

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: February 17, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R;
(BuFile 65-58236)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042PWS/AS

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Rm.
- Holloman
- Gandy

PURPOSE

To suggest that Liaison personally deliver on this date to Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, the attached letter.

DETAILS

You are aware that on February 11, 1953, the President denied the clemency appeal of the Rosenbergs. 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 received from the warden of Sing Sing Prison that the Rosenbergs are blaming Mr. Dulles for this denial.

It is known that Communist and pro-Communist elements are increasing their activity to save the Rosenbergs by flooding the White House with new appeals, picketing, and other means. It is anticipated that as the date of execution draws near, this activity will be intensified and the possibility exists that same may be directed against Mr. Dulles. It is felt that Mr. Dulles should be immediately advised of the Rosenbergs' feelings against him for his information and guidance.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached letter be personally delivered to Mr. Dulles today by Liaison.

APL:awn

Attachment

62 FEB 27 1953

RECORDED

65-58236-1503

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 18, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AB

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

PURPOSE:

To report that Bureau files contain no information reflecting that Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate, advised the Bureau of Papal intercession in the Rosenberg case.

DETAILS:

You are aware that on February 11, 1953, President Eisenhower turned down the clemency appeal of the Rosenbergs. The next day, newspapers in this country carried the story that Pope Pius XII had requested clemency for the Rosenbergs. Both the White House and the State Department have denied receiving a Papal appeal in connection with this matter.

Bureau files were checked and failed to reflect that Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate, advised the Bureau of Papal intercession in the Rosenberg case.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

APL:mem
65-58236

processed - 91

165-58236-1504
FEB 20 1953

FEB 27 1953

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 16, 1953 10:45

Carl Hennrich called to advise word has just been received from New York that Judge Kaufman has set the week of March 9th for the execution of the Rosenbergs.

JAS:eff

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/103

RECORDED-29

65-58236-1525

16 FEB 20 1953

AIR-TEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/MS

NEW YORK, 2/11/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ESPIONAGE - R. MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS ADVISED TODAY THAT ON THE SEVENTH, LAST, AS REQUESTED BY HER DAUGHTER ETHEL ROSENBERG, SHE VISITED HER SON, DAVID, LEWISBURG PENITENTIARY. SHE TOLD DAVID OF HER VISIT IN SING SING WITH ETHEL AND ETHEL'S REQUEST THAT DAVID MAKE A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD STOLEN SOME TOOLS FROM LOS ALAMOS AND HAD NEVER DISCUSSED ESPIONAGE WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG. MRS. GREENGLASS STATED THAT DAVID VEHEMENTLY TOLD HER THAT EVERYTHING HE HAD TESTIFIED TO WAS TRUE AND THAT THE FBI HAD NOT COACHED HIM. HE STATED HE HAD NO HARD FEELINGS FOR ETHEL AND TOLD HIS MOTHER TO TELL ETHEL TO SAVE HERSELF BY TALKING. MRS. GREENGLASS STATED THAT SHE WOULD PROBABLY SEE ETHEL ON THE 16 OR 17, NEXT AND WOULD TELL HER WHAT DAVID SAID. MRS. GREENGLASS ADVISED THAT WHEN SHE VISITED DANIEL LYONS, PARDON ATTORNEY, WITH HER ATTORNEY, O. JOHN ROGGE, SHE ASKED FOR CLEMENCY FOR BOTH JULIUS AND ETHEL. SHE ADVISED THAT SHE HAS NOT TOLD EMANUEL BLOCH OF HER VISIT TO DAVID OR TO THE PARDON ATTORNEY AS SHE INTENDED TO TELL ETHEL OF THESE TRIPS. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU.

③ Bureau
1-NY 65-15336

JAH:EAK (#6)
65-15348

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED - 46

EX-130 BOARDMAN

FEB 20 1953

Sent _____ M Per _____

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

February 17, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
(FBI File 65-58236)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 46 65-58236-1506

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/96 BY 3042PWS/AB

EX-130

Vincent J. Lebenitt, foreman of the jury
in the Rosenberg case, has recently advised that
Sophie and Dave Rosenberg, mother and brother of
Julius Rosenberg, wrote to him and asked him to write
to the President for clemency. Mr. Lebenitt advised
that he has ignored this request.

Mrs. Tessie Greenglass has advised that on
February 7, last, she visited her son, David, at Lewisburg
Penitentiary pursuant to a request of her daughter, Ethel
Rosenberg. She told David of her visit in Sing Sing with
Ethel, and Ethel's request that David should make a statement
to the effect that he had stolen some tools from Los Alamos
and had never discussed espionage with Julius Rosenberg.
Mrs. Greenglass advised that David vehemently told her
that the testimony he gave at the trial was true, and that
the FBI had not coached him. He stated he had no hard
feelings toward Ethel and told his mother to tell Ethel to
save herself by talking. Mrs. Greenglass intends to visit
Ethel on February 16 or 17, 1953, and will tell Ethel the
substance of her conversation with David Greenglass.

The foregoing is for your information.

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

APL: [illegible]

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FEB 18 1953
FBI - FBI

79 FEB 17 1953

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

FEB 12 1953

TELETYPE

G.I.R-3

FBI NYC
DIRECTOR

2-12-53

URGENT

10-48 P

JGH

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

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. REBUTEL FEB. ELEVEN, FIFTY THREE. *L.H. [unclear]*
SPOT CHECKS HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED ON VIVIAN GLASSMAN, WILLIAM PERL, *W1*
JAMES WEINSTEIN, MAXWELL FINESTONE AND WILLIAM DANZIEER, AND SOURCES
HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO REPORT ANY UNUSUAL ACTIVITY. *(1)*

HLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/96 BY 3042 PWS/US

RECORDED - 7

BOARDMAN

165-58236-1507
13 FEB 17 1953

67 MAR 3 1953

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 24, 1953

RECORDED - 4665-58236-1508
DIRECTOR, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PWS/AS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confirming telephone conversation had by
Mr. William Foley of the Criminal Division with
Inspector Carl E. Hennrich of this Bureau on
February 20, 1953, this is to advise that the
International News Service reported to the New
York Office of this Bureau that it had contacted
ten petit jurors who served during the Rosenberg
trial. One refused to answer any questions and
nine stated they had received clemency letters,
but had not been visited by the Rosenberg family.

Mrs. Lisette Dammas, a juror, telephonically
advised our New York Office that she had been contacted
by the International News Service on February 20, 1953,
but had refused to discuss the Rosenberg case.

For your further information, an article
appeared on page one of the "New York Times" February 20,
1953, issue written by Edward Ransal, stating that the
mother and two sisters of Julius Rosenberg had asked
an unidentified member of the jury to sign a clemency
petition. This article stated that Emanuel Bloch,
attorney for the Rosenbergs, had admitted advising the
Rosenberg family there would be nothing wrong in asking
the sentiments of the jury concerning the severity of
the sentence. Bloch stated "I cautioned them not to
discuss the merits of the case or the deliberations of
the jury."

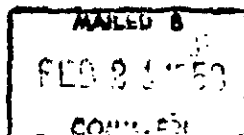
The foregoing is for your information.

65-58236

CC - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
Warren, E. A. Tamm, III

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

APL:men



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT

FROM : MR. CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 18, 1953

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Tracy _____

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Belmont _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

At 5:30 p.m. on February 18, 1953, Supervisor Tom McAndrews of the New York Office telephonically advised that Lisette Dammas, the only woman juror that found Sobell and the Rosenbergs guilty on March 29, 1951, contacted the New York Office today. She advised that the mother, brother, and sister of Julius Rosenberg called at her home last night and asked her to intercede in behalf of the Rosenbergs for clemency. Lisette Dammas told them that she had done her duty according to her conscience. She advised the New York Office that she had previously received a letter from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg asking her to intercede at the time the President turned down their plea for clemency.

ACTION:

The New York Office is advising the United States Attorney concerning this matter who will in turn advise Judge Irving Kaufman. There is attached hereto a letter to the Attorney General with a copy to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III furnishing this information.

Attachment *sent*

WVC:rep(mem)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AB

RECORDED-21
INDEXED-21

65-58236-1509

FEB 27 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042PUL/AB

DATE:

FROM : A. H. Belmont

February 16, 1953

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

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

You may recall that in December, Judge Irving Kaufman called Mr. Ladd about the pressure being brought to bear against him to lighten the sentence of the Rosenbergs. At that time we had SAC Boardman contact Commissioner Monaghan of the New York Police Department and suggest that he call Judge Kaufman, which he did. Any arrangements made were between Judge Kaufman and Commissioner Monaghan; however, no detectives were assigned to Judge Kaufman at that time.

This morning, Judge Kaufman called me, in the absence of Mr. Ladd, and advised that the campaign of vilification against him is being stepped up; that he is getting abusive telephone calls at home and at the office, numerous letters, and a few days ago some "crackpot" attempted to get in to see him at his office to complain personally. Judge Kaufman said he was soliciting the expert advice of the Director as to what action he should take for protection. He advised that previously, when he talked with Commissioner Monaghan, he had not wanted detectives assigned to him. However, he talked with Judge Medina today, who told him that two detectives had been assigned to Medina. Judge Kaufman felt the assignment of detectives would have advantages and disadvantages, the advantage being protection, and the disadvantage being interference with his home life.

I told the Judge we would have SAC Boardman get in touch with him later today.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that we have Mr. Boardman talk with Judge Kaufman and advise him that we know of no premeditated action by the Communist Party to cause him or his family damage; that, however, there is always the possibility that some "crank" or "crackpot" may attempt to take matters into his own hands; that the Judge should weigh the advantages and disadvantages and decide whether he wants protection. If he does want protection we will be glad to contact the New York Police Department and have them get in touch with him concerning it. If you agree, I will call SAC Boardman and arrange this.

AHB:CSH

RECORDED-37

68 MAR 5 1953

65-58236-1510

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : A. H. Belmont
 SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

DATE: February 17, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AS

Tolson
 Ladd
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 Glavin
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Belmont
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 Tele. Room
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 Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of February 16th, reflecting a call from Judge Kaufman, who expressed concern about pressure being applied to him by leftist elements in connection with the forthcoming execution of the Rosenbergs.

I called SAC Boardman on the afternoon of 2/16 and told him to personally contact Judge Kaufman and tell him we know of no premeditated action by the Communist Party to cause him or his family damage; that, however, there is always the possibility that a crackpot or crank might attempt to take matters into his own hands; that Judge Kaufman should weigh the advantages and disadvantages of protection, through assignment of detectives of the New York Police Department, and if he has any doubt we feel he should resolve the doubt in favor of having protection. I told him to tell Judge Kaufman that in the case of Judge Medina, we had assisted Medina when he left the city of New York; that, however, in New York City police detectives afforded Judge Medina protection; that if Judge Kaufman leaves the city and needs assistance we will be glad to provide it for him while this matter is pending.

I told Mr. Boardman to be sure that Judge Kaufman realizes we will do everything we can to assist him, and if the Judge wants detectives assigned to him we should go ahead and contact the New York police and make the arrangements.

I told Mr. Boardman, further, that because some crackpot might take things into his own hands, we should be alert to advise any prominent individuals or officials of any indication that the Communist Party holds them responsible for advising the President in this matter. For example, recent publicity indicates that the Communist Party feels that Secretary Dulles advised the President. I told Mr. Boardman we are calling this to the attention of the Security Division of the State Department, so that they will be on the watch. Liaison Agent Roach is handling this, and we are remaining alert to advise any other security branches of the government if we receive information indicating the necessity for this.

On the morning of 2/17 I again spoke with Mr. Boardman, who advised he had talked with Judge Kaufman, per instructions. Judge Kaufman later advised him he had talked with his wife and they agreed they should ask for protection. Boardman thereupon called Chief Deputy Commissioner Fristensky, who said he would be pleased to be of assistance and would immediately call Kaufman. Boardman

44-38841-8 1953

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told him the Judge does not want any publicity. Boardman was later advised that Fristensky had called Judge Kaufman and arrangements were being made for detectives to be assigned to the Judge.

Boardman told Judge Kaufman that if he leaves the city and desires us to assist in any way, he should by all means call Boardman, which he promised to do.

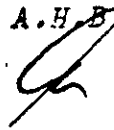
This is for your information.

2 p.m., 2/17/53 -

SAC Boardman advised that Judge Kaufman had recontacted him, in view of the action taken by the Circuit Court of Appeals to hold up the execution of the Rosenbergs. Judge Kaufman said he had talked with Deputy Chief Neilson of the New York Police Department and had told him in view of this development he did not think he needed protection. Deputy Chief Neilson told Kaufman he thought he did need the protection, and that Judge Medina had had such protection.

Kaufman wanted to know what Boardman thought. Mr. Boardman advised him that the situation remained the same; that there were advantages and disadvantages, and it was a matter on which Judge Kaufman would have to make up his own mind; that, however, he recommended Judge Kaufman wait a few days to see the public reaction before he attempted to make up his mind to discontinue protection. Mr. Boardman advised that Judge Kaufman was going to do this, and when Kaufman again contacts him he will make it plain that this is a decision which the Judge must make, as we cannot advise him to dispense with this protection.

A.H.B.



SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Litrento Room 1736Subj: Henry J. Mendelsohn

☐ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Mail File
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers 7112
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 Date 3-5

FILE NUMBER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/100
 SERIALS

1:10HenryN 100-347940100-208077-18, 12N 100-359732-161-777-855100-3-1-413 1940100-356757-1N 100-355094-1N 100-356771-42-799-5100-174359-18, 177, 8, 18, 2161-777-5-82, 87P. 10; 84100-353412-4100-352552-161-777-5-87, 8810, 12, 15100-353553-1File 5

Initialed

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Silv. mt. Room 172Subj: Kennedy, Mendelsohn

☐ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
☐ Mail File
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial 212
Date 5-2

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

Kennedy
100-174359-14

H. J.
65-59236-1358

Initialed

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: February 20, 1953

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (65-3437)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AB

Reurlet to Chicago dated December 31, 1952 and Philadelphia letter to Director dated 12/10/52.

Mrs. S. S. ROOKE and Mrs. KATHERINE KELLY, clerks at the General Delivery window, United States Post Office, Chicago, Illinois, advised on January 16, 1953 and January 19, 1953 respectively, that the only address they have on HENRY J. MENDELSON is his present mailing address which is in care of General Delivery, Chicago, Illinois Post Office. They stated that they believed MENDELSON's first name is HENRY and that he has been receiving mail at the General Delivery window for approximately seven years. They added that HENRY J. MENDELSON is known to them on sight, but that they could not furnish any information regarding his background, his associates or activities. They further added that in the past, HENRY J. MENDELSON has received Social Security checks and they presumed him to be retired. They concluded by stating that other than the above information and a general description of H. J. MENDELSON, they could furnish no other additional information concerning him.

A check of the Illinois Bell Telephone Directories from 1947 to 1953 failed to reflect any listing of a HENRY J. MENDELSON, however, the directories from the years 1943 to 1947 listed HENRY MENDELSON as residing at 40 East Oak Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. HARRY A. PARRISH, manager of the Forty East Oak Street Apartment House, 40 East Oak Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on January 27, 1953 that a HENRY MENDELSON resided at the above apartment house from 1941 to 1946 when HENRY MENDELSON then moved to Florida. Mr. PARRISH stated that MENDELSON was formerly employed as a principal in the Chicago Public School System and believes that he had been retired either in 1946 or 1947. PARRISH further added that he could not recall if MENDELSON had a middle initial or name and stated that the records in his office reflect that MENDELSON had always signed his signature as "HENRY MENDELSON".

Miss EVELYN SHOLUND, Executive Secretary, Chicago Teachers Pension Fund, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on January 28, 1953 that the records in her office reflect that HENRY MENDELSON had been employed as a teacher and principal in the Chicago Public School System from January, 1918 to January 30, 1948 when MENDELSON was then retired. She stated that according to her records, MENDELSON's birth date was listed as being January 18, 1883. Miss SHOLUND further

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3/13/53
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DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, etal
ESPIONAGE - R

added that according to her records HENRY MENDELSON is presently living at 150 South West 12th Street, Miami, Florida, and that this has been his address since he was retired from the school system.

Mr. ALBERT RYDE, Selective Service Officer, 523 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois, advised on January 27, 1953 that his office could not locate any record on a HENRY J. MENDELSON.

The records of the Chicago Office failed to reflect any information on a HENRY J. MENDELSON.

The records at the Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc. and the Chicago Police Department, which were caused to be checked by Special Employee HUGH M. BARNHARDT on January 29, 1953 failed to reflect any information identifiable with HENRY J. MENDELSON.

The following description of HENRY J. MENDELSON was furnished to SA JOSEPH YACKANIC by Mrs. S. S. ROOKE and Mrs. KATHERINE KELLY:

Name:	HENRY J. MENDELSON
Race:	White
Age:	Approximately 65 to 68
Height:	5' 4" or 5' 5"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Hair:	Gray
Occupation:	Unknown (believed to be retired).

The following description of HENRY MENDELSON was furnished by Mr. MARRY A. PARRISH, manager, Forty East Oak Street Apartments:

Name:	HENRY MENDELSON
Race:	White
Age:	Approximately 71
Height:	5' 7½"
Weight:	150 lbs.
Hair:	Gray
Occupation:	School teacher and principal.

It is to be noted that the description of HENRY J. MENDELSON as furnished by Mrs. S. S. ROOKE and Mrs. KATHERINE KELLY, and the description of HENRY MENDELSON as furnished by Mr. PARRISH, is very similar, however, it is unknown at this time if HENRY J. MENDELSON is identical with HENRY MENDELSON, who formerly resided at 40 East Oak Street and who was formerly employed by the Chicago Public School System.

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, etal
ESPIONAGE - R

It is hereby recommended that HENRY J. MENDELSON be interviewed by this office in reference to his letter to Warden G. W. HUMPHREY, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, dated December 10, 1952, a copy of which was furnished to the Chicago Office by the Philadelphia Office.

In view of the fact that investigation to date has failed to disclose any residence address on HENRY J. MENDELSON, the Chicago Office will, upon Bureau authority to interview HENRY J. MENDELSON, attempt to contact him through General Delivery, Chicago Post Office.

SAC, Chicago (65-3437)

March 13, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58296) 1512
RECORDED - 32

JULIUS ROSENBERG, Et Al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AB

Re Chicago letter dated February 20, 1953.

Bureau files have been checked on Henry J. Mendelsohn and fail to reflect any information identifiable with this individual. Interview authorized.

MAR 13 4 01 PM '53
RECEIVED TELETYPE ROOM
F B I

cc - 2 - Philadelphia (65-4350)

cc - 2 - New York (65-15348)

Note: Philadelphia letter dated December 10, 1952, advised that H. J. Mendelsohn, c/o General Delivery, Chicago, Illinois, wrote letter to Warden of Lewisburg Prison in December, 1952, requesting address of Rosenberg's lawyer, claiming he had a few facts for him concerning this case. Bureau files were negative on Mendelsohn. Bureau letter dated December 31, 1952, requested Chicago to identify Mendelsohn and submit recommendations for interview.

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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

APL:awn

COMM - FBI
MAR 16 1953
MAILED 28



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

after
T
L
G

Date: February 19, 1953
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
From: Legat, Paris (65-126)
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

RS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PWT/AB

H

Re Paris letter 1/16/53.

There is attached hereto one copy of an unclassified telegram dated 2/13/53 from the American Embassy, Paris, to the Department of State, Washington.

The attachment is being brought to the Bureau's attention because it contains a survey of the treatment by the Paris press of President Eisenhower's rejection of the clemency plea for the subject. It will be noted that the Paris press is reported to have displayed a generally unfavorable reaction to the Presidential announcement.

Enclosure - 1

HPW:CM

1
ENCL
59

65-58236-1513

INDEXED - 59

60 MAR 5 1953

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY, PARIS

CONTROL 856

STATE

Feb. 13, 1953

ACTION: SECSTATE, Washington 4562

PASS TO VOA

PRESS ROUNDUP (Special on Rosenbergs).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042AUS/6

Eisenhower's rejection of Rosenbergs' clemency plea has been carried by all papers but treatment has not been heavy. Several papers have carried story on front page but in no case has non-Communist paper played it as big front-page lead.

However, most papers had long expressed hope that death sentence would be commuted and now, with almost complete unanimity, they deplore rejection of clemency plea.

Neutralist Le Monde last night ran, on page two, story by Henri-Pierre headed, "Wave of nationalism made clemency measure very difficult." Americans appear much less interested in Rosenbergs than are Europeans, said Pierre, who reported that Americans seem to have excellent consciences. President played golf and diplomatic parties continue. Pierre concludes his story with reference to Greenglass: "This difference in destiny and this paradoxical situation is offense to sense of equity, but it seems scarcely to move Americans, who consider the two informers as useful auxiliaries to justice. For our part, we persist in thinking that proper functioning of legal apparatus and Justice with capital G are two very different things."

In moderate Figaro today, Nicolas Chatelain agrees that Rosenbergs are much better known to Europeans than to Americans.

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CLEAR

-2-

For Americans, there has not been any "Rosenberg case" and Americans would not have understood granting of clemency, says Chatelain. Greenglass aspect, he adds, can be contested "only if one wants to attack Anglo-Saxon criminal law and its methods of investigation and judgment. In reality, President Eisenhower had no choice. It is question of setting example and creating precedent." Chatelain concludes on note of pathos: Rosenbergs learned piece had been rejected over radio in middle of music program. This point is made in AFP story carried by number of papers.

Figaro also carries short editorial by Remy Roure headed, "An error." No one doubts that Rosenbergs received every legal consideration or that Eisenhower studied case carefully, he says. "But would not cause of freedom been better defended by more generosity?" he asks. "Certainly, democrats have right to defend themselves. But their nobility consists of using only their own arms, and rejecting those of totalitarianism. They do not have right to disown themselves and to lose their reason for living in order to live."

Same line of thought is taken by Georges Altman in pro-Atlantic left's Franc-Tireur. In short editorial headed, "Freedom has no need of a hangman" Altman contends that trial was not conclusive and death penalty has no exemplary value. American dead in Korea are not forgotten, he says, and no comparison can be made between "this verdict which revolts human conscience and totalitarian systems of repression which no longer even leave revolt to men.... But free men in America have the right, the duty of raising their heartfelt, dismayed protest, and of crying that freedom does not need services of a hangman. Common cause which unites free peoples with peoples

CLEAR

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-3-

of America has nothing to lose in the pardoning of Rosenbergs."

Independent Rightist Aurore runs brief editorial which describes long period of waiting which Rosenbergs had to undergo to learn fate as "death off instalment plan... When human being has spent two years with fluttering heart and tense nerves, there is not much left to pardon or hang. President of United States was pitiless at moment when pity would have cost justice nearly nothing."

Anti-Atlantic Combat introduces its story with short editorial which begins by stating Rosenbergs received news over radio and which sarcastically reminds readers that America is country "where so many Americans are so preoccupied over fate of animals and cruelty of bullfights." It concludes with reference to Eisenhower "whose smile and goodness has been praised so much to us. But Europe, henceforth, will know what this smile hides."

At top front page, Socialist Populaire runs story under one-column head, "Eisenhower has furnished Stalinist propaganda with two more 'martyrs'".

DUNN

PubAffairs: GTucker:mm

CLEAR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. CLEMENT

DATE: February 16, 1953

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
MRS. ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWL/AB

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Supervisor T. Scott Miller of the New York Office advised at 10:42 a.m., February 16, that Judge Kaufman has set the week of March 9, 1953, as the time of execution of the subjects. Miller observed that since executions at Sing Sing are usually on Thursdays, the actual date will probably be March 12.

ACTION:

For your information.

CEH:LL

cc-MR. NICHOLS

RECORDED - 44

65-58236-1514
FEB 19 1953

68 MAR 3 1953

INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

CC - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Litren
February 18, 1953

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DIRECTOR, FBI

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

*delivered
not confidential
2355 WAO/OK
10/21/75*

This is to advise that Lisette Dammas, the only woman juror on the jury that found Morton Sobell and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg guilty on March 29, 1951, contacted the New York Office of this Bureau on February 18, 1953. She stated that the mother, brother, and sister of Julius Rosenberg called at her home on the afternoon of February 17, 1953, and asked her to intercede on behalf of the Rosenbergs for clemency. Lisette Dammas advised them that she had done her duty according to her own conscience. She further advised that she had previously received a letter from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at the time the President turned down their plea for clemency asking her to intercede in their behalf.

This information has been furnished by our New York Office to the United States Attorney who will in turn advise Judge Irving Kaufman.

CC - 2 - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

STC:rep(mem)

165-58236-1515
FEB 27 1953

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AS

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ 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.

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

65-58236 serial NR dated 2/19/53

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

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

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SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor LITTON Room 173

Subj: [REDACTED]

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☐ Subversive Ref.
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Searchers Initial bx
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105-40245-3 NI
100-22202-2-NI
100-3-4-1002 NI
121-4-41891 NR
100-384402-1 NR
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DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AS

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SAC, New York (65-15348)
65-58236-1576
Director, FBI (65-58236)

February 25, 1953

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PWS/206

The following letter has been referred to
the Bureau by the Criminal Division of the Department:

January 25, 1953

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. President:

"Being a native born New Yorker and having
been a Class Room Teacher for 32 years in the
Elementary Schools of the City of New York prior to
10/1/50, I have been deeply interested and followed
very closely the Rosenberg spy case.

"Due to personal experiences of my own, I
might be able to furnish information which might be
helpful in determining the fate of the convicted pair.

"I shall be most willing to relate my story
to the proper Federal authority.

"Very truly,

"/s/ Mrs. Elizabeth
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Pelham, New York"

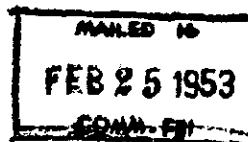
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79 MAR 3 - 1953



The Criminal Division has advised Mrs. Fitzpatrick to make available to your office any information she might have concerning this matter.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick should be promptly interviewed and the Bureau immediately advised of the results.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : A. H. Belmont

February 19, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042PUL/KAS

SUBJECT: JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG

(Possibility of delay 'til Fall of 1953)

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At 2:30 p.m., SAC Boardman called from New York to advise that Judge Kaufman had called him today and stated he had come to the conclusion that it would not be necessary for New York detectives to continue to protect him and that uniformed policemen in front of his apartment building would be sufficient. This was the arrangement prior to the time the two detectives were assigned to Judge Kaufman. Judge Kaufman asked Boardman's opinion, but Boardman did not give any, indicating this was a matter for the Judge to decide. At the Judge's request, Boardman did call Commissioner Monaghan and pass along the Judge's request.

MRS. JULIUS ROSENBERG

Judge Kaufman then discussed with Boardman the Circuit Court decision that the Rosenbergs could apply for a writ of certiorari. He pointed out that they have until March 30th to make application; that the Supreme Court sits only two weeks in April and even if the Supreme Court considers the matter in April and denies the writ, the defense has 25 days for re-argument and will probably wait the full 25 days. The Supreme Court recesses in June and might not reach the case before it recesses. Consequently, unless this matter is pushed vigorously by the government, this whole case may hang over until Fall. Judge Kaufman was of the opinion that the Department should push the matter vigorously to get it before the Supreme Court.

SAC Boardman expressed no opinion on this at all to the Judge, but pointed out that the U. S. Attorney would be the proper person to initiate action and take it up with the Department. Shortly thereafter, Assistant U. S. Attorney Kilsheimer called Boardman and said he had talked with the Judge and had done two things--(1) he had sent a strong letter to the Department, requesting that the Department take steps to have the Circuit Court ruling vacated or, in the alternate, ask the Supreme Court to expedite the entire situation; and (2) he had called the Department telephonically and advised the Department of his views in the matter, pointing out strongly that it was not in the interest of the government to permit a delay in this matter.

Boardman said he felt that the FBI should stay out of this and consequently he gave no opinion either to the Judge or to Kilsheimer. I agree with Boardman that this is a matter which should be handled by the Department and we should not express an opinion. I told Boardman to keep us advised of developments.

AHB:CSH

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65-58236-1517

60 MAR 4 1953

61

BRAMMAN
LITRELL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
 FROM : A. H. Belmont
 SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

DATE:

February 19, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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At 2:10 p.m. on 2/19/53, ASAC Whelan of the New York Office advised that he had received information that a reporter of the New York Times, Eddie Ranzel, has the story about relatives of the Rosenbergs approaching a member of the jury which convicted them, and the story will probably come out tomorrow. Whelan said that Ranzel did not tell him where he got the information, but he definitely did not get it from the FBI in New York. Whelan stated he did know that the reporter had talked with Judge Kaufman this morning.

You will recall that by memorandum of 2/18/53 we advised the Attorney General that Lisette Emmass, a woman juror on the jury which found the Rosenbergs guilty, contacted our office on 2/18 and advised that relatives of Julius Rosenberg had called at her home on 2/17/53 and asked her to intercede for clemency for the Rosenbergs. We advised the Attorney General that this information had been furnished to the office of the U. S. Attorney, who would, in turn, advise Judge Kaufman.

In order that there can be no misunderstanding on this, I called Mr. Olney this afternoon and advised him that this story will probably be in the press and that the information was not, of course, furnished to the press by the FBI. Mr. Olney said he had received a copy of our memorandum of 2/18 to the Attorney General, and that the U. S. Attorney in New York was of the opinion that agents should contact other members of the jury, but the Department did not feel this action should be taken at this time.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

AHB: CSH

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165-58236-1518
FEB 25 1953

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

FEB 12 1953

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FBI NYC

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DIRECTOR

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

⑥ JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. DAYLET. POLICE COOPERATION. LT. JOSEPH MURPHY, PENN. RR POLICE, ADVISED THIS PM THAT A MR. SCHNEIDER OF THE NCSJRC MADE RESERVATIONS FOR A SPECIAL TRAIN OF TEN COACHES TO LEAVE PENN. STATION NYC AT EIGHT TWENTY AM ON SATURDAY, FOURTEEN, NEXT IN ROUTE TO WASH., DC. EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT ELEVEN THIRTY. THIS TRAIN WILL MAKE ONE STOP AT NEWARK, NJ TO PICK UP ADDITIONAL PASSENGER. SAME TRAIN WILL LEAVE WASH., DC EN ROUTE TO NYC AT FIVE FIFTY FIVE PM. ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED TO A THOUSAND PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED ON THIS TRAIN. LOCAL POLICE AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED. THIS APPEARS TO BE PART OF PROPOSED FIVE THOUSAND DELEGATION TO WASH. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

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BOARDMAN

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FEB 19 1953
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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PUL/KOB

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FBI NYC 2-19-53 7-41 PM TM
DIRECTOR URGENT

S. Lubrentz

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP - R. VINCENT J. LEBONITTE, FORMAN, PETIT JURY, JULIUS ROSENBERG TRIAL, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED NYO TODAY THAT MRS. LISETTE DAMMAS, ALSO ON JURY, ADVISED HIM OF VISIT OF ROSENBERG FAMILY TO HER HOME. HE STATED HE RECEIVED LETTER FROM ROSENBERGS, BUT HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY VISIT. EXPRESSED FEARS THAT ROSENBERG FAMILY ARE CONTACTING JURORS IN HOPE OF FINDING A WEAK JUROR WHO MIGHT MAKE AN INDISCREET STATEMENT, GIVING BASIS FOR FURTHER APPEALS OR A NEW TRIAL. UACB NYO WILL ADVISE USA-SDNY FRIDAY FEB. TWENTY.

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FEB 26 1953
BOARDMAN

CORR LINE 6 WD 9 SHD BE JUROR
END

HOLD PLS *Lubrentz*
2-19-53

Also advise Judge Kaufman

743PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW
7 9 MAR 5

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

Advised 7 PM 2-20. HE STATED JUDGE KAUFMAN ALREADY ADVISED.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN *WAB*
 FROM : MR. A. P. LITRENTO *APL*
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
 ESPIONAGE - R
 (BuFile 65-58236)

DATE: February 25, 1953

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 Gandy _____

Attached hereto is a concise summary of pertinent data available in Bureau files concerning the espionage activities of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg which is being placed in instant case file for future reference.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/SS

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 Attachment

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

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DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/MS

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by 2355 WAB/MS 10/21
February 20, 1953

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al

There is set forth hereinafter a concise summary of pertinent data concerning the espionage activities of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

THE ROSENBERG-GREENGLASS ESPIONAGE CONSPIRACY

Knowledge of the espionage activities of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg first came to the attention of Ruth Greenglass in November, 1944, when she was preparing to visit her husband, David, a soldier stationed at Los Alamos. Prior to her departure from New York City, she visited the Rosenbergs. Julius Rosenberg told her that he and his wife, Ethel, had discontinued their open affiliation with the Communist Party because he had always wanted to do more than be just a Communist Party member. He stated he had searched for two years and had made contact with a group through whom he could directly help Russia. He then told Ruth that her husband, David, was working on the atom bomb in New Mexico. He requested her to ask David if he would make scientific information available to the Russians. She was reluctant to do so, but under urging from David's sister, Ethel Rosenberg, she agreed to ask David.

Prior to her departure, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass about \$150 to help finance the trip. She arrived in Albuquerque the last part of November, 1944, and told her husband of her conversation with the Rosenbergs. David at first refused and then agreed to furnish data available to him at Los Alamos concerning the work going on to produce an Atom Bomb. He furnished to her for delivery to Rosenberg the names of some of the personnel at Los Alamos whom he believed were ideologically suited for development as sources by the Soviets. He explained to her the physical setup at Los Alamos.

In January, 1945, David arrived in New York City on furlough. Julius Rosenberg came to his apartment and requested David to write up in detail all of the experiments and work known to David at Los Alamos, and requested sketches of the lens molds used on the Atom Bomb. Rosenberg said he would be back the following morning to pick up the material. After the material was prepared, Rosenberg called at the apartment and took the information. Ruth Greenglass commented on David's poor handwriting

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

and Rosenberg said that his wife, Ethel, would type up the report. That night the Greenglasses went to the Rosenberg apartment for dinner. Present was Anne Sidorovich, who was introduced by Julius to the Greenglasses. After Anne Sidorovich left the apartment, Ruth mentioned to Ethel that she (Ethel) looked tired and Ethel replied that between typing up material that Julius received and caring for her child, she did get tired.

During the evening, Julius got out the side of a Jello box and cut it into two parts. He handed one part to Ruth and said that Anne Sidorovich would be given the other part and would contact the Greenglasses in either Denver or Albuquerque to receive data developed by David Greenglass. Harry Gold, however, made the contact with the Greenglasses in Albuquerque in June, 1945, and used the side of the Jello box as a recognition signal. He also gave \$500 to Greenglass for the information which David provided to him. Gold has related that he received instruction to contact Greenglass from his Soviet espionage superior Anatoli A. Yakovlev, a Soviet Consulate official in New York City. Yakovlev gave Gold the box side and \$500 for transmittal to Greenglass. Yakovlev also instructed Gold to pick up atomic energy data from Klaus Fuchs, then at Los Alamos. Gold turned over to Yakovlev the information he had obtained from both Fuchs and Greenglass.

Greenglass also stated that during a furlough in New York City, Rosenberg arranged for Greenglass to meet an individual in a car. This individual questioned Greenglass about a high explosive lens which was being experimented upon at Los Alamos. Greenglass, because of the darkness in the car, has been unable to identify this individual.

Greenglass had a furlough in September, 1945, and returned to New York City. Julius came to his house for information and David informed him that he had a pretty good description of the Atom Bomb. Under Julius' instruction, David prepared this material and took it to the Rosenberg apartment. The preparation of this report took from three to six hours. Later, he turned this material over to Rosenberg, and the material contained sketches of the Atom Bomb. Julius gave the material to his wife, Ethel, who prepared the report in the presence of the Greenglasses and Julius. The handwritten notes exclusive of the sketches were then destroyed. Two hundred dollars was furnished to David Greenglass by Julius.

In about February, 1950, when Fuchs was arrested in England, Rosenberg told Greenglass that Greenglass would have to

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation

leave the country, because Fuchs' arrest would lead to the arrest of Fuchs' contact. When Gold was arrested in May, 1950, Rosenberg gave Greenglass \$1,000 to leave the United States and a few days later an additional \$4,000 with instructions on how Greenglass should travel to Mexico and from there to Czechoslovakia.

Harry Gold has also advised that he went to Elmhurst, Long Island, for a prearranged meeting with a Soviet superior on the first Sunday in February, 1950. He was to meet a man who was to have a cigar in his mouth. No one contacted him but he observed a man with a cigar in his mouth walk by him. Gold has identified this individual as Julius Rosenberg.

In September, 1945, while Ethel Rosenberg was typing up the Greenglass material mentioned heretofore, Julius told David that he, Julius, had taken a proximity fuse when he was working at Emerson Radio Company which was highly secret at that time, and he had given it to the Russians.

After World War II was ended, Rosenberg requested Greenglass to try to continue his employment at Los Alamos in a civilian capacity. Greenglass declined. Rosenberg also attempted to persuade Greenglass to become a student of nuclear physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology or the University of Chicago at Russian expense in order to make contacts in this field and obtain information for the Russians.

From 1946 to 1949, Greenglass was associated with Rosenberg in business. During this period, Rosenberg told Greenglass that he had people going to school; that he had people in upstate New York and in Ohio giving him information for the Russians; and mentioned he had another contact at General Electric in Schenectady, New York.

Late in 1947, Rosenberg told Greenglass about a sky platform project and Rosenberg said he received this information from "one of his boys." Rosenberg also said that he had a way of communicating with the Russians by putting material or messages in the alcove of a theatre.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation

For photographic work in connection with his espionage activities, Rosenberg told Greenglass that he used two apartments, one in the Greenwich Village section of New York City and the other in the vicinity of 12th Street and Avenue B, New York City.

BENTLEY'S INFORMATION ABOUT JULIUS ROSENBERG

Elizabeth Bentley advised that during her association with Jacob Golos, her former espionage superior, she became aware of the fact that Golos knew an engineer named "Julius" and that he obtained information from "Julius." In the Fall or in December of 1942, an individual named "Julius" who was the leader of a Communist cell of engineers was turned over to Jacob Golos to be developed in Soviet espionage. "Julius" was to be the contact between Golos and the group; Bentley believed this cell of engineers was capable of development. The first two meetings that Golos had with "Julius" were held in the early evening on the lower east side of New York City. Bentley accompanied Golos to the scene of the meetings but remained in his automobile. She saw Golos conferring with "Julius" on the street but at some distance. Golos told Bentley that "Julius" lived in Knickerbocker Village in New York City. Bentley described "Julius" as being about five feet, ten or eleven inches in height, slim and wearing glasses. Investigation disclosed that from 1942 on Julius Rosenberg resided at 10 Monroe Street, in what is known as Knickerbocker Village. Julius Rosenberg is five feet ten inches tall, slim and wears glasses. Bentley has been unable to make a positive identification of "Julius."

Max Elitcher advised on August 9, 1950, that Morton Sobell had mentioned that Rosenberg once said he had spoken to Elizabeth Bentley on the telephone although she did not know who he was. David Greenglass also stated Rosenberg told him that he, Rosenberg, knew Jacob Golos and that Bentley probably knew him (Rosenberg).

INFORMATION FROM A CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT, OF UNKNOWN RELIABILITY, INDICATING ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

This informant has voluntarily furnished considerable information about Julius Rosenberg and other persons involved with Rosenberg. The information relating to other persons is set out under their individual captions.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Rosenberg stated that he had plenty of money but only he or his wife had access to it. Rosenberg said he did not flee the United States as he had to "take care of" some friends but if he had had another week he could have escaped. In speaking of the death penalty, Rosenberg stated "he had played the game and lost and would have to take the results."

Rosenberg stated that there were two units operating in the New York area and that he had headed one unit and two men headed the other unit. He said one was in Europe at the time of his, Rosenberg's, arrest and the other fled one week after his arrest.

Rosenberg stated he had no direct connection with the American Communist Party but that he did "extra-legal work." Rosenberg indicated it had taken a long time to get into underground activities and that the breaking up of the Canadian spy ring had caused him to lose contact for almost two years. Rosenberg, as an illustration of the time needed to build an organization, told of a young couple in a mid-West city to whom he gave money to operate a business as a front and said during his recent operations this man operated as a go-between for the transmission of microfilm to Rosenberg for further transmission.

Rosenberg also explained how he had meetings with his Russian contacts and the prearranged signals such as marks on store windows, standing in front of theaters, stuffing tobacco in his pipe and how he had discovered a hole in the floor of a theater which was thereafter used by him as a depository for the transmitting of information. Rosenberg named his Russian

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contacts as Alex, Henry and Dennis but did not further identify these persons. Rosenberg also related how he had contacted a Russian superior in a railroad station in an unnamed city and had passed information to him by switching brief cases. He also described a meeting with a superior while driving in a car with Morton Sobell on Long Island. Rosenberg said he had had contact with a Russian several times a month.

Rosenberg stated that if his wife, Ethel, were released she could make contacts as "she is a very capable person, one thoroughly checked by my friends, as all the wives of agents are and one who has assisted me on many of my projects." Rosenberg indicated he had \$7,000 in cash and a Leica camera in his apartment at the time he was first questioned by Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents (June 16, 1950) but he refused to consent to a search. The following morning Ethel removed the money and the camera in a shopping bag and took it to the apartment of a Communist Party member in Knickerbocker Village.

Rosenberg said during the week end of July 4, 1949, he had spent 17 hours in company with William Perl and two other men photographing material in the Rosenberg apartment which material had been taken from Columbia University by William Perl, who will be referred to hereinafter.

INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER ASSOCIATES OF JULIUS ROSENBERG

Information received from Elizabeth Bentley, David Greenglass, and Max Elitcher reflects that Julius Rosenberg had other persons involved with him who were engaged in espionage activities. Information concerning certain associates of Julius Rosenberg is being set forth hereinafter, as developed by investigation, which connects various persons with Julius Rosenberg and his espionage activities.

Max Elitcher

Max Elitcher, a classmate of Julius Rosenberg at the College of the City of New York, was employed as an electrical engineer, Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., from 1938 to 1948. Elitcher advised Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 21, 1950, that Julius Rosenberg visited him at his residence, 247 Delaware Avenue, Southwest, Washington, D. C., in the Summer of 1944, and requested him to

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obtain reports and blueprints concerning his work at the Bureau of Ordnance and give them to Rosenberg for transmittal to Russia. Elitcher stated that Rosenberg contacted him at least nine times during the next three years on which occasions he attempted to persuade Elitcher to obtain information for him. According to Elitcher, in early 1948, he told Rosenberg that he definitely would not cooperate with him. Elitcher stated that he never furnished Rosenberg any information. Elitcher stated that he, Elitcher, was a Communist Party member from 1939 to 1948.

Elitcher stated that Rosenberg told him Morton Sobell was working with him or was "in this with me" or used some phrase indicating that Sobell was cooperating with Rosenberg in obtaining information for the Russians.

Elitcher stated that prior to September, 1948, and again in 1949, Morton Sobell asked him if he knew of any engineers who might be approached to engage in espionage activities. Elitcher stated he advised Sobell that he did not know anyone.

Elitcher advised that at the end of June, 1948, when he had decided to quit his job at the Bureau of Ordnance, Rosenberg expressed disappointment and attempted to persuade him to remain with the Bureau of Ordnance as "they" needed someone to work in the Navy Department. Elitcher said Rosenberg told him he had made elaborate plans for someone to maintain contact with Elitcher in Washington, D. C.

Elitcher stated that in July, 1948, while visiting at the home of Sobell in Flushing, New York, Sobell told him that he had some "good material" for Rosenberg. Elitcher observed Sobell put a 35 millimeter film can in his coat pocket. They drove to the Lower East Side, to Catherine Slip Street, and Sobell left the car for about fifteen minutes. When he returned he said he had seen Rosenberg. Sobell stated that Rosenberg had just told him he once spoke with Elizabeth Bentley on the telephone, but that she did not know who he was, and, therefore, there was nothing to worry about.

Morton Sobell

As referred to in the foregoing, Max Elitcher, former classmate of Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, advised Federal

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Bureau of Investigation Agents on July 21, 1950, that Rosenberg told him that Sobell was either working with, or cooperating with, Rosenberg in his espionage activities.

Elitcher advised that in about the middle of 1946, and on several occasions subsequent thereto, Sobell asked him to obtain reports or pamphlets on the Mark 56 Project which Elitcher was then working on in the Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C. Elitcher stated he put Sobell off and never furnished him any reports or pamphlets.

Elitcher advised that Sobell, on several occasions subsequent to 1947, made arrangements for Elitcher's future discussions with Rosenberg in connection with the latter's efforts to recruit Elitcher into the espionage network.

As previously stated, Elitcher, while visiting Sobell's home, in July, 1948, was informed by Sobell that he had some "good material" for Rosenberg, whereupon Elitcher observed Sobell put a can of 35 millimeter film into his pocket. They drove to Catherine Slip Street in New York City where Sobell left the car. Upon his return fifteen minutes later, he informed Elitcher that he had seen Rosenberg.

It was previously mentioned that prior to September, 1948, and again in 1949, Sobell asked Elitcher if he knew of any engineers who might be approached to engage in espionage activities. Elitcher stated he advised Sobell that he did not know of anyone.

Officials of the Reeves Instrument Company, employers of Sobell, advised that Sobell failed to report to work after June 16, 1950. This was the date of the arrest of David Greenglass on espionage charges in New York City. Officials of the Corn Exchange Bank, York Avenue, New York City, advised that on June 21, 1950, Sobell withdrew \$700 leaving a balance of \$10.56 in the bank. He normally carried a \$600 balance. American Airlines' records, La Guardia Field, New York, reflected that Sobell, his wife, Helen, his stepdaughter, Sydney, and his son, Mark, departed for Mexico on June 22, 1950. American Airlines records in Mexico City reflected that the return trip portions of the tickets issued in New York were cashed in on July 22, 1950, in Mexico City.

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As stated in the foregoing, David Greenglass advised that a few days prior to the arrest of Harry Gold, May 23, 1950, Rosenberg instructed him to go to Mexico City immediately and gave him approximately \$5,000 to defray the expenses of the trip to Mexico, from which point passage to Europe would be arranged.

Sobell was located in Mexico City on August 16, 1950, by the Mexican Federal Security Police and was arrested. He resisted the arresting officers in a violent manner and it was necessary to subdue him by a blow on the head. He had steamship schedules in his possession for boats leaving Mexico for South America and Europe. On August 18, 1950, Sobell admitted to Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents that prior to leaving for Mexico he had signed over the title to his automobile to Edith Levitov of Arlington, Virginia, and assumed she would sell it and furnish the proceeds to him.

Elitcher advised he was induced to join the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., by Sobell in 1939, and Sobell informed him that he, himself, was a member of the Communist Party.

Sobell was employed as an engineer by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, from June 15, 1942, to June 13, 1947, and had access to classified material, including that on fire control radar. He was employed as an engineer by Reeves Instrument Company, New York City, from June, 1947, to June 16, 1950, and had access to secret data.

William Perl

William Perl was indicted for perjury in the Southern District of New York on March 13, 1951, the charges growing out of false statements made by him concerning his association with Julius Rosenberg and other persons closely connected with Julius Rosenberg. Perl was a classmate at the College of the City of New York, in the Engineering School, with Joel Barr, Morton Sobell and Rosenberg. Perl began employment with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in 1939 and was assigned to Langley Field, Virginia, from 1939 to 1944, at which time he was transferred to Cleveland. He remained employed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Cleveland until September, 1950, with the exception of a period between 1946 and 1948, when he was studying at Columbia University in New York City. During his employment with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics he had access to highly classified information.

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David Greenglass has stated he believes Julius Rosenberg told him in September or October, 1948, that he had received from "one of his boys" the mathematics involved in the construction of an atomic energy airplane motor. The informant of unknown reliability mentioned heretofore, states Rosenberg told him William Perl gave him the plans on "nuclear fission to propel airplanes," that Perl was a brilliant man in the field of aerodynamics, and some of the material furnished to Rosenberg by Perl was "terrific." Dr. Abraham Silverstein, Perl's superior at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Cleveland did have in his possession in the Fall of 1948 a secret mathematical analysis dealing with the "Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft" project.

David Greenglass has stated he learned from Rosenberg that Rosenberg had two apartments which were used for photographing material given to Soviet Intelligence. Greenglass learned from Rosenberg that Joel Barr worked with Rosenberg in Soviet espionage activities. An apartment at 65 Morton Street, New York City, was located which had been rented by Alfred Sarant and in which Sarant, Joel Barr and William Perl all lived at various times. The superintendent of this apartment house observed photographic-type equipment in this apartment. Perl has admitted residing in this apartment through arrangements made by him with Barr and Sarant. Max Elitcher stated he attended social gatherings at this apartment attended by Rosenberg, Barr, Perl, Sarant and Morton Sobell.

Perl, on July 27, 1950, advised that on July 23, 1950, Vivian Glassman, whom he had known as the girl friend of Joel Barr, contacted him at his apartment in Cleveland. She wrote him a note in which she said she had been instructed by a stranger to speak to an aeronautical engineer in Cleveland, to give him money and instructions on how to leave the country for Mexico. She wrote that she had money for him. Perl claims, following her departure, he flushed the note down the lavatory bowl. As will be set forth hereinafter, Vivian Glassman has admitted making this trip to Cleveland and contacting Perl, at which time she offered him a roll of bills she understood to contain \$2,000.

Information was also secured from David Greenglass that Rosenberg indicated to him in the Spring of 1948 that he had an espionage contact who had been working on a dam project in Egypt and from whom Rosenberg had borrowed money. The Hugh L. Cooper Company in New York City was engaged in work on the Aswan Dam Project in Egypt and hired Theodore Van Karman to work on certain principles of aerodynamics involved in the construction of the dam. Von Karman in turn had William Perl work under him in doing some of the calculations.

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Vivian Glassman

As noted in the foregoing, William Perl, in a statement to Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents, on July 27, 1950, related that Vivian Glassman visited him at his residence in Cleveland on July 23, 1950, and in handwritten notations advised him she had a sum of money for him and gave him instructions for leaving the United States, and that some reference was made to Mexico.

Vivian Glassman confirmed the fact of her visit to Perl on the above date in an interview with agents on August 3, 1950. She explained that she did so at the request of a man who was unknown to her, but who came to her home on July 21, 1950, introducing himself as an acquaintance of Joel Barr, her former fiance, who is subsequently identified in this memorandum. She stated that her unidentified visitor asked her to go to Cleveland to visit her friend, an aeronautical engineer, who was interested in her sister. She understood that he was referring to William Perl, a friend of her sister's and the only aeronautical engineer she knew in Cleveland. Her visitor asked her to tell Perl to go to Mexico, and gave her a roll of money which he said amounted to \$2,000. After obtaining Perl's address from her sister's correspondence, Glassman took a plane to Cleveland the next day, obtaining reservations in the name of Mrs. S. Goldberg, and took a room under the same name at the Regent Hotel, in Cleveland. The following day she visited Perl at his residence at 666 East 103rd Street, Cleveland.

Glassman said she wrote notations on a pad furnished by Perl, giving him the instructions the stranger had given her concerning going to Mexico, and advising him she had money for him. She said Perl told her she must be crazy to get mixed up in such a deal, professed to know of no reason why anyone should want him to go to Mexico and told her to return to New York and wash her hands of the whole affair. She returned to New York, retaining the money until the evening of July 27, 1950, when she stated the unidentified man again visited her apartment; after informing him of her contact with Perl, she returned the money to the stranger and he departed. She had no further contact with this man.

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Vivian Glassman, in the course of the interview on August 3, 1950, said she was very friendly with Julius Rosenberg and his wife, met them in 1945, and frequently visited the Rosenbergs socially thereafter. She stated Julius Rosenberg had been in her apartment at 131 East 7th Street on several occasions, and said she was more friendly with Ethel Rosenberg than with Julius.

In the course of the interview of August 3, 1950, Vivian Glassman acknowledged being acquainted with Alfred Sarant, identified in the foregoing. Questioned concerning a money order deposited in Sarant's account in an Ithaca, New York, bank, Glassman explained that she had sent money orders to him in payment of rent on the apartment at 65 Morton Street. This apartment, and its connection with Rosenberg's espionage activity, have been previously referred to herein. Glassman advised that she considered taking over the apartment in question after Sarant moved out, and while making up her mind, paid the rent to Sarant in July and August, 1948. It is noted, however, that money order 988487, issued on August 8, 1949, to Vivian Glassman, was deposited to Sarant's account on August 11, 1949.

Mrs. Nathan Sussman, 56-55 205th Street, Bayside, Long Island, an admitted former member of the Communist Party, stated she met Vivian Glassman with Alfred Sarant and Joel Barr on at least two occasions in 1944. She also stated she met Vivian Glassman at the home of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 10 Monroe Street, on one occasion in the early part of 1944.

David Greenglass has identified a photograph of Vivian Glassman, and has stated that he met her at Julius and Ethel Rosenberg's apartment on several occasions in 1946 and 1947.

Stephen L. Jauna, interviewed on August 17, 1950, said he was visited in the Spring of 1946 at his residence at 131 East 7th Street, New York City, by Vivian Glassman, who, on that occasion, was accompanied by Julius Rosenberg.

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The confidential informant of unknown reliability, mentioned heretofore, advised on January 18, 1951, that he learned from Julius Rosenberg that the latter was concerned about information given the government by a woman, who was on intimate terms with Ethel Rosenberg. Rosenberg said this woman travelled to a distant city to bring funds to a man there, so that he could leave the country, and for some reason the funds were refused by this man. The woman returned to New York, and, according to this account, was picked up by the government with the money. If this, in fact, referred to Vivian Glassman, it is not true, as she claimed to have returned the \$2,000 to the unknown man prior to the time she was interviewed by Bureau agents.

On April 5, 1951, this same informant stated Julius Rosenberg told him that he had furnished his Russian contact with the name of Perl, among others, as a person to be helped to flee the United States, and that his contact selected Vivian Glassman as a courier for the job, a choice which Rosenberg considered unwise, since she was too well known as a Communist to be used in such capacity.

Joel Barr

In his signed statement dated July 17, 1950, David Greenglass declared that after the arrest of Harry Gold on May 23, 1950, Rosenberg attempted to persuade Greenglass and his wife to flee from the United States via Mexico. According to Greenglass, Rosenberg told him that more important persons than Greenglass had left the country already, and said that Joel Barr had left the United States before Fuchs was arrested and is now working for the Russians in Europe.

David Greenglass also stated that Rosenberg told him, probably in 1949, after Barr had left the United States, that Barr had gone to Europe to study music. In a later conversation, however, Rosenberg told Greenglass that Barr is actually using his music studies in Europe as a cover for his espionage activities.

The confidential informant, of unknown reliability, previously described, has advised that Rosenberg stated there were two espionage units operating in New York City, that Rosenberg headed one of these units and that the other unit was headed by two men. Regarding these two men, Rosenberg told the informant that one of them was in Europe at the time of Rosenberg's arrest.

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It will be noted that Rosenberg was arrested by the FBI on July 17, 1950. Joel Barr is known to have left the United States on January 21, 1948, for Paris, France. He disappeared from his residence in Paris on June 16, 1950, and his present location is not known.

Max Elitcher, elsewhere described as an admitted associate of Rosenberg, has stated that Barr was acquainted with Julius Rosenberg. Elitcher stated that he was present at social gatherings at Apartment 6-1, 65 Morton Street, New York City, attended by Rosenberg, Barr, Alfred Sarant, William Perl, and Morton Sobell.

Alfred Sarant, elsewhere described as an associate of Rosenberg, stated in an interview with the FBI in July, 1950, that he associated closely with Joel Barr beginning in 1941. Sarant stated that Barr frequently visited him at his apartment at 65 Morton Street, that Barr had a key to that apartment, and that in 1946 when Sarant moved to Ithaca, New York, he let Barr take over that apartment. Sarant stated Barr subsequently turned the apartment over to William Perl, also identified as an associate of Rosenberg.

Sarant also stated that he believed Joel Barr was a member of the Communist Party.

It is also noted that Vivian Glassman, elsewhere described as an acquaintance of Rosenberg, stated that Joel Barr was formerly her fiance.

Alfred Sarant

In his signed statement dated July 17, 1950, David Greenglass stated that Julius Rosenberg told him that he had two untenanted apartments in New York City, one of which was located in the Greenwich Village section, which were used for photographic activities of the Rosenberg espionage network. Investigation to locate this apartment has revealed that this is probably Apartment 6-1, 65 Morton Street, which is in the Greenwich Village section of New York. This apartment was leased by Alfred Sarant from October, 1943, to January 31, 1950. Sarant himself vacated the apartment in the Fall of 1946, when he moved to Ithaca, New York, but he thereafter allowed various of his friends to use the apartment, including Joel Barr, William Perl and Vivian Glassman, all of whom have been identified as associates of Julius Rosenberg.

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The superintendent of the premises at 65 Morton Street, Floyd Elwyn, Sr., advised that in 1944 when he had occasion to enter this apartment in connection with his custodial duties, he observed that the apartment contained very little furniture. He said there were three iron single cots in the apartment, that the living room contained work benches, a considerable quantity of electrical tools, and that there were several black tool boxes in the closet. Floyd Elwyn, Jr., son of the superintendent, said that in the Winter of 1949 - 1950 when he entered the apartment he observed a reflector-type flood bulb suspended from a wall bracket over the kitchen table which was in the living room, and that there was very little furniture in the apartment.

The confidential informant, of unknown reliability, previously described, has advised Rosenberg confided to him that Alfred Sarant was "a member of his organization." The informant interpreted from this and other statements made by Rosenberg that Sarant was a Soviet espionage agent affiliated with the Rosenberg group. The informant also stated that Rosenberg told him he had made two trips to Ithaca, New York, to see Sarant and to make "pickups." The informant interpreted this to mean that Sarant was furnishing information to Rosenberg. Rosenberg described Sarant to the informant as "an extremely intelligent man," and the informant said that Rosenberg thought a lot of Sarant.

This informant also advised Rosenberg told him that there were two espionage units operating in New York City, and that Rosenberg headed one of these units and that the other unit was headed by two men. Regarding these two men, Rosenberg told the informant that one of them was in Europe at the time of Rosenberg's arrest and that the other man had fled from this country one week after Rosenberg's arrest.

It will be noted that Sarant fled from the United States to Mexico early in August, 1950. Rosenberg was arrested by the FBI in New York on July 17, 1950.

Sarant, upon interview by the FBI in July, 1950, admitted being an acquaintance of both Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, stating he had first met them sometime between 1942 and 1945.

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Sarant admitted membership in the Communist Party in 1943 - 1944, in New York City, admitted being an acquaintance of William Perl, and admitted close association with Joel Barr since 1941. He said he probably met Rosenberg through Barr.

Sarant admitted having met with both Rosenberg and Barr at his apartment at 65 Morton Street, and said that Barr had a key to this apartment. Sarant also admitted that he, himself, had considerable interest and proficiency in photography and admitted having film-development equipment and flood lamps in the Morton Street apartment. He also said that Joel Barr had a Leica camera when Barr was residing with him in that apartment.

Sarant admitted that on one occasion Julius Rosenberg had propositioned him but Sarant stated he "didn't bite." Sarant then refused to furnish any further details concerning this "proposition," and denied participating in any espionage activities with Rosenberg.

Sarant fled from the United States in August, 1950, shortly after Rosenberg was arrested by the FBI. He was last known to have been in Mexico on August 13, 1950, and his present location is unknown.

Michael and Anne Sidorovich

Michael and Anne Sidorovich presently reside in Cleveland, Ohio. David and Ruth Greenglass identified Anne Sidorovich as having been in the Rosenberg apartment in New York City in January, 1945, where the Greenglasses were introduced to her. Subsequent to her departure from the apartment, Rosenberg told the Greenglasses that Anne Sidorovich would contact them in Denver or Albuquerque to secure the atomic energy data Greenglass was to develop. Rosenberg gave to Ruth Greenglass a portion of the side of a Jello box, and said that Anne Sidorovich would have the matching piece as a method of identification. Actually it was Harry Gold who ultimately contacted the Greenglasses in Albuquerque.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Sidorovichs have denied engaging in espionage activity under the direction of Julius Rosenberg. When first interviewed on July 25, 1950, Michael Sidorovich indicated he did not know Rosenberg; although he and Anne Sidorovich later admitted a close friendship with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. He said he had gone to Seward Park High School in New York City with Julius Rosenberg. Michael Sidorovich admitted that he knew Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in Young Communist League activities in New York City prior to 1937, at which time Sidorovich went to Spain to fight for the Loyalists.

It is of interest to note that according to the informant, of unknown reliability, referred to previously, Rosenberg told him he advanced money to a young couple to open a business in the West. Rosenberg said the man had gone to school with him and had been in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. According to Rosenberg this man had acted as a "go between" and had been used to send microfilm from others to Rosenberg.

Michael and Anne Sidorovich have denied knowing William Perl who also resided in Cleveland. Perl has made a similar denial concerning the Sidorovichs. Evidence has been developed that in July, 1948, Michael and Anne Sidorovich purchased a used car in Cleveland, Ohio, and that William Perl accompanied them on this occasion. They arrived at the home of the prospective seller, Mr. Robert E. Pfleger, in a suburb of Cleveland in an automobile driven by William Perl. This evidence is one count in the indictment in the Southern District of New York against William Perl.

Edward James Weinstein and Maxwell Finestone

The confidential informant, of unknown reliability, referred to previously, advised he learned from Rosenberg that the last person recruited by Rosenberg was an individual who was living with another man, the son of a wealthy family. This latter person was described by Rosenberg as owning a black convertible Buick, 1949 or 1950 model, who had also studied law and differed ideologically from his family.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Rosenberg also indicated that the "recruit" had borrowed the convertible Buick to drive him to Ithaca, New York, to see Alfred Sarant and make a pickup of espionage material. It was informant's understanding that this man also was the man who contacted Vivian Glassman after Rosenberg's arrest and instructed her to contact William Perl in Cleveland, Ohio. The informant advised that this man assisted Rosenberg, Perl and another man in photographing material for 17 hours in the Rosenberg apartment on the week of July 4, 1949.

Edward James Weinstein is the son of Joseph Weinstein, wealthy garment manufacturer in New York City. He attended Columbia University, School of Law, during the school year of 1949 - 1950 but did not re-enter in September, 1950. Weinstein owned a 1949 convertible Buick which he sold on July 19, 1950, two days after Rosenberg's arrest. Weinstein had had a disagreement with his father and moved into an apartment at 418 East 9th Street, New York City, which he shared with Maxwell Finestone from January to October, 1950. Finestone lived in an apartment at 65 Morton Street, New York City, during the year 1949, which apartment was rented in the name of Alfred Sarant, as described elsewhere herein. Both Finestone and Weinstein reportedly refused to answer pertinent questions before a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1953

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DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL , ESP-R. INS WIRE SERVICE ADVISED NYO
ON FEB TWENTY FIFTYTHREE THAT THEY HAD CONTACTED TEN PETIT JURORS
WHO SERVED DURING ROSENBERG TRIAL AND THAT ONE REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS AND NINE HAD STATED THAT THEY HAD RECEIVED CLEMENCY LETTERS FROM THE ROSENBERG FAMILY, BUT HAD NOT BEEN VISITED BY THEM. MRS. LISETT DAMMAS, JUROR, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED NYO ON FEB TWENTY FIFTYTHREE THAT SHE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY INS AND HAD REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS. ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE ONE OF "NEW YORK TIMES" FEB TWENTY FIFTYTHREE BY EDWARD RANZAL STATING MOTHER AND TWO SISTERS OF JULIUS ROSENBERG HAVE ASKED AN UNIDENTIFIED MEMBER OF THE JURY TO SIGN A CLEMENCY PETITION. THE ARTICLE ALSO STATED THAT EMANUEL BLOCH, ATTORNEY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, HAD ADMITTED ADVISING THE ROSENBERG FAMILY THAT THERE WOULD BE NOTHING WRONG IN ASKING THE SENTIMENTS OF THE JURY RE THE SEVERITY OF THE SENTENCE. HE CAUTIONED THEM, HOWEVER , NOT TO DISCUSS THE MERITS OF THE CASE OR THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE JURY.

BOARDMAN

78 MAR 6 1953
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FEB 26 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SECRET

ICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada
February 27, 1953

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

10-22-86
Classified by 3042/PW/CB
Declassify on: OADR

AIRMAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: WALTER PATRICK WALSH
aka Pat Walsh
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to telephone conversation with
Mr. Carl E. Hennrich at the Bureau on February 27, 1953. u

Forwarded herewith is a clipping, captioned, "Leading
Communist of Quebec Reports Moscow Order For Sabotage in Canada"
taken from "The Ottawa Journal," Ottawa, Ontario, February 27,
1953. This story is attributed to Pat Walsh, who, it is noted,
is described as one of Quebec's top Communist organizers. u

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SECRET

The above brief comments, which should be considered for the confidential information of the Bureau only, are being immediately forwarded.

S

Very truly yours,

Glenn H. Bethel
Glenn H. Bethel

Enclosure

SECRET

"THE OTTAWA JOURNAL," Ottawa, Canada, February 27, 1953

LEADING COMMUNIST OF QUEBEC REPORTS MOSCOW ORDER FOR SABOTAGE IN CANADA

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada.

105-22482-1

~~105-22482-1~~

Says Hydro, Paper Plants Targets

Pat Walsh Quits Reds When Given New Orders

QUEBEC CITY, Feb. 27.—BUP.—One of Quebec's top Communist organizers told L'Action Catholique today that his party had received orders from Moscow to blow up all hydro-electric plants and burn pulp and paper mills and forests in the event of war.

Pat Walsh told the Quebec newspaper in a 3,000-word statement that he decided to resign from the Communist Party when he received the latest orders from Bruce Magnuson, described by police as a member of the party who recently returned from a visit to the Soviet Union.

Signs Statement.

Walsh made his public confession in a document which he signed before executives of the newspaper including editor-in-chief Dr. Louis Philippe Roy.

"The latest instructions from Moscow concerning the Rosenbergs was the last drop of water which tips the glass and made me decide to fight a system which uses us as pawns," Walsh said.

"Neither myself nor my former friends had objections to involve clemency toward these spies of the Red regime but they (Moscow) insisted that we must at all cost save them to protect Communist spying."

"If these blunderers are executed, the Moscow agent told us, we would from now on have much more trouble and meet greater difficulties in keeping our spies and in recruiting new ones," he said.

Admits Sabotage.

Walsh also said that the "Union des Marins", a seaman's labor association he headed, had already done much work for Moscow during the recent strikes. He said it went as far as sabotaging material being sent from Canada to the Chinese Nationalist forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

But the infiltration of Communist cells among the forest workers was one of the most important assignments given him and his assistants, he said.

Montreal police experts on subversives said Walsh was an organizer in a bushworkers union in Quebec and Magnuson was the former secretary of the Canadian Union of Sawmill Workers in Ontario.

"Our latest instructions were given us by Bruce Magnuson who is responsible for this network in forests in Canada," Walsh said.

"Upon his return from Moscow Magnuson told us: 'In the event of war, be ready to blow every hydro-electric power plant and distribution centre; be ready to sabotage the pulp and paper industry even by fire.'"

"In our district these were the orders to be executed by the 'Union des Bucherons' (a lumberjacks' union).

"The agents of the Labor Progressive Party have received strict orders to show themselves as the best Catholics possible and to go as far as being the first to receive the sacraments when the missionary would visit them at the lumber camps.

"Our agents would go as far as given support non-Communist unions until the signal 'operation sabotage' was given us."

Quits Reds.

Walsh said he had resigned from the following organizations which he said were Communist controlled and which received their orders from Moscow via Canadian leaders:

The Canadian Congress for Peace; League for Democratic Rights; Canadian Union of Woodworkers; Canadian Tribune; World Syndicate Federation; Workers' Committee for Peace; Committee of Syndicate Rights; League of Civil Liberties of the City of Quebec; Committee of Canadian Seamen; Committee for the Publication and Distribution of the Newspapers Combat and Action; Association of Electors of the County of St. Sauveur in Quebec City.

He said Communists were organizing sabotage cells in most of the major industries in Canada and particularly in those industries connected with national defence.

"There is no doubt about it, our operation sabotage instructions cover everything from dynamiting power plants to setting forests afire," Walsh said.

He said he did not want to cause "uneasiness and fright" to Canadians but that he had proof that expert saboteurs, many of them trained in the International Brigade in Spain, were "all over the country".

He said some of the members of a Woodworkers Union learned their lesson in sabotaging material being shipped to Chiang Kai-shek and which arrived partly destroyed.

"I do not make these affirmations for the fun of it," he said.

He said that he knew these things happened because he said he organized the Canadian Seamen's strike launched to sabotage the Marshall Plan.

Duplessis Hindered Reds.

Walsh said things hadn't gone as well as they should have because of Maurice Duplessis' padlock law which forced most of the agents to hide their documents and change their names.

"The apathy and indifference of the public in general to the threat of the Communist movement and infiltration must become a thing of the past," he said.

"We must realize the existence of the mortal threat of

communism which threatens us."

He said that more than 8,000 forest workers were Communists and that indoctrination of other persons was pressed as much as possible.

"We had to get ready for operation sabotage," he said.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR-TEL

NEW YORK, 2/18/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP R. DAVID ENGELSON APPEARED USA'S OFFICE
TODAY WITH ATTORNEY EUGENE SUGARMAN AND STATED HE WAS NOT FEELING WELL.
ENGELSON GRAND JURY APPEARANCE POSTPONED TO 2/25/53. IF ENGELSON
APPEARS 2/25/53 WITH ATTORNEY HE WILL NOT BE APPROACHED BY BUREAU AGENTS
BUT WILL BE INTERVIEWED AT A SUBSEQUENT TIME WHEN HE CAN BE APPROACHED
ALONE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AB

BOARDMAN

③ - Bureau (Regular)
1 - NY 100-11159

RAM:kdd (6)
65-15348

RECORDED - 58

EX-102

165-58236-1524
FEB 19 1953
24

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FEBRUARY 20, 1953

AIR-TEL

MAIL

SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

RECORDED - 54

EX-102

65-58236-1524
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. REUBEN-THE
2-11-53. BUFILE FAIL TO REFLECT DEROGATORY INFORMATION
IDENTIFIABLE WITH EUGENE SUGARMAN. SIMULTANEOUS AND
SEPARATE INTERVIEWS OF DAVID AND MARY ENGELSON SHOULD
BE CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER ENGELSON'S APPEARANCE
BEFORE FGJ, FEBRUARY 20, 1953, IN ACCORDANCE WITH
PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS, EVEN THOUGH ENGELSON APPEARS
WITH ATTORNEY, UNLESS INFORMATION APPEARS IN YOUR FILE
ON ENGELSON MAKING SUCH INTERVIEWS UNDESIRABLE. REBUAIR-THE
2-11-53, REQUESTING INVESTIGATION OF ENGELSON'S COMPLETE
FINANCIAL BACKGROUND IN EFFORT TO TRACE SOURCES OF HIS
FUNDS, BEARING IN MIND POSSIBILITY THAT IF ENGELSON WAS
RECIPIENT OF \$7,000 FROM ETHEL ROSENBERG IN JUNE, 1950,
THIS MONEY MAY HAVE BEEN USED BY HIM IN HIS BUSINESS.
SHAIR-TEL SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION IN THIS
MATTER.

HOOVER

65-58236

APL:mcn

Notes: See Schler copy of memo 2-13-53, authorizing these
interviews, attached. It is not believed that interview of
Engelson with attorney would affect and interfere with him in
this case in view of his present cooperation with Secret
Service, fact that he is on probation, and that possible
psychological advantage to us on approaching him immediately
after his appearance before the FGJ. RECEIVED TUB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 30422474/als

APR MAR 9 1953

MAILED 10
FEB 20 1953
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1953
FBI

RECEIVED TUB

SAC, Chicago

February 20, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

86224

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWL/AS

ReBulet December 31, 1952, requesting
your office to identify H. J. Mendelsohn and to
submit recommendations to the Bureau for an interview
with him.

A check of Bureau files fails to reflect
receipt of any information from your office in this
matter.

Expedite.

APL:own

NOTE: Mendelsohn forwarded a letter to the Warden
of Lewisburg Penitentiary on November 26,
1952, requesting the Warden to furnish him with the
address of the Rosenbergs' lawyer, stating he had a
few facts for him concerning this case. This letter
had a return address in care of General Delivery,
Chicago, Illinois, Bureau files have no information
identifiable concerning this individual.

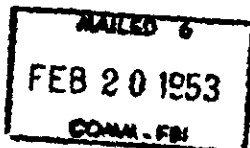
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Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RECORDED - 78

65-58236-1525

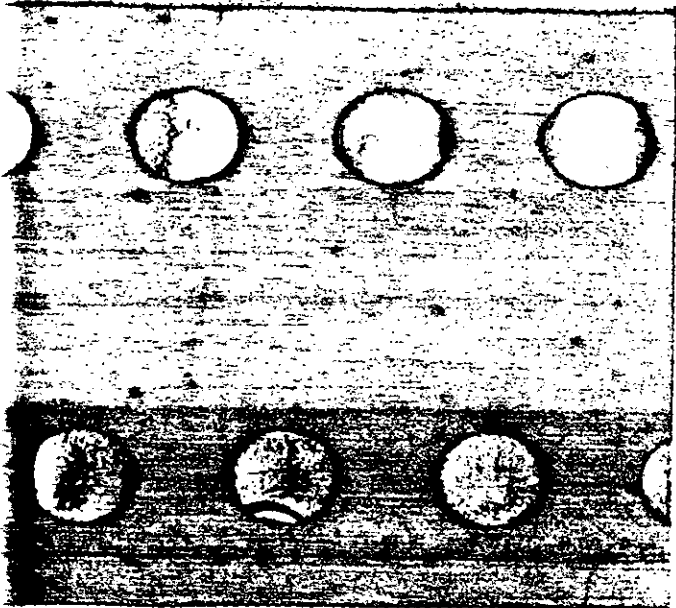
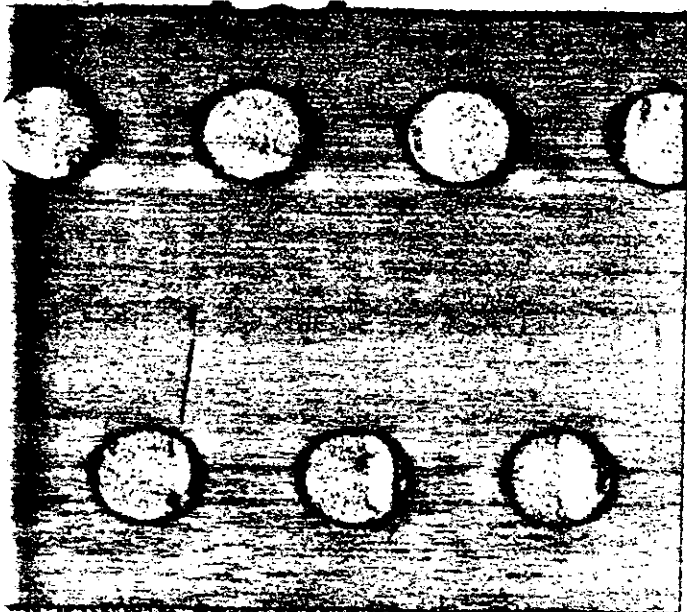
FEB 24 1953

137



63 MAR 6 1953

WAL
LW



FROM DO
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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

[Handwritten signature]
✓

See Me _____
Note and Return _____
For Your Recommendation _____
What are the facts? _____
Remarks: _____

7/24/86 3042PWS

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Disposition made by Dept. of Justice.

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-58236 Serial 1526

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

The Attorney General

February 27, 1953

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 46
INDEXED - 46

65-58236-1526
JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
(FBI File 65-58236)

2-355 w/ [signature] on 10/21/75

gml
You referred to my attention by memorandum of February 26, 1953, a letter dated February 29, 1953, from Mr. Charles Douglas Jackson, Administrative Assistant to the President. I am returning Mr. Jackson's letter herewith. He suggested in his letter using some prominent Jewish psychiatrist such as Dr. Karl Binger to insinuate himself into the confidence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

I feel the proposal of Mr. Jackson would be particularly unwise at this time, both because of the fact this case is before the Appellate Courts and because any such attempt, which might be attributed to the government, would assuredly come to the attention of their attorney, Emanuel Bloch, and could result in widespread propaganda in pro-Communist publications both here and abroad. This propaganda would probably take the line that the government was attempting to coerce the Rosenbergs into making false confessions.

For your information, the Dr. Karl Binger mentioned by Mr. Jackson is probably Dr. Carl A. Binger, a psychiatrist who was used by the defense in the Alger Hiss case in an effort to discredit Jay Whittaker Chambers' testimony. You will recall former Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas Murphy, who handled the Hiss prosecution, completely discredited Binger's testimony on cross-examination, and this resulted in considerable publicity.

APL:awn

MAILED 2

MAR 2 1953

COMM - FBI

63 MAR 11 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-22-80 BY 3042/PW/CLS

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
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DIRECTOR

As you know, Judge Kaufman has indicated to the Rosenbergs' attorney and relatives that the Rosenbergs can save themselves by making full disclosures. The door is still open to the Rosenbergs, and they are aware of this. However, they have not seen fit to take this advantage.

In view of the delicacy of this case, it is my feeling that justice should pursue its normal course, and the government should not seek to utilize unusual methods which might provide an issue in connection with the appeal now pending in this case.

J. Edgar Hoover
Enclosure

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NEW YORK, N. Y., 2/24/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. RE DAVID ENGELSON.
AUSA LOUIS KAPLAN ADVISED DUE TO TRIAL OF OTHER GOLD SMUGGLING
SUBJECTS, PRESENTLY TAKING PLACE, USDC, SDNY, DAVID ENGELSON
WILL NOT TESTIFY BEFORE FGJ UNTIL NEXT MONDAY, 3/2/53. AFTER
ENGELSON TESTIES BEFORE FGJ, HE AND HIS WIFE WILL BE APPROACHED,
BY BUREAU AGENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

BOARDMAN

(3) BUREAU (REGULAR)

DATE 2/24/86 3042PWS/RS

RAM:MEH (#6)
65-15348

RECORDED 13

65-58236-1527
FEB 25 1953

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 MAR 10 1953

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

NEW YORK, 2/24/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL; ESPIONAGE DASH R. BUFILE 65-58236

REBUAIRTEL 2/20 LAST REQUESTING SUMMARY RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

CONCERNING SUBJECT'S FINANCIAL BACKGROUND. [REDACTED] b7D

ADVISED THAT ON 2/20/50 DAVID ENGELSON OPENED A CHECKING ACCOUNT

AT ~~BROOKLYN TRUST CO.~~ BROOKLYN, NY, IN NAME OF "GOOSNECK CHAIN

CO., 119 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, WITH A CASH DEPOSIT OF

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. NO RECORD OF ANY OTHER AFFILIATED ACCOUNT

AT THIS BANK. BALANCE OF SUBJECT'S ACCOUNT GENERALLY AMOUNTED TO

LESS THAN ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. LARGEST DEPOSIT WAS MADE

8/17/50 AND AMOUNTED TO THIRTEEN HUNDRED SEVENTY ONE DOLLARS

AND SIXTY CENTS. DEPOSIT CONSISTED OF SIX HUNDRED FORTY NINE

DOLLARS CASH AND THREE UNIDENTIFIED CHECKS. CHECKS DRAWN ON

THIS BANK CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED INASMUCH AS BANK DOES NOT MAINTAIN

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF SAME. THE ACCOUNT WAS CLOSED 12/28/50.

ON 5/6/40 A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WAS OPENED AT "MANUFACTURERS TRUST"

CO., AVENUE B AND EAST THIRD STREET, NYC, IN THE NAME OF MARY

AND DAVID ENGELS, 62 SHERIFF STREET, NYC. ON 1/12/42 MARY ENGELS

MADE CASH WITHDRAWAL OF THREE HUNDRED NINETY THREE DOLLARS AND

NINE CENTS, CLOSING THE ACCOUNT. AT THE TIME THE CUSTOMER'S ADDRESS

3- BUREAU (AMSD)

63 MAR 9 1953

EJC:CAT(#6)
65-15348

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED - 111

65-58236-1528
FEB 25 1953

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

PAGE TWO

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WAS 40 MONROE STREET, NYC. D&B REPORT OF 8/27/51 REFLECTS ENGELSON MAINTAINED AN ACCOUNT AT THE HELLENIC BANK AND TRUST CO., NYC. US SECRET SERVICE, NYC, ADVISED HELLENIC BANK IS SMALL BANK THROUGH WHICH SUBJECT OBTAINED CERTIFIED CHECKS WHICH HE USED TO PURCHASE GOLD CERTIFICATES. SECRET SERVICE FURTHER ADVISED THEY BELIEVE ENGELS WAS ADVISED OF THEIR INTEREST IN HIM BY A BANK REPRESENTATIVE. THEREFORE, CONTACT AT THIS BANK WILL NOT BE MADE UNTIL AFTER SUBJECT TESTIFIES BEFORE FGJ, NYC, BECAUSE US SECRET SERVICE, NYC, HAS REQUESTED THAT NO OPEN INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED UNTIL AFTER SUBJECT APPEARS BEFORE GJ. D&B OF SEPTEMBER FIFTY TWO INDICATES THAT SUBJECT MAINTAINED AN ACCOUNT AT THE BANKERS TRUST CO., NYC, HOWEVER, [REDACTED] 620 NYC UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY ACCOUNT FOR SUBJECT OR NAMES OF AFFILIATED ACCOUNTS. CHICAGO OFFICE, US TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO EXAMINE THEIR RECORDS AND FURNISH THIS OFFICE WITH ALL INFO CONCERNING ANY US SAVINGS BONDS PURCHASED BY SUBJECT AND/OR HIS WIFE. INVESTIGATION RE THE SUBJECT'S FINANCIAL BACKGROUND CONTINUING. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

BOARDMAN

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FLB 14 1953

TELETYPE

ALL
H
DATE

7/24/86 3042901/05

G. L. R. -b

Mr. T
Mr. J
Mr. E
Mr. C
Mr. W
Mr. R
Mr. M
Mr. L
Mr. N
Mr. O
Mr. P
Mr. Q
Mr. S
Mr. T
Mr. U
Mr. V
Mr. W
Mr. X
Mr. Y
Mr. Z

FBI NYC 2-14-53 7-15 AM AJM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. EMANUEL BLOCH PRESENTED TO JUSTICE AUGUSTUS HAND OF THE ^{*CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS} CCA AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR A STAY OF EXECUTION. HAND REFUSED TO SIGN THE ORDER. IT WAS AGREED THAT SUCH A MOTION FOR AN ORDER FOR A STAY WOULD BE HEARD ON TUESDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH NEXT BY A SPECIAL BENCH TO BE CONVENED BY JUDGE HAND. THIS BENCH WILL PROBABLY BE COMPOSED OF JUSTICES HAND, FRANK, AND CHASE. LATE THIS AFTERNOON EMANUEL BLOCH, IN OPEN COURT, ASKED FOR AN INFORMAL HEARING TO DISCUSS THE DATE THAT JUDGE KAUFMAN WOULD FIX AS THE NEW DATE OF EXECUTION. BLOCH ASKED FOR AN EIGHT-WEEK PERIOD. JUDGE KAUFMAN STATED THAT THE DATE FIXED WOULD NOT BE FROM FOUR TO EIGHT WEEKS, BUT WOULD BE SOONER. MYLES LANE ASKED FOR A DATE TWO TO THREE WEEKS FROM THE SIXTEENTH NEXT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE DATE OF EXECUTION WILL BE FIXED FOR THE WEEK OF MARCH NINE NEXT. DURING THIS DISCUSSION, JUDGE KAUFMAN MADE EXTENDED REMARKS ABOUT THE MESSJRC, STATING THAT AS IF ON SIGNAL HE HAS BEEN FLOODED WITH TELEPHONE CALLS AND TELEGRAMS. HE REMINDED BLOCH THAT HE WAS AN OFFICER

END PAGE ONE

*NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

68 MAR 10 1953

RECORDED-20

765-58236-1529

FEB 20 1953

PAGE TWO

OF THE COURT AND HAD A DUTY TO THE COURT AND WANTED TO KNOW IF THE HALF TRUTHS AND UNTRUTHS THAT THE COMMITTEE WAS PUBLISHING HAD BEEN APPROVED OR CONSIDERED BY BLOCH, AND ADMONISHED BLOCH THAT HE HAD THE OBLIGATION TO TELL THE COMMITTEE WHEN IT WAS IN ERROR. BLOCH STATED THAT HE HAS MADE IT HIS BUSINESS TO CALL TO THE COMMITTEE-S ATTENTION ANY ERRORS THAT HE HAS NOTED IN ANY OF THEIR STATEMENTS. HE STATED THAT HE COULD NOT CONTROL PEOPLE WHO TOOK A CERTAIN SIDE ON A PROBLEM OF WORLD INTEREST AS THIS CASE. HE REMARKED THAT THE PAPERS CARRIED AN ARTICLE TODAY THAT HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS, HAD COME OUT FOR CLEMENCY AND STATED IT IS OBVIOUS THAT HE HAS NO ASSOCIATION WITH THE POPE.

BLOCH ADMITTED THAT HE HAS RECEIVED MONEY FROM THE COMMITTEE IN PART PAYMENT OF HIS FEES FOR SERVICES TO THE ROSENBERGS. JUDGE KAUFMAN TOLD HIM THAT IT WAS HIS DUTY AS AN OFFICER OF THE COURT TO KNOW THE SOURCE OF HIS FEES. THE TENOR OF JUDGE KAUFMAN-S REMARKS WAS THAT THE ROSENBERGS HAVE RECEIVED EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THEIR CASE IN COURT, BUT THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE REQUIRES THAT THE REMAINING STEPS SHOULD PROCEED.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

WITH DISPATCH. HE ADVISED BLOCH THAT HE SHOULD PROCEED WITH HIS REMAINING STEPS WITH DILIGENCE AND DISPATCH. THIS DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE JUDGE AND BLOCH WAS LENGTHY AND ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO SECURE COPIES OF THE STENOGRAPHER-S MINUTES. A COPY OF THESE MINUTES WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU AT THE EARLIEST DATE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT JUDGE KAUFMAN WILL SIGN THE ORDER SETTING THE NEW DATE OF EXECUTION ON THE SIXTEENTH NEXT. THE BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED OF THIS DATE AND OF THE DECISION ON THE APPLICATION FOR A STAY TO BE HEARD BY THE CCA ON THE SEVENTEENTH NEXT.

BOARDMAN

HOLD

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

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

FEB 14 1953

TELETYPE

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

FBI - NYC 2-17-53

10-27 PM

FM

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWL/AS

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP. DASH R. CCA, SECOND CIRCUIT, JUDGES AUGUSTUS
HAND, LEONARD HAND, AND JEROME FRANK TODAY GRANTED STAY OF EXECUTION UNTIL
MARCH THIRTY NEXT FOR PURPOSE OF FILING PETITION FOR CERTIORARI IN
USSC RE CCA AFFIRMANTS OF JUDGE RYAN-S DECISION UNDER TITLE TWENTYEIGHT
SECTION TWO TWO FIVE FIVE. ALSO THAT IF PETITION FOR CERTIORARI FILED
BY MARCH THIRTY STAY WILL EXTEND UNTIL RECEIPT OF USSC DECISION RE
CERTIORARI.

BOARDMAN

RECORDED-20

CORRECTION SECOND LAINE LAST WD SHLD READ "UNTIL"

FEB 25 1953

HLB

67 MAR 9 1953

et Brangan

Retracted

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

FEB 18 1953

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PWS/AS

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

FBI NYC 2-18-53 8-09 PM TM
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP DASH R. MRS. LISETTE DAMMAS, ONE SEVEN
ZERO THREE YATES AVE., BRONX, NY, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED NYO THAT SHE
WAS FORMERLY MEMBER OF PETIT JURY DURING ROSENBERG TRIAL AND HAD
RECEIVED A LETTER FROM JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG REQUESTING THAT SHE
INTERCEDE TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CLEMENCY. SHE STATED THE LETTER ARRIVED
THE SAME DAY THE PRESIDENT DENIED CLEMENCY. SHE STATED THAT LAST NIGHT
SHE RECEIVED A VISIT FROM THREE INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBING THEMSELVES
AS THE MOTHER, BROTHER AND SISTERS OF JULIUS ROSENBERG AND THEY ASKED
HER TO PLEAD FOR CLEMENCY. SHE STATED SHE ADVISED THEM THAT HER
CONSCIENCE HAD BEEN HER GUIDE. USA, SDNY ADVISED THAT MRS. LISETTE
DAMMAS ACTUALLY SERVED ON PETIT JURY, IN ROSENBERG TRIAL. USA, SDNY
ADVISED AND STATES HE WILL ADVISE JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN, AM, FEB.
NINETEEN, FIFTYTHREE. RECORDED - 68

BOARDMAN

FEB 25 1953

RLD

44-623
MAY 1953
WVC

68 MAR 9 1953

ON MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: February 17, 1953

FROM : A. H. PELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
et al
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/MS (M)

The New York Office called at approximately 12 noon today to advise that the Circuit Court of Appeals, composed of Justices Learned Hand, Augustus Hand and Jerome Frank, had just granted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg until March 31, 1953, to file an application to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari from the order of Federal Judge Ryan which denied the Rosenbergs their petition for a new trial.

It will be recalled that the Rosenbergs had originally petitioned for a new trial on the basis of newly discovered evidence and by reason of adverse publicity during the course of the trial which was prejudicial to them.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, in handing down its ruling, granted a stay of execution of the Rosenbergs until March 31, 1953, and further during such time as the Supreme Court is considering their application for a writ of certiorari.

It will be noted that when Judge Ryan handed down his decision denying the new trial, he commented on the conduct of former United States Attorney Saypol who had given various statements to the press during the course of the original trial. In handing down its decision today, Judge Learned Hand commented that in view of Saypol's conduct, the Supreme Court might well consider the petition of the Rosenbergs for a new trial.

ACTION:

INDEXED-107

65-58236-1532
FEB 27 1953

The above is for your information.

WAB:rw

1. Just what did Saypol say?
2. This should be a lesson to us to keep our lips buttoned for it would be most embarrassing to have them get into us around here.

MAR 18 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

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

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

DATE: February 18, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AB

G. I. R. - 8

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

SYNOPSIS

Director inquires as to meaning of Judge Learned Hand's comments concerning Mr. Saypol's conduct during the Rosenberg trial. This apparently refers to statement appearing in the New York Times after William Perl's perjury indictment had been unsealed on March 15, 1951, while Rosenberg case was in progress, in which Saypol had stated that Perl had been listed as a Government witness in the Rosenberg trial and was expected to corroborate certain statements of the Greenglasses. Chief Judge Swan, USCCA, in his opinion of December 31, 1952, denying the Rosenbergs a new trial, commented on Saypol's statement and called it reprehensible because of intimation in it that Perl had been indicted because he refused to testify for the Government. However, since defendants did not move for a mistrial at that time and there was no evidence the jury was influenced by statements, the defendants' argument was not valid.

PURPOSE

To answer the Director's inquiries as to the meaning of Judge Learned Hand's comment concerning Mr. Saypol's conduct during the Rosenberg case.

DETAILS

You will recall that after the Rosenbergs were denied certiorari by the Supreme Court on two occasions, they filed a petition before Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan, SDNY, under Section 2255, Title 28, U. S. Code, to vacate their convictions, claiming in effect that they did not receive a fair trial. Various grounds were raised by the defendants which included the charges that pretrial and trial publicity, and the arrest of William Perl during their trial prejudiced their case.

RECORDED-107

FEB 27 1953

APL:awn

82 MAR 18 1953

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65-58236-1533

You may recall that it was hoped that Perl would become a Government witness against the Rosenbergs, and when it was found out that he would not do so, the decision was made by the Department to arrest him. This was brought about in part by the belief that he might attempt to flee from the country. You may recall that he had been propositioned to leave the country shortly after the arrest of Julius Rosenberg in July, 1950.

On December 10, 1952, Judge Ryan denied the defendants' petition in all respects. In his opinion Judge Ryan made no specific reference to the conduct of Mr. Saypol although he did discuss "press releases" and "statements" emanating from the offices of the U. S. Attorney and the Department of Justice prior to and during the trial. In that connection Judge Ryan stated that he read the newspaper articles submitted by defendants, and they revealed nothing of an unusual or inflammatory character. However, he pointed out that the issuance of "releases" and "statements" by law enforcement and prosecuting agencies of the Government "giving in advance of trial details of evidence which it is expected will be introduced at the trial is an all too prevalent practice which should not be encouraged," and "if carried to an extreme, might result in conviction by public opinion without the benefit of jury." Judge Ryan stated there was no proof that the publicity in this case influenced the jury in any manner.

Concerning the Perl indictment and arrest during the Rosenberg trial, Judge Ryan stated that there was nothing unusual in this procedure.

On December 31, 1952, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, unanimously affirmed Judge Ryan's opinion. Chief Judge Thomas W. Swan wrote a ten page opinion. In commenting on the defendants' complaint as to publicity, Judge Swan stated the defendants did not allege that any trial juror was prejudiced by the publicity, and that the defendants' present position was obviously an afterthought.

Concerning the publicity given to the Perl indictments, the opinion referred to an article in the New York Times which appeared after the Perl indictment had been unsealed on March 15, 1951. The article in part stated as follows: "Mr. Saypol said also that Perl had been listed as a witness in the current espionage trial. His special role on the stand, Mr. Saypol added, was to corroborate certain statements made by David Greenglass and the latter's wife, who are key Government witnesses at the trial." The defendants specifically claimed that the unsealing of the Perl indictment and the statement by Mr. Saypol were "timed" to prejudice the defendants. The opinion states that since there was no record of a hearing on this point before the trial judge, the Circuit Court must assume that the publication of the Perl indictment was "timed" and the statement attributed to Saypol was made by him. The opinion states that "such assumed tactics cannot be too severely condemned" and that if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted. However, they did not so move. The opinion pointed out that their failure to move was the deliberate choice of defense counsel after conferring with the judge out of the presence of the jury. Defense now seeks to excuse the omission. The opinion stresses that the wrong consisted in the statement made to the press to the effect that the Government had expected to use Perl's testimony to corroborate the Greenglasses and the intimation that because Perl had backed out, he had been indicted for perjury. Judge Swan characterized such statement to the press in the course of a trial as "reprehensible." However, the opinion points out that the Court is not prepared to vitiate the jury's verdict when there is no allegation or evidence that any juror read the newspaper story and the defendants deliberately elected not to ask for a mistrial. The criticism of Mr. Saypol by Chief Judge Swan is apparently what Judge Learned Hand referred to in his comments on February 17, 1953, during the course of a hearing for a stay of execution of the Rosenbergs.

ACTION

None. For your information.

[Handwritten signatures: "Jg", "Rosen", "J. H. ..."]

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

February 25, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
(FBI File 65-58236)

Handwritten:
10255-1B/m
10/22/75

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PUL/AB

Reference is made to this Bureau's memorandum of February 13, 1953, to the Attorney General reporting that Julius Rosenberg had expressed the opinion that John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, was the cause for the President to deny clemency to him and his wife. Mr. Dulles was also advised of the Rosenbergs' observations.

By letter dated February 20, 1953, Mr. Dulles acknowledged receipt of this information and stated that he assumed all possible steps were being taken to prevent illicit communication between the Rosenbergs and outside sympathizers.

Mr. Dulles has been advised that the Rosenbergs are in Sing Sing Prison, a state institution, pursuant to an agreement between the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the New York State Prison authorities, and that their activities are controlled by such prison authorities. He was further advised, however, that if any additional information comes to our attention bearing on the belief of the Rosenbergs that Mr. Dulles is responsible for the denial of clemency to them, he, as well as your office, will be immediately informed.

The foregoing is for your information.

APL:awn

RECORDED-107

165-58236-1534

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FEB 26 8 21 AM '53

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

MAILED 9

FEB 27 1953

FBI

52 MAR 6

AIR-TEL

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL; ESPIONAGE DASH R. JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN, TRIAL JUDGE, RECEIVED AN ANNOYMOUS LETTER HANDWRITTEN IN PENCIL, POSTMARKED ALBUQUERQUE, NM, 2/18/53, 5:00 P.M. THIS LETTER READS AS FOLLOWS: "JUDGE KAUFMAN ASK THE ROSENBERG'S WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT AN ITALIAN BY THE NAME OF DE PALMA, A RED IN ALBUQUERQUE. ALSO ASK HER BROTHER TO. HE IN MONUMENT BUSINESS". INDICES OF NYO REFLECT NO PERSON BY THE NAME OF DE PALMA OR SIMILAR NAMES FROM ALBUQUERQUE IN THE ROSENBERG AND ASSOCIATED CASES. PHILADELPHIA WILL QUESTION DAVID GREENGLASS CONCERNING DE PALMA. ALBUQUERQUE WILL CHECK INDICES AND DETERMINE THERE IS SUCH A PERSON AS DE PALMA IN ALBUQUERQUE.

3-BUREAU
2-PHILADELPHIA
2-ALBUQUERQUE (AM, RM)

RECORDED-20

165-58236-1538
FEB 26 1953BOARDMAN
LVB
Om

15

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3842 PUL/DB

JAH:DAH (#6)
65-15348

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, 2/25/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. REMYAIR-TEL 2/24/53 CONCERNING
FINANCIAL DATA PERTAINING TO DAVID ENGELSON. ON 11/4/46 MORRIS
PICKER AND DAVID ENGELSON, PARTNERS, OPENED A CHECKING ACCOUNT AT THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NY, FIFTH SQUARE BRANCH, WITH A CASH DEPOSIT
OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. THE ONLY ADDRESS THEY FURNISHED THE
BANK WAS 843 CROTONA PARK NORTH, BRONX, NY. BUSINESS WAS TO
MANUFACTURE JEWELRY. THIS ACCOUNT CLOSED 1/2/47 WITH BALANCE
\$32.81. INVESTIGATION ALSO DISCLOSED THAT ENGELSON ON 7/9/48
OPENED A CHECKING ACCOUNT AT LAFAYETTE NATIONAL BANK, 119
LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NY. ACCOUNT CLOSED 9/14/50. ALSO
THAT ENGELSON HAS MAINTAINED AN ACCOUNT AT THE PUBLIC NATIONAL
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, EAST BROADWAY BRANCH, NYC. INVESTIGATION
OF ENGELSON'S FINANCIAL ACTIVITY CONTINUING. ARRANGEMENTS WILL
BE MADE WITH ABOVE BANKS TO REVIEW ACCOUNTS.

3 - Bureau

EJC:MKC (#6)
NY 65-15348

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PWS/KAB

I. R. 8

INDEXED - 20

BOARDMAN

165-58236-1536
FEB 26 1953
15

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

MAR 9 1953

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

FEB 21 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PWS/AB

TELETYPE

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

FBI NYC 2-21-53 4-01 AM AJM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP - R. MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS ADVISED ON FEB. TWENTY FIFTYTHREE THAT SHE VISITED THE OFFICE OF EMANUEL BLOCH ON THE NINETEENTH LAST. SHE STATED THAT BLOCH KNEW OF HER PREVIOUS VISIT TO HER SON, DAVID, AT LEWISBURG PENITENTIARY AND HE AGAIN ASKED HER TO GO TO DAVID AND ASK HIM TO MAKE A STATEMENT THAT THE FBI HAD COACHED HIM. SHE TOLD BLOCH THAT SHE WOULD NOT GO TO SEE DAVID BECAUSE IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT HE WOULD NOT MAKE SUCH A STATEMENT. SHE TOLD BLOCH, QUOTE YOU THINK JULIUS AND ETHEL ARE INNOCENT; WHY DONT YOU LET THEM TALK EVEN IF THEY HAVE TO LIE LIKE YOU SAY DAVID LIED. UNQUOTE. SHE ADVISED THAT BLOCH STATED THAT JULIUS AND ETHEL COULD NOT LIE. SHE TOLD BLOCH THAT SHE WANTED TO SEE JULIUS AND NEEDED A COURT ORDER. BLOCH MADE NO OBJECTION TO HER SEEING JULIUS AND TOLD HER TO HAVE O. JOHN ROGGE GET AN ORDER FOR HER. SHE STATED THAT WHEN THE ORDER WAS SECURED SHE WOULD GO TO SEE JULIUS NEXT WEEK, PROBABLY BETWEEN THE TWENTY-FOURTH AND THE TWENTY-SIXTH. SHE STATED SHE WOULD ATTEMPT TO SEE JULIUS AND ETHEL TOGETHER AND WOULD BE AS SOCIABLE AS SHE COULD. SHE STATED THAT HER ACTIONS DEPENDED ON THE WAY JULIUS RECEIVED HER. AUSA KILSHEIMER ADVISED THAT HE HAS AN APPOINTMENT WITH ROGGE FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH NEXT TO DISCUSS THE COURT ORDER THAT IS NECESSARY FOR MRS. GREENGLASS TO SEE JULIUS. THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE RESULTS OF THIS VISIT.

BOARDMAN

RECORDED-20

65-58236-1537

MAR 14 1953

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

February 25, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

65-58236-1537

JULIUS ROSENBERG, Et Al
ESPIONAGE - R
(FBI File 65-58236)

Declassified by 2355 WAB/jk
10/22/75

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PW/S/A

Reference is made to this Bureau's memorandum of February 17, 1953, advising that Mrs. Tessie Greenglass had visited her son, David Greenglass, at Lewisburg Penitentiary on February 7, 1953, pursuant to a request of her daughter, Ethel Rosenberg.

Mrs. Tessie Greenglass has recently advised our New York Office that on February 19, 1953, she visited Emanuel Bloch, the Rosenbergs' attorney. She stated that Bloch knew of her visit to David and again asked her to persuade David to make a statement that the FBI had coached him in giving his testimony at the trial. She informed Bloch she would not go to see David because it was obvious that he would not make such a statement. She told Bloch "You think Julius and Ethel are innocent; why don't you let them talk even if they have to lie like you say David lied?" She also told Bloch that she wanted to see Julius at Sing Sing Prison but that she needed a Court order. Bloch had no objection to her seeing Julius and told her to have O. John Rogge, her attorney, get an order for her.

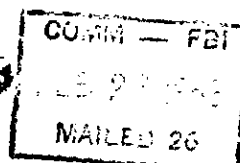
Mrs. Greenglass has advised that if the order is secured, she would go to see Julius Rosenberg probably between February 24 and February 26, 1953. She further advised that she would attempt to see her daughter Ethel at the same time.

The foregoing is for your confidential information.

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

APL:own aww

60 MAR 11 1953



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

FEB 13 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED TELETYPE
DATE 10-22-86 BY 3042/PWT/MS

FBI NYC 2-13-53
DIRECTOR URGENT

2-13-53

2-10 AM JUN

CIR-6

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. DAYLET. [REDACTED] CONFIDENTIALLY b7c b7D
ADVISED THAT JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG HAD A VISIT THIS A. M. [REDACTED]
IT WAS REPORTED THAT JULIUS WAS VERY UPSET AND ETHEL-S EYES WERE
RED, AS IF SHE HAD BEEN CRYING. THE VISIT WAS FOR FORTY FIVE MINUTES
AND THEY TALKED ABOUT DAVID, RUTH, BERNARD AND TESSIE GREENGLASS,
BERATING THEM. THEY QUOTE PANNED UNQUOTE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
AND SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES, ACCUSING DULLES OF SUBMITTING A REPORT
TO THE PRESIDENT, WHICH CAUSED HIM TO DENY THEM CLEMENCY. THEY
HOPE THAT EMANUEL BLOCH WILL VISIT THEM TODAY AND OFFER THEM SOME
LAST STRAW TO AVOID THEIR EXECUTION. THERE WAS NOT TALK OF COO-
PERATING WITH THE GOVERNMENT. [REDACTED] ADVISED
THAT ON THE EVENING OF THE ELEVENTH, LAST, AN UNKNOWN WOMAN WAS b2 b7D
TOLD THAT AN EXAMPLE OF FUTURE CP ACTIVITY ON BEHALF OF THE
ROSENBERGS WAS TO SEND WIRES TO THE PRESIDENT URGING A REVERSAL
OF HIS DECISION AND TO RING DOORBELLS TO GET PEOPLE TO JOIN
A DELEGATION OF FIVE THOUSAND GOING TO WASHINGTON FROM NY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT PART OF THE CP ACTIVITY WOULD b2 b7D
BE TO SEND WIRES TO JUDGE KAUFMAN FOR CLEMENCY. [REDACTED] 105-58236-1538
ATION OF THE PROPOSED DELEGATION OF FIVE THOUSAND. [REDACTED] MAR 13 1953 INFORMANTS

AND SOURCES HAVE BEEN ALERTED IN THIS CONNECTION AND THE BUREAU
END OF PAGE ONE

60 MAR 16 1953

PAGE TWO

WILL BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS. [REDACTED] b2 b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY THAT DELEGATION WILL LEAVE NY AT SIX A. M. ON THE FOURTEENTH, NEXT, BY TRAIN. A TWO DAY DOORBELL CAMPAIGN IS NOW IN PROGRESS TO GET PEOPLE TO JOIN THE DELEGATION. ALL PERSONS WILL PAY THEIR OWN FARES AND IF A PERSON CAN NOT GO, HE WILL DONATE PART OF THE FARE FOR ANOTHER TO GO. SOURCES IN THE D AND O AND PENN. RR HAVE BEEN CONTACTED, BUT HAVE NO INFORMATION AS OF THIS A. M. OF ANY SPECIAL TRAINS TO WASHINGTON.

BOARDMAN

END

215 AM OK FBI WA ELR

cc: Mr. [Signature]

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

FEB 27 1953

TELETYPE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AB

G. I. R. - 8

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

B-4

FBI NYC 2-27-53 11-43 PM EJM
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG., ET AL, ESP -R. REBULET FEB TWENTYFIVE LAST
DIRECTING THAT MRS. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] PELHAM, NY BE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING HER KNOWLEDGE OF SUBJ.
SAS RICHARD A. MINIHAN AND JOHN A. HARRINGTON WENT TO MRS. [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] HOME TODAY BUT SHE WAS NOT AVAILABLE. PATROLMAN
JOHN EDWARDS, BADGE NUMBER TEN, PELHAM PD, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN
[REDACTED] FOR MANY YEARS. HE STATED SHE HAS HAD SEVERE
ILLNESS IN HER FAMILY AND RECENTLY HAD BEEN CONFINED TO A MENTAL
INSTITUTION. MRS. [REDACTED] WILL BE INTERVIEW ON MARCH THREE
NEXT AND THE BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED OF THIS INTERVIEW.

BOARDMAN

HLD

RECORDED-52

65-58236-1539
MAR. 3 1953
24

50 MAR 11 1953

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AB

41 Wadsworth St.
Geneva, N. Y.
February 24, 1953

Dear Sir,

Would you please send me
any available information concerning
the lives, capture and trials of
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. This

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DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/AB

TRUE COPY

41 Wadsworth St.
Geneva, N. Y.
February 24, 1953

Dear Sir,

Would you please send me any available information
concerning the lives, capture and trials of Julius and
Ethel Rosenberg. This information is essential for a
term paper which I am doing on their lives. If you
cannot send me any, could you tell me where I could
write for it?

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

/s/ Emma Cheyne

RECORDED - 123 65-58238-1540

30 MAR 1953
2-9-53

3-3-53
ett.

4/7/53

information is essential for a future
paper which I am doing on their
lives. If you cannot send me any,
could you tell me where I could
write for it?

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,
Emma Cheyne

REC'D - FIELD OFFICE
FEB 26 4 25 PM '53

March 3, 1953

RECORDED - 123

65-58236-1540

INDEXED - 123

Miss Emma Cheyne
41 Wadsworth Street
Geneseo, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 31429W/AS

Dear Miss Cheyne:

Your note of February 24, 1953, has been received.

While I would like to be of service, I am unable to comply with your request as we do not have the material you requested available for distribution. I thought you might like to know also that data in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only.

It is suggested that you consult your local library for the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

lgh

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

ELT:lmz
FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAR 4 12 16 PM '53

COMM - FBI
MAR 4 1953
MAILED 30

62 MAR 12 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD *for*

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R
(BuFile 65-58236)

DATE: February 27, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-22-86 BY 3042/PWT/CLS

SYNOPSIS

C. D. Jackson, Presidential Administrative Assistant, who is active in the political and psychological warfare program of the government, has requested the Attorney General to consider having a Jewish psychiatrist, such as Dr. Karl Binger, attempt interview of Rosenbergs at this time in an effort to persuade them to make full disclosures. The Attorney General requests our advice on this matter. Binger is believed identical with Dr. Carl A. Binger, psychiatrist used by defense in Alger Hiss case in attempt to show Whittaker Chambers unworthy of belief. It is felt that the government should not inject itself into this matter since Rosenberg case still before the Court and government should not interfere with such processes of law as are available to Rosenbergs. Further, Rosenbergs are aware they can save themselves by talking and still maintain their innocence; any attempt to contact them would probably be used as basis for additional world-wide Communist propaganda that government is attempting to coerce them to make false confessions.

RECOMMENDATION

Quite significant he should be suggested.

It is recommended that the attached memorandum to the Attorney General pointing out that the Bureau does not believe it advisable to entertain Mr. Jackson's proposal at this time be transmitted for the consideration of the Attorney General in drafting his answer to Mr. Jackson.

AFL:awn

Attachment

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50 MAR 12 1953

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65-58236-1541

MAR 6 1953

DETAILS

The Attorney General has forwarded to us a letter addressed to him from C. D. Jackson, Presidential Administrative Assistant and active in the William Jackson Committee which is handling the political and psychological warfare program of the government, in which Jackson requests that the Attorney General consider the advisability of having a skillful Jewish psychiatrist, such as Dr. Karl Binger, contact the Rosenbergs in an effort to convince them to make full disclosures because of present Soviet Anti-Semitism. The Attorney General has asked us what answer he should make to this letter.

For your information, C. D. Jackson (full name Charles Douglas Jackson) a former publisher of "Fortune" magazine was with the Office of War Information during World War II and served as Deputy Director for the Atlantic Psychological Warfare Operation. From February, 1951, to February, 1952, he was on leave of absence from "Fortune" to work for the National Committee For a Free Europe, Inc., Crusade for Freedom, and Radio Free Europe, which organizations are subsidized by CIA. From September to November, 1952, he worked for the Eisenhower Presidential Campaign. A Bureau applicant-type investigation for the White House was conducted

of Jackson during December, 1952, and nothing of a derogatory nature was developed.

Dr. Karl Binger is probably identical with Dr. Carl A. Binger, who you will recall was used by the defense in the Alger Hiss case in an effort to show that Whittaker Chambers, a main government witness, was a psychopathic personality and unworthy of belief. Bureau files reflect that Dr. Binger had in the past contributed to such organizations as the "Action Committee to Free Spain Now," and the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee," both organizations of which fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Binger also contributed to the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights in 1941, which was cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. (77-49095-22-p.41,42,43).

You are aware that the Rosenbergs have been granted a stay of execution by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, in order to afford them time to again apply for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. It is felt that inasmuch as this matter is pending before the Courts, the government should not be in the position of interfering with processes of law such as are still available to the Rosenbergs. Further, Judge Kaufman has indicated to the Rosenbergs' attorney and relatives that the Rosenbergs can save themselves by cooperating. The Rosenbergs are aware of this but continue to maintain their innocence.

You are further aware that this case has been the subject of world-wide Communist inspired propaganda. It is believed that any attempt to approach the Rosenbergs at this time could probably be used as a basis for additional Communist propaganda that the government is attempting to coerce the Rosenbergs into making false confessions. In view of the foregoing reasons, it is believed unwise for the government to inject itself into such a plan as that proposed by Mr. C. D. Jackson. Further, because of the delicacy of this case, it is felt that the government should not be a party to any unusual methods which might provide an issue in connection with the appeal now pending.

Sent

The attached memorandum is being furnished to the Attorney General for his consideration in answering Mr. Jackson. It is not felt that we should draft the Attorney General's reply but that it should be left to his own discretion in view of the personal nature of Mr. Jackson's letter to him.

90 A *100* *4* *10*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1953

Personal and
Confidential

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of February 17
and information therein contained. The fact is
that I have never discussed the Rosenberg case
with the President.

I assume that all possible steps are being
taken to prevent illicit communication between
the Rosenbergs and their outside sympathizers.

Sincerely yours,

John Foster Dulles

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation.

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

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DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042AWJ/AS
per Release

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65-58238-154

MAR 4 1953

Let to James E. [unclear]
2/25/53
APL/amm
Let to Mr. Dulles
2/25/53
APL/amm

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

February 25, 1953

65-58236-1542

RECORDED - 47

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

VIA LIAISON

My dear Mr. Dulles:

Your letter of February 20, 1953, has been received and its contents noted.

For your information, the Rosenbergs are in the death house at Sing Sing Prison, a state institution, pursuant to an agreement between the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the New York State Prison authorities. They are entitled to be visited by their attorney and relatives periodically. However, under State Prison regulations, communications received or sent out by the Rosenbergs are subject to being read by prison officials. Also, a prison representative is reportedly present at all times when the Rosenbergs receive visitors. The foregoing is indicative of the control exercised by State Prison authorities over the Rosenbergs.

Any additional information coming to our attention from Sing Sing Prison officials having a bearing on the Rosenbergs' previously expressed belief that you were responsible for the denial of clemency to them will be brought to your attention and to the attention of appropriate officials of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWT/MS

APL:awn

FEB 26 8 21 PM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

8 MAR 16 1953



MAGAZINE REPRINT

FROM AN AMERICAN PUBLICATION

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Received from the State Department
through Liaison channels
Date 2/16/53

AN UNBIASED LOOK AT THE ROSENBERGS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 304294
FOR RELEASE

An American reporter who has followed the case of two convicted spies discusses reasons for the world-wide campaign of misrepresentation carried out by Communists who are completely cynical about truth and justice

By Oliver Filat

From The New Leader

Communist agitation over the plight of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted in the United States in 1951 of treason for having sold atomic information of grave national importance to another nation, has reached around the world. It is important that this Communist campaign be examined and its purposes be emphasized.

One tactic of considerable effectiveness employed by the Communist propagandists involves raising many doubts, tens and hundreds of doubts, on serious and trivial grounds alike, as traps for the unwary, uninformed and unsophisticated. Though only a variation of the big-lie tactic favored by totalitarians for decades, the multiple-doubt technique has one curious advantage. Anybody misled into spending any considerable time on a single doubt, plausible or preposterous, finds he is thereby strengthening indirectly the remaining doubts. If he passes on to some of these, the original doubt may revive, in a self-healing fashion. The same thing applies to concentration on any one person who raises doubts.

The dominant Communist purposes behind the Rosenberg case propaganda at the present time are to mobilize and intensify anti-American feeling throughout the world, and to find new liberal and humanitarian cover for an increasingly bare and exposed Stalinist apparatus.

There is a subsidiary purpose which may have been the original basic purpose: to see that Ethel and Julius do not, in some upsurge of disillusionment or despair, decide to reveal what they know of Beria's scientific spies still operating in the United States. 65-15236-1543

INDEXED - 71 NOT RECORDED

On overwhelming, coherent and barely challenged evidence, the Rosenbergs were convicted in the spring of 1951 as outrageously daring, tremendously successful agents. For about nine months, the party tried

303
68 MAR 13 1953

to decide what to do about them. Only after the pair issued veiled remarks which could be interpreted as threats to tell all they knew unless they received substantial open help in some form did the propaganda drums begin to roll, softly at first and then with increasing vehemence.

The spy couple reacted by issuing, or approving statements which their attorney, Emanuel Bloch, issued in their names supporting this or that now familiar fraud advanced by the party propagandists: that there was "no evidence" of espionage brought against them, that they were convicted because "they spoke out for peace," fought racial discrimination, were once trade unionists and are Jews.

By now, it is probably no longer necessary to mention that the Rosenbergs repudiated their religion in favor of Marxism before they came of age, and that the only references to Jewish matters at the trial were dragged in by them in an effort to pretend religious respectability. The Rosenbergs went underground in 1944, and hence did not speak out for peace, against discrimination of any sort or about anything else of public importance between then and 1950, when the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested them as spies.

The Rosenbergs have deluded many Americans with their bland assertion of innocence after a trial which proved their guilt beyond any shadow of doubt. The evidence was too specific, too cumulative, too overwhelming to permit any notion that here were either idealists or garden-variety spies.

It is true that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were ordinary out-party members for some years. They joined the normal Communist fronts and pushed the routine Communist causes, but Julius and his wife were power-hungry people. He became a commissar of the party-line Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, handling job applications and grievances for scores of pro-Communist scientists. He became an inner-party man during this period, in the sense that he came into contact with the Soviet party leaders who secretly made the important decisions for the American Communist party. He did everything he could to cultivate them.

This is all in the record of the trial. Julius Rosenberg, always aided and guided by his wife, a woman older than himself and with a longer record of party activity, pushed himself into underground work. He selected likely spies; he cultivated, enrolled and trained them. He spied himself, and he acted as a courier for other spies. He was a padrone of the underground who distributed upward of \$50,000 in escape money to members of his net when exposure threatened. He was planning to start on the Mexico-to-Switzerland-to-Sweden-to-the U.S.S.R. escape route, with his family, when the FBI knocked on the door of his apartment in New York City.

One of the more far-reaching activities of the Rosenbergs which should not be forgotten was to persuade scientists who already had proved useful to the apparatus to return to American schools for advanced degrees, at the expense of the apparatus, so they would be better equipped to spy afterward on a higher scientific level for the Soviet Union. These still-concealed zealots are an obvious threat to any remaining secrets.

Ignoring all the evidence, the Rosenbergs have chimed in appropriately to support, in turn, each one of the anti-American versions of the case which are being spread over the world. One version labels this as "just a political frameup"; when a conscious bid for Jewish sympathy is being attempted, a comparison is made with the Dreyfus case.

When the Circuit Court of Appeals decided unanimously that the Rosenbergs' shrewd and capable lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, had no vestige of a case to upset the conviction, and Judge Jerome Frank read the decision, Ethel Rosenberg commented that this "proved the existence of an American Judenrat." The Judenräte were the committees chosen by Hitler to determine priority in sentencing Jews to the gas chambers. A comparison of this sort, about a sensitive, intelligent and liberal jurist like Judge Frank, conveying a general implication that the United States really is a Fascist beast devouring minorities as a matter of state policy, gives you the measure of the Rosenbergs.

When the U.S. Supreme Court, after a good look at the evidence in the case and the legal arguments advanced on both sides, decided on October 13, 1952, not to go any farther in the matter, Julius Rosenberg wrote immediately to Bloch, according to Bloch: "It seems to me it is more than a coincidence that this adverse decision is handed down at the beginning of the UN General Assembly and in the midst of a bitter election campaign." What can be said of people who believe, or say they believe that the U.S. Supreme Court would decide to delay reaction to a spy case until the United Nations meet? Americans do not agree with such a warped thesis.

Julius Rosenberg went far beyond this. In the same letter, which the Daily Worker used as a front-page story, the atom spy asserted that the United States Government was trying to make him confess. In his weekly quota of reading material, he asserted, were three books of a patriotic nature, including "The Story of America" by Hendrik van Loon. "How naive can one be?" demanded Julius Rosenberg. "Know, gentleman, whoever you are, I am innocent and I will not crawl or betray my principles and (I will) continue to fight for freedom and democracy."

In a recent New York Post series on this subject, I mentioned Julius Rosenberg's reaction to patriotic reading as evidence that he was steeling himself for martyrdom. I may also have mentioned my feeling that the Rosenbergs' participation in an increasingly transparent and truculent Communist campaign lessened any prospect for clemency, and that the party might not be as displeased about that as it sounded.

In any event, the Daily Worker took umbrage. The letter mentioned by me had been "invented," it declared. However, anybody with a back copy of the Worker for October 20, 1952, or with access to a library file, can establish the fact without difficulty.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, which collects and distributes statements of people who comment on the Rosenberg case, is an obvious Communist propaganda arm. Soon after he became chairman of the committee, Joseph Brainin sent out a statement for publication denouncing Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, the distinguished, sensitive and level-headed jurist who handled the trial. Judge Kaufman had been criticized for leniency in the Hiss trial, said Brainin, and was trying to atone by severity in the Rosenberg case. As all Americans know, the Judge Kaufman who presided over the Hiss case was another Kaufman entirely. Brainin made no apology for his atrocious mistake. He merely shifted to new libels and the raising of fresh doubts.

Brainin previously had been associated with Communist causes. The sponsors of his new committee range alphabetically from Nelson Algren, a Chicago novelist, to Dr. Gene Weltfish, an apologist for the germ-warfare hoax, which now has been superseded in world-wide Soviet propaganda by the Rosenberg case.

Early in 1952, Algren issued a statement, which the Daily Worker ran, to the effect that no evidence of espionage had been produced against the Rosenbergs. Assuming innocence on Algren's part, I wrote him a quiet letter of inquiry. He replied that, even if such evidence existed, the sentence was excessive.

Subsequently, this tactic emerged as almost universal. A Negro who asserted that Rosenberg was jailed because he "spoke out against racial discrimination" would not try to prove this when challenged. Even if it were not so, he would say, the sentence was excessive. Similar tactics were used by those claiming the Rosenbergs were convicted because they were Jews, or because they spoke out for peace or something else. The supposedly excessive sentence was always the weapon held in reserve by the doubt-raisers.

There may be grounds for clemency as a way of keeping the Rosenbergs available until they confess, or as a tactic to meet world-wide Communist propaganda, but the general fairness of the sentence has not been challenged even by the American Civil Liberties Union. For those with more than a passing interest, Judge Kaufman's recent decision declining to reduce the death sentence provides the definitive analysis. As most readers know, it was carried in full in The New York Times on December 31, 1952.

E N D

This article appeared in the January 12, 1953, issue of The New Leader, a weekly magazine of liberal opinion published in the United States and containing comments on international and national affairs. The writer, a reporter for the New York Post, has made extensive studies of atomic espionage and is the author of "The Atom Spies."

(COMMUNISM)

SUMMARY

MR-53-S-13 AN UNBIASED LOOK AT THE ROSENBERGS
1700 Words By Oliver Pilat, From The New Leader

Despite world-wide statements to the contrary, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted on overwhelming, coherent and barely challenged testimony. One of the reporters who has observed the development of the case for several years analyzes some of the reasons for the Communist outcry.

65-58236-1544

CHANGED TO

100-387835-431X

APR 15 1953

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7/24/86 3042PWL/AB

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

MAR 3 1953

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AB

FBI NYC 3-3-53 4-20 AM AJM

DIRECTOR URGENT

Ethel

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. WALTER WINCHELL IN HIS COLUMN IN THE

"DAILY MIRROR" OF FEB., TWENTY SIX FIFTYTHREE STATES QUOTE,

"BROADWAY TICKLER, THE ROSENBERGS /DOOMED TO THE CHAIR FOR GIVING
OUR SECRETS TO RUSSIA/ ARE AVID READERS OF THEIR PRESS CLIPPINGS
BUT THEY WANT MORE PUBLICITY AND HAVE INFORMED THE "NEW YORK
TIMES" /VIA THEIR LAWYERS/ IT CAN HAVE AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW.
WHETHER OR NOT JUDGE I. KAUFMAN WILL PERMIT IT IS THE STORY."

UNQUOTE. WARDEN DENNO ADVISED THAT HE KNOWS OF NO SUCH PLAN ON
THE PART OF THE ROSENBERGS AND STATED THAT EVEN IF A COURT
ORDER WAS OBTAINED PERMITTING A NEWSPAPER REPORTER TO INTERVIEW
THE ROSENBERGS HE, DENNO, WOULD NOT PERMIT SUCH INTERVIEW. THE
BUREAU-S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE FACT THAT THE CONTRACT
BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONERS AND THE MARSHAL FOR THE
SDNY FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND KEEPING OF JULIUS AND ETHEL IN THE
CONDEMNED CELLS AT SING SING, CONTAINS THE PROVISION THAT JULIUS
AND ETHEL WILL BE MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO THE RULES AND REGULA-
TIONS GOVERNING SING SING AS PROSCRIBED BY THE LAWS OF THE

END PAGE ONE

RECORDED-60

MAR 11

FIVE

PAGE TWO

THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT PRISONERS IN THE CONDEMNED CELLS CANNOT BE INTERVIEWED BY REPORTERS. ACCORDINGLY, ANY ORDER TO PERMIT A NEWSPAPER REPORTER TO INTERVIEW THE ROSENBERGS WILL NOT BE HONORED BY WARDEN DENNO. USA LANE AND JUDGE KAUFMAN WERE ADVISED OF THIS PROVISAL IN THE CONTRACT. JUDGE KAUFMAN STATED THAT HE HAD NO INTENTION OF SIGNING SUCH AN ORDER AND THAT THIS INFORMATION WOULD SOLIDIFY HIS POSITION IN REFUSING A REQUEST IN THIS REGARD. THIS IS SUBMITTED FOR BUREAU-S INFORMATION.

BOARDMAN

END AND ACK

B124 AM OK FBI WA LEA

M

cc: Mr. Boardman

Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 6, 1953

Director, FBI

RECORDED-60

65-58236-1545
JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/1

Walter Winchell, in his column of February 26, 1953, appearing in the "New York Mirror" stated: "Broadway tickler, the Rosenbergs (doomed to the chair for giving our secrets to Russia) are avid readers of their press clippings but they want more publicity and have informed the 'New York Times' (via their lawyers) it can have an exclusive interview. Whether or not Judge I. Kaufman will permit it is the story."

Warden Denno of Sing Sing Prison has advised that he knows of no such plan on the part of the Rosenbergs and stated that even if a court order was obtained permitting a newspaper reporter to interview the Rosenbergs he, Denno, would not permit such an interview.

Your attention is invited to the fact that the contract between the prison authorities of the State of New York and the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the United States Marshal of the Southern District of New York for the maintenance and keeping of the Rosenbergs in condemned cells at Sing Sing contains the provision that the Rosenbergs will be maintained according to the rules and regulations governing Sing Sing as prescribed by the laws of the State of New York. These rules and regulations provide that prisoners in condemned cells cannot be interviewed by reporters. Accordingly, any order to permit a newspaper reporter to interview the Rosenbergs will not be honored by Warden Denno.

United States Attorney Myles J. Lane of the Southern District of New York and Judge Kaufman have been advised of this contract. Judge Kaufman stated that he has no intention of signing such an order and that this information would solidify his position in refusing such a request.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

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

COMM
MAR 9
MAILED 28

65-58236
MAR 18 1953

COPY:FCR

DATE: 3/5/53

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESP-R

Pursuant to your request there is forwarded page 5&6 of the March 2, 1953 issue of the "Bergen Evening Record". On page 5 there appears an article inserted by the N.J. Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, 572 Prospect Street, Maplewood, N.J. This article contains the statemtn. "The F.B.I. Agent, John Harrington, admitted on December 1, 1952, that he helped an important witness in the case to lie under oath."

Encl-1
JAH:IM

1-NY 100-107111

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PUL/AB

1 ENCL
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original

165-58236 - ✓
NOT RECORDED
86 MAR 19 1953

SAC, Newark

March 6, 1953

Director, FBI (100-387835)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

65-58236-4

For the information of the Newark Office, the New York Office has advised that an advertisement appeared in the "Bergen Evening Record," a New Jersey newspaper, on March 2, 1953, which was placed in the newspaper by the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, 572 Prospect Street, Maplewood, New Jersey, urging letters and telegrams for clemency. The New York Office has also forwarded to the Bureau the page of this newspaper on which the appears.

The Bureau, by memorandum to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, is requesting its immediate opinion as to whether it would be possible for the government to institute action in the name of SA Harrington for libel, and, in addition, to enjoin the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and its local committees from having published such false statements.

The Bureau is desirous of being advised of similar advertisements which may appear in the reputable press in your respective field divisions.

cc-2-New York (100-107111)

RJL:APL:awn

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AS

78 MAR 26 1953

NOTES: COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

IF YOU'RE LOOKIN FOR A LINK IN
COMMUNIST SPY RING RE ROSENBERGS,
GOLD, GREENGLASS ETC. CHECK 1 HARRY
GOLD BERG HARRAMAN RD HEMPSTEAD NY.
HE OPERATED BOAT WHEN GAS COULDN'T
BE BOUGHT 44-45 ALSO MADE REGULAR
FREQUENT TRIPS BETWEEN NY + PHIL
HASNT DONE SO SINCE. WENT UNDERGROUND
YEARS AGO

A FRIEND IN PH KNOW

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AB

RECORDED - 57

165-58236-1545

FEB 25 1953

20 3-6

EX-114
3-5-53
A/H/men

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DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AB



U. S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12/21/2011 BY 60322/UC/STP

RECORDED - 57

SAC, New York (65-15348)

March 5, 1953

65-58236-1547
Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PUL/KOS

The Bureau has received the following
anonymous letter mailed from Hammonton, New Jersey,
on February 21, 1953:

"If were lookin' for a link in
Communist spy ring re Rosenbergs
Gold, Greenglass etc. check 1 Harry
Goldberg Harraman Rd Hempstead N. Y.
He operated boat when gas couldnt
be bought 44-45 also made regular
frequent trips between NY-Phil Hasnt
done so since. Went underground years
ago.

A Friend With Know"

Bureau files contain innumerable references
on the name of Harry Goldberg, but because of lack of
identifying data, it is not possible to identify this
individual.

You are requested to immediately identify
Goldberg and ascertain his background in an effort to
determine whether sufficient basis exists to institute
investigation of this individual. Advise.

APL:men

Note: Bufiles contain approximately 75 main case files and
300 See references on Harry Goldberg.

COMM - FBI
MAR 5 1953
MAILED 30

MAR 17 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT *AB*
 FROM : W. A. PRANTZ *WAP*
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: February 24, 1953

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

The attached radiogram was received by the Bureau on February 23, 1953. This radiogram which was addressed to the Department of Justice, pursuant to your instructions, was personally delivered by me at 9:30 A. M. this morning to Mr. William E. Foley, Chief of the Internal Security Section of the Criminal Division.

Bufiles are being searched concerning the signers of the radiogram and the Department will be informed of any pertinent information contained therein.

Attachment
 WAP: GAS

Letter to HRC Warren 6/24/53 11-3-53

WAP: GAS

65-58236-1548

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-22-86 BY 3042/PWT/CLS

3 ENCL

RECORDED - 107

MAR 10 1953

WAP: GAS

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YWC11

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

FEB 23 1953

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CAB2 PEKING 211/209 23 1115

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON DC

GENTLEMEN:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-86 BY 3042 PWT/KLS
per release

WE, THE PEACE LOVING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD ARE OUTRAGED AT THE
DETERMINED EFFORTS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO LEGALLY LYNCH MR. AND MRS ROSENBERG.

THE EVIDENCE, BEYOND THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT, SHOWS THEIR
ENCLOSURE

COMPLETE INNOCENCE. IN

COPIES DESTROYED

436 NOV 10 1968

MAR 10 1953

ESP SEC

Handwritten routing slip with names and initials, including "Mr. Tolson", "Mr. Ladd", "Mr. Nichols", "Mr. Belmont", "Mr. Clegg", "Mr. Glavin", "Mr. Harbo", "Mr. Rosen", "Mr. Tracy", "Mr. Egan", "Mr. Gurnea", "Mr. Hendon", "Mr. Pennington", "Mr. Quinn", "Mr. Nease", "Miss Gandy".

Handwritten notes: "Trans Belmont 1/24/53", "65-58236-1548", "MAR 10 1953", "ESP SEC".

THE FACE OF SUCH EVIDENCE, TO BRING THEM TO THEIR

DEATH IS NOTHING LESS THAN A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

THE PERPETRATION OF THIS ACT CAN ONLY REDUCE FURTHER THE

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE MINDS OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

IN THE

NAME OF TRUE JUSTICE AND THE EARLY TRADITIONS OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE PEACE LOVING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE

WORLD, WE PROTEST. WE DEMAND THAT MR. AND MRS ROSENBERG BE

GRANTED CLEMENCY. THIS LEGAL LYNCHING MUST NOT BE.

LOUIS A. WHEAZON, USA

b7c

PAGE 4

~~TOMOKO I. WHEATON~~, USA

~~DR. TOMI KORA~~, JAPAN

~~REW ALLEY~~, NEW ZELAND

~~SHIRLEY BARTON~~, NEW ZELAND

~~KINKAZU SAIONJI~~, JAPAN

~~NAKAMURA~~, KAN-EMON, JAPAN

~~S. TULARAKI~~, THILAND

~~AURI THONGUANICH~~, THILAND

~~CHARANY PORN KALYANAMITIA~~, THILAND

PEKING, CHINA FEBRUARY 20, 1953

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 3, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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

RECORDED - 101

65-58236-1548

Reference is made to the radiogram from Peking, China, received by this Bureau on February 23, 1953, addressed to the Department of Justice, which was personally delivered by Mr. William A. Branigan of this Bureau to Mr. William E. Foley of the Criminal Division on February 24, 1953, demanding that clemency be granted the Rosenbergs. This radiogram bore the endorsement of ten individuals, together with the country they represented. The files of this Bureau contain the following information which may possibly relate to these individuals:

Louis A. Wheazon, USA
Tomoko I. Wheaton, USA

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent John A. Haag dated January 2, 1953, at New York, New York, and to the report of Special Agent Karl V. Hetherington dated January 16, 1953, at Washington, D. C., captioned "Mary Irene Bonzo, et al, Internal Security - C, Passport and Visa Matters - Conspiracy," your file 40-9538 CBK:CEN:tm, copies of which have been furnished the Criminal Division. These reports contain information concerning Louis William Wheaton and Tomoko Ikeda Wheaton, who may possibly be identical with Louis A. Wheazon and Tomoko I. Wheaton.

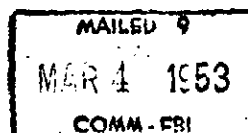
The Bulletin of "The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions," published by the Secretariat of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, lists the names of Louis W. Wheaton and Tomoko Wheaton, among the delegates, observers, guests, and visitors from the United States. Louis W. Wheaton is listed as the leader of the United States delegation. The conference was held in Peking, China, from October 2 through October 12, 1952.

(105-19153-39; 66; and 78)

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

VHN:epa

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



MAR 19 1953

declassified 355 WAD
10/22/7

Dr. Tomi Kora, Japan

The New China News Agency Bulletin, No. 547, dated May 30, 1952, lists the name of one Tomi Kora of Japan, described as a member of the Upper House, among the delegates to a preparatory meeting for a peace conference for Asia and the Pacific Regions who had already arrived in Peking, China.

(100-342058-588)

Rewi Alley, New Zealand (Zealand)

The Bulletin of "The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions," referred to above, lists the name of one Rewi Alley, described as a teacher, as the Deputy Leader of the New Zealand Delegation to the peace conference.

Shirley Barton, New Zealand (Zealand)

The Bulletin of "The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" lists the name of one Shirley Anne Margaret Barton, described as a teacher, as an observer from New Zealand to the peace conference.

Kinkazu Saionji, Japan

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated September 18, 1951, at New York, New York, captioned "The Richard Sorge Case, Espionage - R," a copy of which was furnished the Records Administration Branch. This report reflects in part that one Kinkazu Saionji, a consultant of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, was a friend and source of information for Hozumi Ozaki, a member of the Sorge ring.

(100-124002-459)

Nakamura, Kan-Emon, Japan

The Bulletin of "The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" lists the name of one Kanemon Nakamura, described as an actor, as the acting leader of the Japanese Delegation to the peace conference.

S. Tularak, Thailand (Thailand)

The Bulletin of "The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" lists the name of one S. Tularak, described as a former cabinet minister and former Ambassador to China, as the Deputy Leader of the Thailand Delegation to the peace conference.

Suri Thonguanich, Thailand (Thailand)

The Bulletin of "The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" lists the name of one Suri Thonguanich, described as a member of the Committee of the Press Association of Thailand and Editor of the Sieng-Thai Daily News, among the delegates, observers, guests, and visitors to the peace conference from Thailand.

Charany Porn Kalyanamittra, Thailand (Thailand)

The Bulletin of "The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" lists the name of one Charanyporn Kalyanamittra, described as Thai Women's representative, among the delegates, observers, guests, and visitors to the peace conference from Thailand.

65-58236

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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 1549

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PWS/SS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, 3/3/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESPIONAGE-R. MRS. [REDACTED] WAS

INTERVIEWED AT HER HOME IN PELHAM TODAY. SHE ADVISED THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW THE ROSENBERGS OR GREENGLASSES BUT BELIEVED THAT FROM HER MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE, IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, THAT THE ROSENBERGS WERE TRYING TO STEAL "HEALTH" FOR THE RUSSIANS. MRS. [REDACTED] WAS THANKED FOR HER INTEREST AND WILL NOT BE FURTHER CONTACTED. AUSA KILSHEIMER ADVISED THAT THIS PM EMANUEL BLOCH AND JOHN S. FINERTY HAD AN INFORMAL HEARING BEFORE JUSTICES SWAN CHASE AND FRANK IN THE CHAMBERS OF JUSTICE SWAN. FINERTY REQUESTED THAT THE CIRCUIT COURT ISSUE AN ORDER DIRECTING THAT THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT FORWARD TO THE SUPREME COURT THE IMPOUNDED SKETCH OF THE ATOM BOMB. THIS WAS REFUSED. FINERTY REQUESTED THAT THE CIRCUIT COURT GRANT A REHEARING OF THEIR AFFIRMANCE OF THE ORDER OF JUDGE RYAN STATING THAT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE CIRCUIT COURT HAD ERRED IN ITS DECISION. THE COURT ADVISED FINERTY THAT HIS TIME TO ASK FOR A REHEARING WAS PAST AND THAT IF HE CARED TO MAKE A MOTION FOR A REHEARING IT WOULD BE DENIED. JUDGE FRANK STATED THAT IF THE COURT WAS WRONG IT COULD AMEND ITS DECISION ON ITS OWN MOTION. FRANK FURTHER STATED THAT IF THE CIRCUIT COURT

3 - BUREAU (REGISTERED)

JAH:MAC(#6)
65-15348

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

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RECORDED - 165-58236-1556

MAR. 4 1953

12

EX-101

FIVE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAGE TWO

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

WAS WRONG THE SUPREME COURT COULD CURE ANY ERROR. THE PRESS WAS
NOT PRESENT AT THIS HEARING AND THE FOREGOING IS SUBMITTED FOR
THE ATTENTION OF THE BUREAU.

BOARDMAN

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III
Director, FBI

March 10, 1953

RECORDED - 59 65-58236-1550

JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PLS/AS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant United States Attorney James Kilsheimer of the Southern District of New York has advised our New York Office that on March 3, 1953, Emanuel Bloch and John S. Finerty, attorneys for the Rosenbergs, had an informal hearing before U. S. Circuit Court Justices Swan, Chase, and Frank in the chambers of Justice Swan. Finerty requested that the Circuit Court issue an order directing that the clerk of the District Court forward to the U. S. Supreme Court the impounded sketch of the atomic bomb which was drawn by David Greenglass and was a Government exhibit in the Rosenberg prosecution. His request was refused.

Finerty also requested that the Circuit Court grant a rehearing of their affirmance of the order of Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan, who denied the Rosenbergs' motion for a new trial and to vacate the judgments, on the premise that it was obvious that the Circuit Court had erred in its decision. The Court advised Finerty that his time to ask for a rehearing was past and that if he cared to make a motion for a rehearing, it would be denied. Justice Frank stated that if the court was wrong, it could amend its decision on its own motion. He also stated that if the Circuit Court was wrong, the U. S. Supreme Court could cure any error. Mr. Kilsheimer has advised that the press was not present at this hearing.

The foregoing is for your information.

65-58236

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MAR 19 1953

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor _____

Room _____

Subj: Louis D. Wheaton

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☒ All References
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Searcher's
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Date _____

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SERIALS

100-341898-81

NI 100-120818-3440

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OTHERWISE

100-396261-2

SI 105-19153-78 p1, 1A, 3, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 48, 89, 85, 34 p2, 9

SI 100-342058-682

SI 105-19153-A (N.Y. Times 11-26/52)
100-3-4499

SV 00-7660-5418

100-342058-690

SI 105-19153-A

Wash. City News

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Initialed _____

100-1-52

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1

Subj: Louis A. Wheaton

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____

Misc: _____

Ref _____

Date _____

Searcher _____

Initial _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

Louis N.

SI 100-342058-677

SI 105-19153-A

SI The Shanghai News 10/7/52

SI Times Herald 10/20/52

SI The Shanghai News 10/18/52

SI " " " 11/1/52

SI " " " 10/19/52

SI 105-19153-40;19

Louise Williams

SI 100-396260

SI 105-19153-36;78

SI 100-7660-5413

SI 105-19153-78p1, 18, 19, 20, 48 2

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Subj: Louis G. Wheaton

Address: _____

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Louis Williams

SI 105-19153-29166

SI 105-12804-48

Louis Williams R.

SI 100-7321-48127

Louis W.

100-961031-373; 351

Louis Williams

SI 105-19153-35

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100-350512-508

SI 100-7660-5361; 5444; 5443

SI 110-342058-876; 681

NI 100-3-4-4499; 6984; 7781

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Subj: Laurie A. Wheaton

Address: _____

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4-22a

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Tomoko I. Wheaton

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SI 105-19153-78 p. 1, 1A, 16, 19, 20, 48

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Tomoko I. de la

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N.Y. Times 11-26-52

100-66496

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105-19153-A

Wash. City News Service 10-1-52

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Supervisor

Nasca

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Subj:

Dr. Jomi Kora

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Japan

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Date 2-25-57

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Kora Jomi

100-342058-588; 663

62-73361-234 p4

Jomi Kora

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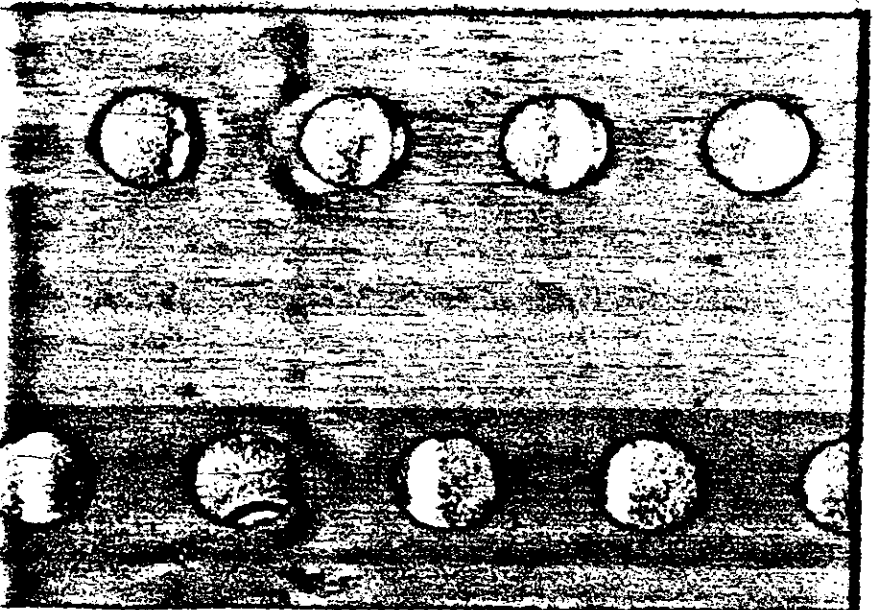
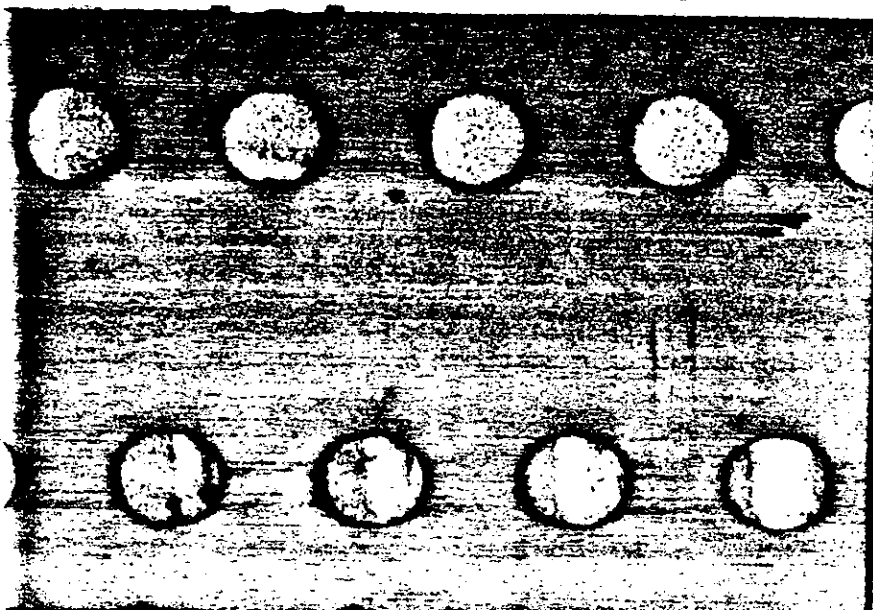
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Supervisor Nasom Room 152

Subj: Rewi Alley

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I 100-37205-385

I 100-342058-364

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I 100-362994-17 b7c

I 100-342058-314 b2

I 100-172668-61, 63

105-19153-A - The Shanghai News
10-7-52

100-64700-271, 326, 314

2217, 3859

105-12804-34

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SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Nasca Room 152

Subj: Rumi Albig ~~SECRET~~

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I 100-342058-681 - 62

I 100-342058-67c

I 100-24628-2293

I 100-172668-5 p3, 4, 12, 17
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I 101-267300-94 p21

I 65-50930-38

✓ 100-24628-262 p1

p120; 265 p1

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Supervisor Nasca Room 1021

Subj: Rewi Alley ~~SECRET~~

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Subj:

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100-172668-79, 51p17, 18

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Supervisor Nascas Room 1521

Subj: Kinkazu Saiouji

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one Kinkazu
100-124002-145 p 82

Saiouji Kinkazu
100-647002-224 p 343

100-124002-337 p 57
100-124002-A-8-10-512

100-73361-234 p 3

100-124002-503 p 37

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Subj:

Kim Kazu Saiouji

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62-73361-234 p3

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Supervisor _____

Subj: *Ram - Emon Nakamura*

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Supervisor _____

Subj: S. Zularski

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2643 Emmett St
Chicago 47, Ill.
March 3, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AS

Mr. J. Ed Hoover
Director of F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Recently I read a book " The God That Failed " by six wellknown writers. It is a Bantam book # 963

Somehow this book should be given to the deluded Rosenbergs.

Six former communists tell their story in a very vivid way. These confessions may soften the Rosenbergs to the point repenting,

Brooding in a cell will make once delusion stronger. A little reasoning by outsiders will throw a different light on the subject and a new chain of thought will be generated.

May be their children should send the book to them its an idea.

Very truly yours

RECORDED-88

Julius Bauer
Julius Bauer

65-58236-1533

MAR 12 1953

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March 9, 1953

RECORDED-88

INDEXED-88

Mr. Julius Bauer
2643 Emmett Street
Chicago 47, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/66 BY 3042 PWS/02

Dear Mr. Bauer:

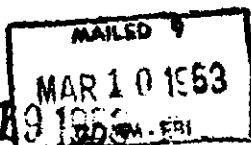
Your letter of March 3, 1953, has been received.

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

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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Belmont _____
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MAR 9 6 56 PM '53
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Box 210,
Paterson, N. J.
2/24/53

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042PWS/AB

Dear Friends:*

Enclosing a letter I wrote against
a minister of this town, Rev. R. Mason, a man who
came out publicly for clemency for the Rosenbergs,
I thought your department would be interested
in my reply.

This minister circularized all the
other ministers in Paterson to write for clemency
for the Rosenbergs, and the first man refused to go
along with him, which you can see in his letter
to Mason.

I believe this whole fight is
the most vital one we have had since Booth killed
Lincoln. I do not believe any minister in the time of
Lincoln's assassination would have cried out for
clemency for Booth. And I cannot understand why
a minister today would cry out for clemency for two
people who would destroy us all.

I do hope Americans who love our laws
will back up the great work of the FBI in the fight
against the lawless, and we once again have a nation
whose passion is for law and charity for all.

God bless the F.B.I.

RECORDED-107
INDEXED-107
Your friend,

J. R. Freeman

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65-58236-1554
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MAR 12 1953

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4/23/53

Call's Letter Box

Devoted To The Publication Of Letters To The Editor

Letters to be published must be addressed to not more than 200 words. Opinions expressed in this column are not to be construed as the opinions of The Morning Call. All communications should be signed by the writer and the address given as evidence of good faith, and for our information and protection. The Call expressly reserves the right either to cut out of any letter or article any part thereof considered by the editor to be false, libelous, scurrilous, or vulgar or to reject any such objectionable letter or article in its entirety as unfit for publication. Correspondents submitting articles authorizing any American citizen accept responsibility for the same and must therefore expect to see their names appended to such articles.

Will Optimist Club Hear Other Side In Traitor Case, Freeman Asks

Dear friends:-
Appearing before your group, and defending his stand in the Rosenberg case as reported in Friday's Paterson Morning Call was the pastor of the First Congregational Church, Rev. Randall Mason.

When The Morning Call editorial came out for execution of the Rosenbergs, I was one who defended this action, backing it up with scripture and with the laws of our land. Your speaker wrote in taking issue with The Call, and with this writer, putting man above law. The Call gave him four columns for his convictions.

Your speaker said that if the Government took life it was as much a murder as if an individual took life. He seems to think that the words of Christ backed him up. I wrote proving that Christ was just as severe in law as the Old Testament, and I gave verse after verse to prove it. Especially these words of Christ found in Matthew 23, "Ye serpents, ye generations of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

Let us look at the law of the Old Testament against presumptuous sinners. "But if any man hate his neighbor, and lie in wait for him, and rise up against him, and smite him mortally that he die, and stealth into one of these cities: Then the elders of his City shall send and fetch him thence, and deliver him into the hand of the avenger of blood, that he may die. Thine eye shall not pity him, but thou shalt put away the guilt of innocent blood from Israel, that it may go well with thee, Deuteronomy XIX: 11, 12, 13.

No mercy was ever shown presumptuous sinners. When your speaker in one of his rebuttals used the prayer of Jesus, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do," I replied, "the Rosenbergs, the traitors of the U. S., knew what they were doing, when they gave away the atomic secrets to Russia. If they had the same faith in the law of our land to

ferret out traitors, as they did in Red Communism, they might have given up such a practice, and killed the serpent temptation in the nest. But they had no fear for our laws, but great love for the Reds, who want all Americans enslaved under their Godless yoke. And your speaker defended these people.

Your speaker preached a sermon in his church, as reported in The Call, that Americans should not feel resentment against the Reds for destroying our sons. He called his sermon, "He Died in Korea," and gave the picture that our boys were dying for a great cause. Our boys were dying because of the bullets of the worst bunch of killers ever assembled in the history of the world. Your speaker has a lot of tears for Traitors, but where are the tears for our brave men living and dead who are giving and have given their last full measure of devotion to the Constitution of the United States of America.

Your speaker said that he is sure no one knows whether the Rosenbergs are guilty or not. He is emphatic on this statement. No one knows he says. This is a slap in the face at our President, for he is in effect telling the world that even our great new President is lacking intelligence when he refused clemency.

But what amazed me the most was when he became upset at his critics. He said he was a minister of Christ. Imagine a true soldier of Christ upset at criticism. Imagine Christ in speaking out against the critics telling them not to be too hard with him. Let this man read of St. Paul who took terrific beatings from the enemies. Let this man read of the martyrs who did not hold their life dear when it came for the fighting for the gospel.

Let me remind the speaker at your meeting that, when you come out for or against anything you must take the blows that go with it. One of his pro-

ponents sent me to Hell. Others made some very unkind statements about me. Yet I did not go to your club to tell the world that these men must stop throwing rocks. I say, come on, throw all you want. I will answer with reason, and the law.

I do hope that after this man, The Rev. Mason's speech, the Optimists do not become pessimists. But in the spirit of fair play, won't you have this letter read before your group as an answer to his untimely words?

Your friend,
TED FREEMAN
Paterson, N. J.

Rev. Mr. Gordon Disagrees With Rev. Mr. Mason

To The Editor of The Call

Dear Sir:
Since Mr. Mason has seen fit to ask the ministers to express themselves on this matter by writing 1—the President and 2—the newspaper, I am forwarding my reply.

You may make such use of it as seems fit. It is proper that the general public should know that more than one view exists in the church on this matter.

With every kind wish, I am,
Yours sincerely,
A. C. GORDON, Minister
United Presbyterian
Church of Paterson
40-42 Smith St.,
Paterson 1, N. J.

The Rev. Randall C. Mason,
P. O. Box 2804
Paterson 28, N. J.

My dear Mr. Mason:
It was not my desire to become involved in the controversy over the Rosenbergs, but since your letter to the ministers of Paterson will make our attitude a matter of public record, permit me to say why I must differ from you.

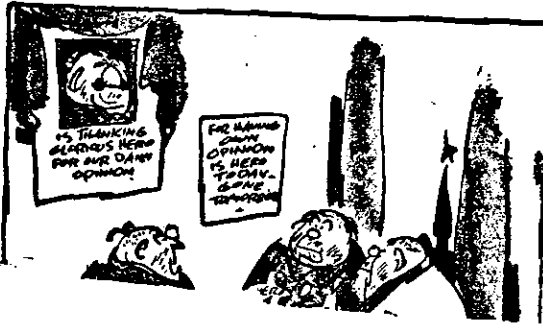
First, in regard to the general subject of capital punishment, you assume the position that the death penalty is unmerciful and un-Christian. Here you differ with the historic position of the Bible and the church. Once it is granted that the state must restrain crime, and that an orderly judicial system establish guilt and fix penalties, it is difficult to quarrel with the need of the death penalty. The Mosaic law which commanded the individual, "Thou shalt not kill" (murder) also commanded the murder to be punished with death, the penalty to be inflicted by the State. (Exodus 20:13 compare 21:12).

Second, in regard to this present case, you indicate "great doubt" of their guilt. But may I ask, what individual is competent to overthrow the findings of the court which has heard and judged the case? Judge Irving Kaufman in refusing to reduce the sentence has said, "The defendants . . . assert that they seek justice, not mercy. What they seek they have obtained."

It is a sad task for society to impose any sentence upon its sinning members, it is also a necessary task. Let us continue to impose any sentence upon its all that is within our powers consonant with mercy and justice.

Yours sincerely,
A. CULVER GORDON
United Presbyterian
Church of Paterson

GRIN AND BEAR IT



untable

RECORDED-107 65-58236-1554 March 4, 1953

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

INDEXED-107 62-58236-1554

Mr. T. R. Freeman
Box 2102
Paterson, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Your letter of February 24, 1953, with
enclosure, has been received.

I want to take this opportunity to
thank you for your kind comments concerning this
Bureau and to let you know that I appreciate the
interest which prompted your communicating with me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Newark, with copy of incoming

ATTENTION SAC: The enclosure was a clipping of
letters to the editor which appeared in the February 23,
1953, issue of "The Morning Call." The letters included
one by correspondent and two by a Reverend A. C.
Gordon in opposition to Reverend Mason's views. This
clipping indicates that Mason's address is Post Office
Box 2804, Paterson 28, New Jersey, and that he is pastor
of the First Congregational Church.

ELT:dep:mmh

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

COMM - FBI
MAR 5 1953
MAILED 30

63 JUN 1 1953

2 APR 7 1953

RECEIVED ROOM
MAR 4 4 42 PM '53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 5, 1953

FROM : MR. W. V. CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Supervisor Tom McAndrews of the New York Office telephonically advised at 3:15 P.M., March 5, 1953, that there is a column in the New York Post under date of March 5, 1953, by Robert S. Allen to the effect that Eisenhower, through the Solicitor General, has officially offered clemency to the Rosenbergs if they will talk. The article goes on to say that this move was opposed by Attorney General Brownell.

McAndrews advised that in addition, there was a statement in the article to the effect that the "FBI has information that the world-wide clemency propaganda drive to free the two atomic spies is being financed from large Kremlin deposits in Tangier banks. These accounts total many millions of dollars and are used for all kinds of subversive and agitational operations."

This Bureau has received no information regarding either the alleged official offer by the Solicitor General to the Rosenbergs or any indication that the clemency drive is being financed from Kremlin deposits in Tangier banks.

McAndrews advised that Assistant U. S. Attorney Kilsheimer intended to contact the Department regarding this newspaper article for any information they might have.

ACTION:

The New York Office was instructed to immediately contact the Bureau regarding any information AUSA Kilsheimer obtains regarding the facts as related in the article in the NY Post.

WVC:mer.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/KAS

RECORDED-29

65-58236-1555

F. J. Egan

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

78 MAR 24 1953

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 PWS/KS

MAR 6 1953

TELETYPE

61R-3

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

FBI NYC 3-6-53 4-26 PM JLU

DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP - R. USA LANE ADVISED TODAY THAT HE WAS INFORMED BY MR. ROGERS, DEPUTY AG, THAT THE DEPT. HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE STATEMENTS THAT APPEARS IN THE ARTICLE OF ROBERT S. ALLEN IN THE "NEW YORK POST" OF THE FIFTH, LAST. FOR INFO.

BOARDMAN

END ACK FOR 5 MSGS

RECORDED-29

65-58236-1556
MAR 18 1953
LITRE

4-27 PM OK FBI WA MLT RECD 5

COPIES DESTROYED

436 NOV 10 1960

79 MAR 20 1953

MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

D. M. Ladd

March 17, 1953

A. H. Belmont

JOHN D. STONE
SECURITY MATTER -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-23-86 BY 3042/PW/CB

As set out in the memorandum entitled "Travis Hedrick, Ed Hart," dated March 13, 1953, an individual believed to be the above-captioned subject, who is a reporter for Federated Press, contacted Hedrick, an employee of the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy, requesting information concerning Ed Hart indicating Hart was under consideration to present a problem to a high government official. The Director commented "Give main matter prompt and thorough attention."

By letter dated March 13, 1953, WFO furnished additional information in this matter indicating that Stone has been active as chairman of the Washington Chapter, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case and it was suggested that his call to Hedrick may have been an attempt by the Committee to make an approach to some high government official in an effort to obtain clemency for the Rosenbergs. Ed Hart is an individual who has been active in radio in Washington. At one time was connected with radio station WINI and is the

ACTION:

1. Attached is a memorandum to the Criminal Division of the Department furnishing the facts in this matter.

65-58236 -
NOT RECORDED
141 MAR 24 1953

2. Attached is a letter to WFO instructing them to give the matter prompt and thorough attention.

60 MAR 27 1953

cc - 65-58236
cc - 100-367835
100-341268

RAFman

171
60-341262
MAR 18 1953
RECEIVED

SECURITY INFORMATION - CO.

CONFIDENTIAL

1c Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 18, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-22-86 BY 302 PJC/US

On March 13, 1953, John Buckley Stone, a reporter for the Federated Press who has been active as chairman of the Washington Chapter, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, contacted Travis Keene Hedrick, an employee of the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy and questioned him concerning the reliability of one Ed Hart who used to conduct a forum, adding that it was a question of an investment of considerable money in order to get Hart to present a problem to a high government official and that Hart wanted pay for this. Ed Hart may be identical with a former employee of radio station WJMX. He is the brother of Eugene F. Hart, Technical Information Officer, Control Office, G-4, Logistics, Department of the Army.

Refer
Army

Although the significance of Stone's contact with Hedrick is not known the above is being called to your attention as possibly being related to the Rosenberg case in view of Stone's position as chairman of the Washington Chapter, National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Gandy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Sizoo
- Mr. Gandy

65-58236

DET:mp

COMM - FBI
MAR 18 1953
MAILED 28

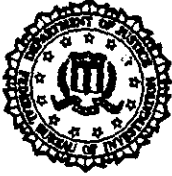
SECURITY INFORMATION

MAR 19 1953
130

165-58236 -1557

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FBI
MAR 18 12 21 PM '53
10/25/75

58 MAR 24 1953



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Heidelberg, Germany

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ - ARMY COURIER

Date: March 4, 1953
To: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
From: George A. VanNoy
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Attached is a photostat.

[REDACTED]

Referred
to Army

Enclosure

GAV:mrh

CLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/CLB
ON 10-24-86

1 ENCL.

RECORDED - 56

INDEXED 56

65-58236-158
1953

G.I.R. 3

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 435 WAB/RL
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/21/75

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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.

4

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

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

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

65-58236 serial 1558

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



110 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AS

February 26, 1953

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

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a Reprint of a speech which I made five years ago and which was then inserted in the Congressional Record by Dick Nixon.

I maintained then as I do now that one cannot be a Communist and a Jew, and that anyone who claims to be a Communist is no Jew.

For that reason I have always felt that the Rosenberg case is not a Jewish issue at all. On the contrary -- they have forfeited all rights as citizens and as former members of my faith. I hope that nothing will interfere with meting out justice to these traitors.

My position on this issue has been made known and I will continue to express these views.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Julius Klein/sr

Julius Klein
Julius Klein

EX-101 General

65-58236-1574

EXPEDITE
FEB 27 1953

and (copy to file)
Feb 26 1953



Not printed at Government expense

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/16 BY 3042P43/16

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 81ST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

EXTENSION OF REMAINING

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 11, 1966

Under leave to extend my remarks, I am including a copy of his address in the Bureau:

What are living witnesses here is the truth that communism is the opposite of freedom and that Judaism provides freedom. In contrast to the Jews, there is a time when we are justified in the American Liberty Bell and which may still be viewed as the American Jewish Liberty through the Jewish people off the phylacteries there! And on the other hand, there is a time when we are justified in the American Liberty Bell and which may still be viewed as the American Jewish Liberty through the Jewish people off the phylacteries there!

increased bread. You recall when the Jews freed themselves and had upon slavery ancient Egypt, there wasn't time for them to bake cakes to eat. And so we, as a people, have been eating unleavened bread of slavery. Don't remember how they felt—just to get a little of that thrill of freedom after being a slave. What a wise thing that we take freedom for granted. It is given us by the grace of God. Freedom, won with difficulty, is a cherished gift.

Under communism, a man is just a cog and part of a big instrument, the State. He is hardly a human being. Capitalism, which is opposed to communism, teaches the importance of the individual soul and individual freedom.

Hitler, with a short white hair, threatened the world with conquest. He would have made all of us slaves—Christians and Jews. But there is another, and greater, menace. I say greater—because to many intelligent people do not recognize it, as they recognized Hitler's intent. You have freedom under a different name. For Hitler—until this Stalin. For Stalin—substitute Communism. For the German government—substitute the Russian government. For anti-Hitlerism—substitute anti-Christians and anti-Semitism.

For international communism, or Socialism, is just as much a menace to America as to the Jewish people in Britain. And it means slavery. It means the return of freedom. Authorities agree that 17,000,000 persons are being held, who in Soviet Russia, working themselves to death under the shadow of bayonets. Many of them are Jews. Their crime was simply acting like men, speaking their minds, and holding to democracy.

As far as Jews, they are the first to suffer under the Russian economic system. The flood of Jews trying to escape from eastern Europe affects to the confiscation of large and small business, and to the poverty in which these Jews find themselves.

Among the DP's coming to America, are those who are practically all of whom are vigorous anti-Communists. These are good anti-Communist material for America, because they are fleeing from Communist eastern Europe— from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania— governments they hate because these regimes are Communistic and therefore anti-Jewish and anti-liberty. America can be well served by the Jewish DP's today, because these few know Communism and that we are fleeing from it. They desire it.

There can be no compromise with communism for a Jew. His religion and his personal interest are not consistent with that compromise. A Jew who shows the slightest tolerance of communism is not really a Jew, and he is as unwelcome to his tradition as is the tolerated racism and fascism.

Confirmed anti-Semites believe that all communists are Jews. But as we have seen, Jews cannot be Communists. Still, the lie about Jewish communists should be debunked. It is too widespread and too dangerous. The American Jewish

League Against Communism represents the majority opinion of the Jewish people in the subject of communism.

[illegible]

We are, naturally, in proof of the world's newest state. It is said that the supported Israel in the United States at the height of Bush's so-called support Israel, socialism was a crime in Israel, and is a crime. Bush's Great Britain, that because they say there are no black witnesses, too many Jews who have somehow escaped from their prisons, and who have escaped from Bush's...

Now Russia is turning against Zionism. Because it will tolerate no movement except communism, no thoughts except communist thoughts, no nationalism except Russian nationalism, and no freedom except freedom for communists.

It is significant that a few months ago the Communist Party in Israel suffered a overwhelming defeat. The Israeli people will have none of this enslaving Stalinist monster. Israel, being truly Jewish in spirit, will never be Communist.

And if I want to know the difference between a

Americans of Jewish birth will fight for America when necessary, as they always have. It is regretted that the chief task of the American Jewish Committee is to educate our so-called "alien" youth, and to educate them in the high truths with which our people are imbued. They represent a "new" people in a new land.

But, good of us, they are working to corrupt our youth. To corrupt young America is reveal to them the hidden truth about communism, and the advantages of our way of life—the way of

I salute this first anniversary of the American Jewish League Against Communism. In the name of justice and true Americanism, I demand of every one peace for all men. I demand for our organization early affiliation with all our people.

INDEXED 68
RECORDED - 53

65-58236-1559

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/MS

March 6, 1953

Brigadier General Julius Klein
110 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear General:

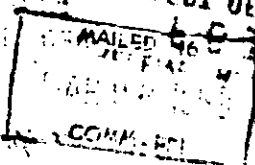
I have received your letter of
February 26, 1953, with enclosure, and I cer-
tainly appreciate the concern which prompted
your communicating with me.

Please be assured that I am grateful
to you for providing me with your observations
in connection with the Rosenberg matter.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

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

ES. MAR 25 6 6 AM
MAR 6 9 57 AM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



RECEIVED
MAR 6 7 30 PM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/96 BY 3042 PWS/AS

In My Opinion

By
George H.
Todd



Was President Dwight D. Eisenhower correct when he refused to commute the death sentences of the atom spies, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg?

This is a difficult question to answer—not because of the merits of the case, but because of the near-hysteria and cunning Communist propaganda efforts which are presently accompanying this matter.

In attempting to answer the question, I hope I will not be unjustly accused of being anti-this or anti-that. I am sincere in writing that I am completely tolerant and without prejudice against any group except the Stalinists—and I only consider myself to be pro-American.

With this in mind, I shall try to give you a fair answer about the Rosenbergs. If their names had been Todd or Pomeroy—my own family names—I would still have said the same.

This is not a question of race, religion, humanity—or any other item except this one: It is a matter of the betrayal of the United States.

It may eventually become the matter of the bleeding bodies of millions of American mothers and their children one sad day in the future.

It has already become the matter of a new Jewish pogrom in Russia—for Josef Stalin would not have dared this newest imitation of the Nazis at their worst unless he had first been fortified with the forbidden atom bomb secrets delivered to him by the Rosenbergs and their henchmen.

★ ★
The most violently anti-Semitic person in the world today is now revealed to be—Stalin.

This ruthless conqueror, impelled by the madness of 35 years of lust and killings within his own Communist Party group to maintain his precarious perch of power, is the man to whom the Rosenbergs delivered the one great deterrent power of the West to prevent the unleashing of World War III within the foreseeable future.

Because of them, there presently remains only the question of awaiting the time when Stalin will strike—for strike he surely will now that he has the secret of the atom bomb.

When he drops the bomb on our cities in the future, people of all shades of color of skin and every degree of ethnic origin in the United States will be among the victims.

Stalin will give no warning in advance to anyone except his generals.

★ ★
President Eisenhower was correct when he stated that this
—Continued on page 2

Enclosure 65-58236-1560

MY OPINION ... by George H. Todt

—Continued from Page 1

crime committed by the Rosenbergs was worse than ordinary murder. But he was even more correct when he resisted the unjustifiable pressure brought to bear on him to let the Rosenbergs cheat the death penalty.

It is ludicrous to listen to the impossible arguments of those who wish these monsters spared.

To such as they, white becomes black—and they pretend that black is white.

The convicted traitors knew what they were doing. They played a deadly game for their own selfish profit if they won—and they were aware that the stakes were death for losing. It is the same as this in almost every country in the world.

Spying is a loathsome crime punishable by execution in order to deter others from doing the same criminal act. This is the real and critical point: Unless we can deter other weaklings of the same stripe from continuing on this easy road to profit at the price of our national betrayal — then everyone who is without conscience will try to get into the act.

Many people in the past had varying reasons for trying to get off their own individual hot-seats as a result of the unholy pressure brought against them in the Rosenberg case.

Most have tried to solve it to their immediate satisfaction by simply passing the buck to President Eisenhower.

★ ★

Frankly, it is fantastic for the evil Communist chorus and their sympathizers or dupes throughout the world to attempt to now place the government of the United States in the position of shedding some innocent blood. Where were their yells of protest for the thousands of victims purged in Iron Curtain countries in the past? None were forthcoming.

It is equally incomprehensible that the American traitors should be given repeated opportunities to cheat their just dues. There is not one single mitigating circumstance in their favor. They are still arrogant and unrepentant for the criminal act they have committed against you and me.

We would only be stupid to allow ourselves any doubts in the

Rosenberg matter. We did not do the sinning—but we have certainly been sinned against in this instance.

All of us ought to be thankful that a man of courage now sits in the White House whose motto is: "What is best for America?"

Spare the Rosenbergs? Then we might as well excuse every heinous capital crime that has ever been committed in America—for this one was the worst.

Compared to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Benedict Arnold was a great patriot.

LECTURER

FUND RAISING

NEWS INTERPRETER

PUBL. ST

COMMENTATOR

Editorial Columnist: "IN MY OPINION"

GEORGE H. TODT

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSELOR

6772 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET

LOS ANGELES 42, CALIFORNIA

CLEVELAND 7-6938

March 1, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042 PWS/AS

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is what I think about the Rosenberg atom spies:

Please read my column, "IN MY OPINION",
dated February 20, 1953, attached.
It is all there.

I am happy to report to you that this column was the
subject of much favorable comment from local readers
here in Los Angeles.

I have about 100,000 readers and--though this may seem
hard to believe--I have not yet received a single comment
of adverse criticism for what I wrote about the Rosenbergs.

The reason for this rather remarkable end result has been
stated by some critics as: "because I wrote the naked
truth about this matter--and therefore there is little
room left for rebuttal".

I do not know whether this is the entire reason, but I hope
you will read this column and judge for yourself.

If you know anyone who you would like me to send copies to,
I am at your service.

With keen admiration of your wonderful work as a real American
patriot, I remain

Sincerely yours,

George H. Todt
George H. Todt, Vice President
Pasadena Chapter, California Soc.
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

GH: h

3-10-53

High

4-4

cc - Tickler File
cc - Editor

March 10, 1953

RECORDED - 18
INDEXED - 18

65-58236-1560

Mr. George H. Todt
6772 North Figueroa Street
Los Angeles 42, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/86 BY 3042PUL/ASB

Dear Mr. Todt:

It was thoughtful of you to forward to me
a copy of your column of February 20, 1953, from the
"Highland Park News-Herald." I appreciate your kindness
in affording me the benefit of your observations in this
matter.

The confidence which you have expressed
my administration of the activities of the FBI is
sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

cc - Los Angeles, with copy of incoming.
ATTENTION SAC: Todt not identifiable in Bureau files.
He enclosed clipping of his column "In My Opinion" taken from
the February 20, 1953 issue of the Highland Park News-Herald.

NOTE: Correspondent, who is not identifiable in Bureau files,
forwarded a copy of his column "In My Opinion" which appeared
in the February 20, 1953, issue of the "Highland Park News-
Herald." This publication is not identifiable in the editorial
file. His column was devoted entirely to the Rosenberg case
and he attempted to show that the sentence and the upholding of
the sentence by President Eisenhower was fair.

MAR 11 1953

COMM-FBI

jmr