

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: June 20, 1953

FROM : Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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

At 9:05 a.m. on June 20, 1953, SAC R. B. Hood of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised that the Attorney General is going to see the Director this morning in regard to having the Agents removed who have been affording him protection. Mr. Hood desired that this be called to your attention immediately upon your arrival.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/MLG

RECORDED - 68

65-58 236-1940

JHK:mar

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50 JUN 22 1953

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

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

(DEMONSTRATORS)

MRS. SOPHIE ROSENBERG FLEW HERE FROM NEW YORK TODAY IN THE HOPE OF PLEADING PERSONALLY WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER FOR THE LIVES OF HER DOOMED SON AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY HAGERTY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE WHITE HOUSE HAD RECEIVED NO REQUEST FROM HER BY EARLY AFTERNOON FOR AN AUDIENCE WITH MR. EISENHOWER.

MRS. ROSENBERG, MOTHER OF JULIUS ROSENBERG, SAID NOTHING ON LEAVING THE PLANE. ACCOMPANIED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO ALSO REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OR EVEN IDENTIFY HERSELF, THE MOTHER LEFT THE AIRPORT FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION.

IN NEW YORK MRS. ROSENBERG'S COMPANION HAD SAID SHE WAS A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE BUT HAD DECLINED TO GIVE HER NAME.

6/18--JE102P

They are staying at the Statler.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 pwt/mcc

Tolson

165-58236-194

RECORDED-84

JUN 25 1953

50 JUL 7 1953

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

(ROSENBERGS)

PARIS -- THE U.S. EMBASSY HAS REPORTED TO WASHINGTON THAT IT IS "CONCERNED" OVER THE EFFECT THE SCHEDULED EXECUTION OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG WOULD HAVE ON FRENCH OPINION TOWARD AMERICA, A SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT.

EXTRA POLICE WERE POSTED AROUND THE EMBASSY TODAY IN EXPECTATION OF DEMONSTRATIONS WEDNESDAY -- "SAVE THE ROSENBERGS DAY."

THE EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID AMERICAN OFFICIALS FEEL THE EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS WOULD BE A GREAT BOON TO THE COMMUNISTS AND WOULD UNDO MUCH OF THE HARD-WON PRO-AMERICAN SENTIMENT BUILT UP IN FRANCE.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE NEVER HAS BEEN SUCH WIDESPREAD FEELING AGAINST AN EXECUTION SINCE THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE IN THE 1920S.

IN THE LAST 16 DAYS THE EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED 3,000 LETTERS AND PETITIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROSENBERG CASE, HALF OF THEM FROM NON-COMMUNISTS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

"SOME OF AMERICA'S BEST FRIENDS IN FRANCE" HAVE JOINED THE CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS, HE SAID.

"THE SAVE THE ROSENBERGS" DAY WAS DECREED BY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE ROSENBERGS.

6/13--GD317P

What a "spokesman" for an American Embassy!

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 pwt/mc

65-58236-1942
JUN 25 1953
70
7/25/86

56 JUL 7 1953

54 JUN 30 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 20, 1953

FROM : SA James E. McMahon

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Supervisor James Higdon of the Newark Office called at 12:15 a.m. on June 20, 1953. Higdon stated the Long Branch, New Jersey, Police Department called the Newark Office and advised that Irving Saypol, United States Attorney in New York, had requested a police guard for the night of June 19 - 20, 1953. Accordingly, two detectives were staying with him at his summer home in Long Branch, New Jersey. Saypol was informed by the Police Department that they intended to advise the Bureau, and Saypol seemed pleased that the Bureau was informed.

Higdon wanted to know if the Newark Office should afford any special coverage to Saypol. Higdon was asked if Saypol requested protection of the Newark Office, or if he had received any threats or if any demonstrations were in evidence in the vicinity of Long Branch. Higdon replied in the negative to all three questions.

Higdon was informed that since the Police Department is affording Saypol protection, no coverage by Newark was necessary, but if Saypol received any threats, or if any demonstrations occurred or if Saypol requested the Newark Office for protection, that the Bureau should be immediately contacted for further instructions.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/86 BY [signature]
JEM: nsp

We are not furnishing protection unless there is a direct threat. Too many are trying to get in on the act.

67-57236
JUN 24 1953

RECORDED-116

JUL 2 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

FROM : A. H. Belmont *al-3*

SUBJECT: ⁰ JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
65-58236

DATE: June 19, 1953

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

Reference my memorandum of June 11, 1953, pointing out that Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, had advised the Department that "if Julius Rosenberg talked, he could identify an individual who furnished atomic energy information to the Russians." Dean stated it would be of great value to the AEC if the identity of this individual could be determined.

It was recommended, and approved by the Director, that contact be made with Dean to determine if he had any specific information regarding this matter.

Dean was contacted by Liaison Agent Bates on the morning of June 19, 1953, and was referred to the above-captioned matter. He stated that some time ago James Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, had told Dean that he was going to Sing Sing Prison to talk to the Rosenbergs. At that time Dean commented that if the Rosenbergs did identify any individual presently on the AEC program or formerly connected with it who might have furnished them espionage information it would be extremely valuable to the AEC. Dean stated this was the only comment made; that he had no specific information in mind other than the general comment which he made to Bennett. He stated his information regarding the facts in the Rosenberg case were based entirely on the information furnished by the Bureau to the AEC.

ACTION:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/25/86 BY 3022 PWT/mc

This is submitted for your information.

*James Bennett
destruction tactics*

65-58236-1944

CWB:lw

55 JUL 2 1953

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VPKa

5/2/53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 23, 1953

FROM : MR. F. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(BuFile 65-58236)

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

Attached are copies of Briefs filed by the attorneys for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell with the Supreme Court on June 9, 1953. These attachments were received from Special Agent Howard Fletcher, Jr., of the Washington Field Office.

ACTION

It is suggested that the attachments be filed in the Rosenberg case file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/plc

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RECORDED-103

165-59236-1945
JUL 28 1953

APL:awn
Attachments

56 JUL 3 1953

Office - Supreme Court, U. S.

FILED

JUN 9 1953

HAROLD B. WILLEY, CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1952

No. 719

MORTON SOBELL,

Petitioner,

against

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

HOWARD N. MEYER,

Counsel for Petitioner,

205 West 34th Street,

New York 1, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/mc

Enclosure 65-58236-1945

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States
OCTOBER TERM, 1952

No. 719

MORTON SOBELL,
Petitioner,
against
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

The petitioner was convicted at a joint trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on a single indictment with but a single charging count. Hence for the reasons set forth in the petition for rehearing in No. 687 this term, being filed this day on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, petitioner seeks rehearing on his own petition for certiorari. Petitioner respectfully requests that the content of the petition for rehearing now being filed on behalf of the Rosenbergs be incorporated herein by reference.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully urged that the court's order herein of May 25, 1953 denying certiorari be vacated on rehearing and the petition granted.

Dated: June 9, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD N. MEYER,
Counsel for Petitioner,
205 West 34th Street,
New York 1, New York.

Certificate

The undersigned, HOWARD N. MEYER, counsel for Morton Sobell, hereby certifies that this petition is presented in good faith, and not for delay, and that it is restricted to grounds specified in Rule 33(2) of the Rules of this Court.

HOWARD N. MEYER.

Office - Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
JUN 9 1953
HAROLD B. WILEY, Clerk

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

No. 687

JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG,
Petitioners,
against
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

EMANUEL H. BLOCH,
JOHN F. FINERTY,
Counsel for the Petitioners.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/80 BY 3042 PWT/HLC

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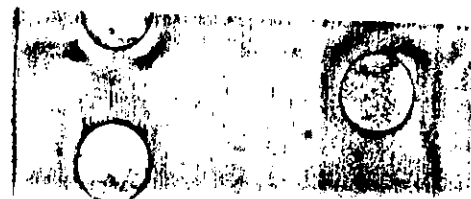
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IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

No. 687

JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG,
Petitioners,
against
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

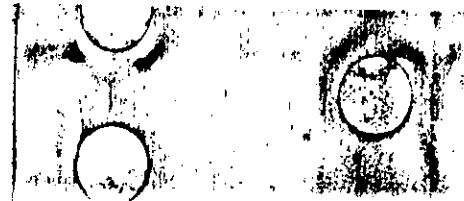
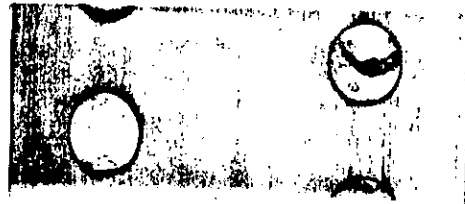
PETITION FOR REHEARING

The petitioners, JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, pray for a rehearing and reversal of the order of this Court, entered on May 25, 1953, denying their petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

This petition for rehearing is made, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 33 of the rules of this Court, upon the ground of intervening circumstances of substantial and controlling effect.

Reasons Why a Rehearing Should Be Granted and a Writ of Certiorari Issued

The word "shocking" has been used, advisedly, by the petitioners, time and time again in the course of the judicial proceedings in this case. This strong word is hardly adequate to depict the immorality and indecency, befouling the administration of federal criminal justice, of the series of outrages perpetrated by the prosecuting authorities on



the courts in this case. If the judgments of conviction of the petitioners are upheld, and their execution, thereunder, carried out, the petitioners will die, leaving history to ponder the justice of death sentences responsive to a verdict procured by prosecution conduct, which a reviewing court held could not be "too severely condemned", so "wholly reprehensible," and productive of prejudice to the petitioners so beyond recall that "a new trial * * * should have been granted" (R. 334).

I

Since the filing of the petition for a writ of certiorari herein, new circumstances, affecting one of the contentions made by the petitioners, have come to light, which should have a substantial and controlling effect in the disposition of this case. From these intervening circumstances emerges a question affecting the fair and proper administration of justice, so serious, it is submitted, as to oblige this Court, guardian of fair-play in the federal judicial system, to intervene to protect the honor and reputation of that system, and the very lives of the petitioners from forfeiture to the amorality of conviction-collecting prosecutors.

The petitioners, in their application, herein, under Section 2255 of Title 28 U. S. C., asserted facts to show that the indictment for perjury of a third person, one, William Perl (for denying his knowledge of the petitioners and others allegedly associated with them), was deliberately timed to be returned during the trial of the petitioners, with the obvious intention of prejudicing their right to a fair trial (R. 69-77). The facts relied on were:

(1) The perjury was charged to have been committed some six or seven months prior to the return of the indictment (R. 70);

(2) Some two years after (at the time of the institution of the instant proceeding) his indictment on March 13, 1950, Perl had not yet been brought to trial (and he was not until May 18, 1953), and although he pressed repeatedly for an immediate trial, he had been insistently and successfully opposed by the Government (R. 75-77); and

(3) The Government was in possession of evidence of Perl's perjury, if the charges against him were at all well taken, at or about the time Perl allegedly perjured himself, some six or seven months prior to his indictment (R. 154-55).

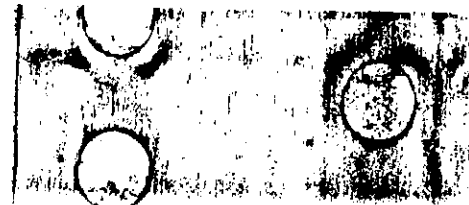
The Government sought to rebut the petitioners' assertion of "timing" by submitting opposition affidavits, which stated facts to show, as Judge Sylvester J. Ryan stated in his opinion herein in the District Court "that it was not until March 6, 1951 [about one week before the Perl indictment, and the day when the petitioners' trial first began] that he [the United States Attorney] came into possession of evidence sufficient in law to sustain Perl's indictment for perjury" (R. 14).

The affidavit of Myles J. Lane, the then United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, stated:

"The Perl indictment was obtained within a week after Perl had admitted he had not been truthful to the Grand Jury" (R. 137).

The affidavit of John M. Foley, and Assistant United States Attorney for the said District, stated:

"On March 6, 1951, at approximately 6:15 P. M., William Perl, in the presence of his attorney Mr. Raymond Wise, and in the presence of several Assistant United States Attorneys and two Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation stated that he had lied to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Grand Jury in that he had minimized his associations with Morton Sobell and other persons. A true bill was voted and the indictment handed down within a week of this admission" (R. 143).



These affidavits were, expressly, the foundation for the conclusion reached by the District Court, that only on March 6, 1951 did the United States Attorney come into possession of sufficient evidence to warrant the indictment of Perl. Referring to these affidavits, that court ruled: "This satisfactorily explains why Perl was not indicted until March 15, 1951 for perjury alleged to have been committed on August 18, 1950 and September 11, 1950" (R. 14).

William Perl was, at long last, brought to trial on May 18, 1953, after the filing of the petition for certiorari herein and before its determination by this Court, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the four-count perjury indictment returned on March 13, 1951. [*United States v. Perl*, Crim. No. 135-43.] On May 22, 1953, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on two counts, with a recommendation for leniency. On June 5, 1953, he was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment (the maximum) on each count, to run concurrently.

The testimony adduced at the Perl trial reveals that the affidavits of United States Attorneys Lane and Foley, upon which the District Court's opinion turns, were false and misleading affidavits, which either were designed to, or, in any event, had the effect of cloaking the misconduct of the prosecutor from the court and, in the process, frustrating the petitioners' claim to relief.

This conclusion is an inescapable inference from the following facts:

(1) The Government, in the Perl case, did not introduce into evidence, on its direct case against Perl, the admission of guilt he allegedly made as attested to in the affidavits of Lane and Foley (or any other admission), and without which, these affidavits stated, in essence, the Government had insufficient evidence to warrant an indictment. It is reasonable to assume, that had such an admission been made, in the presence of such "worthy" witnesses, its intro-

duction at the trial, particularly in the posture of the evidence in that case, would seem to have been axiomatic.

(2) Perl, testifying in his own defense, denied that on March 6, 1951 (or at any other time), he had made admissions, ascribed to him in the affidavits of Lane and Foley (*United States v. Perl*, steno minutes, pp. 455-460, annexed hereto and marked "Exhibit A").

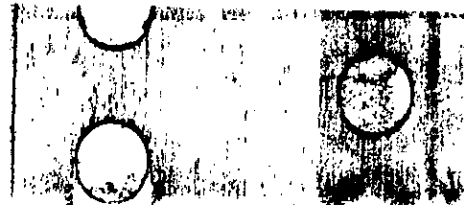
(3) Despite Perl's denial, the Government refrained from calling a single witness to rebut his denial, although, it must be presumed, that there was available to the Government, voluntarily or by subpoena, each of the witnesses present at the conference at which the alleged admission was made.

(4) The Government relied, to prove its case, exclusively on evidence of which it had knowledge at or about the time of the commission of the alleged perjury by Perl, some six or seven months prior thereto.

From these facts it is impossible to reach a conclusion other than that Perl never made an admission of guilt either on March 6, 1951, or at any other time, and that the affidavits of Lane and Foley to the contrary are without foundation in fact. Thus, in the very proceeding in which the petitioners charged the prosecution with misconduct, the prosecution, in a frenetic effort to conceal, grossly compounded its unconscionable conduct by introducing false affidavits by the miscreant prosecutors, in this new proceeding, which were obviously successful in misleading the court.

This Court has said in *McNabb v. United States*, 318 U. S. 332, 340 (1943):

"Judicial supervision of the administration of criminal justice in the federal courts implies the duty of establishing and maintaining civilized standards of procedure and evidence. Such standards are not satisfied merely by observance of those minimal historic



safeguards for securing trial by reason which are summarized as 'due process of law' and below which we reach what is really trial by force."

Is trial by *fraud* any more consonant with "civilized standards of procedure and evidence"?

It would be difficult to imagine, under the circumstances, a more compelling situation to move this Court to exert its supervisory powers over the administration of criminal justice in the federal courts.

The refusal of review by this Court of this aggravated fraud—together with a refusal to review a decision of affirmance where the appeals court characterized the prosecutor's conduct as to be "severely condemned", "wholly reprehensible" and so prejudicial that a "new trial . . . should have been granted"—might be construed by the unscrupulous to mean that "anything goes." This Court, under our constitutional scheme of liberties, has always properly proceeded on the assumption that if, in one case, "anything goes", the liberties of all Americans, on such a precedent, are endangered.

It is respectfully submitted, therefore, that this Court should accept review of this case, reverse its order denying the writ of certiorari herein and let the writ issue.

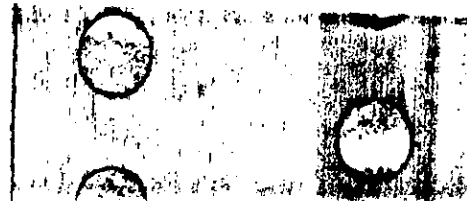
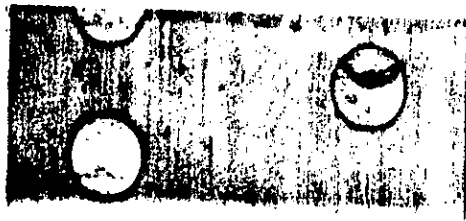
II

The instant application under 28 U. S. C. § 2255 was based in part on the claim that the Government knowingly used perjured testimony of David Greenglass, its witness-in-chief, to procure the conviction of the petitioners. On June 6, 1953, the petitioners, on the basis of evidence, newly discovered in major part since the filing of the petition for certiorari herein, of perjury on the part of Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, filed a new petition for a re-trial, under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure,

and for a vacation of the judgments of conviction against them under 28 U. S. C. § 2255.

This new petition is based on proof positive, short of recantations by the Greenglasses—the one, imprisoned, under the aegis of the Government; the other, free, under the Damoclean sword of possible indictment for her admitted crime which carries a death sentence—that a case was constructed against the petitioners on a pyramid of lies.

Demonstrative evidence (the missing console table) is brought to light, which belies the trial testimony of the Greenglasses on an important issue. Documents establish that the Greenglass pre-trial story to the authorities, heretofore unavailable to the petitioners, excluding from involvement, as it did, at critical points, the petitioners and the atom-bomb, was a very different tale from his trial testimony—as different as "Hamlet" without Hamlet. Documents establish the motivating force for the Greenglasses' trial testimony to be a deal: the Greenglasses' lives for their inculcation of the petitioners; a deal, concealed at the trial by the Greenglasses' false denial of its existence; a deal so shabby that, in a case where these petitioners were punished by death, it was first conceived that *neither* of the Greenglasses should even be named as a defendant; and then, that David Greenglass, but not Ruth, was to be made a co-defendant, who would receive only a suspended sentence; and finally, only after suggestions in open court by counsel for the petitioners at their arraignment, that a deal might be in the making, the Government indicated to the Greenglasses that, as a face-saving device, David Greenglass might well be required to serve some prison term. Facts, on the face of the record, demonstrate that, at least as to Ruth Greenglass, the deal was fulfilled; as to David Greenglass, the Government's sentencing recommendation indicates that its power was asserted to effect a mitigation of his punishment.



The petitioners submit that the claims of knowing use of perjured testimony made in the instant application, viewed in the context of the newly discovered evidence, take on the greater significance, which is due them. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested, in the alternative: (a) that this Court's disposition of the instant application await the determination of the merits of the new application by the lower courts; or (b) that the instant application be remanded by this Court for reconsideration by the lower courts together with and in the context of the claims made in the new application referred to above.

The petitioners recognize that the new application for relief and the papers on which it is based are not officially before this Court and that, therefore, there is question as to whether the references to the record in the new application are properly made. However, in the light of the exceptional circumstances and the exigencies of the situation, as the execution date of the petitioners has been officially fixed for June 18, 1953, the petitioners, upon this Court's request, stand ready to submit to this Court the moving papers on the new application so that this Court may evaluate the assertions regarding them made herein, in terms of the suggestions for disposition made above.

CONCLUSION

The relief herein requested should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

EMANUEL H. BLOCH,
JOHN F. FINERTY,
Counsel for the Petitioners.

Certificate

The undersigned, EMANUEL H. BLOCH, counsel for Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, hereby certifies that this petition is presented in good faith, and not for delay, and that it is restricted to grounds specified in Rule 33(2) of the Rules of this Court.

EMANUEL H. BLOCH

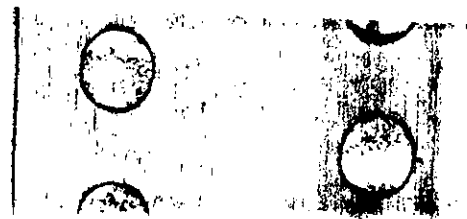
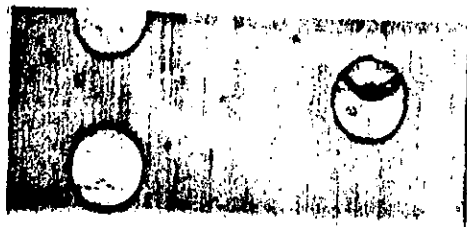


EXHIBIT A

• • • • •

Q. Well, now, Mr. Perl—and I am getting near the end of my redirect examination—do you recall a rather large meeting down in this building around the beginning of March, 1950, at which there were present a number of people including yourself, Mr. Myles Lane, and Mr. Foley, an assistant United States attorney, and I think maybe Mr. Cochran, and possibly—I am not too sure of this—Mr. Kilsheimer, another assistant United States attorney, and Mr. Roy Cohn. A. Yes, I recall that.

Q. Do you recall it very vividly? A. Parts of it I do, yes.

Q. Now, at that meeting were you given a chance to change your Grand Jury testimony?

The Court: It calls for a conclusion on the part of the witness.

Mr. Wise: I will withdraw the question.

The Court: Yes.

When was this meeting, now, that you refer to?

The Witness: This was shortly before my indictment, several weeks before.

The Court: That was in March, 1951?

The Witness: Either February or March of 1951.

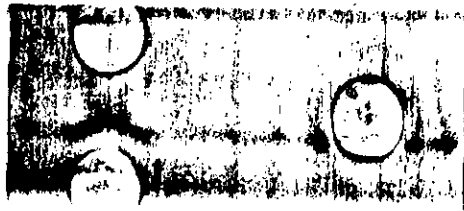
The Court: After you had testified before the Grand Jury and before your indictment?

The Witness: Correct.

The Court: Before the indictment was returned; is that correct?

The Witness: That's right.

Q. Well, let's get the days in sequence because they are important. You appeared first before the Grand Jury on August 18, 1950; is that correct? A. Yes.



Q. And again on September 11, 1950? A. Yes.

Q. And again on October 4, 1950? A. Yes.

Q. And did you ever appear before the Grand Jury after October 4, 1950? A. No.

Q. Now, this meeting was in March, 1950, according to my recollection, but I will take yours. Do you remember now on the stand when it was?

Mr. Martin: Your Honor, I object to that form of question.

The Court: Yes. Don't put yourself into it, counselor.

Mr. Wise: I withdraw the question. You are both right.

The Court: Excuse me. What did you say?

Mr. Wise: I withdraw the question. You are both right. The objection is well taken and—

The Court: I thank you very much for acquiescing in my ruling, but it is my responsibility, counsel, and don't pass remarks like that.

Mr. Wise: I'm sorry. I didn't mean it that way.

The Court: Now, this meeting that you were questioned about was in 1951?

The Witness: Yes, February or March of 1951, to the best of my recollection.

The Court: Was your counsel present at that meeting?

The Witness: I am not sure whether there was more than one there. He was present at one such meeting, and I believe that is what you are referring to.

Q. Well, don't you remember whether or not I was present at both meetings? A. No.

Q. Well, you are not trying to imply that this group of assistant United States attorneys and agents would have you down there alone at that time, are you?



Mr. Martin: I object to that, your Honor.

The Court: Objection sustained.

Q. Well, do you remember what was said to you by anybody at that meeting? A. Specifically, no.

Q. Well, in substance, do you remember what was said? A. Yes, I remember some general remarks by—well various FBI agents but mainly Mr. Roy Cohn informed me that—well, that if I did not confess I would be indicted.

Q. Did he say that he did not want to indict you? A. I don't recall. That was the main substance of what he told me.

Q. Well, did he say that you are a Columbia instructor and that he is reluctant to indict you? A. I don't recall that. I don't think that it was along those lines. I think it was, if you ask me to characterize it briefly—

The Court: Well, don't characterize it. Just tell us in substance what he said to you.

The Witness: Well, that was the substance of what it was.

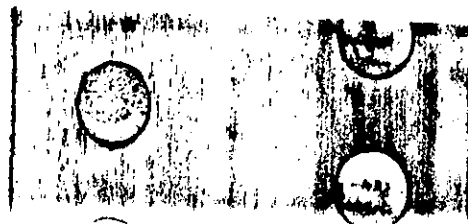
Q. And you were given an opportunity at that meeting to make a further statement; is that correct? A. Oh, yes.

Q. And what did you say? A. Well, something to the effect that I had nothing to confess, but whatever he or anybody had against me, I would very much like to hear in open court.

Q. Did you go out in the hall and withdraw from the meeting and confer with me? A. I don't recall that specifically, but I might very well have done it.

Q. And then you might equally well have returned to the meeting with me after you conferred with me; is that correct? A. Yes, I guess I might have. Sure.

Q. Well, this is important, and I would like you to search your memory. Would it be fair to tell this Court and jury—



The Court: Counsel, why don't you let this witness testify rather than lead him in the manner in which you have been?

Q. I ask you, can you tell us now whether you had the benefit of legal advice before you answered Mr. Roy Cohn at that meeting? A. With respect to what Mr. Cohn was going to tell me or what was telling me?

Q. What he had already told you. A. Well, I was in conference with you, but nothing that you or anybody else could have told me would have had any effect on my answer to Mr. Cohn.

Mr. Wise: Will you bear with me a moment, your Honor?

The Court: Yes, surely.

Mr. Wise: You may recross examine.

Recross examination by Mr. MacMahon.

Q. In other words, Mr. Perl, in March of 1950 you were given another chance to tell the truth?

Mr. Wise: '51.

Mr. MacMahon: Yes.

Q. In March of 1951 you were given another chance to tell the truth and you still lied?

Mr. Wise: That is objected to as to form, your Honor.

The Court: Yes. Objection sustained.

Mr. MacMahon: No further questions, your Honor.

Mr. Wise: No further questions, Mr. Perl.

The Court: You may leave the stand.

(Witness excused.)

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Supreme Court of the United States
OCTOBER TERM, 1952

No. 687

JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG,
Petitioners,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF
PETITION FOR REHEARING

JOHN F. FINERTY,
Attorney for Petitioners.

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**SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF
PETITION FOR REHEARING**

There would seem to be only one rational explanation for the denial by the majority of the Court of the petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. What this explanation may be can only be deduced by the elimination of grounds for denial which, it would seem, cannot be reasonably imputed to the majority.

Counsel will not impugn the intelligence of any member of the majority of this Court by assuming that any member could possibly accept as true the fantastic and inherently incredible testimony of Government's witness David Greenglass that, in September, 1945, he was able to furnish and transmit to the defendant Julius Rosenberg a substantially accurate drawing of a cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb, together with twelve pages of written material descriptive of its component elements, their action and inter-action, and the principles of operation of that bomb; and further, that five years later he was able to produce, wholly from memory and without aid from any other source, as impounded Government Exhibit

8, a substantial replica of such drawing of a cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb, and a paraphrase of such descriptive material as represented by Greenglass' untranscribed testimony.¹

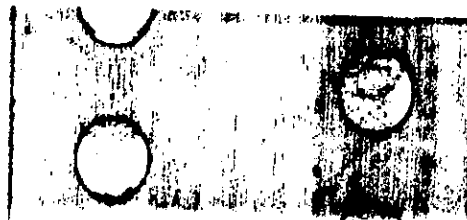
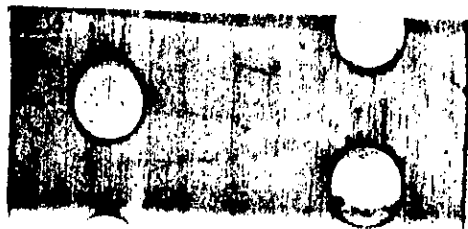
Neither will counsel imply such disrespect to any member of the majority of this Court as to suggest that any member had not read at least the resume of Greenglass' testimony in the foregoing respects presented in the petition for certiorari.²

Furthermore, counsel will not impute to any member of the majority of this Court the rejection of the truth of the affidavits of Dr. Kaiser, now a member of the British

¹ While Greenglass' testimony with relation either to the alleged original production by him of the drawings of the *lens molds*, or their reproduction as represented by Government's Exhibits 2, 6 and 7, is not as inherently incredible as is his testimony as to Government Exhibit 8, the cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb and the untranscribed descriptive material relating thereto, it has already been noted that, had the jury known this latter testimony to be perjured, they undoubtedly must have considered Greenglass' entire testimony impeached.

It will also be noted that the hysterically proclaimed "crime worse than murder", on the basis of which the trial judge undertook to justify the death sentences which he imposed upon the Rosenbergs (C. R. 1614), was a crime for which the Rosenbergs were never indicted, tried or convicted—the actual transmission to the Soviet of the secrets of the atom bomb as comprised by impounded Government Exhibit 8 and Greenglass' untranscribed descriptive material relating thereto. There is not the slightest indication that even that Judge would have imposed such sentences for the mere transmittal to the Soviet Union of drawings of a minor portion of that bomb, the lens molds, as comprised by Exhibits 2, 6 and 7, aside from the fact that, again, the Rosenbergs were never indicted, tried or convicted for the actual transmittal of any such material.

² For the convenience of the Court, counsel has re-abstracted Greenglass' testimony in the foregoing respects in the Appendix to this supplemental brief. It will be noted that the nature of this perjured testimony is such that it could not have been innocently used by the prosecutor. Counsel respectfully suggests that after reading such testimony of Greenglass, no member of the majority could have the temerity to avow belief in its truth.



Atomic Commission (R. 119-121)* and of Dr. Hadamard, a distinguished French atomic scientist (R. 121-123), that it is inconceivable that Greenglass, with his total lack of scientific training and of opportunity to have obtained the necessary information, could have originally produced, in September, 1945, a cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb and twelve pages of such descriptive material, and five years later to have reproduced them on trial, wholly from memory and without aid from any other source, in impounded Government Exhibit 8 and in Greenglass' untranscribed testimony relating thereto. To do so would impute to the members of the majority of this Court the acceptance of the wholly fallacious and spurious grounds which the District Attorney succeeded in imposing upon the District Court as its basis for rejecting the truth of such affidavits.

These grounds were, that since the affiants had not observed Greenglass when he testified, and had seen neither impounded Government Exhibit 8 nor Greenglass' untranscribed testimony relating thereto, they were not qualified to form an opinion as to Greenglass' memory (R. 18). As pointed out pages 2-3 of defendants' reply to the Government's brief in opposition, the fundamental basis of those affidavits was Greenglass' lack of scientific capacity, and not of memory. It was obviously unnecessary for atomic scientists, of the standing of the affiants, either to have heard Greenglass' untranscribed testimony or to have seen impounded Government Exhibit 8, in order to know that Greenglass lacked the scientific capacity to have originally produced, or later to have reproduced, either without aid from other and undisclosed sources.

Neither is counsel willing to assume that any member of the majority can believe that the question of Greenglass'

* The designation (R.) refers to the transcript of record herein. Where the designation (C. R.) is used, it refers to the transcript of record in the criminal proceedings before this Court on the original petition for certiorari in Docket 111, October Term 1951.

perjury was concluded by the verdict of the jury, by the affirmance of that verdict by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and by the original denial of certiorari by this Court. No such question was or could have been presented either to the jury or to the courts on review. Any question even of the credibility of Greenglass' testimony in this respect was excluded from the jury by the refusal by the Trial Court to permit Government's atomic witness Colonel Derry to express an opinion as to the credibility of such testimony (C. R. 916).³

Finally, in this connection, counsel would not impute to any member of the majority of this Court a lack of recognition of the significance of the Government's failure to offer any affidavits in rebuttal of the affidavits of Dr. Kaiser and Dr. Hadamard with reference to Exhibit 8 and Greenglass' untranscribed testimony relating thereto, although the Government had available to it, as shown by its submitted list of witnesses on trial (C. R. 51-52), the three leading atomic scientists of this country: Dr. Harold C. Urey, Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. Plainly the Government knew that these atomic scientists could not be brought to deny the truth of the affidavits of their fellow scientists, Dr. Kaiser and Dr. Hadamard.

³ It is to be noted that the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals rejects the affidavits, not only upon the fallacious grounds on which they were rejected by the District Court, but specifically on the ground that "the affidavits bear solely upon the credibility of his (Greenglass') testimony and that issue was properly submitted to the Trial Jury for decision (R. 36). It has, however, been repeatedly noted, both in the petition for certiorari and in the defendants' reply to the Government's brief in opposition, that opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals undeniably shows that, incredible as it may seem, that Court did not even know that any question of perjury as to Exhibit 8, the cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb, and Greenglass' untranscribed testimony relating thereto, was presented by defendants' Section 2255 petition, but clearly assumed that the only questions of perjury presented were as to Greenglass' perjury in connection with Exhibits 2, 6 and 7, the drawings of the lens molds (R. 335-336).

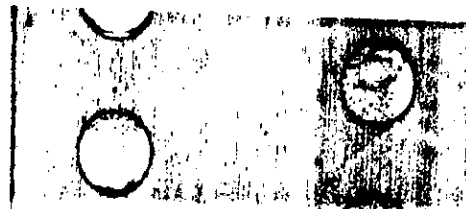
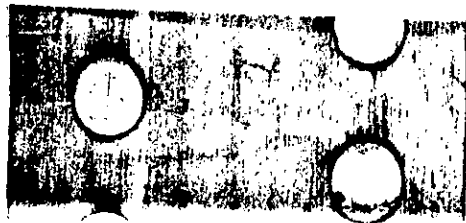
Under such circumstances it would seem fair to deduce only that the majority are, on some undisclosed and possibly unreasoned grounds, sincerely convinced that even if Greenglass' testimony in the foregoing respects is perjured, the Rosenbergs are, nevertheless, guilty.⁴ Therefore, the majority may well believe that certiorari should not be granted, since this would result not only, from their point of view, in useless open argument before this Court of the question of Greenglass' perjury, but, if followed by public hearings on retrial, might involve, likewise from their point of view, useless disclosures, which nevertheless might shake the confidence of the people of the United States and of the world in the administration of justice in this country. Patriotic as may be the motives of the majority in this respect, the preservation of Government prestige at the expense of the rights, and here, of the very lives of accused persons, is more consistent with the principles of totalitarian than of democratic society.

If counsel wrong the majority in this respect, the blame lies with the majority in refusing to apply to the Federal Courts the sound and historic principles laid down by this Court for the governance of state courts in the treatment of perjury (*Mooney v. Holohan*, 294 U. S. 103).⁵

⁴ In this connection it is to be noted that the Court of Appeals, in its original opinion confirming the conviction of the Rosenbergs, expressly held that the conviction of the Rosenbergs could not stand if Greenglass' testimony were disregarded (C. R. 1648).

⁵ It seems doctrinaire in the extreme for Mr. Justice Frankfurter to suggest in his notation in connection with the denial of the original petition for certiorari, and to repeat that suggestion here, that the only significance of such denial is that petitioners could not muster four votes in favor of granting the Writ. The practical significance of the denial here is to take the lives of the petitioners on perjured testimony.

Moreover, it is to be noted that the rigid adherence to the "four vote rule" stultifies the representations originally made by the late Mr. Justice Vandevanter to the Congress in 1924 as to the liberality which the Court would exercise its discretion in issuing certiorari in death cases, such representations being repeated by the late Mr. Chief Justice Hughes to the Congress in 1937. (See Coun-



Counsel, for his part, believes that nothing could better serve to restore universal confidence in this country's administration of justice than the courageous exposure and rebuke by this Court of the shameful maladministration of justice by the District Attorney, by the Department of Justice, and by the lower courts, which has attended the whole course of the prosecution of the Rosenbergs.⁹

sel's brief of November 7, 1938 in support of petition for rehearing in *Thomas J. Mooney v. Court W. Smith*, Warden of San Quentin Penitentiary, California, No. 6, October Term, 1938, pp. 1 to 24.) While such brief specifically concerns review of judgment of state courts, the representations of the Court to the Congress were not so confined.

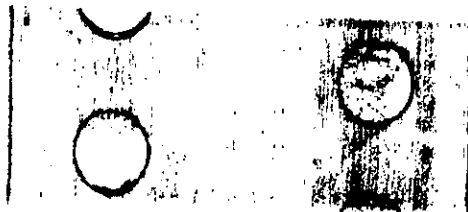
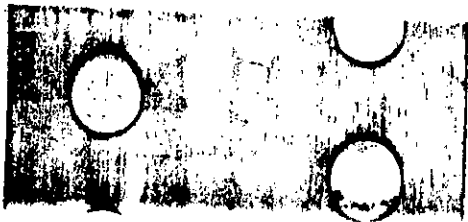
Finally, it is inconceivable that Mr. Justice Frankfurter can consider his observations in connection with denial of the Rosenbergs' original petition for certiorari, as to the care with which the Court of Appeals scrutinized that record, to have any application to the denial of their present petitions. One and, indeed, the primary ground of the instant petitions for certiorari is the shocking negligence of the Court of Appeals in failing to examine the Section 2255 record sufficiently to understand that even such petition, and the affidavits attached thereto, alleged any perjury whatever in Greenglass' testimony with reference to impounded Government Exhibit 8, the cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb, and Greenglass' untranscribed testimony relating to that exhibit. (See pp. 35-38 of the instant petitions for certiorari, and pp. 1-3 of petitioners' reply brief to the Government's brief in opposition.)

⁹This maladministration has reached even into the recent clemency proceedings before the President. The Trial Judge expressly conditioned the original stay of execution of the Rosenbergs on the condition they would not use such stay to seek further judicial review of their conviction. Thereupon, counsel signing this supplemental brief, who had not yet become counsel for the Rosenbergs, advised the Deputy Attorney General of the facts as to Greenglass' perjury, as shown by Greenglass' own testimony and the affidavits of Dr. Kaiser and Dr. Hadamard. Counsel further warned the Deputy Attorney General that the President should not be embarrassed by prematurely passing, one way or another, on such application for clemency, since further judicial remedies were available. The Deputy Attorney General curtly rejected counsel's representations in the foregoing respects, and counsel is informed that the President passed upon the original application for clemency without the information furnished by counsel to the Deputy Attorney General being made available to him.

Whether or not this Court is aware of it, confidence in the administration of justice by the Department of Justice and the Federal courts in cases of this nature is already badly shaken both at home and abroad. Even the Court of Appeals rebuked the Department of Justice as represented by the District Attorney in "timing" the Perl indictment so as to influence the jury upon the trial of the Rosenbergs (R. 334). It is not without significance that the Department of Justice has so far lost all sense of propriety that it permitted the District Attorney to bring on the trial of Perl upon such indictment at the very time that these petitions for certiorari were pending before this Court, although the District Attorney had resisted Perl's repeated efforts to bring the case to trial during the two preceding years. Counsel does not mean to suggest that the "timing" of Perl's trial in any way influenced this Court in its disposition of the Rosenbergs' present petitions for certiorari. Any prosecutor should have been on guard against any act which might have been susceptible of the implication that such influence was intended.

If this Court permits this and worse improprieties by the Department of Justice in the Rosenbergs' case to pass unrebuked, and if the majority persist in their determination not to permit review in open court of whether or not Greenglass' testimony was perjured, this Court will have only itself to blame if "justice under the law" becomes a term of derision.

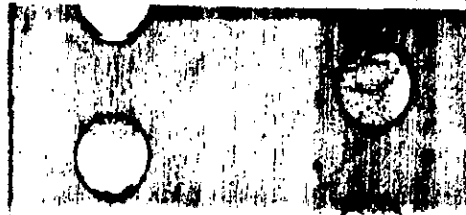
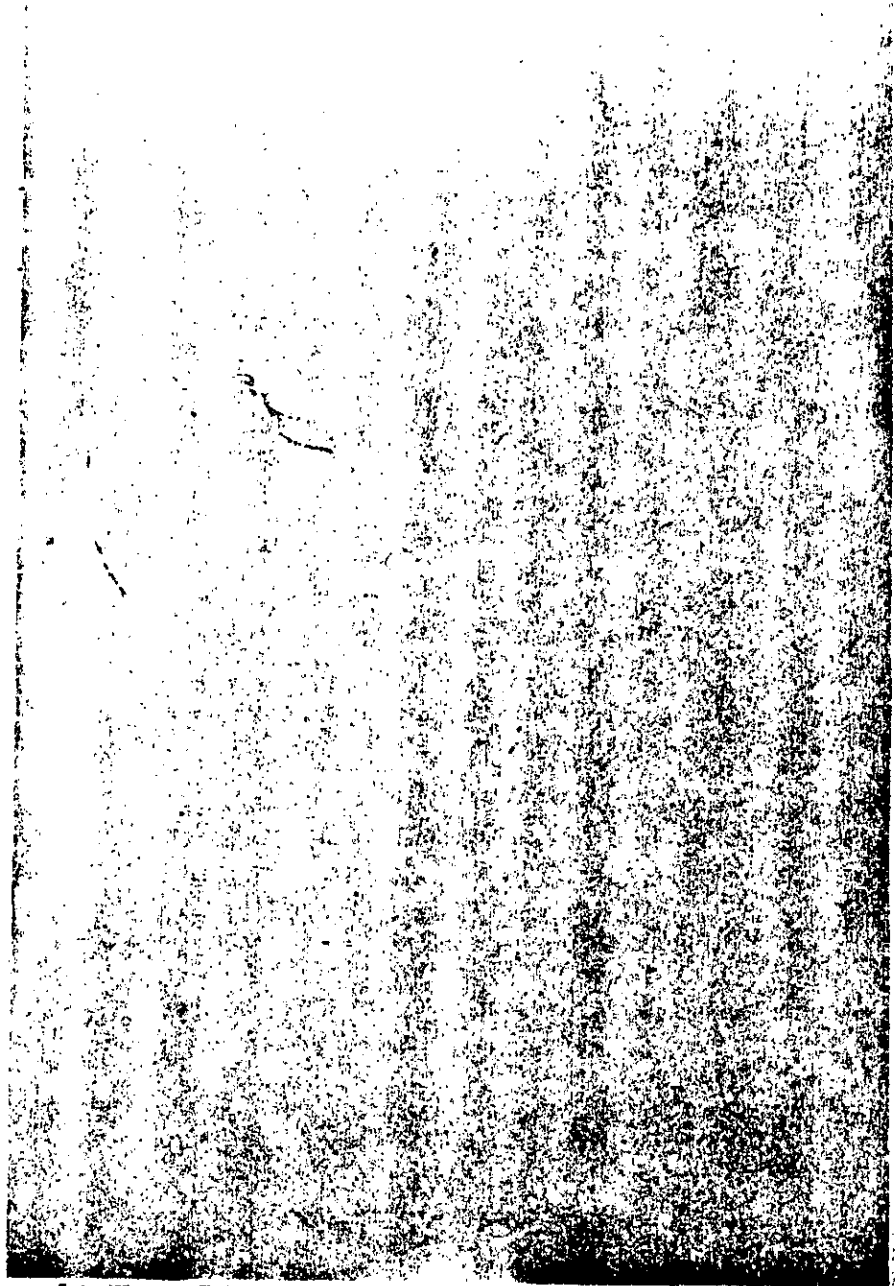
Finally, if the Rosenbergs are permitted to be executed while the slightest doubt of the truth of Greenglass' testimony persists, and until the truth or falsity of that testimony is fairly determined in open court, this Court will have done greater and more lasting disservice to this country than could the Rosenbergs, had they in fact committed the "crime worse than murder" for which they have been sentenced to death, and of which they are unquestionably innocent—the actual transmission to the Soviet of the secret of the atom bomb.



Counsel signing this supplemental brief in support of the petition for rehearing has prepared it while his fellow counsel have been engaged in preparing the petition itself, and in certain phases of other proceedings on behalf of the Rosenbergs. This supplemental brief is, however, submitted with his full authority and approval.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. FINERTY,
Attorney for Petitioners.



APPENDIX

Summary Analysis of Greenglass' Perjury in His Testimony in Connection with Impounded Government Exhibit B, a Sketch of a Cross-Section of the Nagasaki Atom Bomb and His Untranscribed Testimony Descriptive of That Exhibit

Greenglass testified (C. R. 395)¹ that he was born on March 3, 1922, presumably in New York. That after graduation from high school he attended Brooklyn Polytechnic for six months and later Pratt Institute for a semester and a half to prepare himself to be a machinist. These were his sole educational qualifications shown on direct examination (C. R. 396).

On cross-examination he admitted (C. R. 610-611) that he had failed in all eight courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic, but stated, with apparent pride, that he did not fail any courses at Pratt Institute but got good marks. He also admitted (C. R. 612) that he never studied engineering, differential or advanced calculus, thermodynamics, nuclear or atomic physics, or quantum mechanics. In answer to the question whether he knew anything about the basic theory of atomic energy, he answered, "I know something about it, yes, I am no scientific expert, but I know something about it." He did not further define what he did know about "it".

¹ The incredible confusion and diffusion with which Greenglass' testimony was presented by the prosecutor makes it impractical within the necessary limitations of a petition for certiorari to furnish record citation for all the statements made in this summary of Greenglass' testimony. Such citations are, therefore, necessarily limited to the most vital items of that testimony. Counsel, however, give their assurance to this Court that such summary is a fair representation of Greenglass' testimony.

Counsel believe, moreover, that an examination of the record would demonstrate that the confused manner in which Greenglass' testimony was presented was a device deliberately adopted by the prosecutor to conceal the inherent improbability of that testimony, and that such device was most successful.

This is the sum total of Greenglass' educational qualifications as shown of record.

Greenglass testified that prior to entering the Army in 1943, he had practical experience as a machinist. That, after basic training, he was first assigned to the Ordnance School at Aberdeen, Maryland, as a machinist (C. R. 396). That after service at various other posts, he was assigned, in July, 1944, to the Manhattan District Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, for two weeks' orientation. That his orientation consisted of his being told that it was a secret project, but he was not told, and did not know, what "the secret" was (C. R. 397). That in August, 1944 he was assigned to the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos (C. R. 398). The keenness of his observation is illustrated by his testimony that not until his wife visited him on November 29, 1944, during a furlough to Albuquerque, did he even know that the project was concerned with the construction of the atom bomb. That he learned this only when his wife told him that Julius Rosenberg had told her—

" . . . that I was working on the atomic bomb; that was the first I knew of it" (C. R. 399).

Neither he nor his wife testified as to how Julius Rosenberg obtained this information.

He testified that on his wife's visit, she immediately told him that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg wanted him to give information to the Russians. That at first he refused, but after thinking it over until the next morning, he agreed (C. R. 424-425). On cross-examination he stated that he agreed after—

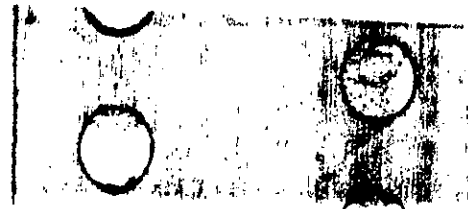
"I consulted with the memories and voices of my mind" (C. R. 539).

He testified that after his agreement he gave his wife information to memorize, but not to write out, "as to the layout of the Los Alamos atomic project, the buildings, number of people, and stuff like that", and the names of

certain scientists working there, specifying only Oppenheimer, Kistiakowski and Bohr (C. R. 426).

Right here is an example of the "phoniness" of Greenglass' testimony. Assuming he was not "covering up" when he testified that he did not know that the "project" he was working on at Los Alamos was the atomic bomb, until his wife told him that Rosenberg had told her that that was what Greenglass was working on, several questions suggest themselves in connection with Greenglass' testimony at this point. For instance: in what manner was Greenglass, nevertheless, enabled immediately to give his wife information "as to the layout of Los Alamos atomic project, the building, number of people, and stuff like that"? And what kind of useful information as to the layout and buildings was it that his wife could offhand memorize? Did he draw for her, or orally describe, the layout of the Los Alamos atomic project and the buildings? If so, how was he suddenly enabled to say that, "though I have seen these buildings every day for four months I suddenly realize that such a building holds the cyclotron; that another holds the crude uranium; another holds the heavy water; another holds the atomic pile; and each is of such and such an exterior and interior design; and that such and such is their relative location." Further, how, out of the thousands of men employed here, did he suddenly come to realize that one of them was Oppenheimer and one, Kistiakowski, and another, Bohr, and that they were leading atomic scientists? Or did he previously know who and what they were, and simply couldn't imagine what such people could be doing at Los Alamos, until Greenglass was told that Rosenberg said that Greenglass, himself, was working there on the atomic bomb? Or did he dash out and ask someone for all this information, and if so, whom?

Greenglass then testified that on January 1, 1945 he arrived in New York on a fifteen day furlough. That one morning shortly after his arrival, Julius Rosenberg came to Greenglass' house and asked him to write down any in-



formation he had as to the atomic bomb and as to scientists working on it, he having told Rosenberg he was working in connection with Dr. Kistiakowski on the H. E. (high explosive) lens mold. That, accordingly, he made a sketch of a lens mold for Rosenberg and on a separate sheet of paper a description of it, and the next morning gave both to Rosenberg together with a list of scientists (C. R. 428-429). He then testified that Government Exhibit 2 was a replica of such sketch of a lens mold and of the accompanying descriptive sheet of paper and that he had prepared this exhibit "during this trial, yesterday" (C. R. 439-440).²

Greenglass then proceeded to make the amazing statement that after he had given Rosenberg the alleged original of Government Exhibit 2, *Rosenberg gave him an oral description of what Greenglass testified—*

"I later found out to be the bomb that was dropped at Hiroshima" (C. R. 491-493).

The prosecutor then asked Greenglass the following question and received the following reply (C. R. 493):

Q. Could you tell us, as you remember in exactly what words Rosenberg described this type of atom bomb to you? A. He said there was fissionable material at one end of a cube and at the other end of the cube there was a sliding member that was also of fissionable material and when they brought these two together under great pressure, that would be—a nuclear reaction would take place. That is the type of bomb he described.

Nowhere in Greenglass' testimony, nor otherwise in the record, is there the slightest intimation as to how Rosenberg could have gotten a description of the Hiroshima atom bomb approximately six months before that bomb was

² Greenglass' perjury in connection with Government Exhibit 2, as well as in connection with Government Exhibits 6 and 7, two other purported reproductions of sketches of lens molds and descriptive material he allegedly gave to Harry Gold in Los Alamos in June, 1945, will not be discussed here.



exploded at Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 (C. R. 890) and over four months before the first test atomic bomb was exploded at Los Alamos on July 16, 1945 (C. R. 907-908). Nowhere is there any testimony that Rosenberg was ever at Los Alamos or had any other source of information there than Greenglass or if he did, why he should depend on so unqualified a source as Greenglass.

Greenglass then testified that Rosenberg gave him the foregoing so-called "description" of the Hiroshima atom bomb so that Greenglass, on his return to Los Alamos from his furlough, "should know what to look for."

The prosecutor then asked Greenglass the following question and received the following answers:

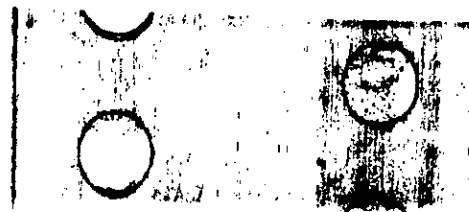
Q. After he gave you that description, the Hiroshima type, did you, in ensuing months, gather information concerning the atom bomb? A. I did.

Q. Will you tell us just how you went about that? A. I would usually have access to other points in the project and also I was friendly with a number of people in various parts of the project and whenever a conversation would take place on something I didn't know about I would listen very avidly and question . . . the speakers to clarify what they had said. I would do this surreptitiously so that they wouldn't . . . I would do it so they wouldn't know.

Q. Now, in addition to that fact, you yourself were working on various things used in connection with the experimentation used on the atom bomb? A. That is correct.

Q. Such as this high explosive lens? A. High explosive lens molds were made in my shop and I got—as a matter of fact, there were molds used on the atom bomb.

Q. Was it on the basis of this knowledge which you had accumulated over those months that you told Rosenberg you thought you had a pretty good description of the atom bomb itself? A. I did.



Q. Did you at a later time, give to Rosenberg a description of the atom bomb itself? A. I did (C. R. 494-495).

NOTE: Asterisks in the foregoing quotation represent mere objections or argument between counsel and not omission of any testimony.

Believe it or not, this is the sum total of the prosecutor's direct examination of Greenglass and of Greenglass' testimony as to how between his return to Los Alamos in February, 1945, and his next furlough in New York City in September, 1945, Greenglass, a machinist without any scientific training whatsoever, was able to obtain the highly technical and top secret information which allegedly made it possible for him on his return to New York in September, 1945, to draw for Rosenberg a sketch of a cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb, and to write out for him twelve pages of material descriptive of its component elements, their action and interaction and the principles of operation of the bomb itself.

Moreover, cross-examination (C. R. 620-623) failed to disclose the names of any persons at Los Alamos with whom he conversed or whose conversations he overheard except that of a GI named Spindel, whose information was confined to the fact that a man known as Baker at Los Alamos was actually the atomic scientist Bohr (C. R. 620).

Cross-examination also failed to develop any details of such conversations had or overheard, except two puerile and meaningless examples (C. R. 624). Greenglass did testify that he had seen blueprints of the lens molds on which he worked, but that he never had taken any blueprint from the shop (C. R. 617-626). There was no testimony by him that he had ever seen a blueprint of a cross-section of the atom bomb.

Indeed, Greenglass' testimony as to the system of white, red and blue badges used for security purposes at Los Alamos (C. R. 408-409; 618-619) showed that as a wearer

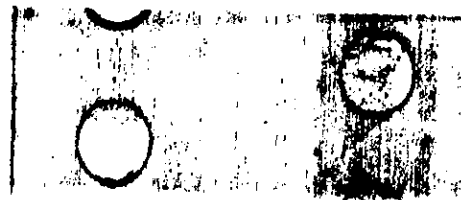
of a blue or red badge he could have had no opportunity of obtaining any more definite information as to the atom bomb itself, as distinguished from the lens mold on which he worked, than the wholly negligible information indicated by his testimony. This is, moreover, confirmed by the testimony of Government witness Colonel Lansdale, Security Officer for the Manhattan Project, as to the stringent security measures in effect at Los Alamos (C. R. 879-889. See particularly C. R. 888-889). Nevertheless, as has been seen, it was solely on the basis of the "information" thus obtained by Greenglass between his return to Los Alamos and his next furlough in New York in September, 1945, that he allegedly was able to tell Rosenberg, who came to see him at his house the morning after his return, that "I think I have a pretty good description of the atom bomb." Rosenberg then said he wanted Greenglass to write up such description immediately and he gave Greenglass \$200 (C. R. 490, 495-496).³

Greenglass then testified (C. R. 497-498) that thereupon his wife and he had a combination breakfast-lunch, and he then drew a sketch of a cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb and wrote out twelve pages of the descriptive material already referred to, which he completed about two o'clock that same afternoon and that he and his wife immediately delivered the sketches and material to Rosenberg at his house.⁴

Greenglass then testified (C. R. 509-513) that Rosenberg said, "This is very good. We ought to have it typed immediately." That thereupon Mrs. Rosenberg did the typ-

³ The intentional confusion with which Greenglass' testimony in this respect was presented by the prosecutor is well illustrated in the pages intervening between these citations.

⁴ At this point a long argument ensued between the Court and various counsel (C. R. 499-510) as a result of which, on motion of defendants' own counsel Government Exhibit 8 was impounded and the stenographer was ultimately directed not to transcribe Greenglass' testimony paraphrasing the twelve pages of descriptive material relating to Exhibit 8 (C. R. 904).



ing, and she, Julius and Mrs. Greenglass corrected the grammar; that it took until about five in the afternoon to complete the typing, and that Rosenberg then took Greenglass' original notes, burned them in a frying-pan and flushed them down the drain (C. R. 514).

There is no precise testimony by Greenglass as to how he was able to produce Exhibit 8 and a paraphrase of the twelve pages of descriptive material relating thereto during the trial, some five years after he allegedly had given the original to Rosenberg in New York in September, 1945, except his answer to a general question asked by the Court (C. R. 611):

"Let me ask you: these sketches are in evidence, are they the products of your own mind? By that I mean, were you helped by anybody on the outside in drawing those sketches? A. Nobody else, just myself."

This question is broad enough to include Exhibit 8. Other questions as to whether he produced Exhibits 2, 6 and 7, sketches of the lens molds, wholly from memory, and his answer that he did, do not specifically include Exhibit 8 (See C. R. 609; also C. R. 626-627, which may be intended to refer to Exhibit 8, but particularly refers only to Exhibits 2, 6 and 7).

It is submitted that the foregoing analysis of Greenglass' testimony demonstrates that no one, with an I. Q. rating above that of a moron, could fail to recognize that such testimony was inherently incredible. The trouble is that neither on the original trial, nor on the original appeal, nor on the Section 2255 proceedings before the Court of Appeals or earlier before the District Court, has any such analysis been made. Instead, such testimony was permitted by both the Trial Judge and counsel to go before the jury without any such analysis, and in the same undigested and incredible confusion in which it was deliberately presented by the prosecutor.

Moreover, the Trial Judge himself, as will now be shown, precluded defendants' counsel from a potential opportunity

to put before the jury, out of the mouth of the Government's own atomic witness, Colonel Derry, evidence of Greenglass' total lack of capacity to give such testimony.

After Colonel Derry, the liaison officer for General Groves, had been called as an atomic expert and had testified that impounded Government Exhibit 8, which was shown to him, and Greenglass' untranscribed testimony, which was read to him, constituted, respectively, a substantially accurate cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb and a substantially accurate description of its component elements and principles of operation (C. R. 914-916), defendants' counsel Mr. Bloch asked him the following questions, with the following absurd ruling by the Court which was heartily supported by the prosecutor, Mr. Sappol (C. R. 916):

Q. Would you say as a scientist, a graduate engineer who has received college courses and received a degree in engineering, and had the experience you have detailed to us here, that a machinist without any degree in engineering or any scientist (science) would be able to describe accurately the functions of the atom bomb and its component parts—

The Court: Objection sustained.

Q. Both in relation—

Mr. E. H. Bloch: May I finish it?

The Court: Yes.

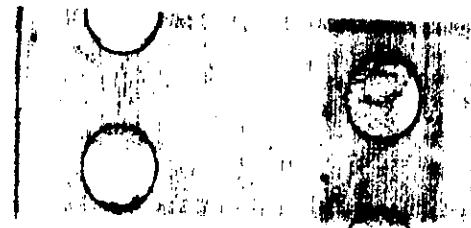
Q. Both in relation to their independent functions and to their inter-related functions?

The Court: Objection sustained.

Mr. Sappol: I would like the record to show that it is the jury who will judge from Greenglass' testimony; not this witness.

The Court: Yes, we have had a bit of summation right now so we will take that out of the final summation.

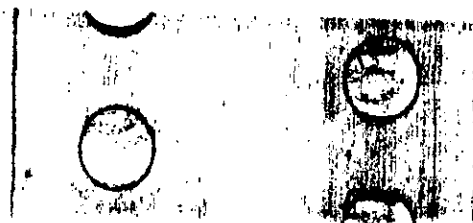
Mr. E. H. Bloch: It wasn't intended as summation, your Honor. That is all.



Obviously Mr. Bloch's question was not summation. It was a proper question to direct to an expert atomic witness of the Government itself as to Greenglass' educational capacity to produce the original of Government Exhibit 8 and Greenglass' untranscribed paraphrase of the 12 pages descriptive material relating to that exhibit. The reasonable effect upon the jury was to remove any doubt of Greenglass' capacity in this respect and therefore of the truth of Greenglass' testimony. Though the Court stated the credibility of such testimony was left to the jury, the jury was left without any guidance to the consideration of such credibility, or any real occasion to consider it. This was particularly so because in the Trial Judge's instructions to the jury he did not do, as was his right and duty to do, had he really understood such testimony, to caution the jury as to the possible *incredibility of such testimony*. The jury's verdict, therefore, cannot reasonably be assumed to have affirmed the credibility of such testimony and, even if it was so intended, could not be presumed to make the incredible, credible.

Moreover, the Trial Judge's ruling could not have been assigned on appeal as reversible error, since no one could say what Colonel Derry's answer would have been, and whether, therefore, the Court's ruling preventing that answer was merely harmless error so far as defendants were concerned.

This ruling of the Trial Judge preventing Colonel Derry from answering a question of defense counsel on cross-examination is to be distinguished in principle from the situation which would have resulted had the Trial Judge prevented such question by defense counsel to a defense witness on direct examination. In the latter event, it is to be presumed that defense counsel would not have asked the question without knowing that his witness would have given a favorable answer, and could therefore have made an offer of proof that such answer would be favorable, thus precluding the possibility that the Trial Judge by preventing such answer committed merely harmless error.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: June 11, 1953

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(BuFile 65-58236)

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

The Attorney General has advised the Director that Gordon Dean, of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the Attorney General that if Julius Rosenberg talked, he could identify an individual who furnished atomic energy information to the Russians. Dean stated it would be of great value to the Atomic Energy Commission if it could determine the identity of this individual.

Information developed in the Rosenberg case reflects that in January, 1945, when David Greenglass was on furlough in New York City, Rosenberg discussed with Greenglass the type of information the Russians were interested in obtaining from Los Alamos. On this occasion Rosenberg described to Greenglass an atom bomb. Later Greenglass found out that the bomb Rosenberg described to him was the Hiroshima type A bomb. From the foregoing it can be assumed that Rosenberg either received the description of the Hiroshima bomb from a Russian superior or from another contact from whom he was obtaining information concerning atomic energy during this period. The source of Rosenberg's information on the Hiroshima bomb has not been determined to date.

Information also developed in the Rosenberg case reflected that Rosenberg claimed to have received from one of his contacts the mathematics on the nuclear energy propulsion for aircraft. Investigation has reflected that Rosenberg probably received this information from William Perl, a former engineer at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), who could have had access to this information in his work at NACA. You will recall that Perl was recently convicted of perjury and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Liaison Section immediately interview Gordon Dean to determine exactly

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See by Bates
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what he was referring to in his conversation with the Attorney General and if he was not referring to the above incidents, specific information should be obtained from him as to what he had in mind.

It was Bennett
who stated this to
me not the A.G. It
is alright to take
Dean if he has
anything specific.

OK

WABer

K-

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

JUN 19 1953

WESTERN UNION

BI WUET06 DL PD

DALLAS TEX 19 132P

HON J EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

James J. [Signature]

Boyd [Signature] FBI

URGENTLY RECOMMEND EACH PICKET AND RIOTER IN THIS JULIUS
ROSENBERG MATTER BE PHOTOGRAPHED FINGER PRINTED AND HAVE
INDIVIDUAL FILE MADE FOR OBVIOUSLY EACH IS ACTIVE
COMMUNIST AND POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS ENEMY TO OUR COUNTRY
WHO ELSE WOULD PARTICIPATE WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR
COPY SENT LEWIS AND MCCARTHY

HARRY M STANFIELD FIRST NATL BANK BLDG

RECORDED-76

65-58236-1947

458P

JUN 18 1953

*act 12
cc [unclear]
6-23-53
[unclear]*

~~SECRET~~

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June 23, 1953

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~~SECRET~~

EX-12

Mr. Harry M. Stanfield
First National Bank Building
Dallas, Texas

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Dear Mr. Stanfield:

~~SECRET~~

Your telegram dated June 19, 1953, has been received.

Your interest and courtesy in bringing this matter to my attention are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

2 cc - Dallas (with copies of incoming)

Bureau files reflect that on May 29, 1940, Mr. Lawrence Melton, Melton Printing Company, Dallas, Texas, contacted the Dallas Office for the purpose of discussing the possible formation of a vigilante committee to combat fifth columnists. Mr. Melton stated that apparently four individuals would be the nucleus of the organization one of them being Harry Stanfield, Attorney, Gulf State Building, Dallas, Texas, who is possibly identical to correspondent.

~~SECRET~~

Bureau files reflect that after Melton discussed the plans with the SAC of the Dallas Office and was made cognizant of the dangerous aspects of such an organization the organization was entirely disbanded. (65-2078-310)

~~SECRET~~

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

MJR:nlm

COMM - FBI
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 19 1953

TELETYPE

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

mch

WASH 33 FROM NEW YORK 19 10-32 PM
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP. R. THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM WAS RECEIVED BY WARDEN DENNO, SING SING PRISON, THIS AFTERNOON AND IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS. NO ACTION IS BEING TAKEN TO TRACE THE SENDER OF THIS TELEGRAM PENDING BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. QUOTE. SYB ONE ZERO THREE FIVE SIX SY NC FOUR NINE THREE LONG BD PDN NY THREE FOUR SEVEN PME JUNE NINETEEN, NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE PM FOUR ZERO TWO. WARDEN DENNO.

UNDER RULE THIRTYEIGHT OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE A SENTENCE OF DEATH IS STAYED AUTOMATICALLY IF AN APPEAL IS TAKEN. THERE IS NOW PENDING IN THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS AN APPEAL FROM A DENIAL OF A PETITION ATTACKING THE SENTENCE OF DEATH. YOU ARE ON NOTICE THAT THE EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS WOULD BE IN VIOLATION OF LAW AND THAT A WRIT OF MANDAMUS WILL BE SOUGHT IMMEDIATELY STAYING THE EXECUTION. EMANUEL H. BLOCH.

UNQUOTE.

79 JUL 3 - 1953 BOARDMAN

END

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JUN 26 1953

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

JUN 18 1953

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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Per Breitenbrecher
18 3042 PWT/MLC 7/25/86
5-21 PM
Breitenbrecher

WASH 6 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP - R. USA, SDNY, ADVISED THIS DATE HE RECEIVED IN REGULAR MAIL A PETITION FILED BY R. BOWLAND RITCHE, NINE ONE EIGHT BITTING BUILDING, WICHITA, KANSAS, AS AMICUS CURIAE. PETITION PRAYS FOR ARREST OF JUDGMENT AND REDUCTION OF SENTENCE IN THAT INDICTMENT IS DUPLICITIOUS SINCE IT ALLEGES ACTS OF ESPIONAGE BOTH IN TIME OF WAR AND IN TIME OF PEACE. ALTERNATIVE PRAYER IN EVENT INDICTMENT FOUND SUFFICIENT UNDER ABOVE THEORY THAT IN ANY EVENT MAXIMUM SENTENCE APPLICABLE IS TWENTY YEARS. USA ADVISED THIS MOTION REFERRED IN NORMAL TO MOTION PETITION SDNY AND WILL BE PRESENTED TO JUDGE SYLVESTER RYAN AT TWO PM THIS DATE. KANSAS CITY ADVISED FOR INFO. USA ALSO ADVISED ATTORNEY ARTHUR KINOY OF LAW FIRM DONNER, KINOY AND PERLIN, ONE ZERO FOUR EAST FORTY ST., NYC, DELIVERED NOTICE OF MOTION EXECUTED BY EMANUEL BLOCH AND VERIFIED AT WASHINGTON, DC, ON JUNE SEVENTEEN LAST. MOTION ALLEGES IN SUBSTANCE SAME AS POINT TWO OF PETITION FILED BY FYKE FARMER BEFORE JUSTICE DOUGLAS UPON WHICH ROSENBERGS STAY OF JUNE SEVENTEEN BASED. CITES SECTION TWO TWO FIVE FIVE, TITLE TWO EIGHT, USC AND RULE THREE TWO AND RULE THREE FIVE OF FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. PRAYER FIRST TO VACATE SENTENCE AND DISMISS INDICTMENT, SECOND TO VACATE

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65-58236-1949
JUN 26 1953

56 JUL 3 1953

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SENTENCE AND DIRECT NEW TRIAL, THIRD FOR FULL HEARING OF ALLEGATIONS AS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION TWO TWO FIVE FIVE. USA ADVISED HIS OPINION THIS ACTION TAKEN BY BLOCH PURSUANT TO OPINION OF DOUGLAS IN WHICH HE DIRECTED LITIGATION OF POINT IN DISTRICT COURT, CCA, AND FULL SUPREME COURT. USA STATED THIS MOTION WOULD BE PRESENTED TO JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN IN HIS CHAMBERS THIS PM AND HE BELIEVED JUDGE KAUFMAN WOULD WITHHOLD ANY ACTION ON MATTER UNTIL ACTION OF SUPREME COURT TODAY ON FYKE FARMER PETITION. CHECK NY INDICES REFLECTS DONNER, KINOY AND PERLIN RECEIVED FUNDS FROM UERMWA, CIO, TOGETHER WITH NUMEROUS OTHER SECURITY REFERENCES.

~~SECRET~~
BOARDMAN

KANSAS CITY ADVISED BY MAIL

END

NY R 6 WA SW

DISC

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL DIVISION

Julius G. ...
Phila Penn June 1953

My dear Mr. Hoover

Einstein -the author of relativity-is a communist from years back according to jews commenting on the Einstein appeal to intellectuals to scorn investigators, not answer questions- The two jews are commenting about while in a public library- One of the jews is of the American Council for Judaism and the other a Christian jew who gave to the other one of the accluded booklet-

Many communists are hiding under the mask of Zionists- from which Lenin was supplied of money to make the Russian revolution- bribing all ranks army officers. The leader and engennerr was Rabb Wise and Dr, Chaim Weizmann former president of the Israeli State created by Truman.

The Spanish American war was planned by the two above men- So the war of 1914, so the war of 1941- begining with the Pearl Harbor treason of Roosevelt under the hard pressure of Ravvi Wise and Sydney Hilmann who had reduced Roosevelt at the state of insanity- he was a lmost dead in 1940 when forced to run again so the war of Korea we are in now- The Zionism'saim is the World rulership.

All those refusing to answer questions of the investigating Senate commitee, should be relieved of theu naturalization and deported and if native to be dropped from their offices and prosecuted. Some jews, in the case of the Rosenbers says that there is no justice for them in America because they are jews. 165-58236-1950

It was a long debate I just heard about while making believe. Jew was reading. No action. No acknowledgment. No discrimination. rR

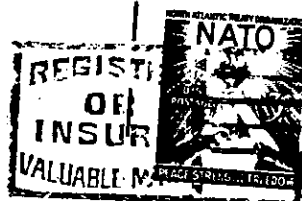
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AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

J. J. M. ~~1077767~~

General Delivery
9th & Market St
Phila Pa.



Hon. Mr. Edgard Hoover
Director FBI

Private

Washington D, C,

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Is the Jew a Religion Or a Race?

A challenging appeal to
the Jew who *thinks*, and
is not carried away by
rabbinical sophistries.

R...

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(Additional copies at 5 cents each, 50 cents a dozen,
or \$3.00 a hundred, from the American Board of
Missions to the Jews, Inc., 236 West 72nd Street,
New York 23, N. Y. In Canada, 39 King William
Street, Hamilton, Ontario.)

Enclosure

65-58236-1950

Is The Jew a Religion Or a Race?

"Art thou an Ephraimite?" This was the question put before every Jew as he attempted to cross the river Jordan. The Ephraimites had proved themselves traitors and cowards. They had deserted Jephthah in that desperate hour when he came to death-grips with the children of Ammon. And with brazen face they claimed in pretended innocence that they had been ready all along to help Jephthah. But Jephthah had won the victory without them, and knew they were coming back to fawn upon him, and to seek places once more in his ranks. But we read:

Then Jephthah gathered together all the men of Gilead, and fought with Ephraim: and the men of Gilead smote Ephraim, because they said, Ye Gileadites are fugitives of Ephraim among the Ephraimites, and among the Manassites. And the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites: and it was so, then when those Ephraimites which were escaped said, Let me go over: that the men of Gilead said unto him, Art thou an Ephraimite? If he said, Nay: Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him, and slew him at the passages of Jordan: and there fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand. *Judges 12:4, 5, 6.*

This story is fairly ablaze with thrilling and heart-gripping interest. Ephraim had tried to escape, and as each Ephraimite came to the banks of the river Jordan, the soldiers of Jephthah stopped him. "Art thou an Ephraimite?" The poor rascal knew that if he said Yes, he would be killed on the spot. And so he lied and shouted "No!" But the Jephthah men were not dumb; they knew something important, and now they made use of their knowledge. "Say Shibboleth," they commanded. They knew that the entire tribe of Ephraim had one embarrassing linguistic

failing—they could not pronounce the combination of the letters SH. Just as the cockney Britisher to-day somehow manages to leave off the H's from words where they belong and put on H's where they do not belong, and so the Ephraimite shouted out "Sibboleth," and he was immediately put to death. His tongue gave him away. In the words of a housemaid of many years later to another Jew, "Thy speech betrayeth thee!"

Disguising Won't Help

Shameful as it is to have to report, there is a certain segment among our Jewish people today, both here and across the water, who seem to suffer from a naive delusion that they are not Jews in the sense that they inherit certain racial characteristics, but that the name Jew stands for a religion and not a race. It is astonishing to what length our so-called Jewish "intelligentsia" will keep butting their heads against a stone wall in their desperate effort to deny the sacred facts of God's preserving power over our Jewish nation.

Now let us examine briefly some of the stupidities of these delusions about the Jew's being a religion and not a race.

1. In the Bible quotations above we saw that a whole tribe among the children of Israel had an imperfection of speech; they lisped. Now just see what happened to these Ephraimites. They too tried to puff out the chest and deny that they stemmed from Ephraim. But Jephthah's men put them to the test, and used the surest form of identification, which proved that the man was an Ephraimite. Then they killed him.

Escape From Hitler Futile

The same thing happened in the bitter days of Nazi hoodlumism. Thousands of Jews ran hither and thither in those desperate days, seeking a way

out from the Hitler murderers. They changed their names, they burned up their ancestry records, they married Gentile wives, they even professed to be Christians—anything, anything, just to avoid being slaughtered by Hitler. But did it help? No, there was something on the body of that poor Jew, something in his face, something in his eyes, which told the Hitler savages that this man was a Jew.

2. If the word Jew stands for a religion, will you please explain to your own satisfaction how you can call Einstein a Jew, when he is an out and out atheist? Explain to your own satisfaction if you can why out of 2,250,000 Jews in New York, barely 50,000 ever enter the doors of a synagogue! At what point does the word Jew stop being a race and begin being a religion? Why do you want to fool yourself? You know well enough that given a cross-section audience of say, a thousand people, it would not take very much brain-power on your part to pick out the Jews in that audience. You might be ten per cent wrong, on either side, but you would hew pretty closely to the line; and you know it, and every other student of Jewish life knows it.

3. The rabbis are bemoaning the wholesale desertion of the synagogue by the Jews of New York. In one of their recent tirades we saw this rather peculiar statement, "We must make every effort to get hold of the unaffiliated Jews and bring them into the synagogue." In the name of all that is true and honest and sincere, just what is an "unaffiliated Jew"? If he is a Jew as a religion, then why is he unaffiliated? What has affiliation got to do with the question? Or if he is "unaffiliated" how can he be a Jew by religion?

Plastic Paradise

4. We mean nothing by way of detraction but we would like to ask the fatuous philosophers of the Jew-religion complex, why do so many of the Jewish girls of New York pay from \$500 to \$5,000 to a plastic surgeon, to reshape their noses for them? We imagine that many a plastic surgeon is making

a handsome living out of these deluded girls who may or may not be devotees of the Jew-religion idea, but who certainly are hyperconscious of the Jew-physiognomy fact; and a stubborn fact it is, for when these Jewish girls marry, plastics and all, lo and behold, out come the Jewish noses, to the third and fourth, and tenth generation!

5. Why not face the truth? Why stick your head into the sand like an ostrich, and deny vociferously and stupidly the facts that fairly shriek out from your own face? Is it not true that concerning Cain, the first murderer, we are told, "And the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him"? And is it not true that somehow God has put certain identifying features on the Jewish nation, so that through all history the Jew should stand out distinct, unique, and always different from the rest of the world nations? Did not the Lord say to us through Moses in Deuteronomy 14:2, "the Lord hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto himself, above all the nations that are upon this earth"? Was it not Haman who came to the throne room of Ahasuerus with the following attack upon our Jewish people:

And Haman said unto king Ahasuerus. There is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the people in all the provinces of thy kingdom; and their laws are diverse from all people; neither keep they the king's laws; therefore it is not for the king's profit to suffer them. Esther 3:8.

And so you see even away back in the days of Esther, our Jewish people looked different, they acted different, they were different, from the nations round about.

The Wandering Jew—Mesumudem

Did you ever read carefully and with a sincere desire to know the truth, the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy, or the 26th chapter of Leviticus? Let us take as an example just one quotation, Deuteronomy 28:64, 65:

And the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other; and there thou shalt serve other gods, which neither thou nor thy fathers have known, even wood and stone. And among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest; but the Lord shall give thee there a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind.

So God here warns our people that He will scatter them over the face of the earth; He will draw out a sword after them, they will flee here, they will flee there, but they will find no rest for the soles of their feet. They will meet with torture day and night; and all of this through a prolonged era of years and years.

Now dear reader, won't you please use the brain which God gave you? Ask yourself how could God carry out the fulfillment of these prophecies if He did not put some identifying marks upon our Jewish nation? Thus it has been that through all the weary centuries, the world nations have known us for what we are, just wandering Jews, with the mark of God's punishment upon our foreheads. Can you deny this? Why do you persist in deceiving yourself into a dream fantasy that has not the slightest vestige of truth to support it? And this will continue, until with bended knees and broken hearts we turn as a nation and acknowledge the Lord Jesus Christ as the Messiah whom we rejected nineteen hundred years ago. There is no other answer to the Jewish problem.

We now come to the argument supreme and unanswerable: God not only kept us as a distinct race so as to fulfill His warnings of punishment; but this same God has also promised to bring us back to Jerusalem and there bring to us as a race the most terrible punishments we have ever had—the Time of Jacob's trouble. Then we as a race will "look upon Him Whom we have pierced," and we will bow in penitence and ask His forgiveness. Read carefully Jeremiah 30:5-7 and Zechariah 12:10-14. Do you not see now that God simply must keep us separate

and distinct as a race? Do you not see that God still has an account to settle with us, and that we are yet destined to be a light to the Gentiles? How can God accomplish this unless He keeps us a separate people?

Why Not Wake Up?

The truth is that the Jew is not a religion. He is a race. And in that race we have Jews of all kinds of religions, and of no religion. But they are still all Jews, whether you like it or not. There are Russian Jews, there are German Jews, there are British Jews, there are American Jews. There are Scotch Jews, there are Irish Jews and there are Spanish Jews; and so we can go all the way down the line when it comes to racial identifications. But when it comes to religion, there are Jews who are Eddy-ites, there are Jews who are Chassidim, there are Jews, even now, of the old Pharisee sect. There are Jews of the old Sadducean wing. There are so-called "Reformed" Jews, and there are "Conservative" Jews. One Jew who became quite noted in America formed his own religion which he called "Ethical Culture." There are Jews who are Episcopalian such as was the world famous British Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli; there are Jews who are Baptists, there are Jews who are Presbyterians, there are Jewish notables who have belonged to the Methodist Church. And yet they were all Jews. There are Jews who are out and out atheists, and yet you call them Jews, do you not? And, to our sorrow, there are Jews who are Communists, and yet we still call them Jews. They are called Jewish Communists, just as there are Russian Communists and German Communists, and Polish Communists. So you see, in spite of your temper, and in spite of your foolish philosophy, the Jew is still a race and not a religion. If you still persist in your stubbornness, then we challenge you to tell us, what is the "Jewish religion"? Can you find any two rabbis who will agree on what constitutes "Judaism"?

Many "Religions" But Only One Salvation

And now as a Jew by race, you have the right to choose any religion that you wish. This is the bless-

ing which we have in this land of freedom. You can become a Shintoist, if you like, a Mohammedan, a Confucianist, a Hindu. Or you can become a true believer on the Lord Jesus Christ, and receive from Him the assurance of forgiveness for sin and of life eternal.

What the Lord Jesus Christ can give you, is not a "religion"; it is not a false mask to hide your identity, it is not an escapist philosophy of ostrich-in-the-sand. It is the personal indwelling of the Christ through His Holy Spirit in your heart. This is the Christ who stands now at the door of your heart, and He knocks. And He says, "Behold I stand at the door and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in unto him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Revelation 3:20.

This is not a "religion." It is a life lived within you because of the power of the Son of God to live that life in your heart. It has nothing to do with Kosher, or Treiffa. It has nothing to do with eating meat or drinking milk. It has no connection with your stomach. It has to do with the presence of the Son of God in your heart.

Will you open the door? If you do, you will have a Royal Guest to sup with you, and it will mean a day that you will never forget. And you will escape the horrors of the Time of Jacob's trouble, for you will have salvation here and now.

**717 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.**

J221030

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

PAGE TWO

TWO YEARS. WHEN MRS. GREENGLASS TOLD ME ANSWER HE STARTED TO CRY AND SAID "I HOPE HARM SHE-S CAUSING ME." WHEN BERNARD TO BECAME VERY AGITATED AND STARTED TO CRY. DAVE ROSENBERG DROVE HOME TOGETHER FROM THAT HE WAS THROUGH WITH THE WHOLE AFFAIR TIRED OF DAVE ROSENBERG-S QUESTIONS. RUTH LAST NIGHT DAVE ROSENBERG CAME TO HER HOME DID NOT LET HIM IN HER APARTMENT AND THERE WAS A VERY AGITATED INTERVIEW AND RUTH STOOD UP AND REALIZE THAT NOBODY WAS LYING EXCEPT IF HE SINCERELY WANTED TO SAVE THEM HE SHOULD DAVE ROSENBERG GOT IN TOUCH WITH BERNARD TELL THEM THAT HE WANTED TO SEE SOMEBODY IN THE STRAIGHT ON THE WHOLE SITUATION. RUTH TOLD WOULD MAKE THIS REQUEST SHE WOULD PASS IT THAT BERNARD GREENGLASS CALLED DAVE ROSENBERG HIM IF HE WANTED TO CONTACT THE FBI. DAVE TOLD THAT HE HAD CALLED EMANUEL BLOCH IN WASHINGTON OF HIS PLANS TO GO TO THE FBI. DAVE TOLD RUTH VERY AGITATED AND TOLD ROSENBERG NOT TO GO

END OF PAGE TWO

FOR INFORMATION ONLY
 ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY SPECIAL MESSENGER TO ROOM 5644

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Winterrowd
 Mr. Tele. Rm.
 Mr. Holloman
 Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/LL

FBI NYC 6-14-53 6-29 PM LBG
 DIRECTOR U R G E N T

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP DASH R. BERNARD GREENGLASS TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT HE VISITED HIS SISTER ETHEL ROSENBERG AT SING SING ON JUNE THIRTEEN, LAST. HE STATED THAT BEFORE HE VISITED ETHEL HIS MOTHER, MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS, TOLD HIM TO TELL ETHEL THAT SHE SHOULD TALK AND HELP THE GOVERNMENT AND THAT IF ETHEL STARTED TO YELL AT HIM HE SHOULD YELL BACK. BERNARD STATED THAT HE TOLD ETHEL THAT SHE SHOULD TELL THE GOVERNMENT WHAT SHE KNEW. ETHEL BECAME EXCITED AND SAID THAT DAVID AND RUTH LIED AND EVERYONE ELSE IN THE CASE LIED. BERNARD QUESTIONED HER, "HOW CAN YOU SAY EVERYBODY LIED/Q/ WHAT ABOUT DR. BERNHARDT/Q/" ETHEL SAID HE ALSO LIED. BERNARD STATED THAT ETHEL STARTED TO YELL AND SCREAM AND HE KEPT YELLING BACK TO HER. BERNARD WAS AFRAID THAT THE GUARD WAS GOING TO PUT HIM OUT. BERNARD TOLD ETHEL ABOUT THE INCIDENT IN NINETEEN FIFTY WHEN THE BOYS MICHAEL AND ROBBIE WERE AT HER MOTHER-S HOUSE. ON ONE OCCASION MICHAEL ASKED ETHEL-S MOTHER WHEN ETHEL WAS COMING HOME THE NEXT TIME THAT MRS. GREENGLASS VISITED ETHEL AT THE WOMEN-S HOUSE OF DETENTION SHE TOLD ETHEL WHAT MICHAEL HAD SAID. ETHEL TOLD HER MOTHER TO TELL MICHAEL THAT SHE WOULD BE HOME IN ABOUT

END OF PAGE ONE

JUL 3 - 1953

RECORDED 25

JUN 24 1953

65-58236-1951

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

JUN 16 1953

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WASH FROM NEW YORK 8
DIRECTOR URGENT

16 342 P

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

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP R. JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN ADVISED THIS OFFICE TEN TWENTY AM THIS DATE THAT MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS, MOTHER OF ETHEL ROSENBERG, DESIRES AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE JUDGE ON THIS DATE. THE JUDGE HAS DECIDED NOT TO SEE MRS. GREENGLASS AT THIS TIME.

[REDACTED] ON JUNE SIXTEEN REPORTED THAT [REDACTED] CONTACTED [REDACTED] AT CP HEAD [REDACTED] QUARTERS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INDICATED THAT THE CGT IN FRANCE WAS CALLING OUT ALL UNIONS IN FRANCE OVER THE ROSENBERG MATTER. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS IS A SLOWDOWN, WORK STOPPAGE OR STRIKE.

BOARDMAN
HOLD

65-58236-1952

RECORDED - 25

JUN 23 1953

79 JUL 3 - 1953
RPN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-22/86 BY 3042 pwt-DIC

MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

5

INDEXED

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

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

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DATE 1/22/86 BY 3042 put [signature] 1985
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FBI NYC 6-20-53 7-20 PM JCM

DIRECTOR FBI, URGENT

(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP. DASH R. RE NY TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU
JUNE TWENTY INSTANT. [REDACTED] HAS ADVISED THAT QUOTE EVIE
UNQUOTE INFORMED FLO WALLERSTEIN THAT THE ROSENBERGS WILL BE LAID ON
AT THE I. MORRIS FUNERAL HOME, NINE SEVEN ZERO ONE CHURCH AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, NY. SERVICES WILL BE AT NINE PM TONIGHT, JUNE TWENTY, AND
ALSO AT TWO PM TOMORROW JUNE TWENTY ONE. EVIE AND FLO PLANNED TO ADVISE
OTHERS OF THESE ARRANGEMENTS. NYCPD FURNISHED THE ABOVE INFO.
PD HAD THIS INFO AND HAVE ARRANGED TO HAVE MEN ASSIGNED AT MORRIS
FUNERAL HOME, PD ALSO STATED INTERMENT WILL BE AT WELLWOOD CEMETERY,
PINELAWN, NY.

BOARDMAN

RECORDED - 2765-58036-1153

INDEXED - 41 JUN 23 1953

END AND ACK

7-25 PM OK FBI VA-RLT

MR. BELMONT
DOM. INTL. DIVISION

TU 8:3 JUL 7 1953

EX-104

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

JUN 19 1953

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FBI NEW HAVEN

6-19-53

6-28 PM

NLA

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

87-1

Brady

(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D)

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE R.

ADVISED THIS DATE THAT JOSEPHINE WILLARD, PROMINENT CP LEADER, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., AND OTHER CP MEMBERS WERE PHONING LOCALLY OTHER CP MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS AND ASKING THAT THEY PHONE WASHINGTON FOR AMNESTY FOR THE ROSENBERGS. THE NUMBER THAT THEY WERE TO CALL WAS REPUBLIC SEVEN EIGHT TWO NAUGHT NAUGHT, EXTENTION THREE NAUGHT SEVEN, WASH. D.C.

CASPER

END ACK PLS

6-29 PM OK FBI WA NB

T 79 JUL 6 - 1953

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INDEXED - 3

165-58236-1954

JUN 23 1953

CC: MR. BELMONT

AND SUPERVISOR

DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 10/22/86 BY 3042 *ant-D/C*

Handwritten signature or initials.

AIR TEL
COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

FBI, WASH FIELD

22 49 PM '53
18-53

4:15 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK (RM)

229-12

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. Remy Daylet June 14, 1953, AND MY DAYLET JUNE 18, 1953, "NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SECURITY JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, IS REFLECTING INFO FROM [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] CONCERNING RUMOR PREVALENT AT INSPIRATION HOUSE, D. C. HEADQUARTERS ABOVE COMMITTEE, JUNE 13 1953, TO EFFECT DAVID GREENGLASS HAD "CRACKED UP". [REDACTED] ADDITIONALLY ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] INQUIRED OF DON ROTHENBERG, NATIONAL FUNCTIONARY, ABOVE COMMITTEE, HOW THEY COULD GET THIS INFO IF NO ONE COULD SEE GREENGLASS. ROTHENBERG SMILED AND COMMENTED "THE SAME WAY WE GOT THE NOTES OUT OF ROGGE'S FILES". INFORMANT COULD FURNISH NO FURTHER DETAILS, NOR ARE ANY KNOWN BY WFO. ABOVE FOR INFORMATION. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY WFO UACB OR NY RE ABOVE INCIDENT.

SFP:JAW
65-5821
CC: 100-25474

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DATE 10/27/86 BY 3042 fut-dtc

HOOD
100-58236-1953
JUL 23 1953

79 JUL 3-1953

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REC'D

Belmont

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

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

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DATE 6/27/86 BY 3042 Jut-DTC

JUN 17 1953

TELETYPE

WASH 9 FROM NEW YORK 17 7-49 PM
DIRECTOR URGENT

9-1
151 (2) (6) (7) (D)
L. B. Nichols

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP - R. [REDACTED] ADVISED

JUNE SEVENTEEN THAT THE FOLLOWING IS HIS OPINION WITH RESPECT TO ABOVE MATTER. QUOTE I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT AN EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS WOULD, DUE TO THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, BE MORE GREATLY ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM THAN WERE THEIR SENTENCE COMMUTED AND THEY REMAINED ALIVE. ONE. THEIR EXECUTION CREATES ISSUES AND CAUSES IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY AND ASIAN LANDS WHICH WEAKEN THE POSITION OF AMERICA-S FRIENDS /SEE PRESIDENT AURIAL-S INTERCESSION, PLEA OF POPE PIUS AND ATTITUDE OF "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND BRITISH LABOR LEADERS/. TWO. AND EXECUTION WOULD STRENGTHEN THE PARTY AS IT WILL ALLOW IT TO SLANDER AND DEGRADE OUR COUNTRY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR ALONG TIME TO COME. THREE. AN EXECUTION WILL REMOVE THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ROSENBERGS WILL EVENTUALLY TALK AND REVEAL THEIR CONTACTS AND COMSPIRATORS. THE ROSENBERGS RELATIVES ARE PRESSING THEM TO TALK AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT IN DUE TIME, WEARY OF PRISON AND THE FUTILITY OF THEIR "CAUSE" THEY WILL BE AMENABLE TO TALK. THIS WILL BE REMOVED BY AN EXECUTION. FOR COMMUTATION WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE A SIGN OF RETREAT OR DEFEAT ON THE PART OF OUR GOVT. BUT AN ASSURANCE TO CITIZENS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS THAT THE NATION IS STRONG, GENEROUS AND HUMANE, THAT THIS WILL WRECK AND DESTROY A MOUNTAIN OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA, LIES AND DECEPTION. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE CP LOOKS UPON THE ROSENBERG

RECORDED OF 25
65-58236-1956
JUN 23 1953

89 JUL 3-1953

WA 9

PAGE TWO

CASE AS A PURE AND SIMPLE ANTI AMERICAN PROPAGANDA DEVICE. AS IT STAND
NOW THE PARTY MAKES CAPITAL USE OF THEIR POSSIBLE EXECUTION OR A
POSSIBLE COMMUNTATION BUT MUCH LESS IF THEIR SENTENCE BE COMMUTED.
THE REASON FOR THIS IS THAT IF EXECUTED, THE COMMUNISTS ON A WORLDWIDE
BASIS WILL HAVE A CONTINUING AND PERPETUAL RALLYING CRY FOR MONUMENTS,
MEETINGS, ETC., BUT IF COMMUTED THEIR ISSUE DIES AND IT BECOMES
INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP UP ACTIONS BEYOND
A MAIN POINT. IN ADDITION, THE CONSTANT POSSIBILITY THAT THE COUPLE
WILL TALK EVENTUALLY WILL TEND TO DECLARE FURTHER COMMUNIST INTEREST
IN THEIR CASE, UNQUOTE.

BOARDMAN

END

NY R 9WA JG

DISC

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR _____
DCM. INTEL. DIVISION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was; ET AL;
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 26, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/llc
per release

Re report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, dated June 18, 1953 at New York.

On February 6, 1953, LOUIS A. KAPLAN, AUSA, SDNY, advised SAs RICHARD A. MINIHAN and ROBERT F. ROYAL that DAVID ENGELSON would be called before the Federal grand jury in the SDNY in connection with a hearing concerning gold smuggling, at which time it was anticipated that ENGELSON would be a cooperative witness. In addition to the information set forth in rerep concerning ENGELSON's arrest on August 25, 1952, for gold smuggling, KAPLAN advised that ENGELSON was a party to gold smuggling in excess of two million dollars. He explained that ENGELSON purchased gold from Handy and Harmon, 82 Fulton Street, New York City, (precious metal refiners) on an almost daily basis for a period of approximately eighteen months prior to his arrest and would sell the purchased gold to various contacts at a profit immediately after the purchase thereof.

US Secret Service Agent EDWARD SWEENEY has advised on February 6 and 9, 1953, that DAVID ENGELSON, while operating the Snap Band Corporation and Goose Neck Chain Corporation in New York City in 1950-1952, was authorized to purchase 150 ounces of gold per day for business use. ENGELSON would purchase about \$8,000 worth of gold each day with certified checks drawn on the Hellenic Bank and Trust Company, New York City, and dispose of the gold the same day to one of his contacts, which resulted in the gold ending up in the black market. ENGELSON would make a profit up to \$7. an ounce.

ENGELSON was given a marked gold brick at the gold market and when this marked brick was discovered in a black market gold shipment, the US Secret Service made a conclusive case against ENGELSON resulting in his indictment.

On March 2, 1953, DAVID ENGELSON, according to AUSA KAPLAN, appeared before the Federal grand jury, SDNY, and was accompanied by his attorney, EUGENE L. SUGARMAN. Just prior to ENGELSON's dismissal by the Federal grand jury, Attorney SUGARMAN was contacted by SAs JOHN G. WILLIS and ROBERT F. ROYAL. SUGARMAN advised that after ENGELSON completed his testimony that day in connection with the gold smuggling matter, he had no further interest in him.

On March 6, 1953, Attorney EUGENE SUGARMAN advised SA WILLIS that ENGELSON had not contacted him for advise. It should be noted that on

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50 JUL 8 1953

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65-58236-1957
JUN 30 1953

Letter to Director, FBI
Bufile 65-58236
NY file 65-15348

March 9, 1953, subsequent to receiving the subpoena to appear before the Federal Grand Jury, SDNY, on Wednesday, March 11, 1953, DAVID and MARY ENGELSON contacted Attorney EUGENE SUGARMAN concerning this Grand Jury subpoena. *W.L.S.* *N.Y.*

SUGARMAN advised SA WILLIS immediately subsequent to this contact that DAVID ENGELSON had appeared at his office that day and had discussed with SUGARMAN his forthcoming appearance before the Grand Jury. SUGARMAN said that he refused to accept ENGELSON as a client in instant matter, inasmuch as ENGELSON had withheld certain information from him, such as he did not tell him he had been interviewed by the FBI and it was not until after SUGARMAN told ENGELSON that he had learned through contact with AUSA LOUIS KAPLAN that ENGELSON had been interviewed that ENGELSON admitted to this interview. SUGARMAN said that under the circumstances, he could not advise a client properly if he withheld information from him.

It should be noted that EUGENE SUGARMAN is the brother of BENJAMIN SUGARMAN, who is a US District Court Judge in the SDNY. *N.Y.*

AUSA KILSHEIMER, SDNY, advised SA MINIHAN on March 11, 1953, that DAVID and MARY ENGELSON had appeared before the Federal Grand Jury, SDNY, which was hearing evidence in connection with the JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, espionage case. KILSHEIMER stated that the ENGELSONs were extremely uncooperative before this Grand Jury and would not answer any questions pertinent to this investigation.

Concerning ENGELSON's refusal to cooperate with the US Federal Grand Jury, the US Probation Officer, RALPH NORTON, has advised that this would have no affect on his probation status. A violation of his probation status would only occur if he violated the rules and regulations as laid down by the US Probation Officer

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN TO SAVE
THE ROSENBERGS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: June 22, 1953
Havana, Cuba

WD

CS

~~SECRET~~

In connection with the current Communist world-wide campaign to secure clemency for condemned spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, it is thought that the following may be of possible interest to the Bureau.

[REDACTED] (b) (7) (D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b) (7) (D)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 put-DJC

ON 10/22/86

CDA: JES

Classified by 2355 JAR/dmr 10/2/85
Exempt from GDS Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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JUN 25 1953

53 JUL 9 1953

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EX-128

EX-128

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ABZ*

DATE: June 26, 1953

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN *LL*

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

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

In response to the Director's inquiry as to whether we have obtained access yet to the personal effects of the Rosenbergs, this is to advise that I called Supervisor T. J. McAndrews of the New York Office concerning this matter today.

Mr. McAndrews stated that the material was made available to Agents of the New York Office and from the cursory review and examination made thus far it appears that the effects for the most part consist of letters exchanged between Julius and Ethel; letters of a religious nature from fanatics; and letters from sympathizers. Mr. McAndrews commented that the letters exchanged between the subjects contained many inflammatory statements such as "Fascist beasts," etc.

Mr. McAndrews said that this material is being gone over carefully in order to determine definitely whether there is anything of particular significance or interest to the Bureau. As soon as the examination has been completed the New York Office will advise the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PAT/ale

LLL:mer

CC: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Branigan

[Handwritten signature]

RECORDED - 71 • 65-58236-1959

78 JUL 6 - 1953

[Handwritten initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 25, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042pwt/abc

My memorandum of June 24, 1953, advised that Agents of the New York Office had contacted the U. S. Marshal's Office on the preceding day and again yesterday morning in order that they might examine the personal effects of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in the possession of the U. S. Marshal's Office in New York, to see if anything of value to the Bureau's operations was contained in these effects. You may recall that U. S. Marshal Carroll was out of town and his chief assistant, Mr. Farley, told the Agents that he understood the Marshal was going to get in touch with the Department for authority to make these effects available for inspection by Bureau Agents. Mr. Farley said he would prefer to have some sort of clearance from the Department.

In my absence this morning Mr. Laughlin called Mr. Olney of the Criminal Division and explained the situation to him. Mr. Olney said he certainly concurred that the Bureau should examine these effects and he would make appropriate inquiry in the Department to see to it that the necessary instructions are issued to the Marshal's Office in New York. Mr. Olney said as soon as he had looked into this he would call Laughlin back.

A short time later Mr. Olney advised Laughlin that he had talked to Mr. S. A. Andretta, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Administrative Division, who has jurisdiction over the Marshals, and Andretta stated that he would get in touch at once by telephone with Mr. Farley and instruct him to make these effects available to Bureau Agents of the New York Office for examination.

Mr. Olney stated that in talking with Mr. Andretta, Andretta told him that Farley may be a bit miffed because the name of a successor for his present boss, the Marshal, was sent to the Judiciary Committee yesterday. In any event, Mr. Olney added that the Bureau shouldn't have any further difficulty in obtaining access to the Rosenbergs' effects.

LLL:mer
CC: Mr. Branigan

78 JUL 6 - 1953

RECORDED - 71

65-58236-1960

JUN 29 1953

Mr. [Signature]

At 12:20 P.M., in the absence of ASAC Whelan, Supervisor Tom McAndrews of the New York Office was advised of the above and requested to get in touch with Mr. Farley in order that these effects can be looked over by Bureau Agents.

Have we obtained answers
yet. 1/20/52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 24, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(BuFile 65-58236)

Supervisor Tom McAndrews of New York called at 12:30 PM on June 24, 1953, relative to the personal effects of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg now in possession of the U. S. Marshal's office in New York. He advised that agents had contacted the U. S. Marshal's office yesterday and again this morning in order that they could examine these effects to see if there was anything of value in them to the Bureau's operations. However, the U. S. Marshal is out-of-town and his chief assistant, Mr. Farley, said that he understood the Marshal was going to contact the Department for authority to make these effects available for inspection of the agents. Farley said that he would prefer to have some sort of clearance from the Department.

McAndrews said that he feels we should examine these effects, particularly the letters between the Rosenbergs while they were in prison and the extensive writing they did during the last twenty-four hours before the execution. McAndrews said we do not know what is in these writings, and he feels that we should examine them.

RECOMMENDATION

If you agree, I will call the Criminal Division of the Department and pose the problem to them, and if they desire us to look at these articles, I will see that they issue appropriate instructions to Mr. Farley. Personally I think we should take a look at these effects.

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DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/NK

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65-58236-1961

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65-58236-1962
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62-101025-2

MAY 4 1954

RS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/nlc

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: July 1, 1953 ✓

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG

Arnold Forster of the Anti-Defamation League called and in an off-the-record manner told me a couple of things they would like to do. They would like to send letters to the President, Attorney General and the Director, denouncing Emanuel Bloch's comments pertaining to the three at the Rosenberg funeral. I told him there would be no objection to this. He felt, however, it would be improper to release the letters and wondered what my views were on this. I asked him if he had given any thought to pointing out the ADL position and fact they had expressed confidence in the leadership in their bulletin which has 350,000 circulation. He had never thought of this and thought it was an excellent idea. He then stated they wanted to in some way give recognition to Irving Kaufman; they felt if they made an award to him, it would not be in good taste since the judge is supposed to do what the facts and his conscience dictate; that furthermore, Judge Kaufman had indicated he would not receive such awards. I asked Forster if he had given consideration to a well documented story in their bulletin on the vituperation which has been heaped on Kaufman by Communists, as well as upon the other principals in the case. He had not thought of this and thought this was the solution to the problem.

He then told me what I had already known that George Sokolsky had been after the Jewish organizations because they had not risen up over the actions of individuals such as Bloch.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

65-58236-
NOT RECORDED
86 JUL 16 1953
27 JUL 28 1953

63 JUL 21 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/UC

EST SEC
JUL 28 1953
JUL 28 1953

201 R. 10TH. AVE.
HUNTINGTON W.V.A.

JULY 1 1953

Julius Rosenberg

DEAR SIR. HERE IS THE VOICE OF THE LORD. AND A LETTER FROM ME. AND A FEW POEMS FROM MY BOOK "ADAM & "EVE". SEND ME ONE YOUR MEN. AND I WILL SEND YOU THE SECRET OF ROSENBERGH SILENCE AND WHY HE WAS SILENCE. I CANNOT GIVE THIS TO YOUR LOCAL AGENT AND ITS TOO IMPORTANT AND HAS TOO MUCH INFORMATION. AS TO TRUTH IT IN THE MAIL.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION GENTLEMAN

YOUR TRUELY VALENTINO THE WRITING PROPHET.

P.S.
IM AN EMPLOYEE AT THE HUNTINGTON FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT 10TH. ST AND FORTH AVE, SEND TELEGRAM WHEN MAN WILL ARRIVE I WILL HAVE EVERY THING READY SO HE WONT LOSE ANY TIME. TELL HIM TO COME AT THE BANK AND ASK ELEVATOR GIRL FOR ME GIVE OUT NO INFORMATION. OR WHY HE WANTS ME. I:LL BE THERE FROM 7:A:M UNTIL 4:P:M.

79 JUL 7 - 1953 *52*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 2042 PWT/ale

RECORDED - 93 65-58236-36
INDEXED - 93
JUL 1 1953

65-58236-1963

no all

CHARLESTON
JUN 30
8 PM
1953
W. VA.



EDGAR J. HOOVER CHIEF OF FED, BUREAU.
INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON D.C. . . .

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/84 BY 3042 PWT/MLC

We have appearance mental
card on this guy.
No ask

To Noted

file
Haw

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

JUN 13 1953

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PWT/MS

WASH 2 FROM NEW YORK 13 1-29/11-20 AM
DIRECTOR URGENT

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Garty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sizoo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ATT- ASST. DIR. BELMONT

26 9-1
Lincoln

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP - R. RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
NYO AND BUREAU, JUNE TWELVE, FIFTYTHREE, PERTAINING TO A LETTER
RECEIVED BY THE NY QUOTE DAILY NEWS UNQUOTE, POSTMARKED JUNE ELEVEN
FIFTYTHREE AT FOUR THIRTY PM, NY ONE, NY, ADDRESSED TO QUOTE EDITOR
DAILY NEWS TWO TWENTY FORTY-SECOND ST. NY CITY, NY, IMPORTANT NEW
EVIDENCE ROSENBERG CASE, UNQUOTE THE LETTER READS AS FOLLOWS. QUOTE
DAILY NEWS, TWO TWENTY EAST FORTYSECOND ST., DEAR SIR PARAGRAPH. I
CANNOT BEAR TO SEE THE ROSENBERGS PUNISHED FOR THE WORK OF WHAT I
KNOW IS A RING OF WHICH I WAS PART. PARAGRAPH. I WILL HEREIN
NAME SOME OF THE GUILTY PARTIES SO THAT YOU WILL KNOW THE TRUTH
OF WHAT I WRITE. THEN I WILL TALK TO THE AUTHORITIES THROUGH PROFESSOR
SIDNEY HOOK OF NY UNIV., IF I AM ASSURED IN NEWSPAPER PUBLIC
NOTICE ADVERTISEMENTS THAT I WILL HAVE IMMUNITY. REFER TO ME IN THE
ADVERTISEMENTS AS QUOTE GREGG UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH. THE EVIDENCE WHICH
YOU CAN EASILY CHECK DASH. PARAGRAPH. FROM FORTYONE DASH FORTYFIVE,
A SPY TRANSMISSION RING EXISTED FOR SENDING PLANS AND MODELS TO
RUSSIA VIA SHIPS OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION. SOME OF THE QUOTE
CADRES UNQUOTE WERE- RICHARD PACK AND FATHER, RADIO BROADCASTER
AND AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEER FROM THE MID-WEST. PARAGRAPH. JOSEPH CURRAN

RECORDED

1765-58236-1964

63 JUL 7 1953

END PAGE ONE

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, ELECTED BY COMMUNISTS.
 PARAGRAPH. EDEARD J. CHEYFITZ PHYSICIST, GRADUATE OF MID-WESTERN
 COLLEGE, WHO LIVED IN RUSSIA, CAME BACK TO HEAD AN AUTO-WORKERS
 UNION AND QUOTE SOLD OUT UNQUOTE AS A CAMOUFLAGE, TO ERIC JOHNSTON,
 IN ORDER TO CONCEAL HIS COMMUNIST BACKGROUND AND SPY-ACTIVITIES.
 THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF THE NAMES I SHALL GIVE YOU, IF YOU FOLLOW
 INSTRUCTIONS. PARAGRAPH. REMEMBER DASH PUBLIC NOTICE WAS TO
 QUOTE GRECO UNQUOTE. DESIGNATE A MEETING PLACE DASH NO PHONY.
 I PREFER TO TALK TO PROFESSOR SIDNEY HOOK ALONE, FIRST. HE IS THE
 ONLY ONE I TRUST. PARAGRAPH. I CAN-T BEAR TO SEE HUNDREDS OF COWARDS
 KEEPING STILL WHILE TWO PEOPLE ARE MADE SCAPEGOATS TO SATISFY
 THE LAW. PARAGRAPH. SPIES HAVE ETHICS TOO, AS YOU CAN SEE. GRECO
 UNQUOTE. NYO INDICES REFLECTS FOLLOWING INFO ON INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED
 IN LETTER. RE EDWARD J. CHEYFITZ. HE IS UNDOUBTEDLY IDENTICAL
 WITH EDWARD THEODORE CHEYFITZ. BUREAU REFERENCE TO BUFILE ONE
 HUNDRED DASH TWO NINE SEVEN SIX SEVEN. IN FORTYTHREE, CHEYFITZ
 ADMITTED TO AGENTS IN BOSTON OFFICE HE WAS FORMER SECRETARY FOR
 YCL, AND ATTENDED CP MEETINGS AT HOMES OF GUS HALL, COUNTY SECRETARY
 OF CP AND ARNOLD JOHNSON, DISTRICT SECRETARY, CP, STATE OF OHIO. IN
 FORTYFIVE, CHEYFITZ WAS NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE CASTING DIVISION
 OF THE MINE MILL AND SMELTING WORKERS CIO. DAILY WORKER OF MARCH
 THIRTEEN FORTYNINE, STATED THAT EDWARD CHEYFITZ WAS CHIEF ASST. TO
 ERIC JOHNSTON, AT THAT TIME MOVIE INDUSTRY CZAR. [REDACTED]

LOS ANGELES REQUESTED TO REVIEW FILE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE
 HAS EVER BEEN ANY ESPIONAGE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHEYFITZ AND SHOULD
 SUBMIT RECOMMENDATION TO BUREAU AS TO WHETHER HE CAN BE DISCREETLY

QUESTIONED WHETHER THERE IS ANY SUCH IS AS HE HAS BEEN DESCRIBED
BY THE WRITER OF THE ABOVE QUOTED LETTER. RELATIVE TO SYDNEY HOOK,
BUREAU REFERENCE TO BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE SEVEN ONE FIVE
SEVEN THREE ENTITLED SYDNEY HOOK ID-C. BUREAU REFERENCE NY CRT
APRIL SEVEN FORTYNINE WHEREIN IT WAS STATED THAT NELSON FRANK OF
THE NY WORLD TELEGRAM WHO IS ACQUAINTED WITH HOOK, ADVISED THAT HOOK
WAS GIVEN TO IMPULSIVENESS AND INDISCRETION AND AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM
MIGHT EASILY PROVE EMBARRASSING TO THE BUREAU AS HE WOULD NO DOUBT
PUBLICIZE THE FACT THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY THE FBI. HOOK IS
A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT NY UNIV. SINCE ABOUT FORTYFIVE HOOK
HAS APPARENTLY BEEN ANTI-COMMUNIST. WITH REFERENCE TO THE RICHARD
PACK AND FATHER MENTIONED IN THE LETTER AS RADIO BROADCASTER AND
AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEER FROM THE MIDWEST, THE FOLLOWING INFO IS IN THE
NYO FILES, IN THE CASE ENTITLED QUOTE ALICE MARTIN, WAS ETAL-
ESP DASH R, UNQUOTE, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE THREE ONE EIGHT
THREE FOUR WHICH IS CONNECTED WITH THE MCCASE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] INDICATED ON AUG. FIVE FIFTY ALICE MARTIN IN CONVERSA-
TION WITH BEA FRIEDMAN MENTIONED THAT SHE WANTED TO CALL UP DICK
PACK AND INVITE HIM TO DINNER. AT THAT TIME THE NASSAU COUNTY TELEPHONE
DIRECTOR LISTED ONE RICHARD M. PACK RESIDING ONE TWENTYTWO
WOOLYS LANE, GREAT NECK, LI. THIS ADDRESS VERY CLOSE TO MARTINS ADDRESS
AT THAT TIME. IN JAN. FIFTYONE, [REDACTED] FURNISHED FOLLOWING
INFO RE RICHARD M. PACK, ONE TWENTY TWO WOOLYS LANE, GREAT NECK. WAS
PROGRAM DIRECTOR OF RADIO STATION WNEW, NYC AND HAD HELD THIS
POSITION FOR FOUR YEARS. PRIOR TO THIS WAS CONNECTED WITH THE NY
MUNICIPAL STATION WNYC. AS OF JULY FIFTY PACK WAS THIRTYEIGHT YEARS
OLD. IN THE REPORT OF SA ALBERT J. KLEIN, DATED FEB. TWENTYEIGHT
FORTYNINE IN CASE ENTITLED QUOTE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
RADIO INDUSTRY. ID-DASH C UNQUOTE PAGE THIRTYEIGHT THERE IS SET
OUT INFO TO THE EFFECT THAT THE MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
ALLEGEDLY WAS LAX IN APPROVING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF RICHARD PACK,
WHO WAS APPOINTED JUNE FIFTEEN THIRTYEIGHT AS A RADIO PUBLICITY

(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D)

(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D)

GOODMAN SUGGESTED THAT HE WOULD BE CONTACTED BY THE DAILY NEWS
BEING RETAINED COMPLETELY IN THE MIDDLE OF A QUOTE UNQUOTE AND
QUOTE ABOVE ALLEGATIONS WERE IN A MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION
OF THE CITY COUNCIL INTO THE OFFICES OF THE MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE
COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NY, WHICH INVESTIGATION WAS BASED ON A
RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON MAY SEVEN FORTY. JOSEPH CURRAN
IS THE WELL KNOWN NATIONAL MARITIME UNION OFFICIALS. NYO INTERPRETS
LETTER TO MEAN THAT THE DAILY NEWS IS TO CONTACT PROFESSOR SIDNEY HOOK,
ARRANGE A TIME AND PLACE TO MEET GREGO, THEN RUN ANNOUNCEMENT IN PAPER
SETTING OUT SUCH. GREGO'S REFERENCE TO TALKING TO THE QUOTE AUTHORITIES
UNQUOTE AND REFERENCE TO HAVING THE NOTICE STATE THAT HE WILL GIVEN
IMMUNITY WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT GREGO EXPECTS THE DAILY NEWS TO
GIVE THE INFO TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES. THE NYO IS OF THE OPINION
THAT IF ABOVE CORRECT INTERPRETATION, HOOK SHOULD BE CONTACTED
IMMEDIATELY BY DAILY NEWS CONTACT, ARRANGE A TIME IN THE NEAR
FUTURE, AS WELL AS THE PLACE WHERE HOOK WOULD BE MET BY AN UNKNOWN
INDIVIDUAL. THE NECESSARY AD COULD THEN BE RUN IN THE DAILY NEWS
QUOTE DEAR GREGO YOUR FRIEND WILL BE GLAD TO MEET YOU UNQUOTE, AND
ALSO SETTING OUT THE TIME AND PLACE. NO MENTION OF IMMUNITY WOULD
BE MADE. MEET COULD BE COVERED BY FBI ALTHOUGH NELSON FRANK RECOMMENDED
AGAINST CONTACTING HOOK, IT IS FELT THAT BECAUSE OF HIS MORE RECENT
ANTI-COMMUNIST ATTITUDE, HE COULD BE CONTACTED IN THIS MATTER
ESPECIALLY SINCE DAILY NEWS COULD MAKE CONTACT. IT IS NOT KNOWN
WHETHER HOOK WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE, SO THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED
TO GIVE ITS OPINION THIS MATTER IN EARLY AFTER NOON OF JUNE THIRTEEN.
IN ADDITION TO LEAD SET OUT ABOVE, LOS ANGELES REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN
PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF CHEYFIZ IN EVENT BUREAU DESIRES HIM
INTERVIEWED. THIS SHOULD BE DONE BY EARLY AFTERNOON JUNE THIRTEEN.

BOARDMAN

ILD

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

JUN 13 1953

TELETYPE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/81 BY 3042 pwt/ll

FBI, LOS ANGELES

6-13-53

EW 1-07 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC'S NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON FIELD
ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR BELMONT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH 2-27-51

THIRTEEN LAST PERTAINS TO LETTER RECEIVED BY THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS,
POSTMARKED JUNE ELEVEN, FIFTEEN THREE, FOUR THIRTY P. M., N. Y. ONE,
N. Y., ADDRESSED TO QUOTE EDITOR, DAILY NEWS, TWO TWO NAUGHT FORTY
SECOND ST., NYC, N. Y., IMPORTANT NEW EVIDENCE ROSENBERG CASE, UNQUOTE.
THE LETTER READS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE DEAR SIR, I CANNOT BEAR TO SEE THE
ROSENBERGS PUNISHED FOR THE WORK OF WHAT I KNOW IS A RING OF WHICH I
WAS PART. I WILL HEREIN NAME SOME OF THE CHECKS PARTIES SO THAT YOU
WILL KNOW THE TRUTH OF WHAT I WRITE. THEN I WILL TALK TO THE AUTHOR-
ITIES THROUGH PROFESSOR SIDNEY HOOK, OF C. O. UNIVERSITY, IF I AM
ASSURED, IN NEWSPAPER PUBLIC NOTICE ADVERTISEMENTS, THAT I WILL HAVE

IMMUNITY. BEGIN T & ME IN THE ADVERTISEMENTS AS QUOTE CHECK UNQUOTE
THE EVIDENCE WHICH YOU CAN EASIER CHECK BACK, FROM FORTY ONE TO
FORTY FIVE, A SPE TRANSMISSION RING EXISTED FOR MAKING PLANS AND
MODELS TO RUSSIA VIA SWITZ BY THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION. SOME OF
THE QUOTE CARDS UNQUOTE WERE DASH 2-27-51 AND 2-27-51, MAY BE
BROADCASTED AND AUTOMATICALLY RECORDED FROM THE RING. UNQUOTE
CURRAN, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION, SAID BY CURRAN
INISTS, EDWIN J. BELMONT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW YORK

Routing slip with checkboxes and handwritten initials.

62-1106-1461953

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436 NOV 15 1960

PAGE TWO

WHO LIVED IN RUSSIA, CAME BACK TO HEAD AN AUTO DASH WORKERS UNION AND QUOTE SOLD OUT UNQUOTE AS A CANOULAGE TO ERIC JOHNSTON, IN ORDER TO CONCEAL HIS COMMUNIST BACKGROUND AND SPT ACTIVITIES. THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF THE NAMES I SHALL GIVE YOU, IF YOU FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS. REMEMBER DASH PUBLIC NOTICE WAS TO QUOTE GRECO UNQUOTE, DESIGNATE A MEETING PLACE DASH NO PHONY. I PREFER TO TALK TO PROFESSOR SIDNEY ROOB ALONE, FIRST. HE IS THE ONLY ONE I TRUST. I CAN'T BEAR TO SEE HUNDREDS OF COWARDS KEEPING STILL WHILE TWO PEOPLE ARE MADE SCAPEGOATS TO SATISFY THE LAW. SPTS HAVE ERICS TOO, AS YOU CAN SEE. GRECO UNQUOTE. RETEL STATES EDWARD J. CHEVELTZ UNDOUBTEDLY IDENTICAL WITH EDWARD THEODORE CHEVELTZ. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH TOWO NINE SEVEN SIX SEVEN. LA OFFICE REQUESTER TO REVIEW FILE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN ANY ESPIONAGE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHEVELTZ AND SUBMIT RECOMMENDATION TO BUREAU AS TO WHETHER HE CAN BE DISCREETLY QUESTIONED WHETHER HE HAS EVER IN SUCH ESPIONAGE RING AS DESCRIBED BY THE ABOVE QUOTED LETTER. LA FILE REFLECTS WFO LETTER TO LA DATED AUGUST SIXTEEN, FIFTY ONE CAPTIONED "EDWARD THEODORE CHEVELTZ, SE WASH C, VERIFIED SUBJECT RESIDING TWO ONE EIGHT HARBURY ROAD, BETHESDA, MD., EMPLOYED AS ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL PICTURE SHOW OF AMERICA, ONE FIVE HARBURY HARBURY, BETHESDA, MD. HAS ALSO ATTENDING CONVENTION

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

UNIV. LAW SCHOOL. JUNE ELEVEN, FIFTY TWO ISSUE QUOTE DAILY VARIETY
UNQUOTE INDICATES CHEYFITZ THEN SERVING AS ADVISOR ON LABOR IN THE
EISENHOWER CAMPAIGN, AND PREVIOUSLY HAD PRACTICED LAW AND SERVED AS
LABOR CONSULTANT IN WASH., D.C. REVIEW LA FILE REFLECTS THERE HAS
NEVER BEEN ESPIONAGE ALLEGATION AGAINST CHEYFITZ. LA FILES DO
NOT REFLECT SUBJECT-S ACTIVITIES SINCE FIFTY ONE, THEREFORE,
NO RECOMMENDATION AS TO INTERVIEW BEING MADE. RENVTEL REQUESTED
LA TO ASCERTAIN BY EARLY AFTERNOON JUNE THIRTEEN PRESENT WHEREABOUTS
OF CHEYFITZ, IN EVENT BUREAU DESIRES AN INTERVIEW. BALZ AND WFO
IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS OF CHEYFITZ IN ACCORDANCE WITH
ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTIFY NY AND BUREAU BY EARLY AFTERNOON JUNE
THIRTEEN. NY ORIGIN. RUC.

MALONE

END AND ACK PLS

NY OK FBI NYC LDC

BA OK FBI BA MA

WA 4-17200

4-19 PM LOR FBI WFO NYC

VDISC

TWO COPIES WFO

CONFIDENTIAL

Compare the handwriting in the letter with the samples of the writer's handwriting pertaining to the [redacted] security and that the letter be processed for possible latent.

For information purposes, Miss NORMA ABRAMS of the "New York Daily News" has advised that the following employees of the paper handled the letter:

- DICK CORNISH, Assistant City Editor;
- ARCHIE DONALD, Assistant City Editor;
- PHIL SYLVE, in charge of Studies;
- NORMA ABRAMS, Reporter;
- GEORGE SCHMIDT, Picture Editor;
- ROBERT STANLEY;
- KENNETH [redacted]

Classified by 304 [redacted] [redacted]
 Date 10/2/53
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1/25/84 BY 2042 [redacted]

304 [redacted] [redacted]
 1/25/84

HERB STONOR
E. B. I.

TSM: CSM

CONFIDENTIAL
RECORDED - 80
INDEXED - 80

29 JUL 7 - 1953

100-105610
JUL 11 1953

JOHN GREGG, ONE NINE TWO BAY SEVENTH
SEE THE NAME TWO ONE THREE ONE SIX SEVENTH FIFTH
AND MISS LOUISE 1970 PHANE...
INVOLVED...
GREGG ABOVE...
COMMITTED...
JOHN GREGG, ONE NINE TWO BAY SEVENTH
FIVE FOUR...
JOHN GREGG, ONE NINE TWO BAY SEVENTH
CREDIT BUREAU...
SIX SEVENTYEIGHTH...

SEARCHED 7 105
INDEXED 115
RECORDED 115
SERIALIZED 115

JOHN

SECRET

SECRET

JOHN

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : E. H. Ladd
FROM : A. H. Belmont
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: June 16, 1953

168100

Attached is the original of a one-page letter, handwritten in ink, undated, addressed to the New York "Daily News," 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, and signed "Greco." The envelope transmitting this letter, also attached, is postmarked at New York City, June 11, 1953.

This letter was furnished to our New York Office by the "Daily News" on June 12, 1953.

The writer opens his letter by stating, "I cannot bear to see the Rosenbergs punished for the work of what I know is a ring of which I was part." He goes on to allege that "a spy transmission ring" existed from 1941 to 1945, presumably in this country, and names as members of this ring one Richard Pack and ~~Joseph [unclear]~~, President of the ~~Industrial Maritime Union~~, and Edward T. ~~[unclear]~~. The writer then states that, if he is assured of immunity, he will talk to the authorities through Professor Sidney Hook of New York University. Efforts are presently being made, in accordance with instructions outlined by the writer, to have his contact Professor Hook.

ACTION:

It is recommended this letter be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with writings in the (national security file) and also to be processed for latent fingerprints. Results should be furnished to the New York Office, New York file 65-15348. After photographic copies have been made for the Laboratory file, the original letter and envelope should be returned to the New York Office.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2042 fct/DK ON 12/15/86

Classified by 3042 fct/DK
Declassify on: OADR 7/22/86

65-58236
Attachment
DER: rmc/jmc

RECORDED-34
INDEXED-34

100-57236-1968
JUL 11 1953

REC'D
5-DEP

62 JUL 9 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-121

W

DEP

ROUTING SLIP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-12-5

6/12/5

Vice Bureau
Mr. BELMONT

ASAC _____
 Supervisor Julius Roachley
 Agent _____
 Clerk _____
 Chief Clerk _____
 Special Employee _____ File No. _____

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 12/15/86

3042 Jul BFC

ACTION DESIRED

Classified by 3042 Jul BFC
Declassify on: OAD
7/22/86

- Assign to _____
- Acknowledge _____
- Bring File _____
- Call Me _____
- See Me _____
- Correct _____
- Delinquent _____
- Expedite _____
- File _____
- Leads need attention _____ Type _____
- Read, Initial and _____ Return Serials _____
- Return _____
- Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

- Open Case _____
- Prepare Ticker _____
- Reassign to _____
- Recharge serials _____
- Search and Return _____
- Send serials _____ to _____
- Submit new charge-out _____
- Submit report by _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

See attached

Attached in letter received by the
Daily News, the subject of conversa-
tion with you 6/12/5. Please have
compared with File # [redacted]
pertaining to [redacted]
information for later
letter follows. JVO
S.A.C. _____
Office New York

(In intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ file 5-DEK July

RECORDED-34 165-58236. 1969
JUL 17 1969

RECORDED

CONFIDENTIAL

65-50236-196

SAC, NEW YORK

WILLIAM ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. RE YOUR ROUTING SLIP DATED
 JULY TWENTY NINETEEN FIFTY TWO STATED CHECK ENVELOPE ADDRESSED
 TO DAVID WISE, NEW YORK. ENVELOPE IS WHITE BOND WITH NO WATERMARK,
 HANDWRITING FINE AND ONE HALF IN POINT AND ONE EIGHTH. PAPER IS WHITE
 AND ONE HALF IN ELEVEN WHITE BOND WITH NO WATERMARK. HANDWRITING
 ON LETTER AND ENVELOPE SEARCHED IN [NATIONAL SECURITY] FILE WITHOUT
 EFFECTING IDENTIFICATION. NO LATENT IMPRESSIONS OF VALUE DEVELOPED
 ON ENVELOPE OR LETTER. EVIDENCE WILL BE RETURNED BY REGISTERED MAIL.

65-50236

WGB:JAR

RECEIVED BY 3042 Jut-DTC
12/19/86

Classified by 3042 Jut-DTC
Declassify on: OADR
10/22/86

RECEIVED
JUL 16 6 25 PM '53

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

Handwritten: 6306

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

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486 NOV 15 1968

TELETYPE
79 JUL 7 - 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED-HARBO

Handwritten: V.B. auto

Handwritten: ced

738

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 BY SA [signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH FILES

6/13/53

G.I.R. 6

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR BELMONT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE DASH E. RE LABEL TODAY. D.C. TELEPHONE

DIRECTORY REFLECTS EDWARD T. CHEYFITZ RESIDES FOUR EIGHT ONE ZERO MORONG JR.,

CHEVY CHASE, MD., LISTED AS LAWYER, EIGHT THREE NINE SEVENTEENTH STREET

NORTHWEST. WFO FILES REFLECT BUREAU AWARE OF CHEYFITZ BACKGROUND AND

SUCH INFO NOT BEING SET FORTH.

[REDACTED]

RECORDED AS 65-58236-190

END PAGE ONE
JUL 10 1953

REC'D
[signature]
CC: Mr. Brennan

PAGE TWO

(b) (7) (D)



ABOVE FOR INFO. NO FURTHER

ACTION PAGE

JEX/amb

WFO 65-5521

HOOD

R B Hood
EDU

*No interview with
Chayfetz at present,
pending developments of
"Arco's" contact with
Prof. Sidney Hood.*

*DEP
6-15-53*

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

JUN 15 1953

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/15/82 BY 2042 fup/bs

TELETYPE

WASH 13 FROM NEW YORK 13 9-51 PM
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP - R. RENVAIRTEL, JUNE FOURTEEN LAST.
 SYDNEY HOOK, WHO PLANS TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE JUNE NINETEEN, WAS CONTACTED
 AT HIS HOME, SIX ZERO SIX A, THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, NY, TEN AM TODAY AND
 ADVISED OF CONTENTS OF LETTER FROM GRECO. HE WAS COOPERATIVE AND
 IT WAS AGREED THAT THE FOLLOWING BE PUBLISHED IN THE NY DAILY NEWS,
 "GRECO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE MAN YOU TRUST IN BROOKLYN TO MAKE ARRANGE-
 MENTS FOR MEETING". IT WAS AGREED THAT IF HOOK IS CONTACTED BY GRECO
 HE WILL VOLUNTEER HIS SERVICES TO HELP GRECO AND WILL ATTEMPT TO
 MAKE ARRANGMENTS TO MEET GRECO, PREFERABLY AT HOOK-S OFFICE, ROOM
 SIX FOUR ONE, EAST BUILDING, NYU, GREEN ST, AND WASHINGTON SQUARE
 AND ADVISE THE NYO OF THE ARRANGMENTS MADE WITH GRECO IMMEDIATELY.
 HOOK SAID HE DOES NOT KNOW ANYONE BY THE NAME OF GRECO AND CANNOT
 IMAGINE WHO HE MIGHT BE, UNLESS GRECO IS ONE OF HIS FORMER STUDENTS.
 HE INDICATED THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN IN AN
 EFFORT TO DISCREDIT HIM. ABOVE STATEMENT WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL EDITIONS
 OF THE NY DAILY NEWS ON SIX SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN FIFTYTHREE. NY
 WILL FOLLOW PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE AND KEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

END
JUL 8 1953
NY R 13 WQ VA AS

RECORDED-49

65-58236-31771
JUL 14 1953

BOARDMAN

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 19, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/31/86 BY 3042 pjt/pe

SUBJECT: THREAT TO BLOW UP SUPREME COURT AND TIMES HERALD

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

At 1:05 p.m. today Wick in my office received a call from Lee Callison of the Times Herald who, upon contacting Wick, put City Editor George Clark of the Times Herald on the phone. These gentlemen told Wick as follows:

A local call (they believed it was local) came into the Times Herald switchboard at 12:55 p.m. today and was referred in to George Clark on the City Desk. A male voice said: "Listen carefully - if your paper does not stop calling for death of the Rosenbergs we are going to plant a bomb under your paper and blow you higher then hell and if the Supreme Court rules against them, the same thing will happen to the court."

Wick questioned Clark carefully and determined as follows: The voice was male, no noticeable foreign accent; Clark could probably recognize the voice later today if he heard it; age, approximately 25 to 35; it was a well-measured, modulated, deliberate voice and the message was so stated in about 20 seconds.

Wick told Clark he should immediately notify the local police. Clark said he would talk to Chief Murray.

ACTION TAKEN:

The Director's office and you were orally advised, as was Mr. Belmont. I had Wick call SAC Hood of Washington Field Office, informing him of the substance of the call and instructing him to notify the Clerk of the Supreme Court so the Court might be alerted.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Belmont

REW:MP

RECORDED

INDEXED - 83

65-58236-1972

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-66 62-27585-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/ML

Halperings Hill K

June 14, 1951

Mr Edw Hoover

Dear sir
I have followed the Rosenberg
case with interest.

and I have just listen to
the radio where all the
Judges have overruled the
Dougherty decision.

and as things now look
the traitors out our

RECORDED-34 65-58236-1973
JUL 13 1953

Julius Rosenberg

Country & must pay with their
lives for them at
I want to congratulate you and
your wonderful associates of
your tireless dangerous time work.
I would consider it a honor
if I was working in Washington
and could wipe the dust
off your desk.

If I can be of any help to you
in your work it would be a
Pleasure Sincerely Dalton H. Blanton
retired intel man U.S. Army
serial # 32-3980

msf
ack 6-24-53
N.P.L.

10/10

TRUE COPY

Hotsprings A.R.K.

June 19-1951

Mr Edar J Hoover

Dear sir

I have followed the Rosburgs case with intrist. and I have just listen to the radio where all the Judges have overuled the Douglas decision and as things now look the trators of our country must pay with thier lives for thier act I want to congrelate you and your wonderful assoisates of your tirles changers tiring work. I would consider it a honor if I was working in Washington and could wipe the dust off your desk. if I can be of any help to you in your work it would be a pleasure Sincerly Dalton W. Warren retired enlisted Man U.S. Army serial #333980

/s/

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042pwt/nlc

INDEXED-57

June 24, 1953

65-58236-1973

RECORDED-34

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18/81 BY 3042pwt/mc

Mr. Dalton W. Warren
General Delivery
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Warren:

It was very thoughtful of you to write me on June 19, 1953, commending the FBI for its work in connection with the Rosenberg case.

I do hope that our efforts will always justify your approval and confidence. Your offer of assistance is indeed appreciated, and in the event any information should come to your attention which you feel to be of interest to the FBI, please feel free to communicate with one of our representatives in our office located at 445 Federal Building, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

cc - Little Rock with copy of [unclear] [unclear]

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable Bufiles.

HPL:dep dip

JUL 8 - 1953

JUN 25 1953
MAILED 25

Handwritten notes:
JUL 10 1953
K...
H...

~~SECRET~~

775 Riverside Drive
New York 32, N.Y.
June 22, 1953.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Dept. of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing to you because a few years ago I sent you a letter concerning information on criminal cases. I was very happy to receive an answer from you personally as I never expected to get a reply.

JULIUS ROSENBERG

I now have another favor to ask of you. I have been following the Rosenberg case very closely for the last six months but do not believe the information given in the N.Y. papers. Therefore I ask that if it is possible in any way you sending me the information from beginning to end as complete as possible, I would be very thankful. I have gathered as much information from the newspapers as I possibly could but it doesn't help me very much.

I know that the Federal Bureau of Investigation handles International cases so I am turning to you.

I truly hope to receive this information as soon as possible. I remain very sincerely yours,

Ralph B. Stillwell
RALPH B. STILLWELL

MY HOME ADDRESS:
RALPH B. STILLWELL
775 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 32, N.Y.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/MLC

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED-24

65-58236-1974

*11/11/53
666 27 53
RBT*

RECORDED-34

June 29, 1953

INDEXED-54

65-58236-1974

Mr. Ralph B. Stillwell
775 Riverside Drive
New York 32, New York

~~117/10~~

Dear Mr. Stillwell:

Your letter of June 22, 1953, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

While I would like to be of service, I thought you might like to know that information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/6/86 BY 3042 pwt/MLC

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that in October, 1950, correspondent wrote the Bureau concerning the possibility of his organizing a junior FBI organization. The Director advised by letter of October 17, 1950, that the Bureau could not sponsor an organization of that type.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gizel _____
- Miss Gandy _____

ELT:depdep

7722

Handwritten initials and stamps, including "MAY 1953" and "FBI".

JUL 8 - 1953

COMM - FBI
JUN 29 1953
MAILED 30

148

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

JUN 25 1953

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

BI R J074

BI WU M001 NL PD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/NLB

[Handwritten signature]
4236

SK KANSAS CITY MO JUN 24

J EDGAR HOOVER

DEAR SIR UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES YOU REALLY OUGHT
TO KNOW THESE PEOPLE THAT STOOD FOR ^{TOLSON} ROSENBERG YOU
OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO CONFINE THESE PEOPLE AND FIND OUT
WHO THEY ARE WITHOUT ANY EXTRA EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT.
WHY DIDNT YOU PUT MEN UP THERE TO FIND OUT WHO THEY
WERE AND WHERE THEYRE FROM. DONT YOU THINK THIS SLACK
ON YOUR PART. IF YOU HAD CORALLED THESE PEOPLE WE'D HAD
LESS TROUBLE IN THIS COUNTRY. WILL YOU PLEASE LET
ME HEAR FROM YOU. I AM AT YOUR SERVICE 100 PERCENT
AMERICAN

JOHN F BIDDLECOME 3131 CAMPBELL KANSAS CITY MO

NR

604A JUN 25..

[Handwritten notes]
1/24 5:40 PM
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RECORDED - 28

65-58236-1975

COPIES DESTROYED
436 NOV 15 1960

X

June 26, 1953

RECORDED - 26
INDEXED - 28
65-58236-1975

Mr. John F. Biddlecome
3131 Campbell
Kansas City, Missouri

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 pwt/mc

Dear Mr. Biddlecome:

Your telegram of June 24, 1953, has been received and I want to thank you for making your observations available to me.

While I appreciate the concern which prompted your communication, I would like to point out that it is the objective of all of us in the FBI to protect, within our jurisdiction, each and every person in this country. You may be sure that we are doing everything in our power to achieve this objective.

In regard to your kind offer to be of service, please bring to the immediate attention of my representatives at 707 U. S. Court House Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri, any information which you think might be of interest to the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

W. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JUN 29 10 38 AM '53
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

CC - Kansas City, with copy of incoming.
ATTENTION SAC: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

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

ELT:ajd:jmp
52

MAILED 9
JUN 29 1953
COMM-FBI

JUL 14 1953

WEN

FBI
JUL 14 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: July 5, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5521)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.,
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/82 BY 3042 pwt/plc

Re report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON dated June 18, 1953, at
New York.

The attention of the New York Division is directed to the leads which were set out for WFO in referenced report. These leads had been previously set out by teletype to Bureau and WFO on April 3, 1953, and reported in report of HOWARD FLETCHER, Jr., dated April 28, 1953, at Washington, D. C. It was also noted on page one of referenced report that one copy only was designated for WFO for information. Therefore, the leads set out in referenced report are being disregarded.

-P-

HF/mmd
2-CC-NEW YORK (65-15348) -- REGISTERED MAIL

65-58236-1976

RECORDED - 122

JUL 15 1953

EX-110

[Handwritten signature]

HOME ADDRESS:
MOBILE, ALABAMA

ALPHONSE LUCAS
SECRETARY

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

June 23, 1953

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Boardman ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Harbo ✓
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tracy ✓
- Mr. Gearty ✓
- Mr. Mohr ✓
- Mr. Winterrowd ✓
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Gandy

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General of the United States

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/13/81 BY SP-1GSK/kwh
7/31/86 JEP/KPWT/MS

Gentlemen:

Our cloakrooms have talked about nothing practically except this so-called lawyer, Bloch, who was supposed to represent the Rosenbergs, making the horrible statement about you three gentlemen, who have, in my judgment, the most responsible positions on this earth.

Of course, many of us here in the Congress of the United States believe that some action should be taken about this man. We even understand that he hasn't been a citizen long. Well, I don't think he should be any longer. Truly, I have never known our people to be more upset about this one thing than they are at this time, and I truly hope that all of you had an opportunity to see the class of people that were parading and picketing, not only the President of the United States and our White House, but here around the buildings and the Capitol of the United States. It was the most motley crowd I think I have ever seen. They were not black and they were not white; they were just a mixture -- a horrible group of humans -- that really didn't know, at least, many of them, what they were doing; and some of them told us they were paid to do what they were doing. I am wondering who was paying them. I imagine our great J. Edgar Hoover had people mingling with them in New York, before they started, and on the trains too and after they arrived here.

Here is one thing I wanted all of you to know -- my son, J. R. (Bob) Boykin, who was in the Air Force in World War II and who was shot down out of the skies and was in the hospital many months, was visiting us for the first time here in Washington. My wife and I live at the Washington Hotel. My son Bob has absolutely recovered and has a lovely

4000
51
46 JUNE

ack
6-25-53
LBN

INDEXED 65-58236-1977

PROCESSING
WV

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-33476-
94-4-5375-

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

- 2 -

June 23, 1953

wife and two children, but he was so amazed and so shocked, and about half of his life was spent here before he went to war, but he had not returned since he had gotten out of the hospital and since he was so busy in his business. So, about eleven o'clock at night he decided to go over and march and talk to these people some. He was returning to Mobile, Alabama, where he lives, on the midnight plane. One of the men that was marching gave him a typewritten instruction sheet, and I quote from it:

"The Supreme Court has not yet reached a decision, and is recessed until 12 Noon tomorrow.

"We are maintaining a 24 HOUR VIGIL until the Rosenbergs are out of danger.

"1. We want as many persons who can stay over as possible to do so. Housing or other arrangements will be made at Inspiration House, 1867 Kalerama Road.

"THOSE WHO MUST RETURN:

"2. Stay on the line until 11:01 P.M., one minute after the Rosenbergs were scheduled to be executed. The special train will leave for New York at 12 M.

"THOSE WHO REMAIN:

"Stay in line and you will be processed off the line quickly, in an organized fashion.

"Those returning to New York will be met at Penn Station by Emily Alman, who will have a program for New York for tomorrow."

They also gave him the number of where they were going to have a meeting. It was at 9th and Constitution. Also, another meeting, I believe, at 1816 Kalerama Road, at what they call Inspiration Hall. They also gave him their telephone number. Their telephone was Co-5-3430 and Du-7-8637.

You will note in the last paragraph of the written instructions they say, and I quote: "Those returning to New York will be met at Penn Station by Emily Alman, who will have a program for New York for tomorrow."

My son also told me that they demanded that they be paid off again at 11:00 o'clock. I understand they were paid once at five; but they had

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

- 3 -

June 23, 1953

the cash there and plenty of it, and paid them again, not only for their services, but for a meal at eleven o'clock. Of course, there was much shouting and clapping of hands at 11:01 o'clock at night, when the traitors were spared another night to live.

All of you, of course, have the record which I have here in my pocket of the men that took charge of this Supreme Court case for the Rosenbergs. They were not in the case at all, and it was not Mr. Bloch that thought of the particular law that Justice Douglas acted upon. Of course, many people are very bitter against Justice Douglas. For instance, I have just received a very wonderful resolution by a thousand of our American Legion boys at Mobile, Alabama, protesting what Douglas did. Congressman Don Wheeler of Georgia, as you know, has instigated impeachment proceedings against him. It has been suggested that he and the Committee that is handling this get the services of the Honorable John W. Davis. I talked at length to Mr. Davis about this last Friday afternoon, at the suggestion of our Committee, and Mr. Wheeler is getting the data and forwarding it to Mr. Davis sometime this week. Congressman Wheeler will make his speech next Monday afternoon and make the Record.

Since I have started to dictate this letter to you I have just received a telephone message from a very prominent man, telling me that he had talked to some people at the University Club and that Justice Douglas gets drunk there practically every night and has to be put to bed. They told me many other things, which I won't repeat, but I did want you to have some of these things you might not have, like these written instructions. Of course, the real point I want to make is that here are three of the most prominent men in America being attacked by this man Bloch — calling our own President and our Attorney General and our head of the F.B.I. murderers, traitors, and everything else that you can think of. Surely, something can and must be done about this.

Another thing I understand, although I haven't looked into it, is that these men couldn't picket the Supreme Court. Don't you think it would be a good idea to have it so that they could not picket the White House and the President of the United States? Don't you think we should have it so they could not picket the Capitol of the United States and our offices here? For instance, they were looking for Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. He had to hide for hours in the toilet, in the Capitol, and out on the porch just off of the toilet. They caught him once and told him, of course, if his father were here, he would pardon these people, and so forth and so on.

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

- 4 -

June 23, 1953

Anyway, all or most of this New York City group had to get out of the way. One of the Congressmen went to the hospital. You couldn't blame them, because it was a netley and terrible group. I saw a white woman trying to guide an old darkey. He had a little raincoat under his arm and his lunch wrapped up, and he was going the wrong way and was trying to come in on the Floor of the House, and he just said to this white woman that was guiding him: "What must I do next, Miss, and which way shall I go?" He absolutely didn't know what he was doing. So, maybe we should do like Christ did on the cross, when he said: "God forgive them, for they know not what they do." But there was some mighty good planning there.

I gave a party, taking in all the Representatives of this nation, including the Cabinet Members, the Supreme Court, the Senators and the Congressmen, and the heads of most of the Departments — we only had 903 at this dinner — about 1100 with the help — and it took an enormous amount of planning. These people claim they had 15,000. Think of the cost, if they did have 15,000 — the railroad fare, the food, and the time.

The point I am trying to make, Gentlemen, is that I have known J. Edgar Hoover, it seems like, forever. I have known President Eisenhower a mighty long time and admired the great work he has done down through the years. I haven't personally known Mr. Brownell, but I intend to, and I know he has done a great job and will continue to, and all I am trying to do is help; but I do believe some action should be taken at this time, and we will never again get the Congress in the mood to help you great men as they are now. I have tried to come to J. Edgar Hoover's rescue many times, as there are many people that would like to do away with this great man, who has done as much, in my judgment, for America as any man that ever has or ever will live. Of course, like all of us, he has made many enemies, but he has never faltered, and we could always count on him to stand up and be counted. I imagine he knows more about this particular thing than all of us put together. I know that some high officials have been awfully hard against him on many occasions, but I know President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell are behind him. I can feel it and see it, and the whole Congress is behind him now. If any of you can think of anything that we ought to do, I would deeply appreciate your letting us know. Something must be done about this, and be done now. If we don't fight and stamp out Communism here now, what is the use of our trying to do it in those far away lands? Certainly, somewhere in the Bible it says: "Charity begins at home". I think the most important thing we can do right now is to get after these Communists, and not put up with this picketing and with everything else that they have been doing, and let's do something to get

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

- 5 -

June 23, 1953

them out of this country, if they don't like the way you are running it, Mr. President.

All of us would deeply appreciate any suggestions that you think would be helpful.

God bless you all and give you strength to carry on during these trying times is the wish and prayer of your friend.

Sincerely yours,


Frank W. Boykin, M. C.

FWD:cm

June 25, 1953

INDEXED.

65-58236-1977

RECORDED.

Honorable Frank W. Boykin
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have received a copy of the letter which you addressed to the President, the Attorney General and me under date of June 23, 1953. I wanted to drop you this personal note to express my appreciation for your kind references. I have come to expect "brick bats" from certain of our adversaries and the remarks which have been made recently by those espousing the cause of the Rosenbergs do not disturb me in the slightest. In fact, I would be gravely upset were I not the target of their vituperation.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/13/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mk
7/31/86 3042p w/mc

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Jones

LBN:MP

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

JUN 25 10 44 AM '53

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

56 JUL 23 1953
JUN 26 1953
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-33476-
94-4-5395-

JUN 18 1953

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/6/81 BY SP-16SK/mca
7/30/86 3042 pwt/mca

6-18-53

11-57 AM

CLC handy

FBI NORFOLK

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

DEMONSTRATION WARWICK, VA., OVER ACTION TAKEN BY JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, ROSENBERG CASE, CR, INFO CONCERNING. LEROY WOODY, NA, CHIEF OF POLICE AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY, WARWICK, VA., ADVISED THIS OFFICE MORNING INSTANT DATE FOLLOWING INFO. SOMETIME BETWEEN EIGHT AND NINE PM JUNE SEVENTEEN LAST THERE WAS FOUND IN FERGUSON PARK, WARWICK VA., A DUMMY CONSISTING OF KHAKI SHIRT AND ARMY TYPE TROUSERS STUFFED WITH NEWSPAPERS WHICH WAS HANGING FROM A POLE OR TREE. TIED AROUND HEAD WAS SIGN PRINTED IN CRAYON QUOTE TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN DEAD IN KOREA UNQUOTE. ANOTHER PLACARD WAS TIED AROUND CHEST WITH PRINTED WORDS QUOTE WILLIAM DOUGLAS, U. S. SUPREME COURT JEW LOVER QUOTE WITHIN QUOTE RUSSIAN UNQUOTE. CLOTHING ON DUMMY EXAMINED, NO LAUNDRY MARKS OR IDENTIFICATION PRESENT. INQUIRIES TO DATE REVEAL NO WITNESSES TO THIS INCIDENT OR INDICATION WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE. INCIDENT RECEIVED LIMITED PUBLICITY IN ARTICLE APPEARING NEWPORT NEWS DAILY PRESS, MORNING ISSUE INSTANT DATE, PAGE THREE, ARTICLE CAPTIONED QUOTE DOUGLAS HUNG IN EFFIGY AFTER WARWICK INCIDENT UNQUOTE. THIS SUBMITTED FOR BU INFO AND NO INVESTIGATION WILL BE UNDERTAKEN UACB OTHER THAN KEEPING IN CONTACT WITH WARWICK PD ON FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

WILLIS

RECORDED - 17

65-58236-1978

ACK FOR 2 MESGS

END JUL 9 1953

1-02 PM OK FBI NEWS REC 2

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 101-3082

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols
FROM : W. A. Jones

DATE: July 1, 1953

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION REGARDING
ROSENBERG CASE RECEIVED FROM REBECCA WEST

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

SYNOPSIS:

Julius Rosenberg
London

Miss Rebecca West, British Novelist, by letter of December 5, 1952, asked for data already the subject of any general release concerning certain facets of the Julius Rosenberg case. The facts she requested covered the pay of David Greenglass when at Los Alamos; tracing of any bank accounts bearing upon finances of the Rosenbergs; and details regarding Vivian Glassman, Alfred E. Sarant, and Joel Barr. The Director by letter of December 12, 1953, based on a memorandum of December 11, 1952, reviewing her request, wrote Miss West stating that in view of the fact certain aspects of the case were still pending he was unable to be of assistance and that her request would be kept in mind, however, when the situation clarified. Miss West indicated she had a transcript of the trial and it appeared she was reviewing the Rosenberg trial for a newspaper. Greenglass was an Army Sergeant when at Los Alamos and this appears in a pamphlet of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1951, which pamphlet also contains an article by her on the Fuchs case. The cases of Glassman, Sarant and Barr are confidential and will be for an indefinite future. Their names were mentioned during the Rosenberg trial. Bureau investigation of the Rosenberg finances were not revealing and, of course, our use of bank records in tracing the finances is a confidential investigative technique.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no future action be taken concerning the request of Miss West.

No action from

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/NK

RECORDED - 51 65-58236-1999

AG:jmp:mnj

INDEXED - 51

4 File

COPIES DESTROYED

436 JUL 15 1953

63 JUL 15 1953

July 1, 1953

DETAILS:

Miss Rebecca West, British novelist, by letter of December 5, 1952, to the Director indicated she was writing an analysis of the Julius Rosenberg trial for a British newspaper; that she had a transcript of the trial; and she asked for publicly released information covering four points:

- (1) The pay of David Greenglass when at Los Alamos.
- (2) Information on finances of the Rosenbergs, particularly "any bank accounts traced which bear on this question."
- (3) Details of the cases of Vivian Glassman, "Surant" (Alfred E. Sarant) and Joel "Barre" (Joel Barr).
- (4) Justification for statements "of the defense propagandists that the prosecution challenged all Jewish witnesses."

Her requests were reviewed in a memorandum of December 11, 1952, which indicated our files reflected no derogatory information concerning her. The memorandum noted with regard to the pay of David Greenglass that Miss West probably had an Atomic Energy Committee release which described Greenglass as an Army Sergeant at Los Alamos. A letter was forwarded Miss West under date December 12, 1952, advising her that in view of the fact certain aspects of the case were still pending it was not possible, therefore, for the Director to be of service at that time. She was advised her request would be kept in mind, when the situation became clarified.

David Greenglass from August, 1944, to his discharge from the United States Army at the end of February, 1946, was assigned at Los Alamos and was discharged from the U. S. Army with the rank of Sergeant T/4. He was not a civilian worker as the tenor of Miss West's letter indicates she might have believed. This information concerning Greenglass is in testimony by him before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, U. S. Congress, report of April, 1951, title "Soviet Atomic Espionage."

Concerning the Rosenberg finances, Rosenberg operated the Pitt Machine Products, Inc., and an investigation by the Bureau of its finances did not reflect illegitimate transactions. This investigation also covered the Rosenbergs' personal bank account. The investigation utilized confidential bank records,

Memo to Mr. Nichols

July 1, 1953

which data is not proper for dissemination. The cases of Vivian Glassman, Alfred E. Sarant and Joel Barr are confidential, and there is no public source information available concerning them other than the mention of their names in the transcript which it was apparent was available to Miss West in initially getting their names.

There is still no information possible for dissemination to her at this time aside from the minor point of Greenglass' pay while at Los Alamos. ~~(S)~~

Prior correspondence and memorandum of December 11, 1952, attached for reference.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont
FROM : W. A. Branigan
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 22, 1953

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

The attached NYO teletype dated 6-19-53, advises that Warden Denno of Sing Sing Prison had received telegram which had been transmitted at 4:02 P.M. 6-19-53, from New York. This telegram stated that under rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure a sentence of death is stayed automatically if an appeal is taken. It pointed out that there was pending in the Court of Appeals an appeal from a denial of a petition attacking the death sentences and served notice on Denno that the execution of the Rosenbergs would be in violation of law until this appeal was decided. The telegram was signed by Emmanuel H. Bloch.

NYO teletype stated that no action was being taken to trace the signer of the telegram pending Bureau instructions.

The above apparently refers to a motion filed by NY Attorney Arthur Kinoy on behalf of Bloch on 6-17-53, to vacate the death sentences which was denied by Judge Kaufman in the afternoon of 6-19-53. Kinoy then went to the home of U.S. Circuit Court Judge Frank in New Haven later that day requesting reversal of Kaufman's decision and a stay of execution. According to a Washington City News Service Report (date line 6 P.M. on 6-19-53), Judge Frank turned Kinoy down. It would appear that Kinoy sent the above-mentioned telegram after Judge Kaufman turned him down but prior to Judge Frank action on his application.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as Judge Frank adjudicated this matter before the execution of the Rosenbergs, no further action is believed necessary.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/31/86 BY 3082 PWT/PLC

RECORDED-34

INDEXED-34

65-58236-1980

65-58236-1980
26 JUL 1 1953
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Attachment
65-58326

APL:mpp

SEE
[Handwritten signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 22, 1953

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANTIGAN

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(BuFile 65-58236)

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

Attached is a letter postmarked June 9, 1953, at Lima, Ohio, from Edith Kellner, of 521 West McKibben Street, Lima, which was received by the Espionage Section June 22, 1953. In this letter Mrs. Kellner points out the nearness of the execution date for the Rosenbergs and suggests the use of a Dr. Oscar Klinger, 850 Park Avenue, New York City, a psychiatrist and former personal physician to the late Dr. Edouard Benes, former president of Czechoslovakia, in an effort to persuade the Rosenbergs to cooperate with the Government. She states that Dr. Klinger is not aware that she has written this letter.

Bureau files contain no identifiable information on Mrs. Kellner.

RECOMMENDATION

It is not believed advisable that this letter be acknowledged at this late date since the Rosenbergs were executed on June 19, 1953, and any acknowledgement at this time might react unfavorably to the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 pwt/alc

INDEXED-34

65-58236-1981

RECORDED-34

EX-128

APL:awn awn
Attachment

June 30, 1953

Mr. T. Perry Lippitt
Marshal
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/18/86 BY 3042 pwt/mc

Dear Mr. Lippitt:

I have been advised of the many courtesies
you extended our Special Agents during the rulings
of the Supreme Court on the Rosenberg case.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated by
all of us in the FBI, and I did want to drop you this
brief note of thanks. If we can at any time be of
service to you, please do not hesitate to get in touch
with me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Washington Field Office (65-5521), reurlet 9/23/53.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable derogatory data re
Lippitt. The Congressional Directory lists Lippitt
as Marshal, Supreme Court of the U. S.

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Zod
- Miss Gandy

HPL:pa

ES. 11/6E 4 08.1100
JUN 30 4 39 PM '53

RECORDED

INDEXED

MAILED 9

JUN 30 1953

COMM. FBI

65-5521-1982

JUL 13 1953

Letrent

10:48

July 7, 1953

JULIUS ROSENBERG

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Mr. Charles M. Metzner, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, ^{called} to advise that the Attorney General was preparing a reply to the letter received from Congressman Boykin and which had been addressed to the President and the Attorney General and myself. Mr. Metzner inquired if I had sent a reply to Senator Boykin yet and explained that the Attorney General was acknowledging the letter on behalf of the President, as well as himself, and it was thought they might also include my reply if it had not previously been taken care of. I told Mr. Metzner that I believed our reply had already been sent but that I would check into the matter and would advise him.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Director noted on original: "I have advised him I answered it on June 25. H."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/1/86 BY 3042 pwt/jlc

cc-Mr. Holloman

JEM:EM

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

RECORDED

SENT PAGE 2

TIME 12:25 PM

DATE 7/7/53

BY ger

65-58236-1983

56 JUL 14 1953

11:31

July 7, 1953

Amk

Julius Rosenberg

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

I called Mr. Charles M. Metzner, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General in regard to his inquiry as to whether we had acknowledged the letter from Senator Boykin. I told Mr. Metzner that we had sent a letter to Senator Boykin on June 25 and Mr. Metzner indicated that it was not therefore necessary to include our reply in with that of the Attorney General's and the President's, which he was preparing.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *8/5/86* BY *3042 PWT/NLC*

cc-Mr. Holloman

JEM:EH

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

RECORDED - 9

SENT	FICK D. G.
TIME	12:25 PM
DATE	7/7/53
BY	<i>JEM</i>

65-58236-18
20 JUL 8 1953

56 JUL 14 1953

June 30, 1953

Mr. Harold B. Willey
Clerk
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Willey:

I did want to drop you this personal note to express my sincere appreciation for the exceptional assistance you gave our representatives during the conduct of the Rosenberg case.

Mr. R. B. Hood, Special Agent in Charge of our Washington Field Office, and our representatives who worked on this matter informed me of the unusual courtesies you extended them and share in this expression of thanks. If we can ever be of any possible service to you, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042pwt/nlc

cc - Washington Field Office (65-5521), reurlet 6/23/53.

NOTE: Bufiles 65-5521-1065 & 1066 contain no identifiable derogatory data re Willey.

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

JUL 16 1953

MAILED 9
JUN 30 1953
COMM - FBI

EX-127

RECORDED-105

65-58236-1985

JUL 8 1953
RECEIVED READING ROOM
4 04 PM '53

COMM - FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (65-2726)

SUBJECT: ⁰ JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 6, 1953

Rebutels May 25 and June 11, 1953.

MR. + MR. This is to advise that intensified coverage of the subjects, ^{SIDOROVICH OHIO} MICHAEL and ANNE SIDOROVICH during the period May 26 through June 19, 1953, failed to indicate any unusual contacts or possibilities of flight.

RUC

FILE:gvj

Registered Mail

cc: New York (65-15348) (RM)
CV 65-2728

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/18/86 BY 3042PWT/MLC~~

RECORDED-57 65-58236-19
INDEXED-57 1986

3042 put-DTC
ON 10/23/86

EX-125

[Handwritten signature]

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

WAB/DAR
1/75

15 1953

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL 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: William P. Rogers memo Mr. Hoover
dated 6/26/53

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236-1987

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



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

Date: June 30, 1953
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
From: Legat, Paris (65-126)
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is being forwarded herewith a special edition of "L'Humanite", official organ of the French Communist Party, dated 6/20/53.

This special edition of "L'Humanite" is of particular interest because it is devoted almost in its entirety to a report of the execution of the ROSENBERGS.

Attachment - 1

HPW:CM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042pw/TML

ENC 95

RECORDED - 95
INDEXED - 00
EX-129

65-58236-1988

JUL 15 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04/06 BY 2022/01/06

65-58236-1988

EDITION
SPECIALE

l'Humanité

ORGANE CENTRAL DU PARTI COMMUNISTE FRANÇAIS

REDACTEUR EN CHEF: JEAN JAURES
REDACTEUR EN CHEF: VAILLANT-COUTURIER
DIRECTEUR: MARCEL CACHIN

SAMEDI
29 JUN 1953

ADRESSE: 87, RUE DU
MAYEUR, 93-95 (11^e L.), TEL. 93-95
Abonn. 1 an: 6.000 fr.; 6 mois: 3.500 fr.
* SERVICE (Nouvelle adresse) N°
BORES ET AFRIQUE DU NORD: 1

ILS LES O

Ethel et Julius ROSENBERG ont, jusqu'à la dernière min

ETHEL et JULIUS sont morts. Eisenhower avait refusé la grâce. Le sang innocent le frappe au visage.

Nous avons pris maintenant la mesure du fascisme américain.

Nous avons pris l'exacte mesure de ces âmes de boue, de ces assassins qui ont l'impudence de se proclamer les défenseurs de la démocratie et de la liberté ! Ah ! les lâches ! Ah ! les hypocrites !

Les assassins nazis étaient ce qu'ils étaient, des bêtes sauvages, sans doute, mais au moins ne venaient-ils pas avec des prêches. Au contraire, ils disaient : « Nous méprisons la justice, nous méprisons l'innocence ! »

Mais ceux-là parant leur crime de prétendus motifs. Ils se cachent pour tuer derrière la statue de la Liberté !

Ils ne disent pas comme ce nazi : « Quand j'entends parler de culture je tire mon revolver ! » Ah ! non ! certes non ! Ils l'adorent, la culture ! Et la vertu, donc ! Et la morale ! Et la religion ! Et la Constitution ! Au point de s'adorer eux-mêmes dans leurs uniformes de Chevaliers du Siècle d'or américain.

Et des âmes, avec ça ! Duris avec les prisonniers, duris avec les innocents.

Généralux qui n'ont jamais senti passer une balle à dix mètres, politiciens qui n'ont jamais risqué ni leur vie ni leur liberté, ni même un dollar pour leurs « idées ».

Journalistes qui se sont tus jusqu'au bout. « Intellectuels » qui n'ont pas eu un mot. Et qui savaient la vérité. Qui la savent et qui se sont cramponnés jusqu'au bout à leurs chaises, à leurs prébendes. Quelle honte ! Quelle infamie ! Il n'y a pas de mots pour ça.

Ce pays, l'Amérique, est-il perdu pour les hommes ? Nous ne disons pas cela. Cela n'est pas vrai, parce que ce



Enclasure

65-58236-1988

te EISENHOWER

avait dit :

Ni sursis ni grâce



ONT TUÉS

conduits au supplice à 1 h. 06

te, proclamé leur innocence

**QUE LEURS ASSASSINS
soient maudits
à jamais !**

**Le monde entier soulevé d'indignation
à l'annonce du crime fasciste**

**< Eisenhower entrera
dans l'histoire comme
le président
qui a accepté
ces morts >
déclare M BLOCH**



berg. Parce que désormais la figure incarnée des deux peuples exalte et illumine une lutte qui ne finira que par la victoire du peuple américain. Parce que cette Amérique d'Eisenhower est aussi l'Amérique des milliers d'hommes et de femmes courageux qui ont manifesté leur indignation, l'Amérique de ceux des juges de la Cour Suprême qui ont bravé les hurlements hystériques de la racaille fasciste et qui ont voté pour l'innocence. L'Amérique de l'admirable avocat Emmanuel Bloch. C'est à cette Amérique qu'Ethel et Julius ont pensé jusqu'au bout ; c'est à cause d'elle, à cause de la vision de la justice qui leur sera rendue, à cause de la vision de la paix qui triomphera qu'ils sont jusqu'au bout restés fermes. A cause de cette Amérique qui se lèvera un jour, et à cause de l'immense fraternité des hommes de tous les pays dont le cœur bat pour eux, ils ont pu supporter la torture de l'espérance sans cesse déçue, jusqu'à l'heure fatale.

Mais ce que nous avons fait pour eux, qu'est-ce en comparaison de ce qu'ils ont fait pour nous ?

Leurs souffrances ont pour des millions d'hommes projeté une lumière éclatante sur l'honneur d'une barbarie qui nous menace tous.

Leur indomptable courage a déchiré le voile de l'hypocrisie.

Ils ont été, dans le sens vrai du terme et pour tous les hommes, des martyrs, des témoins.

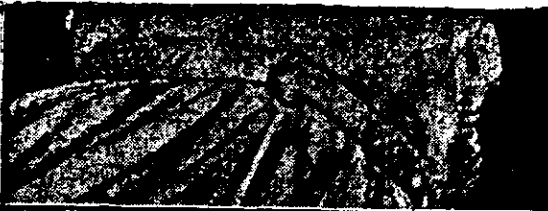
Leur nom va frapper au visage les ennemis de la paix et de la vérité. Il va être le ciment de l'union des hommes de tous les pays, dans l'action pour la paix.

Ainsi nous les vengerons. De la seule vengeance qu'ils acceptaient lorsqu'ils souhaitaient pour leurs enfants un monde juste et pacifié.

Ainsi nous accomplirons la promesse de cette admirable mère à ses enfants, maintenant orphelins :

*Joyeux et vifs, mes fils, joyeux et vifs
Sera le monde au-dessus de nos tombes.
Les terreur cesseront.
La terre fleurira dans la paix fraternelle.*

Pierre COURTADE.



LEURS DERNIÈRE

A 7 heures

Place
de la

Concorde

Plusieurs délégations déposent
des gerbes auprès des plaques
des fusillés

La Cour Suprême se réunit

Il était exactement 11 h 30 à Paris, et six heures plus tôt à Washington, lorsque la Cour Suprême des Etats-Unis se réunissait afin de délibérer pour la dernière fois sur l'affaire Rosenberg.

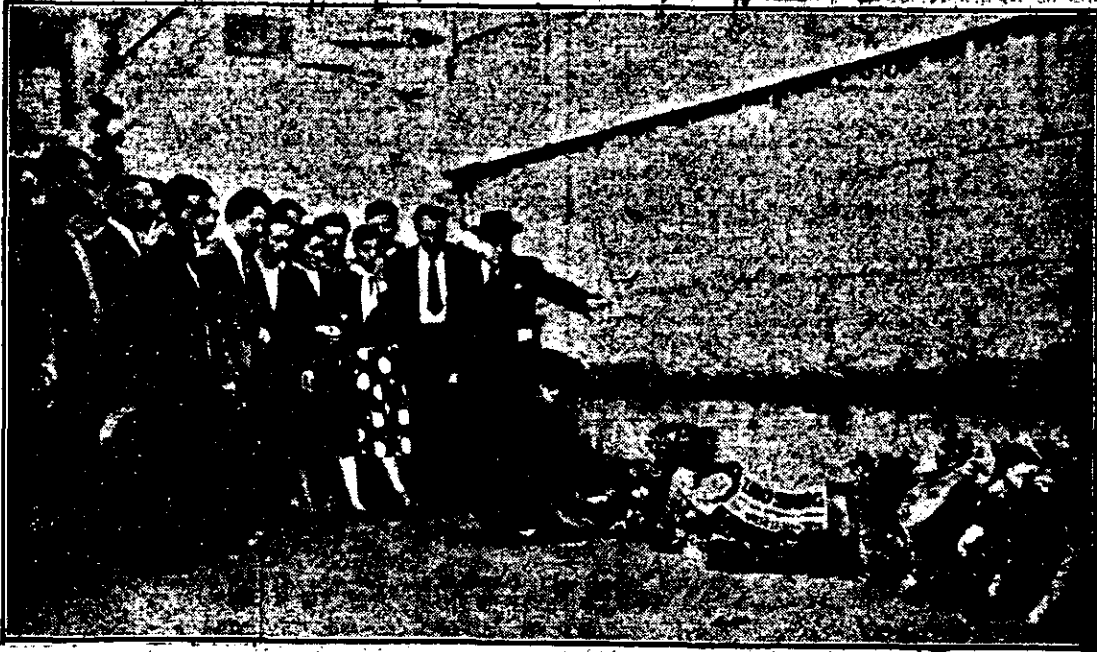
Au bout de dix-sept minutes, c'était fini. Par 6 voix contre 2, la plus haute instance judiciaire des Etats-Unis — qui, jadis, avait jugé la loi des 2 heures contraire à la Constitution — venait d'annuler le verdict d'expulsion accordé à la veille par le Juge Douglas. Il était 11 h 45.

Le président refuse...

Le ministre de la Justice transmit au président Eisenhower l'ultime recours en grâce des Rosenberg. Ce document a dix pages environ.

Le président n'aime pas lire. De plus, sa réponse est rédigée d'avance.

Ainsi, comment pourrait-il le communiquer à la presse ?



Ce matin, vers 5 h. 30, les premières délégations de la journée arrivent près de l'ambassade américaine, déposent des fleurs le long du mur de la rue de Rivoli, et sifflent redoublés de lectures d'indignation, Avenue Gabriel.



... et l'absence de...
 ... que le crime...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...



Il se sent maintenant orphelin.

LES HEURES...

... à moins d'une demi-heure...
 ... la décision des juges...
 ... Du reste, le président ne se...
 ... charge pas lui-même. C'est...
 ... chargé de presse non plus. C'est...
 ... adjoint de ce dernier qui donne...
 ... notes aux journalistes de la...
 ... presse présidentielle.
 ... Les reporters l'interrogent...
 ... ils veulent connaître la sonde...
 ...
 ... Le président refuse d'intervenir...
 ... répond le fonctionnaire.
 ... C'est la ruse vers les téléphones...
 ... Quelques minutes plus tard, les...
 ... s'ay apprend que les Rosenberg...
 ... doivent mourir.
 ... Et une heure plus tard, la...
 ... sonde est là.

Pour ne pas froisser leurs sentiments...

... A présent, il faut aller voir...
 ... les vus.
 ... Les dépêches d'agences se...
 ... croisent dans l'air.
 ... L'exécution des époux Rosen-
 ... berg a été provisoirement fi-
 ... xée à 22 heures, heure locale...
 ... (5 heures du matin en France).
 ... Les Rosenberg seront exé-
 ... cutés peut-être avant 2 heures...
 ... Avant 2 heures, peut-être...
 ... Pas plus tard qu'à une heure...
 ... et demie.
 ... Les Rosenberg seront exé-
 ... cutés à 1 heure.
 ... Pourquoi cette hâte ?
 ... Parce qu'ils sont Juifs et que...
 ... la religion juédique interdit de...
 ... toucher au feu le jour de Sab-
 ... bat, qui commence au coucher...
 ... du soleil.
 ... Au feu et à l'électricité...
 ... Ils seront donc assassinés le...
 ... vendredi, au crépuscule.

A Sing-Sing...

... eux l'ignoraient encore.
 ... Ils se sont vus, longuement...
 ... travers un épais grillage. Ils...
 ... ont regardé chacun sa cellule.
 ... A présent, ils déjeunent.
 ... Ils savent que le juge Douglas...
 ... ordonnera la surria. Ils savent...
 ... que la Cour Suprême s'est réu-
 ... nie.
 ... A ce moment, la radio annonce...
 ... que le surria... ces quelques...
 ... heures de vie qui leur avaient...
 ... été accordées... s'est terminée.
 ... Ils n'ont pas encore fini de...
 ... manger que le retour de grâce...
 ... est claironné par la T. S. F. Grâce...
 ... à l'exécution sans lieu ce soir...
 ... la radio...
 ... eux ne le savent pas.

Elle parle de ses enfants...

... Déjà, des journalistes attendent...
 ... à la porte de la prison de...
 ... Sing-Sing.
 ... Ils veulent sortir une des sur-
 ... veillantes de la prison de...
 ... "Mrs Emma Watson".
 ... On l'assaille de questions sur...
 ... Ethel Rosenberg.
 ... Elle ne sait pas encore...
 ... qu'elle va y aller, répond-elle.
 ... Elle espère toujours.
 ... (Suite page 2.)

Italie : GRÈVES
 à ROME (un quart d'heure)
 à TURIN (cinq minutes) et dans
 d'autres villes
 Malgré le déploiement des forces policières
 plusieurs milliers de manifestants à NEW-YORK
 (V. page 2.)

Le combat du peuple de Paris contre la mort des ROSENBERG

NOUS n'avons pas fini de
 crier le nom des Rosen-
 berg. Paris s'éveille, au der-
 nier jour d'un printemps dont
 jamais plus Ethel et Julius ne
 goûteront la douceur. Ils pleurent,
 les orphelins, les petits des Ro-
 senberg. Laissons-leur l'amer
 soulagement des larmes. Car
 nous n'avons pas à pleurer sur
 des morts, mais à crier, aujour-
 d'hui comme hier, leurs noms.
 Aujourd'hui plus fort qu'hier. Le
 soleil se levait à peine que déjà
 sonnaient ces noms, devant les pla-
 ques des Familles de la Libér-
 tion. Au coin de la place de la
 Concorde et de la rue de Biot.
 Des délégations de Bagnollet, de
 P. et de P. arroyades de
 Paris entourées des gardes de
 fleur, en portent des banderoles,
 où l'on pouvait lire : « Les Ro-
 senberg sont innocents ! Gloire

immortelle ! » Gloire à jamais
 à Ethel et Julius Rosenberg, et
 honni soit le nom d'Etchenower
 et de ceux qui viennent, en lui
 prêtant le secours de leur lâche-
 ris, ou de leur bassesse, de déchaî-
 ner l'horreur et le mépris des na-
 tions... Le cœur serré, Paris s'é-
 veille, le nom des Rosenberg aux
 lèvres. Paris s'éveille, sans avoir
 beaucoup dormi, en cette nuit de
 la mort des Rosenberg, en cette
 nuit où le sang français a coulé
 pour les Rosenberg.
 Jamais cette soirée, cette nuit
 ne s'effaceront de nos mémoires.
 Jamais nous ne pourrions oublier
 la nouvelle de la certitude de
 l'exécution pagnant la ville, rue
 par rue, quartier par quartier,
 jetant partout la stupeur et l'a-
 larme. Il vont les tuer ! Ils vont
 les tuer ! La course contre la
 mort, la dernière course commen-
 ce. Paris se jete dans la bataille.

à l'ambassade. L'A. l'ambassa-
 de...
 Pourrions bien peu de gens con-
 naissent encore le nouvelle.
 Pourtant, déjà, les travailleurs
 ouvrent leurs yeux les soirs. Com-
 ment lancer le cri d'alarme ?
 Comment saisir la ville et lui
 crier que la mort des Rosenberg
 était désormais assurée et qu'il
 fallait faire tout au monde pour
 que de Washington on entende
 l'avertissement solennel de Pa-
 ris : ne commettez pas l'irrépa-
 rable !
 A 12 heures, les grilles de l'am-
 bassade américaine étaient fer-
 mées et les délégations qui se
 succédaient sans connaître encore
 la fatale nouvelle cherchaient
 en vain à entrer. L'une d'elles
 avait, et avec les autres : déléga-
 tions ouvrières, hommes et fem-
 mes de partout, des prêtres et des
 moines avec eux. (Suite page 2.)

Hier soir la police a tiré

UN BLESSÉ GRAVE
 — Aujourd'hui depuis l'amba-
 Paris honore la mémoire
 des Rosenberg

ini es ROSENBERG

... pour remettre une lettre indignée. Les filles barrant la route. L'un d'eux s'empare de la lettre et la déchire en frottant cynique : « Trop tard ! »

Il se précipite avec des policiers vers l'École des Sciences d'été, les cris du peuple de Paris : « Eisenhower assassin ! » « Grâce aux Rosenberg ! » s'inscrivent déjà en lettres noires sur les murs.

Et aux premières heures du jour, les Parisiens ont apporté des fleurs. Il n'est pas dit que voilà le dernier mot de la France. Le problème n'est pas réglé quand on a tué deux hommes.

Manifestations vendredi soir aux abords de l'ambassade

Des délégations arrivent en car de SAINT-DENIS, D'AUBERVILLIERS, de BAGNOLET et d'autres localités de banlieue (en tout une quinzaine de cars). Ceux de GENNEVILLIERS déposent une pétition : communistes, socialistes, sans parti. Ils se place de la Concorde. Ils sont venus 40 porter des liasses de pétitions qu'on leur refuse. Ils remontent les Grands Boulevards jusqu'à l'Opéra, aux cris de : « Grâce pour les Rosenberg ! » Au lieu de 40, ils sont bientôt une foule.

A LEVALLOIS, après une prise de parole à la sortie du cinéma « Le Magia », une délégation est formée et vient à son tour à l'ambassade.

DU 7^e ARRONDISSEMENT, un fort groupe de spectateurs sortant du cinéma « Boscquet » part pour l'ambassade.

BOULEVARDS SAINT-MICHEL et SAINT-GERMAIN, les étudiants manifestent en un imposant cortège qui, en métro, part pour l'ambassade. Refoulés par la police, qui arrête cinq des leurs, ils retournent au quartier Latin manifester tard dans la nuit, prenant la parole devant les cafés.

70 normaliens, avec 120 signatures d'élèves de l'ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE au bas d'un télégramme, viennent aussi à l'ambassade, à pied, et continuent à orier leur indignation avec d'autres groupes sur les boulevards.

D'ANTONY arrivent trois délégations formées à la sortie des cinémas après des prises de parole. Rue de Rivoli, près de la Concorde, les policiers arrêtent plusieurs de ces manifestants.

A 23 h 15, près de l'ambassade, au coin du Grand Palais, la police rafle 300 personnes, dont

Les racistes
Sur un bus des Champe-Élyées : deux jeunes gens. Des policiers arrivent à la poursuite de manifestants. Ils s'arrêtent. L'un d'eux s'approche des jeunes gens, les dévisage, se campe un instant devant eux, et dit à l'un d'eux : « Tu es le fils d'un ouvrier ? » Et les deux jeunes gens sont emmenés dans un car de ligne.

un père évangéliste, d'un seul coup sont embarquées dans des cars. Qu'à cela ne tienne, les cars de filles deviennent des manifestations ambulantes sur les Champe-Élyées. Rapports, des

policiers frappent pour faire faire ceux qui crient contre l'injustice et la crime. Les cars s'arrêtent devant le Grand Palais et c'est dans les cars que l'on enfourme hommes et femmes et jeunes. C'est dans les cars, donc, que la manifestation continue : prise de parole, adoption d'une résolution... On lit des lettres de Julius et d'Ethel, des lettres qui donnent du courage. On chante la « Marseillaise ». Surligneur des films accablent un monsieur à chapeau. Quelqu'un dit : « N'est-ce pas Altman de Franco-Tirour ? » La « Marseillaise » reprend et l'on oblige le monsieur curieux à baisser le chapeau.

DU 11^e ARRONDISSEMENT, arrivent des jeunes de la L.O.O. avec une moisson de signatures.

DU 15^e ARRONDISSEMENT arrivent côte à côte des militants communistes, des membres du M.L.P. des protestants : le Comité de Défense des Libertés.

DE MONTREUIL, des républi-

sentants de tous les quartiers partent sans cesse et arrivent en cortège près de l'ambassade Gabriel.

Un groupe de plus de 200 personnes, venues de Vincennes, Fontenay, et du XII, arrivent à la Concorde vers 22 heures, défilent dans différentes rues, manifestent place de l'Opéra, à la République, boulevard Saint-Denis, à Strasbourg - Saint-Denis, elles observent une minute de silence et chantent la « Marseillaise ».

Vers 23 heures, une délégation d'une cinquantaine d'ouvriers et d'employés de toutes industries et accompagnés d'un prétre ouvrier trouve porte close à l'ambassade. Elle se rend à l'Élysée, qui promet de transmettre.

Les ouvriers arrêtent le travail

A CACHAN, pendant un quart d'heure, sur le chantier Colard. Délégation à l'ambassade.

A DUNKERQUE, les dockers pendant un quart d'heure.



Manifestation hier soir à Paris.

Un défi à l'opinion mondiale

Par millions, des voix du monde entier associent adjuré Eisenhower de ne pas commettre ce crime.

De tous les pays

La presse soviétique
La presse catholique chrétienne
L'opinion publique progressiste

Le professeur Einstein

L'Étoile soviétique, éditée dans l'Est-Union, écrit : « Nous vous supplions d'Eisenhower pour les Rosenberg. »

De France

Jacques Duclos
Jacques Duclos, avait adressé à Eisenhower le télégramme...

L'Institut Jean Sarrailh, membre de l'Université de Paris, Jean Silvandre, député S.F.I.O., Jacques Soustelle, député R.F.F., Edgar Faure, Roger Martin du Gard, Marcel Grosjean, Georges Duhamel, Leconte, Roland Dorville, Emmanuel Bari, Philippe Héris, Eugène Tricot, Raymond Yancey, Jean



Victor COCCHI

Démarré à l'hôtel-Dieu / on ne pouvait rien dire.

Nous révélaient pourtant à savoir assez tôt, pour le public de midi, le nom de la victime : Victor COCCHI, 19 ans, travaillant activement comme manœuvrier, demeurant 27 bis, rue des Amandiers, dans le 20^e. Il était blessé à l'aine (côté droit) et au bras droit.

Les faits sont les choses se sont passées, plusieurs témoins nous l'ont décrits : un groupe de manifestants se dirigeant vers la Concorde et l'ambassade américaine arrive à la hauteur des policiers ; ceux-ci laissent passer une partie des manifestants puis les matraquent. Au cours de l'échauffourée, un des policiers sort son revolver et tire.

Quelques minutes avant que les criminels de Washington s'exécutent leur crime, la police à Paris faisait couler le sang.

C'est ce que cette police avait immédiatement cherché à couvrir en faisant répandre de fausses impudences : un gardien de la paix aurait trouvé Victor Cocchi gisant sur la chaussée à peu après le passage des manifestants.

Comment aurait-il été blessé, par qui ? Motus !

Comment fin occupé de You n'aurait-il pu passer inaperçu alors que d'importantes forces policières se trouvaient sur place ? (Une autre dépêche de la même A. P. fait état de bagarres rue Royale à la même heure.)

Alors, les criminels n'ont même pas pris le temps de se fabriquer un alibi plausible.

Le gouvernement, redoutant la colère populaire après le crime de Sing Sing, essaie de camoufler celui qu'il a commis lui-même à Paris.

Ce matin, à 8 heures, une dépêche annonçait que Félix de Victor Cocchi était grave. Fortes félicitations avaient été offertes et il avait perdu beaucoup de sang. Une heure avant nous avions réussi à savoir que la belle n'avait pas encore pu être extraite.

Victor Cocchi est membre du cercle Bernard Malinoff et du bureau local de l'U.J.R. du 20^e ; il est également membre de la cellule Louis-Thores de notre Parti.

On apprenait cette nuit également que d'autres blessés avaient été admis à l'hôpital Lédane. Parmi ceux-ci figure notamment Mme André Leclerc, de Stains, mère de dix enfants, qui a été blessée place de la Concorde par la police.

D'un manifestant

« Un groupe de manifestants, auxquels s'étaient joints d'autres manifestants, se rendait à l'ambassade en descendant la rue Royale.

« A l'angle de la rue Royale et de la place de la Concorde, nous nous sommes heurtés à un car de filles qui nous avait rejoints et s'était rangé le long du trottoir faisant l'angle de la rue Royale et de la place de la Concorde.

« Comme nous nous amoncelions pour tourner sur notre droite, des filles s'avancèrent menaçantes vers nous. L'officier de police les arrêta alors et dit : « Laissez-les passer, vous voyez bien qu'elles vont à l'ambassade. »

« Puis il les engagea à charger. D'un accrochage, reflux du groupe vers la Madeleine. Dans ce reflux, un certain nombre de manifestants se sont fait ramasser par les filles.

« Dans un des groupes était le camarade blessé. En se défendant, il s'accroche et s'allonge. Un des filles du groupe sort tranquillement son pistolet et tire sur lui alors qu'il était à terre.

« Les filles s'enfuyaient alors. Des camarades s'approchèrent et lui

« Nous avons chargé le capitaine dans la voiture, l'agent refuse qu'un d'entre nous l'accompagne.

« Des gens se sont groupés autour de nous pour crier : « Assassins ! » aux filles qui ont rechargé comitôt. »

« Dans l'attente, les hommes noirs des filles et des cars de filles barrent l'approche de l'ambassade ; l'ambassadeur pourra-t-il se pencher aux fenêtres pour voir les regards de colère ?
Une délégation du XIX^e s'a-



Visage tendu, les jeunes réunis hier soir pour le passage du Boial à Issy-les-Moulineaux manifestent leur accord avec la délégation qu'ils envoient à l'ambassade américaine

Le supplice de électrique

QUELQUES heures après l'arrestation de Julius et Ethel Rosenberg, nous sommes à remettre sous les yeux de nos lecteurs ce texte bouleversant : le récit du supplice de la chaise électrique, écrit par un journaliste américain qui a assisté, à la prison de Sing-Sing, à l'exécution d'un condamné.

Le trépanement commençait à s'étendre sur Sing-Sing, fameuse maison d'arrêt de New-York. Les plus hautes fonctionnaires de l'établissement étaient réunis dans le cabinet directeur autour du téléphone. Ils attendaient l'ultime décision du gouvernement. Soudain retentit la sonnerie du téléphone... Le secrétaire particulier du gouverneur fait sa communication. Il parle d'un ton sec. Il annonce que le recours en grâce a été rejeté !

De longs et nombreux corridors conduisent à la salle d'exécution. Nous arrivons enfin devant un bâtiment recouvert de tuiles rouges. Nous entrons et nous voici dans une immense salle déserte éclairée par quatre énormes lampes.

L'instrument de torture

Au milieu de la pièce, la fameuse chaise électrique, le frayer de tous les criminels américains. Une multitude de fils de fer, de courroies serrées de crampons et de griffes l'entourent. Toutes ses parties sont en métal : c'est ce qui la distingue d'un fauteuil de torture.

Tout autour du terrible in-

strument de mort, quelques bancs en bois placés sur quatre rangs. Ce sont les bancs des témoins. Nous y prenons place. Nous sommes hypnotisés par ce monstre sinistre dont les câbles semblent conduire vers l'enfer. Instinctivement l'éprouve la sensation de fuir ce lieu épouvantable, mais la porte de fer se referme lourdement sur nous. Toute tentative de fuite est désormais impossible.

Le quart-temps des tortionnaires

« Tout est en ordre, amenez-le », arte un employé. Je l'entends comme dans un rêve. Le gardien de prison, bâti en hercule, se lève, se dirige vers la porte qui donne sur les cellules des prisonniers et disparaît. Cinq policiers, aux muscles solides, entrent et vont se placer autour de la chaise fatale.

Raides et immobiles, les bras croisés sur la poitrine, semblables à des bœufiers qui attendent le bétail à abattre ils se tiennent là.

Au même moment, dans l'ouverture de la porte, apparaît l'homme qui doit monter sur la chaise électrique, Jean Epstein, un adolescent d'une vingtaine d'années, nerveux, avait, l'air à demi-égaré.

Un pauvre être égaré

Les gardiens le poussent sur la chaise. Il tremble comme une feuille. L'attachant il prend place. Les gardiens commencent à l'attacher. Mon regard tombe sur son visage.

J'étais assis en face de lui, à quelques mètres seulement. Je pouvais percevoir les moindres changements dans ses traits. C'était le visage d'un être humain, à demi-mort de frayeur et d'angoisse, paralysé par la pensée de l'approche impitoyable du spectre de la mort.

J'aurais pu oublier ce visage atroce, même si je devais sans cesse.

Le supplice scientifique

À gauche de la chaise, un prêtre catholique, grand et maigre, liait les habituelles prières liturgiques. Entre temps les électrodes étaient posées sur la peau du condamné, puis et recouvert de suif. À ses pieds, sur le sol, reposait le câble électrique qui était relié au commutateur placé au côté gauche de la chaise. On lui avait enroulé un masque noir sur le visage, qui laissait les lèvres visibles.

Sous le noir domino, elle apparaissaient tordues comme par un grincement sardonique.

Ensuite, la victime fut solidement attachée, le médecin qui se tenait en face de la chaise fit signe à celui qui se tenait à côté du commutateur et le courant mortel se répandit à travers la chaise.

Fire que l'acquisition

Les mains flaquées d'Émilien, qui jusqu'ici avait été secoué par le souffle de convulsion ou les piqûres l'agoula, se cramponnèrent à

75 millions de jeunes
130 millions de femmes
les résistants
les anciens déportés

La Fédération Mondiale de la Femme Démocratique, au nom de 75 millions de jeunes de 15 ans, avait télégraphié à Eisenhower : « Demandons via radio pour ce notre couple »

Le Congrès Mondial des Femmes (130 millions de femmes), la Fédération Internationale des Résistants, les anciens déportés participants à la Résistance Internationale, de Duchaux avaient tenu un tel appel.

Le savant atomiste américain Harold Urey

Le grand chercheur atomiste américain Harold Urey écrivait à Eisenhower : « Le procès Rosenberg est un outrage à la logique et à la justice. J'ai essayé de voir le ministre de la Justice, mais je n'ai pas réussi à obtenir audience. Je demande l'assistance de votre gouvernement pour venir à bout de cette affaire, en tant que président ».

Par trois fois, le pape avait demandé via radio pour les Rosenbergs.

Le roiin Elisabeth de Belgique

La reine Elisabeth de Belgique avait intervenu après d'efforts pour le 10 mars : elle avait adressé le 14 juin.

80 parlementaires britanniques et des milliers de travailleurs

Quarante membres du Parlement britannique avaient télégraphié à Eisenhower. De nombreux syndicats et associations ouvrières avaient remis des appels.

Le conseil municipal de Rome

Le Conseil municipal de Rome avait voté une motion demandant via radio pour les Rosenbergs.

2.300 communes d'Italie

La Ligue des communes démocratiques, groupant 2.300 administrations communales et provinciales d'Italie, avait intervenu.

Les députés communistes, représentant plus de cinq millions de Français, approuvent la menace d'exécution prochaine d'Ethel et Julius Rosenberg, après la vote de la Cour Suprême de renvoyer leur procès, vous demandent immédiatement la vie sauve pour les deux accusés. Un refus de votre part constituerait l'indignation de la grande majorité du peuple de France.

Jacques DUCLOS, président du groupe parlementaire communiste.

De toutes parts...

Sous des formes diverses, des messages avaient été envoyés à Eisenhower par la C.G.T. René Jullien-Casta, prix Nobel, les Anciens Combattants de la Résistance Française, la famille de l'abbé Dreyfus, le cardinal Gerlier, primate des Gaules, Ed. Marriot, les députés de tous les groupes : Fernand Boncompagni, Robert Barrois, Edouard Delandier, Edouard Barrois, François Mitterrand, André Diebihain, Eugène Cot, Ma val Guichet, Yvonne Dielle, Pierre André, Général Pierre Bihotta, Jean Fontaine, S.-M. Apithy, André Montell, Philippe Mosin, Vincent Badie, Maurice-René Simonnet, Olivier de Sermaisons, Albert Forcinet, André Marcler, Pierre Meunier, Germaine Poinso - Chapuis, Charles Viatta, Edouard Corniglion-Molinier, Francis Lefebvre, Pierre July, Maurice Bébé, Henri Ulver, Maurice Kriem, Raymond Boisé, François Benard, Pierre Couissand, Max Brusset, Jean Cristofol, Olivier de Pierrebourg, Amos Naroum, Louis Vallon, Albert Bignon, Tony Ravillon, Michel Raingard, Pierre Gabele, Gilbert de Chambrun, par Mollet et Lemaury, au nom du groupe parlementaire et du Comité directeur S.F.I.O., par la Ligue de l'Enseignement, le cardinal Saliège, archevêque du Grand-Orient de France, le Conseil général de la Seine, l'Association des Rabbinis Français, le cardinal-archevêque de Reims, des pasteurs, le Conseil général de Seine-Inférieure, le Conseil municipal de Paris, les Anciens Combattants Juifs de France, André Maurois, de l'Académie française,

Gilberte Parro-Brocioletta, vice-présidente du Conseil de la République, Paul-Boncour, Charles Scourdet, Charles Biondai, conseiller d'Etat, Emile Barel, le Ministre, M. André Boissarie, ancien procureur général, Suzanne Collette-Kahn, vice-présidente de la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, André Denis, député M.R.P., Jean-Gabriel Domenech, de l'Institut, André Fayol, inspecteur des Finances, Jacques Dubé-Bridal, sénateur R.P.F., Françoise Gay, ancien vice-présidente du Conseil, Albert Gaudet, ancien ministre S.F.I.O., Léon Hamon, sénateur M.R.P., Michel Gorsey, journaliste, M. Maurice Harsant, Gérard Jaquet, député S.F.I.O., Léon Jouhaux, Charles André Julien, conseiller de l'Union Française, S.F.I.O., Emile Kahn, secrétaire général de la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, Ernest Labrousse, professeur à la Sorbonne, Pierre Lazaroff, journaliste, Daniel Mayer, André Mayer, avocat au Conseil d'Etat, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, professeur au Collège de France, Edmond Michelet, sénateur R.P.F., Francis Perria, professeur au Collège de France, Marc Rocard, ancien ministre, Paul Rivet, de

Guillaume, Raymond, Charles, Henri, Colette, René Jouget, René Henri Barboise, Jean Castelnau, René Brail, Mme Paul Brunel, Henri de Flacours, René Legrand, Gérard Bauer, Francis Jourdain, Roger Nimier, Maurice Druon, Claude Ray, Edouard Charles Bourguignon, André Mauroux, Mme Yves Fauré, Alexandre Aronow, Stanislas Frenet, Bernard Lavergne, Louis Daquin, Jacques Frévert, Jean Debasco, René Juliard, Bernard Lecroix, Gaston Gallimard, Fernand Léger, Mme Baech-Hilwachs, Henry Terribas, Fernand Grégoire, Joseph Lévy, Eugène, Marcel Simonet, Fernand Lacroix, Jacques Madelin, Tony Legrand, Henri Mathias, Charles Vilp, Mme Jean Richard, René Gustave Monod, Jean Anache, Parthenay, de Marcellin, les étudiants parisiens de la Jeunesse Étudiante Chrétienne, la Fédération Française d'Associations Chrétiennes Étudiantes, l'Union des Étudiants Juifs de France, l'Union de la Jeunesse Républicaine de France, le Groupe de Paris des étudiants communistes, les étudiants communistes, le Conseil de la Paix du Quartier Latin, des personnalités de province unanimes comme à Clermont-Ferrand, le secrétaire général de la Parti Communiste Français, le secrétaire de l'U.D.C.C.T., l'évêque, le secrétaire général scolaire, le sous-préfet, l'adjoint, le représentant de la C.F.T.C., le secrétaire départemental du Mouvement de la Paix, le président de la F.O., le président de la Fédération de la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, le vénérable de la Loge Maçonique, un pasteur, le président de la Communauté Israélite, le député Besnet, les directeurs des journaux « La Liberté » et « La Montagne ».

A l'Institut de votre décision suprême

Eisenhower avait encore reçu hier, entre autres le message suivant :

« Vous rappelez à l'Institut de votre décision suprême que la France entière a demandé la grâce des époux Rosenberg par la voix des Églises catholiques, cardinaux, évêques, synodes réformés, rabbins français, toutes centrales syndicales, représentants de tous partis politiques, grands journaux de toutes opinions, membres de l'Institut, grands écrivains, artistes, savants, juristes, Fédération des Anciens Combattants, Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, conseils municipaux, Ville de Paris et unanimité du peuple bouleversé ».

« François MAURICAC, Gabriel MARCEL, Pierre GOUTET, André ARRAS ».

Les Parisiens révoltés au Vél d'Hiv'

la veille du crime

Vingt-quatre heures avant le crime, l'assemblée du Vél d'Hiv' avait adressé ce télégramme :

« Monsieur le président Eisenhower,

Vous vous en souvenez ? Ne conviendrait pas l'irresponsable de la France anglaise, procès Ethel et Julius Rosenberg ».

« A ces ultimes appels en faveur des innocents, Eisenhower a répondu : Tuales ! »

la chaise

ue

bitement. Les veines se gonflèrent si fortement qu'à chaque instant il sentait à craindre qu'elles s'éclataient. Le rire sinistre des lèvres avait disparu. Le corps, tout entier, se dressait convulsivement et le sang jaillissait littéralement de tous les pores. Le courant brûlait l'intérieur du malheureux et le faisait pour ainsi dire bouillir.

La révolte, le dégoût, le malaise s'emparaient de lui.

Durant vingt minutes, longues, éternelles, hurlèrent effrénés, grinçèrent, crépitaient les 2.000 volts et 8 ampères qui parcouraient le corps d'Emile.

Derrière moi, sentais la voix d'un témoin : « Seigneur Jésus, c'est épouvantable ! » Un autre témoin s'évanouissait, un troisième avait des accès d'étouffement.

Une interminable agonie

Deux policiers s'approchèrent alors de la chaise électrique et débranchèrent les courroies. L'un prit un essieu-main et assura la sœur de la poitrine nue de la pauvre victime et l'écume qui coulait à flots de sa bouche. Le médecin approcha l'oreille de la poitrine de l'endormi et écouta. Le cœur lui sembla battre encore, car Emile fut de nouveau attaché. De nouveau le bourreau fit marcher le commutateur. Avec la rapidité de l'éclair le corps, à demi mort, se redressa com-

me s'il voulait se débarrasser avec une force surhumaine de cet épouvantable instrument de supplice et de torture.

La chaise grinçait, craquait et gémissait dans tous ses joints à chaque fois que le corps était rejeté d'un côté sur l'autre.

Fumée et vapeur jaillissaient et les regards nus se redressaient et se hâtaient.

Vingt secondes s'écoulaient. Elles nous parurent des siècles. Le médecin fit signe, le courant s'arrêta, les courroies furent défilées, l'auscultation est faite.

La mort avait fait son œuvre. Le docteur se retourna et déclara du ton le plus indifférent du monde : « Je déclare cet homme mort ».

Le cadavre est carbonisé

Jean-Emile avait un aspect qu'aucun maître de langage ne pourra jamais décrire. Les yeux exprimaient l'épouvante et l'effroi. Les veines du cou étaient déformées, gonflées, nouées. Il en était de même des muscles et des tendons. Le sang s'était démesurément coagulé et des traces de brûlures apparaissaient au sommet des deux épaules. La tête retombait sur la poitrine. La langue sortait complètement d'une bouche crispée et un mince filet de sang s'en échappait.

Dans la salle des autopsies, les médecins attendaient le cadavre à demi carbonisé.



Ethel ROSENBERG

ILS ET INNOCENTS

(Suite de la page 1)

... ? C'est tout ?
 — Mais s'il n'y a pas d'autre enfant comme le frère n'importe quelle date.

L'ordre sera maintenu...

Et les cellules des condamnés à mort avaient de vraies fenêtres elle savait ce qu'elle va y aller.
 Une barricade a été dressée à l'entrée de la porte d'entrée de la prison. Toutes les rues, toutes les routes qui y mènent ont été bloquées par la police.
 Cinq voitures amènent des policiers chargés de garder les portes de Sing-Sing.
 On demande à un officier combien d'hommes seront employés au maintien de l'ordre.
 Suffisamment, répond-il.
 Mais, on annonce que le bourreau a pris le chemin de la prison. Il s'appelle Joseph Franco. Ses honoraires s'élevaient à 250

dollars — 52.500 francs — par personne.

L'avocat au grand cœur...

... ? C'est tout ?
 — Mais s'il n'y a pas d'autre enfant comme le frère n'importe quelle date.

Elle en lui ?

La presse américaine se pourléche les babines.
 Avant son exécution, annonce-t-elle, Julius Rosenberg sera transféré dans l'une des six cellules dites de « pré-exécution » qui sont séparées des autres cellules du quartier des condamnés à mort.
 Ethel Rosenberg restera, jusqu'à son dernier moment, dans la cellule qu'elle occupe depuis plus de deux ans.
 Cela signifie que si elle est électrocutée la première, elle devra passer devant son mari.
 Et c'est lui qui est tué le premier. Il ne se reverra plus.
 Les journalistes se renseignent auprès des gardiens.

Ausité, ils demandent à se voir.

Dans la parole, séparés par l'épais grillage, ils se parlent. Tout ce qu'on sait de leur conversation, c'est que tous deux ont conservé une attitude stoïque.
 On, comme l'ont dit des gardiens de la prison, qu'ils n'ont montré aucune émotion.

Plus d'espoir

Cela fait des semaines que M. Bloch n'a presque pas dormi, ne s'est pas déshabillé. Il va, vient, parle comme un automate. Il n'a qu'une seule pensée : sauver ses amis.
 A cette heure où personne n'espère plus, à cette heure où le soleil commence à décroître vers l'horizon, M. Bloch frappe à la porte des juges de la Cour Suprême pour leur arracher un nouveau sursis.
 L'un après l'autre, les juges disent : non.
 Le fil direct
 Des hommes et des femmes, des vieux et des adolescents, des noirs et des blancs passent et repassent devant la Maison-Bloch.

Quand il y en a plusieurs, c'est le plus fort qui passe le dernier, dit un gardien.

— Donc, ils se verront encore ?
 — Mme Rosenberg veut le plus forte des deux.
 — Alors, ils ce se verront plus ?
 — Mais c'est une femme.
 — Alors ?

Le fil direct

Des hommes et des femmes, des vieux et des adolescents, des noirs et des blancs passent et repassent devant la Maison-Bloch.

... et Eisenhower le savait

Il n'a eu après le vote du dernier recours en grâce adressé par les Rosenberg à Eisenhower. Après bien d'autres, ce document présente l'état de l'opinion des deux maris.
 Il rappelle les principales preuves qu'Ethel et Julius, et leurs défenseurs, ont produites, et qui réussirent à mener l'accusation contre les Rosenberg.

tant, fait sans précédent dans les annales de nos tribunaux, quatre juges — quatre parmi les meilleurs les plus distingués de cette Cour — se sont prononcés pour nous accorder la vie, au moins le temps nécessaire pour nous permettre de nous justifier devant eux : ainsi cette possibilité que nous nous sommes battus pour obtenir, nous est à présent refusée.
 Nous refusons ce sursis.

Ce document, qui selon le gov. n'a pu être dit par les Rosenberg.

ALIENT ENTS...



Julius ROSENBERG

Les fenêtres de la Maison-Blanche sont fermées. A toutes les fenêtres, les yeux sont tirés.

Le président est là, derrière une de ces fenêtres. Son Garde des Sceaux est là avec lui.

La presse a annoncé qu'ils se tenaient prêts à recevoir les deux Rosenberg à 12 heures. Ils ont attendu jusqu'à 12 heures et 30 minutes sans rien voir.

Un tel direct règle la salle d'attente.

A quel, en fait ? Serait-ce possible qu'il la rejoigne à la Maison-Blanche ?

Pour la dernière fois...

Pour la dernière fois, Ethel et Julius Rosenberg ont mangé ensemble : confis de macarons, salade, marmelade et thé. Pour la dernière fois, ils se sont dit tout ce qu'ils ont aimé et leur épouse, un père et une mère, un homme véritable et une femme véritable ont à se dire avant de mourir.

Il est 17 h. 30, heure locale. On vient les avertir. Chacun regarde sa cellule.

Quelques instants après, le

saillon de la prison se rend auprès d'Ethel Rosenberg. Il doit la préparer à la chaise électrique.

Chacun des deux sait que tout ce qu'il subit, l'autre le subit patiemment.

Le soleil descend...

Le temps se rétrécit. Les rayons, déjà obliques, du soleil éclairent, au bord de l'Indiana, le rocher sur lequel est fichée la prison de Sing-Sing.

Tout près, dans les rues du village d'Ossining, les enfants s'interrompent de jouer pour regarder deux hélicoptères qui rasant les murs rouges de la prison.

Dans un bar, la télévision montre les manifestants devant la Maison-Blanche.

Dans la cour de Sing-Sing, une trentaine de cinéastes, photographes et reporters de la radio attendent.

Les journalistes sont déjà à l'intérieur. Ils sont vingt-huit, mais trois seulement seront autorisés à assister à l'exécution.

Soudain, les photographes se réveillent.

Deux hommes viennent de pénétrer dans la cour : le médecin et le bourreau.

Le soleil descend toujours.

Le décor

D'un côté, quatre bancs; de l'autre, la chaise électrique.

A droite de la chaise, une porte d'acier avec un petit guichet de verre dans un coin. A gauche, une sorte d'alcôve fermée par une porte pleine et où se tient le bourreau électrique.

Devant la porte d'acier, un garde.

Sur les bancs, quatre fonctionnaires, trois journalistes et deux médecins.

Ils attendent. Il est 18 heures à Sing-Sing, 1 heure du matin en Europe.

Lui

un ultime geste de colère et de révolte. Son cou et ses poitrines rougissent.

Une décharge, puis une autre et une troisième. Julius s'écroule.

Les médecins s'approchent de lui, l'examinent. L'un d'eux dit :

Je déclare que cet homme est mort.

Il est 20 h. 45. Le supplice a duré deux minutes et quarante-cinq secondes.

Ella

La salle est devenue silencieuse. Des gardiens ont placé le corps sur un chariot d'hôpital et ont disparu.

Quelques minutes s'écoulent. Le garde entrouvre la porte d'acier et regarde dans la cellule.

De nouveau, on entend monter la voix du rabbin.

Il marche à pas lents, une livre de prières à la main, prêt dans Ethel Rosenberg.

Ella est toute petite, Ethel, toute frêle, toute menue dans sa robe verte. On dirait qu'elle avait

L'infirmière en chef de la prison et la standardiste la suivent.

Pourquoi la standardiste ? Ethel n'a qu'un nez à dire et elle vivra, vivra.

A New-York, le juge Kaufman attend.

Eisenhower et son Garde des Sceaux attendent à Washington. Le rabbin s'écarter. Ethel Rosenberg se dirige vers la chaise électrique.

Juste avant de s'asseoir, elle se tourne soudain vers l'infirmerie, tend la main que l'autre femme saisit. La condamnée l'attire vers elle et l'embrasse.

Le Saigneur est man Fester, ramolodie le tabac. Il marche dans l'ombre de la mort mais je ne crains aucun mal.

Ethel Rosenberg s'assied calmement sur la chaise et pose ses bras sur les accoudoirs.

Lorsque le courant est fixé sur sa tête, elle tremble légèrement.



C'est donc en plein connaissance de cause qu'Eisenhower a accusé Ethel et Julius en ce qui concerne leur rôle dans la mort de King-Sing.

Et cet acte jugé de nos ultimes moments d'Ethel qui, le 18 juin, lui demandait de s'excuser de l'absence de considération que King-Sing lui a rendu de la part du président de la République américain. Et pourquoi Eisenhower a-t-il écrit ce copion ayant reconnu son fait, tandis que les Rosenberg étaient des innocents qui n'ont eu que de penser aux innocents.

« Je vous supplie, écrit-il au père Ethel le 18 juin, de vous adresser à cette sentence de mort plus des fins de « force et de violence » plutôt qu'une justice éclairée. En supposant même que les condamnations aient été convenablement rendues — et il existe maintenant des preuves irréfutables du contraire — la protection constante de notre innocence tout au long d'une période prolongée d'internement sévère et de séparation forcée d'avec les êtres qui nous sont chers, fait de la peine de mort un acte de vengeance. »

Mais Eisenhower a ignoré tout sentiment d'humanité, comme tout acte de justice.

Pendant le supplice, une ligne téléphonique spéciale rattachée au bureau de la chambre de torture de la prison de Sing-Sing, lui permettait, que, sur la chaise électrique, Julius ou Ethel participent.

Mais leur dernière pensée la mort fut une ultime protestation de leur innocence.

« Nous, Julius Rosenberg et Ethel Rosenberg, mari et femme, sommes actuellement incarcérés dans la Maison de la Mort de la prison de Sing-Sing, en attendant l'extinction le 18 juin, quarantième anniversaire de notre mariage. Nous adressons ce message à vous afin que vous sachiez votre pouvoir suprême en prévenant un crime pire que le meurtre : notre mort injuste.

Une fois de plus, nous sommes adressés à vous. Nous avons déclaré que le verdict qui nous frappe est contraire à la vérité et aux moeurs de l'humanité civilisée.

La vérité ne change point
Nous avons dit la vérité : nous sommes innocents.

La vérité ne change point.
Une fois de plus, nous prodiguons solennellement notre innocence.

Si nous mourons, c'est l'Amérique qui sera coupable dans cette affaire. Si nous mourons, la honte de notre mort déshonore la génération présente et inspirera l'histoire jusqu'au moment où les Américains de l'avenir se rattront de notre héritage de vérité, de justice et d'égalité devant la loi. Notre affaire a créé de nouveaux précédents juridiques dans ce pays, des précédents malveillants, injustes, inhumains, et qui'accablent même pas à la vie humaine, la protection étant tout le droit de propriété.

La plus haute instance judiciaire des Etats-Unis : la Cour Suprême, siègeant dans ses salles revêtues de marbre blanc, vient de nous séparer un siècle d'existence et devant la mort et l'éternité, nous a fermés nos portes en repoussant l'examen de questions cruciales qui vont jusqu'au cœur des condamnations et verdicts qui nous frappent. Et pour-

qu'un jour, nous aurons fait impigner intégralement, à dizaines de milliers d'exemplaires, il a convaincu un nombre incalculable de personnes de notre innocence et a éveillés chez des hommes et des femmes plus nombreux encore, de graves doutes quant à l'équité du verdict.

Le monde entier n'ajoute pas foi à notre culpabilité : cette attitude est résumée dans la conclusion bien pensée du Dr Harold C. Urey, notre plus grand physicien nucléaire, dont l'œuvre scientifique représente une contribution majeure à notre défense nationale.

« Le cas Rosenberg, a-t-il déclaré, est un outrage à la logique et à la justice... Il repose sur des témoignages manifestement faux. »

Vous pouvez ne pas nous croire, mais les quelques brèves notes qui se sont écrites depuis notre dernier recours à vous ont confirmé notre prédiction : le temps et les consciences, dans leur

vérité, nous ont surpris et nous ont surpris. Nous aurons fait impigner intégralement, à dizaines de milliers d'exemplaires, il a convaincu un nombre incalculable de personnes de notre innocence et a éveillés chez des hommes et des femmes plus nombreux encore, de graves doutes quant à l'équité du verdict.

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ne sont pas vraies ! Nous avons soumis des preuves documentaires. Voici le rapport que David Greenglass, prisonnier de ses propres méfaits, pris d'une peur hystérique pour sa vie et pour celle de sa femme Ruth, a écrit de sa cellule de la prison de Sing-Sing, exploitée par son épouse, personne russe et aussi coupable que son mari, afin de fabriquer, tout par lui-même, une histoire monstrueuse, qui nous a entraînés, nous, qui sommes de la même chair et du même sang, sur le long et terrible chemin de la mort.

Nous avons soumis des preuves démontrant que David Greenglass a commis un vol d'uranium à Los Alamos, entreprise à laquelle, de l'évén de tous, nous n'avons jamais été mêlés. Ce fait, lui et sa femme l'ont démenté au cours du procès ; ainsi, se cherchant à préserver la légende selon laquelle ils n'auraient été que les moins entre nos mains et à cacher la valeur personnelle qui les poussaient à conclure un marché avec le gouvernement en lui procurant leur « collaboration » qui nous a chargés et les a sauvés.

En fait, qui aurait dit quel est le vrai crime qu'ont commis les Greenglass pour que David prenne l'horrible décision d'envoyer sa propre sœur à la mort ? Car nous avons prouvé qu'il a reconnu avoir menti aux autorités, au moment de son arrestation, au sujet de matériels d'espionnage qu'il aurait transmis à Gold.

Sa déposition au procès a été inventée plus tard. Elle décevait de son désir animal de se préserver lui-même et de préserver sa femme, mère de ses enfants. Cela déçoit des nouvelles preuves que nous avons produites et dont il ressort qu'au début, il n'a impliqué aucun de nous deux et n'a pas mentionné que le crime en question était « la vol du « secret » de la bombe atomique.

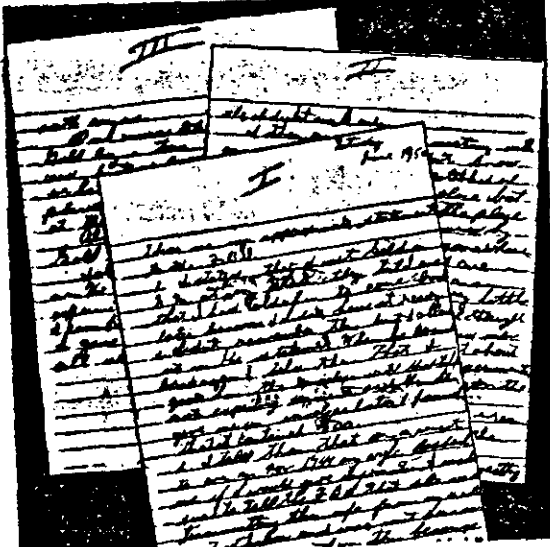
Nous avons produit une pièce à conviction que l'accusation n'avait jamais fait figurer au procès, afin de montrer que les Greenglass et le gouvernement ont coopéré pour fabriquer un faux témoignage selon lequel nous aurions possédé dans notre appartement une table-croquet de prix, équipée spécialement pour tirer des micro-films et qui nous aurait été donnée par les « Russes ». Ce manège suffit à détruire la déposition des Greenglass. Loin d'être spécialement équipée, cette table a été acquise par nous, comme nous l'avons dit au procès, aux grands magasins « Macy's » pour environ 25 dollars.

L'appareil mais non la substance de la justice.

Nous avons soumis des documents prouvant l'incroyable vraisemblance du témoignage des Greenglass qui nous impliquait.

Alors que nous sommes en face de la mort, le gouvernement a d'abord proposé qu'aucun de Greenglass ne soit inculpé d'un crime.

L'impudence de ce marché était transparente. La proposition a changé de forme, mais non de substance. Ruth, la femme, serait libérée et David, qui est désigné comme inculpé, recevrait pas de châtiment. Finalement, c'est seulement après de



Voici le fac-similé d'une lettre de Greenglass avouant qu'il a déposé contre les Rosenberg sous la dictée de la Gestapo américaine. Preuve irréfutable du truquage du procès, de l'impudence d'Ethel et de Julius et du crime sciemment commis par leurs bourreaux. Eisenhower connaissait aussi ce document

pénétré dans la conscience d'hommes raisonnables. Les juges Black et Douglas (et, sans doute, Frankfurter, lui aussi membre de la Cour Suprême des Etats-Unis) ont fait savoir qu'ils n'étaient pas disposés à laisser l'histoire se pencher sur la justice des condamnations à mort, obtenues par une accusation dont la conduite, comme l'a déclaré la Cour d'appel, ne pouvait « être trop sévèrement jugée » et qui était « totalement repoussante » et empreinte à un tel point de préjudice à notre regard qu'une révision du procès aurait dû être accordée.

Le document de notre innocence

Vous pouvez ne pas nous croire parce que les minutes de notre procès contiennent un verdict de culpabilité. Et pourtant c'est sur la foi de ce document même que nous avons défendu notre innocence.

cours inexorable, ferait sceler notre innocence.

Des preuves récemment mises à jour démontrent d'une façon qui n'aurait pu être plus probante qu'en cas d'abjuration par les Greenglass, témoins en chef de l'accusation — lui, emprisonné dans la protection du gouvernement, elle, libre sous la menace constante d'une incrimination possible pour un crime capital qu'elle a avoué — que toute l'affaire montée contre nous repose sur une pyramide de mensonges. Ces nouvelles preuves valaient, pour le moins, vous convaincre que le doute, quant à notre culpabilité, est devenu si grave que la conscience exige que nous vivions.

Les preuves de mensonge

Nous avons soumis aux tribunaux des preuves de la « tendance à l'hystérie » de Greenglass, attestées par sa femme elle-même, qui, l'aurait connu depuis



SON FAMEUX SOURIRE

Il n'avait été capturé devant l'effondrement des systèmes qui ont permis le triomphe du régime qui était en train que le gouvernement pour avoir les apparences, à l'égard de ces "David Gurevitch" et "Emma". De ces "David Gurevitch" et "Emma" de la voir, à des termes, comme on la voit, à des termes, elle est libre ; David le sera bientôt ; nous espérons dans la mesure de la loi.

Nous avons demandé aux tribunaux de rejeter les scandaleuses condamnations perpétrées par fraude et accomplies par perfurie.

Notre droit à l'égard des peines n'est grand jour n'a pas respecté. On nous empêche de pouvoir dévaler la fraude et la perfurie. On nous a interdit d'utiliser toutes les ressources (appels légaux). On nous a dérobé l'appareil, mais on la substance de la justice.

Notre mort, hâtée par l'aveuglement délibéré de ceux qui se refusent à voir la machination, gouvernée par la justice américaine, lorsque l'histoire sera corrigée les doutes mal enfouis.

Le présent reflète le futur. Sans auparavant, autant de gens, dans toutes les nations, et dans tous les domaines, n'ont été aussi profondément secoués par nos destinées. Jamais. Nous sommes condamnés à mort à la fois, choqués violemment le sens moral de l'univers.

Entendez le voix du monde

Si vous ne voulez pas entendre nos voix, entendez les voix du monde.

Ecoutez le pape qui trois fois a pris la parole au nom de la charité chrétienne ; écoutez le cardinal qu'en France, et ailleurs passionnément, que nous soient épargnés au nom de la charité et de la paix.

Ecoutez l'appel de trois mille de nos pasteurs protestants, vous suppliant au nom de Dieu. Ecoutez les rabbins de France, et au nom de notre idéal commun de justice et de générosité.

Ecoutez les hommes fameux et les gens simples ; de Einstein, au nom légendaire, aux travailleurs des laboratoires de Manchester ; des étudiants qui luttent à Grenoble aux professeurs d'Oxford ; des plus célèbres metteurs en scène de Rome aux acteurs de Londres ; des dockers de Léga au ramasseur de coque des Indes ; des paysans italiens aux philosophes d'Israël ; de François Mauriac, prix Nobel de littérature, aux journalistes de Mexico ; des syndicalistes de Rotterdam aux travailleurs des transports d'Angleterre ; des ouvriers de l'industrie automobile de Detroit à ceux de Paris ; de Martin Andersen-Nexo au Danemark à G. S. au Mexique, d'Anna Seber, en Allemagne, à Georges Duhamel en France ; de l'Am-

trale, à l'Argentine, de l'Uruguay, à la Suède ; de Cuba au Canada, et à la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Il y a des tonnes de pétitions, de lettres, de cartes postales qui s'entassent dans vos bureaux, et que vous écarterez les honnêtes et braves gens de notre pays. Ils ont écrit devant votre porte, nombreux comme jamais ils ne l'ont été. Ils ont des frères et des sœurs à Londres, à Paris, à Melbourne, à Buenos-Aires, à Ottawa, à Rome. Ils vous demandent de ne pas faire de nos enfants deux orphelins. Ils vous demandent, au nom de la conscience universelle, au nom de l'humanité, de la fraternité et de la paix, d'épargner nos vies.

Nous sommes un père et une mère

Ecoutez les grands et les humbles, pour le salut de l'Amérique.

N'écoutez pas seulement nos accusateurs au ministère de la Justice, dont la loi fait vos conseillers dans l'exercice de votre droit de grâce. Est-ce que leur opinion n'est pas troublée par l'intérêt qu'ils ont à faire exécuter, par notre mort, un verdict contesté ? Le fait qu'ils ont empêché de parvenir jusqu'à vous les plus courageux appaisés, un noble labeur, à jeter-til pas un doute sur l'intégrité de leurs conseils ?

Souvenons-nous de John de Strogumburg, le chapelain catholique dans la Sainte Jeanne de Bernard Shaw. Lui qui a été l'un des juges les plus assouplis de sang, un des plus ardents à demander qu'on brûlât Jeanne, lorsqu'il revint de ce « glorieux » spectacle, le remords et le désespoir le rendent presque fou.

« Vous ne savez pas ; vous n'avez pas vu ; c'est facile de parler quand vous ne savez pas ; Vous vous moquez de nous ; Vous vous amusez parce qu'il vous semble glorieux de jeter de l'huile sur l'herbe brûlante de votre propre colère. Mais quand vous vous trouvez en face de fait accompli, quand vous voyez la chose que vous avez faite, quand elle aveugle vos yeux, quand elle bouche vos narines, quand elle arrache votre cœur — alors, alors — ô Dieu, ôtes de moi cette vision, ô Christ ! délivre-moi de ce feu qui me consume... Elle a crié vers vous au milieu du feu ; Jésus ! Jésus ! Elle est dans votre sein ; et moi, je suis en enfer pour toujours. »

Nous vous demandons, monseigneur le président, chef civilisé d'une nation civilisée, de juger notre appel avec raison et humanité. Et souvenez-vous, nous sommes un père et une mère.

Ethel ROSENBERG.
Julius ROSENBERG.

« Vous n'avez pas vu, et vous n'avez pas vu l'homme qui chante. La garde ouvre la porte. Le rabbin Irving... se penche le premier. Il a... »

« Le capitaine est mon Frère ; je ne manquerai de rien... (chanté 4-5). En avançant dans l'ombre de la mort, je n'appréhenderai aucune frayeur... »

Il s'efface devant Julius Rosenberg.

Vêtus d'un pantalon marron et d'un manteau blanc, il avance d'un pas ferme, lentement, très droit, la tête impassible. On lui a rasé le monastère, ce qui le fait paraître plus jeune. Il a subi ses humiliations. Son regard se pose — par-dessus les murs de la salle d'audience — sur quel condamné ? Il est calme, parfaitement calme. En avançant dans l'ombre de la mort, il n'appréhende aucune frayeur.

Les assistants attendent. Dans son bureau de New-York, le juge Kaufman attend. A Washington, le président des Etats-Unis et le Garde des Sceaux attendent.

Le condamné n'a qu'un mot à dire et il sera la vie sauve. Va-t-il, pour se sauver, confesser ses crimes ? Il est innocent.

Le verdict sur la peine.

On lui attache au visage le masque de cuir, on place le casque sur sa tête, on fixe les électrodes à sa jambe droite.

Il ne manifeste aucune émotion. Il garde le silence.

Dans sa niche, le bourreau actionne le levier. Il est 30 h. 4 minutes.

La poitrine de Julius Rosenberg se soulève avec force, tendant les Veins qui le retiennent. Ses poings se serrent comme es

longs décharges, vers le signal. Il est 19 heures 11 minutes. Comme son mari, elle a droit à trois décharges successives, et ses poings se serrent comme ceux de son mari.

De nouveau, les médecins s'efforcent. Ils se concentrent à votre visage, puis vont s'entretenir, les yeux à votre visage, avec le directeur de la prison.

C'est-ci, à votre visage, dans des ordres. Des gardiens s'efforcent et relâchent les courroies. Le moteur électrique se met en marche.

Deux nouvelles décharges. Il en aura fallu cinq pour régler un des casiers les plus sûrs de la prison. Elle est jamais entrée.

Il est 19 heures 15 minutes. Le capitaine Ethel Rosenberg sera avec cinq minutes. Le cadavre est couché. La nuit défile sur l'Amérique.

Et déjà, les dépêches se croisent au-dessus des continents, traversant les océans. Déjà écrit la radio.

Qu'à jamais soient maudits les assassins !

Quelque part, dans l'Etat de New-Jersey, dans un appartement comme il y en a des centaines de milliers aux Etats-Unis, deux petits garçons, comme il y en a des millions de par le monde, sont installés devant un poste de T.S.F.

— Bulletin spécial !

C'est ainsi que Michael Rosenberg, qui est un homme à dix ans, et son petit frère Robert qui n'a que six ans, apprennent la mort de leurs parents. Jamais ils ne pardonneront. L'humanité sera punie.

Un meurtre judiciaire

Dans leur recours en grâce Ethel et Julius Rosenberg déclarent : « Nous avons dit la vérité, nous sommes innocents. »

Des preuves nombreuses ont été apportées à l'appui de cette innocence.

A tout cela Eisenhower a répondu en envoyant Ethel et Julius Rosenberg à l'abominable mort de la chaise électrique. Il ne s'agit pas d'une erreur judiciaire mais d'un meurtre judiciaire.

Pour justifier le meurtre et tenter de mettre de son côté l'opinion publique révoltée par cette infamie, Eisenhower se livre à un abominable chantage. Il ose exprimer dans le communiqué officiel de refus de la grâce, que les Rosenberg ont « augmenté les chances de guerre atomique » et il ajoute « qu'il est possible que les Rosenberg aient condamné à mort des dizaines de millions d'innocents dans le monde entier ». Vous entendez en lisant le secret atomique à une puissance étrangère, et aussi on mettrait fin au « privilège atomique » des Etats-Unis.

Or c'est été prouvé avec une

certitude absolue, que non seulement les Rosenberg n'ont pas le secret, mais aussi qu'ils ne pouvaient pas le avoir. Les preuves scientifiques de cette impossibilité ont été notoirement fournies par le savant atomiste américain Harold Urey.

On remarquera d'autre part la forme involontairement répétitive de la formule d'Eisenhower : « Il est possible... »

Atout deux témoignages sont liés à mort pour conjurer la mort possible de millions d'innocents. C'est exactement le formulaire du meurtre rituel.

C'est le sacrifice humain pour conjurer le mauvais sort. Le sacrilège politique est que les Rosenberg sont exécutés pour blanchir le gouvernement des Etats-Unis des échecs subis par la politique de terreur atomique. C'est la réponse d'Eisenhower à l'appel de Stockholm. C'est aussi l'annonce de la défaite de Corée.

Parce qu'ils ont été obligés de reculer, parce qu'ils n'ont pu faire des millions d'innocents, les instigateurs de ce nouveau meurtre des châtiments deux innocents, les accusés de sorcellerie et de

**ÉDITION
SPÉCIALE**

L'Hun

ORGANE CENTRAL DU PARTI

PRÉSIDENT: JEAN JAURES
 DIRECTEUR: VAILLANT-COUTURIER
 RÉDACTEUR: MARCEL CACHIN

Après les échecs successifs de
ses quatre présidents désignés

AURIOL TENTE

DE SORTIR DE L'IMPASSE

A sa demande, les chefs de la majorité atlantique (du R.P.F. au Parti Socialiste) essaient ce matin de se mettre d'accord

Les quatre présidents du Conseil désignés ayant été l'un après l'autre battus devant l'Assemblée, Vincent Auriol se trouve dans une véritable impasse.

Craignant que le cinquième ne subisse le même sort, il a convoqué à l'Élysée, hier matin, tous les anciens présidents désignés en l'invitant ainsi que les chefs de la majorité, du parti socialiste au R.P.F.

Participaient à la réunion : Jules Moch et Guy Mollet (S.F.I.O.) ; Quentin Mayer, Mendès-France, Marie (radicaux) ; Fieron (U. D. S. R.) ; Pinay et Paul Reynaud (indépendants) ; Edouard (M.R.P.) ; Schuman, absent de Paris, n'avait pu venir.

Pour les groupes : Lesny (S.F.I.O.) ; Dubou (radicaux) ; Christian (S. D. S. R.) ; Christian (indépendant) ; Sorel (le paysan) ; Barrachin (A. R. L.) ; Diethelm (ex-R.P.F.) ; Lecourt (M.R.P.) et Edouard (ex-indépendant d'outre-mer).

Vincent Auriol leur a demandé d'établir de toute urgence un programme commun.

Il leur a donné lecture d'un

appel déclarant notamment : « A la fin de ce mois tombent des échéances dangereuses. L'économie nationale s'étiole. Nos balances commerciales s'alourdissent, mettant en péril la monnaie. »

« J'ai tout tenté, ajoute Auriol : Fusion nationale, le coucours des dégrèvements, et tout à leur foppet à chaque condition possible. Malgré la diversité des formules et des personnes, la majorité constitutionnelle n'a pu être réalisée. Les groupes parlementaires se sont éparpillés. Le plus grand nombre s'est fractionné dans les scrutins successifs. Les divergences se sont accentuées. Les opposi-

tions de personnes ont créé un climat qui rend difficile tout accord. L'unique accord sera obtenu sur un programme commun, conclut Auriol, je désigne un président du Conseil et je lui demanderai de solliciter

l'investiture afin que le Français ait un gouvernement dans le tout premier jour de la session.

Les chefs de groupe ont fini à ce matin la réunion communément demandée par Auriol. C'est Paul Reynaud qui la présidera.

**Après
un mois
de crise**



**Un soulèvement
D'INDIGNATI**

Après Reynaud, Mendès-France... et Edouard, Marie, à son tour...

Unité

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TOUS A L'ÉCOUTE
LUNDI 22 JUIN à 21 h. sur 232 m. et à 21 h. 30 sur 233 m.
CE SOIR EN FRANCE
diffuse le discours magistral de
Maurice THOREZ
au dernier Comité Central
ORGANISEZ L'ÉCOUTE COLLECTIVE

Gaz-
Electricité:

MANIFESTATIONS ET
DELEGATIONS
à la **DIRECTION**

Ci-dessous, un aspect du meeting tenu hier dans le cadre de la direction d'Electricité de France. Au premier plan, à l'appel des organisations C.G.T., C.F.T.C., F.O. et U.M.C.M. De multiples délégations sont allées exiger de la direction générale satisfaction aux revendications des Gaziers-Électriciens.



universel
ION

Dans toute la France, les délégués et gaziers poursuivront leur magnifique mouvement d'arrêts de travail.
Dans la région parisienne, de nouveaux arrêts ont eu lieu : à l'usine de Villeneuve-La-Garenne, une heure à la Bocherie, deux arrêts à Fontenay et à l'entreposage, à la section de Suresne, deux

KIM IR SEN et PENG TEH HUAI

adressent au général Clark
une protestation contre la livraison
de 25.000 prisonniers à Syngman Rhee
SUSPENSION DES POURPARLERS D'ARMISTICE

Les plénipotentiaires sino-coréens et américains se sont réunis, ce matin, à Pan-Mun-Pong. La délégation sino-coréenne a élevé une vive protestation contre la livraison de 25.000 prisonniers à Syngman Rhee, en violation des accords signés par les Américains.

Dans une lettre adressée au général Clark, commandant en chef des forces américaines en Extrême-Orient, Kim Ir Sen et

Peng Teh Hwai, commandants en chef de l'armée populaire coréenne et des volontaires chinois, soulignent que le commandement américain a délibérément facilité le comportement de Syngman Rhee à l'égard des prisonniers et qu'il porte une sérieuse responsabilité dans ce grave incident.

Selon l'A.F.P., Kim Ir Sen et Peng Teh Hwai, dans leur lettre, posent les questions suivantes :

« Le commandement américain est-il capable de contrôler le gouvernement et l'armée de la Corée du Sud ? S'il ne l'est pas, l'armistice doit-il inclure la cession de Syngman Rhee ? Si la Corée du Sud n'est pas partie à l'accord d'armistice, quelle assurance peut-on avoir qu'elle le respectera ? Et la Corée du Sud est-elle partie à l'accord, alors nous considérons que vous avez la responsabilité de reprendre immédiatement en charge les 25.000 prisonniers prétendument remis en liberté, mais qui, en réalité, sont retenus par les forces pour être relâchés dans l'armée sud-coréenne.

« De plus, votre partie doit donner l'assurance que de pareils incidents ne pourront plus se reproduire à l'avenir. »

Après avoir souligné que le prétendu « évènement » est survenu au moment même où l'armistice était prêt à être signé, Kim Ir Sen et Peng Teh Hwai font observer que le commandement américain était au courant des intentions de Syngman Rhee.

Ils ajoutent : « En n'ayant pas pris de mesures pour empêcher ou arrêter ces « évènements », nous sommes convaincus que votre partie prouve qu'elle est délibérément en connivence avec la clique de Syngman Rhee dans cette violation de l'accord sur les prisonniers et dans cette obstruction à la conclusion d'un armistice. »

Selon l'agence France-Press, les pourparlers d'armistice ont été suspendus hier.

Aucune date n'a été fixée pour la prochaine réunion qui sera convoquée à la demande de l'une ou l'autre partie.

LA COMPLICITE DES AMERICAINS

avec les hellénistes de Séoul

A L'ANNONCE DU CRIMI

Les premières nouvelles qui nous sont parvenues cette nuit signalent à scélérats partout et l'annonce de l'arrestation de certains manifestants humains devant l'Assemblée nationale, des manifestants de l'Union, ont des mouvements de grève sont décidés pour aujourd'hui.

EN ITALIE PLUS DE 5.000 AMERICAINS manifestent à New-York contre les assassins maudits des époux ROSENBERG

Grève en signe de deuil cet après-midi à Rome

En Italie, l'annonce de l'exécution des époux Rosenberg a suscité une profonde émotion. La Chambre du Travail de la C.G.T. italienne à Rome a publié sa communiqué dans lequel elle appelle les travailleurs de la capitale à faire grève pendant un quart d'heure, cet après-midi, en signe de deuil. Les ouvriers des transports publics interrompront le travail pendant cinq minutes.

Manifestations à Turin

A Turin, la Chambre du Travail a lancé un appel à faire grève cinq minutes, ce matin, à partir de 9 heures.

De hier soir, aux premières heures de la nuit, des manifestations ont eu lieu à Turin pour protester contre le crime odieux perpétré sur l'ordre d'Eisenhower. Des cortèges se sont dirigés vers le consulat américain que Saint-Gardi a De Gasperi avait fait garder par leurs policiers qui se sont livrés à des violences contre les manifestants dont plusieurs dizaines furent arrêtés.

et à Naples

A Naples, où de nombreux travailleurs et les organisations démocratiques avaient mis en berne le drapeau rouge, des jeunes ont manifesté dans les rues en portant les portraits des suppliciés.

Des manifestations ont eu lieu dans plusieurs autres villes italiennes, dont Milan où, en dépit des forces policières, un cortège s'est rendu devant le consulat américain.

La nouvelle de l'exécution des deux innocents est arrivée trop tard pour paraître dans les éditions du matin. Mais notre confrère L'Unità, organe central du Parti Communiste Italien, publie une manchette couvrant toute la largeur de la première page : « La peur de la paix arme la main des fascistes américains. Les Rosenberg sur la chaise électrique cette nuit. Le président Eisenhower défile le monde civilisé. »

Outre une photographie des Rosenberg, la première page présente un dessin noir et rouge du peintre Guttuso figurant une chaise électrique tachée de sang au-dessus des grates-fer de New-York.

La première édition de l'Avant, journal du parti socialiste de Nenni, qui publie aussi un dessin représentant une chaise électrique amagnétisée, titre : « La peur de la paix a armé le bras des fascistes américains. »

En Amérique, l'ignoble assassinat de la maman et du papa de Michael et Robby sur l'ordre d'Eisenhower a soulevé une indignation et des services publics interrompront le travail pendant cinq minutes.

Quand l'exécution des époux Rosenberg à New-York, une foule de plus de 5.000 personnes, estime l'agence A.P., qui manifestait à New-York, a poussé un long hurlement de douleur et de colère.

Une femme est tombée sur la chaussée, battant le pavé de ses poings et pleurant à chaudes larmes. D'autres se sont évanouies.

Malgré un déploiement de forty contingents de police, la foule s'était rassemblée à l'Union Square.

Des cris d'indignation ont jailli de milliers de poitrines quand un des leaders des syndicats et des organisations démocratiques qui avaient pris tous le jour le parti est monté sur un camion où flottait le drapeau américain, et a déclaré sa regardant au mort :

« Ethel et Julius Rosenberg ont troué nos consciences dans le chambre d'excécution. »

La foule criait son indignation et sa haine pour les assassins maudits de ces deux martyrs de la paix. Ces cris, ces sanglots et ces larmes d'une colère sacrée exprimaient la haine que tous les peuples portent aux bourreaux de la Maison-Blanche.

Ces milliers d'hommes et femmes, qui ont manifesté au rassemblement, leur réprobation au crime et apporté leur soutien et indécents, ce sont ceux qui inaugureront l'Amérique de demain. Ceux qui apporteront à leur peuple la paix et la liberté.

WASHINGTON

Dans la capitale des Etats Unis, malgré la terreur d'un chasse aux sorcières, des mille Américains courageux, des milliers de New-York par train et par avion, ont manifesté devant la Maison-Blanche, portant des pancartes.

Dans la soirée, d'autres troupes ont amené d'autres manifestants venus de tous les Etats de l'Union.

Dans l'Etat de New-York, barrières interdisant les accès de la prison de Sing-Sing, derrière ces barrières, des New-Yorkais ont manifesté toute la nuit.

De la déclaration faite par Vincent Auriant au cours de cette séance, il ressort tout d'abord que la situation économique de la France est très grave, anormale que, malgré leur diversité, les formules tenues par le président de la République et ses divers alliés valent. Auriant demande aux différents partis, des socialistes aux fascistes de la Gauche, qui ont collaboré depuis six ans à la politique réactionnaire conduite par les milieux dirigeants de la bourgeoisie française, de trouver un programme qui expriment leur accord de fond, permette de poursuivre la politique de coopération aux imperialistes américains.

La déclaration du président de la République appelle un commentaire. Car, s'il est vrai que la situation est sérieuse, ce n'est pas, comme le dit Vincent Auriant, du fait que la France a été pendant près d'un mois sans gouvernement, mais, au contraire, parce que, pendant six ans, elle a été sous la conduite de divers gouvernements, soumis à une politique anticouvrière et par conséquent antinationale. Et s'il est aujourd'hui d'une complexité extrême de former un nouveau gouvernement qui persévère dans cette voie, c'est justement parce que l'opposition grandissante des masses laborieuses à la politique actuelle scindait la majorité atlantique et les partis qui la composent.

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Il est évident que certains politiques qui rêvent d'une dissolution de l'Assemblée nationale assortie d'une loi de truquage électoral, encore plus scandaleuse que la précédente, destinée à débiter aux communistes de nouveaux sièges auxquels leur représentativité leur donne légitimement droit ?

Mais les milieux les plus lucides de la bourgeoisie doivent convenir en secret que ces solutions ne règlent rien quant au fond.

Il ne peuvent pas se passer et revenir par exemple que lors du vote de la dernière loi de truquage, ils avaient déjà présumé que la stabilité gouvernementale n'était ni de val de 80 sièges sur Parti Communiste.

En réalité, le fond de la crise actuelle est la dislocation de la majorité réactionnaire et de ses différentes formations sous la pression de la protestation populaire et du mécontentement de milieux sociaux très divers. Dès lors, la seule issue, conforme aux intérêts du peuple et de la nation, réside dans un changement complet de politique. Ce qui est à l'ordre du jour, sur le fond de cette crise, est la nécessité de pratiquer une politique de paix et d'indépendance nationale, une politique de liberté et de progrès social.

Comme l'indiquait le secrétaire général de notre Parti :

« Paris, dimanche, tout en poursuivant, aux ordres des imperialistes américains, la politique atlantique de réaction, de terrorisme et de guerre, tout en continuant à méconnaître les volontés de la classe ouvrière et du peuple tout en maintenant l'extrême gauche contre le Parti Communiste Français, c'est reconstruire d'urgence, sous la seule bannière politique dont notre peuple se veut plus entendre parler. »

La force première qui peut et doit promouvoir une politique nouvelle, c'est le front unique de la classe ouvrière, c'est-à-dire son action commune et l'organisation de cette action à la base.

Au Comité Central d'Isy-les-Moulineux, Maurice Thorez a clairement montré les perspectives que le front unique ouvriers :

« Le front unique de la classe ouvrière conduira au rassemblement des forces démocratiques et nationales qui balayeront la réaction et donneront enfin au pays un gouvernement stable, un gouvernement d'union démocratique fort de la confiance du peuple. »

Le notre secrétaire général ajoutait :

« Cette grande œuvre exige un effort vigoureux et persévérant de chaque organisation et de chaque militant de notre Parti, aussi tant sur le plan des entrepris. »

Cet effort, notre Parti le développera toujours plus, conscient de la grande responsabilité historique qui lui incombe.

H

FASCISTE

Le fascisme est un mouvement d'inspiration hitlérienne. C'est la volonté de la classe ouvrière, et non celle des bourgeois, de transformer le monde en un monde nouveau.

AU COURS DE LA NUIT

Une importante manifestation s'est déroulée dans les rues de Londres

Plusieurs milliers de personnes ont participé hier soir dans les rues de Londres au cri de « Sauvez les Rosenberg ! » et en portant des pancartes sur lesquelles on lisait : « L'adresse d'Eisenhower : Assasin ! »

Des renforts importants de police furent dépêchés devant le domicile de Churchill, 10 Downing Street, où des manifestants voulaient passer la nuit, ainsi que devant le Parlement, où des manifestants avaient rassemblé des milliers de personnes.

Le défilé qui se rendait de Hyde Park, où s'était tenue une réunion vers le quartier des ministères, s'étendait sur près d'un kilomètre de long et groupait plusieurs milliers de manifestants.

La police montée ayant barré les voies de sortie de Picadilly, la foule continua de manifester, se tournant à Picadilly.

Quand le carillon de Westminster Ring Ben sonna 1 heure, un cordon de police barrait l'accès de Downing Street. Un homme, tête nue, demanda deux minutes de silence. Les manifestants s'arrêtèrent et restèrent silencieux. Un homme d'agencement au milieu de la rue et regarda une prière. Une fois encore, la police intervint pour obliger la foule à circuler.

Sur ces visages douloureux ruisselaient des larmes et les poings se serrèrent de colère.

ALGERIE

Les 1.700 dockers d'Alger ont débarré de 9 h. 30 à 18 heures, refusant de charger et de décharger 19 bateaux. Ils avaient fait leurs revendications à la demande de libération des emprisonnés, à la cessation des poursuites contre les dirigeants politiques et syndicaux et à la grâce des Rosenberg et des condamnés de Mokino.

Le chantier d'Hydra de l'entreprise Dupuy a débarré dix minutes pour demander la grâce des Rosenberg et des condamnés de Mokino.

LES OUVRIERS CHILIENS DE L'USINE BUNAB à Santiago-Chili, qui étaient en grève et occupaient l'entreprise, ont été attaqués hier par la police. Au cours de l'agression, plusieurs ouvriers ont été blessés et vingt arrestés. La riposte a été rapide : de nombreux policiers sont à l'hôpital.

LA DISCUSSION EN TROISIEME LECTURE au procès de l'attentat de trépas (d'octobre) à Valenciennes

Le procès de l'attentat de trépas (d'octobre) à Valenciennes, qui s'ouvre aujourd'hui devant le tribunal de Valenciennes, est le plus important des procès de la guerre d'Espagne.

Il s'agit de la condamnation de plusieurs dirigeants du parti communiste français, accusés de trahison et de collaboration avec l'ennemi.

Les débats ont été particulièrement intéressants, car ils ont permis de connaître les motivations et les actions de ces dirigeants.

LU DANS LA PRESSE

Quand les « Américains 100 % » de la presse parisienne cherchent à se débarrasser des cadavres

Avant même que le crime n'ait été consommé, tandis qu'Edith et Julius Rosenberg étaient encore vivants, les voyous de presse de Paris cherchaient activement le moyen de se débarrasser de leurs cadavres.

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(De notre correspondant particulier Wilfred BURCHETT)

PARIS-MIN-JOUR, 19 juin (par câble). — L'abbé Jean Syngman Rhee d'environ 2500 prisonniers de guerre de la Corée pour le renforcement de ses troupes fanatiques, au moment même où les derniers détails de l'accord d'armistice sont réglés, sans la moindre évidence, une tentative de dernière heure de l'opposition d'armistice, tentativy effectuée avec la complicité des agents de haut commandement américain, qui ont toujours efforcés de saboter toutes perspectives d'armistice.

Il ne peut y avoir aucun doute sur ce qu'est, en réalité, la prétendue libération des prisonniers. Hier, Syngman Rhee lançait un appel d'urgence pour obtenir quatre divisions nouvelles à son service. Associated Press indique

que de hautes personnalités américaines de l'armée déclarent que la plupart des libérés sont versés dans l'armée de Syngman Rhee. Associated Press remarque que les prisonniers sont libérés sous escorte : des policiers américains, depuis les camps jusqu'aux centres de rééducation militaire. Cette agence souligne que les personnalités américaines comptant former deux nouvelles divisions avec ces hommes.

La complexité des autorités militaires américaines de l'armée occupée est évidente. Le général américain Mac Nair, chef de commandement des prisonniers de guerre, avait déclaré à la presse que tout prisonnier qui se désolait pourrait quitter le camp jeudi soir. Il avait ajouté que la Corée ne serait jamais employée pour un ampher, jusqu'au moment de l'indignation de l'opinion publique à l'étranger. Les Américains ont bien des manœuvres pour faire croire qu'ils veulent mettre fin au transfert des prisonniers. Ils ont ouvert le feu, en fait, contre de nombreux prisonniers qui refusaient de se laisser emmener par les agents de Syngman Rhee et qui restaient dans le camp. On annonce 21 tués, plus de 100 blessés à Inchon. Il y a toutes raisons de croire que les prisonniers qui ont été entraînés à quitter le camp ont cru, comme la presse leur ont dit les agents de Syngman Rhee, que la guerre était finie et qu'ils devaient se rassembler dans des centres de réarmement.

Le général Clark avait exigé de Syngman Rhee, personnellement, il y a de cela une semaine, l'assurance que celui-ci était décidé à entreprendre une telle action. Les journalistes américains insistent il y a une semaine, après un commandement américain, pour savoir si, par suite des menaces de Syngman Rhee, les gardes soviétiques des camps de prisonniers ne devraient pas être remplacés par des Américains. Mais Clark n'a pas levé le petit doigt pour s'opposer à cette scandaleuse violation d'un accord solennellement signé par ses délégués au titre de la conférence d'armistice.

L'agence United Press, qui réclame ouvertement le sabotage des pourparlers d'armistice depuis leur reprise, se réjouit maintenant à grand bruit et prophétise que les perspectives d'un armistice sont désormais défructées. Ceci reflète évidemment les vœux d'un certain nombre de hautes personnalités du gouvernement américain. Le vice-président d'United Press, Hobrecht, qui mène la campagne « contre le paix » est pris à deux fois dans sa note d'hier à Eisenhower, suivant laquelle aucun règlement « négocié » ou « politique » n'est possible en Corée.

Gaston TESSIER, directeur de la publication.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



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

Date: July 1, 1953
 To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
 From: Legat, Paris (65-126)
 Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
 ESPIONAGE - R

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is attached hereto Embassy Dispatch No. 2922 dated 6/22/53, which is unclassified. This dispatch, entitled "Special Press Summary on Rosenbergs", gives a summary of the reaction of the Paris press to the execution of the Rosenbergs.

Attachment - 1

ROL:CM

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/4/86 BY 3042pwt/nlc
per release

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June 23, 1953

Special Press Summary on Rosenbergs.

8/5/81 3042 pwt/jr
per release

Rosenbergs' execution blanketed headlines and editorials in Paris dailies of Saturday, June 20. Most morningers reported Rosenbergs had been executed as scheduled, but early editions of Socialist POPULAIRE, pro-atlantic leftist FRANC-TIRLUR and pro-Gaullist PARISIEN-LIBERE were printed before execution took place.

All non-Communist dailies printed White House statement outlining Eisenhower's reasons for refusing to commute death sentence, but Communist HUMANITE and crypto-Communist LIBERATION carried only short excerpts of President's statement.

From right to left, and with varying degrees of bitterness, Paris editors indicated disapproval of atom spies' execution. "Rosenbergs' execution is blow against America herself, and against common cause of liberty", said FRANC-TIRLUR; "It will only serve free world's enemies. At same time, climate of apoplexiation should not weigh too long a time on country which, even in this day of mourning, no free man would compare to regimes where political and judicial crime, known or unknown, public or secret, is perpetrated daily."

In PARISIEN-LIBERE, Robert de Saint Jean asserted that Rosenbergs' death "could only satisfy those who blindly support supremacy of the State, and those who have viewed entire case simply as an occasion for vast anti-American propaganda campaign." He added, "If decision to apply supreme penalty has been maintained, it means that passion won out over reason, and that a detestable homage -- whose last name is McCarthyism -- has found occasion for marking new point."

Moderate FIGARO's coverage included frontpage dispatch by correspondent Georges Verpruet relating details of execution and related events, as well as article by Nicolas Chatelein reporting that Eisenhower's decision to withhold clemency was in accord with "immense majority of opinion throughout US". Although "one might be indignant over 'veritable race to electric chair' that marked last few days of

... 6030

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case, American public viewed arguments (for clemency) as being colored by bad faith or propaganda", Chatelain wrote.

Rightist Aurore concentrated on circumstances and events of condemned pair's last few hours. Flanking frontpage dispatch by UN correspondent Charlotte Boulton, paper ran photo of Supreme Court justices who overruled Douglas' decision for indefinite stay of execution, as well as shot of Rabbi Kessler arriving at Sing Sing. Although AURORÉ carried no editorial on Rosenbergs, story on inside page headed, "Rosenbergs' execution" lamented fact that efforts of defense attorneys "to snatch from death" two "atom spies" were unavailing.

Under banner head announcing "Electrocution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" anti-Atlantic leftist COMBAT carried brief editorial protesting against move up of execution hour in order to avoid it taking place during Jewish Sabbath. This move, editorial said, showed "sadistically puritanical" side of US. "Pharisees of the electric chair no doubt wished to show they respected religious beliefs of culprits. But they didn't wish to show that they hated injustice. They didn't wish to show that they loved their country enough to avoid dirtying it."

"Rosenbergs executed" was LIBERATION's banner head over same old picture of (1) Rosenbergs embracing (with Julius' handcuffs clearly visible); (2) Julius Rosenberg's mother praying and (3) "admirable defender" Emanuel Bloch shown leaving Sing Sing with two Rosenberg children. In frontpage editorial, paper flayed Eisenhower for "daring to pronounce monstrous 'no'", which constituted "veritable challenge to justice, civilization, humanity and conscience... Chasm is deepening between two spiritual conceptions of life and human beings, that which has place for crime of State, and that which places justice, man and humanity over all."

Below streamer on back page asserting execution was "challenge to universal conscience" LIBERATION covered three-fourths of page with stories relevant to Rosenbergs, including picture of Supreme Court justices, prominent quote of Justice Douglas that "no man or woman should go to his or her death as result of illegal sentence", and editorial signed Madeleine Jacob and titled: "Crime of State".

During weekend, HUMANITE published three extra editions beginning with gratis one-page sheet printed at 2000 GMT Friday evening. Free edition called for "ultimate" protest against Rosenbergs' execution and asked public to "send delegations to US Embassy, without losing moment".

Third edition, which appeared Saturday morning carried cryptic

...streamer

streamer "electrocuted", just above picture of Ethel on left side of page and Julius on right. Over half of frontpage taken up by article reporting Eisenhower's refusal to grant clemency and announcing Paris police "opened fire" on demonstrators in rue Royale, where "one person seriously wounded, numerous persons arrested." Paper's feature editorial by Pierre Courtade contended execution illustrated "measure of American fascism." Although he bewailed Rosenbergs' death Courtade wrote that US is not lost to mankind because it is Rosenbergs' country "and the immense figure of these two martyrs exalts and illuminates fight which can only end in victory of American people." Rosenbergs are "both martyrs and witnesses for all men, Courtade declared. "Their name will cement union of men of all nations in action for peace."

HUMANITE also devoted pages four and five in entirety to articles and pictures concerning Rosenbergs, including caricature by Lifolberg showing Eisenhower, with mouth agape and electric chairs for teeth, captioned "his famous smile".

Neutralist LE MONDE led Rosenberg coverage in Saturday's eveningers, with two frontpage editorials and additional copy occupying most of page three. In editorial headed, "Strength or Weakness?" LE MONDE declared that death of Rosenbergs is "landmark in evolution of American political life, whose future concerns whole world." Paper said that while Eisenhower, in refusing clemency, probably wished to affirm his conviction, his strength and his will, "in reality, it seems that he gave way to opinion that has been overruled by wire-hunting".

LE MONDE's other page one editorial, headed "Justice is Done" and signed Sirlet (Berne-Lory) said that in view of fact Rosenberg case has become "symbol of essential values which constitute West's only justification" their execution "could be serious defeat for entire Atlantic coalition and a victory for its enemies." "This any world, apparently tired of its own tyranny appears inclined to open itself up, "our still-open world is more and more inclined to harden and enclose itself and between two of them truth and humanity are gradually shrinking", he wrote. He concludes that most luck of free men now face "hour which is perhaps near, when choice will only rest between role of executioner and that of martyr."

Dispatch on page three by correspondent Henri Pierre reported "American public applauded death of traitors." For Pierre, "most striking aspect of this affair is that it shows profound ethical difference between Americans and Europeans". He added that "even most comprehensive (Americans) were perfectly indifferent" to arguments which attempted to show that Rosenbergs' guilt was not proved beyond doubt. In seeking security, US has "rehabilitated police informants",
...Pierre

Pierre wrote, whereas in Europe, "it is only admitted that insuring is necessary evil, but informant does not brag about his methods or enjoy much esteem. The rehabilitation of the informant is a terrible sign of the times, proving that to defend itself, American democracy is evolving in same direction as its enemies. One begins by burning books; by modifying fifth amendment, it is hoped citizens will be led to denounce each other. All this in the interest of the State--my Country right or wrong.

"In meantime, all Washington leaves for weekend with tearful consciences, while radio and press begin to build legend of 'good' Greenglass, led along by 'wicked' Rosenbergs."

For moderate PARIS-PRESSE Rosenbergs' execution was "biggest political error US has thus far committed in cold war." Paper argued that Russians' attitude throughout Rosenberg proceedings indicated Soviets knew pair would not confess or make revelations that would save them from chair and that this would seem to show Rosenbergs did not possess any important secrets. As things now stand, "truth is forever buried and there is no more proof of guilt, but only presumed judicial error", paper said, adding that name of Berliner killed by Soviets in East zone is already forgotten, whereas "name of Rosenbergs will live on, whether we like it or not and whether it is true or false, in the conscience of millions in free world."

Catholic LA CROWD ran frontpage editorial by ^{Father/} Willie Gostling under "Rosenbergs electrocuted--Willy Gostling shot in Berlin". Paper declared that in large part, public was drawn into Rosenberg controversy because of Communist propaganda "which obliged us to inter-vene" because symbol Communists made of Rosenbergs "threatened our alliances and our values of civilization". But in final analysis, storm of protest and petitions concerning Rosenbergs actually was homage to Americans, Gabel wrote. "It was supposed they were capable of listening to voice of humanity in leaving aside their interests and their fear (if that's what it was that determined them)."

In contrast, "it took only few minutes to judge and execute Willie Gostling" Gabel noted.

From execution of Rosenbergs and of Gostling lesson can be drawn, Gabel concluded: "Public opinion can be influenced; there are techniques to influence it."

Reaction to Rosenbergs case continues in today's magazines, although spice devoted is noticeably less in non-Communist press than it was Saturday. Statement credited to Bloch that Rosenbergs case "has only begun" and that campaign will be waged to rehabilitate

...Rosenbergs

-5-

Rosenbergs is reported prominently by number of papers, with HUMANITY announcing rehabilitation campaign in four columns on front-page. HUMANITY continues all-out Rosenberg coverage today, again devoting all of pages four and five to subject. As sign of protest against execution and mourning for Rosenbergs, HUMANITY calls on metallurgical workers to strike this afternoon.

LIBERATION also continues to play up Rosenbergs, with today's edition featuring heavy frontpage pictorial cover of funeral parlor where two bodies were exposed, over lengthy article by Jean-Paul Sartre in which he bitterly denounces execution and promises that Rosenberg case will not be forgotten. Sartre uses Rosenberg execution as crutch to denounce policy of cooperation with US on all fronts and concludes with warning that "America has rabies. Let us sever all our ties with her or we'll be bitten and get rabies in turn."

"A Stain" POUHAIRE's frontpage editorial notes that American justice executed Rosenbergs all possible means for appeal under US law and adds that world opinion was moved by case because public was permitted to follow case closely in writings which never attempted to disfigure or soil strong personalities of the accused. But "stain" referred to in title does not come from spectre of a judicial error which is now irreparable, and which Rosenberg case represents, paper writes, but lies rather in the fact that "innocent persons are rotting and dying in cages of Russified states or satellites", many of whom are forced to avow crimes they did not commit "while official and international press showers them with worst possible insults."

"That is why importance of Communist pamphlets (on Rosenbergs) arouse indignation. They dare to screen their indignation in eight columns when they know that Rosenbergs in East are counted by the sands and thousands... In Berlin where your police track, arrest, and deport to Siberia, so many little people".

FRANC-TIMON's editorial by Georges Altman says that Roture drama affords opportunity not only for meditation on "crime which consists of executing two accused persons for reasons of State and not because of positive proof", but also on "shame of maintaining capital punishment in certain number of countries, under any pretext whatsoever." Noting that death penalty is applied in France, Lithuania, US, Russia and popular democracies, Altman writes that there is no reason for it, and adds that "if we don't wish to be either cowardly or hypocritical, human conscience should revolt every time dignity of man, his liberty or his life are endangered. Best guarantee, safest recourse, would be not to execute under any circumstances."

In editorial headed "Discretion would become us", Surov's

...and...

UNCLASIFIED

André Frossard calls attention to "sort of dictatorship" Communist Party exercises over "universal conscience" because of "our lamentable hesitations" and says it is "insupportable". It suffices for Communists to raise hue and cry over persecution "and our frightened intellectuals range themselves docilely alongside it". Frossard continues, noting that some persons who impassively witnessed war's horrors and post-war reprisals and who haven't had a thought about justice and charity for ten years "suddenly find themselves assembled today to give a lesson in humanity, courage and equity to people that got them out of slavery and who keep them from falling back into it." Frossard wonders what anyone on this side of water, and who is not Communist, could in justice say about Rosenbergs, and takes issue with self-righteous attitude as shown in LE MONDE's Saturday editorial by Sirius. No one this side of water is in position to answer main question, i.e., were Rosenbergs guilty or not guilty, he says. "But if Rosenbergs were innocent the carefulness of procedure does not permit talking of error: it would have to be supposed that monstrous police machination succeeded in fooling or getting complicity of innumerable courts through which case passed. That is nice Communist idea... What makes us think that American democracy, any more than our own, is reduced to these miserable expedients? What proof do we have that it, any more than us, needs innocent blood to wash away its faults? When will we cease to throw injurious suspicions on others, like Mr. Sartre who today placed in doubt honesty of American justice, but who believes so strongly in our own justice that in each number of his (magazine) "Temps Modernes" he inserts an article which displays an opinion bordering on police methods."

"We may regret that clemency was not accorded, but we haven't right to deplore it as if we had never refused it to anyone. We can demand abolition of death penalty, but at some time when a neighbor applies it too rigorously, but legally, we should not forget that we have applied it ourselves in spite of law, often without penalty..."

B.C.B.

Douglas Dillon

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
FROM : SAC, EL PASO (65-794)

DATE: July 3, 1953

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
SECURITY MATTER - C -

~~8/5/86 3042 pwt/jm~~

This is to advise that on June 23, 1953 a woman who desired her identity to remain anonymous, telephonically communicated with this office to furnish information as to correspondence received at her address with respect to the Rosenberg case. She stated that a letter had been received at her address, 512 ~~Richmond~~ Blvd., El Paso which letter was directed to a Mr. LEONARD SIEGEL, whom she learned to have been a former tenant in that house. The address on the envelope was given as 1012 N. Richmond Ave., Albuquerque, and was forwarded on to her address.

Upon examination of the contents, she advised that the envelope contained a letter addressed to "Dear Friend." The letter itself made reference to the death of the martyred ROSENBERGS, and then pointed out that additional funds and contributions were necessary to take care of the ROSENBERG children, MORTON SOBELL, who was serving 30 years, and to carry on their fight for the vindication of the ROSENBERGS. The letter inferred that the person to whom same was addressed had made a previous contribution to the fund for the ROSENBERGS. The signature on the letter was that of DAVID ALMAN. An envelope enclosed with the letter was addressed as follows:

3042 put - DTC
10/23/86

JOSEPH DRAININ
1050 Sixth Avenue, Room 2,
N.Y. 18, N.Y.

According to the anonymous caller, the addressee of this letter, LEONARD SIEGEL, was in the employ of Zale's Jewelry Company, El Paso, Texas. No record concerning this person could be located in the files of this Division.

While it is believed that the Bureau and NY office are cognizant of the above campaign in behalf of the ROSENBERGS, same is being passed on for the information of

EFE/bja
CC: Albuquerque
New York (65-15348)

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INDEXED - 68 37 JUL 11 1953

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Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI - 7-3-53 (65-58236)

EP (65-794)

the Bureau. It is requested, however, that the Albuquerque office make available to this office any information of interest available as to LEONARD SIEGEL who apparently has moved to El Paso. ~~(b) (7) (C)~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

MOS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 7/8/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/12; 6/12, 15, 17, 19, 26, 29; 7/3/53	REPORT MADE BY JOSHUA D. ENSOR
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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4*

[HARRY P. GOLDBERG] reported by anonymous letter to have been linked in ROSENBERG spy ring. [GOLDBERG] born [9/22/03], NYC, and resides [at 90 Harriman Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, and employed as glass salesman for Nurre Company, 260 Lexington Avenue, NYC. [Signed 1939 CPNP. Was member of Olgin Club of CP in 1944. Member of IWO Lodge 517 in December, 1946. Wife subscriber to "Jewish Life" in 1947. Registered ALP from 1940 through 1947.]

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 Jut-DTC

- P ON 10/23/86

DETAILS: This report is predicated upon information received in an anonymous letter addressed to the Bureau, postmarked February 11, 1953, from Hammonton, New Jersey. This letter read as follows:

"If yore lookin for a link in Communist spy ring re Rosenbergs, Gold, Greenglass, etc., check Harry Goldberg, Harraman Road, Hempstead, New York. He operated boat when gas couldnt be bought 1944-45, also made frequent trips to New York-Phil. Hasnt done so since. Went underground years ago.

/s/ "A Friend with Know"

BACKGROUND

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York

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COPY IN FILE	5 Bureau (65-58236) (RM)	RECORDED-132
3 New York (65-15348)	62 JUL 17 1953	JUL 9 1953
		INDEXED-132
		EX-104

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

*GOLDBERG

reflect that HARRY P. *GOLDBERG and wife, LEAH, 90 Harriman Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, formerly resided at 1098 East 51st Street and 288 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York. The records reflect that GOLDBERG had resided at the Harriman Avenue address since July, 1948, and owns his own home.

GOLDBERG is the New York representative of Nurre and Company, Inc. of Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and Bloomington, Indiana. This company maintains a New York sales office at 266 Lexington Avenue, New York City, with showrooms at 1133 Broadway, New York City. GOLDBERG has been associated with this firm for 16 years.

He maintains a checking account at the Second National Bank, Hempstead, Long Island, and his credit was listed as good.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised on June 15, 1953, that Nurre and Company, Inc. were manufacturers of glass and maintained their headquarters in Bloomington, Indiana.

MRS. HARRY PAUL *GOLDBERG

Confidential Informant T-2, another Government agency which maintains personnel records, advised on June 26, 1953, that HARRY PAUL *GOLDBERG, aka Hyman Goldberg, was born September 22, 1903, at New York City, and in February, 1942, resided at 1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn, New York. At that time GOLDBERG was employed by the Nurre Company, 266 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Informant stated that GOLDBERG's Social Security Number was [redacted] and his education consisted of 8 years of elementary school and 2 years of high school. His occupation was that of a salesman selling mirrors to retail trade. He had 20 years experience in this line of business and his annual earnings were between [redacted] and [redacted] per year. Informant stated GOLDBERG was married to LEAH R. *GOLDBERG on December 13, 1937, AGE 34 in Brooklyn, New York, and had one child, a daughter, NANCY ETHEL GOLDBERG, age 3. The informant stated that apparently born U.S.A. GOLDBERG had never served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

(b) (7) (C)

The records of the New York Motor Vehicle Bureau, Worth Street, New York City, reviewed by SE CLINTON E. POLLOCK on June 17, 1953, reflect that HARRY P. GOLDBERG was born September 22, 1903, and was employed by the Nurre Company, New York City. GOLDBERG owned a 1948 DeSoto sedan, 1953 New York License Number 2R-7224.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability,

advised on May 12, 1953, that GOLDBERG resided at 90 Harriman Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, and had resided there since at least June 23, 1948, at which time he was employed by the Nurre Company.

Confidential Informant T-4, an organization which maintains personnel records, advised that they could locate no record regarding the background of GOLDBERG.

CP ACTIVITY

The records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department, as reviewed by SA AUGUST J. MICEK on June 12, 1953, reflect that HARRY P. GOLDBERG, 1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn, New York, signed a 1939 Communist Party Nominating Petition for CACCHIONNE for Councilman.

Confidential Informants T-5 and T-6, both of known reliability, advised in March, 1944, that HARRY GOLDBERG, 1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn, New York, was a member of the Olgin Club of the CP, located at 1831 Strauss Street, Brooklyn, New York. Informants stated that one LEE GOLDBERG, of the same address, was a member of this club.

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised on December 23, 1947, that HARRY P. GOLDBERG was a member of International Workers Order Lodge 517 in December, 1946.

The International Workers Order has been declared a Communist organization by the Attorney General, and falls within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, advised on July 6, 1951, that LEAH R. GOLDBERG, 1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn, New York, was a subscriber to the publication "Jewish Life" during 1947.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities report dated 1948, pages 49 and 225, state that the "Jewish Life" is "among typical examples of the Communist press and publications."

The records of the Nassau Board of Elections reflect that HARRY P. and LEAH R. GOLDBERG registered for the years 1948, 1950 and 1952, but listed no party affiliation. The 1948 registration reflected that HARRY P. GOLDBERG, age 45, born in the United States, and LEAH R. GOLDBERG, age 34, born in the United

States, both voted in 1947 from 1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn.

The records of the New York City Board of Elections reflect that HARRY P. and LEAH GOLDBERG registered under the banner of the American Labor Party for every year from 1940 through 1946 from 1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn, New York. HARRY GOLDBERG also registered under the banner of the ALP in 1947 from this address. The records also reflect that in 1939, HARRY and LEE GOLDBERG registered from 1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn, but listed no party affiliation. At this time LEE GOLDBERG said she was 25 years old, 25 years in the State of New York, was a housewife and last voted from 288 Crown Street, Brooklyn. HARRY GOLDBERG at that time listed his age as 36, married, 36 years in New York State, and employed by the Nurre Company, 260 Lexington Avenue, New York City. He also said he last voted from 288 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities report dated 1948 stated that the American Labor Party was among "organizations that are victims of Communist domination."

The records of the New York City Police Department, reviewed by SA AUGUST J. MICEK on June 19, 1953, and the files of the Nassau County, Long Island, Police Department failed to reflect any record of GOLDBERG.

The following confidential informants, of known reliability, who have a knowledge of some Communist Party activity in the New York area, stated they have no knowledge of GOLDBERG:

T-9, T-10, T-11, T-12, T-13 and T-14

DESCRIPTION

The following description of [GOLDBERG was obtained from Confidential Informant T-2 and from Motor Vehicle records:]

Name:	HARRY PAUL GOLDBERG, wa. Hyman Goldberg
Born:	September 22, 1903, New York City
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	185 lbs. N.Y.
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Complexion:	Dark
Race:	White

NY 65-15348

Residence:

1947 to present:
90 Harriman Avenue, Hempstead,
Long Island, New York

1939-1947:
1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn,
New York

Prior to 1939:
288 Crown Street, Brooklyn,
New York

Employment:

Salesman, Nurre Company, Inc.,
260 Lexington Avenue, New York City

Marital Status:

Married
LEAH R. GOLDBERG, aka Lee Goldberg

Wife:

Daughter:

NANCY ETHEL GOLDBERG

Father:

ABRAHAM GOLDBERG

Mother:

REBECCA GOLDBERG

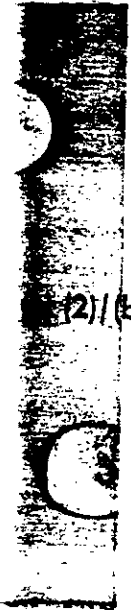
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N.Y.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS



<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Rec'd.</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D) T-1 is [REDACTED]	Report on Nurre Company, Inc.	6/15/53	SE WILLIAM R. SWEENEY	Instant file
T-2 is Selective Service Records LB 146 Brooklyn, NY	Application filed by subject 2/15/52	6/26/53	SE WILLIAM R. SWEENEY	Instant file
T-3 is [REDACTED]	Telephone records	5/12/53	SE WILLIAM R. SWEENEY	Instant file
(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D) T-4 is [REDACTED]		6/29/53	SA VINCENT F. CLANCY	Instant file
T-5 is Anonymous Source				
T-6 is Anonymous Source				
T-7 is [REDACTED]	12/46	12/23/47	SA EVERETT K. DEANE	100-2936 1A615
T-8 is [REDACTED]	1947	7/6/51	SA EVERETT K. DEANE	100-0-63908
(b) (2) / (b) (7) (D) T-9 is [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Instant file
T-10 is [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Instant file

(b) (7) (D)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Rec'd.</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
T-11 is [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Instant file
T-12 is [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(b) (7) (D) Instant file
T-13 is [REDACTED]	(b) (2)/(b) (7) (D)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Instant file
T-14 is [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Instant file

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

AM 2051 Will check the records of the United States Coast Guard, New York City, in an attempt to determine if GOLDBERG maintained a boat while residing at 1098 East 51st Street, Brooklyn, New York, during World War II, and will attempt to obtain a photograph of GOLDBERG.

AM 2051 Will submit to Bureau recommendation regarding possible interview of GOLDBERG at the completion of investigation.

At Hempstead, Long Island, New York

AM 2051 Will review account maintained by GOLDBERG at Second National Bank, Hempstead, Long Island.

AM 2051 Will report results of mail cover placed on GOLDBERG.

AM 2051 Will attempt to obtain a photograph of GOLDBERG so that it may be shown to espionage informants.

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to New York, 3/5/53.
New York air-tel to Bureau, 5/16/53.
Bureau letter to New York, 6/3/53.

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

JUN 23 1953

TELETYPE

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/Me

WASH 11 FROM NEW YORK 23 9-40 PM
DIRECTOR URGENT

G.I.R.-10

Boazoff

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL ESP - R. ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE COMPLAINT
RECEIVED TWELVE NOON TODAY. CALLER STATED HE WAS TELEPHONING FOR
A FRIEND WHO WAS STANDING BESIDE HIM AND HIS FRIEND HAD TOLD HIM THAT
EMANUEL BLOCH, ATTORNEY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, HAD STATED HE WAS OUT
TO GET KAUFMAN AND EISENHOWER BY WHATEVER MEANS POSSIBLE AND THAT HE
"BLOCH" KNEW ALL THE SECRETS WHICH THE ROSENBERGS TOOK TO THE GRAVE
WITH THEM. COMPLAINANT REFUSED TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF OR GIVE TELEPHONE
NUMBER OR ADDRESS WHEREBY AN AGENT COULD CONTACT HIM. HE STATED
HE WILL TRY TO GET HIS FRIEND TO COME TO THE NYO. COMPLAINT AGENTS
HAVE BEEN ALERTED FOR ANY FURTHER TELEPHONE CALLS REGARDING THIS
MATTER.

COPIES DESTROYED

436 NOV 15 1960

BOARDMAN

HLD JUL 14 1953
cc Rosenberg

RECORDED - 23 1-65-58236-1992
S10

13 JUL 6 1953

cc Belmont

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Date July 6, 1953 Time 2:25 PM

Assistant U.S. Attorney James
Kilsheimer of New York City tele
locally

Phone No. _____

REMARKS

Assistant U.S. Attorney Kilsheimer telephoned and asked if it would be possible to see the Director sometime today.

Mr. Kilsheimer indicated he had worked with the Bureau on the Rosenberg case and indicated that he had written Mr. Hoover in this regard recently and he thought his letter may have been received. It is believed that he is referring to his acknowledgement* to the Director's letter of appreciation on his assistance in the handling of the Rosenberg case. Mr. Holloman remembers seeing this letter and recalls that he mentioned seeing the Director recently and hoping he would have the opportunity to see the Director again some time.

Mr. Kilsheimer indicated he will be in the Department for the rest of the afternoon and will be available until around 4 PM. He was reached on extension 394. He expects to leave later today for New York. **65-58236-1993**

RECORDED - 85

He was advised that Mr. Hoover would be advised of his call as soon as he returned to the office.

* Page 153

126 can see him at 3:30 P.M.

304242/Re
25/57

20

DATE 8/5/86 3042 pmt/pe

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

I would like to ask a question concerning the Rosenberg execution. If treason is a federal offense, why, then, were they held and executed in a State Penitentiary?

RECORDED - 9
INDEXED - 9
65-58236-1994
JUL 10 1983

age 15

Yours truly,
David Christa
269 Elm Street
Albany, N.Y.

ack
EV

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

I would like to ask a question concerning the Rosenberg execution. If treason is a federal offence; why, then, were they held and executed in a State Penetentary?

Yours truly

age 15

/s/ David Olena
269 Elm Street
Albany, N. Y.

~~SECRET~~

July 17, 1953

RECORDED - 122 65-58236-1994

EX - 112

Mr. David Olena
269 Elm Street
Albany, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/86 BY 3042 PWT/MLC

Dear David:

Your letter postmarked July 9, 1953, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

Inasmuch as the execution of the persons to whom you refer was carried out under the supervision of the Director, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., I am forwarding your inquiry to him.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JUL 17 7 33 PM '53
RECEIVED PRISON DIVISION
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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

NOTE: Reply per Domestic Intelligence Division.
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
JUL 14 1953
JUL 17 1953
JUL 14 1953
JUL 17 1953
JUL 17 1953

MAILED 2
JUL 20 1953
COMM. FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236) (REGULAR MAIL)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4350)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE-R

DATE: 7/1/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/28/86 BY 3042 PWT/ML

Mr. Tolson (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Clegg (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Glavin (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Ladd (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Nichols (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Rosen (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Tracy (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Harbo (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Mohr (b) (7) (D)
Mr. Winterrowd (b) (7) (D)

On 6/26/53, [redacted] United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., confidentially furnished a copy of a letter received by DAVID GREENGLASS, United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., from his brother, BERNIE. This letter is as follows:

"June 21, 1953

Dear Dave,

"Its been a long, long time since you heard directly from me, but at the present time I feel a few lines representing the views of the family, and mom in particular, will straighten out any doubts you may have.

"To begin with we feel you did the proper thing, whereas Eth and Julie did not. They not only did a disservice to the country but from a more personal viewpoint they put their children in a most horrible situation.

"Then too, they were willing to trade yours' and your family's lives for their stinking principals, but only succeeded in forfeiting their own, by insisting that they were absolutely blameless, the victims of our governments frameup-spearheaded by both you and Ruthie. Believe me Dave, I spent hours eating my heart out with Eth, but to no avail. According to her, Mom, church, everyone connected with the case, and your counsel all lied-and when I questioned her concerning some of the points of contention, she countered with the stock phrase, "Were you there" or "its a dirty lie." I got the impression that they wanted everything on their terms-and easygoing as I am, I did, not relish the idea of being used, and thats' exactly what they were doing, even as they did with you and Ruthie. Don't lose any sleep over them-for although I don't think they deserved what they got, nevertheless they were the masters of their fate and could have saved themselves, to say nothing of the heartaches they could have spared all their families and friends through the last 2 1/2 years.

"Keep well "Duo," take care of yourself and don't worry about your family - for I look in as do many, many friends you have - believe me! ! May it pass quickly - so you'll be back where you belong, among all of us.

"Love - Bernie

"P. S. My daughter and your's really do a wonderful sister act - Theyr'e very lovable!! Stevie?? Well he's like any man - pretty in the hands of the female - Zie Gesunt - Bernie"

WGH:JTF
cc: New York (65-15348) (RM)

65-58236-1995

101-87025-09

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III
Director, FBI

July 8, 1953

cc - 1 - Mr. Belmont

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 fut-DT
ON 10-23-86 (b) (7) (D)

65-58336-1995

RECORDED

Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, United States
on a confidential basis a copy of a letter received by
David Greenglass from his brother, Bernard. The following
is a verbatim copy:

June 21, 1953

Dear Dave,

Its been a long, long time since you heard
directly from me, but at the present time I feel
a few lines representing the views of the family,
and mom in particular, will straighten out any
doubts you may have.

To begin with we feel you did the proper
thing, whereas Eth and Julie did not. They not
only did a disservice to the country, but from
a more personal viewpoint they put their children
in a most horrible situation.

Then too, they were willing to trade
yours' and your family's lives for their stinking
principals, but only succeeded in forfeiting their
own, by insisting that they were absolutely blame-
less, the victims of our governments frameup-
spearheaded by both you and Ruthie. Believe me
Dave, I spent hours eating my heart out with Eth,
but to no avail. According to her, Mom, church,
everyone connected with the case, and your counsel
all lied-and when I questioned her concerning some
of the points of contention, she countered with
the stock phrase, "were you there" or "its a dirty
lie." I got the impression that they wanted
everything on their terms-and easygoing as I am,
I did, not relish the idea of being used, and
that's exactly what they were doing, even as they
did with you and Ruthie. Don't lose any sleep
over them-for although I don't think they deserved
what they got, nevertheless they were the masters
of their fate and could have saved themselves, to
say nothing of the heartaches they could have
spared all their families and friends through the
last 2 1/2 years.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/88 BY 3042 fut-DT

RECEIVED
JUL 11 11 02 AM '53
ROOM

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

MAILED 9
JUL 8 - 1953
COMM. FBI

APL:blb

JUL 20 1953

W 30 AR
6/175

Keep well "Duo," take care of your-
self and don't worry about your family - for
I look in as do many, many friends you have -
believe me!! May it pass quickly - so you'll
be back where you belong, among all of us.

Louise - Bernie

P.S. My daughter and your's really do a
wonderful sister act - They're very lovable!!
Steve?? Well he's like any man - pretty in
the hands of the female - Lie Gesunt - Bernie

The foregoing is for your confidential information.

65-58236

- 2 - DEPT. OF JUSTICE
~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~
MAY 23 1965
REC'D - 101204.2 OFFICE

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

JUN 29, 1953

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/82 BY 2042 pwt/Me

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

Bringing

FBI NYC 6-29-53 914 A DW
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. USM CARROLL
MADE AVAILABLE EFFECTS OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG. THEY
CONSISTED OF EIGHT CARTONS, INCLUDING CLOTHING AND OTHER
PERSONAL ITEMS, AND CORRESPONDENCE AND DRAFTS OF CORRESPOND-
ENCE FROM ETHEL TO JULIUS AND TO EMANUEL H. BLOCH, AND FROM
ETHEL TO HER HUSBAND AND BLOCH. THERE WAS ALSO INCLUDED LETTERS
AND CARDS TO JULIUS AND ETHEL FROM BLOCH AND THEIR RELATIVES.
THERE WERE ABOUT TWENTYEIGHT HUNDRED CARDS AND LETTERS FROM
VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS TO JULIUS AND ETHEL. FOR THE MOST PART THIS
LAST MATERIAL CONSISTED OF BIRTHDAY AND MOTHERS AND FATHERS DAY
GREETINGS AND RELIGIOUS TRACTS AND LETTERS FROM QUOTE CRANKS UN-
QUOTE. ETHEL LEFT A LARGE NOTEBOOK CONSISTING OF ABOUT TWO HUN-
DRED PAGES. THIS NOTEBOOK WAS REVIEWED WITH GREAT CARE AND
NOTHING OF ANY IMPORTANCE WAS FOUND. IT CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF
STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE CASE, THE APPEALS AND CHARACTERIZATIONS
OF THE GOVT. ABOUT THREE HUNDRED FIFTY ITEMS WERE PHOTOGRAPHED.

EX-110
RECORDED-19

165-58236-1996
JUL 9 1953

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486 NOV 15 1960

PAGE TWO

INCLUDING CORRESPONDENCE THAT CONTAINED THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE INDIVIDUALS WRITING TO THE ROSENBERGS. THE MATERIAL PHOTOGRAPHED WILL BE REVIEWED AND ANYTHING OF IMPORTANCE WILL BE DIGESTED AND SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU. MARSHAL ADVISED THAT BLOCH HAD CALLED AT HIS OFFICE AND HAD REQUESTED THAT THE MARSHAL TURN OVER THE MATERIAL TO HIM. THE MARSHAL WOULD NOT SEE BLOCH AND ADVISED THAT THE MATERIAL WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE LEGALLY QUALIFIED EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ROSENBERGS.

BOARDMAN

END

920AM OK FBI WA JCD

0

cc Mr Belmont

Office of the Marshal,
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

July 1, 1953

1
Thomas P. ...
Edith ...

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your gracious letter of June 30th.
It is always a pleasure to aid your courteous and efficient
Special Agents.

Very truly yours,

T. Perry Lippitt

T. Perry Lippitt
Marshal, Supreme Court, U. S.

8/5/86 3042 pwt/mc

TPL:drz

Julius Rosenberg case

65-58236-1997

RECORDED - 46

INDEXED - 46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

215

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: June 22, 1953

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Irene Paull (Bufile 100-63359)
 MICHAEL HARRY ISRAEL BAKER (Bufile 100-297185)
 INQUIRY FROM CONGRESSMAN WALTER H. JUDD (R-MINN.)
 ROSENBERG CASE

SYNOPSIS:

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Congressman Walter H. Judd (R-Minnesota) advised that Irene Paull and M. H. Baker, the former in a "nasty, snarling..." manner berated him for his position in the Rosenberg case. They contacted him as constituents. Bureau records reflect both are members of the Communist Party and members of the Executive Committee of the Minneapolis Branch of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Paull is Executive Secretary of the Minneapolis Branch of the Civil Rights Congress and "one of the most rabid Communists in the community." Both are extremely active Communist fronts.

RECOMMENDATION:

That available public source data on both Paull and Baker be made available to Congressman Judd per his request.

HANDLED. CALL

TO DR. JUDD 5:50PM
 6/24/53. HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION.
 LAN
 6/25/53

Handwritten notes:
 6-24
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/22/86 BY 3042 put-lye

Vertical handwritten notes:
 100-297185-1
 100-63359-1
 100-76639-1

RECORDED - 91

165-58236-1998
 JUL 3 1953

cc - Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Holloman

79 JUL 15 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-76639-1

June 22, 1953

DETAILS:Background:

Wick in my office, while talking on another matter with Congressman Walter H. Judd, (R-Minnesota) at 4:50 P.M. on Saturday, June 20, 1953, obtained from the Congressman the following information:

Dr. Judd asked whether the goodly number of those persons forming the "Rosenberg picket lines" in Washington this past week were members of the Communist Party. He said he realized the Bureau could not, perhaps, answer this question and he was not entitled to know but he simply wondered because he had two persons call on him to give a plea on behalf of the Rosenbergs. He said he thought it was Thursday or Friday, June 18 or 19, 1953, that he was called from the floor of the House by two persons from Minneapolis who identified themselves as [Irene Paull] and [Michael H. Baker.]

Dr. Judd advised that the woman, [Irene Paull], particularly was most threatening in manner whereas Baker himself said very little and remained quiet. [Dr. Judd] said Irene Paull, after a typical Communist Party line disputation to him on the Rosenberg case, told him, "You have been a missionary [Dr. Judd] for some years served as a missionary in China) and you have no mercy in your heart." This speech she delivered after Dr. Judd had stated he could not find himself in a position to interfere with judicial procedure in the Rosenberg matter. He further, said Dr. Judd, in no uncertain terms, told Paull and Baker what he thought of the Rosenbergs, their crime and the efforts by Communists and left-wingers to free the Rosenbergs. It was at this point, said Dr. Judd, that Irene Paull became somewhat obstreperous, threatening in manner, and told Dr. Judd that the people of his district would not support him because of his stand in the Rosenberg case. Dr. Judd stated Irene Paull addressed him in a "nasty, snarling, arrogant" manner. This incensed the Congressman and he "dressed down" his two visitors in the most forcible means at his command. Dr. Judd said that his delivery must have been effective inasmuch as immediately after his guests left the corridor a gentleman came up to him and commended him for his fine remarks in behalf of Americanism, justice and the triumphs of the judicial procedure in the handling of the Rosenberg case. (Dr. Judd had explained his "talk" with Paull and Baker had taken place in a public corridor right off the House floor. They remained seated; he stood.)

Dr. Judd asked whether we had any identifiable data in our files which could be made available to him concerning Irene Paull and Michael H. Baker..

June 22, 1953

Background of Irene Paull:

Irene Paull, was, Mrs. Henry Paull, Calamity Jane, nee Irene Levine, is 45 years old, was born at Duluth, Minnesota, and currently resides at 1508 Russell Avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minnesota. She has a daughter, age about 19, and a son, age about 14. She is subject of an Internal Security - C investigation of which the Minneapolis Office is origin.

Irene Paull was first known to be a member of the Communist Party in Duluth, Minnesota, in 1931 and has been characterized as "one of the most rabid Communists in the community." She recruited members for the Communists, held meetings in her home and paid Party dues. She served as Chairman of the Communist Party Branch in Duluth and was a member of the Duluth Communist Party Executive Committee. She was a member of the District Nine State Committee in 1945. Moving to Minneapolis, Minnesota, following the death of her husband, Henry, in 1947, she held Communist Party meetings in her home where she was a member of the North Side Branch of the Party. She has been an instructor in Party schools. As late as 1950 she attended a Party school in Minneapolis. She is active in several organizations named by the Attorney General as subversive. She organized the Duluth Branch of the Civil Rights Congress and is presently Executive Secretary of the Minneapolis Branch of the Civil Rights Congress.

During 1952 Irene Paull organized and assisted in the direction of activities in Minneapolis in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. In 1952 she also attended affairs of the Progressive Party, Labor Youth League and the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. In November, 1952, she made statements in which she classed herself as a Communist, which she is.

Public Source Data on Irene Paull:

The "Minneapolis Morning Tribune" of April 20, 1950, in its "Open Forum" section featured a letter from Irene Paull and others. The letter violently criticized the Board of the Phyllis Wheatley House for denying the Civil Rights Congress the privilege for holding a meeting therein to be attended by Eslande Goode Robeson.

"The Worker," a Communist publication, carried an article on September 25, 1949, entitled, "A Mid-Westerner Comes to Foley Square." The article, written by Irene Paull, criticized severely Judge Medina for his conduct in the trial of the twelve Communists. Readers were urged to ban together and fight harder for freedom of the twelve. (100-63359-27, p3)

June 22, 1953

Irene Paull, because of her extreme activity in Communist Party affairs, the Civil Rights Congress and the Committee on Behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, has either herself issued or appeared as a signer on various petitions, circular letters, throw-aways and other literature distributed door to door or mailed in the Minneapolis area.

Irene Paull has been variously employed as a clerk and a stenographer in business firms in the Minneapolis area. 100-63359.

Background of Michael Harry Israel Baker:

Michael Harry Israel Baker was born on October 25, 1916, at Roanoke, Virginia, and currently resides at 2012 Girard Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minnesota. (This is the address given us by Dr. Judd) From the file it would appear that until recently he had had employment in the General Mills, Inc., research laboratory, Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he had no access to restricted or classified material. He is subject of a Security Matter - C case in which Minneapolis is origin. A confidential informant has advised that Baker on November 28, 1944, registered with the Communist Political Association and his Communist Political Association book number was 51838. He was one of the members of the Communist Party who became a member of the American Federation of Labor (industrial branch) prior to its disillusion. (100-297185-13, pp4 & 5)

It is known that on October 28, 1952, various members of the Communist Party in the Minneapolis area attended a meeting at Baker's home for the purpose of hearing a lecture comparing the Drayfus case with that of the Rosenbergs. (100-173176-9, p11)

A confidential informant has advised that Baker was a member of the Tom Paine group of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1944.

To the present, he has continued active in the Minneapolis area, affiliating with Communist Party front groups, members of the Communist Party and, of course, has taken an active part in the defense of the Rosenbergs.

Public Source Data on Michael H. Baker:

One of the officers of the Minneapolis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case as listed in a throw-away sent through the U.S. Mails on August 6, 1952, is Michael Baker. (It has been confidentially stated by an informant of known reliability that Irene Paull, as well as Baker, as of June 26, 1952, served on the Executive Committee of the Minneapolis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. (100-387835-93, p2) A Rosenberg meeting was held in Minneapolis in December, 1952; invitations sent out by the Executive Committee, of which Michael Baker was listed as member.

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: June 23, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

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

You will recall that the Philadelphia Office has been under instructions not to contact Lewisburg Penitentiary, in view of the fact the request by Agent Frutkin to interview David Greenglass did not meet with the approval of the Associate Warden.

SAC Abbaticchio, Philadelphia, advised me on the morning of June 23, 1953, that the Resident Agent at Lewisburg has four leads to interview inmates at the Penitentiary and also had leads in one or two applicant cases to check records at the Penitentiary.

Inasmuch as the Rosenbergs have now been executed, it is suggested that the Philadelphia Office be allowed to cover the usual leads at the Lewisburg Penitentiary.

I told Mr. Abbaticchio that unless he was advised to the contrary by the morning of June 24, the Resident Agent could proceed with these leads. I told him, however, that before any contact was made with David Greenglass, clearance should be obtained from the Bureau.

If it is agreeable, the Philadelphia Office will go ahead on this basis.

AHB:LL

8/5/56 5042PWT/NE

OK - But see that all contacts with Prison officials are most circumspect.

Let's put it

K. Belmont, advised in Phila 6/24/53 10 P.M.

RECORDED - 75

65-58236-1999

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-60445

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: June 24, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: BEN SONNENBERG

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gears
- Mohr
- Winter
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman
- Sizoo
- Miss Gandy

Milt Hilt told me he has learned that Ben Sonnenberg, New York public relations man, is a very close friend of Rear Admiral Lewis Strauss and has been trying to gain entree through Strauss to the White House. Sonnenberg recently boasted to Strelson, the individual who is reputed to be a part owner of INS, that he was going to save the Rosenbergs and show New York what a high-pressure public relations campaign can do.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

95/86 3042 PWT/NSC

RECORDED - 36
INDEXED - 36

165-58236-2000
13 JUL 6 1953

JUL 13 1953

Handwritten signature

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

6

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).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

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

65-58236-2001

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
~~RECEIVED~~

CUT THROAT—
U. S. FASCISM
LAST STAND,
LIKE A DYING SNAKE
DANGEROUS TO THE END

"Why this haste to murder two innocent people? Is it to shut up the mouths of the people as Hitler had succeeded in doing with the German people?"

"Is it to stop the peace movement? The overwhelming majority of the people of America want peace in Korea. If the Rosenbergs are guilty, then all the people of America are guilty."

LIKE HITLER
YOU COWARDS
WILL BE POURING
GAS ON ONE
ANOTHER, FORMING
HUMAN TORCHES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042PWT/MLC

RECORDED-97

165-58236-2002
21 JUL 13 1953

79 JUL 20 1953

205

EX-100

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: JUNE 26, 1953

FROM : V. P. KEAY *[Handwritten initials]*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
ESPIONAGE-R

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

The Legal Attache in Paris has submitted the attached copy of the French pictorial magazine "Regards", New Series, No. 365, which is devoted almost exclusively to the Rosenberg Case. "Regards" was described in January, 1949, as being edited entirely by members of the French Communist Party, although not being officially an organ of that party. Further references in 1950, 1951, and 1952, referred to it as a Communist publication. (64-200-231-636, 1065; 100-367455-3; 64-175-231-133; 100-372830-4).

Attention is invited to page twenty-one, which contains an old Bureau photograph of Mr. Harry A. Kerley, who was formerly assigned to the Bureau's Identification Division, but who is now assigned to the Name Check Unit of the Liaison Section. The French language captioned under the photograph reads, "This Shield is the one of the Witch Hunters."

ACTION:

The above is submitted for your information.

Attachment
NLF:ss

*8/5/86 3042 pwt/ak
per release*

RECORDED - 41

65-58236-2003

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

LECTURER

FUI

'SING

NEWS INTERPRETER

PLICIST

COMMENTATOR

Editorial Columnist: "IN MY OPINION"

GEORGE H. TODT
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSELOR
6772 NORTH FIGUERDA STREET
LOS ANGELES 42, CALIFORNIA
CLEVELAND 7-6838

June 26, 1953

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I believe the enclosed column will give some indication of the way that the majority of the decent citizens who are our countrymen may feel about the recently completed Rosenberg matter.

With respect and admiration of the patriotic work you are doing, and with the feeling that it would be in the best interests of the nation if your Department was given more funds and expanded, I remain,

sincerely,

George H. Todt

George H. Todt

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/ALC

*encl 7-3-53
G: 12
Hjel*

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INDEXED - 69

~~EXEMPT FROM DISSEMINATION~~



In My Opinion

By GEORGE R. TODT

The world watched with bated breath last week as the Justice Departments of the United States and the Soviet Union executed three persons convicted of high crimes and treason against the government.

Two of them were Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who paid with their lives in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison in New York for turning over secrets of the American atom bomb to their nation's enemies in the Kremlin.

The other was Willi Goettling of West Berlin who met death at the hands of a Red Army firing squad in East Berlin for "organizing the sudden workers uprising against Red rule."

It will do us well to compare the mercies of the Soviets against that of their Yankee counterparts.

What was the essential difference between the justice meted out by Americans to the Rosenbergs and the Russians to Willi Goettling?

In the first place, the Rosenbergs were convicted of their crime by due process of law. They had a fair trial presided over by an outstanding jurist, Judge Irving Kaufman, of their own religious faith. He was outspoken and bitter in his denunciation of the pair upon sentencing them to death. Nevertheless, he was the epitome of fairness from the beginning to the end of the trial.

After this eminently fair trial, the Rosenbergs had not merely one but seven hearings before the United States Supreme Court during the following...

-Continued on Page 2

Continued from Page 1
...lowing two years. They were given the opportunity to plead for executive clemency. And it was indicated that this would be forthcoming if they would only reveal the other links of the extensive Soviet spy apparatus in the United States which they had dealt with in the past.

But the Rosenbergs never once indicated the least bit of sorrow or remorse for the terrible crime which they had committed against the citizens of the United States. They were loyal to the men in the Kremlin to the end. According to the brilliant commentator, Walter Winchell, they went to their death with hatred in their hearts for all of us.

★ ★

The patriotic words of Mr. Winchell last Sunday were well worth listening to. He said in effect: "These monsters were not even American Communists—they were Russian Communists! They were paymasters for the Russian spy corps in the United States. They knew what they were doing — and they knew the penalty for what they were doing."

That is the very crux of the matter, right there. In every nation of the world—outside of the United States—spying is considered the most loathsome crime in the book. They don't waste much time or public monies on spies after they are convicted anywhere except here in America.

Reduced to its simplest elements, the nature of spying is merely this: The spy attempts to win confidence from the enemy nation in order to gain forbidden secrets of military value which are to be betrayed later. If he succeeds, he is paid his 30 pieces of silver. If he is caught, he is executed. This has been the standard practice throughout the world for thousands of years.

The Rosenbergs were hardly martyrs in any respect. They were simply two spies who were caught and finally executed for their crimes.

The only aspect which is unusual about such action lies in the fact that the United States has executed so few spies in the past. If more were executed, there would be less spying.

The case of poor Willi Goettling in Berlin is entirely different from the Rosenberg matter. Yet it points out the cruelty of Soviet justice by comparison.

Willi Goettling was a frail and bespectacled West Berlin truck driver who had been sick with a heart ailment for two years before his murder. He was out of work, and was enroute on the morning of the riot to pick up his meagre relief check which served to help feed his wife and two daughters.

He became involved as an innocent bystander in the revolt of the East Berliners against the hated Soviet rule last week. The Reds made Willi Goettling the goat in their frantic efforts to instill terror in the populace.

They gave Willi a drumhead court martial—kangaroo court—would be a better name for it—and sentenced him to die.

They carried out the sentence within a matter of hours—and there was no appeal of any kind. There was no clemency—not even a whisper of such from the brutal Reds.

They shot Willi Goettling down in cold-blooded murder to prove how ruthless they could be when threatened. Once again they proved the Red pattern of conduct to be unchanged from the time when the Bolsheviks shot down their former Czar and his government in 1917—and have since been shooting down each other or anyone else, real or imaginary, who seemed to threaten their mad stranglehold of power.

The only real martyr who fell last week was Willi Goettling—and let us pray that the unfortunate death of this young man will open the eyes of the world even more than before.

★ ★

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042P WJ/ALS

Highland Park News- Herald
Los Angeles, California
June 26, 1953
Pages 1 and 2.

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-2004

- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

~~the hysterical wallings of~~
the Communists about the
Rosenbergs must not be allowed
to browbeat us with their
ludicrous arguments which
amount to white being called
black. This is an old Red propaganda
device, and we should not fall for it.

We have simply executed
two spies, period. There is
nothing untoward about this—
except that we ought to execute
all the spies we catch during
the present Cold War. And we
should bend our efforts to
catching more of them.

Now to a warped Red mind,
or that of a sympathizer or fellow
traveler, such sentiments of mine
will doubtless seem unpatriotic—
and we will likely hear that spies
are really just good, kind people
who should be well cared for and
excellently treated during their
sojourn in the United States “before
comes the Revolution!”

But they say this because
of the gnawing fear in their
Communist hearts that they are
indeed traitors to the United
States, who take the Communist
Oath to their Soviet masters,
and they are afraid of their
eventual fate.

If the majority of good citizens
who hate Communism in the United
States knew how to organize
themselves against this vicious
Red minority—the latter would
know short shrift at the hands
of aroused Americans.

But until the day that we learn
to counterattack the plotters
with tenfold fury over theirs,
they will continue to ask us
to gallantly contribute to our
own doom by their warped
double-talk of every description
of lies and blasphemies.

Wake up, America.

In My Opinion

By
George H.
Todd



"Is it necessary to bring a skunk into the kitchen in order to prove that we are kind to dumb animals?"

That was what I asked my wife recently when we were discussing the reprehensible manner in which modern traitors hide behind the protection of the Fifth Amendment—and the stupidity upon our own parts in allowing them to do it.

Worse still, in letting them get away with it.

Frankly, I think it is time to take the bull by the horns and do something about this matter.

Most of us are aghast and indignant at the ease with which the treacherous whelps of militant world Communism—the Kremlin's Fifth Column—in our very midst today—flaunt the elected representatives of the people at the Un-American Activities Committee's hearings and elsewhere.

The arrogance of some of these whine has become intolerable.

They spit upon the Flag—and we don't have enough courage or intelligence to make them stop.

Wake up, America.

★ ★

To protect such dirty, underhanded scoundrels at the expense of the national welfare is not proving that we believe in Democracy so much as to merely indicate that we are willing to take unnecessary chances where our country is concerned.

These comrades would hardly get such kindly action exerted in their behalf in the Red Utopia they profess to believe in so much. Let their ilk speak or work against the Soviet slaveholders lodged in the

—Continued on Page 2

MY OPINION . . . by George H. Todd

—Continued from Page 1

Kremlins and they would be dead men before morning.

But just try to take even the minimum action against them in America. Then the cry is quickly raised that we must protect the "rights" of the Communist minority just as much as we would those of any other citizens—such as Democrats or Republicans.

Now that is where I part company with the comrades and their friendly sympathizers. For I maintain that the Reds are no more citizens of the United States than any other portions of the NVD or spy corps possessed by the Red Army.

These people have sworn their allegiance to a head of a foreign state—and, believe it or not, they have enrolled themselves into an auxiliary unit of the Soviet armed forces far more than any of the poor impressed conscripts in Russia, itself.

For they have entered into this devil's bargain of their own volition.

★ ★

Congress must re-examine the question of legal citizenship for the Communists who seek, on one hand, to destroy our country—while, on the other hand, they whine piteously for the protection of the country they are trying to

destroy at the very moment that they are in the act of destroying it.

Only one thing is more inconsistent than this.

And that is for us to pretend that there is really nothing at all so amiss about this matter, after all.

Unless we have enough good taste to recognize that the owner of a house is not obligated to let termites remain in his tenants in order to prove either his fairness or hospitality, then we will not recognize the validity of my argument here.

However, I am not worried about the outcome because I know that the American people will settle the issue fairly whenever they have had time to study the situation in its true light.

Let us move quickly to isolate the treacherous and cunning ones who are seeking to destroy the birthright of every honest American citizen who believes in God and country.

28/5/53 30 2-2-53

Highland Park News-Herald
Los Angeles, California
April 17, 1953
Pages 1 and 2.



Opinion

By
**GEORGE H.
TOST**

Isn't it funny to hear the Communists and their sympathizers in this country yell loudly for their "rights" under the Constitution—which they would abrogate very quickly for you and I if they ever came into control of our country?

Just look about us at any nation which ever had the misfortune to come under Communist rule. The pattern has always been the same.

First the opposing parties were liquidated. Their leaders were hunted down. And, later, the people themselves were hunted down whenever they dared to speak up against the oppression of the Red regime.

There was never any attempt made to allow liberty of speech or press. Spies from the State were everywhere. Some said that whenever three people met on the street, one was bound to be a spy for some agency. A person could be denounced for the most innocent conversation—even if only a joke about some Red leader.

Terrorism prevailed everywhere. Men and women were dragged from their homes at night by the secret Communist police—never to be heard from again.

Anyone suspected of even being a potential leader against the Reds at some future date soon found himself headed for the pitiful slave labor camps where life was slowly drained from the victims under the most barbaric circumstances.

The reason I have stated many times in the past that the Communist cancer in the United States must be removed by surgery is because of these reasons I have cited.

This is the basic issue: The Communist party—or Russian army spy corps in this country—has no intention of playing fair with either Democrats or Republicans if they ever get into power in this country, which heaven forbid.

They would provide both Democrats and Republicans with the same oppressive treatment which they have invariably accorded the defeated opposition in every other place where these cruel monsters have taken over in the past.

They would liquidate the Republican and Democratic parties.

Afterwards you would have the privilege of voting in "free" Communist elections.

You would only be permitted to write "yes" or "no" as to whether you wanted Comrade Underground for your Commissar.

If a "no" vote has ever carried under the watchful eyes of the secret Red police, few of us have ever heard about it.

★ ★

The reason that this game with the Communists is like playing Russian roulette with ourselves stems from some very simple reasoning: We may go on for years as Democrats and Republicans under our present system—always tolerant of the defeated opposition. This even includes the Communists.

But what happens if the Communists should win just once? They would then move quickly with terror and violence against us. They would liquidate all the other political parties without delay—just as they did in the Red satellite nations of Central Europe and China during the past eight years.

The Communist party is not a fair and honorable political party like the two major political parties in America today. It has no ethics except terror and violence whenever in a position to use them.

To permit the continuance
—Continued on Page 2

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Sizoo
- Miss Gandy

—Continued from Page 1
of this unholo force in America under the guise that it would be an infringement upon the Constitution to deny it the same privileges accorded honest American citizens is only stupid.
Futhermore, it is too dangerous for us to carry this loaded

Highland Park News-Herald
Los Angeles, California
May 11, 1953
Pages 1 and 2.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/NLC

65-58236-2004
RECORDED - 69

July 3, 1953

Mr. George H. Todt
Public Relations Counselor
6772 North Figueroa Street
Los Angeles 42, California

SEARCHED
INDEXED
DATE 8/5/86 3042 pmt/ale

Dear Mr. Todt:

Thank you very much for your note of
June 26, 1953, and for bringing your enclosed
columns to my attention.

I sincerely appreciated the opportunity
to review your observations, and, needless to add,
I am most grateful for your generous comments con-
cerning the FBI and my direction of its activities.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Los Angeles, with copy of incoming
ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent enclosed copies
of his column "In My Opinion" from the April 17,
May 11, and June 26 issues of the "Highland Park
News-Herald."

NOTE: On 3-1-53, correspondent forwarded the Bureau
a previous column concerning the Rosenbergs. This
article commented favorably re the Bureau, and Todt
sent a cordial reply on 3-10-53. He is not
otherwise identifiable in Bufiles.

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

58 AUG 3 1953

PL:ps

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JUL - 6 1953
COMM-FBI

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FBI
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RECEIVED HEADING ROOM
FBI
JUL 3 4 50 PM '53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: June 23, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5521)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/MLC

At the conclusion of the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, Mr. HAROLD B. WILLEY, Clerk of this Court, expressed great admiration for the Bureau and a desire to take a tour of the Bureau.

During the numerous actions before the Supreme Court, Mr. WILLEY, by his making available use of his office and staff, made it possible for Agents of the Washington Field Office to keep abreast of these actions. He and his staff often made suggestions as to the best place for the Special Agents to be in order to know at once what action individual Judges, or the Court as a whole, was taking. They also advised as soon as legally possible any action contemplated by the defense attorneys.

During these actions before this Court, T. PERRY LIPPITT, United States Marshal, made arrangements for Special Agents to be so placed in the courtroom in order that they could be available to phones in his office and have freedom of entering and leaving the courtroom at any time. This arrangement made it possible for Agents to observe what was happening in the courtroom, as well as furnishing the information immediately to the Bureau.

Captain PHILIP H. CROOK, Chief of Police Force, Supreme Court of the United States, made available the facilities of his office, which is located near the press room in the Supreme Court Building, and also furnished immediately all information heard by his men stationed throughout the Supreme Court Building. He kept Special Agents advised of the arrival and departure of persons having important roles in this case.

It is recommended that each of these persons be sent a letter of appreciation by the Director for their whole-hearted cooperation in this case. Arrangements have been made for Mr. WILLEY to make a tour of the FBI in the near future.

HF:MCP

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65-58236-2005

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JUL 23 1953

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62-27585-30
62-53439-154
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: June 25, 1953

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/86 BY 3042 put/nc

There is attached WFO letter dated 6-23-53, recommending that letters of appreciation be sent to Mr. Harold B. Willey, Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court, T. Perry Lippitt, U. S. Marshal, and Captain Philip H. Crook, Chief of Police Force, U. S. Supreme Court, for their cooperation with WFO agents in connection with this case.

There is also attached NYO letter dated 6-23-53, recommending that a letter of appreciation be sent to J. Edward Lombard, Jr., USA, SDNY, and a letter of commendation be sent to AUSA James B. Kilsheimer III for their part in this case.

The above individuals rendered the following service in this case:

Willey made his office and staff available to our agents so that they could keep abreast of actions at the Supreme Court, the individual judges, and defense attorneys

Lippitt made arrangements for agents to be so placed in the courtroom so that they could be available to phones in his office and have freedom of movement in and out of the courtroom at any time.

Captain Crook made available the facilities of his office which is located near the press room in the Supreme Court Building and also immediately furnished all information heard by his men stationed throughout the building.

Lombard handled the oral arguments of the last few motions made in this case.

Kilsheimer was assigned to this case from the inception of prosecutive actions in 1951 and was largely responsible for the successful opposition on the part of the Government to the various moves made by the defense to set aside these convictions.

Att. to [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

List to Willey - send
Lippitt - send
Crook - send
Lombard - ref card only
Kilsheimer - send
6-30-53
H.P.L.

RECORDED - 18 165-58236-2006

02 JUL 22 1953
APL:awn
Attachments

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo
Miss Gandy
62-49765-302 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-83439-655
62-99629

~~NY 100~~

Bufiles contain no derogatory information identifiable with these individuals. Lumbard was investigated by the Bureau in January, 1953, in connection with his appointment for U. S. Attorney, and he was highly recommended by all references interviewed. He has had a long career of public service, having been an Assistant United States Attorney from 1925 to 1927, and from 1931 to 1933. He was also a New York State Supreme Court Justice from June to December, 1947. Prior to his recent appointment as U. S. Attorney, he was a partner in the law firm of General William Donovan, former OSS chief. Lumbard had sponsored Duncan Chapin Lee, a former law clerk in the Donovan law firm, for admission to the New York Bar in 1941. Elizabeth Bentley has identified Lee as the individual who furnished her confidential information concerning OSS operations which Bentley turned over to the Soviets. (77-6764)

~~NY 100~~

Kilshelmer was investigated as a departmental applicant by the Bureau in July, 1950, in connection with his appointment as Assistant United States Attorney, and no derogatory information was developed. (77-46102)

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the suggestions of WFO and NYO be approved and that the Crime Records Section be authorized to prepare appropriate letters to the above-mentioned individuals.

GRE

✓ g

200

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: June 10, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

3042 put-DTC
10/23/86 ✓

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

In answer to your inquiry what could the Rosenbergs tell us that would warrant a delay in their execution, it is believed that the Rosenbergs can supply the necessary missing links to the following:

(1) ~~u/s~~ [REDACTED] (b)(1)

(2) If Rosenberg talks, we can probably prosecute for espionage William Perl, aeronautical engineer, and Michael Sidorovich, a draftsman, who are both mentioned in [REDACTED] information. Perl was recently convicted of perjury and sentenced to five years. We can also possibly secure wartime espionage indictments against Alfred Sarant and Joel Barr, both engineers. Their present whereabouts are unknown. (b)(1)

(3) We can probably prosecute Anne Sidorovich at least for conspiracy to commit espionage, who was scheduled to pick up espionage material from David Greenglass in New Mexico but for some unknown reason did not go.

(4) We might also be able to prosecute Vivian Glassman, who made a trip to Cleveland in July, 1950, to deliver \$2,000 and instructions to William Perl to flee the country.

(5) According to information received from David Greenglass and Ferome Tartakow (an informant of unknown reliability), Rosenberg continued his espionage operations almost up to the time of his arrest in July, 1950. Rosenberg claimed to have people going to school at Russian expense. He also claimed to have contacts in up-state New York and in Ohio giving him information for the Russians and mentioned a contact at General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York.

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APL

~~SECRET~~

(6) Rosenberg advised (Tartakow) in 1950 that two espionage units were operating in New York and that he headed one unit and two men headed the other unit. He mentioned that his Russian contacts were known to him as Alex, Henry and Dennis, whose identities are unknown. He also furnished information to (Tartakow) indicating that one Maxwell Finestone was his last recruit for Soviet espionage. Finestone refused to answer questions before a Federal Grand Jury.

(7) Late in 1947, Rosenberg told Greenglass that he had received information about a sky platform project from one of his contacts.

(8) Harry Gold has advised he went to Elmhurst, Long Island, for a prearranged meeting with a Soviet superior in February, 1950, shortly after the arrest of Klaus Fuchs and was to meet a man who would have a cigar in his mouth. No one contacted him but he observed a man with a cigar in his mouth walk past him. Gold advised this individual was Julius Rosenberg.

(9) Elizabeth Bentley advised that during her association with Jacob Golos, her former espionage superior, she became aware that Golos knew an engineer named "Julius." According to information from Max Elitcher Rosenberg admitted knowing Golos and admitted having talked on the telephone to Bentley.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 10, 1953

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Sims
- Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

Informant of New Haven Office advised that Jean Weinberg, Communist Party sympathizer, stated that David Greenglass claimed to have been beaten up and to have received head injuries in Lewisburg Penitentiary because of attempts to make a statement clearing his sister and that Greenglass attempted to see his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, but was not allowed to do so. Warden, Lewisburg Penitentiary, stated that Greenglass not injured and has not requested to see anyone. Greenglass interviewed by agents March 25, April 16, April 30, and June 5, and no injuries noted nor did Greenglass make any statements concerning an attack. Bloch is attorney for Rosenbergs, not Greenglass. Warden, Lewisburg Penitentiary, refused to allow permission for O. John Rogge, Greenglass' attorney to talk with Greenglass on the telephone on 6-5-53; however, conversation between Greenglass and Rogge was later arranged.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

G.I.R.-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/Wlc
Per Release

65-58236-2007K an

RECORDED - 79

21 JUN 15 1953

ESP. DIV.

65-58326

JPL:blb:mar

79 JUN 26 1953

DETAILS:

A reliable informant of the New Haven Office advised that one Jean Weinberg, known Communist Party sympathizer, stated that Greenglass is presently claiming to have been severely beaten and to have received head injuries in the prison where he is incarcerated because of his attempts to make a statement which would clear his sister Ethel Rosenberg. According to Weinberg, Greenglass tried to give this information to his attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, but he has not been allowed to see Bloch.

By air-tel dated 6-8-53, the Philadelphia Office advised that the records of the U.S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, show that Greenglass has not had a visitor since 5-16-53, when his wife visited him. Warden George W. Humphrey advised that Greenglass has not suffered injuries of any kind since his incarceration began, nor has he requested to see anyone or furnish information to anyone in recent months.

Greenglass has been interviewed by agents of the Philadelphia Office on March 25, April 16, April 30, and June 5, 1953, and no injuries were noted. During the interviews Greenglass made no mention of any attacks on him or any attacks from other inmates. It is noted that Greenglass fears injury in the event the Rosenbergs are executed, but no threats have been made to him and he feels this way as a result of mean looks given him by other inmates and whispers among themselves by other inmates. Greenglass stated that he does not like Emanuel Bloch and feels that Bloch is hurting the Rosenbergs. It is to be noted that Bloch is not Greenglass' attorney.

Warden Humphrey further advised that he received a call from James B. Kilsheimer, Assistant U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, on 6-5-53, requesting permission for O. John Rogge, attorney for David Greenglass, to speak by telephone with Greenglass in order to obtain permission from Greenglass to turn over privileged communications to the Assistant U.S. Attorney. Humphrey denied such permission and referred Kilsheimer to his superiors.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/84 BY 3042 pwt/jke

June 17, 1953

LEWIS
ETHEL
C. ROSENBERG
O. ROSENBERG

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT

On Monday morning, June 15, 1953, a conference was called by the Attorney General in his office, at which was present Deputy Attorney General Rogers, Assistant Attorney General Olney, Director of Prisons Bennett, Acting Solicitor General Stern, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General Metzner, Director of Public Relations Mullen, and myself.

The purpose of this conference was to present to the Attorney General the plan which would be followed incident to the Rosenberg execution, which is scheduled for June 18. The Attorney General had designated a committee consisting of Mr. Olney, Mr. Bennett and myself to explain the various details which had to be settled and to present the same to him at this meeting on June 15. There was considerable discussion about the procedure to be followed in which I did not participate until the question was raised as to the function of the FBI in this situation.

65-58236-2007K1

I told the Attorney General that we had already arranged in the FBI for special accommodations at Sing Sing for four of our Agents and two male stenographers and we had arranged for the installation of direct wires from the special accommodations, as well as from the death house, so that these Agents of the FBI could be in direct communication with me at Washington. I stated that the Warden had been most cooperative and that we did not desire to have anyone present at the time we might take any statement from either of the Rosenbergs should they decide to talk, except representatives of the FBI, the Warden, and the principal timekeeper at Sing Sing. Mr. Bennett raised the question as to what we would do if the Rosenbergs refused to talk unless their attorney was present. I informed the Attorney General that in so far as the Bureau was concerned, we would not participate in any interrogation of either of the Rosenbergs if anyone was present other than those I had already indicated. I stated I did not think Mr. Bloch had any right to be present in a situation such as that mentioned by Mr. Bennett.

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

RECORDED-45

JUN 18 1953

It was understood that the U. S. Attorney at New York planned to send three Assistant U. S. Attorneys to Sing Sing to be present at the time of the execution and he should be advised that he should not do so.

375
Gandy

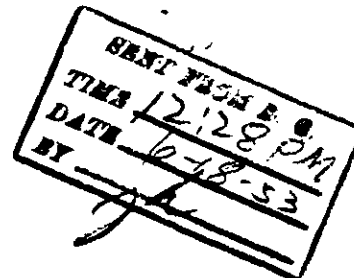
The Attorney General also directed Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons, not to be at Sing Sing on the evening of June 18, as he had planned to do.

It was agreed that all others present at the conference on June 15, would be on duty at the Department of Justice on the evening of June 18, not later than 8:00 p.m., so that if any message should be received by me from the Agents then at Sing Sing concerning any statement which either of the Rosenbergs might desire to make, this group would be able to confer with the Attorney General to make the proper evaluation of the same and determine whether a reprieve was warranted.

Very truly yours,

J E H

John Edgar Hoover
Director



JEH:mpd

ARNOLD FORSTER
212 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 601
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 6-8010

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

June 26th
1953

J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Lou:

Thought you would be interested in seeing the attached column.

I talked to Victor about the desirability of such a column after my return from Washington.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Arnold Forster

af/sgf
enc.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 pwt/llc

Mr. L. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

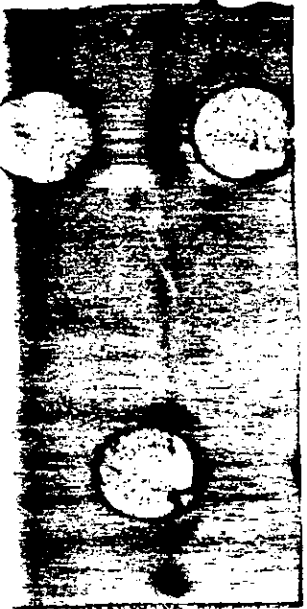
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INDEXED - 15

65-5832-2008
JUL 9 1953

JUL 22 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 62-82195

*9th July 1953
LBN*



Daily Mirror
6-19-53

IT IS weird to see this strong nation of ours crawl on the defensive before a world propaganda onslaught as we, in due process, attempt to punish two people who spied upon our inner secrets for an ally of those forces which have warred on us and killed 25,000 of our GIs.

Malenkov would indeed be mirthless if he were not roaring with laughter at the manner in which our State Dept. again has fumbled and proved that in its domain the more things change the more things are the same.



Victor Riesel

We have tried and convicted two atomic spies, hardened and disciplined Soviet agents. They were arrested on July 17, 1950. They were condemned to death on April 3, 1951. They are still alive. In Peiping, China, Paris, France, in a thousand little cities across the world, the Soviets have whipped up demonstrations against us.

But exactly 10 years ago, when the world heard that the Soviets held two Jewish-Polish labor leaders, Victor Alter and Henryk Wajsbach, as alleged Nazi spies, that same world was silent.

THESE BELOVED men, gentle people, had rallied the workers of Poland to stand with almost bare hands against the crushing armored Panzers of the Nazi Wehrmacht. Ehrlich was a leader of the Jewish Workers Federation of Poland. Alter was president of the Polish National Council of Trade Unions. But they were anti-Communists. They were lured to Russia (as were 16 other Polish leaders who disappeared) and charged with espionage.

But only a few protested anywhere.

Inside LABOR

By VICTOR RIESEL

despite our efforts to arouse the world, Wendell Willkie cabled Stalin. Three or four U. S. labor leaders got AFL president William Green to write in protest in 1943. Then came the news. Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov, may his soul never rest in peace, wrote a letter in reply to Green.

Ehrlich and Alter had been executed as spies in December, 1941. Secretly. With no due process. No special hearing. No supreme court. No evidence. Just bullets in the back of their necks.

BUT THE RECEIPT of this letter by Will Green did not crack the secrecy. The State Dept. told the AFL leader NOT TO RELEASE THE LITVINOV LETTER. They wanted it kept secret. It was only after one of Green's colleagues tipped us off that the AFL prexy had the letter that we broke the story—and with much travail finally got a corporal's guard—if you didn't count too closely—to address a protest rally.

And the same Communist Party and Considerers which are now whipping the world into such a frenzy to save two Soviet agents—what were they writing then? Does no one care to thumb through history? Does no one care what searing things were thrown at the sons of Ehrlich, Victor and Alexander, who were living in New York? They were children. There was no compassion for them anywhere.

The Daily Worker, now so professionally agitated over the Rosenbergs, said then:

"For many months the execution of two Polish Jewish Social Democrats by the Soviet courts has been known. They were

guilty or they would not have been punished."

THE COMMUNIST PARTY took full page ads on April 3, 1943, which said:

"We do not know the evidence upon which a Soviet Court condemned Ehrlich and Alter..."

And then went on:

"Do they (the defenders of Ehrlich and Alter) claim that the Soviet Union is not intelligent enough to know its friends from its enemies and that it executed the wrong men?... In the case of Ehrlich and Alter, there is no reason to deplore their execution, except upon the part of those who share their aim to destroy the Soviet Union and its Socialist system."

"The whole democratic world has reason to rejoice that the Socialist state has always had the courage to strike hard and accurately and ruthlessly at its counter-revolutionary conspirators."

THUS SPOKE then, the political agents of the Rosenbergs. And yet, today, when the Sovietized Polish government arrogantly offers to take the Rosenbergs, if we release them, our State Dept. says, in effect, don't be rude. No one in the State Dept. has the imagination (or is it just unwillingness?) to irritate the Russians, to recall that the same elements who would condemn spies, haven't murdered two Jewish labor leaders on charges of spying for the Nazis.

No one in the State Dept. swung back at the spurious "Save the Rosenbergs" campaign. No one in the State Dept. pointed out that for nine months after the April 3, 1951 death sentence, the Communist propaganda agencies were silent. Not until Jan. 3, 1952, was the national committee to save the Rosenbergs organized.

It seems to me the Soviets by assurances that the case would be closed wouldn't talk. And then started the whole wind from which the State Dept. has such a propaganda vortex.

(Follow Victor Riesel in the Mirror every Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3022 WJ/PL

65-58236-2008

The Attorney General DECLASSIFIED BY 3092 *for DTC* cc - Mr. Ladd
Director, FBI ON 10/23/86 ac - Mr. Belmont
July 15, 1953

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/80 BY 3092 *PUT/MS* (b) (7) (D)

A confidential source of known reliability has advised that [redacted] Communist Party functionary in New York City, is a member of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. According to this source, [redacted] had been handling the

[redacted] some connection with [redacted] have no information identifiable with [redacted] (phonetic).

This source has further advised that up to the time of the execution of the Rosenbergs, the Rosenberg Committee had raised over \$300,000 and that since the execution, the Rosenberg Committee is receiving funds at the rate of approximately \$1,000 a day which is earmarked for the Rosenbergs' children's fund. However, this Committee is reportedly converting the contributions to its own use. Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs and designated guardian of their children, is angry concerning the actions of the Committee in that regard and recently demanded a financial report from the Committee. He was given a report together with the funds now available which amounted to \$907. Bloch was extremely unhappy about the report and voiced a strong protest. According to the source, the Rosenberg Committee had been paying individual workers of the Committee approximately \$100 a week.

This source has also advised that in addition to the \$907, the Rosenberg children are to receive the foreign royalties from a book which has been published entitled "Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." The first printing of five thousand copies of the English version of this book has been sold out. Six editions of the French version of this book have reportedly been sold out.

This source learned that the "goons" who escorted at the Rosenberg funeral were made up of three groups, one headed by a dentist named Bernie Bender, the second group

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- Tamm
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- Clegg
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- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Sizoo
- Miss Gandy

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JUL 17 1953
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
JUL 15 1953

Handwritten signatures and initials
WAB
LRT

being a contingent from the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the third headed by Leon Strauss of the Furriers Union. It should be noted that Bender and Strauss have been subjects of Bureau security investigations.

According to this source, [redacted] claims that "all hell" is going to break loose in the near future in France. Communist Party controlled newspapers are going to give the Rosenberg issue a "big play" which will in effect be strictly an anti-American campaign. The French are reportedly planning to name streets, parks, monuments, etc., after the Rosenbergs and they will probably extend an invitation to the Rosenberg children to become wards of the French Communist Party. Bloch is against this. It is Bloch's plan to purchase a farm in California for the Rosenberg children to live on. All of the principal functionaries of the French Communist Party are reportedly in touch with Bloch through [redacted]. This source has further learned through [redacted] that the French Communist Party has "damned" the handling of the Rosenberg issue by the American Communist Party, claiming that the American Party policy of playing up the clemency issue was incorrect. The French Party's belief is that the issue should have been played up as a "frame up." In its forthcoming campaign, the French Communist Party is to use the "frame up" slogan. (b) (7) (D)

This source has further learned that the Rosenberg Committee had considered revising the Morton Sobell issue, but that this idea was considered unsound inasmuch as it was the belief of the Committee that Sobell's "record" was not good. It is Bloch's desire that this Committee be disbanded and that he take over the handling of the various functions concerning the Rosenberg matter.

This source further reported that Julius Rosenberg allegedly talked "freely" to Bloch prior to his execution. Bloch has made the statement that David Greenglass was the leader of the espionage network instead of Julius Rosenberg. Bloch has also made the statement that he learned through the chaplain at Sing Sing the Rosenbergs could have received clemency provided they would implicate Communist Party leaders and that Julius Rosenberg was unwilling to do this, intimating that he may have been a "rank and file" member of the Communist Party and that Mrs. Rosenberg was not even involved to this extent.

the International Association of Democratic Lawyers was cited as an international Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 3218 dated September 21, 1950.

In view of the delicate position of our source of information in this matter, it is requested that the foregoing information not be disseminated outside the Department. You will be kept advised of any additional developments in this matter.

65-50236

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

SAC, New York (65-15348)

July 15, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurtel 7-10-53.

You are requested to attempt to obtain a copy of the English edition of the book entitled "Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" for transmittal to the Bureau. You are also requested to continue your efforts to identify [redacted] (phonetic) and immediately advise the results thereof.

APL:blb *ell*

(b) (7) (D)

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JUL 16 1953

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- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
JUL 16 1953
MAILED 25

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

JUL 9 1953

TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 13 9 11-07P
DIRECTORD E F E R R E D.....

G. I. R. -10

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE-R. PROTECTIVE SURVEILLANCE ON JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN DISCONTINUED ON AFTERNOON OF JULY SEVEN, FIFTY THREE AT THE JUDGE-S RESIDENCE UPON HIS REQUEST. JUDGE KAUFMAN STATED HE AND HIS WIFE WOULD DEPART EARLY THE FOLLOWING MORNING FOR A TWO-WEEK VACATION IN MAINE.

HOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042pwt/jmc

BOARDMAN

RECORDED - 6

45-58236-2011
JUL 14 1953

S-Mc

cc Belmont
cc E. A. Tamm

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436 NOV 15 1960

65-58236

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 15, 1953
To: Mr. John W. Ford
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. Y.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/86 BY 3042pwj/kl
Per Release

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 3442 fut-d/c
ON 10/23/86

A confidential source of known reliability has advised that [redacted] Communist Party functionary in New York, had been handling the [redacted]

[redacted] (phonetic),
[redacted] connection with the
Our files have no information identifiable with [redacted] (phonetic).

This source has further advised that the Rosenberg children are to receive foreign royalties from a book entitled "Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." This book has been printed in the French language and according to the source, has sold out through six editions in France.

BY SPL MSGR.
1 JUL 16
COMM - FBI

RECORDED - 81 65-58236-2012

The source has also advised that "all hell" is going to break loose in the near future in France. Communist Party controlled newspapers in France are reportedly going to give the Rosenberg issue a "big play" which will in effect be strictly an anti-American campaign. The French are allegedly planning to name streets, parks, monuments, etc., after the Rosenbergs and are planning to extend an invitation to the Rosenberg children to become wards of the French Communist Party.

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

SPL:blb

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

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5/33
w/10/11/53
6/15

Emanuel Bloch, the Rosenbergs' attorney and guardian for the children, is reportedly against this. The informant advised that in connection with the plans of the French Communist Party to play up the Rosenberg issue, all of the principal functionaries of this Party are in touch with Bloch.

This source also advised that the French Party has "danned" the handling of the Rosenberg issue by the American Party and believes that the American Party's policy of playing up the clemency issue was incorrect. The French belief is that the issue should have been played up as a "frame up" and that this tact will be taken by the French Communist Party in its forthcoming campaign.

(b) (7) (D) (S) (U) (C)

This source has related that according to [redacted], the Rosenberg campaign in England and Italy was very successful however a very outstanding job was done in France.

This source has further learned that Bloch is alleged to have received an invitation through one of the heads of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to attend the convention of this organization in Brussels next September.

It is requested that the above information be given no further dissemination in order to protect the identity of our source. You will be advised of any additional information developed in connection with this matter.

65-58236-2012
me

8/7/52

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

SEP 12 1 22 PM '52
- 2 -

WINE/DAR
10/2/52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: July 9, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

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

SUBJECT:

Robert Callahan in the Attorney General's Office called and said the Attorney General had received a letter written in French and he wondered if we could assist them by translating the letter.

I told him we would be glad to help. The letter is attached from Arcy-Hennery to the Attorney General dated June 24, 1953, and apparently relates to the Rosenberg case.

It is recommended that this letter be sent to the Laboratory for immediate translation and returned to my office.

Attachment
cc: Mr. Harbo

LBN:arm

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6/19

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 pwt/nlc

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Memorandum
7-13-53
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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 13, 1953

DIRECTOR, FBI

RECORDED
INDEXED

Letter in French from Arco Hennerly

558236-2013

France

I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you in French, along with the translation of it which was requested by Mr. Robert Callahan of your office.

Enclosures (2)

LBN:fml; mtd

cc: Mr. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 pwt/plc

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FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 13 5 37 PM '53
RECEIVED DIRECTOR
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

MAILED 9
JUL 14 1953
COMM-FBI

56 JUL 28 1953

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

6/24/53

Mr. Herbert Brownell
Minister of Justice
Washington - U.S.A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 pwt/me

Dear Sir:

In all my life never have I seen so many people take such violent sides in a case about which they knew nothing: relying themselves on reasons absolutely sentimental or narrowly partisan in judging and criticising men who, for the basing of their opinion, had in their hands all the details of the case!

I followed, as did a great many Frenchmen, the development of the ROSENBERG CASE and, for a long time I have been asking myself what would be the final decision of the American authorities!

I asked myself if —after the blackmail methodically organized with the most powerful means and assistance, not only by the communist allegiance organizations, but by the entire Jewish press of France— the officials of Washington were not going to capitulate and go back on their first decision and were going to show to the world that there were two categories of individuals:

- a. The Jews to whom everything was permitted, even treason
- b. Other individuals to whom laws were mercilessly applied.

However you have, personally — and in this you merit the esteem of honest men— given proof that no maneuver, however powerful it be and from whence it comes — can modify the course of Justice!

In order to counterbalance all the insults which you must now have received, I here desire to emphasize to you, in the name — of which I am sure— of a great number of Frenchmen, the admiration which your firmness, your courage, and your independence of spirit merits.

You, in the future, will certainly pay for all this with a good many insults. But the world's conscience will be for you. The real conscience!

Without you, the world under the indecent iron rod of the Jews, would be taking another step towards anarchy.

Translated by:
DOLORES F. CRAWFORD

7/9/53
P52

RECEIVED 7-17-53
7480
RE

Towards the politically organized disorder, such as exists in an endemic way in France itself

The ministerial crisis which now, for long weeks we have been undergoing being a new and lamentable proof of it! People of good will but with narrow mind, are astonished that one can become anti-Semitic!

You in America have just had an example of reasoning, which has led a number of Frenchmen of clear and objective mind, to consider the Jews of the entire world as the declared enemies of all nationalism, of all authority, of all order and of all discipline!

For everyone excepting their own people!

I would be happy if this letter could, in one way or another, be followed up in conversation with one or another of your confidential collaborators coming to Paris.

In any case, I am, dear Sir

Yours faithfully

(signed) ARCY-HENNERY
50bis rue de Grives,
Paris, 19.

(Private)

Telephone BR. 50-49

(P.S. in English). Although I speak English I did not dare to write this letter in your language. In French, I am sure to find out the words I need to translate my thoughts: in English, not!

(Letter marked "Private" and mailed from post office station at 12 Avenue)
(Lauriers, Paris 19. Posted at 6 p.m. on 6/25/1953).

France-03

Julius
Lessons of the French Rosenberg
Manifestations

23 June 1953

France, Paris

A former Paris police official who still maintains close contacts within the police. (B)

1. The agitation in France over the execution of the Rosenberg spies shows the French Communist Party need but exert themselves, in an exclusively anti-American campaign, to get a horde of the "intellectuals" and "liberals" to sign protests and appeals, side by side with the most notorious Communist. Even the Catholics have felt the influence of "Red Christians." Cardinal Feltin (Paris) and Cardinal Cerlier (Lyon) are not in the least Catholic "Progressists." They did, however, join the appeals for the Rosenbergs. They did this to avoid being assailed by the Christian Left--which had not expected them to ask mercy for the convicted spies.
2. The agitation also showed, however, that the Communists are not having much luck in getting out their demonstrators, nowadays. Estimates by the Paris Prefecture of Police indicate that not more than seven or eight thousand people joined in the Communists' pro-Rosenberg demonstrations. This was in spite of the most careful advance planning by the French Communist leaders, who wanted to make new Sacco-Vanzetti affair of the Rosenberg case. Even before there was a final decision, they had alerted their shock troops and were in readiness for violent demonstrations outside the American Embassy. Tracts and handbills had been printed, while a special edition of Humanité invited the people of Paris to share its indignation. The plans were carried out to the letter--but the demonstrations remained relatively small.
3. The police had taken adequate precautions. The Communists did not succeed time in producing disorder, such as they had in 1927, when Sacco and Vanzetti were executed. Preventive arrest removed about a thousand trouble makers before they had even reached the police cordons around the American Embassy. As in the Communist municipalities around Paris had used their municipal automobiles to bring in the Communists. This practice is encouraged by the failure of Ministry of Interior to take any action against the Communist mayors who do sort of thing.

4. Placards printed in big letters: "EVENHOWER THE ASSASSIN" remained on the walls of the capital and the surrounding suburbs for several days. Yet there is a law forbidding offenses of this sort to the heads of foreign states. The Communist leaders also violated the laws regarding unlawful assembly.
5. Rather foolishly, the Christian "Progressists" joined the Communists, by not asking for mercy (merely), but instead protesting against the alleged "injustice" of the death sentence. There was an example of this in Le Monde (Christian), edited by Georges Contaron and Jean Gaboriau. "Le Monde" (and its sister publication, Nouveaux) made a slip when he wrote in its article that "the French do not seem in a good position to force lessons in justice and equity on other nations." Nouveaux did not quite realize what he was saying. France is the country that turned over to the field squads the Vichy prefects, writers like Brassilach (fnu) and Commandant Paul Chack; threw Marshal of France into prison, and also imprisoned men like General Maxime Weygand (just chosen by Marshal Juin as his sponsor on entrance to the French Academy), Governor General Decoux (fnu) of Indochina, or even Colonel René Fonck, ace of aces in the 1914 to 1918 war, who recently died. The people protesting today did not protest when French blood was shed in torrents in 1944 and 1945.
6. Neither is there any sense in protesting at the long delay between sentence and execution. Two Frenchmen, Lucien Ichau and Jean Guilleau were executed for treason in June 1953. The Liberal press failed to note that they had been sentenced, respectively, 18 November 1949 and 2 February 1950.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: July 17, 1953

RAC
FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5521)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.,
ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York teletype to Bureau and WFO dated July 15, 1953, requesting the WFO to furnish all newspaper clippings containing statements of EMANUEL H. BLOCH, in which he referred to the Attorney General, the President, and the Director as murderers.

Enclosed herewith are copies of pages 1 and 2 of the June 20, 1953, Evening Star, Washington Post, and Times Herald, and pages 3 and 4 of the Washington Daily News. All of these papers carry references to statements made by Mr. BLOCH in criticism of officials or the Federal Government.

HF/mmd
2-CC-NEW YORK (65-15348) -- SPECIAL DELIVERY -- REGISTERED MAIL (Encls-4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/nc

RECORDED - 120

65-58236-2015

31 JUL 20 1953

EX-103

52
68 JUL 23 1953

[Handwritten initials]

1699-101

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: July 14, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

You will recall that by letter dated May 22, 1953, to the Attorney General we reported information from a reliable source that during a visit Ethel Rosenberg had from her mother, Ethel brushed off her mother's remark to think of her children by stating, "Don't mention the children. Children are born every day in the week." The source of the above information is Ruth Greenglass, wife of David Greenglass. She furnished this information to the New York Office on March 19, 1953, when she was reporting the results of a visit Mrs. Tessie Greenglass had with her daughter at Sing Sing Prison on March 14, 1953.

The foregoing information had been previously furnished to Mr. Olney of the Department by memorandum of March 24, 1953.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

3042 put file

44/82

65-58236
APL:blb

RECORDED - 87

65-58236-2016

JUL 21 1953



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

Date: June 17, 1953
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
L' From: Legat, Paris (65-126)
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R

(4)

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is being forwarded herewith the French magazine "Regards", New Series, No. 365.

It will be noted that this issue of "Regards" is devoted almost exclusively to the ROSENBERG Case.

Enclosure - 1

RCL:CM

*detached handled
in memo 7/21*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 pwt/abc
per release

*mined Keating
Pulmon 6/26/53
RIS*

RECORDED-132

65-58236-2017

JUL 21 1953

65-103

EXPEDITE PROCESSING
JUN 24 1953

*Etal
S. 4041*

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

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-86 BY 3042 *fast-2*

JUL 10 1953

TELETYPE

WASH 1 FROM NEW YORK 10 12-50 AM PM
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, WAS, ETAL. ESP - R. [REDACTED] ADVISED
SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON ON [REDACTED] THAT HE HAD SPENT
SEVERAL HOURS IN THE HOME OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DURING THE EVENING OF [REDACTED] LAST.

[REDACTED] DURING CONVERSATION
WITH [REDACTED] HE LEARNED THAT SHE WAS A MEMBER OF THE ROSENBERG
COMMITTEE /NCSJRC/, AND HAD BEEN HANDLING THE [REDACTED]
THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE. SHE ADVISED THE INFORMANT THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] /PH/, WHO WAS ALLEGED TO BE CONNECTED
WITH THE [REDACTED]

IN REPRESENTING THE FRENCH COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, QUOTE L-HUMANITE UNQUOTE
SHE RELATED THAT THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE HAD BEEN WORKING EXTREMELY
LONG HOURS DURING THE PAST WEEK AND OFTEN WORKED AS LATE AS FIVE AM
IN THE MORNING IN CONNECTION WITH THIS COMMITTEE-S ACTIVITIES. SHE
SAID THAT UP UNTIL THE TIME OF THE EXECUTIONS OF THE ROSENBERGS, THE
COMMITTEE HAD RAISED OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. SINCE THE

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 87

65-58236-2018
JUL 21 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-389835-64-200-231

EXECUTION, THEY ARE RECEIVING MONEY AT THE RATE OF APPROX. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY, WHICH IS FOR THE ROSENBERGS- CHILDRENS- FUND. HOWEVER, THIS COMMITTEE HAS BEEN CONVERTING THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEIR OWN USE. EMANUEL BLOCK, THE ATTORNEY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, EXECUTOR OF THEIR ESTATE, AND DESIGNATED GUARDIAN OF THEIR CHILDREN, IS ANGRY CONCERNING THE HANDLING OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS. BLOCK DEMANDED A FINANCIAL REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE, AND RECEIVED SAME, PLUS THE [b] [7] [D] AVAILABLE FUNDS, IN THE AMOUNT OF NINE HUNDRED AND NINETYSEVEN DOLLARS.

[REDACTED] ADVISED INFORMANT THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD BEEN PAYING THEIR INDIVIDUAL WORKERS APPROX. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A WEEK. BLOCK WAS EXTREMELY UNHAPPY ABOUT THIS, AND VOICED A STRONG PROTEST. IN ADDITION [b] THE NINE HUNDRED AND NINETYSEVEN DOLLARS, THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN ARE TO RECEIVED THE FOREIGN ROYALTIES IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR PARENTS- BOOK ENTITLED, QUOT E DEATH HOUSE LETTERS OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG UNQUOTE. THE FIRST PRINTING OF FIVE THOUSAND COPIES OF THE ENGLISH VERSION OF THIS BOOK HAS SOLD OUT. THE FRENCH VERSION OF THIS BOOK HAS SOLD OUT THROUGH THE SIX EDITIONS, HOWEVER, THE NUMBER OF COPIES SOLD WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE INFORMANT. THE INFORMANT LEARNED THAT THE QUOTE GOONS UNQUOTE WHO ASSISTED IN THE ROSENBERG FUNERAL, WERE MADE UP OF THREE GROUPS, NAMELY, ONE, WHICH WAS HEADED BY A DENTIST NAMED BERNIE BENDER, THE SECOND A CONTINGENT FROM THE ALB, AND THE THIRD A GROUP HEADED BY LEON STRAUSS OF THE FURRIERS UNION.

[REDACTED] ADVISED [b] [7] [D]

END OF PAGE TWO

THE INFORMANT THAT LEON STRAUSS HEADED THE QUOTE GOON UNQUOTE OPERATIONS. THE INFORMANT ADVISED THAT QUOTE ALL HELL UNQUOTE IS GOING TO BREAK LOOSE IN THE NEAR FUTURE IN FRANCE. CP CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS ARE GOING TO GIVE THE ROSENBERG ISSUE A QUOTE BIG PLAY UNQUOTE, WHICH WILL, IN EFFECT, BE STRICTLY AN ANTI-AMERICAN CAMPAIGN. [REDACTED] ADVISED (S) (7) (D)

THE INFORMANT THAT THE FRENCH ARE PLANNING TO NAME STREETS, PARKS, MONUMENTS, ETC. AFTER THE ROSENBERGS, AND THAT THEY WOULD PROBABLY GIVE AN INVITATION TO THE ROSENBERGS- CHILDREN TO BECOME WARDS OF THE FRENCH CP. BLOCK IS VERY MUCH AGAINST THIS, AND IT IS HIS PLAN TO PURCHASE A FARM IN CALIF. FOR THEM TO LIVE ON. IN CONNECTION WITH THE FRENCH CP PLANS TO PLAY UP THE ROSENBERG ISSUE, ALL OF THE

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONARIES OF THE FRENCH CP ARE IN TOUCH WITH EMANUAL BLOCK THROUGH [REDACTED] THE FRENCH CP HAS QUOTE DAMNED QUOTE THE AMERICAN CP-S HANDLING OF THE ROSENBERG ISSUE. THE FRENCH (S) (7) (D) CP BELIEVES THAT THE AMERICAN CP-S POLICY OF PLAYING UP THE CLEMENCY ISSUE WAS INCORRECT. THEIR BELIEF IS THAT THE ISSUE SHOULD HAVE BEEN PLAYED UP AS QUOTE A FRAMEUP UNQUOTE, AND THAT (THEY QUOTE FRAMEUP UNQUOTE SOLGAN AND GENERAL IDEA IS TO BE USED BY THE FRENCH CP IN THEIR FORTHCOMING CAMPAIGN. THE INFORMANT ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

STATED THAT THE ROSENBERG CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND AND ITALY WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL, HOWEVER, A VERY OUTSTANDING JOB WAS DONE IN FRANCE. [REDACTED] INDICATED TO THE INFORMANT THAT THE NCSJRG HAD CONSIDERED REVIVING (S) (7) (D)

THE MORTON SOBELL ISSUE, HOWEVER, THIS IDEA WAS DECIDED TO BE UNSOUND, INASMUCH AS IT IS THEIR BELIEF THAT HIS QUOTE RECORD UNQUOTE WAS NOT GOOD. BLOCK DESIRES THAT THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE BE DISBANDED AND IN THAT EVENT, HE WOULD TAKE OVER THE HANDLING OF THE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS CONCERNING THE ROSENBERG MATTER. [REDACTED] INDICATED TO [REDACTED] (b) (7) (D) THE INFORMANT THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG TALKED QUOTE FREELY UNQUOTE TO BLOCK PRIOR THE HIS EXECUTION. BLOCK MAINTAINS THAT DAVID GREENGLASS WAS THE LEADER OF THE ESPIONAGE NETWORK INSTEAD OF JULIUS ROSENBERG, AND THAT SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE GREENGLASS NETWORK FLED THE US. ACCORDING TO BLOCK, ONE OF THESE IS JOEL BARR, WHO IS CURRENTLY IN SWITZERLAND. BLOCK HAS INDICATED TO [REDACTED] THAT HE HAD LEARNED THROUGH THE CHAPLAIN AT SING SING THAT THE ROSENBERGS COULD (b) (7) (D) HAVE RECEIVED CLEMENCY, PROVIDING THEY WOULD IMPLICATE CP LEADERS. JULIUS ROSENBERG ALLEGEDLY ADVISED BLOCK THAT HE WAS UNWILLING TO DO THIS, AND INTIMATED THAT HE MAY HAVE BEEN A QUOTE RANK AND FILER UNQUOTE MEMBER OF THE CP, HOWEVER, HIS WIFE WAS NOT EVEN INVOLVED TO THIS EXTENT. THE INFORMANT REPORTS THAT THE LAST TWO LAWYERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, WERE HIRED BY ONE ENDELMAN, WHO IS FROM THE WEST COAST, AND ARE TROYSKYITES. PRESUMABLY, THE INFORMANT IS REFERRING TO ATTORNEYS FARMER AND MARSHALL, WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ROSENBERG APPEALS TOWARD THE VERY END OF THE ROSENBERG MATTER, THE INFORMANT RELATES THAT WHEN THE CP ENTERED THE ROSENBERG CASE, THEY SENT [REDACTED] OUT WEST TO INVESTIGATE THE ACTIVITIES OF DAVID

(b) (7) (D)

GREENGLASS. [REDACTED] WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE RETURNED QUOTE EMPTY
HANDED UNQUOTE. THE INFORMANT STATES THAT [REDACTED] ALLEGED FURTHER [REDACTED] (b) (7) (D)
THAT [REDACTED] PERFORMED A QUOTE BAG JOB UNQUOTE ON THE OFFICE OF
ATTORNEY O. JOHN ROGGE, AND OBTAINED SEVERAL DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE
OF INTEREST TO THE ROSENBERG DEFENSE. THE INFORMANT FURTHER ADVISED
THAT THE WARDEN TOOK THE EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS QUOTE VERY
HARD UNQUOTE, AND ALLEGEDLY CRIED DURING A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
WITH BLOCK, IN WHICH HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE REPORTED THE HAPPENINGS
DURING THE ROSENBERGS- LAST MOMENTS. THIS INCIDENT WAS ALLEGED TO
HAVE BEEN TOO EMOTIONAL FOR BLOCK. THE INFORMANT REPORTS THAT [REDACTED]
ALSO ALLEGES THAT THE USM WAS DEEPLY AFFECTED BY THE EXECUTION OF THE
ROSENBERGS. THE ROSENBERGS WERE ALLEGED TO HAVE SPENT THEIR LAST [REDACTED] (b) (7) (D)
MOMENTS PRIOR TO EXECUTION, READING THE LAST CHAPTER OF THEIR BOOK,
WHICH HAD PUBLISHED IN FRANCH. BLOCK WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE RECEIVED AN
INVITATION THROUGH ONE OF THE HEADS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS, ONE [REDACTED] TO ATTEND THEIR CONVENTION IN
BRUSSELS NEXT SEPT. THE INFORMANT ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] DID NOT REFER
TO THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS, ALFRED SARANT, CAROL DAYTON, VIVIAN [REDACTED] (b) (7) (D)
GLASSMAN, MAX FINESTONE, JAMES WEINSTEIN, AND WILLIAM PERL. [REDACTED]
ALSO ADVISED THE INFORMANT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE REPORTED
DISCUSSION, THAT THROUGH THE CP, SHE HAD LEARNED THAT MORE THAN TWO
HUNDRED PARTY MEMBERS HAVE BEEN APPROACHED BY THE FBI. SHE STATED
THAT THE FBI AGENTS WERE VERY POLITE, HOWEVER, IN EVERY INSTANCE,
WITHOUT EXCEPTION THEY WERE REBUFFED. ACCORDING TO THE INFORMANT,

END OF PAGE FIVE

ALL OF THE AFOREMENTIONED INFORMATION CAME TO [REDACTED] FROM EITHER BLOCK OR GLORIA AGRIN, AN ASSOCIATE IN BLOCK-S LAW FIRM. WARDEN DENNO ON JULY NINE, FIFTYTHREE, CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON THAT HE HAD ATTEMPTED TO LOCATE BLOCK BY TELEPHONE ON THE DAY AFTER THE ROSENBERGS- EXECUTION, TO MAKE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS AS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNDERTAKER WHO WAS TO CLAIM THE REMAINS OF THE ROSENBERGS. DENNO STATED HE DID NOT TALK TO BLOCK PERSONALLY ON THE TELEPHONE, AND AT NO TIME HAS HE EVER SHED ANY TEARS FOR THE ROSENBERGS. HE FURTHER ADVISED THAT AT NO TIME DID BLOCK HAVE AN UNSUPERVISED CONFERENCE WITH EITHER JULIUS OR ETHEL ROSENBERG. DENNO STATED THAT SOME DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS, BLOCK DELIVERED COPIES OF THE FRENCH VERSION OF THEIR BOOK TO HIM, AND HE DELIVERED A COPY TO JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG. BLOCK ADMITTED THAT NEITHER OF THE ROSENBERGS COULD READ FRENCH. THE NYO IS ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY ONE [REDACTED] /PR/. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU ADVISE INTERESTED AGENCIES OF THE GENERAL CONTENTS OF THIS TELETYPE, AND EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED IN DISSEMINATING INFO CONTAINED HEREIN, IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTIFY OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IT IS SUGGESTED TO THE BUREAU THAT JOEL BARR-S WHEREABOUTS IN SWITZERLAND MAY BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH THE BUREAU-S REGULAR LIAISON CHANNEL ABROAD. IN THIS CONNECTION, IT IS BELIEVED THAT PHOTOGRAPHS OF BARR MAY BE HELPFUL IN ESTABLISHING THE WHEREABOUTS, AND SINCE BARR WAS LAST KNOWN TO BE UTILIZING THE

END OF PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

ESPIONAGE COVER OF A STUDENT, THE POSSIBILITY NOW EXISTS THAT HE MAY HAVE CONTINUED WITH THIS COVER AFTER LEAVING PARIS, FRANCE, APPROX. JUNE, FIFTY. THE POSSIBILITY ALSO EXISTS THAT IF BARR IS IN SWITZERLAND, ALFRED SARANT AND/OR CAROL DAYTON ARE ALSO IN SWITZERLAND. INFO HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TO THE BUREAU INDICATING THAT IN ADDITION TO THE ESPIONAGE LINE OPERATED BY ROSENBERG, THERE WAS A PARALLEL LINE IN THE SAME NETWORK OPERATED BY TWO MEN BELIEVED MOST PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH BARR AND SARANT. THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT BARR AND SARANT MAY HAVE BEEN REUNITED IN SWITZERLAND. THE BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED OF ANY ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER.

BOARDMAN

HLD

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

INDEXED - 87

65-58236

2018

~~SECRET~~

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: July 15, 1953
 To: Legal Attache (65-120)
 Paris, France
 From: Director, FBI
 Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
 ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 3042 put-DJC
 Declassify on: OADR
 10/23/86

(S) (7) (D)

A confidential source of known reliability has advised that [redacted] Communist Party functionary in New York, has been handling the [redacted]

[redacted] in that connection (phonetic) [redacted] some connection with [redacted]

Our files have no information identifiable with [redacted] (phonetic).

(S) (7) (D)

This source has further advised that the Rosenberg children are to receive foreign royalties from a book entitled "Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg". This book has been printed in the French language and according to the source, has sold out through six editions in France.

The source has also advised that "all hell" is going to break loose in the near future in France. Communist Party controlled newspapers in France are reportedly going to give the Rosenberg issue a "big play" which will in effect be strictly an anti-American campaign. The French are allegedly planning to name streets, parks, monuments, etc., after the Rosenbergs and were planning to extend an invitation to the Rosenberg children to become wards of the French Communist Party. Emmanuel Block, the Rosenbergs' attorney and guardian of the children, is reportedly against this. The informant advised that in connection with the plans of the French Communist Party to play up the Rosenberg issue, all of the principal functionaries of this Party are in touch with Block.

cc - 2 - Legal Attache
 London, England (Attachment)

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk

LEGAT
 6 JUL 17
 COMM-FBI

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

60 JUL 30 1953

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
 7-132-002-49
 68783-001
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
 3 18 PM

Classified by 6155
 Exempt from GPO Category 3
 SECRET - AIR COURIER

~~SECRET~~

This source also advised that the French Party has "damned" the handling of the Rosenberg issue by the American Party and believes that the American Party's policy of playing up the clemency issue was incorrect. The French belief is that the issue should have been played up as a "frame up" and that this tact will be taken by the French Communist Party in its forthcoming campaign.

This source has learned that Emanuel Bloch made the statement that Joel Barr, one of the members of the espionage network, is currently in Switzerland. This source has also learned that Bloch is reported to have received an invitation through one of the heads of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers to attend a convention of that organization in Brussels next September.

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

Dec 22 1957

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

Original cannot be located and is on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.
7/17/53-675

June 10, 1953

Director
W. M. Ladd
Classified by 2042 Aut-DK
Declassify on: OADR
10/23/86

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

In answer to your inquiry what could the Rosenbergs tell us that would warrant a delay in their execution, it is believed that the Rosenbergs can supply the necessary missing links to the following:

(1) [REDACTED]

(2) If Rosenberg talks, we can probably prosecute for espionage William Perl, aeronautical engineer, and Michael Sidorovich, a draftsman, who are both mentioned in [REDACTED] information. Perl was recently convicted of perjury and sentenced to five years. He can also possibly secure wartime espionage indictments against Alfred Sarant and Joel Barr, both engineers. Their present whereabouts are unknown.

(3) We can probably prosecute Anne Sidorovich at least for conspiracy to commit espionage, who was scheduled to pick up espionage material from David Greenglass in New Mexico but for some unknown reason did not go.

(4) We might also be able to prosecute Vivian Glasman, who made a trip to Cleveland in July, 1950, to deliver \$2,000 and instructions to William Perl to flee the country.

(5) According to information received from David Greenglass and Jerome Tartakow (an informant of unknown reliability), Rosenberg continued his espionage operations almost up to the time of his arrest in July, 1950. Rosenberg claimed to have people going to school at Russian expense. He also claimed to have contacts in up-state New York and in Ohio giving him information for the Russians and mentioned a contact at General Electric Co. in Schenectady, New York.

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearity
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Nease
- Gandy

65-58236-209
109
65-58236
JUL 19 1953

65-58236-209
RECORDED - 28
JUL 22 1953
Classified by 2388
WAB/PAK/07/75

~~TOP SECRET~~

(6) Rosenberg advised (Tartakow) in 1950 that two espionage units were operating in New York and that he headed one unit and two men headed the other unit. He mentioned that his Russian contacts were known to him as Alex, Henry and Dennis, whose identities are unknown. He also furnished information to (Tartakow) indicating that one Maxwell Finestone was his last recruit for Soviet espionage. Finestone refused to answer questions before a Federal Grand Jury.

(7) Late in 1947, Rosenberg told Greenglass that he had received information about a sky platform project from one of his contacts.

(8) Harry Gold has advised he went to Flushing, Long Island, for a prearranged meeting with a Soviet superior in February, 1950, shortly after the arrest of Klaus Fuchs and was to meet a man who would have a cigar in his mouth. No one contacted him but he observed a man with a cigar in his mouth walk past him. Gold advised this individual was Julius Rosenberg.

(9) Elizabeth Bentley advised that during her association with Jacob Golos, her former espionage superior, she became aware that Golos knew an engineer named "Julius." According to information from Max Elitcher Rosenberg admitted knowing Golos and admitted having talked on the telephone to Bentley.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Julius & Davidberg

Dear Mr. Hoover,
I found
this in a
Library Book.

Mrs. C. Erickson

1676

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/5/88 BY 3042 pwh

COPIES DESTROYED
486 NOV 15 1960

INDEXED 65-165-58236-2020
RECORDED - 68 22 JUL 27 1952

Mr. Meyer
Mrs. C. Erickson
WISC

Handwritten initials

Ethel and Julius

are the victims of modern inquisition, who paid
the supreme penalty for the freedom of expression,
Refusing to barter with inquisitors, to involve friends,
with a Phoney Trump up Confession.
Though offered officially, to save their lives,
if only they would name some friends.
But the Rosenbergs contemptuously declined to
save themselves, and become flying friends,
Tell me, where is the difference, of the modern inquisitor
and the infamous version of yester year?
with the modern method of McCarthy, Jenner, and Weller,
they compare closely near.

Times are indeed abnormal, and fraught with danger.
to indulge in mental expression.
if one falls into their clutches, the action is required
to friends and relatives, in so called Confession.
it seems our rulers, want us to emulate the legendary
three monkeys. no see, no hear, no speak.
so they cant accuse us of sparing a Political leak.
Oh, Shades of Torquemada, the high Priest of inquisitorial
instruments of torture.
The Powers that be, dont want us to voice an honest
opinion, in the Past considered a virtue.

Dear Lillian if you care to after you have read it
Please give it to Martha. Thank you.
am too tired to write another I gave the house
a thorough cleaning
Els, and Carol Love to you, alms. D. W. S. Martha

Enclosure 65-58236-2020

JUL 31, 1953

RECORDED-105

65-58236-2020

EX-126

Mrs. G. Erickson
1308 Center Street
Madison, Wisconsin

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/83 BY SP8/RS/ML

Dear Mrs. Erickson:

Your letter postmarked July 26, 1953,
enclosing material for my attention has been
received.

I wish to thank you for making this
information available to us.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 15
JUL 31 1953
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- cc - 1 - Milwaukee (For Information) (Attachment)
- cc - 1 - Los Angeles (For Information) (Attachment)
- cc - 1 - New York (For Information) (Attachment)
- cc - 1 - Chicago (For Information) (Attachment)

NOTE: Mrs. Erickson forwarded to the Bureau an envelope and
letter found in a library book. A photocopy of the envelope
and the letter is attached for the information of the above
offices. Bufiles contain no identifiable information on
Mrs. Erickson. Bufiles reflect one letter from a Mrs. J.
Lieberman, Los Angeles, dated 6-2-51, furnishing information
in the Bureau concerning the Communist Party activities of an
individual named Arthur Miller, who had been employed at
Franklin Navy Yard. Arthur G. Rosenfeld appears to be identical
with the subject of Bufile 100-30082 or file 100-60771 (officer
of origin); Milwaukee file 100-10207, Chicago file 100-21489.
Rosenfeld is an attorney presently residing in NYC with summer
residence in Racine, Wisconsin. Rosenfeld connected with
Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago; Chicago Council American and
Soviet Friendship and has contributed to the CP. Rosenfeld's
wife is Nellie Childs, authoress who has been interviewed by
the "Daily Worker" and has had favorable comments on her book
published in the "Daily Worker".

50 AUG 6 1953

cc - 100-369892

ABer
WABer
NE
JF

STANDARD FORM NO. 64
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 21, 1953

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
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Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/86 BY 3042 PWT/NK

SYNOPSIS:

"NY Daily News" received letter postmarked 6-11-53, and signed "Greco." "Greco" states he cannot bear to see Rosenbergs punished for work he knows is a ring of which he was part; that he will talk to the authorities through Professor Sidney Hook of NYU as an intermediary if he is assured in newspaper ads he will have immunity; further, to indicate he is telling truth, he names Edward T. Cheyfitz, a physicist; Joseph Curran, President of NMU; and Richard Pack and father, radio broadcaster and automotive engineer respectively, as part of spy ring existing from 1941 to 1945 for sending plans and models to Russia on NMU ships. "Greco" requested ad be placed in paper to designate meeting place with Hook. Bufiles reflect Hook is known anti-Communist. On 6-15-53, NYO agents contacted Hook who had no idea as to possible identity of "Greco," but agreed to cooperate in attempting contact with "Greco" through newspaper ad. Hook advised he was leaving for Europe 6-19-53. Ad placed in "NY Daily News" 6-16-53, and 6-17-53, in an effort to establish contact with "Greco" with negative results. Hook departed for Europe 6-19-53. Examination of "Greco" letter by FBI laboratory for latent fingerprints negative. Cheyfitz, admitted former Communist who has cooperated with the Bureau in the past, is presently living in Washington, D. C. Richard Pack is believed to be program director of radio station WNEW, NYC. He is neighbor of Alice and Jack Martin, who were contacts of Jack Sobel, Soviet agent. Identity of Pack's father not known. Joseph Curran is well-known leader of NMU, formerly reported to be Communist, but has been anti-Communist for a number of years.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as there are no logical leads as to the identity of "Greco," it is believed that Cheyfitz, Curran and Pack should be contacted at this time, advised of the contents of the "Greco" letter and their comments solicited concerning same in an effort to identify "Greco." Attached for approval is a letter to NYO and WFO authorizing interview with these individuals.

Attachment pat
65-58236
APL:blb

RECORDED - 7065-58236-2021
INDEXED - 70

EST. SEC. 5/4

DETAILS:

On 6-12-53, the New York Office telephonically advised that the "New York Daily News" reported receipt of a letter postmarked 4:30 P. M., 6-11-53, at New York City. The letter stated as follows: "I cannot bear to see the Rosenbergs punished for the work of what I know is a ring of which I was part. I will herein name some of the guilty parties so that you will know the truth of what I write. Then I will talk to the authorities through Professor Sidney Hook of NY University, if I am assured in newspaper public notice advertisements that I will have immunity. Refer to me in the advertisements as 'Greco.' The evidence which you can easily check - from 44-45 a spy transmission ring existed for sending plans and models to Russia via ships of the National Maritime Union. Some of the 'cadres' were Richard Pack and father, radio broadcaster and automotive engineer from the Midwest. Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, elected by Communists. Edward J. Cheyfitz, physicist, graduate of Midwestern college, who lived in Russia, came back to head an auto workers union and 'sold out' as a camouflage to Eric Johnston, in order to conceal his Communist background and spy activities. These are but a few of the names I shall give you, if you follow instructions. Remember - public notice was to 'Greco.' Designate a meeting place - no phony. I prefer to talk to Professor Sidney Hook alone, first. He is the only one I trust. I can't bear to see hundreds of cowards keeping still while two people are made scapegoats to satisfy the law. Spies have ethics too, as you can see. Signed 'Greco.'"

The "Greco" letter was furnished to our New York Office by the "New York Daily News" on 6-12-53. This letter was examined by the FBI laboratory and no latent impressions of value were developed.

Bureau files reflect that Sidney Hook, professor of philosophy at New York University, was formerly an outstanding exponent of Marxist philosophy in America, and reportedly a former adviser of Earl Browder. However, since 1940, he has written books taking a critical view of Marxist doctrines and has been reported as one of the foremost anti-Communists in New York. (100-176573)

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the New York Office contacted Sidney Hook on 6-15-53, and advised him of the contents of the "Greco" letter. He advised he did not know who "Greco" might be and indicated it was possible

that the letter was written to embarrass him because of his anti-Communist activities. He agreed to cooperate in attempting to establish contact with "Greco" through a newspaper ad and if contacted to immediately advise the New York Office of the time and place of contact so that agents would be available to talk to "Greco." Hook pointed out he was leaving for Europe 6-19-53.

The following ad was placed in all editions of the "New York Daily News" on 6-16-53, and 6-17-53: "Greco - get in touch with the man you trust in Brooklyn to make arrangements for meeting." Hook left for France on the afternoon of 6-19-53. Prior to sailing he was contacted and advised he received no telephone calls concerning this matter. He pointed out, however, that his phone rang on two occasions and that when he picked up the phone the person calling hung up the receiver. He will return to the United States in the late summer before the school term begins.

Bureau files reflect that Edward J. Cheyfitz is undoubtedly identical with Edward T. Cheyfitz, who was born 9-11-13, in Canada of Russian parents and became a derivative United States citizen through his father in 1930. Cheyfitz graduated from the University of Michigan in 1934, went to Russia and returned to the United States in 1935. He became active as a Communist Party trade unionist in Ohio. He was expelled from the Communist Party in 1942 for violating Communist Party discipline. A security-type investigation had been opened on him in 1941. He was interviewed by agents in October, 1942, and was cooperative. This case was closed in June, 1943. [REDACTED] (b) (7) (D)

[REDACTED] when he came to Washington as an assistant to Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He continued with Johnston in the Motion Picture Producers Association. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], but because of his close association with Johnston, it was not deemed advisable to contact him further. In 1951 he was again contacted and was cooperative. (100-29767 serial 57) The Washington, D. C., telephone directory lists Cheyfitz as an attorney with offices at 839 17th Street, N. W. (b) (7) (D)

SAC, New York (65-15348)

July 22, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58236)

**JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R**

ReNYtels 6-13-53, 6-15-53, and 6-25-53, and WFOtel 6-13-53, concerning the "Greco" letter. New York is requested to contact Joseph Curran and Richard M. Pack and advise them of the "Greco" letter. They should be specifically advised of the Bureau's responsibilities to uncover foreign espionage agents and that their cooperation is being solicited in an effort to identify "Greco."

WFO is requested to interview Edward T. Cheyfitz in the same fashion as set forth in the preceding paragraph.

If these individuals offer any logical suspects for "Greco," investigation should be immediately instituted of the suspects to determine if they were ever engaged in espionage activities. In interviewing the above individuals Bureau instructions relating to the interviews of subjects of security cases should be followed. The Bureau should be immediately advised of any important developments.

cc - 2 - Washington Field (65-5521)

APL:blb

RECEIVED COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 22 1953
8/5/53

Subst. put in file

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS
F B I
JUL 22 7 11 PM '53

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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JUL 27 1953
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- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Sizoo
- Miss Gandy

COMM - FBI
JUL 23 1953
MAILED 30

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

JUL 15 1953

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 15/96 BY 3042 pml/ore

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. E.A. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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DIRECTOR AND SAC

FROM NEW YORK
URGENT

15 9-06 PM

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP - R. AUSA KILSHEIMER CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT HE HAS BEEN CALLED AS A WITNESS BY THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE OF THE NY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION AT A HEARING TO BE HELD ON JULY TWENTY NEXT CONCERNING EMANUEL H. BLOCH, ATTORNEY FOR THE ROSENBERGS. KILSHEIMER ADVISED THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL QUESTION HIM CONCERNING STATEMENTS MADE BY BLOCH ON JUNE NINETEEN LAST WHEN THE SUPREME COURT VACATED THE STAY OF EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS GRANTED BY JUSTICE DOUGLAS. KILSHEIMER ADVISED THAT HE IS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER HE WILL ACTUALLY BE CALLED AS A WITNESS. WFO WILL IMMEDIATELY FORWARD TO THE NYO BY SPECIAL DELIVERY COPIES OF ALL NEWSPAPER REPORTS CONCERNING THE STATEMENTS MADE BY BLOCH IN THE PRESENCE OF KILSHEIMER AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE DEPT. TO THE PRESS IN WHICH HE REFERRED TO THE AG, THE PRESIDENT, AND THE DIRECTOR AS MURDERERS AND MADE DEROGATORY STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE USA. IN THE EVENT THAT COPIES OF SUCH CLIPPINGS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, WFO WILL SUBMIT BY TELETYPE THE CONTEXT OF THESE STATEMENTS AS THEY WERE REPORTED BY THE PRESS. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED PROMPTLY CONCERNING FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS REGARD.

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JUL 21 1953

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TWO COPIES WFO

HLD

S. Hill BOARDMAN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

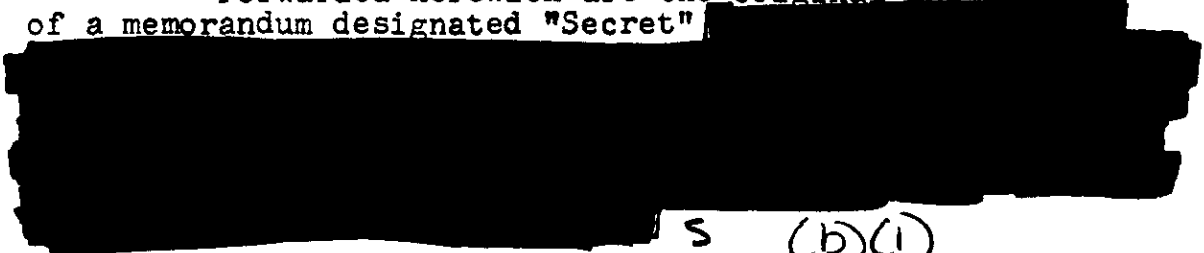
AIRMAIL REGISTERED

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Date: July 10, 1953
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
From: Liaison Representative
Ottawa, Canada
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

Forwarded herewith are the original and one copy
of a memorandum designated "Secret"



This data is forwarded for information and record
purposes.

Enclosure

Classified by 3042 Aut-DTC
Declassify on: OADR
10/23/86

Handwritten signatures:
Ruth...
M. O. ...
Jackson

Handwritten notes:
1cc - ...
to ...
7/20/53 - TDR/...
...
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~~2355~~
RECORDED - 50
INDEXED - 50
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65-58236-2024

Handwritten signature:
D. ...

JUL 15 1953

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 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) (b)(1) 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.

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

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BASE FROM NEW YORK

22

DIRECTOR URGENT INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/83 BY SP-8 JEM/STP

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP. R. THE AFTERNOON OF JULY TWENTY FIRST
JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN COMMINGLED WITH THIS OFFICE AND ADVISED THAT
HAD RETURNED TO NYC LATE ON JULY TWENTYETH AND PLANNED TO TRAVEL
BY AIR TO LOS ANGELES ON THE MORNING OF JULY TWENTYSECOND. HIS
PURPOSE IN CALLING WAS TO ADVISE THIS OFFICE OF HIS RETURN TO
NYC AND HIS CONTEMPLATED TRAVEL TO THE WEST COAST. HE INDICATED
HE DID NOT DESIRE ANY ASSISTANCE FROM THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME, BUT
REQUESTED THE NAME OF AN INDIVIDUAL HE MIGHT CONTACT IN THE FBI OFFICE
IN LA IN THE EVENT HE HAD ANYTHING TO REPORT. HE WAS FURNISHED WITH
THE NAME OF SAC JOHN MALONE AND WAS REQUESTED TO CALL MR MALONE IN
THE EVENT THAT HE HAD ANYTHING TO REPORT OR REQUEST FROM THE FBI.
FOR THE INFO OF THE LAG, JUDGE KAUFMAN AND HIS FAMILY WERE AFFORDED
PROTECTION BY THE NYO FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME JUST BEFORE THE
FINAL APPEALS OF THE ROSENBERGS, AND SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR EXECUTION,
THE LAG IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE BUREAU IN THE EVENT
THAT JUDGE KAUFMAN CALLS THE LAG AND INDICATES ANY THREATS OF VIOLENCE
TO HIS OR HIS FAMILY'S PERSONS, AND ALSO TO REPORT ANY OTHER INFO
THAT JUDGE KAUFMAN BRINGS TO THE ATTN OF THE LAG.

BOARDMAN

LOS ANGELES ADVISED

END

RECORDED-49

JUL 24 1953

HOLD

VA 10 10 10
69 AUG 1 1953

DATE

58-36-2000
JUL 24 1953
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

