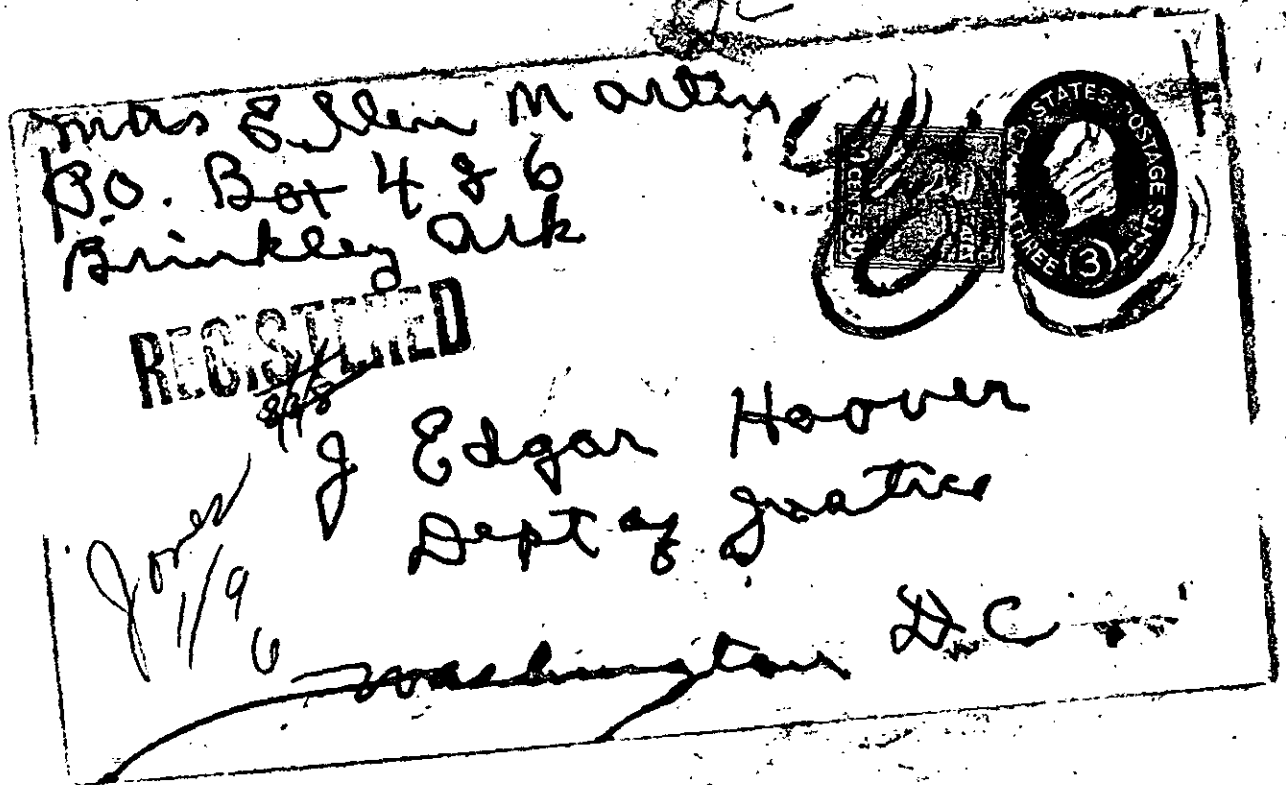
COPY FOR YOUR FILES

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JULIUS ROSENBERG

3 ENCL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-dtc

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 63

165-58236-143

JAN 21 1953

EX-123

4/8/54

Here are some songs according to Rev 13: 1, 2, 3
I want ask that the ~~ascendings~~ ^{ascendings} not be

WHAT THOUGHTS WILL DO

LYRICS BY LARRY FREZZELL

Once I thought that God was three but from this I've been set free
For now I know there is only one, and my new life has begun,
And all through my future years I'll help to wipe away all tears,
Then I'll wear a golden crown when I've help put Satan down.

No need to fret or pine or frown, if you do you'll get set down
If to you this don't appeal your love for God was never real
For it's written line by line, I can show you every time

That you'll come and read with me, that there is only one not three

Yes, I know there is only one he is both Father and the Son,
Mighty God and Prince of Peace and the dead he will soon release,
When my books he'll open wide while I stand right by his side,
And I know he'll pardon you, thus he gave his life to die.

Now here's to you what thoughts will do, it will bring fire down on
you

Yes, unless your thoughts you change you'll soon be rolling in the
flames

Like the dying in Korea and you'll know that hell is right here
Then your thoughts will change I'm sure, but the change won't help
you, dear.

So let's get this message though, it will shorten hell-fire for you.

If this gospel is hid from you, you are lost, you know it's true.

Let's bring Jesus from the skies, yes, let's stop all those death cries.

We will do this by and by, can't you believe this, won't you try.

It was Jesus who said

Exodus 20:5

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them;
for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the
fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them
that hate me.

or
Deuteronomy 32:24

"My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil
as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers
upon the grass; Because I will publish the name of the Lord, ascribe ye
greatness unto our God. He is the Rock, his work is perfect for all his
ways are judgement, a God of truth and without iniquity, just and
right is he.

Matt 7:21-29

"Not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter
into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father
which is in Heaven. Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord have
we not prophesied in thy name, and in thy name cast out devils, and
in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess
unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity.
Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them,
I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock.
And everyone that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not,
shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the
sand: And the rain descended, and the floods came and the winds blew
and beat upon that house: and it fell, and great was the fall of it."
And it came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people
were astonished at his doctrine; for He taught them as one having
authority and not as the scribes.

W. Duane Ellen Martin
607 N. New Orleans
Birmingham Ark 35200

W. Duane Ellen Martin
607 N. New Orleans
Birmingham Ark 35200

W. Duane Ellen Martin
607 N. New Orleans
Birmingham Ark 35200

The Devil's Last Weapon

IS DON'T PREACH
DOCTRINE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 *fwl-dtc*

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-1436



CHILDREN OF DOOMED ATOM SPIES VISITS PARENTS — Accompanied by Defense Attorney Emanuel Bloch, Michael, 9, and Robert Rosenberg leave Sing Sing prison, N. Y., after what may be their last visit with their parents, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled for execution January 14 for giving atomic secrets to Russia. At right, Michael tries to look cheerful as he puts an arm around his little brother. The boys were allowed a two-hour reunion. (International)

65-58236-1436

EZEKIEL 34:1-10
I AM AGAINST ALL SHEPHERDS
(PREACHERS)

Isaiah 9:6 St. John 14:9

Who will not preach that Jesus is the Mighty-
God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace, I
will deliver My sheep out of their bonds saith
the Lord.

Isaiah 9:16

For the leaders of this people cause them to
err and they that are led of them are
destroyed.

Isaiah 34:1-8; Isaiah 11:4-11; Act 3:23;

Isaiah 28:2-3

TELEVISION:

Isaiah: 11:12 And he shall set up an ensign
for the nations, and shall assemble the out-
casts of Israel, and gather together the dis-
persed of Judah from the four corners
of the earth.

65-58236-1436

Nahum-I

On March the twenty-first of nineteen fifty two,
God sent a great tornado that swept our nation through,
Oik Nahum he had seen this, so many years before,
God's wrath is surely kindled, His wrath he has kept in store.

He is angry at all preachers who have dared to take a stand,
To trample down his precious name, his vengeance is on hand,
Who can abide his vegance, that is sweeping through all lands.
He wants to come to earth again to save with his right hand.

These days he is going to shorten, he hears the screams and crys,
From murder, wrecks and atom bombs of those who have to die,
Yes, he is against all preachers, who says it's gain to die,
For death is just an ending that makes all mourn and cry.

Even though the dead be sleeping, we loved ones are left in tears,
Our hearts cry out to see them, throughout long months and years,
So don't be fooled by ~~many~~ preachers who say it's gain to die,
For Jesus died to save us, don't believe this horrible lie.

Death was gain to Saul of Tarsus, who many times did weep,
But he helped murder saints of Christ, and craved deaths blessed sleep.
But those who do not please the Lord and those thats left to weep,
Will suffer like the rich man, there'll be no blessed sleep.

Lets wear the name of Jesus, not Father, Holy Ghost, and Son,
His name is a strong tower, and the righteous in it do run,
No other name can save us, it is written very plain.
Peter had the keys to the kingdom and baptised in his name.

If all people knew the atom bomb was the sword Jesus put at the garden of Edan to keep the tree of life (Gen. 4:24) and the fire he come to send on the earth to keep our Bibles, His Word, from passing away (Matt. 24:35) (Luke:49) are the judgments of God for ungodly men who would destroy our Bible. No one would not believe in hell fire after the grave (2 Peter 3:7). Nahum came straight to the point with his prophesy saying when these storms come he would make an end of them (Nahum 1:1-9). There seems to be no fear of anything much but a storm to the American people but believe it or not the more Atoms the greater the storms are going to be.

There is only one thing that can stop war time, the atom bomb and the storms and that is Jesus. When Joe Stalin, Truman or our next president and all nations decide to bow at the name of Jesus thank the water freely in Jesus name according to Acts 2:38 and Rev. 22:17, we will have peace to. If we use television to bring the real gospel of Jesus to all the world there will be a lasting peace.

No need to cry peace and safty again and see sudden destruction worse than Pearl Harbor and World War II and Korea without Jesus is our leader. No peace will come. Jesus is the Father that made the world, the Son of His mother and a ghost, the Holy Ghost, are one raised from the dead, but Jesus is His name and there is none other name under Heaven where by we can be saved. (Acts 4:12)

Christ means body in Jewish language for it had been revealed to Semion by the Holy Ghost that he would not see death before he had seen the Lords Christ. (St. Luke 2:26) Peter calls him the (Christ) of God. (St. Luke 9:20-21).

We find that Isaiah tells about these fire wars and the government will be on the Lords shoulders calling Him Son chld, the mighty God, evrlasting Father, Prince of Peace and of his government shall have no end. Isaiah 9:5-6-7)

Our government needs to put up a Jesus is God church on television and let whosoever will come and get our young people started on their way to tell people that hell is found right in the grave where the worms eats the body. The five senses of the unsaved realize it as did the rich man. Time is all we have in the grave to think of ~~lost~~ opportunities.

But those who weary and toil here for the Lord do have blessed rest and some sleep.

But according to Rev. 9-10-11 the first people who died for Jesus gets restless to come back to life and to earth. So our youth on television can get Jesus out of the sky, the dead out of the grave and prove hell after the grave is a booger boo story. That Jesus raised the first dead before his cross (Isaiah 26:19-20). Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust: for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall

cast out the dead. Come my people, enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee: hide thyself as it were for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast. (St. Matt. 27:52-53). And the graves were opened; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many.

He wants to come back to earth to heal the sick, raise the dead, wipe all tears from ALL faces, not PART of us. (Isaiah 25:7-9)

(Rev. 21:4) Our youth in every nation would have something worth while, worth doing, worth living for, for television to be used for Jesus instead of crime, bull fights, etc.

Would a man rob God? This whole nation has robbed Him, giving their tithes and offerings to preachers who do not know Jesus is God. But all will gladly give it to youth for Christ on Television to bring peace (Malachi 3, II Chron. 7:14).

America, please, please do not persecute any church, just set up Jesus name and the nations will flow into it, the righteous will run into it. Isaiah 2:1 to 4 says so, Proverbs 18:10 says so, Micah 4: 1 to 5 says so, too.

Our youth will see airplanes stop falling, trains and cars stop wrecking, ships stop sinking. They will be too busy for strong drink, cigarettes or dope to say nothing of dance halls any money preachers. They will all be forgotten. They will have to go out of business and have to go to work. Amen. Come Lord Jesus.

January 14, 1953

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65-58236-1436

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042

pet-210

Mrs. Ellen Martin
Post Office Box 486
Brinkley, Arkansas

123

Dear Mrs. Martin:

The material which you submitted under
postmark of January 7, 1953, has been received.

I sincerely appreciate the interest which
prompted you to make this data available to me.

While I regret that my schedule does not
permit me to visit you, I would like to suggest
that you bring any information you believe of
interest to the FBI to the attention of my repre-
sentatives at 445 Federal Building, Little Rock,
Arkansas. You may be assured that they will bring
any information you furnish them to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1953

Wm S

cc - Little Rock

ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent is not identifiable in
Bufiles. She forwarded without cover letter a newspaper
clipping which showed the Rosenberg children going to visit
their parents as well as two leaflets which set forth
quotations from the Bible. On one of these she wrote that
she will not ask that the Rosenbergs be executed but that
she would pray that it is the Lord's will that they won't
be executed. She also requested that the Director and "Ike"
come to see her.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

ELT:jmr:ps

MAILED 7
JAN 15 1953
COMM-FBI

70 JAN 26 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INDEXED 93
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HNJ:JKK
NK 65-4085

NEWARK
1/15/53

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Sizoo	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

AIR-TEL

DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC NEW YORK

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R, BUFILE 65-58236
GUY JAMES, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN LEGION POST, TOMS RIVER, NJ, ADVISED
SUBJECT'S CHILDREN PRESENTLY RESIDING WITH MRS. SONIA BACH, WHITESVILLE
RD., TOMS RIVER, NJ, AND ARE ENROLLED IN TOMS RIVER SCHOOLS. SONIA
BACH IS KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE AS WIFE OF BEN BACH WHO HAS BEEN ACTIVE
IN FARM AREA OF NJ IN BEHALF OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY JAMES WILL BE
VERIFIED THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES.

MC KEE

CC: NEWARK FILE 100-36150 (BEN BACH)
REGISTERED MAIL
END

7-23-86 3042 put-BTC

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RECORDED - 63

65-58236-1437

RECORDED

21 JAN 19 1953

EX-123

Approved: *SKM*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Office N

UNITED

TO :

Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Harbo ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Laughlin ✓
Mohr ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Rm. ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓

J. L. S.
Morris Ernst came by the office on the evening of January 9th. He again went over the Rosenberg case. He has conducted quite a psychological study of the Rosenbergs and has come to the conclusion that Rosenberg is the slave and his wife, Ethel, the master. He has expressed willingness to get into the case solely for the purpose of being able to talk to the Rosenbergs and possibly getting them to talk; however, Bloch, the defense attorney, has put him off and he is now convinced that Bloch wants the Rosenbergs to be executed.

Morris was at a White House dinner on Thursday night which was attended by sixty people in connection with the establishment of the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri. He promised Truman to get a one-hundred-dollar contribution from General Eisenhower.

LBN:arm

7-23-86 3042 put-DK ✓

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65-58236-11438
S-117P40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 7 1953

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

FBI NYC 1-7-53 10-00 PM JCS

DIRECTOR URGENT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23-86 BY 3042 put-Djc

JULIUS ROSENBERG., ESP DASH R. MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS, MOTHER OF
DAVID GREENGLASS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, ADVISED TODAY THAT SHE VISITED
ETHEL AT SING SING ON JAN FIVE LAST FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR AND A HALF.
SHE STATED THAT ETHEL DID MOST OF THE TALKING AND "KEPT TWISTING AND
FALLING BACK, AND NEVER GAVE TESSIE A CHANCE TO TALK." ETHEL ACCUSED
DAVID AND RUTH OF SAVING THEMSELVES AND QUESTIONED HER MOTHER WHY
SHE WAS NOT ON ETHEL-S SIDE. ETHEL STATED THAT SHE WOULD NEVER
MAKE ANY DEALS WITH THE FBI TO DRAG IN INNOCENT VICTIMS. MRS.
GREENGLASS ASKED ETHEL WHAT SHE COULD DO AND SHE WAS TOLD TO SEE
EMANUEL BLOCH. MRS. GREENGLASS STATED THAT ETHEL WAS CALM AND
COLLECTED AND WAS OBVIOUSLY GLAD TO SEE HER. SHE STATED THAT ETHEL
DID NOT PROCLAIM HER INNOCENCE NOR DID SHE EVER ADMIT THAT SHE WAS
GUILTY. ON MRS. GREENGLASS- RETURN TO NY, SHE CONTACTED BLOCH
AND MADE AN APPOINTMENT TO VISIT HIM IN HIS OFFICE ON JAN SIX LAST.
SHE TALKED TO BLOCH FROM ABOUT TWO UNTIL FOUR O-CLOCK, AND ASKED
BLOCH WHAT HE WANTED HER TO DO. BLOCH SAID THAT RUTH WAS SHREWD AND
CLEVER, AND HAD GOTTEN UNDER DAVID-S SKIN AND MADE HIM DO WHAT HE
DID. BLOCH ASKED HER TO GO TO SEE DAVID AND MAKE HIM "TAKE OUT
HIS HEART TO YOU". BLOCH OFFERED TO SEND MRS. GREENGLASS TO ALBANY

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JAN 14 1953

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PAGE TWO

BY AUTOMOBILE. SHE TOLD HIM SHE WOULD NOT GO BY CAR BUT WOULD GO BY TRAIN. SHE STATED THAT BLOCH WAS VERY FRIENDLY TO HER AND ACTED "LIKE A REAL COMEDIAN". SHE STATED "I WANTED TO BUST OUT AT HIM BUT KEPT MY MOUTH SHUT". SHE ADVISED THAT SHE CALLED BLOCH BACK TODAY AND TOLD HIM THAT SHE WOULD GO TO SEE DAVID IN A FEW WEEKES. SHE ADVISED THAT WHEN SHE FIRST ENTERED BLOCH-S OFFICE, BLOCH MADE A CALL TO WASH., DC, AND TOLD SOMEONE THAT THERE WAS A MISUNDERSTANDING IN THE COURT AND THAT HE BELIEVED HE HAD UNTIL MARCH THIRTY ONE. THIS APPARENTLY REFERS TO BLOCH-S TIME TO COMPLETE HIS APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR A WRIT. MRS. GREENGLASS STATED THAT SHE READ THE JEWISH PAPERS "THE FORWARD" AND "MORNING JOURNAL" TODAY AND THAT THEY TOLD LIES ABOUT HER VISIT TO ETHEL IN THAT SHE "CRIED AND PLEADED WITH ETHEL." MRS. GREENGLASS STATED "I MADE MY HEART LIKE A STONE" AND DID NOT BECOME EXCITED WITH ETHEL. SHE STATED THAT SHE WOULD SEE O. JOH ROGGE NEXT WEEK AND TRY TO FIGURE OUT A PLAN TO MAKE ETHEL TALK. SHE INTENDS TO SEE ETHEL AGAIN WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, BUT WILL KEEP HER TEMPER AND NOT SAY ANYTHING AGAINST HER OR BLOCH UNTIL THE PROPER TIME WHEN SHE WILL LET EVERYBODY KNOW HER ATTITUDE ABOUT ETHEL AND BLOCH. SHE STATED

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT JULIUS AND ETHEL ARE GUILTY, AND THAT SHE HAD WANTED TO ASK BLOCH "WHERE DO YOU THINK DAVID GOT THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS/Q/" RUTH GREENGLASS ADVISED THAT SHE HAD SEEN DAVID ON JAN FOUR LAST AND THAT HE TOLD HER SOME OF THE MEN TOLD HIM THAT HE BETTER WATCH OUT FOR HIS LIFE WHEN ETHEL IS EXECUTED. SHE ADVISED THAT RABBI I. PICKHOLTZ DROVE HER TO THE RAILROAD STATION FROM THE PEN AND TOLD HER THAT HE HAD RECEIVED INFO THAT SOME OF THE MEN WHO HAD A PART IN THE RECENT MURDER OF AN INMATE AT LEWISBURG WERE PLANNING TO DO SOME HARM TO DAVID IF ETHEL WAS EXECUTED, AND BELIEVED THAT DAVID SHOULD BE REMOVED TO ANOTHER INSTITUTION. SUGGEST THAT BUREAU ADVISE DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF PRISONS OF LATTER. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF FUTURE CONVERSATIONS WITH MRS. GREENGLASS.

BOARDMAN

CORR PAGE TWO LINE 15 WD 7 SHLD BE "JOHN"

END

10-15 PM OK FBI WA SMS

DISC

1/19/53
Tel GAB
cc Meacham
re. Penn. Prison
info
APL:big

1/19/53
Tel GAB
murray
cc Penick
re. Penn. Prison
info sent out under
Birmingham caption
APL:big

MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTELL. DIVISION

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

Smithfield H.C.
Jan. 6 1952
1-6-53

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a letter and a petition I received just yesterday which makes me to wonder just who they are, the Ministers names attached to the letter are all strangers to me, if they be such men as Ralph D. Sockman, Daniel Poling, or many other men of note I would have considered the letter.

I am not in sympathy with the Rosenbergs any one that is tainted with Communism, therefore I would like you to investigate this letter and let me know what you think about it.

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Sincerely yours,
Rev. R. E. Erickson

enc. 1-13-53
DIC
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23-86 BY 3042 jmt-DIC

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JAN 21 1953

65-58236-1440

3 ENCLOSURE
53

Handwritten signature

TRUE COPY

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

Smithfield W.Va.
Jan. 6 1952

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a letter and a petition I received just yesterday which makes me to wonder just who they are, the Ministers names attached to the letters are all strangers to me, if they had such me as Ralph W. Sockman, Daniel Poling, or many other men of note I would have considered the letter.

I am not in sympathy with the Rosenbergs or any one that is tainted with Communism, therefore I would like you to investigate this letter and let me know what you think about it.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Rev. R. C. Snedeker

and
ack. 1-13-53
PIC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 *fwl-d/c*

65-58236-1448
ENCLOSURE

SPONSORING CLERGYMEN

P. O. Box 136

Madison Square Station

New York 10, New York

65-58236-1440

SPONSORING CLERGYMEN
Box 136 - Madison Square Station
New York City

Dear Brother:

We hope you will join in signing the enclosed letter to the President asking him to commute the death sentence passed on Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Act, and are awaiting execution on January 15th, 1953.

If they are executed, it will be the first time in the history of our civil courts that the death penalty has been imposed for a crime of this sort. In all the recent espionage cases, except this one, and in the treason convictions of "Tokyo Rose" and "Axis Sally", who actively worked for the enemy in the last war, the punishment was imprisonment.

It is this singling out of the Rosenbergs for execution which has moved Dr. Harold Urey, the nuclear physicist and Nobel Prize winner, Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays, the eminent attorney, Professor Stephen Love, of Northwestern University, Chairman of the Character and Fitness Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court, and an increasing number of clergymen and others to take a public stand for clemency. It is the consensus of these men that the execution of the Rosenbergs will inject into our law a concept of punishment quite alien to its character. Such harshness is much more in keeping with autocratic ideas of justice. The consequences of this sharp break with our humane legal tradition may be deeply regretted.

We are acting as an informal and entirely unaffiliated group of individual ministers and are writing only to fellow clergymen. We reiterate our hope that you will join this appeal to the President for clemency.

We remind you -- the execution date is January 15th, 1953 -- so please mail your reply as soon as this letter comes to hand. We enclose an addressed reply envelope.

Faithfully,

Rev. Dr. James Luther Adams; Meadville Theological Seminary
Rev. Dr. Roland H. Bainton; Yale Divinity School
Rt. Rev. Charles K. Gilbert; Bishop of New York, Retired. (Prot.Epis.)
Rev. Dr. Robert M. Hopkins; Exec. Vice Pres. Golden Rule Foundation
Rev. Dr. Bernard Loomer; Dean Divinity School, Chicago University
Rev. Dr. O. Clay Maxwell; Pastor Mount Olivet Baptist Church, N.Y.C.
Rev. Dr. Robert Hastings Nichols
Rev. Dr. Albert J. Penner; Minister Broadway Tabernacle, N.Y.C.
Rev. James H. Robinson; Pastor Church of the Master, N.Y.C. 27
Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Stitt; Pastor Village Presbyterian Church, N.Y.C. 11
Rev. Dr. T. K. Thompson; Stewardship & Benevolence, National Council
of Churches

(Titles given above are solely for identification purposes.)

65-58236-1440

OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Please return this copy signed

Dear Mr. President:

At this season, when men and women are happy in the remembrance of the birth of Him whose message is love and who admonishes us to forsake vengeance, we earnestly ask you to commute the sentences of death passed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

We are not partisans. Our plea does not hang on the question of the Rosenbergs' guilt or innocence, nor the degree of their wrong doing. We ask you in the spirit of the love which casts out fear to mitigate a punishment of such terrible finality, and which, for the offense, is unique in our history.

With the opening of the New Year, we appeal to you for this sign to the whole world that America today, as always, places her trust in a merciful God, and staunchly refuses to be frightened from her faith in the humane practices of democracy.

Signature

Title or Position (for identification only)

tear here

COPY FOR YOUR FILES

Dear Mr. President:

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With the opening of the New Year, we appeal to you for this sign to the whole world that America today, as always, places her trust in a merciful God, and staunchly refuses to be frightened from her faith in the humane practices of democracy.

65-58236-1440

January 13, 1953

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65-58236-1440

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 *put-Bfe*

Reverend R. C. Snedeker
Box 597
Smithfield, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Snedeker:

Your letter postmarked January 6, 1953,
has been received, and I appreciate the interest
prompting you to bring the material you enclosed to
my attention.

In response to your request, I wish to
advise that information in our files is confidential
and available for official use only. I would like
to point out also that the FBI is strictly a fact-
finding agency and it is not within the scope of its
prescribed authority to make evaluations or draw
conclusions as to the character or integrity of any
individual or organization. I know you will under-
stand the reason for this rule and will not infer
from my inability to comment along the lines you
suggest either that we do or that we do not have in-
formation relating to the group in question.

If in the future you have further data
which you believe to be within the investigative ju-
risdiction of the FBI, I hope you will not hesitate
to contact the representatives of our office at
450 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Pittsburgh, with copy of incoming.
CC - New York, with copy of incoming.

ATTENTION SACS: Correspondent enclosed literature
distributed by the "Sponsoring Clergyman, Post Office
Box 136, Madison Square Station, New York 10, New York" in
behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

JAN 2

DIC:blt

VIA AIR MAIL

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IIA-IPS

No. 202

SPECIAL

Received from the State Department
through Liaison channels

Date 1-9-53

ROSENBERGS' LATEST APPEAL HEARD

NEW YORK — The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has heard a further appeal (December 22) by the attorneys of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic spies, to set aside their convictions and death sentences.

This proceeding in the two-year old case was a hearing on Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan's denial (December 10) of the application to set aside the convictions.

The Rosenberg case began more than two years ago with the arrest of the defendants, in July 1950. (The Rosenbergs, Julius, 33, and his wife, Ethel, 36, were the center of a conspiracy that involved getting secret bomb information from Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, while he was a sergeant in the Army assigned to the Los Alamos Atomic Energy Project in New Mexico. This information, evidence showed, was then turned over to a representative of the Soviet Union.)

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65-58236-1441

NOT RECORDED

34 JAN 10 1953

On January 31, 1951, the New York Grand Jury presented an indictment charging that the Rosenbergs and three others "did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the

(more)

68 JAN 28 1953

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and representatives and agents thereof directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the United States of America."

The indictment listed 12 overt acts committed in furtherance of the conspiracy "to violate the Espionage Act by combining to communicate secret information to Russia."

March 6, 1951: Trial opened before Judge Irving H. Kaufman in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Great care and patience were taken in selecting the jurors for the trial. The voir dire examination of the prospective jurors was exhaustive and intense. The defendants were granted ten additional peremptory challenges, of which they did not use all. Their attorney informed the court that the jury finally selected was satisfactory. In the voir dire examination the judge said:

"It is our purpose and object to secure a jury that has no feeling, no bias, no prejudice as to either side of this controversy. To put it another way, the minds of the jurors should be the same as a white sheet of paper with nothing on it, with respect to this case, and you should only take the testimony as it comes from the witnesses and from no other sources.

(more)

"It is the object of this court to select jurors who will keep their minds open during the entire trial and at no time during the proceedings say 'Now, I know what I am going to do.' If a juror takes that position, he might just as well go home and come back when the matter is submitted. Now, that is important. A piece of evidence might come in later that will change your opinion one way or the other, and that is why it is important that your minds remain open until all the evidence is in, until you have heard the summations of counsel and until you have heard the charge of the Court. If you don't do that, you might have such pride of opinion that it may cause you to adhere to a position which you took in the early part of the trial and your minds would hence be closed.

"Now this is a court of justice. Why I emphasize that you should only make your determination on the evidence as it comes from the witnesses is because that is distinguished from gossip or newspaper talk or so on. That does not belong in a court of law.

"The Grand Jury has returned the indictment that will be read to you ultimately. I want you to know at the outset that the indictment is not evidence of guilt and should be entirely disregarded by you as evidence. It is merely the method by which the Government calls into a court of justice individuals who they claim have violated the law, and it is a method by which those individuals are advised of the charge which they are required to meet.

(more)

"Now the defendants are presumed to be innocent until it is established beyond a reasonable doubt that they have offended against the law, as charged in the indictment. The defendants stand before you as any individual in this Court and clothed with that presumption all through the trial...."

After this instruction to the prospective jurors, the Court and attorneys for the defense and the Government examined the jurors as to their fitness to serve. Jurors were excused when they stated that they might be prejudiced because of their service in the U. S. armed forces; their prejudice against capital punishment; or of some past connection, however slight, with personalities in the case.

Particular emphasis was placed on the possibility of a juror's prejudice from reading newspaper accounts of the case. Several jurors were excused when they expressed the opinion that they "thought they might be prejudiced" from previous reading of the case. As each juror was selected, both prosecution and defense attorneys were granted the right to challenge the selection, in which case the juror was excused.

Judge Kaufman admonished the jurors after their selection "not to discuss it (the trial) with their fellow jurors, not to discuss it with anybody at home, not to discuss it with anybody, not to permit anybody to discuss the case with you, and, of course, not to read a newspaper, read anything in a newspaper concerning this case, not to listen to the radio, not to watch television, at no time to read any magazine that deals with this particular case."

(more)

Eleven jurors were selected on the first day of the trial, and the twelfth and alternates on March 7.

As the trial opened, the defendants' attorney, E. H. Bloch, made a motion to dismiss the indictment as to the Rosenbergs. Bloch made the motion "on three broad grounds, the first two of which involve constitutional objections and the third involves defect in pleading." It was Bloch's contention that although the Congress has both the competence and the power to legislate on the subject of espionage, "any legislation must be viewed against the great fundamental rights embodied in our Bill of Rights, and particularly the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment." (Freedom of speech)

Judge Kaufman denied the motion to dismiss the indictment, saying that the U. S. Supreme Court in a previous case "construed the espionage statute so that it was not violative of the First and Sixth Amendments (Due public trial)

Bloch also made two motions for mistrial which were denied by Judge Kaufman. The motions were based on what Bloch alleged were "statements of the U. S. attorney which were inflammatory in character and introduced as an element which is not pertinent in the case or relevant to it, to wit, Communism..."

The case was continued on the 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th days of March. The U. S. presented some 100 witnesses.

(more)

On March 28, Judge Kaufman charged the jurors:

He said in part:

"I think you have been duly impressed with the fact that you perform a very important function in the administration of justice; but while you sit as jurors you are not just the average layman or the average man or woman who is taking part in some business discussion. You are under oath as jurors. You are sworn officials in this respect, charged with certain duties and obligations in the administration of justice. You have taken an oath to render a true verdict on the evidence, and in the administration of justice. You have taken an oath to render a true verdict on the evidence, and in your selection I endeavored, by the questions that were presented to you, to be certain of the fact that the litigants before the court would receive a fair and impartial trial.

"Now, as you approach the performance of the most sacred duties of citizenship, the meting out of justice, I must remind you again that it is your duty to weigh the evidence in this case calmly and dispassionately, without sympathy or prejudice, for or against either the Government or the defendants. The rich and the poor, the persons of every race, creed and condition stand alike before the bar of justice....

"I wish to caution you most strenuously that proof of Communist Party membership or activity does not prove the offense charged in this indictment, but may be considered by you solely on the question

(more)

of intent, which is one element of the crime charged here. It will be up to you to determine whether you believe that testimony, and, if so, the weight that you will give it on the question of intention....

"Rulings made by me in the course of the trial are rulings purely on matters of law. They reflect no views of mine on the facts of the case. You should reach your verdict without fear or favor, without sympathy for or against either the defendants or the Government...."

The jury retired on the afternoon of March 28th. Subsequently the jury requested various transcripts of testimony and exhibits which were sent to the jury room. The jury reached a verdict in the early hours of March 29.

The court adjourned to April 5, 1952 for sentencing. The attorneys for the Rosenbergs then made a motion for a new trial on the grounds they were denied a fair and impartial trial by jury. This motion was denied.

Before rendering the sentences Judge Kaufman said:

"Because of the seriousness of this case and the lack of precedents, I have refrained from asking the Government for a recommendation. The responsibility is so great that I believe the Court alone should assume this responsibility....

"In the case before me the conspiracy as alleged and proven commenced on or about June 6, 1944, at which time the country was at

(more)

war. Overt acts were committed during the period of actual hostilities. Therefore, the maximum penalty is death or imprisonment for not more than 30 years....

"Espionage, as viewed here today....is rather a sordid, dirty work -- however idealistic are the rationalizations of the persons engaged in it -- with but one paramount theme, the betrayal of one's own country.

"Citizens of this country who betray their fellow countrymen can be under none of the delusions about the benignity of Soviet power they might have been prior to World War II. The nature of Russian terrorism is now self-evident. Idealism as a rationale dissolves.....

"In the light of the circumstances, I feel that I must pass such sentence upon the principals in this diabolical conspiracy to destroy a God-fearing nation which will demonstrate with finality that this nation's security must remain inviolate; that the traffic in military secrets, whether prompted by slavish devotion to a foreign ideology or by a desire for monetary gains, must cease....

"What I am about to say is not easy for me. I have deliberated for hours, days and nights....Every nerve, every fibre of my body has been taxed....I have searched the records -- I have searched my conscience -- to find some reason for mercy -- for it is only human to be merciful and it is natural to try to spare lives...I am convinced, however, that I would violate the solemn and sacred trust that the people of this land have placed in my hands were I to show leniency to the defendants Rosenberg..."

(more)

(An appeal for a new trial was made by the defendants on April 6, the following day. Subsequent appeals and motions for rehearing set the execution date back. It is now fixed for the week of January 12).

On January 10, 1952, attorneys for the Rosenbergs appealed in the U. S. Court of Appeals from judgments of conviction.

In their petition for appeal, the Rosenbergs' attorney questioned the constitutionality of the Espionage Statute and the sufficiency of the indictment. They also charged the conduct of the trial judge was a deprivation of a fair trial, that his instructions to the jury were prejudicial, that errors were made in reception of evidence (e. g., communist belief and affiliation as evidence of motive and intent.), and that the death sentences constituted cruel and unusual punishment. Similar points were raised in subsequent motions and appeals.

February 25, 1952 -- Appeal denied.

In rendering the Court of Appeals decision, Federal Judge Jerome N. Frank said:

"Since two of the defendants must be put to death if the judgment stands, it goes without saying that we have scrutinized the record with extraordinary care to see whether it contains any of the errors asserted on this appeal."

(more)

The Court held that "the communication to a foreign government of secret material connected with national defense can by no far-fetched reason be included within the area of First Amendment protecting free speech."

Emphasizing it was a crime to give secret information to a foreign country, whether friend or foe, Judge Frank wrote;

"Accordingly the trial judge properly instructed the jury as follows: 'I charge you that whether the U. S. S. R. was an ally or friendly nation during that period of the alleged conspiracy is immaterial, and you are not to consider that at all in your deliberations'".

As to the defense contention that it was incompetent of the Government to introduce evidence to show that the defendants were members of the Communist Party, Judge Frank said:

"An American's devotion to another country's welfare cannot of course constitute proof that he has spied for that other country. But one is more likely to spy for it than other Americans not similarly devoted. This court and others have recognized that the Communist label yields marked ill-will for its American wearer.... Whether and how much of that kind of evidence should come into a trial like this is a matter for carefully-exercised judicial discretion. We think the trial judge here did not abuse that discretion. Each time Party membership was alluded to, and again in his final charge, the

(more)

Judge cautioned the jurors 'not to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant on whether or not he is a Communist.'"

March 11, 1952 -- Rosenbergs petitioned the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New York, for a rehearing of the appeal denied February 25.

April 8, 1952 -- Judge Jerome N. Frank of the U. S. Court of Appeals, denied the petition for a rehearing, stating the defendants had not submitted sufficient or pertinent evidence warranting a rehearing.

October 13, 1952 -- The U. S. Supreme Court denied the request of a rehearing (petition for writ of certiorari) but delayed the order to allow the Rosenbergs' attorneys to make the usual plea for reconsideration.

November 17, 1952 -- The Supreme Court made its decision final. In issuing the final refusal for a hearing, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter said in an opinion that misconceptions concerning the meaning of the court's refusal to grant hearing "persist despite repeated attempts at explanation."

"The action means, and all that it means," he said, "is that there were not four members of the court to whom the grounds on which the decisions of the Court of Appeals were challenged seemed sufficiently important when judged by the standards governing the issue of the discretionary writ of certiorari."

(more)

December 10, 1952 -- Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan of the U. S. District Court for Southern New York, dismissed application to set aside the conviction and stay the execution of the Rosenbergs.

The opinion rendered by Judge Ryan said in part:

"I have concluded, after affording the attorneys for petitioners full opportunity to argue the legal problems presented by the petitions and to make proffers of proof, that the petitioners are entitled to no relief, that the court rendered judgment had jurisdiction, that the sentences imposed were authorized by law and are not otherwise open to collateral attack on any of the grounds urged by the petitioners and that full and complete enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of petitioners has been extended them and has in no way been denied or infringed....

"The voir dire examination of the prospective jurors was fully and fairly conducted by the trial judge. The petitioners were granted ten additional peremptory challenges; they did not exercise all of these and informed the court that the jury was satisfactory. This was the considered judgment and decision of the 'highly competent and experienced' attorneys who represented the petitioners on the trial."

* * * * *

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No. 203 IIA-IPS

SPECIAL

THE ROSENBERG CASE: 'HATE-AMERICA' WEAPON

By Lucy S. Dawidowicz*

Received from the State Department
through Liaison Office

Date 1-9-53

(Note Editors: The following materials has been copyright cleared and may be used with proper attribution to author and newspaper.)

The following article appeared in the December 22, 1952 issue of The New Leader, published in New York City.

Communist organizations all over the world are directing protests to President Truman on behalf of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted on March 30, 1951, and sentenced to death for participating in an espionage ring that passed atomic secrets to Russia. After the failure of several appeals, their execution has been scheduled for the week of January 12, 1953.

The Communist press has reported the receipt of protests from the All-China Federation of Labor, from Pietro Nenni ("speaking for millions of democratic Italians"), from Jacques Duclos and L'Humanité, from Communists and fellow-travelers in England, Belgium, Trieste and Japan, and even from 5,000 East Germans who voted "to demand the liberation of the persecuted couple, who are victims of Washington's war hysteria." The Vienna Peace Congress last week featured the Rosenberg case.

34 JAN 16 1953

(more)

*LUCY S. DAWIDOWICZ, an expert on Communist appeals to minorities, has contributed to Commentary (published by the American Jewish Committee), the Menorah Journal and other magazines.

The Rosenberg protests are part of international Communism's anti-American campaign. The Rosenberg case has superseded the Willie McGee case in the Communist war against America: First it was the Negroes, now the Jews. This so-called "defense" of the Rosenbergs serves only one purpose -- to intensify the "hate America" campaign throughout the world.

When the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case began operating in New York a year ago, observers could not fathom how its campaign, so grounded on untruth and unreality, could work here. It is now apparent that this local committee was used only as an operational base for the international anti-American campaign. That the purpose of the campaign is to blackmail America, rather than to defend the Rosenbergs, is obvious from a reading of the Communist slogans about the spies.

The Communists demand the Rosenberg's "liberation." They insist on "equal justice" for their "innocent" clients. They charge that anti-Semitism and race prejudice dominated the court proceedings. The trial is a "judicial outrage," an "uncivilized action" and a "blot on American justice."

What are the Facts?

The irrelevance of such slogans to the facts is incredible. The fact that the Rosenbergs received a fair trial was confirmed by the Supreme Court and by the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization

(more)

that has been quite frank on many other occasions in criticizing U.S. courts. The evidence presented at the trial was so cumulative that additional testimony by more prosecution witnesses was rendered superfluous. The defendants were proven guilty beyond the slightest doubt of being spies for Soviet Russia. And, finally, the Rosenbergs' legal counsel has never pressed any of the fantastic charges of the Rosenberg propaganda apparatus.

The proper description of the Rosenberg campaign is blackmail. The Rosenbergs are hostages for whom the Communists have little concern. Knowing that the United States will not submit to such blackmail, the operators of the campaign are cold-bloodedly sure of their success: hate for America and death for the Rosenbergs, who know a great deal about Soviet espionage which they have thus far withheld.

Many arguments have been advanced by non-Communists here as to why the death sentence should be commuted. They say: Klaus Fuchs was sentenced to a mere 14 years; the espionage was committed for a country which was then our ally; death is too severe. However, Fuchs received the maximum sentence under English law and, in the end, cooperated with the British Government. Further, our law does not differentiate between espionage for an ally or for an enemy, and the Rosenbergs continued their spying into the cold war. Finally, only the Rosenbergs and their friend Morton Sobell, among the spies who were caught, refused to assist in uncovering further espionage rings. And let us remember that the purpose of a death penalty is to serve as a deterrent to the future commission of a serious crime.

(more)

Unless one is a principled opponent of capital punishment (for Goering and Slansky and Rosenberg), there seems to be only one valid reason why anti-Communists should have any interest in commutation of the Rosenbergs' death sentence. Once the Rosenbergs are dead, their knowledge of the several Soviet espionage rings in this country dies with them. Although there is no reason to be sanguine about either of these two hard-core Communists' breaking down and talking, so long as they live, such a thousand-to-one chance exists. Whether a demonstration of Communist propaganda power in achieving commutation would improve that chance is another matter.

* * * * *

Bur/12/29/52

123152

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Rosenberg Radio Broadcast
LET

ROSENBERG CASE PART OF TERROR CAMPAIGN

Budapest, Hungarian Home Service, Jan. 8, 1953, 1600 GMT--L

(Feature: Answers to Listeners' Questions)

(Excerpt)

Julius O

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death without any substantial evidence and on the basis of entirely unsubstantiated slanders. It is characteristic that before the specially selected blood tribunal the role of the principal witness for the prosecution was played by a certain Mr. Greenglass, a relative of theirs, who, after having business relations with them, had become their enemy.

All the other incriminating witnesses were leaders of the FBI, the American Gestapo. One of them withdrew his deposition only a few days ago, publishing a statement in the press that he had given evidence under duress.

The Rosenbergs are non-Communists. They are simple American citizens who showed sympathy for progressive ideas and professed to be standing for peace. The false verdict passed on them and the unbridled campaign that has been pursued against them for months are an integral part of the terror campaign conducted by American fascists with a view to intensifying anti-Communist hysteria.

The murder of the Rosenbergs should drive home to every American the lesson that to be suspected of holding left-wing views is enough to expose one to murderous terror.

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6 JAN 21 1953

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42 FEB 2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 12, 1953

FROM : D. M. LADD *DL*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

You asked as to why the tickler copies of the memorandum to the Attorney General dated January 8, 1953, in this case were so blurry in the first instance. The memorandum to the Attorney General necessitated the preparation of the following copies:

Attorney General - original copy and one thin white

Mr. Ross L. Malone, Jr. - one thin white

Mr. Charles B. Murray - one thin white

Mr. Ladd - one thin white

Mr. Belmont - one thin white

Supervisor - one thin white

File copy - one yellow

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 *put in file*

The more distinct copies were used for those copies going outside the Bureau. This twenty-page memorandum was prepared by two stenographers; they did not make two runs of the memorandum in view of our desire to have it prepared as quickly as possible. It is regretted that these tickler copies were indistinct and every effort is being made to have distinct copies available for use within the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information in connection with this matter.

RJL:men

*all that is needed
is a modicum of
attention.*

77-JAN-28-1953

RECORDED

65-58236-1444

6 JAN 21 1953

JAN 13 8 00 AM '53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT:

(4)

Irving Davidson, (whom I describe as a five percenter who has also been in contact with ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Nichols on previous occasions, called to advise me of a conversation which he had on the train last night coming from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He said that while waiting in Pittsburgh for the train Commando Kelly, a person who was supposed to have an outstanding war record, and who knew Davidson, introduced Davidson to one Sidney Chaplin, who resides in the New Windsor Apartments on Connecticut Avenue. D.C.

CHARLES JOSEPH MARGIOTTI D.C.
Chaplin and Davidson were both coming to Washington and when Chaplin got on the train he did considerable drinking, during the course of which he stated he understood that Margiotti, former Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, was supposed to be working to commute the sentence of the Rosenbergs. Chaplin was also alleged to have stated that Margiotti was in touch with Matt Connelley on this matter.

Davidson said that Chaplin said the more he drank the more incoherent he got and during the course of the trip stated he was in counterintelligence during the war. He described Chaplin as a gray haired fellow who is allegedly of considerable means; ~~he~~ had apparently been crippled and ~~he~~ walks with a cane.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

This memorandum is being furnished to Mr. Belmont's Division for informational purposes.

cc: Mr. Belmont

AR:dw

Let add
1-14-53
app:ant

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DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-Atc

RECORDED - 53

65-58336-1445

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JAN 19 1953

cc - Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray

January 14, 1953

Director, FBI

65-58236-1445

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
WAB/DVN
10/7/75

JULIUS ROSENBERG
AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

A source of unknown reliability has recently advised that Charles Margiotti, former Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, is interested in seeking a commutation of sentence for the Rosenbergs and has been in touch with Matt Connelley in connection with this matter.

The foregoing is for your information.

APL:amb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-DPC

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JAN 23 1953

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition handled by DOJ

☒ For your information: Reply to FBI 2/24/76

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-58236-1446

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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P.O. Box #24
Kensington Station, N.Y.C.
Brooklyn, 18, N.Y. (4)
Jan. 5, 1953

Dear John Edgar Hoover,

I know that all mail to
you, are kept confidential.

May I voice my opinion
Sir?

Why aren't all the Commu-
nist Pickets around the White House
gathered up and screened ??? - eh?

Truly, this Rosenberg Atom-Bomb
case is horrible for any true American
to visualize - but - Regardless of
"Race - Color or Creed" - Those guilty
should get what's coming to them - Of
course the Jew - who is unfortunate
will get the dirty end with nasty lies
and etc, but - like Hess and many
many others of the Christian Faith, are
responsible too.

I pay - ~~for~~ the individual
not who, or what - They are

nmk
ack 1-13-53
ELT

65-58236-144
JAN 18 1953

CRIME

It chills me to the bone, putting their
foot on innocent children.

I agree 100% with Federal Judge
Irving R. Kaufman and also, Jesse Hoes
head of the "Irish War Veterans". I feel
exactly as they do.

I too, am a Jewess - I'm ashamed that
a couple of our race, had to be caught
in such a shameful act, and, I am
a Grandmother.

My Parents came here as a couple
of kids - were married here, and I am
close to 60 years of age.

God have mercy on their souls - They
both act cold blooded; - wouldn't you think
that they would consider their children's
future? - If forgive, they and many
like them - would do it over again.

Our Country, at last and always!!
What are we striving for if not to protect
what's ours and our children's?

Sincerely

Julia E. Adelson

mailed
Oct 1-13-50
EAT

January 13, 1953

RECORDED - 53
INDEXED - 53

65-58236-1447
Mrs. Julia E. Adelson,
Post Office Box 24
Kensington Station
Brooklyn 18, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-BJC

Dear Mrs. Adelson:

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Your letter dated January 5, 1953, has
been received.

I want you to know that I sincerely appre-
ciate the interest which prompted you to make your
observations available to me. I am enclosing some
material which I thought you might like to read.

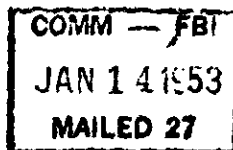
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (3)
Make the Communist show their Colors
How to Fight Communism
Communist Threat in the U.S.

ELT:dep:mfo

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



JAN 28 1953

JAN 13 3 33 PM '53

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FBI

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1953
FBI

MAN
EN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
 FROM : *CAS* SAC, LOS ANGELES (65-5061)
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 1/21/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 pnt-Dtc

On January 12, 1953, Mr. RODION SLIPYJ, 840 South Hope Street, Apartment 105, Los Angeles, California, contacted this office stating he had information concerning JULIUS ROSENBERG and requested that an agent contact him at his residence.

At 8:00 P.M. on January 12, 1953, SLIPYJ was interviewed at his residence by SA THOMAS E. BRYANT, at which time he advised that in 1947 and 1948 he was employed at the Graduate Record Bureau at 500 West 60th Street, New York City, New York. He stated this Bureau was later purchased by the Educational Testing Service and is located across the street from the Roosevelt Hospital in the old Columbia University Medical Building. He stated that his organization prepared examinations for various colleges in the New York area and did no confidential work of any nature for the United States Government. SLIPYJ stated that at the time of his employment Mrs. DORA STORN was supervisor and Miss BEATRICE ORLEANS was director of the Research Department. SLIPYJ stated that he did not know the home address of STORN but ORLEANS' address was listed as 133 Fort George Avenue, New York 33, New York.

SLIPYJ stated that in March of either 1947 or 1948 a man appeared at this place and was greeted by Mrs. STORN, who took him into her office and talked with him for approximately one and a half hours. During the same week the man returned and at this time Mrs. STORN introduced him to Miss ORLEANS. On this occasion all three talked for approximately two or three hours. He stated that a few days thereafter he observed Mrs. STORN enter a taxi in front of this business establishment and SLIPYJ noticed that the same man was in the taxi when she entered. SLIPYJ stated that he is "almost certain" that this man was JULIUS ROSENBERG. He stated that when he first observed ROSENBERG's picture in the newspaper he noticed the strong similarity and since that time having observed several other pictures of ROSENBERG he is more convinced than ever that the two men are identical.

(REG)
 65-5061
 TEB:rsj
 cc: New York (65-15348)(REG)

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JAN 26 1953

65-58236-1448

SLIPYJ stated that approximately three months after the man's visit, Miss ORLEANS resigned her job stating she was taking a position in the Research Division of Aviation, War Department, Washington, D.C. Three months subsequent to the time ORLEANS resigned Mrs. STORN also resigned, according to SLIPYJ; however, he did not know where Mrs. STORN went. SLIPYJ stated the entire organization consisted of Communists and fellow travellers and from his personal conversation with STORN and ORLEANS he is certain that both were Communists or Communist sympathizers.

The Los Angeles files reveal that SLIPYJ furnished information in 1952 that his former wife was a Communist sympathizer. In the case entitled "THEODOZIA KOWTUN, aka; Sewing Machine Operator; Department of Navy - Appointee; LGE", also contains a letter from the Salt Lake City Office dated November 7, 1952 in which it is stated that a neighborhood investigation conducted by the New York Office indicated that RODION SLIPYJ is unreliable and is under investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, as a possible subversive alien. No further information concerning SLIPYJ is contained in the files of this office.

The above information is furnished the New York Office for any action they may desire to take in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1953

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Sizoo	
Miss Gandy	

FBI

NYC

1-16-53

3-49//// 2-49

PM

MCA

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE DASH R. DAYLET. CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMANT [REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY THAT
JEAN TAYLOR OF CRC WAS TOLD BY SONYA BLANK OF NCSJRC THAT
VIGIL AROUND THE WHITE HOUSE WOULD BE CALLED OFF AT NOON ON THE
SEVENTEENTH. VIGIL BEING CALLED OFF BECAUSE OF DRAIN ON MAN POWER
AND FUNDS, AND BECAUSE OF INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/21/8 BY 3042 PWT/lmw

BOARDMAN

RECORDED - 46

65-58236-149
JAN 23 1953

TWO COPIES WFO

63 JAN 29 1953

EX-113

1103 N. Maple St
Royal Oak Mich
Jan 7, '53

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr. Hoover.

In case you do not know it. -
a group of Ministers - Known as
"Sponsoring Clergymen", P.O. Box 136
Madison Square Sta. New York, - are
sending out Urgent requests for the
Ministers of the Country to sign &
mail the inclosed to the President.

In my opinion that is a most
unpatriotic move, - & I have written
to them & told them so, - & also, I
have sent their communication to Hon.
Dwight Eisenhower.

Sincerely.

/s/ Victor F. Brown D.D.

15 N. Maple St
Royal Oak Mich
Jan 7, '53

Dear Mr Hoover.

JULIUS ROSENBERG

In case you do not know it, -
a group of Ministers - known as
"Sponsoring Clergyman", P.O. Box 136
Madison Square Sta. New York, - are
sending out urgent requests for the
Ministers of the Country to sign &
mail the inclosed to the President.

In my opinion that is a most
unpatriotic move, - & I have written
to them & told them so, - & also I
have sent their communication to Hon
Dwight Eisenhower.

Sincerely,

Victor J. Brown, Jr.

1 ENG
J

* SPONSORING

CLERGYMEN

N.Y. RECORDED 47

INDEXED 47

65-58236-1452

JAN 23 1953

mmc
ack 1-15-53
ELT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-23-86 BY 3042 Jut

EX-113

WEEDON

4/10/53

COPY FOR YOUR FILE

Dear Mr. President:

At this season, when men and women are happy in the remembrance of the birth of Him whose message is love and who admonishes us to forsake vengeance, we earnestly ask you to commute the sentences of death passed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

We are not partisans. Our plea does not hang on the question of the Rosenbergs' guilt or innocence, nor the degree of their wrong doing. We ask you in the spirit of the love which casts out fear to mitigate a punishment of such terrible finality, and which, for the offense, is unique in our history.

With the opening of the New Year, we appeal to you for this sign to the whole world that America today, as always, places her trust in a merciful God, and staunchly refuses to be frightened from her faith in the humane practices of democracy.

7/23-86 3042 put DFC

65-58236-145
EX-100

January 15, 1953

65-58236-1450

RECORDED : 47
INDEXED : 47

EX-113

Dr. V. F. Brown
1109 North Maple Street
Royal Oak, Michigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 2042 pwt-DSC

Dear Dr. Brown:

VICTOR F. BROWN
VICTOR F. BROWN

Your letter dated January 7, 1953, with
enclosure, has been received.

I want you to know that I sincerely
appreciate the interest which prompted you to bring
this matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Detroit, with copy of incoming
cc - New York, with copy of incoming
ATTENTION SAC's: The enclosure was a copy of an
open letter which was addressed to the President and
apparently sent to correspondent for him to sign and
then forward to the White House. This letter requested
the President to commute the sentence of death passed
upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.
NOTE: It is believed advisable to use correspondent's
initials inasmuch as it is not possible to determine
correct spelling of his first name.

Handwritten:
Threat
Burglar
Burglar

ELT:dep dep 10 20 23

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman
- Gandy

COMM - FBI
JAN 16 1953
MAILED 27

70 FEB 4 1953

RECEIVED
JAN 15 5 51 PM '53

Handwritten:
1/15/53
mca

RECEIVED
JAN 15 8 37 PM '53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/21/53

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESP-RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

7-23-86

3042 put-DTC

There is transmitted herewith a letter dated 1/15/53 from Charles Martijn of Montreal, Canada, asking for certain information concerning the captioned matter.

This letter has not been acknowledged and it is being transmitted to the Bureau for such action as the Bureau may care to take.

New York indices fail to reflect any record on Charles Martijn.

Enc-3

TJN:IM

RECORDED - 111

65-58236-1451
6 JAN 22 1953

INDEXED - 111

1 ENCL

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York
U.S.A.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 19 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Harrington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 2042 *put doc*

Sirs:

I would like to have some information from you on the Rosenberg Case. Like they are doing everywhere else on the continent, the local commies are waging a letter to the editor propaganda campaign, and calling for clemency for those two wretches who have betrayed their country. In order to fight back and answer their false charges, I would like to ask you a couple of questions.

- (1) Is it true that one of the prosecution witnesses perjured himself in giving testimony? This is supposed to have been admitted by one of your F.B.I. agents. If this is true, who was the witness, what was the testimony about, was it important, and would it have any bearing on the justice of the trial?
- (2) Did the Rosenbergs take the stand at any time, and perjure themselves. If so, on what occasions, and how can this be proven?
- (3) At the trial was there only little factual evidence brought forward to prove the charges against the two traitors?
- (4) Has the Soviet or its satellites hanged any so-called "spies" during the last couple of wartime years?

65-58236-1451

11/17/41
4
I appreciate it very much if you could send me the
answers to the latter questions as soon as possible, and any
other material which you might consider pertinent.
Good luck to your work but not too hard work. God bless you.

Yours truly,

Mr. Charles Martin
1000 Broadway Ave.
Montreal,
Canada.

Charles Martin

January 30, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 Pwt-D4c

Mr. Charles Martijn
653 Grosvenor Avenue
Montreal, Canada

65-58336-1451
Dear Mr. Martijn:

RECORDED 13
EX-130
Your communication of January 15, 1953, addressed to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been forwarded to me. I have noted its contents and appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing this letter.

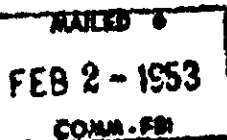
Please be advised that the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are confidential, and any information contained therein cannot be divulged without the specific authority of the United States Attorney General.

However, you may be interested in a pamphlet issued by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy entitled "Soviet Atomic Espionage," dated April, 1951, which may be obtained by you through the mails from the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for a nominal sum. This pamphlet discusses the Rosenberg and related cases in some detail.

I regret to advise that the FBI cannot make any comments concerning this matter, and I know you will appreciate our position.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



cc - 2 - New York (65-15348)

cc - 2 - Liaison Representative (Registered Air Mail)
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Note: See page two.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

APL:am
McC - Foreign Service Desk

FEB 4 1953

Note: Attention - Liaison Representative:

**Mr. Charles Martijn, 653 Grosvenor Avenue,
Montreal, Canada, addressed a letter to the New York
Office which has been referred to the Bureau by the
New York Office. Mr. Martijn requested the Bureau to
answer specific questions concerning the Rosenberg case
so that he might answer the false charges of the Canadian
Communists which are being circulated concerning this case.
Bufiles are negative on Martijn.**

672

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 1/20/53

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
(Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN)

104

Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN received a very vicious 4-page letter from one GRETA E. OHLSON of 134 Pearl Street, Rochester, New York. This letter is dated 1/12/53, and attacks the Judge for sentencing the ROSENBERGS to death, and says in part:

"I do not know your background, but your behavior pattern is that of an East-Side boy 'on the make'. A lover of money, the willing dupe of sophistry, you are so constituted in your make-up that not even a Jesus could bring you to a realization of the immense values that lie beyond your insanely grubbing level. You started in narrow circumstances, are now in narrow circumstances, and never will escape from narrow circumstances. You are a Sammy-on-the-run. You seek publicity and advancement. You are getting the one in goodly measure, and will get the other".

It is requested that Buffalo advise New York of any information that it may have in its files concerning GRETA E. OHLSON.

1 - Buffalo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 put-D/c

RECORDED - 111

INDEXED - 111

65-58236-1452
JAN 22 1953

JAH:MEH

79 JAN 30 1953

TO : W. A. Brown

DATE: January 16, 1953

FROM : A. P. Litrento

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 pnt-DIC

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

*Referenced
from
your hand*

On 1-8-53, Medford Bryan Evans, residing at 4513 29th Street, Mount Rainier, Maryland, appeared at the Bureau and advised he had information concerning the Rosenbergs. He was referred to me for interview.

Upon interview, it was determined that he had no information about the Rosenbergs. Mr. Evans advised that he has analyzed the Rosenberg case and believes that there were other agents higher than the Rosenbergs in this conspiracy. He also believes that the Soviets would prefer to see the Rosenbergs die with their lips sealed so that other Soviet agents will not be exposed. He felt that an effort should be made to persuade the Rosenbergs to talk and suggested that an open letter to them be sent to some newspaper pointing this out.

Mr. Evans exhibited to me a proposed open letter and asked if the FBI had any suggestions to make or objections to having the letter appear in a newspaper. The letter is written in poetic style and tells the Rosenbergs their martyrdom will be meaningless and they should expose the other agents.

I advised Mr. Evans that the FBI is not in a position to make any suggestions and that as a private citizen his proposal to send an open letter to the newspapers is a matter for him to decide. However, I thanked him for his thoughtfulness in coming to the Bureau.

Mr. Evans related that he was formerly employed by A.E.C. as Chief of Training, Division of Organization and Personal. At the present time he is self-employed as a writer.

Bufiles reflect that Evans was investigated under the AEAA program and nothing of a subversive derogatory nature was developed. (16-16336)

ACTION:

None. For information purposes.

62 JAN 29 1953

RECORDED-42

65-58236-1453

JAN 18 1953

5-PM

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

January 22, 1953

Director, FBI

**JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R**

RECORDED

EX-113

65-58236-1454

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
WAB/DUN
10-7-75

Information has been confidentially received that on January 17, 1953, the Rosenbergs were paid a visit at Sing Sing Prison by Emanuel Bloch, their attorney. Bloch informed the Rosenbergs that Winston Churchill had told General Eisenhower the future relations of England and the United States would suffer if clemency was not granted. Bloch also mentioned that a secret cabinet meeting was held on January 16, last, to consider whether it is government policy to let the death sentence stand. Julius Rosenberg inquired of Bloch how he knew about this meeting if it was a secret one, and Bloch answered that he had his ways of getting information. Bloch further stated that Acheson is the main person he is counting on to intercede.

Bloch also advised the Rosenbergs that Professor Einstein was in touch with him through a close friend and is very sympathetic.

The foregoing is for your confidential information.

65-58236

APL:mem

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-96 BY 3042 put-DTC

REC-11
JAN 23 5 10 PM '53

Tolson _____
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Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Nease _____

MAILED 16
JAN 26 1953
COMM-FBI

30 FEB 4 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 *put file*

TELETYPE

Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Sizoo	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NYC

1-20-53 E

1-57 PM

JLV

DIRECTOR

URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

ROSENBERG

ATTORNEY EMANUEL BLOCH VISITED THEM JANUARY SEVENTEEN LAST

BLOCH TOLD THE

ROSENBERGS THAT PAUL WAS BACK AND GOING TO ADVANCE MONEY TO BEN
BACK TO CARE FOR THE CHILDREN. THAT WINSTON CHURCHILL HAD
TOLD EISENHOWER THAT THE FUTURE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND US
WOULD SUFFER IF CLEMENCY WAS NOT GRANTED. THAT EINSTEIN IS IN
TOUCH WITH BLOCH THROUGH BLOCH-S CLOSES FRIEND AND IS VERY
SYMPATHETIC. IDENTITY OF FRIEND UNKNOWN. THAT BLOCH AND IZZY
STONE, PROBABLY ISADORE F. STONE, WRITER AND FORMERLY OF "DAILY
COMPASS", ARE NOW VIOLENT ENEMIES. THAT ONE THACKERAY, PROBABLY
TED THACKERAY, IS ON THE FENCE. THAT CORLISS LAMONT WAS CONTACTED
FOR MONEY FOR THE CHILDREN BUT IS ANGRY AS FORMER "COMPASS"
EMPLOYEES ARE SUING HIM FOR BACK PAY. THAT PAUL BONCOUR OF
END OF PAGE ONE

carbon to Brangan.

COPIES DESTROYED

36 NOV 9 1960

RECORDED - 47

JAN 27 1953

EX-113

cc - Tolson

PAGE TWO

FRANCE AND ONE JULISE ARE AGAINST THE SENTENCE. THAT HE, BLOCH, IS TO SUE A LAWYER NAMED LEVY FOR THE THINGS THAT LEVY HAS SAID ABOUT HIM. THAT A DEPUTY US MARSHAL NAMED CAHILL HAD TOLD BLOCH THAT IF THE SENTENCES OF THE TWO ARE COMMUTED, IT WOULD TAKE FORTY EIGHT HOURS TO REMOVE THEM TO THE FINAL PLACE OF INCARCERATION. MENTION WAS MADE OF ONE RABBI SILVER AND ONE MIKE ATKINS. BLOCH SAID THAT A SECRET CABINET MEETING WAS HELD JANUARY SIXTEEN LAST TO CONSIDER WHETHER IT IS GOVERNMENT POLICY TO LET THE SENTENCE STAND. ---CABINET NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED.--- JULIUS ASKED "HOW DID YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS MEETING IF IT WAS A SECRET ONE". BLOCH SMILED AND SAID HE HAD HIS WAYS OF GETTING INFORMATION. MENTION WAS MADE BY BLOCH THAT ACHESON IS THE MAIN PERSON THAT BLOCH IS COUNTING ON TO INTERCEDE. THERE IS NO DEPUTY US MARSHAL NAMED CAHILL IN THIS DISTRICT.

BOARDMAN

END

2-08 PM OK FBI WA DP

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1953

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 jst-44

FBI NYC 1-21-53

5-39 PM JCS

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP R.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Sizoo	
Miss Gandy	

MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS VISITED HER DAUGHTER ETHEL
IN THE DEATH HOUSE ON JAN TWENTY LAST. HE ADVISED THAT ETHEL
REQUESTED HER MOTHER TO SEE DAVID IN THE PENITENTIARY AND TO GET
DAVID TO SAY THAT THE FBI COACHED HIM AND TOLD HIM TO SAY THE THINGS
HE SAID ABOUT MILTON MANNES. [REDACTED] THAT MRS. GREENGLASS

VAGUELY PROMISED TO DO AS ETHEL ASKED. AFTER THIS VISIT JULIUS
AND ETHEL HAD THEIR WEEKLY VISIT AND JULIUS AGREED WITH ETHEL THAT
AN ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO GET MRS. GREENGLASS TO GO AND SEE DAVID.
THEY AGREED, AS ETHEL TOLD HER MOTHER, THAT DAVID WOULD NOT HURT
HIMSELF. [REDACTED] CONCERNING

THE MENTION OF RABBI SILVER AS SET OUT IN NYTEL OF JAN TWENTY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THAT BLOCH TOLD THE ROSENBERGS THAT RABBI SILVER
WAS "GOING ALONG WITH THEM AND REGARDLESS OF OTHER REPORTS TO THE
CONTRARY HE IS FOR THEM". MRS. GREENGLASS WAS CONTACTED

TELEPHONICALLY TODAY AND ADVISED THAT ON JAN NINETEEN, SHE WROTE A
LETTER THRU HER ATTORNEY, O. JOHN ROGGE, TO PRES. EISENHOWER ASKING
FOR AN APPOINTMENT SO THAT SHE COULD ASK HIM FOR CLEMENCY FOR
DAUGHTER. MRS. GREENGLASS STATED SHE HAD VISITED ETHEL ON JAN TWENTY
AND ETHEL WAS VERY NICE TO HER AND AGAIN MAINTAINED HER INNOCENCE.

MRS. GREENGLASS STATED SHE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND HOW ETHEL COULD CLAIM

COPIES DESTROYED
436 NOV 9 1960
END PAGE ONE

Sm

PAGE TWO

INNOCENCE AND STATED SHE WANTED TO ASK HER WHERE DAVID GOT THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. SHE STATED ETHEL ASKED HER TO GO AND SEE DAVID AND MRS. GREENGLASS ASKED HER "WHAT SHALL I ASK HIM ABOUT". SHE ADVISED THAT ETHEL DID NOT ANSWER HER DIRECTLY BUT KEPT TALKING SO FAST SHE WAS UNABLE TO FOLLOW HER. SHE WAS ASKED IF ETHEL HAD ASKED HER TO GET DAVID TO MAKE A STATEMENT THAT HE WAS COACHED BY THE FBI. MRS. GREENGLASS STATED SHE DIDN-T RECALL THAT ETHEL MADE THIS DIRECT STATEMENT BUT THAT ETHEL TOLD HER THAT DAVID WAS UNABLE TO MAKE THE SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS THAT HE DID WITHOUT HELP. FURTHER ETHEL TOLD HER THAT DAVID COULD NOT HAVE KNOWN THAT MILTON MANNES WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP. MRS. GREENGLASS STATED SHE TOLD ETHEL THE CP WAS MARCHING ON DELANCEY ST. BETWEEN SUFFOLK AND CLINTON AND MAKING A LOT OF TROUBLE. MRS. GREENGLASS ASKED ETHEL, "WHAT GOOD DOES THIS DO YOU" AND ETHEL REPLIED, "OF COURSE THEY DO A LOT OF GOOD BY MAKING A ROW AND COLLECTING MONEY TO PAY THE COST OF THE LIETERATURE BEING SENT OUT". MRS. GREENGLASS STATED SHE DID NOT KNOW WHEN SHE WOULD VISIT DAVID BUT WOULD ADVISE THIS OFFICE IF SHE PLANNED TO GO.

BOARDMAN

END

5-47PM OK FBI WA AS

TU DSC

CC: MR. BELMONT
MR. SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

STATION
NYC
TIN

JAN 22 1953

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI NYC 1-22-53 9-23 PM JCS
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP DASH R. CONF INFORMANT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT EMANUEL BLOCH, ATTORNEY FOR ROSENBERGS TOLD RUSS NIXON OF THE UE THAT HE, BLOCH, WAS GOING TO WASH, DC LATER TODAY TO SEE A SENATOR OR TWO AND REQUESTED NIXON TO VISIT HIM IN BLOCH-S OFFICE. LATER ESTHER RANK ADVISED NIXON IN BLOCH-S OFFICE THAT SHE CHECKED THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY AND FOUND THE EXECUTIVE ASST. TO SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT WAS JACK MARTIN OF EIGHT TWO NAUGHT ONE COLSTON PLACE, CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND. FURNISHED FOR INFO OF BUREAU.

BOARDMAN

END

9-25 PM OK FBI WA SMS

CORR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/21/84 BY 3042 PSL/MLL/fb

RECORDED - 47

EX-113

165-58236-14
JAN 27 1953

cc Brown
67 FEB 3 1953 386

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, 1-14-53
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You will pardon me if I appear to be presumptuous but the enclosed clipping so definitely hits the nail on the head as regards the Rosenbergs that I thought you might be interested in seeing it.

Very Respt.

C. C. Stackhouse

4214 Colesville Road,

University Park, Md.

encl
ack 1-14-53
Lg

65-58236-1457

EX-106

RECORDED

165

65-58236-145

65-58236-145

JAN 23 1953



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of the F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-23-86 BY SP-8 JAC/STC

THE ROSENBERG CASE

If Edgar J. Hoover wants a big haul, my advice to him is—"nab all those marching in front of the White House protesting the Rosenberg sentence."

Would any true blooded American object? No. The Rosenbergs tried to sell us down the river, they were willing and ready for each and every one of us to be thrown from this grand earth of ours. Throw them all in jail and investigate their activities.

DISGUSTED.

THE ROSENBERG CASE

This is the last straw. Several times I have wanted to write to you about the traitors, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The gall and unmitigated nerve of all those people parading up and down urging clemency for a pair of traitors.

I read where the lawyer for the Rosenbergs asked for leniency for them in "justice for the American people." Well, I'm one of those American citizens and I for due hope that they burn to a crisp. I only regret that Alger Hiss and Judy Coplon are not going along with them. Every time I think of Judy Coplon getting off scot free I get sick.

I think that justice should be quick when it comes to traitors like the Rosenbergs!

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 *put d/c*

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-1457

X-107

January 19, 1953

RECORDED-1
INDEXED-1
65-58236-1457

Mr. C. C. Stackhouse
4214 Colesville Road
University Park, Maryland

Dear Mr. Stackhouse:

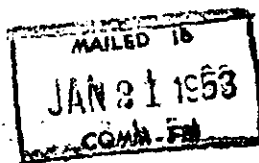
Your letter dated January 14, 1953, with enclosure, has been received.

I sincerely appreciate the interest which prompted you to communicate with me in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 pwt-DAC



Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DGH:row

G. I. R.

REC-1
JAN 19 1953
FBI

1184
JAN 21 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *Ch*
 FROM : MR. C. E. HENRICH *Ch*
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
 ETHEL ROSENBERG
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: January 16, 1953

9-1 ✓
 Tolson ✓
 Ladd ✓
 Clegg ✓
 Glavin ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tracy ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Nease ✓
 Gandy ✓

ASAC Whelan called from New York this morning (January 16) with reference to the Bureau's request that Nathaniel Weyl be interviewed concerning statements he is alleged to have made to a member of staff of Abbott Washburn about the Rosenbergs being ready to confess because of the trial of the Jewish doctors in Moscow. Whelan stated that inquiries by the New York Office had indicated that Weyl is presently in Washington, D. C.

ACTION:

I called Supervisor Joseph O'Connor in the Washington Field Office and furnished him with the background in this matter and instructed that arrangements be made to interview Weyl and secure from him complete details in his possession as to the identity of the persons who furnished him such information, etc. Supervisor O'Connor stated that he would have this handled immediately.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 PWT-DTC

de
 CEH:LL

ADDENDUM - CEH:LL - January 16, 1953

At 12:40 p.m., 1/16, Supervisor O'Connor, WFO, advised that Nathaniel Weyl has been interviewed. Weyl said that he has never made any statements that the Rosenbergs were ready to confess; that he has never heard such information; and that whoever attributes such a statement to him is a "G-- d--- liar."

EX-107

RECORDED - 53

INDEXED - 53

65-58236-1458

FEB 2 - 1953



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
2 Avenue Gabriel
Paris 8, France

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: January 18, 1953
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-126)
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040 PWT/1MN
ON 10/21/82

Re: airtel December 11, 1952.

On page one of its January 9, 1953, edition, L'Humanite, official daily newspaper of the Communist Party of France, carried a photograph of a line of demonstrators who had allegedly recently appeared in the vicinity of the White House in Washington in protest against the scheduled execution of the subject and his wife.

The article accompanying the photograph stated that the American Embassy in Paris had recently sent BENJAMIN BRADLEE, Press Attache, on a quick trip to the United States to secure material to combat the "immense protest" against "the crime being prepared by American fascism." The article indicated that BRADLEE's trip had been followed by a continuous flow of material from the Embassy to the newspapers tending to show that the condemnation of the ROSENBERGS was legitimate.

The article went on to point out, however, that aroused French opinion will not be appeased by such tactics and went on to list and describe the multitude of signed petitions which have "spontaneously" been made in France in protest against the unjust condemnation of the ROSENBERGS.

The Press Attache of the U. S. Embassy did not make the trip reported in L'HUMANITE's article.

This information is being brought to the Bureau's attention as a specific example of the Communist campaign with regard to this case which has been receiving front page attention in Humanite for well over a month.

HPW:AM

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GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNEIGH

DATE: January 26, 1953

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-23-86 BY 3042 pwt-BJC

Tolson _____
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Mr. Ray Whearty called from the Department on the afternoon of January 26. He said that a Mr. Myers of the State Department had called and said that he was preparing a summary of the Rosenberg case and indicated that it was for propaganda purposes. Myers also said that he was to make a speech before a United Nations group and he requested the Department to furnish him with information as to the jury panel which convicted the Rosenbergs, specifically any information as to the makeup of the jury as to whether there were persons of the Jewish faith on the jury or other persons with backgrounds which would have propaganda value.

Mr. Whearty said he wanted to informally inquire as to whether we had checked the jury list for the USA in New York at the time of the trial and I advised him that we did. I told him that we had furnished available information to the office of the USA in New York City. Mr. Whearty stated he would get in touch with the USA's office there for information.

ACTION:

For your information.

CEH:nlm

RECORDED

EX-102

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