F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS FILE

SUBJECT JULIUS ROSENBERG

FILE NO. 65-58236

VOLUME NO. 29

SERIALS

1461 to

1560

NOTICE

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 1

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1461	1/8/53	NH ltr HQ	3	3	
1462	1/21/53	copy of editorial	3	3	
1463	1/12/53	Legat ltr HQ w/Encl	1/15	1/15	b1 b7c
1464	12/23/52	Cleveland Memo to Belmont	1	1	
1464	12/24/52	HQ ltr A.A.G.	1	1	
1465	1/26/53	NY ltr HQ	2	2	b7c b7D
1466	1/27/53	Cleveland Memo to Belmont	1	1	
1467	1/28/53	Nichols memo to Tolson	1	1	
1468	1/14/53	Nichols Memo to Tolson w/Encl	1/1	1/1	
1469	1/16/53	HQ ltr NY	3	3	b2 b7D
1469	1/28/53	Keay Memo to Belmont	1	D	b1 refer to State
1469	2/4/53	outgoing ltr	1	D	b1 " " "
			35 Rev'd	33 Rel'd	0 deny, 2 ref, 0 presumed priproc

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Ams. Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 2

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
NR	2/17/53	WFO tt HQ	1	0	b1
1470	2/2/53	NK at HQ	1	1	b7c b7D
1471	1/14/53	State Dept. document	—	—	Hqs Disposition made by State Dept in 1976 (4)
NR	1/19/53	State Dept document	—	—	1pg " " " " (1)
NR	1/27/53	HQ ltr A.E.C.	1	1	
1472	1/29/53	HQ ltr A.A.G	1	1	
1473	1/31/53	State Dept. document	4	4	
NR	1/30/53	WFO ltr HQ w/2nd.	1/1	1/0	b7c b7D
NR	2/1/53	Bucky exhibit inventory	1	1	
NR	2/1/53	" " "	1	1	
NR	2/1/53	" " "	1	1	
NR	2/1/53	" " "	1	1	

14 Rev'd 12 Rel'd 2 Deny 0 ref 5 pre proc 0 presumed

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect-29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 3

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1474	1/28/53	citizen ltr	2	2	
1474	2/3/53	HQ ltr to citizen	1	1	
1475	2/4/53	BU ltr HQ	1	1	b2 b7C b7D
1476	2/5/53	NY at HQ	4	4	b7C b7D
1476	2/10/53	HQ ltr A.A.G.	2	2	
1477	2/9/53	NY at HQ	2	2	b7C
1477	2/11/53	HQ at NY	1	1	b2 b7D
1478	1/19/53	Dept of State document	—	—	7pg Disposition made by state Dept in 1976 (2)
1479	2/6/53	NY at HQ	2	2	b2 b7D
1479	2/12/53	HQ ltr NY	1	1	
1480	11/20/53	ltr w/2nd	1/1	1/1	
1480	2/11/53	HQ ltr	1	1	
			19 rel'd	19 rel'd	0 ref 2 prepare 0 deny 0 presumed

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Sms. Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 4

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1481	2/11/53	HQ tt NY	1	1	
1482	1/27/53	Dept of State document	1	—	7 pgs Disposition made by State Dept in 1976 (7)
1483	2/11/53	NY tt HQ	2	2	b7C, b7D
1483	2/13/53	HQ ltr A.G.	2	2	b7C, b7D
1484	2/10/53	AG ltr HQ w/encl	1/18	1/18	
1484	3/2/53	HQ ltr LA	1	1	
1485	2/11/53	Hoover memo	1	1	
1486	2/10/53	PIs at HQ	1	1	
1487	1/29/53	HQ ltr to A.G. w/encl.	1/1	1/1	
1488	1/29/53	Belmont Memo to Ladd	3	3	
1489	2/2/53	Keay Memo to Belmont w/encl.	1/5	1/5	
1490	2/12/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	b2 b7D
			39 rev'd	39 rel'd	0 ref 0 deny 7 prev prod 0 presumed

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg JMS Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 5

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1491	4/22/53	Permanent chargeout	1	1	
1492	2/19/53	memo w/ Ltr HQ w/encl	1/2	1/2	
1492	2/11/53	HQ Ltr members of Congress	1	1	
1493	2/20/53	Permanent chargeout	1	1	
1494	2/12/53	Legat Ltr HQ w/encl	1/13	1/13	b1
1495	1/22/53	Dept of State document	—	—	2pg Disposition by State Dept in 1976 (2)
1496	2/17/53	HQ Ltr to Dir of Dist	1	1	b7C b7D
1497	2/16/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	b2 b7C b7D
1498	2/14/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	
1499	2/16/53	NY at HQ	1	1	
1500	2/13/53	Branigan Memo to Belmont	3	3	
1501	2/10/53	NY at HQ	3	3	b7C

30 30 0 2 0
rev'd rel'd ref'd dup pr proc pending

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 6

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1501	2/13/53	HQ Ltr NY	1	1	
1502	2/16/53	NY at HQ	1	1	
1503	2/17/53	Belmont Memo to Ladd	1	1	
1504	2/16/53	Belmont Memo to Ladd	1	1	
1505	2/16/53	HQ N/S	1	1	
1506	2/11/53	NY at HQ	1	1	
1506	2/17/53	HQ Ltr A.A.G.	1	1	
1507	2/12/53	NY to HQ	1	1	
1508	2/20/53	Cleveland Memo to Belmont	1	1	
1508	2/24/53	HQ Ltr A.G.	1	1	
1509	2/18/53	Cleveland Memo to Belmont	1	1	
1510	2/16/53	Belmont Memo to Director	1	1	

18 rel'd 18 rel'd 0 ref 0 deny 0 presumed 0 pgs

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Jms. Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 7

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1511	2/17/53	Belmont Memo to Director	2	2	
	3/3/53	Search slip	2	2	
1512	2/20/53	CG Ltr HQ	3	3	
1512	3/13/53	HQ Ltr CG	1	1	
1513	2/19/53	Legat Ltr HQ	4	4	
1514	2/16/53	Hennrich Memo to Belmont	1	1	
1515	2/18/53	HQ Ltr A.G.	1	1	
NR	2/19/53	Dept of State document	—	—	1pg Disposition made by State Dept in 1976 (1)
1516	2/19/53	A.A.G Ltr HQ	—	—	2pg Disposition made by DOJ in 1976 (2)
	2/24/53	Search slip	1	1	b7c
1516	2/25/53	HQ Ltr NY	2	2	b7c
1517	2/19/53	Belmont Memo to Director	1	1	
			18 w'd	18 rel'd	0 ref'd 0 deny 3 prepar 0 pending

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect. 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Ims. Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 8

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1518	2/19/53	Belmont Memo to Director	1	1	
1519	2/12/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	
1520	2/17/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	
1521	2/25/53	Litrento Memo to Branigan w/Encl.	1/18	1/18	
1522	2/20/53	Ottawa let HQ	1	0	b1
1523	2/21/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	
NR	2/21/53	Legat ltr w/encl.	2/2	2/2	b1
1524	2/18/53	NY at HQ	1	1	
1524	2/20/53	HQ at NY	1	1	
1525	2/20/53	HQ ltr CG	1	1	
		HQ N/S	1	1	
1526	2-6/53	A.G ltr HQ w/encl	—	—	2pg Disposition made by DOJ (2)

3v 3v 0 1 2 0
rev'd rel'd ref dup prepare passed

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
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File No: 65-58236 Sect-29 Re: Ethel + Julius Rosenberg Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 7

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1526	2/27/53	HQ ltr AG	2	2	
1527	2/21/53	NY at HQ	1	1	
1528	2/24/53	NY at HQ	2	2	b7D
1529	2/14/53	NY tt HQ	3	3	
1530	2/17/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	
1531	2/18/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	
1532	2/17/53	Belmont Memo to Ladd	1	1	
1533	2/18/53	Ladd Memo to Director	3	3	
1534	2/25/53	HQ ltr A.G	1	1	
1535	block stamp 2/26/53	NY at HQ	1	1	
1536	2/25/53	NY at HQ	1	1	
1537	2/21/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	
			18 rev'd	18 rel'd	0 ref 0 deny 0 presumed 0 preform

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Inventory Worksheet
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File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Ams Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 10

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1537	2/25/53	HQ Ltr A.G.	1	1	–
1538	2/13/53	NY tt HQ	2	2	b2 b7D b7D
1539	2/27/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	b7C
1540	2/24/53	citizen Ltr HQ	2	2	
1540	3/3/53	HQ Ltr citizen	2	2	–
1541	2/27/53	Legal Memo to Director	4	4	
1542	2/20/53	Secty of State Ltr HQ	1	1	
1542	2/25/53	HQ Ltr Secty State	1	1	
1543		Magazine Reprint	5	5	
1544	4/15/53	changed serial	1	1	
1545	3/3/53	NY tt HQ	2	2	
1545	3/6/53	HQ Ltr H.H.G.	1	1	
			28 rev'd	28 rel'd	0 ref 0 deny 0 presumed 0 proper

FBI/DOJ

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Dms Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 11

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
NR	1/5/53	NY Ltr HQ	1	1	
NR	3/6/53	HQ Ltr NK	1	1	
1546		okp in file	—	—	
1547	undated	citizen Ltr HQ	2	2	
1547	1/5/53	HQ Ltr NY	1	1	
1548	2/24/53	Branigan Memo to Belmont w/ Encl.	1/3	1/3	
1548	3/3/53	HQ Ltr A.A.G.	3	3	
1549	2/17/53	Dept. State document	—	—	2pg Disposition made by State Dept in 1976 (2)
1550	3/3/53	NY at HQ	2	2	b7c
1550	3/10/53	HQ Ltr A.A.G.	1	1	
1551	3/5/53	U.S. Treasury Ltr AG.	1	0	1 ref IRS
1552	3/10/53	Ottawa Ltr HQ	2	0	b1
			18 rel'd	15 rel'd	1 ref 2 dup pre-prior 2 pending

FBI/DO

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect 29 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Dms Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg 12

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
	undated	Search slips	20	20	b1 b7c b2
1553	3/3/53	citizen Ltr HQ	1	1	
1553	3/9/53	HQ Ltr citizen	1	1	
1554	2/24/53	citizen Ltr HQ w/ Encl	1/1	1/1	
1554	3/4/53	HQ Ltr citizen	1	1	
1555	3/5/53	Cleveland Memo to Belmont	1	1	
1556	3/6/53	NY tt HQ	1	1	
NR	3/17/53	Belmont Memo to Lodd	1	0	1 refer Army
1557	3/18/53	HQ Ltr A.A.G	1	0	1 pg refer Army
1558	3/4/53	Legat Ltr HQ w/ Encl	1/4	0	5 ref Army
1559	3/26/53	Citizen Ltr HQ w/ Encl	1/1	1/1	
1559	3/6/53	HQ Ltr citizen	1	1	
			37 rev'd	30 rel'd	7 ref 0 deny 0 presumed 0 preserve

FBI/DO

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

File No: 65-58236 Sect-24 Re: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg Date: 11/86 (month/year) pg-13

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1560	3/1/53	3rd let HQ ambend	1/2	1/2	
1560	3/10/53	HQ let 3rd party	1/2	1/2	
			4	4	0 0 0 0

rev'd rel'd rep clergy presumed prgrvc

FBI/DO.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: January 8, 1953

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (65-1346)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL.
ESPIONAGE - R

ORIGIN - NEW YORK

98957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/76 BY 3442 ALM/MB

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

Reference is made to telephone call from SAC, L. V. BOARDMAN of the New York Division to Supervisor JOHN W. POWELL of this Office on January 7, 1953. SAC BOARDMAN indicated that he had, on that date, received a telephone call from JOSEPH RUSSO, reporter for the Bridgeport Sunday Herald, who covers the Stamford, Connecticut, area.

RUSSO, in his call, requested information regarding the date and place the ROSENBERGS were arrested and mentioned that he had recently contacted CHARLES COOPER who manages a photographic studio at Stamford, Connecticut. RUSSO indicated that he had contacted COOPER in regard to the ROSENBERG case and that COOPER had become highly incensed and would not talk to him. RUSSO described COOPER to SAC BOARDMAN as a "card-carrying member of the Communist Party."

SAC BOARDMAN requested and was furnished information regarding the Bridgeport Sunday Herald and CHARLES COOPER, who is the subject of Bureau File 100-334587 and New York File 100-69486.

This is to further advise that at 12:30 P.M. on January 7, 1953, JOSEPH RUSSO telephoned SA HUGO P. BLANDORI at the Stamford RA and requested information regarding CHARLES COOPER whom he again described as "an old-time card-carrying member of the Communist Party." SA BLANDORI did not give any information to RUSSO. RUSSO indicated in his conversation with SA BLANDORI that immediately upon the execution of the ROSENBERGS, he planned an expose in the Bridgeport Sunday Herald on CHARLES COOPER. He stated that he had information to the effect that COOPER was an associate of JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife and that at the time of the ROSENBERGS' arrest, they were occupying a house which they rented from COOPER. SA BLANDORI questioned RUSSO regarding the source of this information and he stated that he recalled reading it at the time of the ROSENBERGS' arrest and believed that the original source was the FBI. He also

JWP:LM
REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 63 65-58236-14161

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JAN 23 1953

CC: Bufile 100-334587 (C. COOPER)
NY 65-15348
CC: NY File 100-69486 (C. COOPER)

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CC detached (4)

FEB 2 1953

indicated to SA BLANDORI that he wanted to be very sure of his facts in this case because he did not want to be sued for libel by COOPER.

It is apparent that RUSSO was evidently trying to collaborate this information in ascertaining where the arrest of the ROSENBERGS took place.

It should also be noted that in the report of Special Agent JAMES P. LEE at New York dated September 8, 1950, on the ROSENBERG case, page 36 of this report contains the results of an interview conducted on August 21, 1950, by Special Agents NORMAN PHILCOX and THOMAS P. LYNCH of the New York Office. This interview reflected that JULIUS ROSENBERG and his family had rented a garage-apartment from COOPER in Goldens Bridge, New York, from July 15, 1949, until shortly after Labor Day, 1949. COOPER stated that he did not know JULIUS ROSENBERG and had rented the apartment through placing an ad in a New York newspaper. It is possible that RUSSO may have acquired some information regarding this transaction and is seeking to link COOPER to the ROSENBERGS.

The above information was furnished to SAC BOARDMAN by telephone on the morning of January 8, 1953.

For the further information of the Bureau and the New York Office, the Bridgeport Sunday Herald is a weekly newspaper published in Bridgeport, Connecticut, which publishes various editions for the entire State of Connecticut and has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the State. It is a newspaper which specializes in the sensational type of story, particularly in the scandal category, and it is unscrupulous in the methods by which it acquires its news and the type of news it publishes.

During the past few years, with the increasing unpopularity of the Communist Party and the interest of the general public in it, the Bridgeport Sunday Herald has published numerous anti-Communist articles regarding individuals and organizations in the State of Connecticut. These articles have always been extremely anti-Communist and have usually been written in the form of exposés.

JOSEPH RUSSO, the Stamford representative for this paper, frequently tries to secure information from this office in regard to subversive organizations and individuals particularly in the Stamford area. He recently published in the Bridgeport Herald an exposé of ALFRED MARDER, formerly a functionary of the Communist Party in Connecticut who was underground for a period and lived in the Stamford area under an assumed name. As a result of these articles, MARDER will return to New Haven in the immediate future.

65-58236-1461

RUSSO is an intelligent and aggressive individual who has no scruples on how he obtains news.

This office is very cautious in its contacts with RUSSO or any member of the staff of the Bridgeport Sunday Herald, inasmuch as it is felt that they are prone to misquote and exaggerate any statements given them.

The above is being made available to the Bureau and the New York Office for informational purposes.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bloch and I spoke at length about the Kaufman defense of [illegible] man and woman who served the Soviets [illegible] espionage [illegible] Soviets bomb. We discussed his appearance before Congressional [illegible] witness as counsel for others in the Soviet espionage [illegible] These included a man now serving 20 years for [illegible] and [illegible] named in testimony one of the Communist Party's [illegible] spies operating in our secret defense installations.

There were also a high woman functionary of the Communist Party National headquarters and three ladies linked to a Soviet espionage network by Congressional probers. [illegible] to a Yankee Clipper at Miami. The head of the Soviet [illegible] Mr. Bloch said spiritedly that he was [illegible] he had many other clients. He admitted [illegible] pro-Soviet Progressive Party President [illegible] indeed that the Communist clients were mostly [illegible] The atomic spies, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg [illegible] added, was higher after long questioning by the [illegible] he explained, had first gone to a [illegible] ing Communist [illegible] there after he was [illegible]

8236-1462

"My conscience is clear as a lawyer," Mr.Bloch said.

"Yes," I replied, "it should be. You have been everything a clie could expect. But is it clear as an American citizen?"

At this moment of crisis, when Gen. Eisenhower was stepping into office with a peace bid to the Soviet Union, the new President was faced with the sensitive problem of directly accusing Moscow of espio age if the White House refused clemency. It was a problem no Preside should have to tackle in his first days in the world's most complex office.

Bloch's answer was that a fundamental precept of American democra was involved since all his clients were entitled to legal representation.

That is the law even for these people who were in effect part of t Soviet military operation.

Now look at the activity of some of Mr. Bloch's clients! He counseled Marion Bachrach, for almost 20 years a part of the Communist Party high command--officially employed by its national office. In December of 1948, some two years before the Rosenbergs telephoned and retained Bloch, Comrade Bachrach appeared before a Congressional committee accompanied by her counsel,Emanuel H. Bloch.

Although she admitted or denied knowing several persons listed fo her by the committee interrogator, Marion Bachrach refused to affir deny that she knew Alger Hiss or his wife, Priscilla. Or that she ha visited their home. Or that she knew members of the spy rings expo by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley. Why?

--MORE--

Some two years later three women were summoned to the same committee's witness chair. Their attorney was Emanuel Bloch. According to the committee's records and statements, they were listed as mail drops, "in an elaborate system" used by Soviet agents operating between Mexico City and New York. The letters sent to these women had "ciphered messages in invisible ink". They were the communications link in the Soviet's effort to free the mysterious Frank Jacson, the Moscow agent who murdered Leon Trotsky.

Each of these three women was asked to testify on their participation in this ring. They refused to answer questions relating to this intrigue.

In his conversation with me Mr. Bloch maintained that even people "accused of the most heinous crimes had the right to defense counsel." No one can argue with that statement.

When I asked why he had not denounced the Soviet's agitation from Red Peiping to Paris, directed at embarrassing the White House and smearing this land as anti-Semitic, Mr. Bloch replied:

"I stand on my responsibilities as a lawyer. I can't inject myself into the political, social and economic controversies and viewpoints of my clients."

Mr. Bloch is legally correct. But somewhere, somehow, there must be a better answer. For the record shows that the Soviet secret police and espionage apparatus is having such a field day in our land that it launched a series of events which wound up on Pres. Eisenhower's desk the first hours of his first day in the White House.

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SECRET

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Date: January 12, 1953

To: Director, FBI (65-58236)

From: Legat, Mexico (65-292)

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, etal
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY: 3242 PLUTUS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Re Mexico City letter dated December 10, 1952.

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

(S)

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

Instant case remains in an RUC status in Mexico C

Enclosure: (1)

WTB:ep
cc: [redacted]

b7D

SECRET

RECORDED

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58236-1463

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JAN 19 1953

3 FEB 5 1953

Señor Harry S. Truman,
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Norteamerica,
Washington.

Los suscritos, ciudadanos mexicanos, en nombre del derecho a la existencia y al trato humanos, el que traspasa todas las fronteras, solicitamos de usted el respeto para las vidas de Ethel y Julius Rosenberg.

En vista de las serias dudas que ha levantado el juicio del matrimonio Rosenberg en el mundo entero sobre su culpabilidad y del sentimiento de horror que nos inspira la sentencia de muerte sin precedente que se ha dictado en su contra, pedimos con toda urgencia sea impartida la debida protección a su vida. Nuestra solicitud no implica enjuiciamiento alguno sobre la culpabilidad o la inocencia de los Rosenberg.

En nombre de la justicia, de los derechos y sentimientos humanos y del prestigio de su gran Nación, solicitamos se impida la ejecución de Ethel y Julius Rosenberg, pues de otra manera podría perpetrarse una injusticia irreparable.

Respetuosamente,

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ALGUNA INFORMACION SOBRE EL CASO ROSENBERG.

Una pareja de jóvenes americanos, padres de dos pequeños, van a morir el 12 de enero próximo en la silla eléctrica, en el Estado de Nueva York, a menos que la protesta creciente del mundo en contra de esta sentencia salvaje haga que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos conceda a los acusados clemencia.

Ethel y Julio Rosenberg fueron sentenciados en 1951 por su supuesta conspiración con otros para proporcionar a la Unión Soviética el "secreto" de la bomba atómica. Ellos han mantenido su inocencia desde el principio. "Somos víctimas del mas grotesco tipo de emboscada política que jamás se haya visto en los EE. UU.", dijo Ethel Rosenberg al ser llevada a la cámara de la muerte en la prisión de Sing Sing.

Miles de americanos, incluyendo a científicos eminentes que trabajaron en la bomba atómica, no creen en la culpa de los Rosenberg y miles mas están verdaderamente horrorizados por la sentencia de muerte. Nunca, en toda la historia del país, había sido dictada una sentencia de muerte por una corte civil en una acusación de espionaje; ni en tiempo de paz, ni en tiempo de guerra. Mas y mas las gentes de los demás países están estudiando el caso y enviando sus protestas a la Casa Blanca en Washington.

EL ORIGEN DEL CASO.-

El caso Rosenberg es una derivación del famoso caso del Dr. Fuchs en Inglaterra. En 1950 fué descubierto un anillo de espías encabezados por el Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, un científico alemán al servicio de la Gran Bretaña y quién había estado trabajando en Los Alamos, Nuevo México, durante la pasada guerra mundial. El y su cómplice americano Harry Gold, confesaron haber proporcionado información sobre el progreso de la bomba atómica a gentes de la Unión Soviética. Gold, a su vez, implicó a un sargento del ejército americano, David Greenglass quién había sido mecánico en el laboratorio de Los Alamos. Dijo Gold que él había ido a ver a Greenglass diciéndole que "Julius" lo había enviado. Greenglass le entregó un dibujo de un molde para lente, que se usó en la manufactura de la bomba, así como doce páginas de notas, a cambio de lo cual Greenglass recibió 500 dólares.

David Greenglass es el hermano de la señora Rosenberg! "Julius" es el primer nombre de Rosenberg, pero <u>también es el nombre con el cual era conocido Fuchs entre sus amigos de los EE. UU.!</u> Tan increíble como parezca, fué esta coincidencia, además de su larga enemistad con su cuñado, misma que admitió, la que dió a Greenglass las bases para manufacturar su acusación en contra de su propia hermana y su cuñado! Ante las amenazas de la F.B.I. en el sentido de que tanto él como su mujer podrían ser sentenciados a muerte, escogió la vida a costa de honor. Se convirtió en el principal acusador de su hermana. Aún cuando confesó su culpa, le fué prometida clemencia a cambio de su testimonio en contra de su propia familia. Recibió una sentencia de quince años de cárcel (misma que podrá ser conmutada a los cinco). Su esposa quién también confesó su complicidad, no fué procesada. Pero los Rosenberg, que sostienen ser inocentes de toda conexión con este asunto fueron condenados a morir.

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EL SECRETO ATOMICO.-

El Juez justificó la extremada pena de muerte diciendo: "por la traición de ustedes se ha alterado el curso de la historia, con desventaja para nuestro país", al poner la bomba atómica en manos de los rusos". Sin embargo, existen desbordantes pruebas de que Greenglass, el espía confeso, no dió en realidad ninguna información secreta. Mas aún, solo existe su dicho sin bases para relacionar a los Rosenberg con sus actividades.

Los editores de ciencia de varias de las mas importantes publicaciones de los Estados Unidos pusieron en tela de duda el testimonio de Greenglass.

La revista Time: "Parte de su testimonio tenía poco sentido científico".

La revista Life: "La bomba que describe parece ilógica, si no es que enteramente ineficaz".

La revista Scientific American: "El secreto que en la historia ha sido guardado mas elaboradamente,-como hacer una bomba atómica, -se dejó escapar casualmente en la sala de una corte el mes pasado, o no fué así?"

El Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, jefe del laboratorio de Los Alamos durante la guerra pasada, dijo en un discurso en enero de 1952, (New York Times): "No hay secretos 'no publicados' en relación con las armas atómicas y no hay 'leyes secretas de la naturaleza' que solo estén al alcance de unos cuantos".

LA SOBERANIA DE MEXICO INVADIDA.-

No es generalmente conocido que la F.B.I. americano llegó hasta invadir México para construir esta acusación contra los Rosenberg. Declarado culpable y sentenciado a 30 años de prisión, al mismo tiempo que los Rosenberg, está un amigo y compañero de universidad de Rosenberg, Martin Sobell. Cuando la F.B.I. empezó su investigación de todos los amigos y compañeros de Rosenberg, encontró que uno, Sobell, estaba en México. Encontró también a alguien que, como Greenglass, estaba dispuesto a traicionar a su vecino y amigo para obtener su seguridad propia. Este hombre Elitcher, dijo en su tercera declaración a la F.B.I.: "Rosenberg me dijo que Sobell también estaba en esto". Elitcher no fué procesado.

El matrimonio Sobell había venido a México en avión a pasar aquí las vacaciones de verano, su casa en Nueva York esperaba su regreso; habían rentado un departamento en la ciudad de México, usando para ello sus propios nombres. Nunca fueron presentadas pruebas que evidenciaran que habían "huído" a México, como afirmó la F.B.I. La noche del 16 de agosto de 1951 diez hombres armados se introdujeron en el departamento del matrimonio y amenazabdó a Sobell con navajas lo metieron en un carro que formaba parte de una caravana de cinco carros y después de un viaje de tres días y tres noches, en la frontera

de los Estados Unidos, lo "empujaron" a cruzar la frontera, lo arrestaron y fué llevado a Nueva York.

El gobierno de los Estados Unidos no pudo siquiera acusarle de actos ilegales abiertos, el testimonio sin base de Elitcher y el solo hecho de que las familias de Sobell y Rosenberg se habían visitado con anterioridad, fué todo lo que se necesitó para condenar a Sobell a la cárcel por trienta años.

PRUEBAS "ELABORADAS".-

La "huída" del matrimonio Sobell a México fué usada por el gobierno para hacer mas creíble la tésis de que los Rosenberg también estaban considerando "huir" a México y después a Europa. Esta tésis fué aplastada la semana pasada, cuando se reveló que un importante testimonio a este respecto había sido "preparado".

Durante el proceso original un fotógrafo afirmó que el había tomado a los Rosenberg fotografías para pasaporte. (Ellos lo negaron). El fotógrafo los identificó en la corte, jurando que no los había visto desde el día que tomó sus fotografías. La F.B.I. ha admitido en la corte que ellos llevaron al fotógrafo a la sala de la corte el día anterior a su declaración, en cuyo lugar le fueron señalados los Rosenberg, con el fin de que pudiera identificarlos al día siguiente durante su testimonio. Después de esto, es casi imposible no dudar de las pruebas que la F.B.I. presentó.

PORQUE LOS ROSENBERG?.-

Surge, naturalmente, la pregunta, porqué los Rosenberg han sido objeto de esta emboscada, si es que es emboscada. Es evidente que para el desesperado Greenglass eran los chivos expiatorios mas apropiados. A juzgar por el proceso, es obvio que también lo eran para el gobierno, encajando perfectamente con su política interna que es la identificación de toda acción progresista con el comunismo, aunada a la teoría de que todos los comunistas, son desleales a su país.

Los Rosenberg habían simpatizado con la España Republicana; eran miembros activos de sus sindicatos respectivos; ocasionalmente leían algún periódico radical; se habían pronunciado vigorosamente a favor del "segundo frente" para combatir a Hitler en Europa; Rosenberg había sido acusado en una ocasión de ser comunista y lo había negado, bajo juramento. Estos fueron factores importantes para que el jurado los declarara culpables.

UNA OPINION LEGAL.-

Un miembro de la Barra de Abogados de Inglaterra, Consejero de la Reina (antes lo fué del Rey), desde 1927, D. N. Pritt, después de un análisis cuidadoso del testimonio de cada uno de los testigos del proceso, llega a las siguientes conclusiones:

"El proceso del caso contra los Rosenberg descansa en el testimonio de tres personas (los Greenglass y Elitcher), dos de ellos marido y mujer y todos ellos dudosos como cómplices en el mismo caso y por otras razones también.

No hubo ningún testigo independiente que corroborara su dicho; ningún detectivo o miembro oficial de la policía, y menos aún del público en general, fué llamado a testificar que los Rosenberg hubieran dicho o hecho algo en su presencia o al alcance de sus óídos.

Sin excluir las búsquedas policíacas en el hogar de los Rosenberg, ninguna línea escrita, de cualquier tipo que los Rosenberg hubieran podido escribir, recibir o aún ver, fué presentada en el juicio.

Encuentro imposible el creer que, si el caso no hubiera involucrado tópicos políticos o no hubiera sido escuchado en un período en el que la histeria y el prejuicio juegan un papel tan importante, hubiera sido aceptado por el fiscal con pruebas tan débiles, en ningún país que sigue las tradiciones y procedimientos legales anglo-sajones.

Pienso que bajo estas circunstancias, cualquier corte hubiera retirado el caso. Pero este caso fué sostenido y no solo fueron declarados culpables los Rosenberg, sino que fueron condenados a la muerte.

Después de un estudio completo, debo expresar la opinión, desde el punto de vista puramente profesional, en el sentido de que sería una ofensa a todos los standards de justicia Anglo-sajona que, no ya las sentencias, sino aún la culpabilidad de los Rosenberg se mantenga".

Muchas personas aún rechazan la idea de que un caso tan elaborado como este pueda haber sido construído por el gobierno americano de la nada y que, como resultado de él, dos gentes inocentes hayan sido condenadas a morir. Desgraciadamente ha habido ejemplos anteriores de este tipo en la historia de los Estados Unidos y del mundo. Tom Mooney, un dirigente obrero fué declarado culpable de hacer estallar una bomba en San Francisco, y al final, solo fué salvado de la muerte por la protesta del mundo entero. Mooney pasó en la cárcel muchos años, finalmente fue demostrado, sin lugar a dudas, que todas y cada una de las pruebas que habían sido presentadas en su contra habían sido manufacturadas por la policía, con la ayuda de prostitutas, gangsters, etc. Otro hombre confesó haber cometido el crimen por el cual Sacco y Vanzetti fueron electrocutados. El testigo principal en el famoso caso Scottsboro contra nueve jóvenes negros, admitió mas tarde que había mentido. Los mártires del Haymarket murieron por un crimen que no habían cometido, como sabe hoy todo el mundo. El asunto Dreyfus fué manufacturado y después expuesto al mundo en toda su realidad. Podrá no ser este un caso en el que esta pareja de jóvenes padres de familia serán llevados a su martirio, solo para ser vindicados mas tarde por la historia, cuando los tiempos estén mas calmados? Es que no hay suficiente duda de su culpabilidad como para que les sea concedida clemencia de esta sentencia de muerte, cuando menos? Si usted pienza así, es su deber unir su voz de protesta al coro mundial que llega a la Casa Blanca.

LISTA PARCIAL DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES Y PERSONAS QUE HAN APOYADO LA DEFENSA DE LOS ROSENBERG.-

Consejo Judío Para Combatir el Fascismo y el Anti-Semitismo - Australia
Sindicato De Los Derechos Civiles - Toronto, Canadá
Trabajadores de la Industria Zapatera, CIO, Local 65 - EE. UU.
Sindicato de Pintores, AFL, Local 704 - EE. UU.
Sindicatos de Joyeros, AFL, Local 1, - EE. UU.
Sindicato de Trabajadores Muebleros, CIO, Local 140 - EE. UU.
Unión Nacional de Cocineros y Mozos de la Marina, N. Y. - EE. UU.
Congreso del Sindicato de Mujeres Democráticas de Tieste - Trieste
Asociación Internacional de Abogados Democráticos, - Belgica
Unión Internacional de Ciencia Historica
Asociación Nacional de Mujeres - Inglaterra
Consejo de los Derechos Democráticos - Sidney, Australia
Instituto Nacional Para La Investigación Científica - Inglaterra
Universidad de Manchester - Departamento de Física - Inglaterra

Consejo de Rabinos de Israel - Israel
Organización Religiosa Mizrachi - Israel
Organización Religiosa Agudat - Israel

El Religioso - Revista Episcopal - EE. UU.
El Trabajador Católico - Publicación Católica, - EE. UU.

Prof. James C. Crowther, Hombre de Ciencia - Inglaterra
Thomas Reeve Kaiser - Científico - Inglaterra
Jacques S. Hadamar - Científico - Francia
Prof. J. D. Bernal, Físico - Inglaterra
Dr. Alfonso Caso, Antropólogo - México
Prof. J. Orçel, Investigador del Museo de Ciencias Naturales de París.
Prof. D. D. Kosambi - Bombay, India
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois - EE. UU.
Dr. Paul L. Whitey - EE. UU.
Prof. Anatol Rapaport - Universidad de Chicago - EE. UU.
Prof. Maurice Dobb, Universidad de Cambridge - Inglaterra
Prof. Charles E. Raven, Cambridge University - Inglaterra
Dr. Leonard Tushnet - EE. UU.
Henry Golling - Historiador - Inglaterra
Benjamin Farrington - Historiador - Inglaterra
D. N. Pritt - Consejero de la Reina, Abogado - Inglaterra
E. M. White, Juez - Inglaterra
Dudley Collard, Abogado - Inglaterra
Stanley Moore, Abogado - Inglaterra
Simon Cohen, Abogado - Francia
Pierre Broun, Abogado - Francia
Charles Lederman, Abogado - Francia
Lord Charley of Kendel, ex-catedrático de leyes - Univ. de Londres
Sidney Silverman, Miembro del Parlamento Inglés - Inglaterra
Rev. Amos Murphy - EE. UU.
Rev. D. D. Dews - EE. UU.
Rev. Charles L. Carrington - EE. UU.
Rev. Frederick Renstle - EE. UU.
Rev. R. L. Ryan - EE. UU.
Rev. Howard C. Shaffer, Jr. - EE. UU.

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Rev. Joseph Titus - EE. UU.
Rev. John Paul Jones - EE. UU.
Rev. C. W. Chandler - Nueva Zelandia
Dr. Roland H. Bainton - Divinity School, Yale EE. UU.
Dr. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Emeritus Union Theological Seminary, EE. UU.
Rev. A. E. Williams - EE. UU.
Rev. J. L. Johnson - EE. UU.
Rabino A. Meyer Sharff - EE. UU.
Rabino Max Fleshin - EE. UU.
Rabino G. George Fox - EE. UU.
Rabino Louis L. Gross - EE. UU.
Samuel R. Gash, Publicista de La Voz Judía - Cal. EE. UU.
Emanuel S. Bloch - EE. UU.
Paul Robeson, Cantante - EE. UU.
Howard Fast, Escritor - EE. UU.
Albert Maltz, Escritor - EE. UU.
Dashiell Hammett, Escritor - EE. UU.
Nelson Algren, Escritor - EE. UU.
Yuri Suhl, Poeta - EE. UU.
David Burlink, Pintor - EE. UU.
Richard Boyer, Escritor - EE. UU.
Arnaud D'Usseau, Dramaturgo - EE. UU.
Ossie Davis, Escritor - EE. UU.
Ray Lev, Escritor - EE. UU.
Anton Refregier, Pintor - EE. UU.
Waldo Frank, Escritor - EE. UU.
Gwyn Thomas, Escritor - Gales, Inglaterra.
Shaw Desmond, Escritor y Conferencista - Inglaterra
Prof. H. H. Wilson Univ. de Princeton - EE. UU.
Prof. Frank W. Weymouth, Univ. de California
Prof. Stephen Love, Chicago - EE. UU.
Morris Bogdanov, Abogado - EE. UU.
James P. Russel, Abogado - EE. UU.
Fernando Santi, Diputado del Parlamento - Italia
F. J. Caviglioli, Arquitecto - Francia
Rockwell Kent, Pintor - EE. UU.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Mr. HARRY S. TRUMAN
President of the United States of North America
Washington

We the undersigned Mexican citizens, in behalf of the right to live and receive humane treatment, which transcends all boundaries, request that you respect the lives of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

In view of the serious doubts which the trial of the ROSENBERGS has raised throughout the entire world on their guilt, and the feeling of horror which this unprecedented death sentence inflicted upon them inspires in us, we urgently beg that they be given the protection due to them. Our request does not imply legal proceedings on the guilt or innocence of the ROSENBERGS.

In behalf of justice, of human rights and feelings, and of the prestige of your great Nation, we request that the execution of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG be prevented; otherwise an irreparable injustice would be perpetrated.

Respectfully,

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SOME INFORMATION ON THE ROSENBERG CASE

Two young Americans, parents of two children, are going to die next January 12th on the electric chair in the State of New York unless the growing protest of the world against this savage sentence induces the President of the United States to grant them clemency.

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG were sentenced in 1951 for their supposed conspiracy with others to provide the Soviet Union with the "secret" of the atomic bomb. They have defended their innocence from the beginning. "We are victims of the most grotesque type of political ambush which has ever taken place in the U. S." said ETHEL ROSENBERG on her way to the death chamber of the Sing Sing prison.

Thousands of Americans, including the eminent scientists who worked on the atomic bomb, do not believe the ROSENBERGS are guilty and thousands more are really horrified by the death sentence. Never, in the history of the country, has a death sentence been given by a civil court in an espionage charge, either in time of peace or in time of war. More and more people in other countries are studying the case and sending their protests to the White House in Washington.

How the Case Began

The ROSENBERG case is a development of the famous case of Dr. FUCHS in England. In 1950 a spy ring was uncovered headed by Dr. KLAUS EMIL JULIUS FUCHS, a German scientist employed by Great Britain, who had been working in Los Alamos, New Mexico, during the past world war. He and his American accomplice, HARRY GOLD, confessed they had supplied information on the progress of the atomic bomb to agents of the Soviet Union. GOLD, on his part, implicated a sergeant of the American army, DAVID GREENGLASS who had been a mechanic in the Los Alamos laboratory. GOLD said that he had been to see GREENGLASS, telling him that "JULIUS" had sent him. GREENGLASS gave him a drawing of a lens which was used in the manufacture of the bomb, as well as twelve pages of notes, in exchange for which GREENGLASS received 500 dollars.

DAVID GREENGLASS is Mrs. ROSENBERG's brother! "JULIUS" is ROSENBERG's first name but it is also the name by which FUCHS was known among his friends in the U. S.! As incredible as it

appears, it was this coincidence as well as his great animosity toward his brother-in-law, to which he admitted, which gave GREENGLASS the basis for fabricating his accusation against his own sister and his brother-in-law! Faced by the threats of the F.B.I., that he as well as his wife would be sentenced to death, he chose life at the cost of honor. He became his sister's principle accusor. Even when he confessed his guilt he was promised clemency in exchange for his testimony against his own family. He received a sentence of fifteen years in jail (which can be commuted to five). His wife, who also confessed her guilt, was not tried. But the ROSENBERGS who maintain they are innocent of all connection with this matter were condemned to die.

The Atomic Secret

The Judge justified the extreme penalty of death saying: "Because of your treason the course of history has altered disadvantageously for our country by placing the atomic bomb in the hands of the Russians." Nevertheless, there exist abundant proofs that GREENGLASS, the confessed spy, did not actually give any secret information. Furthermore, only his word exists, unsupported, to connect the ROSENBERGS with his activities.

The science editors of some of the most important publications in the United States found GREENGLASS' testimony doubtful.

The magazine Time: "Some of his testimony made little scientific sense."

The magazine Life: "The bomb which he describes seems to be illogical, if not entirely ineffective."

The magazine Scientific American: "The most elaborately guarded secret in history — how to make the atomic bomb — was allowed to escape casually in the court room last month, or wasn't this so?"

Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, Chief of the Los Alamos laboratory, during the last war, said in a speech in January 1951, (New York Times): "There are no 'unpublished' secrets in connection with atomic arms and there are no 'secret laws of nature' which are only within the reach of a few."

Trespassing the Sovereignty of Mexico

It is not generally known that the American F.B.I. even went so far as to trespass into Mexico in order to build this accusation against the ROSENBERGS. Declared guilty and sentenced to 30 years in prison, at the same time as the ROSENBERGS is ROSENBERG's friend and university companion, MARTIN SOBELL. When the F.B.I. began its investigation of all the friends and associates of ROSENBERG, it found that one named SOBELL was in Mexico. It also found someone like GREENGLASS who was ready to betray his neighbor and friend in order to obtain his own security. This man ELITCHER, said in his third statement to the F.B.I.: "ROSENBERG told me that SOBELL was also in this." ELITCHER was not tried.

The SOBELL couple had come to Mexico by plane to spend their summer vacation here; their people in New York were waiting for them to return. They had rented a flat in the city of Mexico, using their own names for this. Evidence was never presented that showed they had "fled" to Mexico as the F.B.I. stated. On August 16, 1951, ten armed men entered this couple's flat threatening SOBELL with knives. They put him in a car which was part of a caravan of five cars and after a trip of three days and three nights, at the U. S. border, they "pushed" him to cross the frontier. They arrested him and he was brought to New York.

Although the government of the United States could not accuse him of open illegal acts, the unsupported testimony of ELITCHER and only the fact that the families of SOBELL and ROSENBERG had previously visited each other was all that was needed to condemn SOBELL to jail for thirty years.

"Fabricated Proofs"

The "flight" of the SOBELLS to Mexico was used by the government to give more credulity to the theory that the ROSENBERGS were also considering "fleeing" to Mexico and later to Europe. This theory collapsed last week when it was revealed that an important testimony in this respect had been "prepared."

During the original trial a photographer stated he had taken pictures of the ROSENBERGS for a passport. (They denied it.) The photographer identified them in court, swearing that he had not seen them since the day he had taken their pictures. The F.B.I. has admitted in court that they took the photographer into the

court room the day before his statement and there they showed him the ROSENBERGS so that he would be able to identify them the following day when he testified. After this, it is almost impossible not to doubt the evidence that the F.B.I. presented.

Why the ROSENBERGS?

The question naturally arises, why have the ROSENBERGS been the object of this ambush, if it is an ambush. It is evident that for the desperate GREENGLASS they were the most appropriate scapegoats. Judging by the trial, it is obvious that they were also this for the government, fitting perfectly into its domestic policy, which is the identification of all progressive action with Communism, combined with the theory that all Communists are disloyal to their country.

The ROSENBERGS had sympathized with the Spanish Republic; they were active members of their respective unions; occasionally they read a radical periodical; they had made emphatic statements in favor of the "second front" in order to combat Hitler in Europe; ROSENBERG had been accused on one occasion of being a Communist and he had denied it under oath. These were the important factors which made the jury declare them guilty.

A Legal Opinion

A member of the Bar Association of England, Counselor of the Queen (previously of the King) since 1927, D. N. PRITT, after a careful analysis of the testimony of each one of the witnesses of the trial, reached the following conclusions:

"The trial of the case against the ROSENBERGS rests on the testimony of three persons (the GREENGLASSes and ELITCHER). Two of them are man and wife; it is doubtful that all of them are accomplices in the same case; and there are other reasons also.

"There was not a single independent witness who would corraborate his statement; no detective or official member of the police or even of the general public was called to testify that the ROSENBERGS had said or done something in their presence or within their hearing.

"Without excluding the police searches of the ROSENBERGS' home, no papers of any kind which the ROSENBERGS had written, received or even seen, were presented in the trial.

"I find it impossible to believe that if the case had not involved political issues or if it had not been heard in a period when hysteria and prejudice play such an important role, it would have been accepted by the prosecutor with such weak evidence in any country which follows the Anglo-Saxon traditions and legal procedures.

"I believe that under these circumstances, any court would have withdrawn the case. But this case was continued and not only were the ROSENBERGS declared guilty, but they were condemned to death.

"After a complete study, and from a purely professional point of view I feel that it would be an offense to all standards of Anglo-Saxon justice if not only the sentences but also the guilt of the ROSENBERGS remain."

Many persons still reject the idea that so elaborate a case as this could have been constructed by the American government from nothing and that as a result of it, two innocents have been condemned to die. Unfortunately there have been previous examples of this type in the history of the United States and of the world. TOM MOONEY, a labor leader was declared guilty of exploding a bomb in San Francisco and finally was saved from death by protests from the entire world. MOONEY stayed in jail for many years; finally it was proved beyond a doubt that all the evidence which had been presented against him had been fabricated by the police with the help of prostitutes, gangsters, etc. Another man confessed that he had committed the crime for which SACCO and VANZETTI were electricuted. The principal witness in the famous Scottsboro case against nine Negro youths, admitted much later that he had lied. The martyrs of Haymarket died for a crime they did not commit, as the whole world knows today. The DREYFUS case was fabricated and later exposed to the world in its true aspect. Will this be a case in which these young parents will be sent to their martyrdom, only to be vindicated by history later when times are calmer? Is there not sufficient doubt of their guilt so that they may at least be granted clemency for this death sentence? If you think so, it is your duty to unite your protesting voice to the world chorus which is reaching the White House.

Partial List of the Organizations and Persons Who Have
Assisted in the Defense of the ROSENBERGS

Jewish Council For Combatting Fascism and Anti-Semitism - Australia
Civil Rights Union - Toronto, Canada
Shoe Industry Workers, CIO, Local 65, U. S.
Painters Union, AFL, Local 704 - U. S.
Jewellers Union, AFL, Local 1 - U. S.
Furniture Workers Union, CIO, Local 140 - U. S.
National Union of Marine (?) Cooks and Stewards, N. Y. - U. S.
Labor Union Congress of Democratic Women of Trieste - Trieste
International Association of Democratic Lawyers - Belgium
International Union of Historic Science
National Association of Women - England
Council of Democratic Rights - Sydney, Australia
National Institute for Scientific Investigation - England
University of Manchester - Physics Department - England

Council of Rabbis of Israel - Israel
Mizrachi Religious Organization - Israel
Agudat Religious Organization - Israel

The Faithful (?) - Episcopal Magazine - U. S.
The Catholic Worker - Catholic Publication - U. S.

Prof. JAMES C. CROWTHER, Scientist - England
THOMAS REEVE KAISER, Scientist - England
JACQUES S. HADAMAR - Scientist - France
Prof. J. D. BERNAL, Physicist - England
Dr. ALFONSO CASO, Anthropologist - Mexico
Prof. J. ORCEL, Investigator of the Museum of Natural Sciences of Paris
Prof. D. D. KOSAMBI - Bombay, India
Dr. W.E.B. DUBOIS - U. S.
Dr. PAUL L. WHITEY - U. S.
Prof. ANATOL RAPAPORT - University of Chicago - U. S.
Prof. MAURICE DOBB, University of Cambridge - England
Prof. CHARLES E. RAVEN, Cambridge University - England
Dr. LEONARD TUSHNET - U. S.
HENRY COLLING - Historian - England
BENJAMIN FARRINGTON - Historian - England
D. N. PRITT - The Queen's Counselor, Lawyer - England
E. M. WHITE, Judge - England
DUDLEY COLLARD, Lawyer - England

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 3042PWS

"Translated by Mary G. Bartlett Jan 20-23, 1953"

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-1463

STANLEY MOORE, Lawyer - England
SIMON COHEN, Lawyer - France
PIERRE BROUN, Lawyer - France
Charles Lederman, Lawyer - France
Lord CHARLEY of Kendel, ex-Professor of Law - Univ. of London
SIDNEY SILVERMAN, Member of English Parliament - England
Rev. AMOS MURPHY - U. S.
Rev. D. D. DEWS - U. S.
Rev. CHARLES L. CARRINGTON - U. S.
Rev. FREDERICK RENSTLE - U. S.
Rev. R. L. RYAN - U. S.
Rev. HOWARD C. SHAFFER, Jr. - U. S.
Rev. JOSEPH TITUS - U. S.
Rev. JOHN PAUL JONES - U. S.
Rev. C. W. CHANDLER, New Zealand
Dr. ROLAND H. BAINTON - Divinity School, Yale, U. S.
Dr. HARRY F. WARD, Prof. Emeritus Union Theological Seminary, U. S.
Rev. A. E. WILLIAMS - U. S.
Rev. J. L. JOHNSON - U. S.
Rabbi A. MEYER SHARFF - U. S.
Rabbi MAX FLESHIN - U. S.
Rabbi G. GEORGE FOX - U. S.
Rabbi LOUIS D. GROSS - U. S.
SAMUEL B. GACH. Journalist of the "Jewish Voice" - Cal. U. S.
EMANUEL S. BLOCH - U. S.
PAUL ROBESON, Singer - U. S.
HOWARD FAST, Writer - U. S.
ALBERT MALTZ, Writer - U. S.
DASHIELL HAMMETT, Writer - U. S.
NELSON ALGREN, Writer - U. S.
YURI SUHL, Poet - U. S.
DAVID BURLINK, Painter - U. S.
RICHARD BOYER, Writer - U. S.
ARNAUD D'USSEAU, Dramatist - U. S.
OSSIE DAVIS, Writer - U. S.
RAY LEV, Writer, - U. S.
ANTON REFREGIER, Painter - U. S.
WALDO FRANK, Writer - U. S.
GWYN THOMAS, Writer - Gales, (sic) England
SHAW DESMOND, Writer and Lecturer - England
Prof. H. H. WILSON, Princeton University - U. S.
Prof. FRANK W. WEYMOUTH, Univ. of California
Prof. STEPHEN LOVE, Chicago - U. S.
MORRIS BOGDANOV, Lawyer - U. S.
JAMES P. RUSSEL, Lawyer - U. S.
FERNANDO SANTI, Deputy of Parliament - Italy
F. J. CAVIGLIOLI, Architect - France
ROCKWELL KENT, Painter - U. S.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 23, 1952

FROM : MR. W. V. CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

(4)

At 1:35 p.m., December 23, 1952, Supervisor Tom McAndrews, New York Office, telephonically advised an indication had been received from the High Court that the Circuit Court of Appeals will hand down a decision in connection with the captioned case on December 30, 1952. The NYO believes the Circuit Court of Appeals will rule similarly as previous rulings in this case; i.e., the motions of the defense will be denied and there will be no stay in the executions.

McAndrews advised that the defense will probably make a motion on December 30 for a reduction in sentence and judicial clemency before Judge Kaufman. At the same time, they will probably enter a motion for an application for executive clemency.

Judge Kaufman has instructed Assistant U. S. Attorney Kilsheimer to contact the Department and obtain from the Department a formal expression of opinion regarding the question of whether the subjects should be given any consideration relative to their contemplated motion for judicial clemency.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to Department asking if it intends making a formal expression of opinion in connection with above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWJ/AB

WVC:LL

65-58236-1464

RECORDED

Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray

December 24, 1952

RECORDED-89 Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
65-58236-1464

Information has been received that the attorney for the Rosenbergs, anticipating a denial of his motion under Rule 2255 which is presently pending before the Circuit Court of Appeals, intends to make an immediate motion for a reduction of sentence and judicial clemency before Judge Irving Kaufman. At the same time he will probably also move for an application for executive clemency.

It is requested that if the Department contemplates making a formal expression of opinion in connection with a possible motion by the Rosenbergs for judicial and/or executive clemency, the Bureau be advised.

65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWJ/DB

declassified on 10-20-75
M 2/55 w 10/80

MAILED 10
DEC 24 1952
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED
1952 DEC 24 4 08 PM '52
FBI

APL:brg

FBI
RECEIVING ROOM

JAN 9 1953

AIR-TEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWJ/DB

NEW YORK, 1/26/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESPIONAGE DASH R. [redacted]

CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT DAVID ROSENBERG, BROTHER OF JULIUS, VISITED THE ROSENBERGS ON THE 25 LAST. [redacted] STATED THAT THE MAIN CONVERSATION BETWEEN DAVID AND JULIUS AND ETHEL WAS ABOUT MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS, MOTHER OF ETHEL. JULIUS AND ETHEL TOLD DAVID ABOUT HAVING REQUESTED MRS. GREENGLASS TO GO TO LEWISBURG PENITENTIARY AND VISIT DAVID. THEY TOLD DAVID THAT HE WAS TO CONTACT MRS. GREENGLASS AND TELL HER THAT WHEN SHE GOES TO DAVID THAT SHE SHOULD GET DAVID TO MAKE A STATEMENT THAT HE STOLE A BOX OF TOOLS FROM THE ARMY AND THAT IS WHAT HE USED TO TALK ABOUT WITH JULIUS AND NOT ABOUT ATOMIC SECRETS. RABBI SILVER WAS MENTIONED AS HAVING MADE AN INVOCATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND ALL AGREED THAT THIS WAS VERY GOOD. ALL AGREED THAT BERNARD GREENGLASS WAS NOW ON THE SIDE OF DAVID GREENGLASS AND AGAINST THE ROSENBERGS. MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED AND ADVISED THAT SHE HAS NOT HEARD FROM DAVID ROSENBERG OR ANY OF THE ROSENBERGS. SHE STATED THAT RUTH GREENGLASS HAS NOT DECIDED WHEN SHE WILL VISIT DAVID AGAIN AND THAT IT WAS LIKELY THAT TESSIE WOULD GO WITH RUTH TO SEE

65-58236-1465

3 - BUREAU
1 - NY 65-15336

RECORDED - 6

JAN 27 1953

JAH:MMR(#6)
65-15348

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

EX-123

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAGE TWO

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DAVID. SHE SAID THAT SHE HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY CONFIRMATION OF HER LETTER TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER. SHE PROMISED TO CONTACT THIS OFFICE IF ANY OF THE ROSENBERGS CONTACT HER OR IF SHE RECEIVES ANY CONFIRMATION OF HER LETTER OR APPOINTMENT WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER. MRS. GREENGLASS STATED THAT SHE HAS NOT SEEN ANY OF THE ROSENBERGS SINCE THE CHILDREN, ROBERT AND MICHAEL, WERE TAKEN FROM HER AND PLACED IN THE JEWISH SHELTER IN 1950. SHE STATED THE ROSENBERGS WERE ALL AGAINST HER BECAUSE SHE TOLD THEM THAT JULIUS AND ETHEL WERE GUILTY AND SHOULD CONFESS AND HELP THE GOVERNMENT. FOR INFO OF THE BUREAU.

BOARDMAN

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

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: January 27, 1953

FROM : Mr. W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

G. I. R. -5

At 5:15 P.M. on January 27, 1953, Supervisor Thomas McAndrews at the New York Office telephonically advised that Assistant United States Attorney Kilsheimer called Pardon Attorney Dan A. Lyons today at the request of Judge Kaufman and asked when Lyons would get the Application for Pardon papers to the President in connection with this case. Lyons indicated it would be at least three weeks, whereupon Assistant United States Attorney Kilsheimer stated that it was desired that the matter be expedited. Lyons advised Kilsheimer that no one could get this matter expedited unless he was directed to do so by the Attorney General or the President.

Kilsheimer furnished this information to Judge Kaufman and thereafter Judge Kaufman called someone in the Department in an effort to get this matter expedited.

ACTION:

None. The above is for your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWJ/LCB

WVC:rmw

RECORDED-110

65-58236-1466

JAN 30 1953

18

79 FEB 5 - 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 28, 195

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

SAC Boardman of New York advised Mr. McGuire telephonically that he had received a telephone call from Mr. K. S. Giniger, general manager of the Prentiss Hall Publishing Company, who described the purpose of his call as being a screwball idea.

Giniger has in mind offering a substantial amount of cash to the Rosenbergs in order to induce a full and complete confession from them, which, if given, would give Prentiss Hall an opportunity to write a book to which they would have prior, exclusive rights.

Boardman is advising Mr. Giniger that obviously any data furnished by the Rosenbergs would be highly confidential and that the Bureau would not consider any arrangement which would give preferential treatment to one class of the press or publisher over another, and that we would not take part in any such proposition unless a much higher authority considered the matter. Boardman doubts if Giniger would pursue it any further.

cc: Mr. Ladd
cc: Mr. Belmont

JJM:hmc

That is an understatement.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWS/LDB

RECORDED 65-58236-1467
FEB 2 1953

INDEXED-77

79 FEB 11 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 14, 195

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

There is attached a copy of an undated letter which Senator Pat McCarran, Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Committee, received from an individual who signed himself "A Patriotic Citizen" stating that one Morris Ben Agid of New York City is a Communist. This letter was sent to me by Ben Mandel of the McCarran Committee.

It is recommended that this letter be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate action.

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

FML:ptm

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWS/LDS

RECORDED

65-58236-14/68

JAN

5- Letter to Mr. Belmont

COPY from Ben Mandel

Senator Pat McCarran, Chairman
Senate Internal Security Committee
U. S. Senate
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 3042 PWJ/LDB

Dear Senator McCarran:

Morris Ben Agid, 40 Monroe Street, New York City, is a Communist. He was in contact with Julius Rosenberg during the years 1943 to 1945 and may have been a member of the same communist cell. He has made his contacts with other communist agents at a retail store in lower east side Manhattan, run by a relative. Morris has a relative in the French Court system at Paris, France, and a brother of Morris, frequently in Europe, has been a courier for Morris and the Franch relative, also known as Ben Agid, for espionage purposes.

Morris received $3,000 for his services to the Communists, from 1943 to 1946, and may have deposited this money in a bank near his home. He paid no Federal Income Tax on this money. Morris Ben Agid is employed as a government worker in the courts in New York City and has stayed away from his communist friends since 1950, when the Rosenbergs were arrested.

Here are proof of some of his Communist activities and connections. The Rosenbergs were sent to Ben Agid of Paris, France, when they got passport photos, with the intention of leaving the U.S. The arrangements for them in Paris were made by Morris, but were never used, as the Rosenbergs were arrested too soon.

Morris Ben Agid always visited a certain Communist union official living on Sheriff Street, when he wanted to pass information to high communists, like the Rosenbergs, as he was afraid to visit them at their apartment in Knickerbocker Village.

Morris Ben Agid sometimes met Max Elichter and Julius Rosenberg after Alumni meetings of City College graduates. All three were assigned to communize government Civil Service Workers, and discussed their plans at these times. All three are City College graduates.

Mrs. Elichter has frequently met with Agid, at his relatives retail store to discuss organizing civil service workers.

A Patriotic Citizen

ENCLOSURE
65-58236-1468

SAC, New York

January 16, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-58236)
(New York file 65-15348)

MORRIS BEN AGID
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-NEW)

RECORDED-77 65-58236-1468

EX-123

The following anonymous letter has been recently received by the Bureau:

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F.B.I.
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/23/86 BY 3042PWS

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

"Morris Ben Agid, 40 Monroe Street, New York City, is a Communist. He was in contact with Julius Rosenberg during the years 1943 to 1945 and may have been a member of the same Communist cell. He has made his contacts with other Communist agents at a retail store in lower east side Manhattan, run by one of his relatives. Morris has a relative in the French Court System at Paris, France, and a brother of Morris, frequently in Europe has been a courier for Morris and the French relative, also known as Ben Agid, for espionage purposes.

"Morris received $3,000 for his services to the Communists, from 1943 to 1946, and may have deposited this money in a bank near his home. He paid no Federal Income Tax on this money. Morris Ben Agid is employed as a government worker in the courts in New York City, and has stayed away from his Communist friends since 1950, when the Rosenbergs were arrested.

COMM - FBI
JAN 21 1952
MAILED

cc - 3 - Philadelphia

APL:brg

DUPLICATE YELLOW

"Here are proof of some of his Communist activities and connections. The Rosenbergs were sent to Ben Agid of Paris, France, when they got passport photos, with the intention to leave the U.S. The arrangements for them in Paris were made by Morris, but were never used, as the Rosenbergs were arrested too soon.

"Morris Ben Agid always visited a certain Communist union official living on Sheriff Street, when he wanted to pass information to high Communists, like the Rosenbergs, as he was afraid to visit them at their apartment in Knickerbocker Village.

"Morris Ben Agid sometimes met Max Elichter and Julius Rosenberg after Alumnni meetings of City College graduates. All three were assigned to communise government Civil Service workers; and discussed their plans at these times. All three are City College graduates.

"Mrs. Elichter has frequently met with Agid, at his relatives retail store to discuss organising Civil Service workers.

"A Patriotic Citizen"

A check of Bufiles on Morris Ben Agid, Ben Agid and Morris Agid was made with negative results. However, there is one reference to a M. B. Agid, Probation Officer of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, who furnished a nonspecific complaint to the New York Office concerning a German alien in June, 1940. (65-19340-1)

New York is instructed to open a separate case under the Agid caption and to institute an immediate investigation to identify Agid and his brother and to determine their complete background and activities. Efforts should also be made to identify the French relative. Interviews should also be conducted with Ruth Greenglass and the Elitchers concerning Agid. Photographs of the Agids should be secured so that same may be exhibited to established informants.

Philadelphia is instructed to interview David Greenglass and report the results to New York and the Bureau under the Agid caption.

[redacted] It is recalled that according to Informant Rosenberg indicated he had $7,000 in cash and a Leica camera in his apartment at the time he was first questioned by Bureau agents in June, 1950, and that he refused to consent to a search of his apartment; further, that the following morning his wife, Ethel, removed the money and camera in a shopping bag and took same to the apartment of an unidentified Communist Party member residing in Knickerbocker Village. The possibility that Agid may be the unknown Communist Party member should be considered in this case.

b2
b7D

This investigation should be handled on a special basis and the Bureau should be immediately advised of the results thereof.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT SECRET

DATE: January 28, 1953

FROM : V. P. KEAY

10-21-86

SUBJECT: ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CLS
DECLASSIFY ON: ADR

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

[redacted] (S) b1 refer to State

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this material be examined by the Espionage Section and if found to be of no value that it be turned over to the [redacted] (S) These [redacted] need not be returned either to the State Department or the White House. (S) b1

Attachment

RRR:fjb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted] (S) b1

RECORDED - 61

65-58236-1469

SECRET

EX-102355 WAB/gm

CLASSIFIED BY
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/21/75

LITIGENT

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Belmont

SECRET

RECORDED - 61

9628

65-58236-1469

February 4, 1953

10-21-86

EX-123 [redacted] s b1

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CLS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG

[redacted] (S)

b1 refer to State

(S) b1

This material need not be returned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Attachment

cc - 2 - Legal Attache
London, England

SECRET AIR COURIER

cc - Foreign Service Desk

APL:rw

NOTE: Examination of this material has been made and is of no value to the Bureau.

MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

SECRET

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/21/75

5 1956

10 1953

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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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.

- [x] Deleted under exemption(s) b1 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.
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- [ ] For your information:
- [x] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236 serial NR dated 2/17/53

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEWARK

NK 65-4085
HNJ:EF

AIR-TEL 2/2/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC NEW YORK

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. RE NEWARK AIR-TEL 1/15/53 REGARDING RESIDENCE OF SUBJECT'S CHILDREN WITH MRS. SONIA BACH, WHITESVILLE ROAD, TOMS RIVER, NJ. [redacted] WHO DESIRES HIS NAME BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL, ADVISED THAT SUBJECT'S CHILDREN PRESENTLY RESIDING WITH BACH. [redacted] STATES NO ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CONCEAL IDENTITY OF CHILDREN WHO ARE ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOL IN TOMS RIVER, NJ AND NOTED THAT CHILDREN HAVE TOLD HIM OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO SUBJECT. [redacted] COMMENTS THAT SUBJECT'S ELDEST SON INFORMED HIM HE WAS GOING TO "GET GREENGLASS AND SAYPOL". [redacted] ALSO ADVISED THAT SUBJECT'S ATTORNEY FREQUENTLY VISITS ROSENBERG CHILDREN AT ABOVE TOMS RIVER, NJ ADDRESS.

MCKEE

END

CC NEWARK 100-36150
NEWARK 100-36202

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED-62

65-58236-1470

FEB 4 1953

15

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition made by State Dept in 1976

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236 Serial 1471

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

SECURITY INFORMATION - C

116-163696

Date: January 27, 1953 BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 805B
333 Third Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-21-86 BY 3042 PWT/RS

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HENRY LINSCHITZ - NY-10492
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to the Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation of the captioned individual. Reports reflecting the results of this investigation were transmitted to the Atomic Energy Commission on November 28, 1950, and February 16, 1950.

This Bureau was recently advised by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, Southern District of New York, that he is in receipt of a letter dated December 22, 1952, signed by Henry Linschitz, Associate Professor of Chemistry, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, requesting commutation of the death sentence given to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted espionage agents.

Linschitz writes that during World War II, he worked as a research Group Leader at Los Alamos on the development of high explosive lenses and helped assemble the Nagasaki bomb as a member of the Atomic Bomb Field Group in the Marianas in August, 1945. Linschitz states he believes the sentence given to the Rosenberg should be commuted because he has reason to doubt the credibility of the testimony given by David Greenglass; the fact that the defendants and confessed spies are Jews might cause a Jewish judge to lean over backwards; and the timing of the trial during a period of bitter international feelings.

65-58236

The foregoing information is furnished for your confidential use and should not be disseminated outside your Commission.

COPY FOR FILE

cc - 65-58236

26 FEB 11 1953

EAB:rmc

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition made by State Dept. in 1976

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236 Serial NR dated 1/17/53

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

FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

January 29, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

Information has been confidentially received that on January 25, 1953, the Rosenbergs were visited at Sing Sing Prison by David Rosenberg, brother of Julius. Their main topic of conversation was about Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass. The Rosenbergs requested that David Rosenberg contact Mrs. Tessie Greenglass and tell her that when she visits her son, David, at the U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, she should persuade him to make a statement that he stole a box of tools from the Army and that is what he used to talk to Julius about and not about atomic secrets.

The foregoing is furnished for your confidential information.

65-58236

APL:mem

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWG/LMB

RECORDED - 51 65-58236-1472

FEB 4 1953

MAILED 16
FEB 2 1953
COMM-FBI

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
Fol. 521. Rosenberg,
Jan 15, 1953

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AMLEGATION BERN — 717 DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON. — Janu 15, 1953 DATE

REF : NONE

27 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.	
		INFO: ~~EUR~~/X GLI IRS IPI SY IPS	Received from the State Department
	REC'D JAN 23	OTHER	Date 2/2/53

SUBJECT: The Rosenberg Case

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

As was to be expected the Communist press in Switzerland is busily beating the drums about the Rosenberg's conviction. The Legation does not worry about the ridiculous allegations being made by the Communist papers since, at best, the Communists speak with a feeble, ineffective voice in Switzerland. However, it does find certain articles on the Rosenberg case carried in responsible papers a bit disturbing. Pertinent quotations from these articles are given below.

On January 5th, Damien, Columnist of LA SENTINELLE stated that the Rosenbergs were convicted on testimony given by persons who had a direct interest in putting all the blame on them.

"As I do not have the minutes of the 1800 page long trial, I can only form a personal opinion regarding the guilt of the Rosenberg pair, but what I know about the matter is enough to make me express the gravest doubts. For, in the opinion of many Americans - not only the Communists - this is an episode in the 'witch-hunt' organized by McCarthy, Taft and the like. And when one asks for proof of the Rosenberg's guilt, we are merely offered verbal statements (only 22 witnesses of the 118 quoted ever appeared during the proceedings), many of which are more than suspect. In particular, it was in order to save themselves that Rosenberg's sister and brother-in-law, the Greenglass couple - who have confessed to serious crimes as members of the spy ring (the Rosenbergs themselves have never confessed anything) - accused and charged the Sing Sing prisoners. Greenglass has been condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment, but his wife, Rosenberg's sister, is still free today, despite her confessions. On the contrary, it seems as though no better reason has been found for sentencing Mrs. Rosenberg to death than the fact that she lent 'moral support' to her husband.

NOT RECORDED
65-58236-1473

"In the tragic farce of the Slansky trial in Prague, the statements of the wife of one of the accused - I don't remember which- who loaded her husband with odious accusations, and those of their children, who piled still more onto them, were also quoted. It was enough to make you sick. But now can one avoid condemning also as a tragic

RNWinfrae/kt

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INFORMATION COPY

farce the verdict of Justice Hoffman, whose entire edifice of 'proofs' rests on the statements of a sister, a self-confessed spy, who, in order to save her own skin, has denounced and accused her brother and his wife - her brother, with whom she had previously had a sordid quarrel about family interests? On my part, I find it ground for the utmost anxiety that the United States should have reached the stage, in their struggle against Communism, of borrowing some of the Soviets' most abject methods. In my opinion, President Truman would give proof of high statesmanship in reprieving the Rosenbergs. Doubt always favors the accused, this is an axiom of Western law. Let us observe it to the letter, in order to avoid falling back into the police state morals and the horrible parodies of justice which are current in the East."

In LA SENTINELLE of January 7th, L. Descoeudres writes:

"The Rosenbergs were condemned to death in an atmosphere of frantic anti-Communism. A crime was made out of their political opinions. They were condemned without any other proof than what was said by other defendants in the same trial. They themselves have always protested their innocence.

"These are the facts of the matter. There is nothing left for us to do now but hope that America and the West will not more seriously disgrace themselves, because there is still time to act and all the democracies ardently hope that the beginning of this year will see President Truman pardon the Rosenbergs. This would be a relief to the free world."

Pierre Beguin, editor in chief of the GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE, wrote on January 10th:

"There we have it! Reasons of State justify everything, even errors, even excesses, even iniquity! Two human beings whose guilt has not been proved conclusively can be coldly sacrificed, on the pretense that the moment has come to make an example of someone and to warn others who may be contemplating treason of the fate that awaits them. We are sorry to say so, but this is a totalitarian conception of justice. It used to be a Nazi conception, and not it is a Communist one. It is this conception which dictated the scandalous judgments rendered by the tribunals in Prague and elsewhere. It is not a conception appertaining to a liberal world which allots the benefits of the doubt under all circumstances, out of respect for the human person, which only strikes when it is sure, and which refuses the slightest concession to what seems arbitrary or unjust.

"The worse danger inherent in totalitarianism is that it tempts its adversaries to fight it with its own weapons and its own methods. And this is the very temptation which must be avoided at all costs."

On January 13th the JOURNAL DE GENEVE, devoted a front page editorial by Bernard Beguin to the case. In the article, entitled "Justice or Mercy for the Rosenbergs?", Beguin stresses the absolute correctness of the legal procedure but .....

"Still there exists an uneasiness which is not due exclusively to the selfish campaign which the Communists have conducted over this affair. This uneasiness comes in the first place from the fact that one of the important pieces of evidence (but not the only one) for the prosecution was supplied by a co-defendant, David Greenglass, who, having pleaded guilty - whereas the Rosenbergs pleaded not guilty - got off with fifteen years in jail. Every court of justice in the world gives a chance to the defendant who pleads guilty. But from there to the insinuation that Greenglass bartered his head against his evidence it is only one step, and certain people have not hesitated to take it. Since this piece of evidence was not the only one, this does not alter the Rosenbergs' guilt.

"Indeed the uneasiness comes from farther off! It stems from the atmosphere created about the Rosenberg case by politicians who have made a career out of anti-communist purges. If the term 'hysteria' is incorrect, because it conjures up a picture of unleashed fury, one may speak objectively of an obsession. Betrayed by their good faith and what they today call their naivete, the Americans - press, public, politicians and judges - are undeniably obsessed by the idea that they have been duped once more. Under such circumstances no human justice can pretend to be absolutely serene.

"In the Rosenberg case justice was done, conscientiously, and no one could ask the head of the Executive to disavow a sentence confirmed by all the courts of appeal which can be considered. But it is within his sovereign powers to tone down the extreme severity of this mechanism. Not justice, therefore, for the Rosenbergs, because they have had it, but pardon."

Not all of the articles carried by the responsible press have been negative. DIE TAT of January dismissed the charge of anti-semitism as utter nonsense.

"It is not long since not only two Jews but a whole row of them were hanged in Prague. Strangely enough, Mr. Nuschke did not

send a telegram to the Pope on that occasion, nor did anyone hear the slightest sound from the bawlers who are now making so much fuss. The mere fact that all those who are talking now kept silent then is enough to make the object of the current demonstrations perfectly plain. It is not an unskillful attempt, in the fact of the electric chair, to put pressure on the emotions which do still function in the Western world and to generate an anti-American mood. That is all."

In the GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE of January 1st, special correspondent Michel Clerc explained the American point of view:

Switzerland

"The question is a different one for the Americans. Communism is no longer a doctrine. It is the screen used by an empire with which - in Korea - they are at war. The Communists are not decent adversaries but enemies against whom one must protect one's self. Those who sympathize with them or who have done so at some time or other in their lives are enemy agents or suspected of being such.

"Who would have dreamed during the Hitlerian war of taking exception to measures taken against the 'Nazis'? Soon, if their appeal does not succeed, two American citizens, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, will be electrocuted in Sing Sing prison. 'Out of idealism' they handed over to the Soviets secrets relating to atomic research. Should one have regarded them, in the name of free thought, merely as ideological adversaries and spared them? American public opinion would not have tolerated this.

"America is no longer a promised land. It is a nation. Because it has something to defend and because that something is threatened it has become conservative. Could it be otherwise? How could it be that the statue of liberty had not changed its face in this world of ours."

Robert M. Winfree

Robert M. Winfree
Second Secretary of Legation

RMW/kt

Director, FBI

January 30, 1953

SAC, WFO

G.I.R.-6

JAMES L. BENNETT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG

Forwarded herewith are copies of a memorandum based upon information confidentially furnished an agent of this office by [redacted] United States Department of Justice. This was furnished [redacted] in the strictest of confidence.

b7c
b7D

RBH:MCP
Attachments

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWJ/LDB

65-58236

62-47465-9

This is shocking.
H.

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

67 FEB 18 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) b7C, b7D 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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65-58236 Serial NR dated 1/30/53

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FBI/DOJ

FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York
Field Division

2/1/53
Date

Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Date Property Acquired: 8/11/50

Source From Which Property Acquired: Person of ETHEL ROSENBERG; search incidental to the arrest of ETHEL ROSENBERG.

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Exhibit vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Being held pending outcome of the appe in ROSENBERG case.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

One shell clasp pin
Seven keys
Seven safety pins

SA John A. Harrington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWS/LCB

1 - NY 66-6649

65-58236
NOT RECORDED
14 FEB 27 1953

Field File #: 65-15348
Sec. 6

77 FEB 27 1953

FD-1
(7-17-5

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York
Field Division

8/2/53
Date

Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Date Property Acquired: 7/17/50

Source From Which Property Acquired: Search Incidental to the arrest of JULIUS ROSENBERG, GR 11, 10 Monroe Street, New York City

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Bureau Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Being held pending outcome of appeal of the ROSENBERG case.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

One brown leather zipper brief case
One Remington portable typewriter, #V290917

SA WILLIAM F. HORTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-23-76 BY 3042 PWS/JMS

65-58236

NOT RECORDED
FEB 17 1953

65-58236

67 FEB 26 1953

FD-192
(7-17-52

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York Field Division

2/1/53 Date

Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Date Property Acquired: 8/11/50 - Search incidental to arrest.

Source From Which Property Acquired: Search of ETHEL ROSENBERG

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Safety Deposit Box
Manufacturers Trust Company

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Being held pending result of appeal by ROSENBERGs

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: One Driva wrist watch
One 14k gold signet ring

SA John A. Harrington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/23/86 3042 PWJ/SB

65-58236

NOT RECORDED
143 FEB 17 1953

Field File #: 65-15348

FD-14c
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York Field Division

2/1/53 Date

Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Date Property Acquired: 7/17/50 - Through search of ROSENBERG apartment incidental to arrest of JULIUS ROSENBERG 10 Monroe St., Apt. GE-11, New York City

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Safety deposit box Manufacturers Trust Company

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Being held pending result of appeal by ROSENBERGs

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: One Crotan man's watch #48363
One Clebar man's wrist watch
One Waltham pocket watch and chain, case #6454038

SA William P. Norton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWJ/DB

65-58236

NOT RECORDED
14 FEB 17 1953

Field File #: 65-15348

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG

Wilmington, North Carolina
January 28, 1953

Dear Sir:

I am doing research work concerning the Rosenberg Case; for a theme. I would appreciate all the information I can obtain of the Rosenberg Case. If possible please send me a specific hearing of the trail and events leading to their arrest. If payment is needed send information C.O.D.

Prompt consideration of my request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely Yours,
Fred Vallianos

Forwarding address:

Fred Vallianos
920 Grace St.
Wilmington, North Carolina

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWW/SB

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ack. 2-3-53
DTC

RECORDED - 106 65-58236-1474
FEB 6 1953
18

TRUE COPY

Wilmington, North Carolina
January 28, 1953

Dear Sir:

I am doing research work concerning the Rosenbery Case; for a theme. I would appreciate all the information I can obtain of the Rosenberg Case. If possible please send me a specific hearing of the trail and events leading to their arrest. If payment is needed send information C.O.D.

Prompt consideration of my request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely Yours,

/s/ Fred Vallianos

Forwarding address:

Fred Vallianos
920 Grace St.
Wilmington, North Carolina

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 3042 PWS/SB

65-58236-1474

989538

February 8, 1953

65-58236-1474

RECORDED - 106

INDEXED - 106

Mr. Fred Vallianos
920 Grace Street
Wilmington, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Vallianos:

Your letter dated January 28, 1953, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only, and I am unable to furnish you data relating to the case you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Charlotte, with copy of incoming.
ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DIC:blt
bet

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/82 BY 3042PWT/AB

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

FEB 16 195

COMM — FBI
FEB 4 1953
MAILED 24

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office M dum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO Director, FBI (65-58236) DATE: 2/4/53

FROM SAC, Buffalo (65-2000)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
(Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN)
(New York City origin)

98959

Re New York City let to Director dated 1/20/53, concerning letter received by Judge KAUFMAN from GRETA E. OHLSON of 134 Pearl St., Rochester, N. Y.

A copy of the report of SA JOHN FRANK GENTS, dated 8/27/48, at Buffalo in case entitled "GRETA ELIZABETH OHLSON, was., Greta Ohlson, SECURITY MATTER - C," (Bureau file 100-337637, Buffalo file 100-7493) is being forwarded to the New York Office with copies of this letter. It is also noted for the attention of the New York Office that the Director's letter to Buffalo dated 9/10/48 in case entitled "GRETA ELIZABETH OHLSON, was." pointed out information appearing in the aforesaid report that [redacted] b7c the Bureau's opinion [redacted] and furthermore, the aforesaid letter advised no Security Index Card was being prepared at that time, which action had been recommended by Buffalo letter dated 8/27/48.

In the case entitled "CARL BERNARD OHLSON, was., SECURITY MATTER -C" (Bureau file 100-307317, Buffalo file 100-8799), it was established that GRETA and CARL OHLSON were brother and sister. Furthermore, the report of SA CHARLES A. FERGUSON, dated 12/11/51, at Buffalo reports the results of an interview of CARL BERNARD OHLSON at Rochester, N. Y., on 9/15/51, and his residence at that time was 134 Pearl St., Rochester, N. Y.

Inasmuch as [redacted] b2 b7D contemplated by this off[redacted]

2cc: New York City (65-15348) (ENC. 1)

65-58236-1475

FEB 6 1953

RECORDED - 44

RRW:RMM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-23-86 BY 3042 PWJ CLS

cc: 100-7493
100-8799

FEB 18 1953

REGISTERED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FD-36

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, 2/5/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/96 BY 3042 PWJ/lc

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted] CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT ETHEL GOLDBERG, SISTER OF JULIUS, VISITED ETHEL ROSENBERG ON 1/31/53. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE VISIT, ETHEL GOLDBERG SAID, "I WANT TO KNOW A LITTLE BIT MORE ABOUT THE TABLE". IMMEDIATELY, ETHEL ROSENBERG FLEW INTO A RAGE AND TOLD GOLDBERG, "DON'T YOU MENTION THAT TABLE IN HERE. IT DOESN'T CONCERN YOU AT ALL AND YOU SHOULD NOT MENTION IT". THE CONVERSATION CONTINUED ABOUT THE TABLE, AND IT WAS THE IMPRESSION OF [redacted] FROM THE CONVERSATION, THAT THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT A CONSOLE TABLE WITH A HOLLOW BASE THAT THE FBI HAD BEEN INTERESTED IN. ON 2/3/53, ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG HAD THEIR WEEKLY VISIT. ETHEL ASKED JULIUS IF HIS SISTER, ETHEL GOLDBERG, HADASKED HIM ABOUT THE TABLE WHEN SHE VISITED HIM ON 1/31/53. JULIUS TOLD ETHEL THAT HIS SISTER HAD ASKED HIM ABOUT THE TABLE AND THAT HE TOLD HER THAT SHE SHOULD NOT MENTION THE TABLE OR THE HIGH CHAIR, THAT IT WAS NONE OF HER BUSINESS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE TABLE REFERRED TO IS THE CONSOLE TABLE THAT DAVID GREENGLASS TESTIFIED TO THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD GIVEN TO JULIUS AND THAT IT HAD BEEN FITTED UP TO DO MICROFILM WORK. HOWEVER, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE HIGH CHAIR WAS

b7C
b7D
b7C
b7D

RECORDED 9 65-58236-1476

3 Bureau (REG.)
2 Philadelphia (REG., SPECIAL DELIVERY)

JAH:RED (#6)
65-15348

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

PAGE TWO

REFERRED TO. [redacted] ADVISED THAT ON 2/4/53, EMMANUEL BLOCH VISITED JULIUS AND ETHEL BUT NO MENTION WAS MADE OF THE TABLE. BLOCH ADVISED THEM THAT RECENTLY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HAD COME OUT AGAINST CLEMENCY. HE STATED HE MET HARRY SACHER IN GRAND CENTRAL AND DISCUSSED THIS FACT WITH SACHER. IT WAS SACHER'S OPINION THAT EISENHOWER IS CONSIDERING CLEMENCY AND THAT ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HAD INSIDE INFO OF THIS FACT AND MADE THE ABOVE STATEMENT SO THAT NO ONE WOULD KNOW SHE HAD THIS INFORMATION. BLOCH AND THE ROSENBERGS DISCUSSED SETTING UP AN EDUCATIONAL PANEL AND MENTIONED THE NAMES OF JIM HENRY, DOCTOR MIKELJOHN, AND TOMMY EMERSON (THIS IS THE LAW PROFESSOR AT YALE). BLOCH SAID THAT DEDELL SMITH, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, IS ONE OF THE SMARTEST MEN IN THE GOVERNMENT. BLOCH TOLD THE ROSENBERGS THAT RABBI SILVER BERATED HIM ON THE TELEPHONE BECAUSE THE LETTER THAT SILVER HAD SENT TO BLOCH SAYING THAT HE WAS FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS WAS GIVEN TO HIM IN CONFIDENCE AND THAT HE SHOULD NOT HAVE PUBLISHED IT. BLOCH TOLD SILVER THAT HE DID NOT PUBLISH IT BUT THAT THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE DID. SILVER WOULD NOT ACCEPT THIS EXPLANATION. BLOCH IS GOING TO THE DINNER FOR SILVER THAT IS BEING HELD AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL IN NYC TONIGHT. BLOCH TOLD THE ROSENBERGS THAT SENATOR LANGER IS MOST HELPFUL AND IS WORKING FOR THEM. HE SAID HE DID

b7C
b7D

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

NOT SEE SENATOR TAFT BUT SAW HIS EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT. HE SAID THAT SENATOR IVES WOULD NOT HELP THEM AND HAS STATED THAT THE EXERCISE OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY IS NONE OF HIS BUSINESS. HE ALSO STATED THAT SENATOR LEHMAN WOULD NOT HELP THEM TO GET CLEMENCY. BLOCH TOLD THEM THAT THE WORLD PICTURE HAS DARKENED BECAUSE OF THE PURGES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND RUSSIA. HE TOLD THEM THAT DR. SAUL MILLER (THIS IS THE PSYCHIATRIST WHO VISITS ETHEL) WAS GOING TO TRY TO CONTACT A WITNESS NAMED SCHNEIDERMAN (THIS IS BEN SCHNEIDER, THE PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHER). MILLER WILL TRY TO GET SCHNEIDER TO STATE THAT HE TESTIFIED AS HE DID BECAUSE OF THREATS MADE AGAINST HIM BY THE FBI AND BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN COACHED AND HIS TESTIMONY OBTAINED FROM THE QUESTIONING OF A GROUP OF FBI AGENTS. THE BUREAU IS INFORMED THAT SCHNEIDER WAS CONTACTED ON 2/2/53, AND STATED THAT A NEWSPAPERMAN OF THE "DAILY FORWARD" HAD BEEN TO SEE HIM AND TRIED TO QUESTION HIM ABOUT THE TRIAL. SCHNEIDER TOLD THIS REPORTER THAT HE WOULD NOT DISCUSS HIS TESTIMONY. SCHNEIDER ADVISED THE AGENTS THAT IN THE EVENT HE IS CONTACTED BY ANY PERSON HE WILL NOT DISCUSS HIS TESTIMONY BUT WILL OBTAIN THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON AND ADVISE THIS OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA WILL INTERVIEW DAVID GREENGLASS AT LEWISBURG, AND OBTAIN FROM HIM ANY INFO THAT HE MIGHT HAVE

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

PAGE FOUR

CONCERNING THE HIGH CHAIR MENTIONED BY JULIUS ROSENBERG. PHILADELPHIA IS CAUTIONED TO BE CAREFUL IN ITS QUESTIONING OF DAVID SO THAT THE SOURCE OF THIS INFO IS NOT DISCLOSED, NOR IS ANY OF THE FOREGOING TO BE DISSEMINATED IN ANY MANNER, NOR PUT INTO A REPORT. NY WILL INTERVIEW MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS, RUTH AND BERNARD GREENGLASS AND ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY THE HIGH CHAIR. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED.

BOARDMAN

DO: MR. BELMONT
~~AND SUPERVISOR~~
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____
Special Agent in Charge

CC - Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

February 10, 1953

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 9 65-58236-1476 declassified by 2355 10/21/75

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/76 BY 3042 2WW/MS

Information has been confidentially received that on January 31, 1953, Ethel Goldberg, sister of Julius Rosenberg, visited Ethel Rosenberg at Sing Sing Prison. At the beginning of the visit Mrs. Goldberg said "I want to know a little more about the table." Ethel Rosenberg became angry and answered "Don't you mention that table in here. It doesn't concern you and you should not mention it." According to our source, it appeared that they were talking about a console table with a hollow base that the FBI had been interested in.

This source further advised that on February 5, 1953, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg had their weekly visit. Ethel asked Julius if his sister had asked him about the table when she visited him on January 31, 1953. Julius advised that she did inquire and he told his sister that she should not mention the table or the high chair and that it was none of her business.

COMM — FBI
FEB 11 1953
MAILED 26

It is believed that the table referred to is the console table that David Greenglass testified to in the trial. According to his testimony, the Soviets had given this table to Julius Rosenberg and it had been equipped to do microfilm work. It is not known what is the significance of Julius Rosenberg's reference to the high chair mentioned above.

Our source also advised that on February 4, 1953, the Rosenbergs were visited by their attorney, Emanuel Bloch. Bloch advised them that recently Eleanor Roosevelt came out against clemency. He stated that he had met Harry Sacher (apparently referring to the former member of the defense counsel in the trial of the eleven Communist Party functionaries before Judge Medina) and discussed this matter with him. It was Sacher's opinion that President Eisenhower was considering clemency and that Mrs. Roosevelt had inside information of this fact and made the above statement so that no one would know she had this information.

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

FEB 18 1953

Belmont

Bloch also told the Rosenbergs that Rabbi Silver berated him on the telephone because the letter that Silver had sent to Bloch stating that he was for clemency was given to Bloch in confidence and that Bloch should not have published it. Bloch advised Silver that he did not publish it, but that the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs did. Silver would not accept this explanation. Bloch also told the Rosenbergs that Senator Langer is most helpful and is working for them; further, that he did not see Senator Taft, but saw his executive assistant. He also stated that Senator Ives and Senator Lehman would not help them to get clemency. Bloch also advised them that the world picture has darkened because of the purges in Czechoslovakia and Russia.

Bloch advised the Rosenbergs that Dr. Saul Miller (a psychiatrist who visits Ethel Rosenberg) is attempting to contact a witness named Schneiderman and persuade him to state that he testified as he did because of threats made against him by the FBI and because he had been coached in his testimony. This is an obvious reference to Ben Schneider, a passport photographer who testified as a government witness during the trial. For your information, Schneider has recently advised that a newspaperman of the "Daily Forward," a New York Yiddish publication, had been to see him and tried to question him about the trial. Schneider told this man that he would not discuss his testimony. Schneider has advised that in the event he is contacted by any person he will not discuss his testimony, but will obtain the identity of the person and advise our New York Office.

You will be kept currently advised of any additional developments in this matter.

FD-36

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2/9/53, NEW YORK

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R. RE NY AIR-TEL TO BUREAU, 2/6/53.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNS DAVID ENGELSON, WAS. RALPH NORTON, PROBATION OFFICER, USDC, SDNY, ADVISED ENGELSON PLEADED GUILTY TO THREE COUNTS OF VIOLATION SECTION 1,001, TITLE 18, USC, INVOLVING FRAUDULENT USE OF GOLD CERTIFICATE IN OBTAINING FINE GOLD AND DIVERTING IT INTO GOLD BLACK MARKET. ON 12/11/52 IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE WAS SUSPENDED AND ENGELSON PLACED ON TWO YEARS PROBATION AND FINED $1,000.00. PROBATION RECORDS REFLECT THAT ENGELSON BECAME ACTIVE IN BLACK MARKET 1950 AND 1951. OPENED GOOSENECK CHAIN COMPANY, 2 FERRY [redacted] NY, 1950. EVALUATED BUSINESS AS BETWEEN $10,000.00 AND $20,000.00. NORTON EXPLAINED THAT IF ENGELSON VIOLATED PROBATION REGULATIONS HE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO SENTENCE UP TO TEN YEARS AND $10,000.00 FINE ON EACH COUNT. NORTON OFFERED FULL COOPERATION WITH BUREAU AGENTS IN ANY FUTURE ACTION DESIRED BY BUREAU. AUSA LOUIS I. KAPLAN, SDNY, ADVISED ENGELSON PRESENTLY COOPERATING WITH U. S. SECRET SERVICE AND HIS OFFICE RE NUMEROUS CO-CONSPIRATORS IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE VIOLATION. ENGELSON TO APPEAR BEFORE FGJ, SDNY, THIS WEEK TO MAKE FINAL STATEMENT OF INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO U. S. SECRET SERVICE AND USA, SDNY. KAPLAN ADVISED HE WOULD FULLY COOPERATE WITH THE BUREAU IN ANY FUTURE ACTION DESIRED BY BUREAU CONCERNING ENGELSON. HE STATED FGJ APPEARANCE OF ENGELSON THIS WEEK IS FINAL INTEREST OF USA'S

3 - BUREAU (REGULAR MAIL)

RAM:RJH (#6)
NY 65-15348

AIR-TEL to NY 2/11/53

65-58236-1477

RECORDED-84

FEB 10 1953

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 ONW/LMB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

OFFICE IN GOLD BLACK MARKET CASE INSOFAR AS ENGELSON IS CONCERNED. AGENT [redacted] U. S. SECRET SERVICE, NYC, OFFERED FULL COOPERATION TO BUREAU AGENTS. HE STATED ENGELSON TO MAKE FINAL APPEARANCE BEFORE FGJ THIS WEEK. HE ADVISED ENGELSON COOPERATED WITH U. S. SECRET SERVICE ONLY AFTER BEING FACED WITH CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM. AGENT [redacted] STATED HE WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE TO AGENTS COMPLETE FILE OF HIS INVESTIGATION. NEW YORK OFFICE, AFTER REVIEW OF SECRET SERVICE FILE, WILL SUBMIT LETTER RECOMMENDING FUTURE ACTION IN THIS MATTER. RECORDS KNICKERBOCKER VILLAGE, NYC, REFLECT ENGELSON RESIDED FROM JANUARY, 1942 TO OCTOBER, 1943 AT 36 MONROE STREET AND FROM OCTOBER, 1943 TO DATE AT [redacted] MONROE STREET. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT 16 MONROE STREET AND 10 MONROE STREET, THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF JULIUS ROSENBERG, ARE IN THE SAME HOUSING UNIT.

BOARDMAN

CC: MR. BELMONT
[redacted]
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____
Special Agent in Charge

AIR-TEL

FEBRUARY 11, 1953

65-58236-1497

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15948)

RECORDED-84

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R. REURAIR-TEL FEBRUARY NINE, NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE. ENDEAVOR TO SECURE COMPLETE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF ENGELSON'S COMPANY FROM DATE OF ITS ORIGIN IN NINETEEN FIFTY, INCLUDING COMPLETE DATA ON SPECIFIC BLACK MARKET TRANSACTIONS ENGAGED IN BY ENGELSON, AS WELL AS HIS LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, IN EFFORT TO TRACE SOURCE OF HIS FUNDS, BEARING IN MIND THE POSSIBILITY THAT IF ENGELSON WAS RECIPIENT OF SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM ETHEL ROSENBERG IN JUNE, NINETEEN FIFTY, THIS MONEY MAY HAVE BEEN USED BY HIM IN THE BUSINESS. EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION AND IMMEDIATELY ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/76

APL:awn

65-58236

Note: Confidential Informant [redacted] cell mate of Rosenberg in FDH, NYC, has advised that Rosenberg told him the following: The evening Rosenberg returned home after being questioned by FBI (June 16, 1950), he took $7,000 and a Leica camera and gave same to Ethel. The next morning Ethel took the money and camera to apartment of an unknown Communist Party member who also stayed in a Knickerbocker Village. Engelson, known Communist and resident of Knickerbocker Village, is a suspect for unknown Communist Party member, and investigation of Engelson being taken by NYO on this basis.

b2
b7D

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

MAILED 16
FEB 11 1953
COMM-FBI

FEB 18 1953

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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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).

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition made by State Dept. in 1976

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236 serial 1478

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, 2/6/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE-R. REREP SA W. JAMES WOOD AT PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 4, 1953, ENTITLED "MORRIS BENGAID, ESPIONAGE - R". REFERENCE IS MADE TO ONE DAVID ENGEL OR ENGELSON, DESCRIBED BY DAVID GREENGLASS AS ACQUAINTANCE OF JULIUS ROSENBERG. INVESTIGATION NYC REFLECTS ENGEL PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH DAVID ENGELSON, WAS, SM-C, BUFILE 100-49607. ENGELSON RESIDED [redacted] SHERIFF STREET IN 1941 WHEN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENT. ENGELSON KNOWN TO BE RESIDING 14 MONROE STREET, KNICKERBOCKER VILLAGE IN 1948 AND PRESENTLY RESIDES THERE WITH WIFE, MARY AND TWO CHILDREN. OPERATES "OOSENECK" CHAIN COMPANY, NYC. ENGELSON CP AND YCL ORGANIZER AND MEMBER OF [redacted] HAS ADVISED THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG TOLD HIM THAT DAVE ENGEL WAS ORGANIZER OF CP CLUB OF WHICH ROSENBERG WAS A MEMBER. IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING INFORMATION, CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO ENGELSON AS A SUSPECT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL WHO RECEIVED THE $7000 AND A LEICA CAMERA FROM ETHEL ROSENBERG. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT [redacted]

b2
b7D

b2
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWS/MB

3-BUREAU
1-NY 65-16223

RAM:AM (#6)
65-15348

Let to New York 2/12/53 AP4/ann

RECORDED-45

65-58236-1479

FEB 9 1953

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FURNISHED INFORMATION EMANATING FROM JULIUS ROSENBERG ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS CONCERNING THIS MATTER. SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS: THE EVENING JULIUS ROSENBERG RETURNED HOME AFTER BEING QUESTIONED BY FBI AGENTS (JUNE 16, 1950) HE TOOK $7000 AND LEICA CAMERA AND GAVE THEM TO HIS WIFE. NEXT MORNING, ETHEL PLACED $7000 AND CAMERA IN BROWN PAPER SHOPPING BAG AND TOOK THEM TO APARTMENT OF A CP MEMBER WHO ALSO LIVED IN KNICKERBOCKER VILLAGE. ROSENBERG DESCRIBED INDIVIDUAL AS STAUNCH FRIEND. ALSO AS FATHER OF TWO CHILDREN. ENGELSON ARRESTED SEPTEMBER 25, 1952, US SECRET SERVICE FOR FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING GOLD BUYING CERTIFICATE. ENGELSON PLED GUILTY AND RECEIVED TWO YEARS SUSPENDED SENTENCE AND PROBATION, PLUS $1000 FINE, APPROXIMATELY DECEMBER 19, 1952. USA, SDNY, US SECRET SERVICE, NYC, AND US PROBATION OFFICER WILL BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING ENGELSON. APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED IN ANTICIPATION OF REQUESTING BUREAU AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW ENGELSON.

BOARDMAN

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

SAC, New York (65-15348) February 12, 1953

RECORDED-45 Director, FBI (65-58236) 1479

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurair-tel February 6, 1953, advising that consideration is being given to David Engelman as a suspect for the individual who received the $7,000 and a Leica camera from Ethel Rosenberg.

This matter should be given prompt and vigorous attention, and all logical avenues of investigation should be adequately covered. The Bureau should be immediately advised of any important developments.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/23/86 BY 3042 PWT/DS

APL:awn

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

MAILED 6
FEB 12 1953
COMM-FBI

78 FEB 24 1953

New York Zoological Society

DEPARTMENT OF TROPICAL RESEARCH

WILLIAM BEEBE, Sc. D., Director

JOCELYN CRANE, Research Zoologist
HENRY FLEMING, Entomologist

LABORATORY:
Zoological Park
New York 60, N. Y.
Tel. FOrdham 7-2000

STUDIO:
33 West 67th Street
New York 23, N. Y.
Tel. TRafalgar 7-5063

FIELD STATION:
Simla
Arima Valley
Trinidad, B.W.I.

FIELD STATIONS:
Kalacoon, British Guiana—1916-1918
Kartabo, British Guiana—1919-1924
S. Y. *Noma*, Galapagos—1923
S. Y. *Arcturus*, Sargassum; Galapagos—1925
Sch. *Lieutenant*, Haiti—1927
Tug *Light Horse*, Hudson Gorge—1928
Tug *Gladisfen*, Nonsuch, Bda.—1929-1931
Yacht *Antares*, West Indies—1932
Tug *Freedom*, Bermuda—1932
Yacht *Antares*, Pearl Is.—1933
Biological Station, Bermuda—1933
Launch *Skink*, Bermuda—1933
Tug *Ready*, Bermuda—1934
New Nonsuch, Bermuda—1934-1941
Yacht *Hardi Bisou*, West Indies—1936
Yacht *Zaca*, Gulf of California—1936
Yacht *Zaca*, Eastern Pacific—1938
Caripito, Venezuela—1942
Zoo Laboratory—1943, 1947, 1949
Rancho Grande, Venezuela—1945, 1946, 1948
Simla, Trinidad—1950, 1951

JULIUS ROSENBERG

January 26th, 1953

Headquarters F.B.I
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs;

This kind of thing probably comes to you in myriads but I will send it anyway.

It was forwarded to me from New York and speaks for itself. Who Ursula Nenninger may be I have no idea, but it is apparent that she is worth keeping on file.

Sincerely yours,

William Beebe

P.S. Dont bother to acknowledge this.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PW 1/DB

RECORDED - 70
INDEXED - 70

65-58236-1180

FEB 11 1953

LA-123

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(48)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME

NA002 30 PD INTL FR=N STAAKEN UEBER FALKENSEE VIARCA 17 1210

AN DIREKTOR FC. D. WILLIAM=

BEEBE ZOOLOGICAL PARK NYK=

1953 JAN 17 AM 8 54

F P NEW YORK N.Y.

=BITTE SIE DEN BERUEHMTEN FORSCHER UND WISSENSCHAFTLER IHRE GANZE AUTORITAET ZUR RETTUNG DES UNSCHULDIGEN EHEPAARES ROSENBERG EINZUSETZEN==

DR URSULA NENNINGER BERLIN=

GERMANY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWJ/AB

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Please as a famous explorer and scientist throw the entire weight of your authority toward rescuing that innocent married couple the Rosenbergs.

ENCLOSURE
65-58236-148

February 4, 1953

RECORDED - 70

INDEXED - 70

65-58236-1480

G.I.R. 3

Dr. William Beebe - INFT.
Simla, Arima Valley
Trinidad, British West Indies

EX-123

Dear Dr. Beebe:

Your letter dated January 26, 1953, together with enclosure, has been received, and the interest prompting you to bring this matter to my attention is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Dr. Ursula Nenninger, Berlin, Germany, is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DIC:bjc:mmh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 PWS/AB

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

MAILED 6
FEB 5 - 1953
COMM - FBI

63 FEB 24 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9a

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: February 11, 1953 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK
CLEVELAND

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAS TURNED DOWN CLEMENCY APPEAL OF ROSENBERGS THIS DATE. NEW YORK AND CLEVELAND SHOULD INTENSIFY COVERAGE OF OTHER SUBJECTS PRESENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION AS POSSIBLY INVOLVED IN ROSENBERG NETWORK AND BE DOUBLY ALERT FOR ANY ACTIVITY ON PART OF THESE INDIVIDUALS INDICATING UNUSUAL CONTACTS OR POSSIBILITY OF FLIGHT. IMMEDIATELY ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT

HOOVER

65-58236

APL:slw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/23/86 BY 3042 PWS/AB

RECORDED - 23

65-58236-1481

EX-113

FEB 19 1953

Nelson
Leo
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Harris
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Gurnea
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Room
Ness
Candy

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

FEB 11 1953

TELETYPE

COPIES DESTROYED
436 NOV 9 1960

68 FEB 19 1953

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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7 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition made by State Dept. in 1976

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236 serial 1482

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FBI/DOJ

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

FEB 11 1953

TELETYPE

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

FBI NYC 2-11-53 11-12 PM TM

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWJ/SB

JULIUS ROSENBERG. ET AL ESP-R. [redacted] SING SING PRISON CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT AT ABOUT FIVE TWELVE PM HE RECEIVED CALLS FROM VARIOUS NEWSPAPER SERVICES THAT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAD DENIED CLEMENCY TO JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG. HE REFUSED TO COMMENT TO THE NEWSPAPERS. HE CALLED THE CONDEMNED CELL TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE ROSENBERGS HAD HEARD THE NEWS AND WAS ADVISED BY THE KEEPER THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG HAD HEARD THE NEWS ON THE RADIO AND THAT JULIUS ASKED TO SEE THE WARDEN IMMEDIATELY. [redacted] STATED THAT HE SAW JULIUS AFTER SEVEN PM TONIGHT AND JULIUS ASKED FOR A MEETING WITH HIS WIFE TONIGHT. [redacted] REFUSED THE REQUEST. JULIUS STATED THAT HE WANTED HIS WIFE TO RECEIVE THE NEWS AND ASKED [redacted] TO TELL HIS WIFE OF THE REFUSAL OF CLEMENCY BY THE PRESIDENT. JULIUS TOLD [redacted] THAT THE PRESIDENT DENIED CLEMENCY BECAUSE OF THE REPORT MADE TO THE PRESIDENT BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES, SECRETARY OF STATE IN HIS RETURN FROM HIS TRIP ABROAD. [redacted] STATED THAT JULIUS BELIEVED THAT DULLES HAD GIVEN THE PRESIDENT THE REPORT ON THE FOREIGN SITUATION THAT CAUSED THE PRESIDENT TO DENY CLEMENCY AND JULIUS BLAMES DULLES FOR THIS DENIAL. [redacted] STATED THAT

b7C
b7D

RECORDED-21 165-58236-1483

FEB 17 1953

END OF PAGE ONE

cc Brennan
cc-pages
2-17-53

FIVE ONE

JULIUS ROSENBERG WAS VISABLY SHAKEN AND ON THE VERGE OF TEARS. [redacted]
ADVISED THAT HE HAD VISITED ETHEL ROSENBERG TO TELL HER THE NEWS AND
THE TOLD HIM THAT SHE HAD HEARD IT ON HER RADIO. [redacted] STATED THAT
ETHEL WAS CALM AND COLLECTED AND SHOWED THE SAME ARROGANCE
AND SELF CONTROL AS IN THE PAST. SHE ASKED FOR A VISIT WITH HER
HUSBAND WHICH [redacted] REFUSED BUT TOLD HER THAT SHE COULD HAVE A VISIT
WITH JULIUS AT NINE AM ON FRI. TWELVE NEXT. [redacted] STATED HE HAD
ADVISED JULIUS THAT ETHEL HAD HEARD THE NEWS AND THAT HE WOULD PERMIT
THEM TO HAVE A VISIT AT NINE AM ON FRI. TWELVE NEXT. [redacted] STATED HAD
HE HAD RECEIVED NUMEROUS PHONE CALLS FROM NEWSPAPERS AND THE PRESS
SERVICES. HE SAID THAT NEWSPAPER REPORTERS TOLD HIM THAT THE
PRESIDENT'S PRESS SECRETARY HAD RAISED THE HOPE IN THE PRESS
THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD GIVEN LONG CONSIDERATION TO THE PLEA OF CLEMENCY
FOR THE ROSENBERGS. THE PRESS REPORTERS ASKED THE PRESS SECRETARY
WHEN HAD THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED THE PAPERS OF THE ROSENBERGS
FROM THE CLEMENCY. THE PRESS SECRETARY REPLIED THAT THE PRESIDENT
HAD REFUSED THEM. [illegible] THE PRESIDENT HAD GIVEN
CONSIDERATION TO THE PLEA OF CLEMENCY IF HE HAD ONLY [illegible]
THE ATTORNEY [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE PRESS ASSOCIATION
REPORTED THAT HE BELIEVES THERE IS A GREAT [illegible]
SECRETARY [redacted] WILL BE QUESTIONED [illegible]
[illegible]

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 13, 195

DIRECTOR, FBI

65-58236-1483

RECORDED-21

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] of Sing Sing Prison has confidentially advised that after news of the President's denial of clemency to the Rosenbergs was broadcast over the radio, he called the condemned cell to determine whether the Rosenbergs had heard the news. He was advised by the prison keeper that Julius Rosenberg had heard the news on the radio and that Julius asked to see the warden immediately. [redacted] saw Julius Rosenberg who asked permission for a meeting with his wife that night, stating that he wanted his wife to receive the news. b7C b7D

Rosenberg told [redacted] that the President denied clemency because of the report made to the President by John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, on his return from his trip abroad. [redacted] stated that Julius Rosenberg believed Dulles had given the President a report on the foreign situation that caused the President to deny clemency and Julius blamed Dulles for this denial. [redacted] stated that Julius was visibly shaken and on the verge of tears. b7C b7D

[redacted] refused Julius' request to see his wife that evening, but told him that he could see her the following morning. Julius then asked [redacted] to tell his wife of the denial of the clemency plea. The warden thereafter visited Ethel Rosenberg to tell her the news, and she told him she had heard it on the radio. [redacted] stated that Mrs. Rosenberg was calm and collected and showed the same arrogant manner and self-control as in the past. b7C b7D

[redacted] also advised he had received numerous calls from newspapers and the press services. He stated that newspaper reporters told him that when the President's Press Secretary released the news to the press, the latter stated that the President had given long consideration to the plea for clemency. One press reporter asked the Press Secretary when had the President received the papers of the Rosenbergs asking for clemency. The Press Secretary replied "This afternoon." The reporter then asked "How could the President have given lengthy consideration to the plea for clemency if he had only received the papers this afternoon?" b7D b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042 AUC/AS

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Laughlin
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Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

FEB 21 1953

APL:mem
105-18934

MAILED 8
FEB 13 1953
COMM-FBI

[redacted] was of the opinion that from his conversations with the reporters, the statement of the Press Secretary will be used for propaganda purposes in connection with this matter. b2c b7D

The foregoing is for your confidential information.

CC - 1 - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

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

INDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 2/10/53

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (65-45)

86223

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
OO: New York (65-15348)

There is enclosed herewith a letter addressed to The Atomic Factory, The Staff, Los Alamos, New Mexico, which appears to be signed T. BARBA. This letter was turned over to an agent of this office by RUTH STRONG, AEC Operations Branch, Los Alamos, New Mexico. This letter was from Paris, France and expresses the belief that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG are innocent.

There is also enclosed herewith a letter addressed to Professor WRIGHT LANGHAM from JOAN NEDER, UCLA, Los Angeles, California, which had enclosed literature urging clemency for the ROSENBERGS. This letter and the enclosures were turned over to the AEC Security Office at Los Alamos, New Mexico by Doctor LANGHAM. LANGHAM stated that he had no idea where the sender had gotten his name.

JJM:ar
Encl.

cc: New York

spstmp/bne 1-7-86
release per DOJ letter 12-20-85
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/84 BY SP2 TAB/GW

INDEXED-14
65-58236-1484
FEB 13 1953
INDEXED-14
INDEXED-14

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU:

Letter from T. BARBA to The Atomic Factory, Los Alamos, N.M.

Letter to Prof. WRIGHT LANGHAM from JOAN HEDER enclosing literature re clemency for ROSENBERGS.

IAQ 65-45

Sp Ztr Pl Bce 1-7-86
Release per Doe Letter 12-20-85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/11/84 BY SLZ TMP/GW

23pp

65-58236-1484 ENCLOSURE

LOS ANGELES
CALIF.

UNITED STATES
THREE ③

Prof. Wright Langham
PO Box 1663
Los Alamos, New Mexico

Westwood Village
January 20, 1953

Dear Prof. Langham,

Your receipt of this letter is undoubtedly a surprise. Let us tell you who we are that sent it and why we have done so.

We are a group, primarily of graduate students, at UCLA. We represent no one but ourselves. We are writing this letter together because we share the deep conviction that the Rosenbergs must be granted clemency. The Rosenbergs were scheduled to be executed sometime during the week of Jan. 12th, but were granted a temporary stay of execution in order to permit an appeal for executive clemency.

We decided that the best way in which we could put our feelings to work in behalf of the Rosenbergs was to circulate this letter, with its various enclosures, to as many people as we could. Our funds are limited and our number small. We have, therefore, limited our mailing list to those who we feel are accustomed to dealing with facts and acting upon them----community leaders, clergymen, and members of the faculty at UCLA.

We hope that you will read and carefully consider the enclosed literature. Please remember that the time is short and to be effective you must act quickly. All legal channels have already been exhausted. The only remaining hope for clemency lies in sufficient public awareness of the facts and a consequent appeal to the President. We therefore urge that you examine the facts and send an immediate letter or telegram to the President, asking for commutation of the death sentence.

Please do it now!

Sincerely yours,
Jean Hader
for the group

P.S. You may want further information or want to offer suggestions. If, so, please call me at ARizona 8-2595.

J.H.

OVER ONE MILLION HAVE APPEALED

(According to staff writer Frederick Woltman, N. Y. World-Telegram, in a column a month ago.)

THE WORLD APPEALS

Chaplain to the Queen of England, Charles Raven, wote President Truman: "This savage verdict . . . is a tragic event for all lovers of America."

Henri Pierre, in "Le Monde," Paris: "Reasonable dubt . . . terrible punishment."

Queen's Counsel, D. N. Pritt: "Against all standard of Anglo-Saxon justice."

Fernando Santi, Italian Parliament: "Simple decency calls for a new trial."

Other appeals have come from **Mexico, Israel, Japan, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Argentina,** and other countries.

AMERICA APPEALS

PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN:
DR. HAROLD C. UREY: **the most important atom scientists in the United States, say jointly**

"I have read the testimony given at the trial . . . I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses . . . *They (the Rosenbergs) were* convicted on testimony which I do not believe is conclusive beyond a reasonable doubt. I am amazed and completely outraged at the punishment. I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence."

Similar pleas for clemency were filed in the Federal Court by **Prof. Philip Morrison,** nuclear scientist of Cornell University, also prominent in the Government atom-bomb project; **Dr. Harlow Shapley** of Harvard University, world-famous astronomer; ***Dr. Edward U. Condon,*** incoming President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and former head of the U. S. Bureau of Standards; noted Rabbi, **Dr. Abba Hillel Silver;** and other noted personalities.

AN APPEAL FROM JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

In the Court hearing December 30, 1952, Judge Kaufman and U. S. Attorney Myles Lane made much of the fact that if the Rosenbergs would "cooperate" they might get leniency. In their personal petition to the court, the Rosenbergs said on this point:

"We are conscious that some are to assert this [illegible] guilt, [illegible] convince [illegible] judges. This court's mind might be more easily swayed if [illegible] our sentence.

"But this course is not open to us.

"We are innocent, as we have proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest. This is the simple truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect."

LABOR

Partial List of Trade Unions which have asked for clemency

IN THE U. S.—Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO—57,000 members. Furriers Joint Council NYC—15,000 members. Int'l Longshore Workers — Local 26 — 2,400 members. United Shoe Workers-CIO—Local 65. AFL Jewelry Local No. 1. CIO-Furniture Workers Local No. 140. Int'l Union Marine Cooks & Stewards. American Communication Assn.
IN ENGLAND—London Trades Council—600,000 mem- [illegible] Eng. Union—London. Society of Loc. Eng.—Gateshead, England. Refinery Workers, *Isle of Grain, England.*
IN FRANCE—French Fed. of Civil Service Workers. Miners Federation. Sous Sol. Gas and Electrical Workers. Nat'l Fed. of Paper Carton Workers, 85,000. Nat'l Fed. of Port and Dock Workers.
OTHERS—Trieste — Metallurgical Workers Trieste — Syndicalist Unions. Haifa—Chemical Workers.

PRIEST, RABBI, MINISTERS

Father Clarence E. Duffy: "The United States has a unique chance to give leadership to the world by commuting and revising the sentence."

Dr. Linus Pauling of California Institute of Technology has just written a letter asking clemency.

Baptist Ministers' Convention: "Our prayer . . . that these two be spared."

The Churchman: "Excessive and Cruel."

Jewish Day: "Commute the death sentence."

Catholic Worker: "Vindictive, out of all proportion."

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: "We believe this sentence, unprecedented in our history, is excessive and should be reconsidered."

TO SIN BY SILENCE WHEN WE SHOULD PROTEST, MAKES COWARDS OF MEN.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WE TOO FAVOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS:

Dr. and Mrs. Murray Abowitz
Milnor Alexander
Sam Houston Allen
C. A. Berry
Reuben W. Borough
Madeline Borough
Dr. and Mrs. Walter Briehl
Cleophus Brown
Rev. Ernest Caldecott
Bella Farnella Clewe
John F. Clewe
Nat Corner
Anna Corner
Rev. Carl L. Grain
Mrs. Terry Duzier
Guy Endore
William E. Esterman
Hazel E. Field
Dr. T. Percevall Gerson
Dr. Sanford Goldner
Gordon Johnson
Robert W. Kenny
Daniel G. Marshall
Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall
Rev. Howard G. Matson
Judge Stanley Moffatt
[illegible] Peter Morse
[illegible] Robinson
[illegible] Rudolf
Rev. Edwin P. Ryland
[illegible] Shapiro
[illegible] Shapiro
[illegible] P. Sperber
[illegible] H. Steinmetz
Dr. Harold Stoppleman
Dr. George A. Warner
Rev. Hugh Weston
[illegible] Wesley

Will You Join This World-Wide Appeal?

WIRE! WRITE! PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOW!

(AIRMAIL)

AN APPEAL FROM LOCAL CLERGYMEN:

We urge executive clemency for the Rosenbergs. There can be no other course for those who take their religious concepts seriously. The core of all religions is the idea of a just and merciful God. In the name of justice and mercy we ask President Truman to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment. Rev. Howard G. Matson, Rev. Edwin P. Ryland, Rev. Hugh Weston, Rev. Carl L. Grain.

86 **NON-PARTISAN COMMITTE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

FUNDS TO CARRY ON ARE NEEDED DESPERATELY! SEND TO ABOVE COMMITTEE, c/o MRS. JOHN CLEWE, 1234 WEST 40TH PLACE - AXminster 1-7914

The atomic factory
The Staff
Los Alamos
Etats Unis
New Mexico

PAR AVION

Paris the 20th of January 1953

To the Scientists and the Staff of
Les Ulamos factory.

I do not know you, yet I am certain that in a world of peace and friendship you would be honest and tell the truth out, that two innocents lives might be saved.

Despite repression and fear I ask you to tell this truth.

Is David freedom an honorable man? Can atomic secrets be revealed through gossips? Can

justice and a fair trial be denied to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg who always voiced their innocence with a dignity which forces confidence.

From France where we are ready to love the American people as we love you.

Vive sauve pour les Rosenberg!

J. Barbey
5 rue de Villersexel
Paris VII.e

December 23, 1952

Re: U.S.A. v. JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

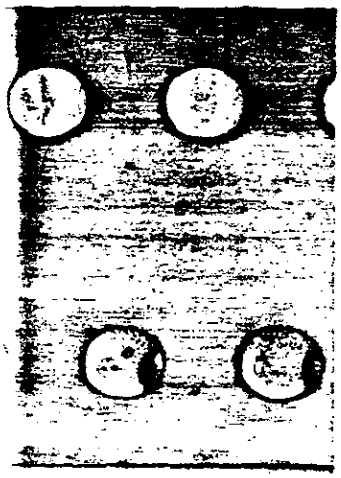
Dear Fellow Lawyer:

In the week of January 12, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are scheduled to die in the electric chair. On November 17, 1952, when the Supreme Court denied a rehearing of its order of October 13, 1952, denying certiorari, Mr. Justice Black dissenting, (_____U.S._____, 97 L. Ed. (advance, p. 41)), Mr. Justice Frankfurter said:

> "Petitioners are under death sentence and it is not unreasonable to feel that before life is taken review should be open in the highest court of thesociety which has condemned them." (_____ U.S._____, 97 L. Ed. (advance, p. 122)).

Although Supreme Court review has been denied, society has provided one last remedy for the Rosenbergs, i.e., executive clemency. In the interest of the good administration of American justice, we ask you to join us in requesting that the President commute the sentences to life imprisonment.

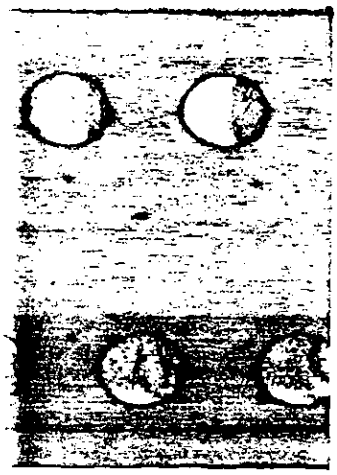
The following circumstances surrounded the trial and imposition of the death sentence.



(1) The trial and the sentencing took place in an atmosphere of unprecedented animosity against these defendants, directly resulting from pre-trial publicity fed to the press by the Department of Justice. (See reversal of a conviction upon this ground in *Delaney* v. *U.S.* (C.A. 1—Oct. 10, 1952) 199 F. (2d) 107).) Among other ways, this prejudice was carried to the jury in the form of repeated irrelevant references to defendants' alleged Communist Party membership. When defendants urged this point on appeal, the Court of Appeals answered (195 Fed. (2) 583, at page 596) with a rather surprising statement, to wit: "It may be that such warnings (admonitions to the jury that communist membership has nothing to do with guilt or innocence) are no more than an empty ritual without any practical effect on the juror. (citing cases) If so, this danger is one of the risks therein in a trial by a jury; and *the defendant made no effort to procure a trial by a judge alone*, under Criminal Rule 23(a)." (Italics supplied.)

(2) Although Judge Jerome Frank, of the 2nd Circuit, in affirming the conviction, said that without the testimony of David Greenglass, "the conviction could not stand" (195 F. 2d. 583, 592) the testimony of this witness is open to question in at least the following two respects:

> (a) Though he admitted he knew no mathematics or physics, he testified that he alone prepared the atomic-bomb "cross-section diagram" introduced in evidence and that it was a reproduction of the "sketch" he alone had prepared and handed to the defendants seven years before. It has since been charged in a defense offer of proof that he received coaching in the preparation of the "diagram" (which has been described by Life magazine as "illogical, if not downright unworkable").
>
> (b) Though he testified that he had confessed espionage upon his arrest (it was he who later implicated his sister and her husband, the Rosenbergs), the government has subsequently admitted that his confession occurred only after prolonged negotiations with him had taken place. It is noteworthy that, though self-confessed, he was subsequently sentenced to a comparatively mild 15 years' imprisonment on recommendation of the prosecution.



(3) Though it is well known, and many eminent scientists have stated, that there is no "secret" of the atomic bomb, the trial proceeded on the theory that, as stated by the prosecution, the Rosenbergs stole "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation." In this connection, one might recall the statement of Dr. H. C. Urey, internationally-known A-bomb physicist, that "Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require 80 to 90 volumes of close print."

(4) Though there was *no evidence whatever* introduced of any causal connection between the alleged acts of the defendants and the Korean War, the court stated, as a reason for passing sentence of death, that the defendants had by their acts ". . . caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea . . ." (Footnote 28, 195 Fed. (2) 583 at pages 604 and 605). This would seem to be a clear case of erroneous reliance on unsubstantiated assertions concerning matters not subject to judicial determination in a particular case. That such a consideration would have a highly prejudicial effect on the defendants' sentence can hardly be questioned.

We are thus compelled at least to conclude, as has Dorothy Thompson, that ". . . it is unlikely that had they (the Rosenbergs) been tried in 1944 they would have received any such sentence." Never in the history of our country has a civil court in peace or war time decreed a death sentence for espionage. Even for treason only two death sentences have been imposed and they were not carried out. To do so here, even assuming the justice of the conviction for espionage (for a then wartime ally) would, we believe, only hurt the name of the United States.

Though perhaps for widely diverse reasons, millions of people here and throughout the world have expressed their opposition to this sentence or have urged a reduction therein. They include even Chairman-designate Velde of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives. Believing that, as lawyers, we have a paramount duty to speak out on such occasions, we ask you to join with us, whether for reasons of doubt as to guilt or as to fairness of the trial or the sentence or general opposition to capital punishment or for still other reasons, in communicating to the President of the U. S. your request that the lives of the Rosenbergs be not taken. We would appreciate your sending a copy of your communication to any one of the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Kenny
250 N. Hope Street
Los Angeles

Chaim Shapiro
403 W. 8th Street, Suite 1214
Los Angeles

Wm. B. Esterman
6425 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 311
Los Angeles

The New York Times
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
"All the News That's Fit to Print"
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1953.

Letters to The Times

Rosenberg Sentence Queried

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Winner and renowned nuclear scientist

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN, world's greatest living scientist, on January 11th appealed to the President for clemency, " . . . for the same reasons which were set forth so convincingly by my distinguished colleague, Harold C. Urey."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

After reading the testimony of the Rosenberg case I find that I cannot put to rest my doubts about the verdict and wish to cite the following points:

(1) Max Elitcher's testimony is of doubtful value. He says that he and Julius talked about espionage but never transferred any information for some five years. This doesn't seem probable to me.

(2) No certain conspiracy between Sobell and Rosenberg is established.

(3) The connections to others than Ruth and David Greenglass are not established. Miss Bentley was unable to identify the telephone voice that said, "This is Julius" with the voice of Julius Rosenberg. If "Julius" did not refer to him in this case, it probably did not when Harry Gold said, "I came from Julius" when he met Greenglass in New Mexico. From Gold's testimony it seems that he knew nothing of Rosenberg at all. It seems unbelievable to me that the name of an arch conspirator would be used in such identification phrases.

(4) No contact between the Rosenbergs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev is established.

(5) The Government's case rests on the testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass. He had pleaded guilty, but had not been sentenced and hoped for clemency. She has never been charged and tried, obviously it seems as a reward for her testimony. A family feud between the Greenglasses and Rosenbergs existed because of a business altercation. The Rosenbergs' testimony flatly contradicted that of the Greenglasses.

Testimony of Rosenbergs

I found the Rosenbergs' testimony more believable than that of the Greenglasses, although I realize that I have not had the jurors' advantage of hearing and seeing the witnesses. Is it customary for spies to be paid in wrist watches and console tables? Greenglass and Fuchs were paid in cash. The Rosenbergs appear to have been as poor as churchmice and the statement that Julius was spending $50 or $75 a night in night clubs seems to me to be a very doubtful one. Had he done this, he would have been obviously and unaccountably rich to all his associates.

However, even if the verdict is correct, I am amazed at the unequal punishment for the same crime. For the very same conspiracy Ruth Greenglass was never brought to trial, though she admitted her guilt on the witness stand; David Greenglass got fifteen years; Morton Sobell and Harry Gold got thirty years, and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg got death. Only the last two took the witness stand and maintained their innocence. If capital punishment is to be given in the future for espionage I should like to have it introduced in a case for which the evidence rests on the testimony of witnesses who did not stand to profit from their testimony. I do not regard self-confessed criminals as reliable witnesses.

We are engaged in a cold war with the tyrannical Government of the U. S. S. R. We wish to win the approval and loyalty of the good people of the world. Would it not be embarrassing if, after the execution of the Rosenbergs, it could be shown that the United States had executed two innocent people and let a guilty one go completely free? And, remember, somewhere there is a representative of the U. S. S. R. who knows what the facts are.

I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

HAROLD C. UREY.

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1953.

Issued by: Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
406 South Main St., Room 604 ● Los Angeles 13, ● Michigan 0946

AN APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

A Case On America's Conscience

On Nov. 17, 1952, the Supreme Court of the United States, with Mr. Justice Hugo Black dissenting, refused to review the convictions and death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on charges of "conspiracy to commit" espionage for the Soviet Union. The atmosphere in which their trial was conducted and the methods employed to obtain their convictions have raised grave doubts in the minds of people all over the world as to their guilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg have maintained their complete innocence from the start, and have until now discouraged pleas for clemency in the hope of vindication through the courts.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, in denying their first plea for a reversal, expressed the view that a higher court might consider altering the unprecedented death sentence. However, in its final denial of a review, the Supreme Court through Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter stated that it did not have this power.

These tormented young American parents therefore have but one hope of living for the day of their vindication and a future of freedom with their two children. That final hope is executive clemency through commutation of their death sentences by the President of the United States.

To help win the broadest support for executive clemency, this examination of the trial record by one of the outstanding figures in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence is herewith reprinted. The reader is urged to consider his arguments carefully and urge others to consider them; and to add your voice to the millions now appealing to the White House in Washington for executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

178 T.U.S. Inc.

Printed in U. S. A.

DENIS NOWELL PRITT, author of this brilliant analysis of the Rosenberg trial, is one of the veteran senior members of the English Bar: a Queen's (King's) Counsel since 1927. For many years a Labour MP and chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform and the Bentham Committee for Poor Litigants, he presided in Sept., 1933, over the Reichstag Fire inquiry in London. The inquiry—unlike the Berlin trial—considered the evidence soberly, indicted Goering whom the world now knows to have been the real incendiary.

In presenting his analysis, Mr. Pritt writes: "I must state my qualifications for this work. In my 43 years as an English barrister I have had considerable experience both in trial and in Appellate work. In the latter, I have had to study in detail many hundreds of Records of cases from all parts of the British Empire and Commonwealth, including India, in all of which countries the procedure is very similar to that of the U. S. A.; and I have studied also a certain number of Records from the U. S. A. itself. To form an estimate of the value which the evidence given in the Rosenberg case should possess in the eyes of impartial lawyers trained in Anglo-Saxon legal traditions, is thus work of the sort to which I have devoted a large part of my time as a barrister.

"I have studied the Record carefully, putting aside as far as humanly possible anything I had previously learned about the case, and have reached certain conclusions about both the conviction and the sentence, which I will state fully, with my reasons for these conclusions."

THE indictment on which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were tried was returned on Jan. 31, 1951, against five defendants in all—the two Rosenbergs, one Morton Sobell, one Yakovlev, and one David Greenglass. Greenglass pleaded guilty. The two Rosen-

bergs and Sobell pleaded not guilty and were tried together, the case of Yakovlev being severed.

The charge was that the five defendants named, together with one Harry Gold, one Ruth Greenglass, "and other persons unknown," had conspired over a period of six years, from June 6, 1944 to June 16, 1950,

> . . . the U. S. A. being there and then at war, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit the U. S. S. R., to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit the U. S. S. R., and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the U. S. A.

It is well to explain at the outset what is the essence of the crime of conspiracy and why a charge of conspiracy to commit some crime or other is so frequently made, in lieu of a charge that the crime was actually committed. "Conspiracy" can be defined, sufficiently for present purposes, as an agreement between two or more people to commit a crime; it is itself a crime, and the crime of conspiracy is complete as soon as two or more persons have agreed in any way whatsoever, whether formally or informally, by words or by conduct, to commit some crime; it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove the commission of the ultimate crime nor even of acts amounting to an attempt to commit it.

It is thus in general easier to secure a conviction for conspiracy than for any other offense, for less has actually to be proved against the defendants; and prejudice or excitement may lead a jury to convict parties on a mere allegation that they agreed or arranged together to do something, under circumstances where, if it were necessary to prove some positive criminal act, the jury would have to acquit because there would be no evidence at all of any such acts.

To secure a conviction is moreover made easier still by the operation of a peculiar rule of evidence. In all normal cases no evidence can be given against any defendant in a criminal case except evidence of acts which he himself did or words which he himself spoke; but in a conspiracy case, so long as some evidence—however tenuous—is given from which an agreement between the alleged conspirators might be inferred, the acts and words of any of them, asserted to be done or spoken in pursuance of the conspiracy, are admissible evidence against all the others, on the footing that they are all agents of one another, and so responsible for each other's words and actions.

The Rosenbergs' 12 'overt acts'

IT is little wonder, in the circumstances, that in all periods of tension, in all countries, charges of conspiracy have been frequently made, and many defendants have been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, although little has been proved against them and no other crime could plausibly even be charged. The dangers, inherent in conspiracy charges, of convictions being reached on inadequate evidence are indeed so well recognized that the rule has been firmly established in most Anglo-Saxon jurisdictions, including that of the Federal Courts of the U. S. A., that "overt acts" demonstrating the conspiracy should be alleged in the indictment and proved.

Such overt acts are normally alleged pretty specifically, so that the defendants can really know what case they have to meet—and indeed, also, that the public may know the nature and weight of the case. I turn accordingly to study the twelve overt acts mentioned in the indictment in this case. They are in substance as follows:—

- That Julius Rosenberg visited a building in Washington, D. C., on or about June 6, 1944.
- That on or about Nov. 15, 1944, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg talked with Ruth Greenglass.
- That, five days later, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass some money in New York.
- That on the same day, Ruth Greenglass took a train from New York to Mexico.
- That, three weeks later, Julius Rosenberg went to a building in New York.
- That on the same day Julius Rosenberg received from Ruth Greenglass a paper containing written information.
- That on or about Jan. 5, 1945, in New York, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg talked with David and Ruth Greenglass.
- That, on the same day, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass a portion of the side of a torn cardboard "Jello" box.
- That five days later Julius Rosenberg introduced David Greenglass to a man in New York.
- That two days thereafter Julius Rosenberg talked with David Greenglass.
- That on the same day Julius Rosenberg received from David Greenglass a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project.

• That, two days after that, David Greenglass took a train from New York to New Mexico.

It will be noticed that the not very informative "overt acts" of this six years' conspiracy are spread over, or rather confined to, a period of only seven months, and that the *only persons* named as taking part in them are the two Rosenbergs and David and Ruth Greenglass; the defendants Sobell and Yakovlev are *not mentioned*. It is not surprising that applications were made to the Court on behalf of Sobell for some enlightenment as to what was alleged against him; and it was finally alleged that he had joined the conspiracy on or about June 15, 1944, and five overt acts were alleged against him, namely that at some time in *five separate months of 1946, 1947 and 1948*, he had conversations with Julius Rosenberg!

The witnesses: who, what, why?

THE trial took place before Judge Irving R. Kaufman on 14 days in March, 1951. The prosecution put in a list of 112 witnesses, but in fact called only 22 of them, and one other.

The strength and weakness of the case depends, *of course*, on these witnesses, on their characters, on what they said, who they were, and what motives or interest they had; and it is thus *of the greatest* importance to know clearly all these points and to see exactly:

(1) What sort of a reliable case all witnesses between them were able to build up to establish that the Rosenbergs were guilty at all, and ...

(2) How serious anything was that the Rosenbergs were alleged to have done——and, above all, of course, whether what they had done merited the death penalty.

I turn at once to the evidence, adding only that, as I am dealing with the cases of the Rosenbergs, I will pay little attention to evidence which implicated only other persons, including Sobell, the only other person actually on trial with them.

Greenglass: 'terrible incentive for lying'

THE *principal* witness against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass. There were an unusually large number of reasons for mistrusting his evidence. To begin with, he had pleaded guilty to the conspiracy for which the Rosenbergs were being tried, but had not yet been brought up for sentence; thus, he might hope, and he *expressly said* that he did hope, to obtain some

advantage for himself as a result of giving evidence against the Rosenbergs; for the Court might ultimately give him a light sentence, and even if it gave him a substantial one, the Government might well remit much or all of it. He thus had a strong motive to "pile it on." In addition, he was, of course, fully established by his plea of guilty, by his evidence, and by surrounding circumstances (such as his possession of substantial sums of money which could only be explained on the basis that he was telling the truth when he said that he was selling military secrets *for money*), *to have been a party to a conspiracy* which both he himself and the prosecution described as a most serious one.

He thus fell into the class of "accomplice" witnesses, those who, in the old English phrase, "turn Queen's evidence." Such witnesses are universally regarded as highly unreliable, not merely because they are self-confessed criminals, and are betraying their associates, but far more because it is dangerously easy for them to implicate falsely, for some benefit to themselves, or to pay off some "score," or for any other reason, one who in fact took no part in the crime.

They are in a position to tell a story that is in the main true, and thus much easier to tell without being exposed as a liar in cross-examination; but at the same time to insert into that story one limited but serious falsity, namely, the assertion that some accused person took part in it when in fact he had nothing to do with it; and, if anything could make this easier, it would be that the accused was related to the accomplice so that it would be natural for them to meet from time to time.

Accomplices, moreover, as I have mentioned shortly above, have in many cases a very direct motive for implicating the accused persons as deeply as possible, for they hope to receive as a reward of their betrayal of their associates, and for their help in proving an alleged offense which could not be otherwise proved at all, either a lighter sentence from the Court, or some remission by the Government of whatever sentence is passed on them, or both. This provides so terrible an incentive for lying, and so great a danger of convictions on untrustworthy evidence, that in practically all of the many hundreds of cases of "accomplice evidence" which I have had to investigate in my practice the danger has been minimized either by giving the accomplice a free pardon *before he gives evidence, or by sentencing him before he does* so; and even then the need for corroboration of his evidence by independent witnesses, free from the taint of complicity, is always emphasized.

As an accomplice witness, David Greenglass was in the worst possible position; he had been neither pardoned nor sentenced, and he knew that so soon as the cases of the Rosenbergs and of Sobell had been disposed of he would come up for sentence. When he did come up, his Counsel made an eloquent and business-like plea to the effect that, unless people in his position could have some confidence that they would be dealt with leniently, they would not betray their associates, and the Government would therefore not secure convictions. If the Government wanted help it should give help. It should give Greenglass "a pat on the back": he should be praised, not punished, said his Counsel. Greenglass was, however, given a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and his only chance of not serving this fully lies in the hope of leniency from a grateful government.

'To save his own skin'

THE peculiarities of David Greenglass as a witness in this case do not end with this already formidable circumstance. For it has to be added that Ethel Rosenberg, whom he was thus pushing towards a sentence of death, was his own elder sister who had always befriended and helped him; and Julius Rosenberg, whom he was treating in the same way, was her husband and thus his brother-in-law. To save his own skin he was quite willing to give evidence against his sister and his brother-in-law. (It was also clear, if not perhaps very important, that there had been long disagreements between him and Julius Rosenberg over a business in which they were partners after his demobilization from the army, which eventuated in his instructing his lawyer to bring civil proceedings against Julius.)

Nor was that quite all; for Ruth Greenglass, named in the indictment as a party to the conspiracy, for some unstated reason not actually indicted, but standing in peril of being indicted at some subsequent time, was David's wife, and he professed to love her dearly. Nevertheless, in the course of the many interviews he had with the FBI, in which he told bit by bit, as he remembered it, the whole of his story, he betrayed in the very first interview the full tale of his own wife's participation in the conspiracy in which he himself, at any rate, was taking part. With such an equipment, David Greenglass might be regarded as a man on whose evidence it would not be safe to convict anyone, but his evidence must of course be examined.

His version of how he came to take part in the conspiracy

was that his wife went down from New York to the neighborhood of Los Alamos, where he was working as a machinist, to take him a message—as she alleged—from Julius Rosenberg, inviting him to take part in espionage, and that by the morning of the following day he had decided to do so! And, at a later stage, when according to him Julius Rosenberg warned him that he was in danger of arrest and ought to leave the country, he accepted from Rosenberg sums amounting to $5,000 in cash to enable him to do so; he stated on oath that he never had any intention of leaving, and that he concealed his intention from Rosenberg but nevertheless accepted and retained the money. He had, he added, such a distaste for the money that he wanted to flush it down the lavatory, but changed his mind and used it to hire Mr. O. John Rogge as his lawyer instead.

'No sort or kind of corroboration'

THE nature of his evidence against the Rosenbergs lent itself to no sort or kind of corroboration. It consisted of accounts of conversation with them, at which no third party was present, and of occasions on which he said that he furnished to the Rosenbergs sketches and written descriptions of processes and material objects such as lenses.

None of the alleged sketches or descriptions was produced, but Greenglass prepared—four or five years after the alleged incidents, from his own unaided memory—what he said were reproductions of the material, and these were put before the jury. Whether his limited education made it possible for him to do anything of this sort accurately is a matter for scientists rather than lawyers; but from the point of view of a lawyer it can be said that such reproductions, from even the most reliable of witnesses, would add little or nothing to their evidence and could not in any way constitute corroboration.

I pass over a number of minor points in his evidence which were designed to implicate one or both of the Rosenbergs, because examination of all of them shows that there is nothing in them to constitute any corroboration of his story; and it remains true that not one word of his story against them was corroborated by anybody but his wife, nor by any circumstance or material object.

It is my considered professional opinion that a conviction based upon such evidence from such sources, without independent corroboration, cannot be regarded as reliable and should not be

sustained. That not merely a conviction but a sentence of death should be based upon such evidence runs counter, in my opinion, to all normal standards of criminal procedure and of the administration of justice. I have myself appeared in many "accomplice" cases where convictions on evidence much less objectionable than this were set aside by appellate courts on the grounds that the accomplice evidence should not be accepted.

Importance of 'secrets' never shown

I SHOULD add that, even if the evidence were regarded as providing a reliable basis for conviction, there would still be lacking, in my humble opinion, any good reason for imposing or upholding a death sentence. Such a sentence could surely only be justified if it were clear that the secret information involved was of the utmost importance.

Scientists may be able to express expert views on the value or absence of value of what the witness, David Greenglass, alleges that he communicated to the Rosenbergs, and, in particular, to tell us whether the information was old or new; whether it revealed or conveyed what is called "the secret of the atom bomb"; whether it was of such a nature that a foreign country which could not have developed the atom bomb without it was thereby enabled to do so; and, finally, whether David Greenglass was sufficiently educated technically to be able to understand, remember and communicate it; all that a lawyer can say upon it is that there is no real evidence in the Record to show that it was of very great value. In general, in charges of espionage, there is expert evidence to show exactly why the information is important; but in the present case only two scientific witnesses gave evidence on this topic, and they said little. The evidence of the first of them, a Dr. Koski, read as a whole, constitutes no proof at all that there was any particular importance in what David Greenglass learnt; it shows merely that the information was secret and that an expert, seeing what Greenglass alleges he had taken, "would know what was going on at Los Alamos." The other witness, a Mr. Derry, stated that the description and the sketch given by Greenglass "related to the atom bomb which was in the course of development in 1945," and "demonstrated substantially and with sufficient accuracy the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb"; and, further, that an expert could perceive from this information, to a substantial degree, what the actual construction of the bomb was. He added that the information was classified as "top secret"; but he said

nothing as to how many people already knew as much, or how easy or how difficult it would be for other people to find it out by their own researches; he said, indeed, nothing more specific than that, so far as he knew, no foreign government other than those of Britain and Canada knew as much in 1945 about the development and structure of the atomic bomb as the American scientists knew. (Another witness, a Mr. John Lansdale, Jr. was also asked "to establish the authenticity of the information that Greenglass gave"—i.e., said he gave—"to Rosenberg," but after a discussion between Counsel and the judge the question was abandoned.)

Accordingly, while scientists can plainly make more effective comment than I can on this part of the evidence, I can assert as a lawyer that there was nothing in it to show that the information which David Greenglass claimed to have communicated to Julius Rosenberg was of any especial value or danger, such as to justify on any view the death penalty.

David Greenglass's wife, Ruth, whose position has already been explained, also gave evidence, which followed pretty closely that of her husband, and is equally devoid of any corroboration. It does not call for separate study; her hopes and fears for herself and her husband, her readiness to confess to crime and to implicate relatives in that crime, do not differ from her husband's. In a sense she can be said to corroborate her husband, but this could not be regarded as independent corroboration.

Witness who was 'scared to death'

THE evidence of the two Greenglasses was almost the only evidence against the Rosenbergs; but it is necessary just to examine what other evidence there was. I begin with Max Elitcher, a man who had worked in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Dept. He was mainly a witness against the other defendant, Sobell, but he did say that on three occasions Julius Rosenberg asked him to obtain confidential information for him for Soviet purposes. He said, however, that he had not done so; and it is noticeable that none of the "overt acts" alleged against the Rosenbergs in the indictment covered the interview related by Elitcher; he said, moreover, in cross-examination, that two of his three meetings with Rosenberg were merely social.

Elitcher made it quite plain that he himself was an accomplice. As he said, "I was part of it." He admitted, too, that he had told lies under oath, and that, being "scared to death," he had

told the FBI "everything he knew"—although he had lied to them too—in the hope that he might "come out the best way" and that "nothing would happen to him." For some unexplained reason, he was neither indicted nor even mentioned in the indictment as a co-conspirator. It is obvious that his evidence can add practically nothing to that of the Greenglasses; it is of little volume and of almost equally poor quality.

Of the remaining 17 prosecution witnesses, only four gave evidence of anything the Rosenbergs were alleged to have said or done. Dorothy Abel, the sister of Ruth Greenglass, gave evidence that she had once been asked to leave the room whilst her sister talked with Julius Rosenberg and that the latter had once in her presence praised the Soviet system and described the U.S.A. as "capitalistic"! A Dr. Bernhardt, Julius Rosenberg's physician, proved that Rosenberg asked him in 1950 what inoculations were needed for anyone entering Mexico. Two other witnesses, a Mrs. Cox and a Mr. Schneider, gave evidence "in rebuttal," after the close of the defendants' case, about the Rosenbergs on points that may fairly be left unmentioned as trivial. The remaining 13 witnesses either gave no evidence at all that bore on the Rosenbergs, or merely mentioned their name as hearsay.

Thus, the prosecution case against the Rosenbergs rested on the evidence of three persons, two of them husband and wife, and all of them unreliable as accomplices and for other reasons too. There was no corroboration of their story by any independent witness; no detective or other police official, let alone any member of the general public, was called to say that either of the Rosenbergs had ever said or done anything in their presence or hearing. Notwithstanding police searches of their home, no line of writing of any kind that they had ever written, received, or even seen, was adduced. There was nothing of any kind in evidence against them except what the two Greenglasses and Elitcher had said. I am unable to believe that, if the case had not involved political topics or had not been heard at a period when hysteria and prejudice played so strong a role, evidence so weak would have been put forward by the prosecution in any country in the world which followed the Anglo-Saxon traditions and procedure. I think that under those conditions any Court would almost certainly have withdrawn the case from the jury. But this case was allowed to go to the jury and the Rosenbergs were not only convicted but were sentenced to death.

The Rosenbergs, who at every stage asserted their innocence,

gave evidence and called two other witnesses; these latter dealt with points which can fairly be registered as unimportant. In a study designed to examine the strength or weakness of the prosecution case which the jury accepted, what the Rosenbergs themselves said is not of quite such importance as what the prosecution did or did not prove; but it remains true that they did give evidence, being of course submitted to cross-examination and answering fully and consistently everything that was alleged against them. Nothing was established against their character, unless it be that they had talked of the Soviet economic system, had thought that the Soviet Union was at one stage bearing the brunt of the Second World War, and had had in their possession a collecting box for Spanish refugee children.

Judge's 'very shocking' comments

I MUST say a little about the conduct of the trial. The prosecution, both in the opening statement of the prosecuting attorney and throughout the evidence, repeatedly made play with the alleged Communist connections of the Rosenbergs; the usual "warning" was given that of course communism is not evidence of conspiracy or of espionage, and was immediately nullified by the assertion—wholly unproved—that Communists are more likely to commit espionage than other people. The atmosphere of the case, as one can see from the observations in the Record alone, was indeed such that the mere suspicion of communist affiliation was almost enough of itself to make conviction certain. (Much the same comment must be made about questions and assertions on the point that the information was alleged to have been obtained on behalf of the Soviet Union, and indeed on any suggestion of any kind in favor of that country or of anything in it. I get from the Record the impression that both communism and the U.S.S.R. were such "red rags to a bull" that the bare mention of them, whether justifiable as relevant to the charges or not, of itself made it extremely difficult to secure a fair and judicial consideration of the evidence, or of the case generally.)

From a purely English point of view, it is noticeable that the trial judge at times treated the defense counsel with considerable abruptness and discourtesy, and at almost all stages of the cross-examination of the main prosecution witnesses, was harrying them to cut short their cross-examination.

The last and perhaps the most serious comment I have to make concerns the observations of the judge when passing sen-

tence. Having regard to what little evidence of any kind had been given against the Rosenbergs, it is very shocking to a lawyer brought up under the Anglo-Saxon system, in which judges should deal with what is proved in evidence and nothing else (apart from the very narrow field in which judges may take "judicial notice" of indisputable facts, like the days of the week and the seasons of the year), to read some of the statements made by the judge when passing sentence, presumably by way of expressing his reasons for deciding to impose the death sentence instead of sentence of imprisonment.

To begin with, it should be noticed, although it is far from being the most seriously objectionable of his remarks, that he made somewhat extravagant comments on "Russian terrorism" and on the administration of justice in the U. S. S. R.; he said, in short, the sort of things that one is accustomed to read in the more irresponsible newspapers, things which some of the less thoughtful readers may be led to believe. One might have hoped that persons holding high judicial office would have been less gullible; but in any case, these observations, made by the judge of an important court when passing sentence of death, were not merely inaccurate; they were unsupported by any evidence and were wholly irrelevant. That the judge behaved in this way may indicate that anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria has gained such ground for the moment in the U. S. A. that it is difficult if not impossible to secure a fair and dispassionate trial of a political case involving either communism or the U. S. S. R.

Duty rests on world public opinion

BUT these remarks by the judge are, alas, not the worst part of the matter. He went on to treat the case as if the information which the Rosenbergs were said to have communicated to the U. S. S. R.—of the value of which, as I have already mentioned, there was no real evidence—had been established to be of the most fundamental importance. He began, for example, with the assertion that what the Rosenbergs had done "has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea" (about which, of course, there was once again no evidence.) He went even further and based his determination on sentence on the wholly unproved assumption that the Rosenbergs had obtained from David Greenglass and given to the U. S. S. R. just the vital information that enabled that country to develop the atom bomb, which it could not have achieved without that information. The Rosenbergs had thus, as he put it, "altered

the history of the world" to the injury of the U. S. A. (Incidentally, although it could have been alleged in the indictment that the conspirators had acted with intent to injure the U. S. A., no such allegation was pleaded.)

I am forced to the conclusion that, even if the conviction of the Rosenbergs had rested on reliable evidence that they had conspired to obtain some information, any sentence expressed by the judge to be based on such inaccurate and unproved assertions as to the importance of the information would have to be set aside on appeal under any procedure which provided for a free review of the sentence by an Appellate Court.

Unfortunately, the procedure applicable to this case does not provide for such a review, any more than it provides for a consideration of the credibility of the witnesses or the reliability of the evidence. Were the procedure different, it may well be that the whole matter would have been disposed of already. But there is, in effect, no appeal at all to any court from either of the two main defects of this trial, namely, the unreliability of the evidence and the gravely excessive sentence.

The duty of securing a review on these points thus rests on public opinion through the world. After full study, for the reasons which I have expressed above, I must express the view, from a purely professional standpoint, that it would offend against all Anglo-Saxon standards of justice that the convictions, let alone the sentence, of the Rosenbergs should be allowed to stand.

YOU have read Mr. Pritt's learned and dispassionate analysis of the trial and the eevidence as a result of which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg face execution.

Will you take these steps:

1 Write or wire the President at the White House in Washington, asking him to use his powers of executive clemency to spare the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg.

2 Pass this pamphlet on to a friend or to the editor of your newspaper, with the suggestion that it be excerpted as a news story and commented on editorially.

3 Write the address below for additional copies of this document to distribute to others who may add their voices to yours in the plea for clemency. They are available at 20 for $1, $3 per 100, $25 per thousand, postpaid.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Mr. D. N. Pritt's analysis of the Rosenberg Case has been reprinted as a humane endeavor by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., publishers of National Guardian, the progressive newsweekly, 17 Murray Street, New York 7, N. Y.

SAC, Los Angeles

March 2, 1953

Director, FBI (100-387835)

RECORDED - 44 65-58236-1484

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
Internal Security - C

Enclosed for your information are two sets of Photostats of material pertaining to clemency for the Rosenberge.

This material was furnished to the Albuquerque Office by the Security Officer of the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos, New Mexico. The matericl was furnished to the Security Officer of the Atomic Energy Commission by Professor Wright Langham, P.O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Enclosure

cc - 65-58236

RET: rep

100-387835

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

COMM — FBI
MAR 2 1953
MAILED 28

60 APR 3 1953

63 JUN 1 1953

February 11, 1953

10:51

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Julius

The Attorney General called to advise that he was going over to the White House this afternoon on the Rosenberg matter. He stated the CIA people wanted to be sure as to whether he had checked with me. The Attorney General stated he had read my memorandum very carefully and he thought he had judged it accurately, namely, that I feel there is no reasonable possibility if this sentence is commuted that they would talk. I told the Attorney General that I had a very strong feeling along that line, and he could make such a statement. I also stated that the Rosenbergs had been advised of what they could do not only by the judge but by friends of theirs and they have not utilized the opportunities given them. I indicated I felt it would be very unfortunate if any steps were taken to lessen their sentence. The Attorney General stated he was going to bat on this and I told him he could quote me to the fullest extent.

Very truly yours,

JEH

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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RECORDED - 165-58236-1485

FEB 18 1953

JEH:EH

11:34 AM
2-11-53

FEB 18 1953

FD-86

ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

AIR-TEL

BUREAU (REGULAR MAIL)
NEW YORK (REGULAR MAIL)
BOSTON (AIR MAIL)

FBI, PH 2/10/53

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE -R. REBU AIR-TEL 2/5/53. DAVID GREENGLASS, U.S. PENITENTIARY, LEWISBURG, PA., ADVISED THAT HE RECALLS HAVING BEEN TOLD BY JULIUS ROSENBERG OF THE CONSOLE TABLEWITH A HOLLOW BASE USED FOR DOING MICROFILM WORK, AND REMEMBERS HAVING SEEN IT IN ROSENBERG'S APARTMENT AFTER ROSENBERG HAD MENTIONED IT TO HIM. STATES THAT BECAUSE OF FACT ROSENBERG HAD CHILDREN THEY UNDOUBTEDLY HAD A HIGH CHAIR. STATES, HOWEVER, HE WAS NEVER TOLD BY JULIUS ROSENBERG, AND NEVER HEARD FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE, THAT ROSENBERGS MAY HAVE HAD HIGH CHAIR OF ANY DESCRIPTION WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN USED IN CONNECTION WITH ESPIONAGE WORK. ALSO STATED HE KNEW OF NO FURNITURE THEY MIGHT HAVE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN SIMILARLY USED IN ADDITION TO CONSOLE TABLE. RUC.

ABBATICCHIO

END

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WJW/ejs
65-4350

cc: 65-4331

RECORDED - 61 65-58236-1486

30 FEB 11 1953

Approved: R.J.A. Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

70 FEB 20 1953

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 29, 1953

DIRECTOR, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to a memorandum dated January 15, 1953, from Mr. Abbott Washburn, which has been referred to my attention by your office. You will recall Mr. Washburn reported that one of his friends had been advised by Nathaniel Weyl, ex-Communist who was in a Communist cell with Alger Hiss in Washington D.C. in the 1930's, of the possibility that the Rosenbergs would be willing to confess if given clemency. Washburn believed that Weyl based his belief on discussions Weyl had with "Jews who were friends of the Rosenbergs" and because of present Soviet anti-Semitism.

For your information, the Bureau received the same information from another source and interviewed Mr. Weyl on January 16, 1953. Mr. Weyl stated that he has never made any statements that the Rosenbergs were ready to confess and has no knowledge about such information. Further, he stated that whoever attributed such statements to him is a "liar."

The foregoing is for your confidential information.

APLmcm

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JAN 30 1953

65-58236-1487

FEB 11 1953

1 ENCL

FOR APPROVAL

FEB 20 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Herbert Brownell

FROM: Abbott Washburn

DATE: January 15, 1953

Nathaniel Weyl, a Jewish gentleman who was in a Communist cell with Alger Hiss in Washington in the 1930's (written up in last week's U. S. NEWS) has told one of our sources that he has reason to believe the Rosenbergs would be willing to expose the whole story of their Communist connections if the hint of a Presidential clemency deal were made to them.

We are led to believe that he bases this on discussions he has had with Jews who are friends of the Rosenbergs. The recent evidence of violent Soviet anti-Semitism (the Prague "trials" and the Russian doctors purge) has soured their allegiance considerably.

Moscow is putting on an all-out, world-wide campaign to exploit the Rosenberg case. If the Rosenbergs could be induced to talk, it would constitute a defeat for the Kremlin and a cold war victory for us.

In spite of the difficulties of the interregnum, this opportunity should not be allowed to slip between the chairs and be lost by default. In the larger struggle, it is not important whether this is handled by the new or the old administration. It would seem to me that both Mr. Dulles and General Smith should be consulted for policy on this, as well as C. D. Jackson.

AW:cd

Abbott W.

7/23/96 3042PWS/BB

65-58236-1487
ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: January 29, 1953

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/96 BY 3042 PWS/AB

SYNOPSIS:

Memorandum dated January 15, 1953, from Abbott Washburn to the Attorney General and referred to the Director, sets forth information allegedly obtained from Nathaniel Weyl, ex-Communist, that Rosenbergs may be willing to confess in view of present Soviet anti-Semitism. Foregoing is same information received from CIA by Bureau on January 15, 1953. Weyl interviewed January 16, 1953, and denied making such statement or knowing anything about same. Recommended Attorney General be advised of Weyl interview.

PURPOSE:

To authorize transmittal of attached letter to Attorney General.

DETAILS:

A memorandum dated January 15, 1953, from Abbott Washburn to the Attorney General has been referred to the Director. This memorandum states that Nathaniel Weyl, ex-Communist, had told one of Washburn's sources that he, Weyl, had reason to believe the Rosenbergs would be willing to confess if given clemency. Washburn believed that Weyl based his opinion on discussions Weyl had with Jewish friends of the Rosenbergs and because of Soviet anti-Semitism as evidenced by the Prague trials and the arrests of Russian Jewish doctors. Washburn pointed out the importance of having the Rosenbergs talk in connection with the cold war and suggested that General Smith, Mr. Dulles and C. D. Jackson be consulted for policy on this.

65-58236-1488

Jackson is believed identical with a newly appointed administrative aide to the President who has been assigned to the William Jackson Committee, which has been set up by President Eisenhower to review the government's political and psychological warfare program as it applies to the cold war. Washburn has been reported to be Executive Secretary of this Committee.

RECORDED-107 65-58236-1488 FEB 24 1953

APL:mem
65-58236
Attachment

73 FEB 20 1953

The above is obviously the same information which was received by the Bureau as set forth in a memorandum from Mr. Keay to Mr. Belmont dated January 16, 1953, in the above-captioned case. This memorandum reported that on January 15, 1953, Frank Wisner, Deputy Director, Plans, Central Intelligence Agency, advised that on that date he had telephonically received information concerning the possibility of the Rosenbergs talking from Abbott Washburn who was attached to Eisenhower's headquarters in New York City. Wisner advised that Washburn's source was Nathaniel Weyl and gave substantially the same information as reported above.

On January 16, 1953, pursuant to Bureau instructions, WFO interviewed Weyl who has been cooperative with the Bureau in the past, and he advised that he has never made any such statements about the Rosenbergs, that he has never heard such information, and that whoever attributed such statements to him was a "G-- D--- liar."

The results of the Weyl interview are set forth in a memorandum dated January 16, 1953, from Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Bureau has established very close liaison with Sing Sing Prison officials in order to insure that if the Rosenbergs have indicated any desire to talk, we will be immediately advised. To date, the indications have been that they will not talk. According to prison officials, on January 25, 1953, the Rosenbergs were visited by a brother of Julius and the latter was requested by them to contact Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass, and tell her that when she visits David at Lewisburg Penitentiary, she should persuade him to change his story about the Rosenbergs. From the foregoing, it is evident that the Rosenbergs are attempting to suborn Greenglass in an effort to gain their freedom or at least clemency. The Criminal Division of the Department has been advised of this information.

In view of the above, and the fact that Weyl has denied the story attributed to him by Washburn, no action is believed necessary concerning the suggestion of Washburn that Mr. Dulles, General Smith, and C. D. Jackson be consulted for policy in this matter.

ACTION:

It is felt that the Attorney General should be advised of the results of the Weyl interview for his information in view of his referral of this matter to the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached letter to the Attorney General be approved and transmitted.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 2, 1953

FROM : V. P. Keay

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

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWJ/AB

Attached hereto is an intra-office memorandum dated January 22, 1953, which was prepared by an unidentified Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee and was made available to the Liaison Agent by Allen Dulles. The memorandum describes the possibilities of convincing the subjects that the Soviet regime is persecuting and is ultimately bent on exterminating the Jews under its sovereignty. The writer of the memorandum injects the belief that the Rosenbergs could be persuaded to cooperate. Dulles advised the Liaison Agent that he was furnishing the memorandum solely for the Bureau's information. He made it clear that he fully understood the Bureau's responsibilities concerning the Rosenberg case and he had informed all CIA officials that no psychological warfare projects concerning the Rosenbergs should be promoted without first consulting with the FBI.

Dulles stated that various individuals handling political and psychological warfare matters in the CIA have given attention to the Rosenberg case. He expressed the opinion that the William Jackson Committee might take an interest in the psychological warfare aspects of the Rosenberg case. He advised that this was only his opinion and that he personally had discussed it with nobody on the Jackson Committee.

As you know, the William Jackson Committee was recently created by President Eisenhower for the purpose of surveying the Government's political and psychological warfare program.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:lw

Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DRR 1/13/75

~~Classified by~~ 3255 WAB/PWJ 10/21/78
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

63-58236-11489

FEB 12 1953

63 FEB 20 1953

Rec. from Allen Dulles
1/27/53
SSP

Memorandum

Subject: The Rosenberg Case January 22, 1953.

PROPOSAL: A concerted effort to convince Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies now under sentence of death, that the Soviet regime they serve is persecuting and ultimately bent on exterminating the Jews under its sovereignty. The action desired of the Rosenbergs is that they appeal to Jews in all countries to get out of the communist movement and seek to destroy it. In return, death sentence would be commuted.

ADVANTAGES: The importance of success in this venture can scarcely be overstated from a psychological warfare standpoint. The Communist Parties throughout the world have built up the Rosenbergs as heroes and as martyrs to "American anti-semitism." Their recantation would entail backfiring of this entire Soviet propaganda effort. It would be virtually impossible for world communism to ignore or successfully discredit the Rosenbergs. The couple is ideally situated to serve as leading instruments of a psychological warfare campaign designed to split world communism on the Jewish issue, to create disaffected groups within the membership of the Parties, to utilize these groups for further infiltration and for intelligence work. (Whether the defection of the Rosenbergs would yield significant information concerning other Soviet espionage groups is a matter for the FBI to appraise.)

Ref. C.I.A. 10.8.75

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65-58236-1489
Enclosure

LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS: Apparently neither of the condemned has thus far wavered. An appraisal of the possibilities of their defection could be obtained from the FBI. The hypothesis suggested here is that the Soviet 'Doctors' accusations may have come as a great shock to them. Since they are Jews and have been placed in the role of victims to anti-semitism, it is believed that the new developments in Soviet policy vis-a-vis the Jews open new possibilities. It is also believed that people of the sort of the Rosenbergs can be swayed by duty where they can not be swayed by considerations of self-interest. They should not be asked to trade their principles for their lives -- for one thing, such an appeal to cowardice would almost certainly fail. The argument should be rather that they are about to die for a system that has betrayed and is destroying their own people, that they have the moral obligation of influencing other Jews against communism. In short, they would be offered two things psychologically: (1) an opportunity to recant while preserving their self-respect and honor; (2) a new purpose in life.

THE ETHICAL ISSUE: The purpose of the Government would be to gain a new instrument to make clear the sinister purposes of communism to its deluded followers and, incidentally, to save two lives. Certainly, neither purpose is immoral.

The means, however, necessarily involves the coercion of prisoners for no discussions can be termed free if the upshot determines whether people live or die. If this coercive element makes the whole plan repugnant to our traditions of due process, then naturally it should not be undertaken. Presumably, the Attorney General should evaluate this. If the answer is favorable, consideration must be given to the consequences of failure to sway the Rosenbergs -- the virtual certainty that the Communists will use the attempt for their propaganda. Therefore, it is proposed that the emissaries chosen be unofficial, without credentials from the Government of any sort and with no authority to commit it to any action.

SUGGESTED APPROACH: The contact could be made by rabbis, representatives of Jewish organizations, former Communists. The last group would understand the mentality of the Rosenbergs far better than the others and would share with them common experiences and attitudes. However, the Rosenbergs would probably view them, not merely as enemies, but as traitors to the movement and this consideration seems to the writer to be decisive as far as the initial stage of conversations is concerned. Perhaps the ideal emissaries would be highly intelligent rabbis, representing reformed Judaism,

with a radical background or sympathetic understanding of radicalism, and with psychiatric knowledge. Such men can be found. Here again, the viewpoint of the FBI would be of the greatest value.

(1) The emissaries do not need to be armed with a formal promise of clemency, for the Rosenbergs understand that they can obtain commutation if they cooperate with the United States.

(2) Complete confidentiality in the discussions is imperative. The Rosenbergs may have strong doubts of the rightness of their course which they would wish to explore with sympathetic, intelligent and well-informed anti-Communists. However, since these are doubts and not certainties, they will wish to be able to die as martyrs if the doubts disappear after investigation. They would therefore fear that any talks they have with the emissaries might be used afterwards to destroy the propaganda value of their death for communism should they decide in the end upon death. Preservation of confidence as to the discussions should be pledged, subject to a similar confidence on the part of the Rosenbergs. The emissaries should be people of such unimpeachable moral stature that no suspicion of double dealing on their part could arise.

(3) Date of execution should be stayed until the emissaries ascertain whether or not the Rosenbergs

are interested in entering into such protracted discussions. If they are not, the execution should proceed and the emissaries should preserve total silence.

(4) If the Rosenbergs desire to explore these matters, an execution stay of one to two months seems indicated. First, time is needed for a thorough discussion of all those phases of Soviet conduct which the condemned would have to weigh in their minds before reaching what is for them their biggest decision. This is not merely a matter of persecution of Jews, but of the basic character of the Soviet dictatorship. Second, the Rosenbergs should have time to read the most authoritative and convincing literature available on such matters as the U.S.S.R. slave labor camps. (It should be recalled that as Communist they were explicitly forbidden heretofore from either reading such books or having them in their possession.) Third, fruitful discussions can hardly be held if they occur, as it were, under the shadow of imminent execution.

(5) Should the operation succeed, generous commutation appears indicated -- both to encourage others to defect and to utilize the Rosenbergs as figures in an effective international psychological warfare campaign against communism primarily on the Jewish issue.

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

FEB 12 1953

TELETYPE

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

FBI NYC 2-12 [illegible] 11-41 PM TK

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/12/86 3042PWS/AS

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, ESP. DASH R. DALLET. [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED FEB. TWELVE THAT CRC NATIONAL OFFICE IS SENDING OUT LETTER TO ITS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY URGING IMMEDIATE EFFORTS TO ENLIST AFL, CIO, AND OTHER LABOR UNION SUPPORT IN CAMPAIGN TO PERSUADE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO RECONSIDER HIS DECISION ON ROSENBERGS. CRC MEMBERS ARE URGED TO "FLOOD" PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WITH SIMILAR DEMANDS. LETTERS ARE ALSO BEING SENT TO JUDGE KAUFMAN. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT "VIGIL IN WASHINGTON" WILL BE REINSTITUTED IMMEDIATELY. CRC MEMBERS ARE BEING URGENTLY ASKED TO SUPPORT THIS VIGIL TO FULLEST POSSIBLE EXTENT. THEY ARE BEING REQUESTED TO GO TO WASHINGTON AND STAY FOR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN ROSENBERG CASE IS URGING ITS SUPPORTERS TO GO TO WASHINGTON [illegible] FEB. FOURTEEN. PLANS STILL IN DISCUSSION STAGE CALL FOR [illegible] DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS WHEN UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECONVENES [illegible] ROSENBERG COMMITTEE WILL SPONSOR THIS DELEGATION. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT CRC AND ROSENBERG COMMITTEE [illegible] HOLDING [illegible] THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

RECORDED [illegible]

4-312 (1-23-56)

DATE OF MAIL 2/11/53

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

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

7/23/46 3042PWJ/JDB

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY 51 4/22/53

FILE NUMBER 65-58236-1491

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

FRAZIER REAMS
9TH DISTRICT, OHIO

TOLEDO OFFICE
OLD POST OFFICE BLDG.
MADISON AND ST. CLAIR
ROOM 13

COMMITTEE ON
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 9, 1953

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

A constituent submitted this pamphlet to me today which I am enclosing to you herewith for your information and interest.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Frazier Reams

Frazier Reams, M.C.

7/23/86 per release 3042PWL/DB

RECORDED - 57 165-58236-14

FEB 13 1953

Issued by the
Toledo Labor Youth
League

THE JEEPSTER

Vol. I.... No. VI..

7/23/86 3042PWJ/AB

SPECIAL — SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

Only a few short days remain before the scheduled execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the young Jewish couple, in the famous "atom-spy" case. As matters now stand only a tremendous protest movement by the American people can save their lives.

The Rosenbergs are accused of passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. They were convicted by the testimony of Ethel Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass and his wife Ruth. Both admitted they had committed espionage for money, which made them liable to the death sentence. In return for testifying against their sister and brother-in-law, David Greenglass got only 15 years - 8 with good behavior - and his wife was never indicted. The Rosenbergs who have insisted on their innocence to this day, got the death sentence. Greenglass's testimony at the trial was so fantastic that Time Magazine commented, "some of his testimony made little scientific sense". Life's science editor said: "Greenglass's implosion bomb appears illogical if not downright unworkable".

What Greenglass claimed was that he had overheard talk at the Los Alamos A-bomb project from which he drew an elaborate sketch of an A-bomb and sent same to the Rosenbergs. Greenglass had taken 8 courses at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and flunked all 8 of them! Yet the idea that he could draw an A-bomb sketch from snatches of converstion is as Life & Times point out illogical.

Judge Kaufman at the trial hysterically blamed the Rosenbergs for all the bloodshed in Korea. He never said how. The Soviet Union hasn't dropped an Atom Bomb. In fact they are not even involved in the Korean war and as for having the A-bomb, an International News Service story in December, 1950, said:

"The Atomic Energy Commission Friday bared secret documentary proof that Russia has known the scientific secrets of atom bomb since 1940".

continued on page 2

65-58236-1492 enclosure

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS - continued

Now consider the death sentence. In the first place it has never been handed out in peace time in this country's history to anyone accused of espionage. Second, the Rosenbergs are accused of passing secrets to a country that was our friend and ally at the time the "crime" was supposed to have occured. No hysteria today can change that fact! YET THOSE WHO WERE TRAITORS TO AMERICA, WHO ACTIVELY AIDED ENEMIES HAVE BBEN GIVEN ONLY PRISON SENTENCES. Tokyo Rose only got 10 years; Axis Sally got 10 years; Nazis who were responsible for the murdering of thousands got only light prison sentences: Yet the Rosenbergs are sentenced to die. Atomic spies in other countries like Fuchs and Nunn in England received prison sentences.

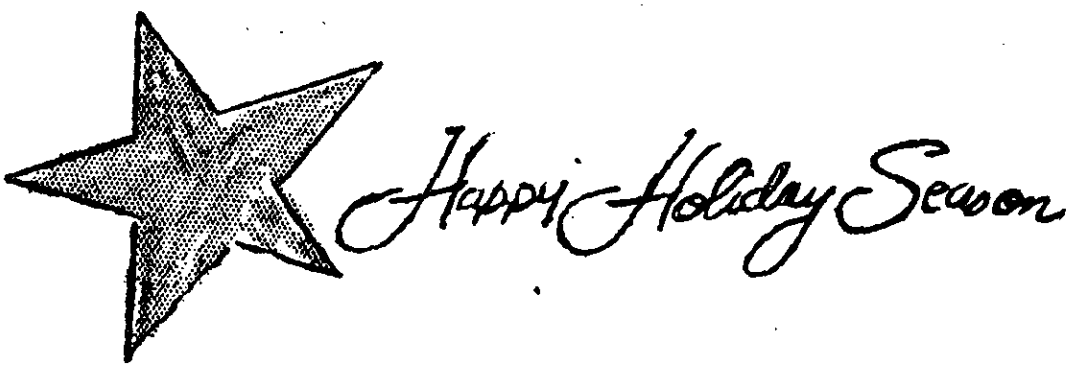
If the Rosenbergs are executed on a frame-up espionage charge, then any other American is subect to the same fate. The Government rested much of its case on red-baiting the Rosenbergs and in

attacking their political views. They are political prisoners and would-be victims of the whole made war drive.

- JOIN THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS.

- SEND A WIRE OR LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN. TELL HIM TO GRANT CLEMENCY TO THE ROSENBERGS.
- ASK YOUR FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, SHOPMATES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO DO THE SAME!

DO THIS Today



February 11, 1953

RECORDED - 57
INDEXED - 57

65-58236-1492

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 3042PWJ/AB

Honorable Frazier Reams
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of February 9, 1953, together with the mimeographed sheet "The Jeepster" which was issued by the Toledo Labor Youth League.

The interest which prompted your bringing this to our attention is sincerely appreciated.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

SAC - Cleveland, with copy of incoming.
ATTENTION SAC: Congressman Reams enclosed a copy of Volume 1 #6 of "The Jeepster" which was captioned Special - Save The Rosenbergs. You will note that Congressman Reams did not identify the constituent who submitted this pamphlet to him.

HPL:mad

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

MAILED 8
FEB 19 1953
COMM-FBI

58 FEB 24 1953

4-312 (1-23-56)

DATE OF MAIL 2-16-53

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

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

7/23/96 3042PWJ/DB

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY 51 2/26/53

FILE NUMBER 65-58236-1493

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada

February 12, 1953.

SECRET

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

REGISTERED AIRMAIL

Director, FBI

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

Dear Sir:

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

Very truly yours,

SECRET

Glenn H. Bethel

Classified By 2855
Exempt from GDS Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Enclosure

RECORDED-14

INDEXED-14

EX-123

65-58236-1494

FEB 19 1953

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MAR 4 1953

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CLASSIFIED BY: 3042 PWT/CJS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

10-23-86

100-387835-11

Transcript of Broadcast from CKEY on January 20, 1953, from 7:30 to 8:00 p.m.

(As recorded at time of broadcast)

This broadcast and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of this radio station nor of its staff.

People all over the world have become gravely concerned over a situation. A serious situation. Voices have been raised in protest, and voices of protest are being heard, in Toronto, in Ottawa, in New York, Paris, London, Chicago and San Francisco. Why? Why the protests? Why so many voices raised? What is the truth about this situation about which so many people all over the world are so gravely concerned. The Toronto Committee to Secure Clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have purchased the time on this station in order to present to you this intimate and dramatic story - a story that cries for truth and justice - a documentary transcription filled with the poignancy of appeal of a genuine protest for truth and justice.

The San Francisco Bay Area Committee to Save the Rosenbergs presents "They Must Not Die", the documented story of the Rosenbergs written by Pis Messi and produced by the San Francisco Labor Theater.

July 1950, Munro Street, Knickerbocker Village. A housing project on New York's lower east side. An ordinary apartment - $45 a month, including utilities, the usual second-hand furniture, new-looking console table from Macy's, a box full of children's toys. This is the Rosenberg home.

Julius is 34, a mild tempered man raised on New York's lower east side. He is a graduate in engineering from New York City College - worked as an engineer for the Government for a few years, and like millions of other Americans, he belongs to a union, The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. Now he runs a small machine shop near his home; barely makes a living for his family.

Ethel, his wife, is a small woman with dark eyes and a sweet smile. She had gone to the same high school as Julius. Went to work after graduation. At various times she studied voice, Hebrew and stenography. Then she stayed home with her two boys, Mike who is eight and Robbie, three. Yesterday there was the sound of laughter.

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Enclosure 65-58236-1494

(Laughter and baby talk) ". . . Look Robbie look. This is how a duck walks." (Laughter) "Come on Mommy, you walk like a duck. Look at the duck Mommy." "No more now Robbie. Come on boys put the chairs back and play quietly until Daddy comes home." "Oooh! Mommy sing us a song from the new book Daddy bought." "Oh! all right. What shall I sing." (Few lines of song by mother and children.) "It's Daddy, Daddy, Daddy. Hi! Daddy, Hi!"

"Julius -- you look -- Julius, is something wrong?"

"Boys look what I brought. Take it into the kitchen and open it up."

"Oh! boy!"

"Now you let your brother open it up with you Mike."

"Julius, can I get you something?"

"No, no Ethel, sit down please. Have you seen the papers?"

"No. Every time you look like that . . ."

"This is about David."

"Oh! Why, what is it?"

"The FBI picked him up yesterday."

"Why?"

"He confessed to stealing some secrets from Los Alamos."

"Oh! no."

"He confessed Ethel. He said he memorized some drawings and made a detailed report. He said he got $500 for it."

"Impossible! Why he's never been able to memorize anything. He flunked every technical course he ever took. There must be some mistake."

"That's what I thought."

"I can't believe he would get involved . . ."

"I can Ethel. He was scared, and when a man's scared -- I didn't tell you, but he came to the shop about a month ago. Told me he was in some kind of trouble and needed $2,000 right away. Ethel, where was I going to raise $2,000? I told him I only owed him a thousand and I couldn't even raise that. He got sore, lost his head and hit me. And then said something peculiar. He said,

'Well Julius, I've just got to have that money and if you don't get me that money, you're going to be sorry'."

"Why didn't you tell me about it?"

"Because you would have worried yourself sick. Every time your baby brother gets himself into hot water you or your mother bail him out. It's always poor Davy, little Davy. Ethel when are you going to learn that he is weak and dependent, that he has been using you for a crutch all his life? And Ruthy eggs him on. Ethel where are you going?"

"To help David."

"Ethel, sit down."

"I'm going."

"Not this time - don't get yourself mixed up in it."

(Knock on door)

"I'll go. Yes?"

"Julius Rosenberg?"

"Hey! wait a minute. Stop pushing in here. Who are you?"

"Federal Bureau of Investigation. They want you at Headquarters to answer some questions about your brother-in-law, David Greenglass."

"I have nothing to say."

"Julius, please, what are you . . ."

"Ethel keep out of this."

"Julius I beg you go with them - Davy's in trouble."

Yes, Davy was in trouble. Serious trouble. The Grand Jury in New Mexico had just indicted him for stealing information on atomic experiments when he was stationed at the Los Alamos project in 1945. That July afternoon in 1950, Julius learned that the FBI was no longer primarily interested in David Greenglass, but rather in him. Greenglass had implicated him in the espionage plot. Julius was arrested.

A month later Ethel Rosenberg was called to testify before a Grand Jury. Leaving the Court Room she was arrested and hustled off to the Women's Detention Home indicted with her husband for

conspiracy to commit espionage. But the press went far beyond the indictment. All during the fourteen months leading up to the trial the press fed the public spy stories, charging the Rosenbergs with crimes never even mentioned in the indictment. Remember the headlines in 1950: "Troops Mobilized to Avert Riot over Robson"; "University of California Passes Loyalty Oath"; "U.S. sends Troops to Korea"; "Eleven Top Communists Convicted". And then - "Commie Spys Indicted", "Red Spies to Tell All".

Yes, the arrest of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was a fitting climax. Now all that was needed to keep the hysteria in pitch was a trial, and absolute conviction, a great big neon finger pointing out an act of treason by two individuals with progressive leadership. April 1951 - the Court Room was tense and hushed.

Government Prosecutor Irving Saypol stepped forward.

"May it please your honor, Mr. Foreman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury, the evidence will show that the loyalty, the allegiance of the Rosenbergs was not to our country, but that it was to Communism; Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world."

Defense Attorney Emmanuel Bloch rose and protested.

"I ask the Court to instruct the District Attorney to desist from making any remarks about Communism because Communism is not on trial here."

Again and again the prosecution hammered at the implication that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were Communists. At one point even Judge Irving Kaufman interrupted to address the jury: "I want you to understand right at the outset that the fact that the defendants were mem ers of the Communist Party . . ."

The Defense Attorney rose to his feet. "Your Honor. There has been no evidence up to this point that the Rosenbergs were Communists, and I object to the introduction of this subject as irrelevant, misleading and inflammatory."

The trial proceeded. The prosecution had announced that 118 witnesses would be called among them top atomic scientists, but only 20 witnesses took the stand, and it was only two witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass who even attempted to link the Rosenbergs to an atomic espionage plot. Listen now to some of David Greenglass' testimony under cross-examination by Defense Attorney Bloch:

"In 1945 I gave Julius Rosenberg a sketch of a lense mould. I marked the parts of the mould, A, B, and C and I defined what the markings meant."

"Would you examine Government's exhibit two for identification and tell me if this is the sketch which you prepared?"

"Yeh! - Yeh! that's the sketch that I prepared."

"When did you prepare this?"

"During the trial yesterday."

"When did you last see the original sketch which you turned over to Rosenberg?"

"In January 1945."

"And you have not seen it since?"

"No."

"Now Mr. Greenglass can you sketch every lense mould upon which you worked while at the shop in Los Alamos?"

"Not every one but I can draw or sketch a good deal of them."

"A good deal of them showing the developing process and the improvements that have been made. Can you do that?"

"Sketches are . . . but I mean it would be very difficult to tell which one was the improvement over the other."

"You did not even know the formulae did you?"

"No."

"You have to be a scientist to know the formula, isn't that right?"

"Yes."

"But you are a machinist?"

"That is correct."

"Did you ever get a degree in science?"

"I did not get a degree."

"Did you ever get a Bachelor of Science Degree?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever get an Engineering Degree from a recognized institution?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever take courses in calculus?"

"No."

"Differential calculus?"

"I did not."

"Or thermodynamics?"

"I did not."

"Or nuclear physics?"

"I did not."

"Or atomic physics?"

"I did not."

"Or quantum mechanics?"

"I did not."

"Or advanced calculus?"

"I did not."

"No more questions."

This is the record. This is the testimony of a man who claimed he drew from memory an elaborate sketch of the atom bomb together with 12 pages of descriptive material. This is the star witness of a prosecution.

But where were the scientists to back him up? The prosecution had promised that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Harold P. Urey, heads of the Atom Bomb Project would testify. Why weren't they called? Was the prosecution afraid of their testimonies. Listen to the words of the uncalled witness, Dr. Harold P. Urey:

"Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require eighty to ninety volumes of close print which only a scientist or engineer would be able to read. Any spies capable of picking up this information will get information more rapidly by staying at home and working in their own laboratories."

Listen to what the science editor of Time Magazine said: "Some of Greenglass' testimony made little scientific sense," and Life Magazine, "Greenglass' implosion bomb appears illogical, if not downright unworkable." So much for the scientist Greenglass.

But now lets hear from top atomic scientists who tell us how secret the atom bomb really is. Again Dr. Urey: "There is no secret of the atom bomb that could be kept."

In 1949 when Russia exploded its first atomic bomb, Dr. Wendell Latimer, University of California chemistry professor and wartime plutonium researcher said: "Now that we are rid of the illusion that we are the only ones who can make a bomb, we can devote our energy to progress instead of giving all our time to protecting false secrets."

In 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission bared secret documentary proof that Russia had known the scientific secret of atom bomb manufacture since 1940 - five years before Greenglass claimed to have made his sketches. Now the date is 1951, the speaker, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, another uncalled witness.

"There are no unpublic secrets concerning atomic weapons, and no secret laws of nature available to only a few."

But the prosecution relentlessly built its case. Here is the damming evidence. A console table which had belonged to the Rosenbergs but which the Government had impounded. Ruth Greenglass is now on the stand. The Prosecuting Attorney is questioning.

"Now Mrs. Greenglass, on any of your visits to the Rosenberg apartment, did you notice any particular piece of furniture?"

"Yes, a mahogany console table."

"Did you have any conversation with the Rosenbergs concerning that table?"

"Yes, I admired the table and I asked Ethel where she bought it. She said she had gotten it as a gift, and Julius said it was from a friend, and it was a special kind of table, and he turned the table on its side to show us why it was so special."

"What did he show you when he turned the table on its side?"

"There was a portion of the table that was hollowed out for a lamp so that the table could not be used for photographic purposes."

"And did Julius Rosenberg tell you what he photographed?"

"Yes. He said he took pictures on microfilm of typewritten notes."

This is the testimony of the second star witness of the prosecution. But where was the console table to support the testimony? The impounded table was never produced in the court room. Why Not? Was the prosecution afraid of the testimony of a table? This is the record.

The case against the Rosenbergs depended almost entirely on the testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass, and the weaker the case, the more fantastic the charges.

"My brother-in-law spent sixty to seventy-five dollars a night on entertainment."

"Julius Rosenberg subsidized the education of likely espionage agents."

"My brother-in-law was given unlimited funds by the Russians to recruit spies in defense plants and government agencies."

"He received a citation from the Russians for his work."

But no sums of money were found in the Rosenberg home or deposited in banks. No members of the alleged spy ring were produced in court. No citation. No students. No prospective spies. No one to back up David and Ruth Greenglass' testimony.

As for the written evidence - of 32 documents produced in the Court not one connected the Rosenbergs with any espionage plot. No, it wasn't the evidence that made the case against the Rosenbergs, it was the poison of our times. The poison of paid confessions, and conformities, of atom bombs and witch hunts.

After only 15 days of trial . . . the verdict was brought in "guilty as charged". And then Judge Kaufman passed a sentence unprecedented in the annals of American justice. In justification of this sentence the Judge made a fantastic charge:

"Your crime is worse than murder. I believe your conduct in putting the A-Bomb into the hands of the Russians years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused the Communist aggression in Korea with a resultant casualty exceeding 50,000 Americans. And who knows but what millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your disgrace. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, for the crime for which you have been convicted you are hereby sentenced to the punishment of death."

Death to the Rosenbergs. Death in peacetime. Not for treason, not for espionage, but for an unproved charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The world stood shocked. Death in peacetime for a crime which could not exist.

As Ethel Rosenberg was led from the courtroom she faced the press. Her voice was low but steady. "We said, and we say again, that we are victims of the grossest type of political frame-up ever known in America."

And so for eighteen months she waited in Sing Sing's death row while her case was being appealed. Eighteen horror-ridden months with screams she dared not utter, or the hope she dared not hold too firmly.

A few weeks after she was brought to Sing Sing Ethel wrote her attorney. "When you see the warden won't you plead with him to allow me to have Michael's plant outside my cell where I can just see it, not touch it. Couldn't I see it just once so that I can truthfully tell Michael that it looks fine. Do you really think it would occur to Mike that my silence about it is due to the fact that I didn't truly receive it. My God! What harm can there possibly be? What crime committed if I am allowed some token of love from my darling children whom I have not seen for close to a year now. Beg them to let me have it, won't you?"

And, Mike and Robbie -- It was eighteen months before the children saw their parents again. They drove down to Sing Sing with the Rosenberg's attorney, Emmanuel Bloch and his wife. Mrs. Bloch tells of the trip.

"After the shock of the arrest we wondered how the children would take a visit with their parents. Because of the long separation we had decided that it would be best for the children to visit with each parent separately. As we drew up to the prison gates there was only the sound of the gravel beneath the wheels, and inside the car only silence. I watched Mike's grown-up nine-year-old face tighten. The twitch he had developed in the past year was more noticeable. I felt the blood pounding in my chest as my husband and the boys left the car and disappeared inside the prison. Only the lawyer was allowed to see the prisoners, and I waited those two endless hours in the car wondering, praying that the visit would come out all right.

After the children saw their father the attorney left them in the receiving room. Mike wore a baseball cap. The guard sitting on the edge of a table swinging his legs, smiled at him.

"You're quite a baseball fan ain'tcha kid. What does your father think about it?"

"Well, he keeps up with all the scores. I send him the scores when I write him."

"Too bad it's going to be over so soon."

"When the baseball season is over then it's football."

"Pretty smart ain'tcha kid. I'll remember that one. Say, would ya like me to show you the place?"

"Maybe, after I see my Mother."

"Sure, if there's time I'll show you. You'd like to see the electric chair wouldn't you? Wouldn't you?"

"I don't want to see anything. I don't want to see anything."

"Ah! ya cry baby. Stop that crying. There's nothing to it. Say, say did you ever see a gun like this? Here, look here kid, I'm an FBI agent -- uhhhh!"

"My father's not going to die. He's not going to die."

"Stop it man are you crazy? What are you doing to the children. Matron did you hear him?"

"I certainly did and I'm reporting him Mr. Garvey."

"Ah, I was only having a little fun with him. I didn't do no harm."

"Get out of here. I am sorry this had to happen, Mr. Bloch."

"Come on Mike don't pay any attention to that man. He doesn't know any better."

"Take it easy Mike. You're not going to let this spoil your visit with your mother are you?"

"I'm all right."

"Now I'll leave you alone. Your Mother's coming."

"What should I talk about, Manny."

"Oh! There's lots to talk about Mike, school, Grandma Sophie, piano lessons."

"Michael -- Robbie. Why I would never have known you from the pictures. How grown up you are. Robbie - Manny, why does he hide from me? Doesn't he know me anymore."

"He was only three Ethel. Give him a little time, he'll warm up."

"Of course. Mike tell me how you are getting along with grandmother Rosenberg."

"Okay, I guess. Only the kids don't play with us any more. They think something's happened. I just come home after school and practice piano. Robbie, he doesn't do anything but look out the window at the cars. Hardly anybody comes to see us except Manny and his wife and sometimes that man from Daddy's union and his wife and kids. He plays the piano for me. Oh! Mom, did you like the plant I sent you?"

"The one with the blue flowers. Oh! I think it's beautiful. Tell me what do you play on the piano?"

"Next year I'm going to play Grieg. Gee! I wish you could play for us like you used to."

"I don't have a piano here but I still sing. Do you remember any of the songs we used to sing?"

(Music and song)

"Look Ethel, Robbie remembers too. He is coming to you."

"Mommy, Mommy."

Eighteen months of silence from the court. Silence from the radio. Silence everywhere but in the heart. Eighteen months and committees sprang up all over the country. Pamphlets were written. Meetings held. Fifty-thousand people signed an amicus brief, urging that a new trial be held. Letters poured in from all over the world. England, China, the Netherlands, Japan, France. France -- the France that remembered another case of another time. The Dreyfus Affair.

Like Julius Rosenberg, Dreyfus was a young Jew of thirty-five. An officer in the French army falsely accused of turning over military secrets to another country and for this he was condemned to life imprisonment. But then, as now, people of courage demanded that the case be re-opened and the facts brought to life. Emile Zola was one of these and for his burning indictment of that frame-up Zola himself was brought to trial. In 1890 Zola faced the jury.

"The Dreyfus case. Ah! Gentlemen, that has now become a very small affair. There is no longer a Dreyfus case. The question now is whether France is still the France of the Rights of Man, the

France that gave freedom to the world, and that is just. Are we still the most noble, the most fraternal, the most generous nation? Shall we preserve our reputation in Europe for equity and humanity? Are not all the victories that we have won called in question? Open your eyes and understand that to be in such confusion the French soul must have been stirred with death in the face of a terrible danger. A nation cannot be bought by death, without imperiling its moral existence. This is an exceptionally serious problem. The safety of the nation is at stake."

Yes, the safety of a great nation is at stake. Are we still the America of democracy, of justice, of freedom? Are not our recent victories called in question by this case? If the Rosenbergs die shall we preserve our reputation in the world for equity and humanity? Shall a Dreyfus have rotted in prison if we have learned nothing from history? Where is justice? In the rehearsed accusations of a terrified Greenglass, or in the facts? Facts that never came to light in Judge Kaufman's court. Shall the Rosenbergs die while we live in doubt? The American people have a right to demand that the Rosenberg case be re-opened, in the full light of day.

Listen now to the words of Ethel Rosenberg: "We do not want to die. We are young, and yearn for a long life of accomplishment. Yet if the only alternative to death is the purchase of life at the cost of personal dignity and abandonment of the struggle for democracy and ethical standards, there is no future for us or any legacy that we can leave our children, for those who survive and follow us. For the sake of American Democracy, justice and government. For the sake of truth and prayer and worry and the innocent prattle of little children, we shall remain here in dignity and pride in the deep and abiding knowledge of our innocence before God and man."

Are those the words of a traitoress? Upon each of you here in this room rests the responsibility of life for two people who have already accepted the responsibility of your lives. Pick up a sheet of paper, pen and ink. Write to President Truman now, this very hour. The Rosenbergs have but days to live. Wire him tonight. Demand clemency. The Rosenbergs must live.

Is your voice to be heard? Have you spoken? Reverend Glenden S. Partridge, National Chairman of the Save the Rosenbergs Committee says, and I quote: "As a Christian who has thought and prayed about this matter with all the earnestness I possess, I would ask you this question. Would there be a miscarriage of justice if the sentence were commuted. I say no. President Eisenhower, if he must decide the fate of the Rosenbergs after January 20th would demonstrate the power of the Christian idealism that helps make America great by commuting the sentence of these young American parents."

Will you join with Reverend Partridge, with Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Harold Urey, Cannon Raven, the Queen's Chaplain, Rabbi Himmel Silver and some 1,500 ministers of the Gospel in the United States? These great men are concerned. Are you? Throughout the world, from every capital, wires and letters are being addressed to the President of the United States. With his inauguration today, President Eisenhower now is the man to restore reason, truth and justice. Give him the urging, the stimulus he needs.

In front of the United States Consulates and Embassies in many lands men and women like yourselves are making themselves heard. Join them. Send a wire tonight, now, to President Eisenhower, Washington, D. C. asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs must not die.

Each day, at noon, in Toronto, a vigil is being held in front of the U. S. Consulate. Join these honest and sincere persons who seek clemency. For further information, or to offer your assistance, write to 161 Fairholme Avenue, or call now the Committee to Secure Clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Orchard 5324. Orchard 5324. Call now. The Rosenbergs must live.

The foregoing appeal was presented by the Committee to Secure Clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 161 Fairholme Avenue, Toronto, and was a paid broadcast. The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of this station nor of its staff.

//////////

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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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).

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition made by State Dept. in 1976

☐ For your information: _____

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236 serial 1495

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

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FBI/DOJ

February 17, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable John Foster Dulles
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

VIA LIAISON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PWJ/DB

My dear Mr. Dulles:

As you are aware, the clemency appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was denied by the President on February 11, 1953. The date of their execution had been set for the week of March 9, 1953. However, on February 17, 1953, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals granted a stay of execution until March 31, 1953, in order to afford the Rosenbergs time to file an application to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari.

Information has been confidentially received from [redacted]ing Sing Prison that the Rosenbergs feel the report made by you to the President on your return from your recent trip abroad has caused the President to deny them clemency, and they are blaming you for this denial. b7c b7D

You are also aware that Communist and pro-Communist elements in this country are increasing their activity to save the Rosenbergs. Undoubtedly such activity will be intensified as the date of execution draws near.

The foregoing is furnished for your information and guidance in view of the possibility that the activities of these elements might be directed toward you.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

65-58236-1496

FEB 20 1953

RECORDED-102

APL:awn

FEB 10 39 AM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
DIRECTOR

78 FEB 26 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1963

TELETYPE

FBI NYC 8-46 [illegible]

DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R, NYLETS ON FEB. FIFTEEN LAST [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED THAT A [redacted] /PL/ TOLD [redacted] THAT HE HAD JUST ATTENDED A CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS MEETING AT WHICH IT WAS DECIDED TO HAVE A MASS PICKETLINE IN FRONT OF SOVIET REPRESENTATION, INC., FIVE FOUR EAST FORTY SECOND STREET, NYC, ON BEHALF OF THE ROSENBERGS. THE PICKETING IS TO BEGIN MONDAY FEB. FIFTEEN AND BE CONTINUED EVERYDAY OR WEEKEND UNTIL SATURDAY FROM FOUR TO SIX PM. [redacted] SAID THIS WAS IN ADDITION TO THE "VIGIL" IN WASHINGTON. [redacted] WHICH [redacted] AGREE TO MEET ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL [illegible] THE VIGIL. [illegible] AT FOUR [illegible] TO PRACTICAL [illegible]

[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible]

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

FEB 14 1953

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042PWJ/DB

FBI NYC 2-14-53 12-15 PM EJM

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASH FLD URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG., ESP DASH R. DAYLET. [redacted]T. JOE MURPHY, [redacted]
PENN RR POLICE CONFIRMED TODAY THAT NCSJRC SPECIAL TEN- CAR TRAIN
WILL LEAVE PENN DEPOT EIGHT TWENTY A.M. FEB FOURTEEN NEXT, ARRIVING
WASH., D.C. TWELVE TEN P.M. FIVE HUNDRED TO ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE
WILL BE IN DELEGATION. TRAIN WILL LEAVE WASH EN ROUTE TO NY
AT FIVE FIFTY FIVE P.M. AT SEVEN FORTY FIVE AM.. ON THE FOURTEENTH,
A STAND WILL BE SET UP BY BY THE COMMITTEE AT TRACK
SEVENTEEN TO SELL TICKETS. VINCENT J. LEBENITT, FOREMAN OF
ROSENBERG JURY, ADVISED THAT SOPHIE AND DAVE ROSENBERG, MOTHER AND
BROTHER OF JULIUS, WROTE TO HIM AND ASKED HIM TO WRITE TO THE
PRESIDENT FOR CLEMENCY. HE REFUSED TO DO THIS.

65-58236-1498

BOARDMAN RECORDED-109 FEB 20 1953

HOLD BLS

8 MAR 2 1953 TWO COPIES WFO

FD-86
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NEW YORK, N. Y., 2/16/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE-R. PICKETING COMMENCED 4:30 PM TODAY, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, W. 40 ST. FROM 20 TO 30 PICKETS PARTICIPATING. PICKETING ORDERLY. PICKETS CARRIED PLACARDS URGING RECONSIDERATION FOR CLEMENCY BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER. PICKETING TERMINATED 7:00 PM.

9-1

BOARDMAN

3 - BUREAU (REGULAR)
1 - CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS (file) NYO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWJ/DB

G.I.R.

RAM:MEH (#6)
65-15348

RECORDED-29 65-58236-1499
FEB 17 1953

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 13, 1953

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/82 BY 3042PWS/SB

J. L. R.

SYNOPSIS:

Source of unknown reliability advised Rosenberg, prior to arrest, gave $7,000 and Leica camera to wife, Ethel, who turned it over to unknown Communist Party member. David Engelson, known Communist and acquaintance of Rosenberg, being investigated as possible recipient of money and camera. Engelson recently pleaded guilty to an illegal dealing in gold in black market. Received two years suspended sentence and probation. Is presently cooperating with Secret Service against co-conspirators and will testify before Federal Grand Jury, February 16, 1953. NY recommends Engelson and wife, also Communist, be interviewed immediately after Grand Jury appearance. Interviews recommended.

PURPOSE:

To recommend transmittal of attached teletype to NY authorizing interviews of David and Mary Engelson.

BACKGROUND:

You are aware that information was furnished to the Bureau by Jerome Tartakow, of unknown reliability, concerning conversations he had with Julius Rosenberg while both were cellmates in Federal Detention Headquarters, New York City. You will recall that, according to Tartakow, Rosenberg told him that the evening he returned to his home in Knickerbocker Village after being questioned by the FBI (6-16-50) he took $7,000 and a Leica camera, which he had in his apartment, and gave same to Ethel, his wife. The next morning, Ethel placed the money and camera in a brown paper shopping bag and took them to the apartment of a CP member who also lived in Knickerbocker Village. Rosenberg described this individual as a father with two children and a staunch friend of his.

You will recall that Julius Rosenberg was arrested by the Bureau on July 17, 1950. Extensive investigation of this allegation by Tartakow was conducted by the New York Office with negative results.

RECORDED - 112 65-58236-1500

65-58236
APL:mem
Attachment

13

EX-109 1953

DETAILS:

During an interview of David Greenglass at Lewisburg Penitentiary on January 30, 1953, he recalled that David Engelson, a leader in the Young Communist League of the Lower East Side, was a friend of the Rosenbergs. The New York Office in checking on Engelson and his wife, Mary Engelson, reported by air-tel of February 6, 1953, that Mr. and Mrs. Engelson are subjects of closed Security Matter - C cases in the New York Office, that they resided in Knickerbocker Village and had two children. On the basis of this information, New York was instituting investigation on Engelson as the possible recipient of the money and camera from Ethel Rosenberg.

The New York Office has also developed the following:

Engelson was arrested on September 25, 1952, by the United States Secret Service for fraudulently obtaining a gold buying certificate and selling gold in the black market. In December, 1952, he pleaded guilty and received two years suspended sentence and probation, plus a $1,000 fine. According to probation records, Engelson became active in the black market in 1950. He operated the Snap Band Company and the Loose Neck Chain Company, both of New York City, and was authorized to purchase 150 ounces of gold per day for business uses. He would purchase approximately $8,000 worth of gold each day and dispose of the gold the same day to one of his contacts, which resulted in the gold ending up in the black market. He would realize a profit of up to $7.00 an ounce. At the present time, Engelson is cooperating with the Secret Service against his co-conspirators and he will appear before a Federal Grand Jury on February 16, 1953, to testify against them.

According to U. S. Probation Officer, if Engelson violates his probation, he would be subject to a sentence of up to ten years and a $10,000 fine on each of three counts. The U. S. Secret Service and the Probation Office are aware of the Bureau's interest in Engelson and have offered to cooperate with the New York Office in every possible way.

The New York Office recommends that after Engelson's testimony before the Federal Grand Jury on February 16, 1953, arrangements be made for the U. S. Probation Officer to call Engelson to his office and upon arrival direct him to another office, which will be made available to Bureau agents, and that Engelson be thoroughly interviewed concerning his association

with the Rosenbergs and his Communist Party activities. NYO also recommends that his wife, Mary Engelson, be interviewed simultaneously. NYO also advised that AUSA James Kilsheimer, who is handling the Rosenberg case, is willing to subpoena Engelson and his wife before a Federal Grand Jury when and if the New York Office desires.

Bureau files reflect that Mr. and Mrs. Engelson were active CP members for a number of years. Her case was closed in 1944, and his case was closed in 1949. He is on the Security Index at the present time. (100-49607)

OBSERVATIONS:

The Rosenberg investigation reflects that undoubtedly Julius Rosenberg had access to great sums of money in connection with his espionage activities as evidenced by the $5,000 he gave to David Greenglass to assist him in his escape. Therefore, it is highly probable that Rosenberg had a large sum of money and a Leica camera in his apartment, which he disposed of in anticipation of being arrested after Greenglass was picked up.

Because of Engelson's known association with the Rosenbergs, and the possibility he was the recipient of the money and camera, it is believed that he and his wife should be interviewed concerning this matter. It is felt that the denial of clemency for the Rosenbergs by President Eisenhower at this time, coupled with a possible belief by Engelson that his probation might be revoked if he does not cooperate, gives us a great psychological advantage in approaching him after his appearance before a Federal Grand Jury on February 16, 1953. Also, if he was the recipient of this money, it might appear to him that by being approached at this time, the Rosenbergs might have talked in an effort to safe themselves and implicate him.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that the suggestions of the New York Office be approved and that the attached teletype be transmitted.

FD-36

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, NY; 2/10/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL; ESPIONAGE R. RE NY AIR TELS TO BUREAU 2/6/53 AND 2/9/53 CONCERNING DAVID ENGELSON, WAS US SECRET SERVICE AGENT [redacted] ADVISED THAT ENGELSON WHILE OPERATING THE SNAP BAND CORPORATION AND GOOSE NECK CHAIN CORPORATION, NYC, IN 1950-1952, WAS AUTHORIZED TO PURCHASE 150 OUNCES OF GOLD PER DAY FOR BUSINESS USES. ENGELSON WOULD PURCHASE APPROXIMATELY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD EACH DAY WITH CERTIFICATE CHECK DRAWN ON HELLENIC BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, NYC, 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 SEVEN DOLLARS AN OUNCE. ENGELSON WAS GIVEN A MARKED GOLD BRICK AT THE GOLD MARKET AND WHEN THE MARKED BRICK WAS DISCOVERED IN A BLACK MARKET GOLD SHIPMENT, US, HAD MADE A CONCLUSIVE CASE AGAINST ENGELSON, RESULTING IN HIS INDICTMENT. ENGELSON WILL TESTIFY BEFORE FGJ, SDNY,

3 - BUREAU
1 - 100-11159

RECORDED - 65-58236-150

FEB 11 1953

RAM:JH (#6)
65-15348

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FEBRUARY 16 NEXT CONCERNING ACCOMPLICES IN GOLD CASE. AFTER FGJ TESTIMONY, US SECRET SERVICE AGENT [redacted] ADVISES THAT ANY ACTION OR INVESTIGATION BY THIS BUREAU WOULD IN NO WAY EFFECT THEIR CASE. NYO RECOMMENDS THAT AFTER ENGELSON'S FGJ TESTIMONY, ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE FOR US PROBATION OFFICER RALPH NORTON TO CALL ENGELSON TO HIS OFFICE, AND UPON ARRIVAL, DIRECT HIM TO ANOTHER OFFICE WHICH WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO BUREAU AGENTS, AND THAT SUBJECT BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED CONCERNING HIS ASSOCIATION WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG AND HIS CP ACTIVITIES. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT AN ATTEMPT BE MADE TO INTERVIEW SUBJECT'S WIFE SIMULTANEOUSLY. SUBJECT'S WIFE, MARY ENGELSON, WA MARY ENGELS, IS SUBJECT OF CLOSED SM C CASE THIS OFFICE. BUREAU OPINION ON FOREGOING SOLICITED. SUTEL. BUREAU REQUESTED TO OBTAIN ALL AVAILABLE INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR DAVID ENGELSON AND MARY ENGELSON, 16 MONROE STREET, NY 2, NY, SNAP BAND COMPANY, AND GOOSE NECK CHAIN COMPANY, BOTH 9 FERRY STREET, NY, NY. ENGELSON ADVISED MANAGEMENT KNICKERBOCKER VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT IN INCOME STATEMENT ENDING JULY, 1951, THAT IN PRECEDING 12 MONTH PERIOD, HE EARNED $3,384.24. IF BUREAU AUTHORIZES INTERVIEW, IT IS NOT CONTEMPLATED THAT INTERVIEW WOULD BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING RECEIPT OF ENGELSON'S INCOME TAX RETURNS. AUSA JAMES HILSHEIMER

b7c

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

HAS ADVISED THAT HE WILL SUBPOENA ENGELSON AND WIFE BEFORE FGJ, SDNY, AND INTERROGATE THEM CONCERNING JULIUS ROSENBERG AND CP BACKGROUND WHEN AND IF NYO DESIRES. NYO WILL RECONTACT RUTH GREENGLASS, BERNARD GREENGLASS, NATHAN SUSSMAN, AND OTHER PERTINENT INFORMANTS CONCERNING THE ENGELSON.

BOARDMAN

Approved:_____ Sent_____M Per_____

Special Agent in Charge

FEBRUARY 13, 1953 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

65-58236-1501

RECORDED

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. REURAIR-TEL FEBRUARY TEN, FIFTY THREE. IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR SUGGESTIONS, SIMULTANEOUS AND SEPARATE INTERVIEWS OF DAVID AND MARY ENGELSON IMMEDIATELY AFTER ENGELSON'S APPEARANCE BEFORE FGJ ON FEBRUARY SIXTEEN NEXT AUTHORIZED. INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING BUREAU REGULATIONS GOVERNING INTERVIEWS OF SUBJECTS OF SECURITY CASES. BUREAU REQUESTING COPIES OF ALL AVAILABLE INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR THE ENGELSONS AND YOU WILL BE FURNISHED SAME WHEN RECEIVED. IMMEDIATELY ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

HOOVER

65-58236

APL:MEM

mcx

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042PWJ/DB

MAILED 6 FEB 13 1953 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 13 1953
COMM-FBI

INITIALED IN DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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

FD-36

AIR-TEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, 2/16/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE-R. AUSA LOUIS KAPLAN, SDNY, ADVISED DAVID ENGELSON UNABLE TO APPEAR BEFORE FGJ, SDNY, TODAY DUE TO ILLNESS. WILL APPEAR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18 NEXT.

BOARDMAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/86 BY 3042PWJ/DB

3 - BUREAU

RECORDED 65-58236-1507

FEB 17

RAM:MAS(#6)
65-15348

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge