

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HW

FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG

FILE NO. 65-58236

VOLUME NO. 31

SERIALS

1635

Thru

1775

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File No: 65-58236
Section 31

Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL + JULIUS
MEEREPOL V MEESE

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1635	5-6-53	Attach Paris let HQ / inc 1	1/11	1/11	
1636	5-1-53	NY TT HQ	6	6	b7CD
1636	5-6-53	HQ let AAG	6	6	b7CD
1637	4-30-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1638	5-1-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1639	5-1-53	NY TT HQ	5	5	b7CD
1640	5-1-53	NY TT HQ	3	3	b7CD
1641	5-3-53	HENNRICH memo SELMONT	1	1	
1642	5-8-53	Ladd memo Director	1	1	
1643	5-6-53	Cable to HQ	1	0	b1
1643	5-12-53	HQ let Attache Paris	1	1	
1644	5-1-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	b2 b7CD

39 38 1 0 0 0
Rev Rel Deny Ref Presumed Preproc

File No: 65-58236

Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL + JULIUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1645	5-5-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1646	5-5-53	AAG let HQ	-	-	dispr handled by DOJ (1)
1646	5-14-53	HQ let NY	1	1	
1647	5-4-53	NY let HQ / encl	1/5	1/5	
1647	5-8-53	HQ let AAG	3	3	
1648	4-30-53	NY let HQ	2	2	
1648	5-1-53	Lab work sheet	1	1	
1648	5-6-53	HQ let NY	1	1	
1649	5-5-53	NY TT HQ	3	3	
1650	5-11-53	NY let HQ / encl	1/8	1/8	
1651	5-15-53	Belmont memo Radd	1	1	
1651	5-15-53	HQ let AAG	3	3	

31 31 0 0 0 1
Rev Rel Deny Refr Preserved Presrc FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58236 ; Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL + JULIUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or. to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1652	5-12-53	NY TT HQ	3	3	b7C D
1652	5-14-53	HQ Ltr AAG	2	2	b7C D
1653	5-14-53	HQ TT NY	1	1	
1654	5-25-53	HQ Ltr AAG	2	2	
1655	5-8-53	NY TT HQ	4	4	b7C D
1655	5-12-53	HQ Ltr AAG	2	2	b7C D
1656	5-7-53	NY TT HQ	3	3	
1656	5-11-53	HQ Ltr AAG	2	2	
1657	5-6-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	
1658	5-16-53	NY A/T HQ	2	2	
1658	5-22-53	HQ Ltr NY	1	1	
1659	5-5-53	Foreign Radio Broadcast	1	1	b2

25 25 0 0 0 0

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1660	5-22-53	BRANIGAN memo BELMONT	1/2	1/2	
1661	5-22-53	HENNRICH memo Belmont/mcl	1/1	1/1	
1662	5-25-53	NO TT NY	1	1	
1663	5-25-53	BAWINGARDNER memo BELMONT /mcl	1/4	1/4	
1664	5-22-53	Ladd memo Director, mcl	4/1	0/1	b7D State NARS 4 refer
1665	5-25-53	NO let AG	3	1	b7D State NARS 2 refer
1666	5-26-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1667	5-22-53	BELMONT memo Ladd	1	1	
1668	5-22-53	NO let AG /mcl	4/-	4/-	handled by State (4)
1669	5-26-53	CLEVELAND memo BELMONT	1	1	
1670	-	3rd Party let NO	1	1	
1671	5-27-53	NO let NY	1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	5-29-53	Hoover memo Tolson	3	3	
1668	6-1-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1669	6-2-53	HO memo Tolson	1	1	
1670	5-27-53	Sizoo memo Hoover	1/2	1/2	
1670	5-28-53	HO let AAG	1	1	
1671	5-28-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1672	5-20-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1673	5-22-53	BS TT HQ	2	2	
1674	5-26-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1675	5-22-53	HO let AAG / enc	1/9	1/9	
1676	5-16-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1676	5-22-53	HQ let AAG	2	2	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1677	5-29-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1678	6-2-53	3 rd Party let HQ	2	2	
1678	6-11-53	HQ let 3 rd Party	1	1	
1679	5-28-53	NY let HQ /ebp	2/70	2/70	
1680	6-3-53	HQ memo TOLSON	2	2	
1681	6-3-53	HQ memo TOLSON	2	2	
1682	6-3-53	HQ memo TOLSON	2	2	
1683	5-5-53	TRANSLATION fr FRENCH "L' HUMANITE"	7	7	
1684	5-26-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	
1684	6-1-53	HQ let HAG	2	2	
1685	6-2-53	HQ A/T NY	1	1	
1686	5-31-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1686	6-1-53	HO let AAG	2	2	
1687	6-2-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1688	6-1-53	NY TT HQ	3	3	
1688	6-2-53	HQ let AG	4	4	
1689	6-3-53	BELMONT memo Ladd	2	2	b7c D
1690	5-26-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1691	6-3-53	PH TT HQ	1	1	
1692	6-4-53	Ladd memo Director	2	2	
1692	6-4-53	HO let AG	2	2	
1693	6-3-53	BRANIGAN memo BELMONT	1	1	
1693	6-4-53	HO let AG	2	2	b7c D
1694	6-3-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	

23 23 0 0 0 0
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File No: 65-58236 ; Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL + JULIUS

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1695	6-9-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1696	6-8-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1697	6-4-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1698	6-5-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1699	6-9-53	HO let AG	4	4	
1700	6-8-53	BA let HQ	1	1	
1701	6-5-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1702	5-28-53	Paras cable HQ	1	0	b1
1702	6-1-53	HQ let ANG	1	1	b7D
1703	6-3-53	Ladd memo Director	1	1	
1704	5-26-53	WFO AF HQ	2	2	
1705	6-2-53	HQ let NY	1	1	b7D

14 15 1 0 0
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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1706	6-10-53	HQ ltr AG	8	8	
1707	6-5-53	Ladd memo Director	1	1	
1708	6-9-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1709	6-10-53	Ladd memo HQ	1	1	
1710	5-22-53	Belmont memo Ladd	1	1	
1711	6-1-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	
1712	6-2-53	WFO AIT HQ	1	1	
1713	6-2-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1714	6-3-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1715	6-3-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1716	6-4-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1717	6-4-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	

21 21 0 0 0 0
Rev Rel Deny Refr Presumed Preproc FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-5836 ; Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL + JULIUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1718	6-4-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	
1719	6-4-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	
1720	6-4-53	HENNRICH memo Belmont	1	1	
1721	6-5-53	HENNRICH memo Belmont	1	1	
1722	6-5-53	BELMONT memo LADD	2	2	
1723	6-8-53	LADD memo Director	1	1	
1724	6-9-53	HENNRICH memo Belmont	1	1	
1725	6-11-53	LQ TT NY	1	1	
1726	6-10-53	NK Rpt HQ	4	4	
1727	-	CT shut 65-58367-311X	1	1	
1728	6-4-53	INFO A/T HQ	1	1	
1729	6-8-53	Wine on via print out	1	1	

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Rev Rel Sing Reper Presumed Preserved

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Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1730	6-12-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	b2 b7 CD
1730	6-13-53	HQ let AG	2	2	b7D
1731	6-12-53	NY TT HQ	3	3	b2 b7D
1732	5-16-53	NY AIT HQ	3	3	
-	5-19-53	denial, copy	1	1	b7C
1732	6-3-53	HQ let NY	2	2	b1 b2 b7D
1733	5-28-53	NY TT HQ	1	1	
1734	5-29-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	
1735	5-27-53	NY TT HQ	2	2	
1736	6-4-53	NY AIT HQ	1	1	
1736	6-8-53	HQ AIT PH	1	1	b7D
1737	6-8-53	HQ let NY	1	1	

20 20 0 0 0 0
Rev Rel Long Refr Presum'd Inproc. FBI/DOJ

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1738	6-8-53	CLEVELAND memo BELMONT	1	1	
1739	6-16-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1740	6-16-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1741	6-16-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1742	6-15-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1743	6-15-53	LADD memo Director	1	1	b7C D
1744	6-12-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	b2 b7D
1745	6-15-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1746	6-11-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1747	6-13-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1748	6-16-53	MARTIN memo BELMONT	1	1	
1749	6-16-53	HO let AG	1	1	

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Rev Rel Deny Refer Preserved Preserve FBI/DOJ

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			Actual	Released	
1749	6-11-53	BA Rept HQ	4	4	
1750	6-12-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1751	6-15-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1752	6-15-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1753	6-15-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1754	6-12-53	LADD memo Director	1	1	
1755	6-12-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1756	6-15-53	HQ memo TOLSON	1	1	
1757	6-11-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1758	6-10-53	Nichols memo Tolson	1	1	b7cD
-	6-12-53	branch clips	3	3	b7c
1758	6-15-53	HQ let AG	4	4	b7D

20 20 0 0 0
Rev Rel Deny Refer Preserved Preserve FBI/DOJ

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1759	6-13-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1760	6-16-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1761	6-15-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1762	6-16-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	b2 b7D
1763	6-16-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1764	6-16-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	b2 b7D
1765	6-13-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1766	6-13-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1767	6-13-53	LADD memo Director	5	5	b1
1768	6-17-53	HO memo Tolson	1	1	
1769	6-16-53	BELMONT memo LADD	1	1	
1770	6-11-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	2	2	

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Rev Rel Deny Refer Presumed Proport

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			Actual	Released	
1771	6-9-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1772	6-11-53	LADD memo LHO	1	1	
1773	6-8-53	HENNRICH memo BELMONT	1	1	
1774	6-8-53	NICHOLS memo TOLSON	1	1	
1775	6-8-53	ROSEN memo LADD	1	1	

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Rev Rel Deny Refer Preserved Preproc
FBI/DOJ



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: May 6, 1953
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)
From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-126)
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET

INDEXED

Re Paris cable May 6, 1953.

There is attached hereto the pertinent original clipping (summarized in referenced cable) from page 1 of "l'Humanite" of May 5, 1953, official organ of the Communist Party of France.

There is also attached hereto the May 1953 edition of French Communist front organ "Droit et Liberte". This attachment is being forwarded to the Bureau because of its front page article entitled "Revision du Proces Rosenberg" (Revision of the Rosenberg Trial) which, like the April 20, 1953, edition of "l'Humanite" (forwarded to the Bureau by Paris letter of April 24, 1953), includes a photographic reproduction of the so-called GREENGLASS letter of June 1950.

Enclosures (2)

HPW:AM

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 fut-DIC
ON 10/22/86

SECRET

Classified by 5355 WAB/jbb 10/20/70
Exempt from GDS, Category 243
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ATTACHED
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
FBI - PARIS
FBI - WASHINGTON

RECORDED - 44

MAY 14 1953

INDEXED - 10

JUN 16 1953

1635

LITRE

20.000 New-Yorkais

manifestent pour

les ROSENBERG

La lettre prouvant que le procès a été truqué par le F.B.I. est bien de la main de GREENGLASS DECLARE UN EXPERT

Près de 20.000 personnes, mal- le mauvais temps, ont empli anche après-midi le stade dall, à New-York, afin de ifester leur solidarité à Ethel Julius Rosenberg et leur vo- é de les arracher à la mort la prison.

meeting a été si important qu la « grande » presse améri- catie n'a pas pu faire silence sur la chose et que les princi- paux journaux et les agences de pre- e étaient représentés.

principal orateur était Jo- Brainin, président du Co- américain de défense des berg. Il a examiné les faits eux qui motivent la révi- du procès. Tout d'abord, il savoir qu'un expert avait né la lettre prouvant que (Suite en page 3.)

ROSENBERG

(Suite de la première page)

le F.B.I. (police politique améri- caine) avait fabriqué de toutes pièces l'accusation contre les Rosenberg (l'Humanité a publié, en son temps, la photographie de cette lettre) et que cet expert avait confirmé que la lettre était bien de la main de Greenglass.

Or, cette lettre, on s'en sou- vient, qui est un compte rendu de Greenglass sur les interroga- toires que lui fit subir le F.B.I., est en opposition complète avec la déposition de ce même Green- glass au procès. Elle ne fait al- lusion d'ailleurs à aucune trans- mission de prétendus « secrets » atomiques à Julius Rosenberg et ne mentionne même pas Ethel Rosenberg.

L'authenticité de ce document, qui prouve de façon irréfutable l'innocence des Rosenberg est si évidente que l'avocat de Green- glass, John Rogge, renégat du Mouvement américain de la Paix et agent titiste, vient de faire un demi-aveu. Il vient de déclarer qu'a un document de ce genre a bien été écrit de la main de Greenglass et est sensiblement identique à celui publié par la presse française ». Rogge a ajouté que l'original de ce document aurait été « emprunté » aux dos- siers du F.B.I. Là-dessus, le F.B.I. déclare qu'il enquête sur la disparition momentanée de la lettre. Mais, ce faisant, le F.B.I. confirme que ce document existe, donc qu'il est vrai.

Ainsi, les falsificateurs du pro- cès sont eux-mêmes pris la main dans le sac.

Brainin a également donné lecture, au meeting, d'un second document qui est une déposition faite par la femme de Greenglass sur le caractère de son mari. Elle a déclaré qu'a il a une tendan- ce à l'hystérie, que par moment il délire et qu'un jour, lors d'un accès de grippe, il arpena en- tièrement nu son vestibule en cl- mant qu'il était environné d'éléphants et qu'il ne voulait pas porter de pantalons en plomb ». Mme Greenglass a ajouté qu'elle connaît son mari « depuis l'âge de dix ans et qu'il a l'habitude de mentir à tout propos ».

Ainsi, selon sa propre femme, Greenglass est un hystérique et un menteur; et c'est le seul té- moignage d'un tel homme qui a suffi à faire condamner les Ro- senberg à la chaise électrique.

Au cours de la manifestation a été lue une déclaration du grand savant atomiste Harold Urey : « Je n'ai pas de raison d'avoir changé d'avis sur ce que je disais voici un an, à savoir que le témoignage des Rosenberg est plus vraisemblable que celui de Greenglass. »

Le président du Comité amé- ricain de défense des Rosenberg a également parlé de la fameuse « table », dont l'accusation s'est largement servie au procès (mais sans la montrer, et pour cause !) et qu'elle prétendait avoir été donnée aux Rosenberg par des « amis russes ». Or, on sait que cette table vient d'être retrouvée et qu'il est prouvé, ainsi que l'ont toujours affirmé les Rosen- berg, qu'elle a été achetée par eux dans un grand magasin de New-York.

Mme Sophie Rosenberg, mère de Julius Rosenberg, a de le meeting magnifique du stade Randall en déclarant : « J'ai passé deux heures, dans leur pri- son, avec Julius et Ethel. Tous les deux envoient l'expression de leur affection à tous leurs amis qui, dans le monde entier, lut- tent pour leur cause, celle de la justice. »

l'Humanité
May 5, 1953

ENCLOSURE

65-58236 1635

REVISION DU PROCES ROSENBERG!



Telle est la mesure qui s'impose
après la découverte de
DEUX FAITS NOUVEAUX
prouvant que GREENGLASS, principal témoin à charge
A M E N T I

Multiplions les délégations, les lettres, les pétitions
pour faire triompher la Justice!

5^e Journée Nationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme, pour la paix **APPEL**

Les nombreuses persécutions racistes du temps de l'occupation hitlérienne, les camps de déportés, l'étoile jaune, les fusillades, instruit le peuple français du racisme et de l'anti-

semitisme. Le peuple repousse avec mépris la barbare de la discrimination raciale avec force contre la réelle fléau raciste qui s'inscrit tentatives faites aujourd'hui de l'histoire la victoire remportée huit ans, par les hommes de l'entière sur le nazisme.

Après la libération de Xanthé, Maurras, Bernad, Céline, une loi d'amnistie vise à réhabiliter totalement les traités qui ont participé à la politique raciste de Vichy. Les responsables d'Oradour sont amnistiés et la répression s'abat sur les résistants, les partisans.

Les bandes antisémites et les se réorganisent, répandent leur propagande haineuse dans de multiples journaux et publications. Lyon, Marseille, St-Ouen sont le théâtre

de « Armée européenne ». Le Dr Peters, qui fournit les gaz pour les camps d'extermination, est remis en liberté et replacé à la tête d'un trust de produits chimiques.

OUTRE-ATLANTIQUE, d'où nous parvient le cri déchirant d'Ethel et Julius Rosenberg, menacés de la chaise électrique, les juifs et les noirs sont considérés, selon les plus récentes études sociologiques, comme les « suspects n° 1 ».

En Afrique du Sud, dans les pays coloniaux et dépendants, la répression raciste prend des formes sanglantes et en France même, de graves mesures discriminatoires frappent les travailleurs nord-africains et les étudiants d'Outre-Mer.

LE peuple de France sait que le racisme et l'antisémitisme ne peuvent être le fait que des forces de guerre et de fascisme. Unanime dans sa protestation véhémente, Paris républicain a empêché Xavier Vallat de tenir son meeting provocateur, comme la population lyonnaise avait mis en échec les plans des trublions parisiens.

Prêt à « ouvrir une seconde fois la porte à Hitler »

Le Dr Lehr (Ministre de l'Intérieur de Bonn) réhabilite la GESTAPO

(De notre correspondant particulier en Allemagne E. GIORDANO)

Nous avons, dans notre cahier numéro, publié des documents prouvant que le Dr Robert Lehr, ministre de l'Intérieur du gouvernement Adenauer, est un nazi de la première heure. Dès 1933, il signait comme maire de Düsseldorf, des décrets où s'élevait son antisémitisme virulent.

Les nouvelles informations que nous transmet notre correspondant en Allemagne Egon GIORDANO, confirment que le Dr Lehr reste fidèle à son passé.

Les activités de cet individu, principal collaborateur d'Adenauer, démontrent tout son sens à l'« armée européenne », qu'évoquent également le voyage triomphal du chancelier de Bonn en Amérique et les discours bellicistes qu'il a cru devoir prononcer à son retour.

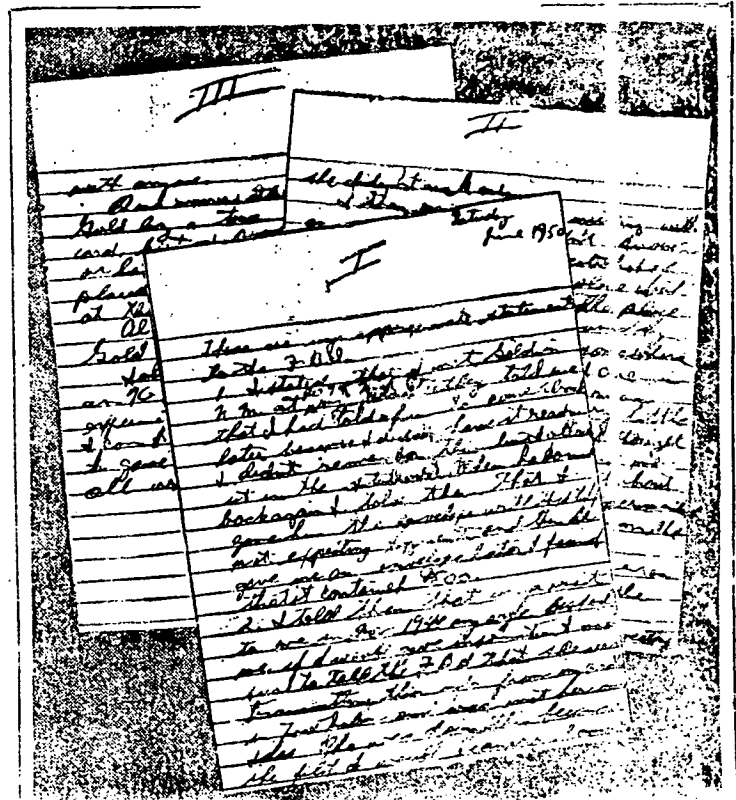


Hambourg, avril 1953.

D'abord un souvenir...

Il y a deux ans, au Parlement de Bonn, le ministre fédéral de l'Intérieur, le Dr Robert Lehr, monta à la tribune. A peine avait-il ouvert la bouche que le député Paul, de Düsseldorf, l'interrompit. Voici un extrait du dialogue qui s'instaura, d'après le procès-verbal officiel du Bundestag :

Dr Lehr. — J'ai regretté, en entendant le discours de M. le député Paul, qu'il ne l'ait



Maire hitlérien de...
édicteait des mesures...
Lehr est ministre de l'intérieur au gou-
vernement de Bonn. Des lois, les rebuts
du nazisme multiplient les complots, pé-
nètrent les grandes administrations et
certains partis politiques. Par dizaines,
les généraux condamnés pour crimes de
guerre sont libérés et se portent aussi-
tôt candidats à la direction de la nou-
velle Wehrmacht, camouflée sous le vo-

peuples.
Pour la justice et la paix,
dans toutes les villes et les villages, dans
les entreprises et les bureaux, les uni-
versités et les laboratoires, élisez par
milliers les délégués à la 5^e JOURNÉE
NATIONALE CONTRE LE RACISME,
L'ANTISEMITISME ET POUR LA
PAIX, qui aura lieu
LE 14 JUIN 1953, A PARIS
AU PALAIS DE LA MUTUALITÉ

que pour le pain, pour les li-
bertés et la paix. Dans le monde
entier, leurs démonstrations ex-
primeront leur attachement à la
cause de la fraternité des hom-
mes, à la cause antique et éternelle
de la défense d'Israël, de la
plus glorieuse tradition
des travailleurs, de la
résistance toujours, contre les
injustices, parce qu'ils souffrent
eux-mêmes d'une injustice per-
manente.

(Suite en page 4)

GREENGLASS, la condamnation ne pourrait être...

Une condamnation...
sur une base légale...
soulèverait, sans même...
les faits, un point qui...
pas manqué de...
juristes. Il est, en effet, impos-
sible d'admettre qu'une co-
ndamnation soit...
les seules décisions...
auteur ou d'un...
un intérêt évident à...
vérité, et à...
partir de...
personne...
Depuis plusieurs mois, tous les
juristes...
vaincus que...

PAR
M^e Paul MILLARD
Secrétaire du Comité Français de
Défense des Rosenberg.

faux témoin. Ce a ressortait du
caractère mensonger de ses af-
firmations : Greenglass...
en effet déposé...
le début, et même...
restation, d'après...
avec le gouvernement...
procureur général...
ra, au moment de la condam-
nation de Greenglass, que ce der-
nier avait commencé par nier
les faits, et que ce n'est qu'
sur les instances de sa femme,
qu'il s'était enfin décidé à
« coopérer avec le gouverne-
ment ».

Le faux témoignage de Greenglass ressortait également d'une
façon certaine de l'impossibilité
scientifique des exploits dont il
s'était vanté dans sa déposition.
Son « assez bonne description
de la bombe atomique » en dou-
ze pages, est une impossibilité
qui avait été soulignée par de
nombreux savants, et notamment
par le professeur Urey, P. No-
bel de Physique, l'un des grands
savants qui ont dirigé les tra-
vaux de Los Alamos.

MAIS deux faits nouveaux
viennent de démontrer
même pour les personnes
les plus égarées par la passion,
que Greenglass est un faux té-
moin. L'accusation fit, en effet,
grand cas d'une table mystérieuse
que, selon Greenglass et sa
femme, les Rosenberg auraient
reçu comme cadeau des « Rus-
ses ». Cette table aurait com-
porté de savants dispositifs per-
mettant de prendre des micro-
films. Les Rosenberg exposèrent
au contraire qu'il s'agissait d'une
table d'occasion d'un modèle
très ordinaire, qu'ils avaient
achetée dans un grand magasin
de New-York appelé Macy's
pour une somme de 100 dollars
environ. Le...
les avait con...

(Suite en page 2)

(1) P. 95 de l'édition Plottard, aux
Belles Lettres.

Bénéficiant de hautes protections

Xavier VALLAT fait sa rentrée

Le 9 janvier, Xavier Val-
lat devait parler en pu-
blic, salle Pleyel, au cours
d'une soirée d'hommage à Char-
les Maurras. Le peuple de Paris
l'en a empêché. Mais l'ex-com-
missaire vichyste aux Questions
juives ne se tient pas pour
battu.

Avec une audace croissante,
il prépare sa rentrée politique,
pour le jour où l'amnistie l'aura
définitivement « blanchi ».

Aspects de la France a publié
le discours qu'il devait pronon-
cer à Pleyel, où il célèbre son
maître Maurras, comme la lu-
mière de l'Espérance et le saint
de la Patrie. Mais ce n'est pas
assez. On a pu lire, ces temps
derniers, la prose de Vallat dans
plusieurs publications fascistes,
et en particulier dans *Œuvres* de
Paris, cousin germain de *Riva-*

Dans un article, il s'en prend
à la Commune de Paris, confir-
mant que l'antisémitisme va tou-
jours de pair avec la haine des
travailleurs et du peuple. Dans
un autre, il revient à Maurras,
qu'il encense avec passion, et
dont il pose à l'enthousiasme spi-
rituel, au point de vouloir publier
un livre sur lui.

Pour compenser le meeting
interdit du 9 janvier, une réunion
« privée » a lieu dernièrement
à la salle des Centraux, rue
Jean-Goujon. Xavier Vallat
a prononcé une nouvelle diatribe
antirépublicaine, avec, cette fois,
l'autorisation des pouvoirs pu-
blics.

Comment ne nourrirait-il pas
l'espoir de jouer de nouveau un
rôle, lui qui a sur la conscience
la déportation et la mort de
120.000 Juifs de France ? Sa
reprise d'activité a coïncidé
presque, jour pour jour, avec la
venue à la tête du gouverne-
ment, de celui qui, Garde des

Sceaux en 1949, l'a libéré : M.
René Mayer.

M. René Mayer, après cette
scandaleuse libération avait ten-
té d'apaiser l'opinion indignée
en affirmant que Vallat ne pour-
rait se livrer à aucune activité
publique. On voit, aujourd'hui,
ce qu'il en est. M. René Mayer
réserve les poursuites aux
dirigeants syndicalistes, aux ré-
sistants, aux défenseurs de la
paix, ceux-là mêmes qui étaient
en prison ou dans la clandestini-
té quand Vallat se pavait à
Vichy ou insultait la France sur
les ondes de Radio-Paris alle-
mand. Il demande la levée de
l'immunité parlementaire des dé-
putés de l'opposition. Mais il
ferme les yeux sur le com-
plot, véritable celui-là, des en-
nemis de la République, des ex-
citateurs à la haine raciste et
antisémite, ordi par Xavier
Vallat et ses amis.

Comme ils ont imposé l'inter-
diction du meeting prévu pour
le 9 janvier, les antiracistes, les
républicains peuvent mettre dé-
finitivement en échec ces com-
plotistes et leurs complices. Ils
doivent, pour cela, renforcer en-
core leur union agissante. Et ils
enlèveront à Vallat et aux autres
revanchards toute possibilité de
recommencer leurs crimes.

Albert LEVY.



(Dessin de Boris Tassilovsky.)

A défaut du jury de Cannes

Le public doit juger "Les statues meurent aussi"

L'ART nègre a suscité des
écrits, des discussions, des
conférences, et aussi, par
mal de balivernes paternalistes
ou faussement admiratives qui
contribuaient à donner une idée
passablement faussée, de ce qui,
est en réalité, un art vivant et

éminemment populaire.
Alain Resnais, jeune réalisa-
teur à qui l'on doit *« Guer-
nica »* a promené sa caméra dans
les musées de Londres, de
Bruxelles et de Paris, pour
prouver par un court-métrage
que l'art nègre n'est pas un

art primitif mais seulement un
art différent de nos conceptions
occidentales.

A cela, il a travaillé long-
temps, en compagnie de Chris-
tiane Marlier, et l'œuvre terminée fut
sélectionnée pour le Festival de
Cannes 1953.

« Cette civilisation différente
de la nôtre, mais qui existe », y
est décrite par des masques, des
statues, des objets tour à tour
souriants ou tragiques, mais évo-

Colette MOREL.
(Suite en page 5)

EN cette année du quatrième centenaire de la
mort de François Rabelais (9 avril 1553) et
d'inquiète aspiration à la paix, il y a lieu de
célébrer en lui le précurseur et l'authentique pro-
moteur de la conciliation et de l'arbitrage afin de
tenter d'éviter une guerre, qu'il ne tient pour légi-
time que si elle est purement défensive.

Qu'importe si cette thèse fondamentale se pré-
sente sous l'aspect d'une fiction : la Guerre Picro-
choline se joue entre le tyran Picrochole qui — nos
Rabelaisants l'ont démontré — incarne Gaucher de
Sainte-Marthe, adversaire de l'avocat Antoine Ra-
belais, père du conteur — et le
giant Grandgousier (dont on re-
trouvera le nom dans mes *Farces
inédites du XV^e siècle*), qui
est le père de Gargantua et le
grand-père de Pantagruel.

COMME toujours, l'occasion
du différend est minime :
une rixe entre les foua-
ciers de Lerne, c'est-à-dire les
porteurs de jouées (gâteaux de
ce nom), dépendant de Picro-
chole et les paysans de Seully,
dépendant de Grandgousier.
Ceux-là ont refusé de faire part
de leurs friandises à ceux-ci,
qui offrent cependant de les
payer au prix du marché ; il y
a bataille.

Picrochole, pour venger les
siens d'avoir été rossés, ordon-
ne la mobilisation générale des
habitants de Lerne, et les en-
gaje aux pires excès : « Gé-
lants et dissipants tout par où
ils passaient, sans épargner ni
pauvre ni riche, ni lieu sacré,
ni profane, emmenaient vaches,

taureaux, vœux, génisses, bre-
bis, moutons ; abattaient les noix,
vendangeant les vignes, empor-
tant les ceps, croulant tous les
fruits des arbres » (Gargantua,
Ch. XXVI) (1).

« Un chacun se mettait à leur
merci, les suppliant d'être trai-
tés plus humainement, en consi-
dération de ce qu'ils avaient de
tous temps été bons et aimables
volontés et que jamais envers
eux ne commirent excès ni ou-
trage pour ainsi, soudainement,
être par iceux mal vexés, et que
Dieu les en punirait de bref. Es
quelles remontrances rien plus
ne répondait, sinon qu'ils leur
voulait apprendre à manger
de la jouée. » Plaisanterie lé-
gère, nous connaissons cela
aussi.

Ils arrivent à Seully, détrou-
sant hommes et femmes et pre-
nant tout ce qu'ils trouvaient.
Ils envahissent le clos de l'Ab-
baye, mais là, ils se heurtent
au brave Frère Jean des Entom-
meures (pron. ures), moine moi-
nant de moinerie, admirable
création du romancier, qui les
attaque et les abat du bâton
de la croix (Ch. XXVII).

Cependant, Picrochole, roi de
Lerne, passe le gué de Vede (la
géographie locale de Rabelais
est des plus précises et peut se
lire sur une carte détaillée du
Chinonais) et assaille la Roche
Clermauld, dont on peut voir
encore les grosses murailles,
qui se rend sans résistance et
que le tyran occupe et fortifie
à son profit.

TANDIS que le vieux bon-
homme Grandgousier,
après souper, se chauffe
à un beau, clair et grand feu,
où il fait griller des châtaignes,
remuant la cendre avec son bâ-
ton, brûlé d'un bout, et fait à
sa femme et famille de beaux
contes du temps jadis, un des
bergers qui gardait les vaches se
transporte devant lui et lui ra-
conte les excès et pillages que
faisait Picrochole, roi de Lerne,
en ses terres et dommages.

Le bon vieillard s'en désole :
« Picrochole, mon ami ancien de
tout temps, de toute race et al-
liance, me vient-il assaillir ? Qui
le meut ? Qui le point ? Qui le
conduit ? Qui l'a ainsi conseillé ?
Ho ! Ho ! Mon Dieu, mon Sau-
veur, aide-moi, inspire-moi, con-
seille-moi à ce qu'est de fai-
re ! » et il conclut par cette
phrase qui sert d'exergue au
présent article : « Ce nonob-
stant, je n'entreprendrai guerre
que je n'aie essayé tous les arts
et moyens de paix. » (Chapitre
XXVIII.)

Le Conseil, convoqué, conclut
avec lui qu'on enverrait quelque
homme prudent auprès de Pi-
crochole, ce qui ne l'empêche
pas, à toute éventualité, de rap-
peler de Paris où il fait ses étu-
des, le jeune Géant Gargantua,
son fils « afin de maintenir le
pays et défendre à ce besoin ». Sa
lettre (XXIX) contient en-

(Suite en page 2)

Pierre GERBAL.

14 JUIN : 5^e JOURNÉE NATIONALE

Pour une puissante manifestation antiraciste

NOTRE 5^e Journée Nationale a été fixée au 14 Juin prochain, au Palais de la Mutualité à Paris. Ensemble nous avons convenu que tout permettait de réaliser cette année une Journée Nationale plus grandiose que toutes les précédentes — ensemble nous avons constaté que tout nous commandait de réaliser une Journée Nationale plus puissante que dans le passé.

Les derniers mois ont contraint un nombre de gens à prendre conscience de la gravité de la situation qu'ils illustrent. Les marqués qui sont en France, la présence au gouvernement jusqu'à ce que l'opinion indignée l'en ait chassé, le ministre collaborateur Bouvier ; la prétention d'un Xavier Vallat, jusqu'à ce que l'opinion indignée le lui fasse rentrer dans la gorge de venir prononcer un discours public à Paris ; les attentats commis en France, Champs-Élysées par les nazis ; les provocations antijuives renouvelées de Marseille, de Lyon, de Toulouse, de Saint-Ouen ; l'exploitation antisémite de l'indigne Finaly ; le vote de la loi d'amnistie blanche, après les assassinats de Dréoux, tous les traitres et

collaborateurs, amnistie dont profitent les X. Vallat, Taittinger, Ybarra, Georges Bonnet, Pierre Bouzang, héritier de Maurras, P.-E. Flaudin, Marquet, Peyrou, Tixier-Vignancourt et tant d'autres ; les campagnes de haine

PAR
Charles PALANT
Secrétaire Général
du M.R.A.P.

poursuivies par la presse antisémite ; le non-lieu général dont viennent de bénéficier les gangsters au placet, qui commirent en 1981 plusieurs attentats à la bombe contre des demeures juives et des librairies progressistes.

Les traditions antiracistes de la France.

Nous ne citons là que quelques faits qui, loin d'être isolés, constituent quelques-uns des éléments d'une politique qui tend à remettre sur pied toute la malveillance vichyste en France, comme elle souscrit à la renouveau de l'hitlérisme en Allemagne, dont les accords de Bonn et de Paris, d'ailleurs ratifiés, consacraient le réarmement. Aux États-Unis, deux éminents psychologues ont établi que la « chasse aux sorcières » a eu pour effet de pisser les nègres et les Juifs dans la position de « suspects n° 1 ».

L'acharnement que les gouvernants de là-bas mettent à ne point gracier Ethel et Julius Rosenberg n'a d'égal que l'entêtement qu'ils mettent à ne point répondre aux multiples propositions de paix qui pourraient mettre fin à la guerre froide et par là même donner le coup d'arrêt aux manifestations de la renaissance du fascisme sous toutes ses formes.

Voilà le moment choisi par quelques-uns pour essayer de détourner l'attention des antiracistes et tenter de les engager sur les voies fausses où ils s'engageraient dans l'aventure et la guerre.

Fort heureusement, le peuple français les a démasqués. Antiraciste par vocation, épris de justice par tradition, pacifiste par ambition, notre peuple, ses travailleurs des villes et des champs, ses intellectuels, ont dit « non » aux lâches sollicitations et aux honteuses tentatives de corruption du noble idéal antiraciste des Français.

Le peuple français répond : le danger est là où les assassins relèvent la tête et non là où on les chatie.

Le racisme et l'antisémitisme ne peuvent être le fait de ceux qui veulent la guerre. Et ces jours derniers ont permis à l'opinion mondiale de se faire une idée plus claire encore de ceux qui servent la paix et de ceux qui la craignent.

Ce que signifie la Paix

Pour nous, notre position est claire : nous désirons la paix, rien que la paix. La paix, c'est l'impossibilité pour les antiracistes, les racistes de développer leurs campagnes haineuses. La paix, c'est la sécurité pour tous, le bonheur pour chacun. C'est l'hystérie guerrière qui

a fait condamner les Rosenberg à mort, sans que soit fournie aucune preuve de leur culpabilité.

« En défendant la paix pour tous, la liberté pour tous », disons-nous au Palais de la Mutualité, le 9 décembre dernier. Cette appréciation reste juste.

En emprisonnant les patriotes, les plus lucides des antiracistes, le gouvernement Mayer fait tout le contraire de servir la Paix. Il a cru pouvoir ainsi se venter d'avoir maté l'opposition à la politique de guerre et de « déraciner » les nazis. La puissante campagne qui se poursuit pour les Rosenberg, contre les accords de Bonn, pour la paix et les libertés, prouve qu'il n'en est rien.

La cause juste des Rosenberg recueille chaque jour des adhésions aussi éloquentes et diverses que nombreuses.

Une nouvelle grande étape

Dans ces conditions, les perspectives les plus brillantes s'ouvrent à nous pour faire une 5^e Journée Nationale plus grandiose encore que les précédentes.

Certes, le dévouement inlassable de tous sera nécessaire, tant pour alerter, rassembler, unir des hommes et des femmes qui, par milliers à travers toute la France, éliront les délégués, que pour assurer la réussite matérielle de la 5^e Journée Nationale.

Avec enthousiasme, avec courage, nous abordons une nouvelle et grande étape de la vie de notre Mouvement qui va se développer, fort de la confiance de dizaines et de centaines de milliers d'hommes et de femmes de notre pays, qui se dressent à nos côtés pour que le racisme et l'antisémitisme ne passent pas inaperçus et que la paix soit sauvée.

Il y a 2 ans...

Willie Mc GEE

Il y a deux ans, le 8 mai 1981, jour anniversaire de la victoire des peuples sur le nazisme, le noir innocent Willie Mc Gee, nouvelle victime du racisme, était « légalement » assassiné sur la chaise électrique aux USA.

Dans la France entière, des milliers et des milliers de gens avaient participé, pour tenter de le sauver, à une bataille de plusieurs mois, dirigée par le M.R.A.P.

L'année suivante, la veuve du jeune martyr envoya un bouleversant message à notre 4^e Journée Nationale : « Mes enfants et moi, disais-elle notamment, n'oublierons jamais les efforts magnifiques accomplis par tous les démocrates de France pour sauver mon mari innocent. »

A l'heure où les peuples du monde entier, de nouveau dressés pour défendre la justice, luttent pour arracher les Rosenberg, également innocents, à une mort semblable, le tragique souvenir Mc Gee doit nous inciter à redoubler d'efforts.

Faire triompher l'esprit de négociation

PARLANT des discours prononcés le même jour par MM. Foster Dulles et Georges Bidault, l'éditorialiste du « Monde » écrit le 15 avril :

« De la confrontation des deux interventions, il résulte clairement que Washington nous presse de plus en plus d'activer le mouvement pour faire aboutir le traité sur

avril, celles-ci ne peuvent donner de résultats positifs quant au renforcement de la paix. »

Il ne faut plus permettre qu'on nous fasse vivre — et mourir — sous la devise romaine : « si tu



Rassemblement sur l'Elbe... Il y a huit ans

l'armée européenne et que le gouvernement français, sentant se dessiner dans le pays et au Parlement une opposition croissante, n'est pas en mesure de lui faire des promesses bien satisfaisantes.

Voilà confirmée, par ce porte-parole de la « politique atlantique », la thèse du Mouvement de la Paix selon laquelle l'action des peuples pour faire obstacle aux plans de guerre et pour démanteler la force capable d'annihiler ces plans.

A quoi vise l'accord conclu ? Elle vise à l'accord entre les cinq grandes puissances, la conclusion d'un Pacte de la Paix.

veux la paix, prépare la guerre ! »

« Il n'y a pas d'exemples, écrit Sirus dans Le Monde, que la course aux armements, si justifiée qu'elle ait pu paraître, n'ait abouti à l'utilisation de ces armements, à la guerre. »

M. François Mauriac, de l'Académie Française, pense vive dans ce monde où il n'existe aucune autre paix que celle qui régit, si nous en sommes dignes, au dedans de nous. C'est pourquoi, sans doute il s'accommoderait d'une position qui ne saurait répondre aux offres de paix, pour sauver la face, que par un accord de principe, mais accompagné de telles et telles conditions, elles ne sou-

En avant pour les MILLIONS !

La souscription dédicée à l'anniversaire de la dernière réunion du Comité d'Accompagnement.

Yves FARGE un grand antiraciste

Le M.R.A.P. a adressé, le 14 juin, le message suivant au Mouvement de la Paix :
Le Mouvement contre le fascisme, l'antisémitisme et pour la Paix, et tous les antiracistes, ont appelé avec une profonde douleur la mort tragique d'Yves Farge, dirigeant aimé et respecté du Mouvement de la Paix français et mondial.
Membre du Comité d'honneur du M.R.A.P. et de la fondation, nous nous soulevons avec une vive réserve à la cause

Voici les premiers résultats :

1. Sociétés ayant participé aux collectes :

Brest-Lorient, 10.000; Amicale classe, 7.000; Kocz Zielonow, 6.000; Polozek, 5.000; les Amis Israélites de France, 10.000; Varsovie Colona, 10.000; Zyrdaw, 10.000; Rectorat, 6.000. Total: 74.400 fr.

2. Premiers accomplis par les parcs sections :

2^e arr., 6.600; 3^e, 3.000; 7^e, 2.200; 19^e, 17.000; 20^e, 5.000; Strasbourg, 8.500. Total: 47.300 francs.

3. Artisans :

Tricoteurs, 15.000 (acompte); Confection hommes : 10.000 (acompte). Total: 25.000 fr.

4. Les membres du Bureau National du MRAP : 7.000 fr.

5. Collecté à l'aide de listes : 32.300 fr.

6. Collecté par : Père Berger, 2.000; Kornbluth, 14.000; Chil, 3.700; Hutman, 3.700; Creiz, 800. Total: 24.200 fr.

Total à ce jour : 220.250 fr.

Ces premiers résultats sont encourageants.

Néanmoins, il faut faire beaucoup mieux et il faut faire vite !

Envoyez-nous régulièrement les sommes que vous aurez collectées.

Qu'une émulation se crée entre les sections, organisations et sociétés : qui atteindra le plus vite l'objectif fixé ?

D'une section à l'autre

Le 7 avril, à 20 h. 30, au lieu, en présence de notre secrétaire général, Charles Palant, une réunion des secrétaires de section de la région parisienne, au siège au MRAP. L'objet de cette assemblée était la préparation de la 5^e Journée Nationale et la souscription lancée pour en couvrir les frais.

Les sections des 3^e, 4^e, 5^e, 10^e, 11^e, 14^e, 18^e, 19^e, 20^e, de Montreuil, Nogent et Livry-Gargan étaient représentées.

Celles du 2^e et du 12^e s'étaient fait excuser.

Celles du 9^e et du 13^e étaient absentes.

Au cours d'une intéressante discussion, les représentants des sections examinaient concrètement les moyens de réaliser les tâches fixées par le Comité d'Action.

3^e et 4^e ARRONDISSEMENTS

Des listes de parrains ont été établies, portant un appel en faveur des Rosenberg et les noms des principales personnalités qui en France et dans le monde, se sont déjà prononcées pour la grâce des deux innocents. Ces listes, adressées à de nombreuses personnalités locales, sont revenues couvertes de signatures.

5^e ARRONDISSEMENT

Après avoir recueilli de nombreuses signatures pour les Rosenberg et fait plusieurs délégations à l'ambassade des Etats-Unis, la section du 5^e prépare plusieurs réunions de quartier pour l'élection des délégués à la Journée Nationale. 70 numéros de « Droit et Liberté » sont vendus régulièrement.

des encourageants. L'élégant d'Yves Farge, l'ardent patriote, le président dirigeant du Mouvement de la Paix, qui s'était assis si souvent à l'action du MRAP. Cette allocution est écoutée par la salle debout, qui observe ensuite une minute de silence, en hommage au grand disparu.

Après le rapport de Charles Palant, secrétaire général du MRAP, évoque à son tour la vie exemplaire d'Yves Farge :

« Nos yeux ne se détacheront jamais de son bon et noble visage. Sa mort tragique nous fait un devoir de redoubler d'efforts pour unir les Français, les Françaises dans un fraternel combat pour la sauvegarde des libertés, pour la défense de la paix... »

Albert YODINE :

« Nous devons rassembler les moyens financiers indispensables. »

Après le rapport de Charles Palant, dont nous donnons, d'autre part, de larges extraits, Albert YODINE, membre du Bureau National, expose le plan financier dont la réalisation est nécessaire d'ici la Journée Nationale.

« La 5^e Journée Nationale, déclare-t-il, doit être plus grandiose que les précédentes, car le

maintien des moyens financiers indispensables : quatre millions de francs doivent être collectés d'ici le 14 juin. »

Après avoir présenté la répartition de cette somme entre les différentes sections, sociétés et organisations, Albert Yodine insiste sur la nécessité de réaliser la collecte de façon « populaire et même temps les mots d'ordre de la Journée Nationale.

« Si nous faisons preuve de compréhension et de bonne volonté, conclut-il, notre souscription réussira. Si notre souscription réussit, notre 5^e Journée Nationale remportera un succès éclatant. Je suis sûr que nous rencontrerons partout la compréhension et la bonne volonté. »

La discussion

La discussion des deux rapports commence ensuite par l'intervention de Bedower (Montreuil), qui complémente celles de Montebello (19^e), Mme Mayer (2^e), Sellier (Archevêque), Feigstein (19^e), Gera (18^e) et du rabbin Talmann. « Tous soulignent, en donnant de nombreux exemples concrets, que la souscription, pour être fructueuse, doit être liée étroitement à l'ensemble de l'action antiraciste poursuivie par le MRAP, dont elle est partie intégrante.

Lundau (Montreuil) et Alfred Grant (Union des Sociétés Juives de France) interviennent à leur tour pour montrer qu'il est du devoir de chaque militant de s'inscrire, car sa documentation, pour pouvoir discuter avec les anticléristes de toutes tendances et les amener à adhérer dans le combat commun contre la haine et les préjugés.

Paul Benassi (3^e) et Eisenberg (Strasbourg), insistent sur l'action menée par le MRAP contre les discriminations qui frappent les travailleurs nord-africains, et Yves rend compte des mesures arbitraires prises à l'égard des étudiants d'outre-mer, notamment en ce qui concerne l'organisation de camps de vacances.

En quelques mots, Charles Palant tire les conclusions des débats. L'appel pour la 5^e Journée Nationale (que nous reproduisons en première page) est alors adopté à l'unanimité.

10^e ARRONDISSEMENT

La 10^e section, après le meeting et la délégation en faveur des Rosenberg, organise une assemblée qui mettra sur pied le plan de travail pour la 5^e Journée Nationale.

11^e ARRONDISSEMENT

Les premiers versements ont été faits pour la souscription. Le plan de travail se prépare.

15^e ARRONDISSEMENT

Le grand bel organisé le 26 avril à l'Hôtel Moderne a remporté un grand succès. Plusieurs centaines de personnes y ont participé. Le plan de travail pour la 5^e Journée Nationale est en préparation.

20^e ARRONDISSEMENT

De premiers résultats ont été obtenus pour la souscription. Plusieurs réunions de quartier s'organisent pour l'élection des délégués.

SAGNOLET

Tandis que la section débore son plan de travail, elle vient d'augmenter encore la diffusion de « Droit et Liberté ».

LIVRY-GARGAN

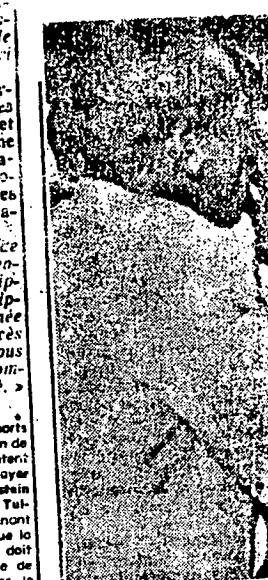
Une grande réunion publique aura lieu le dimanche 3 mai à 15 h.

MONTREUIL

En dehors de la création d'un groupe de jeunes diffuseurs, la section s'attache à élargir son Comité en vue de la préparation de la 5^e Journée.

CLERMONT-FERRAND

Notre ami Charles Palant, secrétaire général du MRAP, a fait, le 16 avril, une conférence sur le sujet : « OÙ sont les antisémites ? »



Yves Farge entouré de militants du MRAP prend la parole, en août 1951 dans un hôtel de la rue de la Paix. La campagne menée par notre Mouvement contre les discriminations intolérables, se termine, en s'ouvrant, par un succès complet.

Aux Journées Nationales du M.R.A.P.

Une voix fraternelle...

Voici quelques extraits des discours prononcés par Yves Farge aux différentes Journées Nationales du M.R.A.P. :

HITLER nous dit qu'en enseignant l'anticommunisme, on enseigne en même temps le mépris de l'homme, et qu'en enseignant l'antisémitisme, on enseigne encore

le mépris de l'homme, et nous savons que c'est par ces deux abominables démarches de l'esprit que l'on en vient à paralyser, à diviser, à stériliser les républicains, pour les conduire dans les terribles aventures dont nous avons, les uns et les autres, gardé le souvenir...

Il est bien connu qu'en France on se retrouve toujours dans le

malheur. Le problème que nous entendons poser et résoudre aujourd'hui dans l'action civique est le suivant :

IL FAUT, CETTE FOIS, SE RETROUVER AVANT LE MALHEUR ET POUR CONJURER LE MALHEUR. (Première Journée Nationale contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et pour la Paix, 22 mai 1949.)

Appporter la vérité

N'a qualifié de génocides les terribles massacres qui, entre 1939 et 1945, décimèrent des dizaines de millions d'hommes et de femmes.

La guerre que l'on nous présente pour demain s'apparente à cet effort d'extermination massive.

Nous avons gardé le souvenir de nos deuils, nous savons qu'à force de vouloir séparer les uns des autres les hommes libres de tous les pays — les hommes libres de notre pays — on s'acharne à paralyser la France pour la précipiter dans un nouveau malheur et cela, les combattants de la Paix et de la liberté entendent l'éviter à tout prix...

Et pour terminer, je veux rappeler la parole d'un grand ami des Juifs, l'abbé Grégoire, qui

« La Paix est devenue le sujet des discours d'hommes d'Etat et des éditoriaux de toute une presse. C'est bien une nouveauté pour quelques-uns, puisque M. Pierre Gaxotte, de l'Académie Française, nous apprend cette semaine qu'il ne sait quel fonctionnaire de l'URSS a dit l'autre jour que le communisme et le capitalisme peuvent coexister. »

On conviendra que cette coexistence pacifique n'est pas facilitée par ceux qui attribuent l'esprit de conciliation soviétique à la « politique de fermeté » des Etats-Unis et qui en concluent qu'il faut hâter le réarmement allemand et intensifier la guerre en Indochine.

« Si tel est le sens réel des propositions du Président Eisenhower, écrit la Pravda du 25

septembre, on se demande comment on pourra éviter la guerre.

ADENAUER

« L'Ouest doit continuer sans faillir, à constituer sa défense (sic). C'est la seule voie qui s'offre à nous. »

« ...Même après une entente au sujet des armements, après un régime au Japon coréen, les conflits probables à la continuation de la guerre froide seraient les mêmes. »

SYNGMAI RHEE

« Un règlement de la guerre de Corée qui ne conduise pas à la continuation de la guerre froide serait une victoire pour la population asiatique. »

« La Corée... »

Yolou, notaire... »

septentrional.

TAGES SPIE

Journal d'aller vers l'Occidentale.

« Les récents vietnamiens constituent la plus étendue gérance que le monde ait connue depuis... »

ARRIBA, joi

quiste.

« Une paix... »

drail en fait... »

Moscou.

LES AUTORITES

RICAINES

l'agence FEUER.

« Les autorités américaines semblent très affectées par les répercussions possibles de la dernière offensive de paix soviétique sur le réarmement et la défense de l'Occident. »

« La dernière série de mesures conciliantes est considérée comme une des plus dangereuses manœuvres visant à séparer les Etats-Unis de leurs alliés et peuples. »

Voici, relevés dans la presse, quelques-unes des réactions suscitées par les récentes initiatives de l'URSS et de la Chine en faveur de la paix internationale :

Dr A. R. Membre de la Commission Permanente du Conseil de la Paix.

La paix leur fait PEUR...

Voici, relevés dans la presse, quelques-unes des réactions suscitées par les récentes initiatives de l'URSS et de la Chine en faveur de la paix internationale :

ADENAUER

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M. MASSON-OURSSEL

Professeur à l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Religieuses,
Directeur de la Revue Philosophique.

"Il faut substituer le bon vouloir au préjugé"...

M. Paul MASSON-OURSSEL, Professeur à l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Religieuses, directeur de la Revue Philosophique, à qui nous avons demandé son point de vue sur le problème du racisme et de l'antisémitisme, nous répond :

IMPOSSIBLE à un chrétien conscient de ne pas vénérer dans le judaïsme les origines de la foi.

Impossible à un moderne instruit de sous-estimer l'islam, ce puissant monothéisme si connue d'Israël, troisième expression explosive de la force sémitique. Pourtant, ignorance, préjugé, rancune sans noblesse font de la Méditerranée le contraire de ce qu'elle fut : une synthèse méditerranéenne.

Mais après les déchirements entre chrétiens, le Juif Espinoza créa l'Allemagne de l'enthousiasme romantique et la France d'un rationalisme plus riche que celui de Descartes. Et les Musulmans jadis gagnèrent à l'influence occidentale l'Iran, l'Inde, une partie de la Chine et de l'insolite. Le péché consista en ce qu'on préféra le préjugé au bon vouloir. Le fossé était moins profond à l'âge, si religieux, des Croisés. Bien entendu personne, à part quelques doctes, ne soupçonne ce que nos lointains ancêtres ont dû aux Semites d'Egypte et de Mésopotamie.

Le Professeur TANON

Membre de l'Académie de Médecine

"Dans chaque société, tous les hommes ont les mêmes droits et les mêmes devoirs"

Nous avons reçu, d'autre part, ces quelques lignes de Dr Louis TANON, de l'Académie de Médecine :

Vous me demandez un avis sur les questions de racisme et d'antisémitisme. Je considère que la question n'a pas beaucoup à être discutée. Tous les hommes ont, en principe, les mêmes droits et les mêmes devoirs dans les sociétés qui les ont reçus ou qui les protègent.

La presse maurrassienne : Vrais et faux antiracistes

Il fut un temps où, comme les revues pornographiques, les publications vichystes se voyaient interdire l'affichage aux kiosques à journaux. Après l'agression antisémite des nervis maurrassiens en plein Champs-Élysées, un décret leur enleva le droit, pendant quelques semaines, de crier leur feuille dans certains quartiers...

Ces temps de restrictions (si minimes soient-elles), sont révolus.

C'est au grand jour, maintenant, que la presse infâme crache ses insultes, souffle son poison raciste au visage de la France. Les publications de haine croissent et se multiplient. Et elles font preuve d'un sans-gêne qui évoque les jours sombres de l'occupation.

Aspects de la France a été condamné en diffamation pour avoir écrit que les Juifs — et non pas Hitler — ont provoqué la dernière guerre.

Ce mensonge reste pourtant son thème favori. Et le journal de Maurras ajoute, avec la même audace que les Juifs sont responsables de toutes les futures guerres et de tous les maux de l'humanité. C'est écrit noir sur blanc : Les pires maux du monde, et la rupture des équilibres de force périlleusement atteints par les civilisations de l'Occident, ont presque toujours eu pour cause accélératrice la dynamique juive, le mouvement singulier et incontestable de la nation juive rebelle à la chrétienté (27-2 1953).

Le « bolchevisme », ainsi que toute idée progressiste et démocratique sont évidemment « Juifs » pour les disciples de Gœbbels, et ils ne vont pas par trente-six chemins pour l'affirmer : La doctrine soviétique est juive dans son origine. Le pro-



Charles MAURRAS

gressisme de Roosevelt était naturellement animé, habité par les intellectuels Juifs (16-1-1953).

Isoler les Juifs pour diviser la nation afin de mieux la maîtriser ; présenter comme le problème central de l'histoire l'existence des Juifs, afin de masquer la lutte entre les forces de réaction et de progrès ; rendre les Juifs coupables de tous les maux pour disculper les véritables criminels, tel a toujours été, tel reste le rôle de l'antisémitisme.

Avec de faibles variations, Rivarol, Ecrits de Paris, La Victoire, etc., développent ces mêmes thèmes. Mais il faut une mention particulière à deux nouveaux venus : Dénée de l'Occident, dirigé par Maurice Bardèche, apologiste des camps de la mort ; et Fidélité, organe du « Mouvement National Citoyen », groupant les gangsters antisémites au plastic qui s'illu-

trèrent en 1951. Cette dernière feuille se réclame sans vergogne du « socialisme-national » et proclame que cette doctrine, ramouffage transparent du « national-socialisme » hitlérien, est le dernier espoir de l'Europe et de la race blanche.

Car là réside le fond du problème. Ces journaux mettent le racisme et l'antisémitisme au service de « l'Europe », de l'anticommunisme le plus fanatique : comment pourraient-ils être interdits alors qu'ils servent, à bien des égards, l'idée de « l'armée européenne », et certains aspects essentiels de la politique officielle ?

Certes, les Français, dans leur ensemble, repoussent avec mépris les appels de cette presse de haine et de sang. Mais on ne saurait nier qu'elle contribue à encourager et à renforcer les ennemis de la République et de la paix, nervis et politiciens. Elle doit donc être combattue activement par les républicains unanimes, qui ont, tous unis, le pouvoir de lui imposer silence.

La libération et la réhabilitation des médecins soviétiques injustement accusés ; les poursuites engagées contre leurs accusateurs ; la condamnation par la presse soviétique de tout acte visant à susciter la haine nationale ou raciale, ont donné raison au MRAP, qui mettait en garde l'opinion publique contre tous ceux qui menaient une campagne tapageuse sur un prétendu antisémitisme en Union Soviétique.

Pourtant, les calomniateurs de l'URSS ne se tiennent pas pour battus. Ils cherchent à faire croire que la libération des médecins leur a donné raison.

PAR
Albert YODINE
Membre du Bureau National
du M.R.A.P.

Ils voudraient ainsi masquer leur défaite et faire oublier leurs mensonges.

Or, ils se trompent lourdement s'ils espèrent y parvenir. Les honnêtes gens se rendent compte, aujourd'hui plus clairement que jamais, que toute exaltation à la haine raciale est exclue en Union Soviétique. Et

si un aventurier, un ennemi du régime agit dans ce sens d'une manière quelconque, ses tentatives sont irrémédiablement vouées à l'échec : démasqué aussitôt, son crime est puni comme un crime contre l'Etat.

En France, par contre, un Xavier Vallat, responsable de la mort de 120.000 Juifs, se promène librement, écrit des articles, organise des réunions, et peut espérer, après le vote de la loi d'amnistie, devenir député, voire ministre, à l'exemple de Boutemy.

Charles Maurras, libéré, a pu continuer tranquillement à besogner sanglante d'exaltation contre les Juifs, jusqu'à ce qu'il meure, dans son lit.

Les antisémites vichystes, les exécutants nazis des crimes ra-

ciaux sont réhabilités : les uns après les autres, tandis que la presse de haine raciale poursuit ses campagnes infâmes.

Aux Etats-Unis, les Juifs, et les Noirs sont les « suspects numéro 1 », comme le souligne une étude officielle, traduite en France par les services de documentation du gouvernement. Et les Rosenberg, malgré les preuves de leur innocence, sont toujours sous la menace de la chaise électrique.

En Angleterre, la démocratie s'accommode fort bien des bandes de Mosley, qui attaquent et pillent les synagogues.

Quant aux bourreaux d'Auschwitz, ils sont réarmés sous le couvert de l'armée européenne.

Où les honnêtes gens que l'on voudrait exciter contre l'Union Soviétique, que l'on essaie contre le MRAP, font maintenant la comparaison et tirent les conclusions qui s'imposent.

Au cours de ces campagnes de haine, les dirigeants de la Fédération nationale de la Lica, Bernard Leca, ne tête, les journalistes de l'« France-Titre » et du « Populaire » sont particulièrement distants. Ils se sont hâtés d'organiser la Mutualité, où la protection de la police, un meeting de protestation où ils se sont fait les échos des pires excitateurs à la haine.

Ce meeting, comme d'habitude, toute leur campagne, n'avait rien à voir avec la défense des médecins accusés, ni avec la lutte contre l'antisémitisme. De plus, on ne peut pas dire que ce soit fait pour servir au mieux les plus pour servir au mieux les campagnes antibolcheviques, ni pour apporter une contribution à la guerre froide.

Car si la lutte contre l'antisémitisme et le racisme ne ressaient vraiment, ils ne quaiement pas d'occasions pour prouver, et ce, depuis longtemps déjà.

A la libération de Xavier Vallat, c'est le MRAP qui organisa dans les pays les meetings, les délégations, les protestations de toutes sortes. Eux étaient les seuls.

Contre l'exécution des « sept de Martinsville » et de Willie McGee, c'est le MRAP encore qui a mené l'action. Eux étaient absents. Il est vrai qu'après l'exécution de McGee, la Lica, qui s'était tue jusqu'alors, a eu le système

VERCORS : "La preuve est faite que l'antisémitisme est impossible dans les pays du socialisme"

M. Vercors, président du Comité National des Ecrivains a prononcé, à la récente assemblée générale de cette organisation, un important discours, publié par les Lettres Françaises, où il fit justice des campagnes de calomnie dirigées contre l'URSS et les démocraties populaires. Il a déclaré notamment :

Nous sommes désormais en possession de tous les éléments pour nous faire une opinion sincère, exacte, et sans parti pris. Puisque si certains d'entre nous ont pu nourrir des inquiétudes devant certains faits d'aspect raciste, survenus dans les républiques socialistes, ces inquiétudes, l'article de la Pravda les a maintenant dissipées.

A supposer que ces faits relevassent réellement des sentiments antisémites c'est le gouvernement même de l'URSS, après le président même de la République tchécoslovaque qui les ont condamnés, ces sentiments, sans équivoque.

sonnes qui, pourtant, auraient eu bien des raisons de ne pas comprendre, sont là pour me rassurer. Comme aussi les refus obstinés du Figaro littéraire de me permettre de m'adresser à ses lecteurs pour rétablir les faits dans leur véritable jour. Refus que son rédacteur en chef accompagnait de lettres de plus en plus insultantes à mesure qu'ils étaient plus difficiles à justifier dans la toute simple honnêteté. Le bouquet, vous le connaissez : c'est le triomphe de ces gens-là avec l'article de la Pravda. Nous voici, paraît-il, tous déshonorés parce que la Pravda donne raison à ceux qui

n'ont jamais admis que le racisme pouvait victorieusement fleurir en pays communiste ! Nous sommes déshonorés parce qu'au lieu de les condamner en termes tonitruants, nous nous sommes contentés d'inviter solemnellement — ce qui ne manquait pas, pourtant, de présomption — les gouvernements des pays où la loi punit l'antisémitisme à veiller à ce qu'elle s'applique. La Pravda, répondant à notre confiance, nous fait écho, alors nous voilà déshonorés. Je plains le chien, s'il existe, du rédacteur en chef du Figaro littéraire : on saura très bien le noyer...

Les commentaires de la presse soviétique

La réhabilitation des médecins ... De pareils actes criminels

L'AFFAIRE FINALY

Albert BEGUIN : Jules ISAAC : "Que justice soit faite"

"Dénonçons tout regain de l'antisémitisme"

Nous donnons ci-dessous, avec l'autorisation de l'auteur, quelques extraits d'un article de M. Albert BEGUIN, directeur de la revue Esprit :

L'historien Jules ISAAC, auteur du livre Jésus et Israël, nous adresse, en ces termes, son point de vue sur l'affaire Finaly :

Au point où nous en sommes, on est en droit de craindre que toute action conciliatrice ne soit vaine. Rien n'indique, de la part des autorités ecclésiastiques, la volonté de mettre fin au scandale que constituent l'enlèvement, le transfert en Espagne et la séquestration, dans ce pays des

cassation n'étant pas suspensif, cette attente même est une révolte contre la loi ; c'est accepter que la justice française soit publiquement bâtonnée par des membres du clergé, citoyens français. Ce qui est grave et met en cause tout le problème des rapports de l'Eglise et de l'Etat, qu'il faudra examiner de nouveau, et à fond.

L'Eglise a eu grand tort de laisser se développer une telle aventure, au mépris des droits les plus sacrés, ceux des enfants

Les candidats de Vichy

Les élections municipales ont été, pour la presse vichyste, une occasion de proclamer leur hostilité au régime républicain, d'ignorer ou non, les revendications des candidats

... Nous avons sous la loi d'un Etat laïc. Trop de chrétiens — l'affaire le montre bien — considèrent cette situation comme une situation de force et se croient autorisés à la « tourner » à leurs fins, que la chose soit possible.

Un arrêt de justice ôte les enfants Finaly à la tutelle de Mlle Brun pour les donner à leur famille. Ces enfants doivent donc être retrouvés...

La question primitive s'est compliquée du fait de la désobéissance aux lois, de l'enlèvement et du mensonge. Nous devons déjouer tout prétexte pour aller à l'antisémitisme... A la « presse » d'extrême-droite, qui cherche à exploiter l'affaire dans un sens antisémite, il faut répondre par le rappel de ces lignes de Léon Bloy : « L'antisémitisme est le soufflet le plus terrible que Notre-Seigneur ait soufflé sur la Passion qui dure... est le plus impar-... force qu'il le reçoit de sa Mère et de la des chrétiens...

... e des bien-pensants lorsque, une fois dissimulés les motifs de leur particulier sous les faux-un patriotisme de même qu'on continué de l'éduquer à ces enfants et même temps, on les collige en collège, nités variables, de leur garder soi-disant nationalité française, rien de mieux que passer à l'étranger ! Etat étranger dont la haute protection importe quel Etat.

... Espagne de Franco, tout heureuse de prendre la défense de la liberté des chrétiens. Spirituellement le destin de ces deux enfants peut être fécond : avec la grâce de Dieu, il est possible qu'ils atteignent à une hauteur où, mystérieusement, ils concilieront dans leur personnalité le meilleur des deux familles spirituelles auxquelles désormais ils appartiennent, et qu'en eux se renouvelle l'union des deux Testaments...

Quant à nous, à l'intérieur de l'Eglise, et respectant le rythme de sa marche dans le temps, nous sommes libres de souhaiter que la présente tragédie inaugure une nouvelle réflexion : faite de la lointaine échéance, tout de même mis en œuvre pour que n'ait pas de loin on ne songe plus jamais à faire des chrétiens de force. Nul ne peut faire un drame soit ne admettons, il est permis d'espérer qu'un temps viendra où il ne surgira plus d'affaires de ce genre, non pas seulement par la force restera à la loi — c'est à la fois nécessaire et insuffisante — mais par la conscience chrétienne, instruite par la conscience présente, ne refuse pas les mêmes im-

de Cassation, qui est saisie de l'affaire ? Mais le pourvoi en

L'Amitié Judéo-Christienne : "De telles pratiques devraient être impensables"

M. Edmond FLEG, à qui nous avons demandé également son opinion sur l'affaire Finaly, nous transmet une déclaration du Comité Central de l'Amitié Judéo-Christienne dont il est l'un des co-signataires. En voici le texte :



Robert et Gerald FINALY

LES membres soussignés du Comité Central de l'Amitié Judéo-Christienne, réunis le 26 mars 1953 et agissant en qualité, plus que jamais attachés à cette amitié plus que jamais nécessaire, déclarent :

1. Le baptême administré à des enfants contre la volonté de leurs parents constitue une atteinte essentiellement condamnable aux droits de la famille comme de la personne humaine, et ne justifie aucune mainmise sur de tels baptisés ;

2. La chaîne des complicités grâce auxquelles les enfants ainsi baptisés ont été soustraits à leur famille naturelle et conduits au-delà des frontières françaises aurait dû provoquer la réprobation universelle ;

3. Toutes mesures devraient être prises par toutes les autorités compétentes, tant religieuses que civiles, pour que les enfants soient rendus à leur famille, sans aucune condition préalable, et que de telles pratiques deviennent désormais impossibles, et même impensables.

Jacques MADAULE, président, catholique ;
Edmond FLEG, vice-président, israélite ;
Pasteur LAURIOL, vice-président, protestant ;
L. ZANDER, vice-président, orthodoxe.

... plebiscitaire », qui recommande notamment à ses lecteurs le faux document intitulé Les Protocoles des Sages de Sion, elle renchérit : « Sur quel, lecteurs, vous me demandez le remède ? Il n'y en a qu'un : la recette du 18 Brumaire : quand la médecine est impuissante, le chirurgien l'impose. »

En attendant le coup d'Etat de leurs frères, Rivarol, Aspects de La Victoire appellent leurs fidèles à « voter utile ». Votez pour les candidats gauchistes, pour le collaborateur Trotski, antisémite notoire, qui souligne ainsi l'absence d'indépendance officielle entre les troupes de De Gaulle et celles de Pétain.

Nous glanons sur les listes de Paris un certain nombre de soldisant « nationaux » qui se sont illustrés par des fois par leur jacobinisme et leur antisémitisme. Citons, par exemple : Pierre TAITTINGER, fils de son père, le sixième, inintelligible ; Jean-Louis VIGIER, ex-rédacteur en chef de l'Epoque, le journal qui publia en 1947 une enquête sur « la médecine véritable par les métriques » ; Roger BINET, ancien Waffen SS, auteur d'une Théorie du racisme et chef d'un groupe de nazis qui attaquèrent au pistolet les juifs et les déportés des Juifs.

Dans les cas où ne se présentent pas des hommes de main aussi corrompus, les journaux vichystes appellent évidemment à voter pour les candidats que patronne le couple Pétain-Bonny.

La France a répondu à ces appels. Elle a infligé des portes sévères aux hommes de Vichy et de la réaction, à leurs protecteurs, à leurs amis, et à leurs complices.

"Rivarol" contre le sens de l'Histoire

« Il y a encore, heureusement, quelques Dr Malan de par le monde, pour se mettre en travers... du trop fameux « sens de l'Histoire » ! Ils y laisseront peut-être leur peau, mais non leur couleur. »

Ainsi s'exprime Rivarol, qui, saluant la victoire des racistes aux élections sud-africaines, en profite pour exalter le racisme, en France, contre les étudiants d'outre-mer.

« Au Quartier Latin, écrit la feuille vichyste, les sédentaires changent d'avis : ils ont com-

... Des aventuriers méprisables du type de Roumagine ont essayé, par une enquête truquée, d'attiser dans la société soviétique, unie moralement et politiquement par les idées de l'internationalisme prolétarien, des sentiments de haine nationale profondément hostiles à l'idéologie soviétique.

Le Professeur HADAMARD : "Comparez avec l'affaire Dreyfus..."

M. le Professeur Jacques Hadamard, membre de l'Institut, répondant, le 9 avril, à une enquête du Figaro a déclaré :

Il n'y a pas de nouvelle orientation de la politique soviétique. C'est toujours la même...

En ce qui concerne l'épilogue du complot des blouses blanches, permettez-moi de vous répondre par la bande. Il s'est passé une affaire analogue en France et un innocent est resté cinq ans en prison ; le pays a été mis à feu et à sang parce que le gouvernement ne voulait pas reconnaître son erreur...

... pris qu'ils avaient de la main-d'œuvre en surabondance dans cet affreux boursier de l'outre-mer : faiseurs de balles bougu-yougu-y et d'anges mutuels, souteneurs, vari-mutuelistes acharnés, poètes senghorlois, à l'air-fort vraiment de tout ce qui n'aurait pas de ça dans le creux de la main.

Ces ignobles calomnies, dans un style qui rappelle celui du Stürmer dénonçant la « négrophobie » de la France, ont un objectif bien déterminé. Elles contribuent à la campagne qui vise à priver de leurs bourses la majorité des étudiants d'outre-mer, dont les études, pourtant, donnent les résultats les plus satisfaisants. Il s'agit, contre le sens de l'Histoire, précisément, de dresser des étudiants blancs contre leurs camarades de couleur et, en définitive, d'empêcher les peuples coloniaux de s'unifier, de prouver qu'ils sont les égaux de tous les peuples.

C'est ce que souligne Rivarol dans un autre article, lorsqu'il dénonce les ravages de l'humanitarisme, qui ont abouti à la suppression de l'esclavage. Mais que de telles tentatives aient pu voir le jour, c'est à déplorer, car elles ont déjà répondu à de telles provocations. Ils y répondront encore et sauront faire faire Rivarol et ses semblables.

... lité et de leurs fonctions, ceux qui ont recours à l'arbitraire. (PRAVDA, 6 avril 1953.)

La Constitution soviétique défend l'égalité des droits de tous les citoyens, indépendamment de leur nationalité ou de leur race, et dans tous les domaines de la vie économique, culturelle, sociale et politique.

Toute limitation directe ou indirecte des droits ou, au contraire, tout octroi de privilèges en raison de l'appartenance raciale des citoyens, ainsi que toute propagande de discrimination raciale ou nationale sont bannis par la loi.

... Dans les pays capitalistes, où l'on va à l'encontre de ces principes, les réactionnaires qui exploitent la classe ouvrière suscitent des haines nationalistes en propagant le chauvinisme et la discrimination raciale. Les pays du socialisme, eux, développent l'idée de l'égalité entre les peuples. (PRAVDA, 7 avril 1953.)

La Constitution soviétique, fondée sur les principes du socialisme... accorde à tous les peuples qui vivent en Union Soviétique, des droits identiques dans toutes les sphères de la vie économique, administrative, culturelle, sociale et politique...

En URSS, tous les citoyens jouissent de droits égaux. Ce ne sont ni la situation de fortune, ni l'origine nationale, ni le sexe, ni le rang, mais les capacités personnelles et le travail personnel de chaque citoyen qui déterminent sa situation dans notre société...

Les droits civiques et les libertés de l'homme soviétique ne sont pas seulement proclamés par la Constitution de notre Etat ; ils sont aussi solidement garantis par la loi et par toute l'organisation de notre vie socialiste. (IZVESTIA, 9 avril 1953.)

la bataille contre la libération de Maurras, contre la presse antisémite, comme ils sont étrangers à la puissante campagne du peuple de France, de tous les peuples en faveur d'Ethel et Julius Rosenberg.

Feuilletez la presse, et vous ne trouverez pour aucun de ces cas, un seul mot d'approbation à celui qu'ils ont pu pour calomnier l'Union Soviétique. Et toujours, ils se sont abstenus de participer aux Journées Nationales contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme organisées par le MRAP, sans pour cela organiser eux-mêmes de semblables manifestations.

LE MRAP prépare aujourd'hui la 5^e Journée Nationale contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et pour la Paix. Comme les années précédentes, et plus encore, ce sera une puissante manifestation d'unité antiraciste. Le peuple de France, par des centaines et des centaines de délégués, venus des usines et des bureaux, des écoles et des universités, clamera sa volonté de voir la haine raciale bannie à jamais.

Comme chaque année, le MRAP s'adressera à toutes les organisations et associations sans distinction, pour les inviter à participer à cette puissante manifestation antiraciste.

Ce sera, pour tous les honnêtes gens, pour tous les antiracistes sincères, l'occasion de se retrouver ensemble dans l'action contre la propagande raciste et antisémite, contre la libération des collabos, contre le réarmement des nazis, pour la libération des Rosenberg et pour la paix.

Mais ce sera en même temps, une occasion d'arracher leur masque aux faux antiracistes, aux faux adversaires de l'antisémitisme, à ceux qui, une fois de plus, se mettront au ban de la France antiraciste.

Charles SERRE



C'est avec émotion que tous les antiracistes ont appris la mort subite, à l'âge de 52 ans, de M. Charles Serre, ancien député d'Oran, secrétaire de la Fédération Nationale des Déportés et Internés Résistants et Patriotes (FNDRIP), membre du Comité Exécutif de la Fédération Internationale des Résistants.

M. Charles Serre s'était consacré à maintes reprises à l'action du MRAP. Il avait, en particulier, fait un remarquable exposé à la Conférence contre le réarmement de l'Allemagne, organisée le 13 décembre 1951 par notre Mouvement.

« Droit et Liberté » a publié de nombreux articles de M. Charles Serre. Le dernier en date dénonçait le complot qui vise à reconstituer une Wehrmacht nazie et revancharde.

Le MRAP a adressé à la FNDRIP un message de condoléances et de fraternelle solidarité.

LES CRIS DE HAINE DES RACISTES

A L'HEURE où nous mettons sous presse, des dépêches annoncent le prochain retour en France des enfants Finaly. Ce n'est pas la première fois, et rien ne permet de croire que cette affaire recouvre dans l'immédiat une solution satisfaisante.

L'attitude d'une partie du clergé catholique, défilant la justice française, la passivité des pouvoirs publics, incapables de résoudre ce problème, ont permis le déchaînement dans le pays de violentes campagnes antisémites.

Le collaborateur Ybarnégary a donné le ton avec sa tapageuse proclamation : Allons-nous accepter que des Juifs et la presse à leur solde insultent et pour-suivent de leur haine des religieux et des prêtres ?... Allons-nous accepter, en un mot, qu'Israël fasse la loi dans notre

gouvernement, notre Assemblée et nos prétoires ?

En fait, le gouvernement et les autorités judiciaires n'ont pas réagi à de telles ignominies, et tout se passe comme si la loi était faite pour Ybarnégary et ses pareils.

Rivarol, Aspects de la France, La Victoire, Ecrits de Paris, etc., ont bruyamment applaudi à ces provocations. Et ils consacrent à l'affaire des colonnes et des colonnes de calomnies, visant à dresser l'opinion contre les Juifs.

Leur méthode ? Identifier aux Juifs la justice française et tous les Français qui réclament justice ; or, pour faire diversion, au racisme des Juifs.

Généralisant leurs conclusions, les feuilles infâmes déclarent que les thèmes classiques de l'antisémitisme : on avait raison vu la haine se donner cours aussi librement,

Nous ne pouvons accepter, écrit « La Victoire », qu'il y ait chez nous des gens qui profitent de la citoyenneté française et qui se révèlent être à tout propos, Juifs avant tout.

Aspects de la France qui ressort, à l'occasion, le slogan de la double nationalité des Juifs, publie les menaces lancées aux Juifs par le gauchiste Rémy : Il n'y aura plus en France de « Mademoiselle Brun » pour, dans des circonstances semblables à celles que nous avons connues, et qui PEUVENT FORTE BIEN SE REPRESENTER DEMAIN, remplacer dans sa charité l'admirable femme qu'on a jetée en prison...

L'appel au pogrom est à peine caché, de même que dans ces autres phrases d'Aspects de la France : Nous, avons affaire à des hostilités déclarées... on mesurait quelle serait la révolte de la conscience nationale française, si ce scandale (la justice, N.D.L.R.) était connu ?

Quant à Rivarol, il parle des provocations racistes des ennemis de l'Eglise et proclame qu'un racisme étranger aussi insolent ne doit pas avoir droit de cité en France.

Ce rapide échantillonnage montre assez quelle exploitation a pu faire la presse spécialisée, d'une affaire qui n'aurait pas dû quitter le terrain judiciaire, et où il est fait si peu de cas des droits de l'homme. Heureusement, des hommes de toutes religions, de toutes tendances ont pris vigoureusement position pour contrebalancer ces tentatives d'empoisonner l'atmosphère. Mais que de telles tentatives aient pu voir le jour, c'est à déplorer, car elles ont déjà répondu à de telles provocations. Ils y répondront encore et sauront faire faire Rivarol et ses semblables.

JUSTICE POUR LES ROSENBERG!



Un appel du comité de défense : **RENFORCEZ la protestation !**

De nouveaux éléments sont venus, ces temps derniers, renforcer avec éclat la thèse de l'innocence d'Ethel et Julius Rosenberg : publication d'un texte manuscrit de Greenglass, principal témoin à charge, reconnaissant le caractère mensonger de sa déposition ; découverte d'une table qui avait été présentée faussement par l'accusation, comme pièce à conviction.

Ces faits sont un grand encouragement pour les défenseurs des Rosenberg.

Le Comité Français de Défense des Rosenberg lance un appel solennel à tous les Français épris de justice, à

tous les gens de cœur, pour que dans les jours qui viennent, se multiplient les protestations, les pétitions, les délégations auprès de l'ambassade et des consulats des Etats-Unis.

La protestation de l'opinion mondiale est parvenue jusqu'à présent à empêcher l'exécution des deux innocents.

Il est possible, en poursuivant et en intensifiant nos efforts, de faire triompher définitivement la justice.

**LE COMITE FRANCAIS
DE DEFENSE
DES ROSENBERG.**

Greenglass avoue qu'il a menti

Dans le livre « Coup de théâtre dans l'affaire Rosenberg ? » le journal Combat publiait le 18 avril, une lettre manuscrite de David Greenglass, principal témoin à charge du procès Rosenberg, dont des photographies venant de lui parvenir, il donnait un fac-similé de ces documents, soulignant que « c'est exact... David Greenglass reconnaît implicitement que sa déposition devant la police et la justice contient de nombreuses contre-vérités ».

Et Combat ajoutait qu'il est « prêt à les soumettre à une vérification facile, puisqu'il s'agit de comparer lesdits documents avec l'écriture de David Greenglass ».

Etant donné l'importance de ces documents, le Comité français de Défense des Rosenberg a demandé aussitôt communication, 41 rue Transil d'urgence à l'avocat des Rosenberg, ainsi qu'à l'ensemble de la presse.

Nous en donnons ci-dessous la traduction intégrale :

« Samedi, juin 1950.

« Voici à peu près les déclarations que j'ai faites au F.B.I. :

« 1. J'ai déclaré que j'avais reçu Gold à N.M., 209, N High Street, mon domicile ; ils (le FBI) m'ont dit que je lui avais dit de revenir plus tard, parce que je n'avais pas les choses prêtes. Je ne me souvenais pas de cela, mais je l'ai laissé mettre dans ma déclaration. Lorsqu'il est revenu à nouveau, j'ai dit que je lui avais donné une enveloppe avec les trucs codés sans m'attendre à être payé et qu'alors il m'avait donné une enveloppe dans laquelle j'ai trouvé plus tard 500 dollars.

« 2. Je leur ai dit qu'au cours d'une visite que ma femme m'a fait en novembre 1944, elle m'a demandé si je voulais donner des renseignements. J'ai fait bien attention de dire au FBI qu'elle transmettait cette demande de la part de mon beau-frère Julius et que cela n'était pas la propre idée. Elle faisait cela parce qu'elle pensait que je pourrais être en colère si elle ne me l'avait pas demandé.

« J'ai alors mentionné un rendez-vous avec un homme que je ne connaissais pas, arrange par Julius. J'ai situé approximativement l'endroit du rendez-vous, mais pas la date exacte. Le lieu était une voiture Olds appartenant à mon beau-père, quelque part au-dessus de la 42^e rue, sur la première Avenue, en mars. J'ai parlé à l'homme, mais je n'ai pu me rappeler que très peu de choses au sujet de notre conversation. J'ai pensé que peut-être il voulait que je réfléchisse au sujet des lentilles d'implosion utilisées dans les expériences de la bombe atomique.

« J'ai fait une déclaration sur mon âge, etc. Vous savez... les choses habituelles. Je n'ai mentionné aucune autre entrevue avec lui que ce soit.

« Encore une chose : j'ai identifié Gold par un bout de papier ou de carton, mais je ne leur ai pas dit où ni comment je l'avais eu. J'ai aussi placé d'une façon certaine ma femme en dehors de la pièce au moment de la visite de Gold.

« Egalement, je ne savais pas qu'il m'avait envoyé Gold.

« J'ai fait aussi un croquis au crayon d'un moule de lentille d'implosion utilisé pour une expérience. Mais je dois vous dire que je dois honnêtement reconnaître que les renseignements que j'ai donnés à Gold ne sont peut-être pas du tout ceux que j'ai donnés dans ma déclaration. »

Les aveux de Greenglass

La lecture attentive de cette lettre et sa comparaison avec la déposition de Greenglass au procès Rosenberg entraînent les constatations suivantes :

1. Greenglass a laissé introduire dans sa déclaration des éléments qui lui ont été suggérés par le FBI. (« Je ne me souvenais pas de cela, mais j'ai laissé mettre dans ma déclaration... »).

2. Il s'est attaché soigneusement à compromettre Julius Rosenberg. (« J'ai fait bien attention de dire au FBI qu'elle transmettait cette demande de

la part de mon beau-frère Julius... »).

3. Il s'est attaché en même temps à dissimuler sa propre femme, Ruth Greenglass. (« J'ai aussi placé d'une façon certaine ma femme en dehors de la pièce au moment de la visite de Gold... »).

4. La mémoire de Greenglass a été singulièrement « rafraîchie » entre sa déposition au FBI et son témoignage au procès. En effet :

a) Il déclare au FBI qu'il « n'a pu se rappeler que très peu de choses » d'une conversation « dont il donne tous les détails au procès ».

b) Il déclare avoir identifié Gold « par un bout de papier ou de carton », alors qu'il précise au procès que c'est une boîte de « jello » qui a servi à l'identification.

5. Greenglass reconnaît enfin que les « renseignements donnés à Gold », quand il l'a rencontré (avant son arrestation) « ne sont peut-être pas du tout ceux qu'il a donnés dans sa déclaration » au FBI et au procès.

Tous ces faits confirment pleinement les observations déjà publiées par les savants et les juristes les plus éminents sur l'incohérence du témoignage de Greenglass. Il apparaît plus clairement encore que la déposition de ce sinistre individu a été mise au point dans le cadre de la machination policière montée de toutes pièces contre les Rosenberg.

Après la publication de ces documents, la révision du procès s'impose plus que jamais.

Après lecture du recours en grâce...

Jean CASSOU
Directeur du Musée
d'Art Moderne

Nous avons publié dans notre dernier numéro des lettres adressées par diverses personnalités au Comité français de Défense des Rosenberg, après lecture du recours en grâce des deux innocents. Voici quelques-unes des nouvelles réponses qui sont parvenues au Comité :

M. Jules BLOCH
Professeur Honoraire
au Collège de France

Inutile que je répète ce qui a été dit et bien dit dans le recours en grâce et dans les déclarations de juristes compétents. Quant à être d'accord avec vous sur ce scandale, qui ne le serait-il, s'il voulait bien écouter en lui-même la voix de l'équité ou du bon sens ou de la charité ?

Pierre LAROCHE
Scénariste

Je suis contre la peine de mort, mais je suis aussi contre l'assassinat.

L'exécution des Rosenberg serait un assassinat.

Il faut protester deux fois.

Après la découverte de deux faits nouveaux

Une déclaration de M^r Marcel WILLARD
Avocat à la Cour

Après la découverte de plusieurs faits nouveaux prouvant les mensonges de Greenglass, principal témoin à charge du procès Rosenberg, le prestigieux défenseur de Georges Dimitroff, M^r Marcel WILLARD, avocat à la Cour, nous a adressé la lettre suivante :

Ethel-Julia...

« En de tout cœur à la poursuite de votre mouvement organisé en ce sens. »

Charles F. BERT
Compositeur

Mon point de vue sur cette « affaire » est qu'il s'agit d'une œuvre injuste, d'un moyen d'intimidation. Mais en fait, cette arme se retourne contre ses instigateurs. La justice continue à protéger les empêcheurs de la crime, au lieu de la faire barbare, crime c'est de faire à assassiner les deux innocents Ethel et Julius Rosenberg. Une fois de plus, j'envoie ma protestation.

LISEZ NOS LECTEURS

Ce qu'en pense M. de Rothschild

M. Pierre F. (Paris, 18^e), nous fait part d'un échange de lettres qu'il a eu avec M. Guy de Rothschild.

Ce dernier lui ayant adressé un « appel personnel » en faveur d'une organisation qu'il préside, le « Fonds Social Juif Unifié », M. F. envoyait la somme de 250 fr. et profitait de l'occasion pour tenter d'obtenir une prise de position en faveur des Rosenberg.

Je m'intéresse au sort des malheureux Rosenberg, Israélites américains, écrit-il. Persuadé qu'il ne peut vous laisser insensible, je vous adresse, ci-joint, une carte, que je serais très heureux que vous me retourniez revêtue de votre signature. Jointe à celle d'autres éminentes personnalités, elle peut avoir une grande influence sur ceux qui détiennent la vie de ces deux malheureux.

Il reçoit, peu après, un accusé de réception de la somme versée. Mais des Rosenberg, pas question. M. F. insiste, dans une nouvelle lettre : « Vous ne pouvez ignorer l'extrême urgence d'une prise de position nette... Je ne puis croire que le président du FSJU se taise, par son silence, la complicité des accusés de deux témoins... »

« Les statues meurent aussi »

(Suite de la page 1)

quant tous les actes essentiels de la vie.

De ce film d'art, se dégage un sentiment qui, peu à peu, va se peindre et vous place devant l'évidence : si différentes soient-elles, il n'y a de distance que les kilomètres qui les séparent, entre cette civilisation et la nôtre.

Ce film sobre, mesuré, ému,

Des milliers de signatures à l'ambassade des Etats-Unis

Une délégation du Comité Français de Défense des Rosenberg s'est rendue le 23 avril à l'ambassade des Etats-Unis.

Elle comprenait les écrivains André SPIRE et Michel LEIRIS ; MM. Ernest KAHANE, maître de recherches au CNRS, Charles PALANT, secrétaire général du MRAP, ainsi que Colette MOREL, Albert YODINE, Albert LEVY et M^r DYMENTSTEIN, du Bureau National du MRAP.

La délégation a remis aux autorités américaines des lettres, résolutions, pétitions pour la révision du procès Rosenberg, portant plusieurs milliers de signatures, qui étaient parvenues au Comité au cours des dernières semaines.

MM. le professeur Vladimir FROLOW, de l'Université de Paris, le docteur Jean DALSA, Gabriel TIMMORY s'étaient associés à cette démarche.

tendances. Une collecte fructueuse a été faite pour soutenir la campagne en faveur des Rosenberg.

Une délégation est allée, quelques jours plus tard, porter à l'ambassade des Etats-Unis, la résolution adoptée.

Au Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique

Les travailleurs scientifiques du Commissariat à l'énergie atomique ont constitué un Comité de Défense des Rosenberg.

Ils ont lancé un appel soulignant l'absurdité des affirmations de Greenglass sur le « vol du secret de la bombe atomique ». Cet appel se termine par une demande de révision du procès.

**A l'Ecole
Normale Supérieure**

Quatorze professeurs, quatre membres de l'administration et dix-neuf membres du personnel de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, à Paris, ont signé une pétition demandant la grâce des Rosenberg.

Le Bureau de la presse des postaux
une délégation de la maison Schmidt,
Bouquet et Armand, de la Conventuelle;
le section du MRAP de Montreuil.

Meeting dans le 18^e

Un meeting s'est déroulé salle Verte, dans le 18^e, le 17 avril. Ont pris part, notamment la parole MM. le pasteur Lebeche, Camille Dupin, conseiller officiel de la Seine le R.P. Berger et M. Claude-Fréd. Lévy, membre du Bureau National du MRAP. Une résolution a été adoptée à l'unanimité par l'assemblée composée d'hommes et de femmes de toutes

retrouvée, et identifiée par la Direction de Macy's; cette lettre avait bien coûté environ 20 dollars; il s'agissait d'un article très court: les Rosenberg avaient bien dit la vérité, David Greenglass avait menti, et le procureur Saypol s'était livré à des divagations romanesques contraires à la vérité...

La vérité finit toujours par faire son chemin, et cela explique la hâte avec laquelle une partie de l'opinion américaine, empoisonnée par les journaux

été publiée par le journal « Combat », qui, sur notre demande, nous a remis une photocopie. Il s'agit de la photocopie de trois pages manuscrites, écrites par David Greenglass, dans lesquelles ce dernier reconnaît expressément que la FBI lui a fait mettre dans sa déposition des déclarations contraires à la vérité, ou dont il n'avait plus aucune souvenance. Le Comité Français pour la Défense des Rosenberg a envoyé, par avion, ces photocopies à M. Bloch. Et il sera facile, à la Justice améri-

Grâce à la campagne mondiale qui a fait diffuser plusieurs fois l'association des Rosenberg, la vérité vient de se manifester d'une façon éclatante; et l'exécution des époux Rosenberg contre un crime, dont le caractère odieux ne pourrait plus être dissimulé à l'opinion publique mondiale. Un pays, comme un individu, s'honore en reconnaissant, en redressant les erreurs qu'il a pu commettre; et tous les hommes de bonne volonté attendent avec confiance la révélation du procès.

l'assaut ayant été contondus. Dans le procès des Rosenberg, aucun honnête homme n'admettrait que la révision soit refusée et que les condamnés soient privés du droit élémentaire de faire éclater leur innocence, alors que deux faits nouveaux ont été révélés publiquement, qui établissent dans quelles conditions le témoignage à charge du dénonciateur Greenglass a été fabriqué.

La responsabilité de la Cour Suprême serait écrasante de-

Le Comité hollandais de défense des Rosenberg, qui donne cette information, annonce également que la campagne se développe chaque jour davantage aux Pays-Bas. D'importantes personnalités se prononcent pour la grâce des Rosenberg. De multiples délégations se rendent à l'ambassade américaine et auprès du premier ministre hollandais, lui demandant d'intervenir.

de Rothschild est, en même temps, que président du FSJU, président du Conseil Central des Israélites de France. C'est en cette dernière qualité qu'il prendra éventuellement part à la question Rosenberg, pour autant que l'organe représentatif de la Communauté le jugera digne.

A ce jour, M. Guy de Rothschild n'a pas pris individuellement la position nette qui lui était demandée. Comme notre correspondant, chacun tire de son attitude la conclusion qui s'im-

traient pas en compétition à Cannes, cette œuvre étant considérée comme dangereuse parce qu'elle met en doute les bienfaits de la civilisation blanche, pour l'art negro. On proposa aux réalisateurs de couper « les scènes gênantes ». Ils s'y refusèrent à juste titre. Et les choses en sont restées là.

Il faut souhaiter pourtant que le bon sens l'emportera sur les préjugés, la liberté d'expression sur les tracasseries administratives, et que nous pourrions admirer prochainement ce court-métrage, qui honore le cinéma français.

L'esprit de Zola

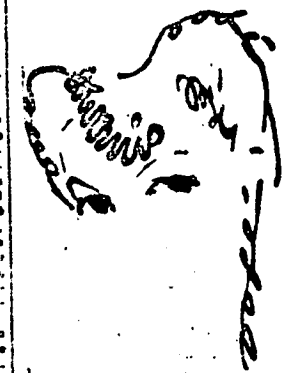
C'est également de l'affaire Rosenberg, entre autres injustices, que M. Ruben H. (Mulhouse), parlait au Grand Rabbin Deutsch, de Strasbourg, dans une lettre dont il nous adresse le copie.

A propos d'un article sur Zola, paru dans le Bulletin des Communautés Juives d'Alsace et de Lorraine, M. Ruben H. écrivait :

Vous dites qu'il faut réveiller ce monde chloroté. Aux U.S.A., les époux Rosenberg vont être électrocutés à l'aide de « preuves » (1) — cela paraît incroyable — encore plus faibles que celles mentionnées, elles aussi de toutes pièces, contre Dreyfus. Le seul, agit la conspiration du silence, seule se battent pour arracher à la mort Ethel et Julius Rosenberg, pour ne pas faire deux orphelins de plus, une minorité de brochures et publications, celles-là mêmes qui ont conservé l'esprit de Zola.

Je suis sûr que le Bulletin voudra prendre part à cette lutte et ne battrait pas aux côtés des ouvriers de chez Renault, des Universitaires de Strasbourg et de bien d'autres encore, pour la justice et sa propre vie...

Il reçut cette étrange réponse : Nous ne sommes initiés à aucun parti et entendons demeurer neutres tout en stigmatisant lorsqu'il le faut, toute injustice, qu'elle vienne de droite ou de gauche. Mais nous le faisons — vous savez en quoi nous sommes avec la vérité d'hommes qui savent que l'humanité est faible, et nous



José-antonio

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Reduction importante
aux lecteurs du journal

Une interview de M. Joseph BRAININ : "Ethel et Julius ont confiance dans la solidarité des hommes de cœur"

Président du Comité américain de Défense des Rosenberg



M. Joseph BRAININ

des derniers mois. L'affaire ROSENBERG est une partie intégrante de l'atmosphère ainsi créée.

7) Quelles sont, selon vous, les perspectives de la lutte en faveur des Rosenberg ?

— Il n'y a pas le moindre doute que l'action menée en Amérique, avec l'appui du monde entier, a réussi jusqu'à présent à sauver les Rosenberg de la mort.

Mais les prochaines semaines, qui nous séparent de la décision de la Cour Suprême sont particulièrement critiques. Les messages, les délégations doivent être plus nombreux que jamais. Il faut que les appels retentissent avec une force toujours croissante dans les milieux les plus divers.

Si l'action mondiale s'intensifie encore, nous avons l'espoir d'arracher les deux innocents à la chaise électrique et de faire triompher la justice.

L'auteur du "Salaire de la peur"

L'écrivain Georges ARNAUD, auteur du livre « Le Salaire de la Peur », vient de joindre son nom à la liste des écrivains qui ont demandé la vie sauve pour les Rosenberg.

places) sera la plus grande manifestation qui ait eu lieu en faveur des Rosenberg.

2) Quelles sont les répercussions de la campagne mondiale ?

— Je veux tout d'abord saluer l'action vigoureuse menée par le peuple de France. Jointe à celle de tous les peuples du monde, elle nous est un grand encouragement et elle assure, sans aucun doute, sur les milieux responsables de la condamnation des Rosenberg.

La journée de délégations que vous avez organisée le 13 janvier a été particulièrement efficace.

Au Ministère de la Justice, les appels et messages venus de tous les pays du monde, emplissent une pièce entière.

3) Avez-vous pu voir Ethel et Julius Rosenberg ?

— Non, car les autorités judiciaires les tiennent dans le plus grand isolement. Ils ne peuvent voir, de temps en temps, que leur avocat, Emanuel BLOCH ou un membre de leur famille immédiate.

Ils reçoivent leurs enfants une heure par mois, mais dans des conditions très pénibles. La visite a lieu dans une immense salle. Ethel et Julius, placés aux deux extrémités opposées et entourés de gardes, ne peuvent se parler; les enfants doivent courir de l'un à l'autre.

Les Rosenberg ne reçoivent aucune lettre. Leur avocat les informe sur l'abondance des courriers qui leur est adressé.

Ethel est la seule femme en Amérique, qui soit condamnée à mort. La section des condamnés à mort dans la prison des femmes de Sing-Sing n'est maintenue que pour elle.

4) Que savez-vous des pressions qui sont exercées sur les deux condamnés ?

— Ethel et Julius Rosenberg font preuve d'un moral extraordinaire. Même aux jours les plus sombres, quand le Président Eisenhower a rejeté leur recours en grâce et que la chaise électrique était préparée pour eux, ils n'ont jamais faibli, ils n'ont pas cessé de proclamer leur innocence.

Pourtant, de nombreuses tentatives ont été faites pour les pousser à acheter leur vie au prix d'un reniement. On a utilisé à cet effet même des membres de leur famille et jusqu'à leurs enfants. On a fait également savoir à Ethel qu'elle aurait la vie sauve si elle faisait « parler » son mari.

Cette guerre des nerfs, que l'on a comparée à la « question du 3^e degré » se heurte à la résolution des deux innocents et à leur confiance dans la solidarité des hommes épris de justice.

5) La condamnation des Rosenberg attelle quelque rapport avec l'antisémitisme ?

— Les Rosenberg, comme ce fut le cas pour Sacco et Vanzetti, appartiennent à un groupe minoritaire.

C'est à dessein, semble-t-il, que l'on a choisi pour leur procès, un juge et un procureur juifs, sachant que ces derniers seraient intimidés par la pression des groupes antisémites et anticomunistes, dont l'influence sur la vie politique américaine croît sans cesse. Confrontés à l'état d'esprit de leur milieu, ces magistrats, pensant écarter d'eux l'accusation de « judéo-bolchevisme », se sont faits sciemment les bourreaux des Rosenberg. Il est donc certain que l'origine juive d'Ethel et Julius Rosenberg a été déterminante dans leur condamnation.

D'autre part, il faut souligner que sur les deux millions et demi de juifs (un quart de la population) qui habitent New York, aucun n'a été retenu par le tribunal comme membre du jury.

Les groupes antisémites ont exploité au maximum cette affaire, qui justifie, proclament-ils, les campagnes qu'ils mènent, bien avant, sur le « vol du secret de la bombe atomique par les juifs ». Selon eux, le gouvernement a montré, en faisant poursuivre et condamnant les Rosenberg, qu'il comprenait le « danger juif ».

L'antisémitisme, qui a beaucoup gagné à cette affaire, atteindrait évidemment son paroxysme si les Rosenberg étaient exécutés.

6) Comment l'antisémitisme se manifeste-t-il aujourd'hui aux Etats-Unis ?

— Aujourd'hui, en Amérique, l'antisémitisme revêt la forme la plus dangereuse qui soit : il a pris un caractère politique.

1) Où en est la campagne pour les Rosenberg aux Etats-Unis ?

Il y a aujourd'hui, en Amérique, des millions de personnes qui soutiennent les Rosenberg. Des millions qui ont des grands doutes sur la culpabilité; des millions qui estiment que la peine de mort est injuste.

Il y a des conditions multiples initiales sont prises dans les milieux les plus divers, aux quatre coins du pays, et dehors même de la campagne menée directement par le Comité de Défense, qui a fait contribuer à lever l'opinion.

Les déclarations retentissantes des professeurs UREY et EINSTEIN ont été appuyées par un grand nombre d'hommes de science. L'émotion est grande parmi les intellectuels.

Il y a sans précédent, 2.500 ecclésiastiques, comprenant des évêques, des pasteurs et des prêtres, qui se sont adressés au Président Eisenhower, pour lui demander la grâce des Rosenberg, et offrir une entente.

En un mois, nous avons reçu des messages individuels et collectifs de toute l'Amérique à M. Joseph Brainin.

Le 26 avril, M. Joseph Brainin, à New York, a reçu 35.000

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

MAY 1 1955

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	✓

WASH FROM NEW YORK 13

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9-55 A

DIRECTOR

URGENT

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

ATTEN. INSP. HENNRICH.

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP R. RUTH GREENGLASS MADE AVAILABLE

A HAND WRITTEN STATEMENT THAT SHE HAD PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF
HER ATTORNEY, MR. FABRICANT. SHE HAS KEPT THIS STATEMENT IN HER
HOUSE FROM THE TIME SHE PREPARED IT IN JUNE OF NINETEEN FIFTY.

THIS STATEMENT WAS PREPARED SO THAT MR. FABRICANT WOULD KNOW THE
DETAILS OF HER INTERVIEW BY BUREAU AGENTS ON JUNE SIXTEENTH, FIFTY.

THIS STATEMENT READS AS FOLLOWS.....QUOTE /PAGE ONE/ GENERAL INFOR-
MATION - HOW LONG I WAS MARRIED - HOW SOON AFTER MARRIAGE DAVE
WAS INDUCTED - FOUR MONTHS. WHERE WAS HE WHILE IN THE ARMY -
I TOLD THEM ABOUT ABERDEEN, MD., CALIF., JACKSON, MISS., OAKRIDGE,
TENN. LOS ALAMOS. THEY ASKED ME ABOUT HOW LONG HE WAS IN LOS
ALAMOS - I SAID ROUGHLY, ABOUT TWO YEARS. THEY ASKED ME IF I
EVER WENT DOWN THERE, I SAID YES, TWICE. ONCE IN NOVEMBER OF
FORTYFOUR, SPENT FIVE DAYS THERE TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY. WENT
IN MARCH OF FORTY FIVE, LIVED THERE TILL MARCH OF FORTY SIX.

/PAGE TWO A/ THEY ASKED ME IF ANY MEMBER OF MY FAMILY HAD
EVER VISITED ME FROM N.Y. I SAID NO, NOBODY HAD THAT KIND OF MONEY
TO TAKE OFF AND VISIT - THEY PRESSED THE POINT AND ASKED IF ANYONE
HAD VISITED ME FROM N.Y. AND I SAID NO. THEY ASKED IF GOLD HAD
VISITED ME, I SAID NO. THEY ASKED IF I KNEW OF HIM, IF I-D
END PAGE ONE

RECORDED - 2

62-57036-1636

PAGE TWO

HEARD THE NAME, I SAID I-D SEEN IT IN THE NEWSPAPERS. THEY ASKED IF I DIDN-T RECOGNIZE THE PICTURE OF SOMEONE WHO HAD COME VISIT ME IN JUNE ~~OF~~ JULY OF NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, I SAID NO. /PAGE TWO B/ THEY ASKED ME WHOM I HAD SEEN BEFORE I WENT TO SPEND MY ANNIVERSARY WITH DAVE. I SAID I HAD SAID GOODBYE TO MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS AND THEY SAID WHO ELSE, I SAID MY ^uHUSBANDS FAMILY THEY SAID WHO IN YOUR HUSBANDS FAMILY/Q/ I SAID HIS MOTHER, FATHER, BROTHERS, SISTER, HUSBANDS WIVES. I COULDN-T REMEMBER EXACTLY, WHOEVER WAS AROUND. THEY SAID WHAT IS YOUR HUSBAND-S SISTER-S NAME/Q/ I SAID ETHEL. WHAT IS HER HUSBANDS NAME, AND I TOLD THEM. THEY ASKED IF I HAD SEEN JULIE IN THE PERIOD OF THE WEEK OR TWO BEFORE I WENT AWAY. I SAID IT WAS RIDICULOUS TO EXPECT ME TO REMEMBER WHOM I HAD SEEN, BECAUSE I WAS BUSY WORKING IN THE DAY AND SHOPPING EVENINGS. /PAGE TWO C/ UNTIL THE DAY BEFORE I LEFT THEY SAID, AGAIN, WE ARE NOT TRYING TO TRAP YOU. THIS THING IS BIGGER THAN YOU UNDERSTAND PERHAPS THE BIGGEST THING THE F.B.I. HAS DONE IN THIS COUNTRY. THAT IT WAS AS IMPORTANT TO THEM AS IT WAS TO ME TO GET THE TRUE FACTS THAT THEY WERE NOT TELLING ME ANYTHING BUT THE TRUTH, THAT THIS MEANT THEIR REPUTATIONS, THEIR JOBS. I SAID THAT THE F.B.I. WERE MADE UP OF PEOPLE, THAT THEY WERE NOT INFALLIBLE, THAT THEY COULD MAKE MISTAKES. THEY SAID, NOT IN A

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THING LIKE THIS. I SAID THAT I WAS SORRY, I STILL MAINTAINED THAT MY HUSBAND COULD NOT HAVE SAID SUCH A THING. /PAGE THREE/ THEY ASKED ME WHERE I HAD LIVED IN ALBEQUERQUE., I TOLD THEM, SINGLE QUOTE NORTH FIFTH ST. TWO ZERO NINE NORTH HIGH, AND SOMEWHERE ON SOUTH EIGHTH WITH SOME FRIENDS. THEY ASKED ME WHERE I HAD LIVED THE LONGEST, I SAID ABOUT TEN MONTHS AT NORTH HIGH THEY ASKED ME WHAT I DID WHILE I WAS THERE, I TOLD THEM I WAS EMPLOYED ON A TEMPORARY JOB BY THE SINGLE QUOTE SOIL CONSERVATION UNQUOTE, AND THEN FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE TIME BY THE O.P.A. TO SUPPORT MYSELF. THEY ASKED WHAT MY SOURCES OF INCOME WERE, AND I SAID MY JOB, MY HUSBANDS ALLOTMENT. /PAGE FOUR/ THEY WANTED TO KNOW IF AT ANY TIME I HAD RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE SUM OF MONEY, AND I SAID SINGLE QUOTE WHO GIVES AWAY MONEY FOR NOTHING/Q/ UNQUOTE. I HAVE NO RICH RELATIVES. THEY ASKED IF MY SALARY AND MY ALLOTMENT WERE MY ONLY SOURCES OF INCOME, AND I SAID THAT AND WHATEVER SAVINGS WE HAD ACCUMULATED PRIOR TO MY HUSBANDS INDUCTION. I SAID THEY WERE SUFFICIENT TO COVER MY TRAVELING EXPENSES, BUT THAT I HAD BEEN YOUNGER THEN AND SPENT WHATEVER I HAD, NOT REALIZING THAT THERE WAS A FUTURE, NOT ONLY JUST TODAY. THEY ASKED ME THE
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

NAME OF THE PEOPLE WHO OWNED THE HOUSE AT NORTH HIGH ST. I TOLD THEM IT WAS A FREEMAN FAMILY. THEY ASKED ME IF I COULD /PAGE FIVE/ REMEMBER ANYTHING ABOUT THE HOUSE PHYSICAL DETAILS, AND WHO LIVED IN IT. I SAID IT WAS A TWO STORY HOUSE THE OWNER LIVED ON THE FIRST FLOOR, ON THE SECOND FLOOR WE LIVED ALONG WITH A WIDOW, AND IN THE FRONT A SPINSTER AND HER FRIEND. IN BACK OF THE HOUSE IN A BUNGALOW, LIVED A GI AND HIS FAMILY. HE WAS FROM KIRTLAND AIR FIELD. PARAGRAPH THEY ASKED ME TO TELL WHATEVER I COULD AT /AT CROSSED OUT/ REMEMBER ABOUT THE FREEMANS AND TO DESCRIBE THE MAN. I SAID THE MAN I REMEMBERED TO BE ABOUT FIFTY OR SIXTY, KIND OF STOCKY, WORE GLASSES AND WAS GRAY HAired. THEY QUESTIONED ME, WAS HE GRAY OR WHITE, I COULDN-T REMEMBER. /PAGE SIX/ I SAID THAT THE WIFE HAD BEEN A SCHOOL TEACHER, AND THEY HAD A HOBBY OF COLLECTING RUGS. I REMEMBERED THAT THEY WERE MAKING AN APARTMENT OUT OF THEIR PORCH, AND RENT THEIR PART OF THE HOUSE. THEY SAID THAT GOLD CLAIMED THAT IN JUNE OR JULY OF FORTYFIVE, HE CAME TO THE HOUSE AND MY HUSBAND GAVE SOMETHING TO HIM, AND THAT HE RETURNED AND GAVE SOMETHING TO MY HUSBAND, AND THAT /THREE OF US /LAST THREE WORDS CROSSED OUT/ GOLD, MY HUSBAND AND I WALKED A FEW BLOCKS. I SAID THIS WAS NOT SO, I DID NOT KNOW THE MAN AND SUCH A THING NEVER HAPPENED. PARAGRAPH THEY SAID MY HUSBAND HAD ADMITTED ALL THIS TO BE TRUE. I SAID THIS COULD NOT BE POSSIBLE, END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THAT WE LIVED IN A ONE AND ONE HALF ROOM APT, ANYONE VISITING ME COULD HAVE VISITED MY HUSBAND, AND THAT /PAGE SEVEN/ WE HAD RECEIVED NO SUCH VISITOR. PARAGRAPH. THEY SAID AGAIN AND AGAIN THAT THEY WERE NOT TRYING TO TRAP ME, NOR DID THEY WANT TO PUT WORDS IN MY MOUTH.

THEY ASKED IF I ME /LAST FIVE WORDS CROSSED OUT/. THEY ASKED WAS I CALLING THEM LIARS/Q/ OR DIDN-T I BELIEVE MY HUSBAND /Q/ I SAID I WAS NOT CALLING THEM LIARS THAT I DID NOT BELIEVE MY HUSBAND HAD MADE SUCH STATEMENTS, THAT I WOULD HAVE TO HEAR IT FROM HIS MOUTH AND THEN I WOULD NOT BELIEVE IT BECAUSE IT WAS NOT TRUE. ONE OF THE MEN ASKED ME IF I LOVED MY HUSBAND, IF THAT-S WHY I WAS TAKING THIS STAND. THE OTHER SAID I REALIZED SHE-S ACTING THIS WAY, I WOULD WANT MY WIFE TO ACT THE SAME WAY, I CAN UNDERSTAND IT. PARAGRAPH. I ASKED WHERE MY HUSBAND WAS, THEY /PAGE EIGHT/ TOLD ME HE WAS IN THEIR OFFICE. I SAID WAS HE UNDER ARREST /Q/ THEY SAID THAT WHEN THEY HAD LEFT THE OFFICE ABOUT ONE O-CLOCK, HE HAD NOT BEEN UNDER ARREST. PARAGRAPH. I SAID /LAST TWO WORDS CROSSED OUT/ THEY SAID, WOULD YOU CORROBORATE TH IF YOU HEARD IT FROM YOUR HUSBAND /Q/ I SAID I WANTED TO SEE MY HUSBAND, AND THEN I WOULD SAY NOTHING WITHOUT A LAWYER. ONE OF THE MEN, TULLY, CALLED THE FBI OFFICE TO FIND OUT IF IT WERE POSSIBLE FOR ME TO SEE DAVE. HE WAS TOLD THAT DAVE WAS PUT UNDER ARREST, AND WAS BEING HELD IN THE CUSTODY OF THE MARSHAL. NO ONE COULD SEE HIM THEN, BUT THAT LATER THAT DAY HE WAS TO BE MOVED TO THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION. I SAID I-M SORRY, I HAD NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY TO THEM.

END PAGE ~~FOUR~~ ^{FIVE}

PAGE SIX

/PAGE SIX B/ PARAGRAPH. THEY ASKED ME IF I KNEW A MAN NAMED FRANK KESSLER AND I SAID NO, I HAD NEVER HEARD OF HIM. THEY ASKED IF I HAD EVER HEARD OF A MAN FRANK MARTIN, IS SAID NO DASH DASH /END OF STATEMENT/. RNYTEL MAY FIRST NINETEEN FIFTY THREE CONCERNING DAVID ROSENBERG REQUEST TO RUTH GREENGLASS FOR A LETTER OF DAVID GREENGLASS SO HE COULD VISIT JULIUS AND ETHEL TO PERSUADE THEM TO CONFESS. FOR INFO BUREAU, NYO CONSIDERS POSSIBILITY THAT DAVID ROSENBERG IS ATTEMPTING TO GAIN POSSESSION OF DAVID GREENGLASS KNOWN HANDWRITING SPECIMENS THROUGH ARTIFICE FOR PURPOSES OF HAVING HANDWRITING EXPERT IDENTIFY THE STATEMENT OF DAVID GREENGLASS GIVEN O. JOHN ROGGE-S OFFICE IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY AND APPEARING IN FRENCH NEWSPAPER "HUMANITE". [REDACTED] BEING CONFIDENTIALLY b7C
CONTACTED WITH REQUEST THAT HE REPORT TO NYO ALL VISITS OF DAVID ROSENBERG WITH JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG TOGETHER WITH CONTEXT OF THEIR CONVERSATIONS. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

BOARDMAN.

END

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

Mr. Litten

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

May 6, 1953

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 2

65-58236-1636
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

CC - Mr. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to our memorandum dated May 1, 1953, concerning the handwritten statement prepared by David Greenglass in June, 1950, at the request of his attorney, O. John Rogge, after his arrest. Our memorandum advised that Ruth Greenglass had also prepared a handwritten statement at the request of her attorney, but that her attorney had no recollection of receiving this statement. This statement was thereafter located by her in her home. **E L R-3**

On April 30, 1953, Ruth Greenglass made this statement available to our New York Office. She has advised that she prepared the statement in June, 1950, at the specific request of her attorney, so that he would know the full details of her interview by our agents on June 16, 1950. However, her attorney did not thereafter ask for her statement and she did not give it to him. She states that she has kept the statement in her home from the time she prepared it in June, 1950. This statement reads as follows:

"(Page one) General Information - How long I was married - How soon after marriage Dave was inducted - four months. Where was he while in the Army - I told them about Aberdeen, Md., Calif., Jackson, Miss., Oakridge, Tenn. Los Alamos. They asked me about how long he was in Los Alamos - I said roughly, about two years. They asked me if I ever went down there, I said yes, twice. Once in November of 44, spent five days there to celebrate anniversary. Went in March of 45, lived there till March of 46. (Page two A) They asked me if any member of my family had ever visited me from N.Y. I said no, nobody had that kind of money to take off and visit - They pressed the point and asked if anyone had visited me from N.Y. and I said no. They asked if Gold had visited me, I said no. They asked if I knew of him, if I'd heard the name, I said I'd seen it in the newspapers. They asked if I didn't recognize the picture of someone who had come visit me in

COMM - FBI
MAY 6 - 1953
MAILED 27

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

APL:mem

7-2-86
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APC

June or July of 1945, I said no. (Page two B) They asked me whom I had seen before I went to spend my anniversary with Dave. I said I had said goodbye to my family and friends and they said who else, I said my husband's family they said who in your husband's family? I said his mother, father, brothers, sister, husband's wives. I couldn't remember exactly, whoever was around. They said what is your husband's sister's name? I said Ethel. What is her husband's name, and I told them. They asked if I had seen Julie in the period of the week or two before I went away. I said it was ridiculous to expect me to remember whom I had seen, because I was busy working in the day and shopping evenings. (Page two C) Until the day before I left they said, again, we are not trying to trap you. This thing is bigger than you understand perhaps the biggest thing the F.B.I. has done in this country. That it was as important to them as it was to me to get the true facts that they were not telling me anything but the truth, that this meant their reputations, their jobs. I said that the F.B.I. were made up of people, that they were not infallible, that they could make mistakes. They said, not in a thing like this. I said that I was sorry, I still maintained that my husband could not have said such a thing. (Page three) They asked me where I had lived in Albuquerque, I told them, 'North Fifth St. 209 North High, and somewhere on South Eight with some friends.' They asked me where I had lived the longest, I said about ten months at North High they asked me what I did while I was there, I told them I was employed on a temporary job at the 'Soil Conservation,' and then for the greater part of the time by the O.P.A. to support myself. They asked what my sources of income were, and I said my job, my husband's allotment. (Page four) They wanted to know if at any time I had received a considerable sum of money, and I said 'Who gives away money for nothing?' I have no rich relatives. They asked if my salary and my allotment were my only sources of income, and I said that and whatever savings we had accumulated prior to my husband's induction. I said they were sufficient to cover my traveling expenses, but that

I had been younger then and spent whatever I had, not realizing that there was a future, not only just today. They asked me the name of the people who owned the house at North High St. I told them it was a Freeman family. They asked me if I could (Page five) remember anything about the house physical details, and who lived in it. I said it was a two story house the owner lived on the first floor, on the second floor we lived along with a widow, and in the front a spinster and her friend. In back of the house in a bungalow, lived a GI and his family. He was from Kirtland Air Field.

"They asked me to tell whatever I could at (at crossed out) remember about the Freemans and to describe the man. I said the man I remembered to be about fifty or sixty, kind of stocky, wore glasses and was gray haired. They questioned me, was he gray or white, I couldn't remember. (Page six) I said that the wife had been a school teacher, and they had a hobby of collecting rugs. I remembered that they were making an apartment out of their porch, and rent their part of the house. They said that Gold claimed that in June or July of 45, he came to the house and my husband gave something to him, and that he returned and gave something to my husband, and that three of us (last three words crossed out) Gold, my husband and I walked a few blocks. I said this was not so, I did not know the man and such a thing never happened.

"They said my husband had admitted all this to be true. I said this could not be possible, that we lived in a one and one half room apt, anyone visiting me could have visited my husband, and that (Page seven) we had received no such visitor.

"They said again and again that they were not trying to trap me, nor did they want to put words in my mouth. They asked if I me (last five words crossed out). They asked was I calling them liars? or didn't I believe my husband? I said I was not calling them liars that I did not believe my husband had made such statements, that I would have to hear it from his mouth and then I would not believe it

because it was not true. One of the men asked me if I loved my husband, if that's why I was taking this stand. The other said I realized she's acting this way, I would want my wife to act the same way, I can understand it.

"I asked where my husband was, they (Page eight) told me he was in their office. I said was he under arrest? They said that when they had left the office about one o'clock, he had not been under arrest.

"I said (last two words crossed out) They said, would you corroborate this if you heard it from your husband? I said I wanted to see my husband, and then I would say nothing without a lawyer. One of the men, Tully, called the FBI office to find out if it were possible for me to see Dave. He was told that Dave was put under arrest, and was being held in the custody of the marshal. No one could see him then, but that later that day he was to be moved to the Federal House of Detention. I said I'm sorry, I had nothing further to say to them. (Page six B)

"They asked me if I knew a man named Frank Kessler and I said no, I had never heard of him. They asked if I had ever heard of a man Frank Martin, is said no -- "

It will be noted that the above statement contains substantially the same information she furnished orally to our agents during the interview on June 16, 1950, which is set forth in the report of Special Agent John W. Lewis, dated June 26, 1950, at New York, captioned "David Greenglass, was., Espionage - R," which was disseminated to the Department on July 11, 1950. It will be recalled that Ruth Greenglass initially refused to furnish any information pertinent to this case. However, after consulting with her husband and attorney she became cooperative.

Ruth Greenglass has also advised that on April 30, 1953, Bernard Greenglass, David's brother, telephonically contacted her and insisted on seeing her that evening. He stated that he had a conference with David Rosenberg, brother of Julius Rosenberg, and it was necessary that he "get something from her tonight." She advised him she had nothing to give to him for David Rosenberg.

Bernard requested that she wait until he talked with her as David Rosenberg was "seeing the light and coming over to our side" and pointed out it was urgent to talk to her because of the imminence of the Supreme Court decision. She thereafter met him in the evening and he told her David Rosenberg wanted to know where she and her husband obtained the money to pay legal fees to Rogge. Bernard stated he advised David Rosenberg that Julius Rosenberg gave \$4,000 to David and Ruth Greenglass. Bernard then told Ruth that David Rosenberg wanted to know if Ruth had received a letter from her husband in which the latter said he wanted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to admit their guilt and cooperate with the Government. David Rosenberg wanted Ruth to turn over the letter to him so that he could visit Julius and Ethel at Sing Sing Prison and persuade them to confess. Ruth has advised that she refused to turn over such a letter or any other letter, telling Bernard that she did not know what use Emanuel Bloch (the Rosenberg attorney) would make of such a letter. Later that evening, Bernard again visited her and told her that he had talked to David Rosenberg and told him of Ruth's refusal to turn over any letter to him. David Rosenberg told Bernard that he did not require an entire letter and that a small portion of any letter Ruth had recently received from her husband would be sufficient. Ruth advised Bernard that under no circumstances would she give any letter, but that any time David Rosenberg wished to speak to her about the case she would be glad to do so and even show him the letter from her husband, but she would not permit the letter out of her possession.

Ruth Greenglass further advised that Bernard also asked his mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, to turn over to him any letters she had received from David, and she refused to do so.

From the foregoing, it appears that David Rosenberg is attempting to obtain known handwriting specimens of David Greenglass for comparison by a handwriting expert with the statement of the latter appearing in the French press.

Ruth Greenglass has also advised that she has been negotiating through her attorney with Victor Lasky, co-author of the book "Seeds of Treason" for the publication of a book recounting her experiences in this case.

[REDACTED] has 67CD
confidentially advised that the main topic of conversation between Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, their relatives, Emanuel Bloch, and Dr. Saul Miller has been as to how to put pressure on Bernard Greenglass to get him to submit an affidavit that David Greenglass had stolen tools and uranium from both Fort Ord, California, and Los Alamos, New Mexico. During a visit by one of the Rosenbergs' relatives, Ethel Rosenberg made the statement that Dr. George Bernhardt, Government witness, had confided to a friend that he had perjured himself during the trial because he was afraid of what the F.B.I. would do to him. It will be recalled that Dr. Bernhardt testified at the trial concerning a telephone conversation he had with Julius Rosenberg when the latter asked him about what inoculations were necessary for a person to visit Mexico. Dr. Saul Miller is reportedly working with Bloch in an effort to secure from Dr. Bernhardt an affidavit alleging his perjured testimony.

[REDACTED] further advised that during 67CD
their conversation, Ethel and Julius, Bloch, and Dr. Saul Miller constantly referred in the most disparaging fashion to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, all officials of the Government, and, particularly, to the F.B.I. They have called President Eisenhower a "gutter-snipe in striped pants." The same epithet has been used to describe Mr. Dulles, who has also been described as a "privileged Fascist dog."

The Rosenbergs are reported to be apprehensive of the forthcoming Supreme Court decision because of the international situation and the return of the Korean prisoners of war.

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

65-58236

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

APR 30 1953
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	

WASH 20 FROM NEW YORK 30 10-27 PM
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP DASH R. RUTH GREENGLASS ADVISED TWO PM TODAY THAT HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, BERNARD GREENGLASS HAD JUST TELEPHONICAL ADVISED HER AT WORK THAT HE MUST SEE HER TONIGHT AT HER RESIDENCE IMMEDIATELY AFTER WORK. HE STATED THAT HE JUST HAD A CONFERENCE WITH DAVID ROSENBERG, BROTHER OF JULIUS ROSENBERG, AND IT WAS NECESSARY THAT "HE GET SOMETHING FROM HER TONIGHT". SHE ADVISED HIM THAT SHE HAD NOTHING TO GIVE TO HIM FOR DAVID ROSENBERG. BERNARD STATED TO WAIT UNTIL HE TALKS WITH HER AS DAVID ROSENBERG IS "SEEING THE LIGHT AND COMING OVER TO OUR SIDE". SHE ADVISED HIM THAT IT SEEMS PRETTY LATE IN THE GAME FOR DAVID ROSENBERG TO BE CHANGING AND THAT A DECISION IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS EXPECTED DAILY. BERNARD ADVISED THAT IT IS BECAUSE OF THE IMMINENCE OF THE ROSENBERG SUPREME COURT DECISION THAT IT IS SO URGENT HE TALK TO HER TONIGHT. STATEMENT OF RUTH GREENGLASS PREPARED FOR OM, JOHN ROGGE IN NINETEEN FIFTY STILL IN POSSESSION OF RUTH GREENGLASS. WILL BE PICKED UP TONIGHT BY A BUREAU AGENT PRIOR TO VISIT OF BERNARD GREENGLASS. RUTH GREENGLASS WILL ADVISE NYO OF CONVERSATION WITH BERNARD GREENGLASS.

RECORDED - 2

65-58236-16375-APL
BOARDMAN

MAY 22 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

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

COPIES DESTROYED

430 NOV 10 1960

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

MAY 1 1953

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 5-1-53 2-20 AM AJM

DIRECTOR URGENT

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

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. RUTH GREENGLASS ADVISED TONIGHT, APRIL THIRTY, THAT BERNARD GREENGLASS TOLD HER THAT DAVID ROSENBERG WANTED TO KNOW WHERE SHE AND HER HUSBAND, DAVID, OBTAINED THE MONEY TO PAY LEGAL FEES TO ROGGE. BERNARD GREENGLASS TOLD HER THAT HE TOLD DAVID ROSENBERG THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG GAVE FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS TO DAVID AND RUTH GREENGLASS. BERNARD TOLD RUTH THAT DAVID ROSENBERG WANTED TO KNOW IF RUTH HAD RECEIVED A LETTER FROM HER HUSBAND, DAVID, IN WHICH THE LATTER SAID HE WANTED JULIUS AND ETHEL TO ADMIT THEIR GUILT AND COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT. DAVID ROSENBERG WANTED RUTH TO TURN OVER SUCH LETTER TO HIM SO THAT HE COULD VISIT JULIUS AND ETHEL AT SING SING AND PERSUADE THEM TO CONFESS NO MATTER WHAT THEY DID. RUTH REFUSED TO TURN OVER SUCH LETTER OR ANY OTHER LETTER, TELLING BERNARD THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW WHAT USE BLOCH WOULD MAKE OF SUCH LETTER. SHE ADVISED THAT BERNARD GREENGLASS TOLD HER THAT HE EXPECTED TO BE IN CONTACT WITH DAVID ROSENBERG AGAIN AND THAT HE WOULD TELL RUTH OF THE RESULTS OF THIS CONTACT. RUTH WILL BE INTERVIEWED AT NOON, MAY ONE, FIFTYTHREE. THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE RESULTS OF THIS CONTACT WITH RUTH.

BOARDMAN

END

-24 AM OK FBI WA DP RECORDED - 2

MAY 22 1953

65-58236-1638

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

MAY 17 1953

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 _____

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-DAC

WASH 17 FROM NEW YORK

1

8-05 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL. ESP DASH R. RUTH GREENGLASS ADVISED TODAY THAT AFTER BERNARD GREENGLASS VISITED HER LAST NIGHT HE AGAIN RETURNED ABOUT TEN THIRTY PM. HE TOLD HER THAT HE HAD SPOKEN ON THE PHONE WITH DAVID ROSENBERG AND TOLD HIM THAT RUTH HAD TOO MANY LETTERS TO LOOK THROUGH TO FIND ONE THAT WOULD CONTAIN A PLEA BY HER HUSBAND, DAVID GREENGLASS, TO JULIUS AND ETHEL TO COOPERATE WITH THE BUREAU. HE FUTHER ADVISED THAT HE TOLD DAVID ROSENBERG THAT RUTHIE WOULD NOT GIVE HIM ANY SUCH LETTER THAT SHE MIGHT FIND SINCE SHE DID NOT TRUST HIM OR BLOCH. DAVID ROSENBERG TOLD BERNARD THAT HE DID NOT REQUIRE AN ENTIRE LETTER BUT THAT ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF A LETTER WOULD BE SUFFICIENT, OR ANY LETTER RUTH HAD RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM DAVID WOULD BE SUFFICIENT. BERNARD ADVISED RUTH THAT HE TOLD DAVID ROSENBERG THAT HE WOULD CONVEY THIS MESSAGE TO HER. BERNARD ALSO TOLD RUTH THAT

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END PAGE ONE

MAY 22 1953

RECORDED - 2

65-58236-1439

MAY 13 1953

PAGE TWO

HE AND DAVID ROSENBERG AGAIN DISCUSSED THE QUESTION OF WHERE RUTH GOT THE MONEY TO PAY HER ATTORNEY FEES. BERNARD STATED HE TOLD DAVID ROSENBERG THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG GAVE HER THE MONEY FOR THE COUNSEL FEES AND THAT BOTH DAVID AND RUTH HAD SO TESTIFIED IN COURT. FURTHER THAT DAVID ROSENBERG COULD PROVE THIS BY READING THE TRIAL RECORD, A COPY OF WHICH HE HAD FURNISHED TO BERNARD GREENGLASS. BERNARD ADVISED THAT DAVID ROSENBERG SAID THAT HE BELIEVED THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN SUPPORTING RUTH AND HAD BEEN PAYING HER FOR HER TESTIMONY. BERNARD SAID THAT WAS RIDICULOUS. RUTH GREENGLASS STATED TODAY THAT SHE AGAIN TOLD BERNARD GREENGLASS THAT SHE WOULD NEVER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES GIVE A LETTER TO BERNARD TO GIVE TO DAVID ROSENBERG. SHE TOLD BERNARD THAT AT ANY TIME DAVID ROSENBERG WISHED TO SPEAK TO HER ABOUT THE CASE SHE WOULD BE GLAD TO DO SO AND EVEN SHOW HIM A LETTER FROM DAVID STATING THAT JULIUS AND ETHEL COOPERATE BUT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD SHE PERMIT THIS LETTER OUT OF HER POSSESSION. BERNARD ALSO TOLD RUTH THAT HE DISCUSSED WITH DAVID ROSENBERG THE POSSIBILITY OF A DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT ON MAY FOURTH NEXT. DAVID ROSENBERG STATED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THE DECISION WOULD BE AGAINST THE ROSENBERGS BUT THAT THERE WAS STILL TIME FOR HIM TO OBTAIN

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

A LETTER FROM RUTH AND TAKE IT TO SING SING TO CONFRONT JULIUS WITH IT AND GET HIM TO CONFESS. RUTH TOLD BERNARD THAT SHE WOULD HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH DAVID EXCEPT AS EXPRESSED ABOVE. SHE FURTHER ADVISED THAT LAST EVENING AFTER HER INTERVIEW WITH A NY AGENT, HER MOTHER-IN-LAW, MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS, CALLED HER ON THE PHONE AND TOLD HER THAT BERNARD GREENGLASS HAD ASKED HER TO TURNOVER TO HIM ANY LETTER THAT SHE HAD RECEIVED FROM DAVID SO THAT HE COULD TURN IT OVER TO DAVID ROSENBERG. MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS TOLD RUTH THAT SHE WOULD NOT GIVE ANYTHING TO BERNARD AND SO ADVISED HIM. MRS. GREENGLASS TOLD RUTH THAT SHE, TOO, SHOULD NOT GIVE ANYTHING TO BERNARD TO GIVE TO DAVID ROSENBERG NOR SHOULD SHE SAY ANYTHING TO BERNARD THAT HE COULD RELAY TO DAVID ROSENBERG. RUTH GREENGLASS SAID THAT DURING THIS CONVERSATION WITH HER MOTHER-LAW^{1P)} THE LATTER ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS VEHEMENTLY STATED THAT SHE WOULD NEVER TURN ANYTHING OVER TO DAVID ROSENBERG BECAUSE SHE KNEW IT WOULD ONLY BE USED BY EMANUEL BLOCH FOR ANOTHER PURPOSE. THE BUREAU IS ADVISED THAT A CHECK OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ROSENBERGS AT THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, TIMES SQ. BANK, NYC, DISCLOSES THAT A CHECK DATED MARCH TWENTY-SEVEN LAST IN THE AMOUNT OF FIFTY DOLLARS WAS CHARGED TO THIS ACCOUNT ON APRIL ONE LAST. THE PAYEE OF THIS CHECK WAS CASH

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

AND THIS CHECK WAS CASHED AT THE CHASE BANK. THE FACE OF THE CHECK BORE A NOTATION "WASHINGTON, D.C. EXPENSES FOR DAVE ROSENBERG". RENYTEL MAY ONE FIFTYTHREE. RE PREVIOUS INTERVIEW WITH RUTH GREENGLASS. IT NOW APPEARS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE ONLY PURPOSE OF DAVE ROSENBERG IN OBTAINING A PART OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY DAVID GREENGLASS IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPARISON BY A HANDWRITING EXPERT AS SUGGESTED IN RETEL. RUTH GREENGLASS FURTHER ADVISED THAT SHE HAS BEEN NEGOTIATING THROUGH HER ATTORNEY, O. JOHN ROGGE, WITH VICTOR LASKY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF A BOOK RECOUNTING HER EXPERIENCES IN THIS CASE. IT IS NOTED THAT THIS VICTOR LASKY AND RALPH DE TOLEDANO WERE CO-AUTHORS OF THE BOOK ENTITLED "SEEDS OF TREASON". RUTH ADVISED THAT SHE HAD NOT COME TO A DECISION IN THIS MATTER AND WOULD ADVISE THIS OFFICE WHEN SHE DOES. IT IS NOTED THAT THE "DAILY WORKER" ON PAGE TWO OF THE ISSUE OF MAY ONE

END PAGE FOUR

PGAE FIVE

67CD
INSTANT ANNOUNCES THAT THE CONSOLE TABLE WILL BE EXHIBITED AT THE RALLY
AT RANDALLS IS. ON MAY THIRD NEXT. FURTHER THAT [REDACTED] CONFIDENTI-
ALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT IT IS LIKELY THAT MICHAEL AND ROBERT ROSENBERG,
CHILDREN OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, WILL BE INTRODUCED DURING THIS
RALLY. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF FURTHER CONTACTS WITH RUTH GREENGLASS.
BOARDMAN

HOLD

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

WASH

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED. MAY 1 1953
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR/ET/TYPE

WASH 16 FROM NEW YORK 1 5-25 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ATTENTION - INSPECTOR HENNRICH

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED TODAY OF A PROPOSED VISIT OF DAVID ROSENBERG TO JULIUS AND ETHEL. HE STATED HE WOULD REPORT THE RESULTS OF THIS VISIT IMMEDIATELY. HE CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THAT THE MAIN TOPICS OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG AND THEIR RELATIVES AND EMANUEL BLOCH AND DR. SAUL MILLER HAVE BEEN HOW TO PLAY UP THE BREACH BETWEEN BERNARD GREENGLASS AND HIS WIFE AND HOW TO PUT PRESSURE ON BERNARD TO GET HIM TO SUBMIT AN AFFIDAVIT THAT DAVID GREENGLASS HAD STOLEN TOOLS AND URANIUM FROM BOTH FT. ORD, CALIF., AND LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO. DURING A VISIT BETWEEN ETHEL GOLDBERG AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, THE LATTER STATED THAT DR. BERNHARD HAD RECENTLY CONFIDED TO A FRIEND THAT HE PERJURED HIMSELF DURING THE TRIAL BECAUSE HE WAS AFRAID OF WHAT THE FBI WOULD DO TO HIM. IT IS NOTED THAT DR. BERNHARDT TESTIFIED AT THE TRIAL CONCERNING THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION HE HAD WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG WHEN THE LATTER ASKED HIM ABOUT WHAT INNOCULATIONS WERE NECESSARY FOR

END PAGE ONE

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65-58236-1640

MAY 8 1953

COPIES DESTROYED 25 MAR 1963

436 NOV 10 1960

WA 16 PAGE TWO

A PERSON TO VISIT MEXICO ETC. DR. SAUL MILLER TOLD ETHEL ROSENBERG THAT HE HEARD ABOUT DR. BERNHARDT-S STATEMENT TO A FRIEND, BUT THAT HE DID NOT QUITE BELIEVE IT. HE STATED THAT HE WOULD CONTACT BLOCH AND WOULD WORK WITH BLOCH IN AN EFFORT TO GET DR. BERNHARDT TO SUBMIT AN AFFIDAVIT ALLEGING HIS PERJURED TESTIMONY. UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU, NEW YORK WILL NOT INTERVIEW DR. BERNHARDT OR TAKE ANY OTHER ACTION IN THIS REGARD FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS. IF DR. BERNHARDT SHOULD SUBMIT SUCH AN AFFIDAVIT, HE WOULD MAKE HIMSELF LIABLE FOR A PERJURY PROSECUTION. IF HE WAS INTERVIEWED, HE COULD ALLEGE SUCH INTERVIEW AS ADDED EVIDENCE OF THE FACT THAT THE FBI HAD THREATENED HIM. THE SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION MUST NOT BE ENDANGERED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. [REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED DURING THEIR CONVERSATIONS ETHEL AND JULIUS, BLOCH, AND SAUL MILLER CONSTANTLY REFERRED IN THE MOST DISPARAGING FASHION TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES, ALL OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND, PARTICULARLY, TO THE FBI. THEY HAVE CALLED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER "A GUTTERSNIPE IN STRIPED PANTS". THE SAME EPITHET HAS BEEN USED TO DESCRIBE MR. DULLES AND HE HAS FURTHER BEEN DESCRIBED AS A "PRIVILEGED FASCIST DOG". BOTH ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG ARE

END PAGE TWO

b7cD

WA 16 PAGE THREE

APPREHENSIVE OF THE FORTHCOMING SUPREME COURT DECISION BECAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE RETURN OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR. ETHEL REFERRED TO THE NEWSPAPERS AS THE "FILTHY PRESS" BECAUSE THEY HAVE DESCRIBED SOME OF THE RETURNING PRISONERS OF WAR AS COMMUNISTS BECAUSE THESE PRISONERS "HAVE SEEN THE JOY OF LIVING UNDER A REAL SYSTEM". THE BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM [REDACTED] b7c

BOARDMAN

END

NY R 16 WA NRB

VMOTT

IM

NY HAS LINE WA PLS ROO

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 13, 1953

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

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

ASAC Whelan of the New York Office advised on May 13, 1953, that Judge Kaufman was contacted on Monday, May 11, 1953, and briefed concerning the new statements which have recently been published and the facts surrounding the theft of copies of these statements from the office of defense attorney, O. John Rogge.

Judge Kaufman expressed his appreciation to the Bureau for keeping him advised regarding this matter.

ACTION:

For your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

RECORDED - 118

65-58236-1641

MAY 23 1953

cc - Mr. Branigan
Mr. Litrento

CEH:eme
gmc

50 MAY 22 1953

ESP SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:
May 8, 1953FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG (m)

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

At 4:10 p.m. I telephonically contacted SAC Boardman of the New York Office. I advised him that you had been talking with Judge Irving Kaufman in connection with the Rosenberg case, and that you thought it would be desirable for the New York Office to have one of the officials who was familiar with the recent developments in that case contact Judge Kaufman and orally brief him concerning the new statements which have recently been published, and as to the facts surrounding the theft of copies of these statements from the office of the defense attorney, O. John Rogge. *Brooklyn*

I told Mr. Boardman in contacting the Judge to advise him that he is being contacted in accordance with the Director's instructions and in line with his conversation with the Director, in order to orally brief him concerning these latest developments. *DL*

DEL:CSH

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

RECORDED - 118

62 MAY 26 1953

65-58236-1642

ESP *ms*

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236-1443

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

65-58236

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

RECORDED - 93

65-58236-1643

Date: May 12, 1953

To: Legal Attache
Paris, France

From: Director, FBI

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Re your cable ^{on 1033} 5-6-53. The memorandum of David Greenglass appearing in the French press is an authentic copy of a statement in the handwriting of Greenglass which was made shortly after his arrest at the specific request of his attorney, C. John Rogge, who wanted to know the gist of the statement Greenglass had given to the FBI at the time of his arrest.

On 4-29-53, inquiry was made of Rogge's office as to the whereabouts of the original statement. A Rogge associate made a search of the Greenglass file in his office on that day and failed to locate the statement. On 4-30-53, the original statement turned up in Rogge's file. Mr. Rogge has made the statement that the original memorandum of Greenglass appeared to have been "filched" from his file and thereafter returned.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, has disclaimed any knowledge as to the theft of this statement and claims that the first he knew of it was when he received a cablegram from Paul Villard, a French attorney.

The foregoing is for your information.

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk
APL:blb

3042 Dist - AIC

~~SECRET~~

10/22/86

10/20/75

Classified by 2355 WAB/62
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

LEGAT
16 MAY 14
COMM - FBI

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Selmont _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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

MAY 1 1953

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	_____

WASH 18 FROM NEW YORK

5-1-53

8-23 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL., ESP-R. RENYTEL THIS DATE WHICH CONTAINED INFO
CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED FROM [REDACTED] ABOUT THE EFFORTS BEING MADE
TO SECURE AN AFFIDAVIT FROM DR. GEORGE BERNHARDT TO THE EFFECT THAT HE
PERJURED HIMSELF WHEN HE TESTIFIED DURING INSTANT TRIAL. REFERENCE IS
MADE TO LA TEL DATED MARCH TWENTYFIVE LAST WHICH RECITES THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WAS ADVISED BY [REDACTED] THAT ORIGINAL
STATEMENTS GIVEN THE FBI BY RUTH AND DAVID GREENGLASS HAD BEEN SECURED
AT A COST OF TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND THAT FOR ANOTHER TWENTY-
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS THEY WILL HAVE IN THEIR POSSESSION A
STATEMENT FOR CONFESSION OF PERJURED WITNESS, SOUNDED TO INFORMANT LIKE
"PHILIP PERLMAN." IT IS SUGGESTED FOR THE BUREAU-S CONSIDERATION THAT
THIS LAST NAMED "PHILIP PERLMAN" MAY, IN FACT, BE DR. GEORGE BERNHARDT.

THIS POSSIBILITY IS LOGICAL ON THE BASIS OF THE INFO RECEIVED FROM
COPIES DESTROYED

BOARDMAN

HOLD

RECORDED - 93

MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR MAY 13 1953
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

MAY 5 1953
TELETYPE

G. L. R. -3
6-58 P

SIX FOR INFO.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR
BOARDMAN

HOLD PLS

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13 1953
S. H. Trent
A. H. Trent

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

☒ For your information: disposition handled by DOJ

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
65-58236-1646

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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SAC, New York (65-15948)

May 14, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58296)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL

ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 118

65-59236-1646

ReButel dated May 1, 1953.

ghm

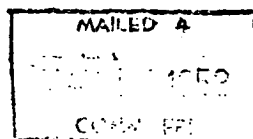
The Criminal Division of the Department has advised the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York to channel all requests for information for representatives of the State Department here and abroad regarding this case through the Department for coordination, since representatives of the State Department in Washington are also in contact with the Department concerning this matter.

The foregoing is for your information.

APL:awn awn

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

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



57 MAY 22 1953

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100-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATT: INSPECTOR HENNRICH

DATE: 5/4/53

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was, et al
ESP-R

Remytel 5/4/53.

There is forwarded herewith for information of Bureau, copy of memorandum of R. H. GOLDMAN dated 6/19/50 and copy of a memorandum of HERBERT J. FABRICANT dated 5/4/53. This last memorandum refers to a conference had this day between EMANUEL BLOCH, O. JOHN ROGGE and FABRICANT.

Enc-2 (Registered Mail
Special Delivery)

JAH:IM

1 - 65-15336

RECORDED - 143

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

165-58236-1647
MAY 8 1953
24

M E M O

TO: FILE
FROM: HJF

5/4/53

Re: Greenglass

At approximately 10:45 this morning while walking through the lobby of our office I noticed Emanuel Block and a Chinese girl got off the elevator. He asked me whether Mr. Rogge was in and said he was expected and asked me to come in to Rogge's room with him. He took out an issue of the New York Times of today's date and of the Daily Worker, both of which had reference to the Greenglass case.

He came up for the ostensible and declared purpose of checking whether a handwritten statement that had been reproduced in the Paris papers and of which he had photostatic copies were genuine or spurious. His secretary made notes of the conversation.

We advised him that as far as we knew the handwritten statement was genuine, that it had been filched from our files at some unknown date and returned some time between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. He told us that his first knowledge of this document came in a cablegram from a French attorney named Paul Villard on April 18, that his first suspicion was that this was a plant.

He also advised us of and showed to us a photostatic copy (3 pages) of what purported to be an interoffice memorandum from our files. We confirmed for ourselves and for him that it appeared to be a photostatic copy of one of our memoranda. He indicated that he was outraged by the activities of all sorts of political figures and his committee; that ~~he~~ if he didn't use the handwritten statement he would be castigated by his committee. From the legal point of view he thought he had brought out more by cross-examination than appeared in the handwritten statement.

He alluded to a conference held in this office a few days after June 15 at which he said that he was present, that the four of us were present, and that Helen Pagano was present and took notes. Both Mohn and I disputed his memory. We agreed that the four members of the firm had been present but denied that Helen Pagano had been present or had taken notes. We called her in and I asked her what she could remember after June 15 in which she participated. She could remember nothing. Block then asked her whether she could remember the conference at

which the four members of the firm, Block and she were present and she took notes. She replied that she could not remember any such occasion.

I told Block that he probably was confusing this with another occasion where he was present interviewing Bernie Greenglass in my presence and in the presence of Helen Pagano who took notes. We stated that we believed in the guilt of his clients; he stated that they have continuously denied it. We told Block that we had been interviewed by the FBI and had surrendered the original of the handwritten statement to them; that if we were interviewed by them again we would report this conversation with them. He urged us to do so. He left at approximately 12:30, saying that he was on pins and needles expecting a decision from the court. At one point during the conversation I pointedly asked him how did Villard happen to get these photostats which had been forwarded to him. He first stated why don't I ask Villard, and then assumed that Villard got it from Combat. I asked him how did Combat get it. He said that was a very good question and he was going to try to find the answer.

Block's secretary's name is Miss Yo Fujii. She wore a marriage ring.

#

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE
FROM: RHG

June 19, 1950

Re: David Greenglass

WJG OJR and I visited Mrs. Greenglass at her home, 285 Riverton Street, Brooklyn, New York, at 4:00 P.M. Sunday, June 18, 1950. She was in bed as she had just returned from the hospital.

We first discussed the question of arranging a meeting of various relatives at our office to discuss financial problems. The relatives proposed are as follows:

1. Abe Feit
1039 Union Street
Brooklyn, New York
Tel. Sterling 3-6473

Business Address:
810 Washington Street
Tel. ST 3-6073
2. Mr. Feit is father-in-law of Louis Cohen,
80 Lefferts Avenue
Telephone: Jacob Cohen & Son
Buckminster 2-7103
3. Norman Brown (Friend of the family)
7981 Louis Street
Telephone OR 4-3609
4. Barney Zerkel (A cousin)
2124 East 26th Street
Telephone: DE 2-0312
5. Sam Greenglass
1384 Carroll Street
Telephone:
6. Rose Stein (Friend)
7. Stella Silverman (Friend)

There was subsequently present during the conference, Issy Felt, Sam Greengrass, Bernard Greengrass, and Louis Abel.

Mrs. Greengrass discussed her visit to New Mexico. She was there between March 1945 and March 1946. They had been married in 1942. She feels that New Mexico is a very bad place to try the case since the citizens did not like GI's, because of the big boom and then the big slack, because of anti-semitism and because the local citizens all felt bitter about the wives of the GI's taking jobs there. She was employed in Albuquerque by the OPA and temporarily by the Soil Conservation Office.

As to her husband, she stated that he had a "tendency to hysteria". At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants", "Lead Pants".

She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it. They had been under surveillance by the FBI for several weeks. In particular, they had noticed a car of the Acme Construction Company, 1400 First Avenue in Manhattan. She ascertained there was no such Company. (There is an Acme Construction Company at 1402 Fulton Street in Brooklyn). She was interviewed at the hospital by two FBI men, Mr. Tully and Mr. Wood. One was tall, ruddy and dark. The other she described as toothy and short. They assured her that they had nothing against her. She described her stay in Albuquerque and stated that she could not remember all of her addresses. Since it was difficult for GI's to get rooms for a long period, they had lived in five or six places. She had only been to Los Alamos to a party for a few hours one time. She had remembered no visitors at her house. She had notice of the project and signed an affidavit for it. She knew her mail was censored. She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around. In the future she will refer everyone to her lawyer.

She pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they have been watched constantly and their accident they are the object of prosecution. Shortly before in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience.

People in the neighborhood want to raise a petition.

All newspapers are to be referred to her lawyer.

People keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice including that perhaps a right-wing lawyer should be selected. The Jewish Daily Forward, which is certainly not a leftist newspaper, is very excited about the anti-semitic issue and has offered a lawyer. Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try. OJR pointed out that if Dave was innocent he should talk; that if not it would be advisable not to talk but to let the Government prove its case. The third course was that of cooperation. That was also discussed at length.

There was a long discussion about JR.

Questions to be looked up:

1. Was the arrest valid - was he held in detention before the complaint issued?
2. What is the effect of the complaint?
3. What do the cases hold on the intent to harm the Government?
4. Statements of Co-Conspirators.
5. Venue
6. Joinder

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

May 8, 1953

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 143

65-58236-1647
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

cc - Mr. Belmont

Reference is made to our memorandum of May 6, 1953, concerning the handwritten statement prepared by David Greenglass in June, 1950, at the request of his attorney, O. John Rogge, a copy of which has appeared in the French press.

Mr. Herbert J. Fabricant, an associate of Rogge, has recently advised that on May 4, 1953, Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, came to Rogge's office and had a conference with Rogge and Fabricant. Bloch had with him the May 4, 1953, issue of the "New York Times" and a "Daily Worker." On page four of the "New York Times" there appeared an article concerning a rally held by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at Randall's Island Stadium, New York City, on May 3, 1953. The article mentioned that a memorandum supposedly written by Greenglass was featured at the rally as "new evidence." It also mentioned that Rogge had confirmed that there was a handwritten memorandum by Greenglass similar to the document printed in the French newspapers. This article quoted Rogge as stating that the original memorandum appeared to have been "filched" from his files and had been missing when the FBI first inquired about it and then turned up in the files the next day. Rogge also reportedly stated that Greenglass at first "told part of his story to the FBI," and then later gave the rest.

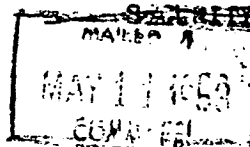
Bloch advised Rogge and Fabricant that he was trying to check whether the handwritten statement appearing in the French newspapers was genuine. Fabricant told Bloch that as far as he knew the statement was genuine and had been filched from the files and later returned. Bloch stated that his first knowledge of the statement came to him in a cablegram from a French attorney, Paul Villard.

Fabricant further advised that Bloch exhibited to him a Photostat of an inter-office memorandum, written by R. H. Goldman, a former law associate of Rogge, dated June 19, 1950, for Rogge's Greenglass file which reported an interview Goldman had with Ruth Greenglass three days after her husband was arrested. Bloch stated he was outraged by the activities of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case but that if he did not use the handwritten statement of Greenglass, he would be castigated by the Committee. Bloch also stated he believed he brought out by cross examination more than appeared in the handwritten statement.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-27-86 BY SP-6 PWT/mr

Tolson
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Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Fabricant told Bloch that it was his opinion the Rosenbergs were guilty and should talk to save themselves. Bloch answered that he had asked the Rosenbergs on more than eighty occasions to admit their guilt and throw themselves on the mercy of the court if they were guilty, but that the Rosenbergs have always maintained their innocence.

Attached hereto are Photostats of the following memoranda which have been made available by Mr. Fabricant:

- (1) Inter-office memorandum of Mr. Fabricant dated 11:45 A. M., June 16, 1950, and appended memorandum dated June 16, 1950, reporting the interview with David Greenglass.
- (2) Inter-office memorandum of R. H. Goldman dated June 19, 1950, reporting interview with Ruth Greenglass.
- (3) Inter-office memorandum of Mr. Fabricant dated May 4, 1953, reporting conference he and Rogge had with Emanuel Bloch.

In connection with Goldman's memorandum of June 19, 1950, mentioned above, a copy of which is in the possession of Bloch, your attention is invited to page two, paragraphs three and four, thereof, in which Ruth Greenglass reportedly stated "As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria.' At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants,' 'Lead Pants.' She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it. They had been under surveillance by the FBI for several weeks."

Ruth Greenglass was interviewed on May 6, 1953, concerning the foregoing statement. She advised that Goldman wanted to know some of her husband's background. She told Goldman of her courtship by David and her marriage. She recalled that David had either pneumonia or influenza when he was fifteen or sixteen years of age and that he was alone in an upstairs apartment. He had a very high temperature and while in a delirious state ran out of the apartment trying to get his pajamas off. She told Goldman that David referred to his pajamas as lead pants and that there were elephants around. She also advised that this incident was a family joke and was well known to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg; further that this incident had been related on more than one occasion when members of the family were talking of actions of other members, particularly when they were sick.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson _____
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Belmont _____
Mohr _____

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning the above, the possibility exists that this statement might be used by the Rosenberg defense in an effort to discredit David Greenglass as a witness.

For your further information the original handwritten statement of David Greenglass made in June, 1950, for his attorney has been examined by our laboratory for latent fingerprints and no latent fingerprints of value were developed.

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

Attachment
65-58236

- 3 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)
 Att: Inspector Hennrich
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348) Att: FBI Laboratory
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was, et al
 ESP-R

DATE: 4/30/53

165975

ReNYtel 4/30/53.

There is forwarded herewith for the attention of the FBI Laboratory a two page statement on pad paper bearing the Roman numerals I, II and III and captioned at the top right hand side of page one as follows: "Saturday, June 1950".

The Laboratory is advised that this statement, in pencil, is in the handwriting of DAVID GREENGLASS, self-admitted espionage agent. This statement was made by GREENGLASS while he was incarcerated at the Federal House of Detention, West Street, New York, after his arrest on June 16, 1950. This statement was prepared by him at the request of Mr. Herbert Fabricant, associate of Attorney O. John Rogge. This statement was delivered by DAVID to his wife RUTH GREENGLASS who in turn delivered it by hand to Mr. Fabricant at his office at 401 Broadway, New York City.

The Laboratory is further advised that on 4/18/53 there appeared an article in the newspaper "Combat" which is published in Paris, France, which states in effect that the statement of GREENGLASS had been located. In the 4/20/50 issue of the Paris newspaper "Humanite" there appeared a reproduction, either photographic or photostatic, of this statement. Inquiry was made at the office of O. John Rogge on 4/29/53 for the whereabouts of this statement. The agents were advised by Mr. Rogge's office that the statement was not in the GREENGLASS file. On 4/30/53 the agents visited the office of O. John Rogge and spoke with Mr. Fabricant. He produced the GREENGLASS file and from it took out the enclosed statement. Mr. Fabricant stated he has no knowledge of how this statement was removed from the GREENGLASS file for photographing purposes and returned.

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~ KE

The Laboratory is requested to process the enclosed statement for fingerprints. However, no process should be used which would either destroy the writing or discolor the paper. If possible the Laboratory should also determine whether there are any evidences on this paper that would indicate that it had been photographed or photostated. The Laboratory is further advised that New York has not made either photographic or photostatic copies of this statement.

It is requested upon the completion of this examination the Laboratory make photographic reproductions of this statement and return the original and two copies thereof to this office.

Enc-1 (SPECIAL DELIVERY; REGISTERED,
 JAH:IM RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED)

RECORDED - 9

165-58236-1648

COPIES DESTROYED

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 DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PBT-JJL

486 NOV 10 1960

MAY 7 1953
 MAY 30 1953
 ESP SEC

ESP SEC
 MAY 30 1953
 MAY 30 1953

Letter to Director
Attention Mr. Hennrich

The Laboratory is advised that at this time it is believed that the following individuals have handled this statement:

David Greenglass
Ruth Greenglass
Herbert Fabricant
O. John Rogge
Mrs. Helen Pagano, Rogge's secretary

The Laboratory is advised that the evidence stickers on the enclosed statement have been initialed by SAs Richard A. Minihan and John A. Harrington of the New York Office who received this statement from Mr. Fabricant.

Recorded 5-5-53 fmd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICELaboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 5-6-53 11:00 AM ch

LATENTLATENT..... LATENT.....LATENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was, et al.,
ESP. - R.File # 65-58236-1648
Lab. # D-165975 HS

Examination requested by: SAS, New York (65-15348)

Date of reference communication: Let. 4/30/53

Date received: 5-1-53

Examination requested: Document. -- S.F.P.S.

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Dahlgren
BowmanSpecimens submitted for examination

Q 39 A two page statement on lined pad paper, in pencil, bearing the handwriting of DAVID GREENGLASS, beginning: "These are my approximate statements....." and ending: ".....all what I said in the statement."

Return evid. and 2 cc to New York.

*no line found only
no lat. of name
5/6/53*

*Ans
5-6-53
W.H.*

SAC, New York (65-15348)

May 6, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58236)

REGISTERED SPECIAL DELIVERY

JULIUS ROSENBERG, WAS., ETAL

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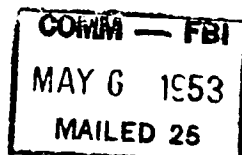
65-58236-1648

Reurlet of April 30, 1953, transmitting one two-page statement, designated in the laboratory report as 839, for examination.

No latent of value developed. Specimens, which were treated with iodine fumes only, returned herewith.

Laboratory report separate.

WMA



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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

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65-58236

Handwritten: 1742

LITRENT

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

MAY 5 1953

TELETYPE

FBI NYC 5-5-53 852 AM JLW

DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. THE QUOTE NEW YORK
TIMES UNQUOTE ISSUE MAY FOURTH ON PAGE FOUR CONTAINS A STATEMENT
ABOUT THE RALLY HELD AT RANDALL-S ISLAND MAY THIRD. THIS ARTICLE
REFERS TO THE MEMORANDUM WRITTEN BY DAVID GREENGLASS AND FEATURED
THIS MEMO AS QUOTE NEW EVIDENCE UNQUOTE. ARTICLE STATES O. JOHN
ROGGE CONFIRMED THAT THERE HAD BEEN A MEMO BY GREENGLASS SIMILAR
TO THE DOCUMENT PRINTED IN THE FRENCH PRESS ON APRIL EIGHTEEN.
IT QUOTES ROGGE AS STATING THAT THE ORIGINAL MEMORANDUM APPEARS
TO HAVE BEEN QUOTE FILCHED UNQUOTE FROM HIS FILES AND HAD BEEN
MISSING WHEN THE FBI FIRST INQUIRED ABOUT IT LAST WEDNESDAY, ONLY
TO TURN UP IN THE FILES THE NEXT DAY. ROGGE FURTHER COMMENTED
THAT GREENGLASS HAD FIRST QUOTE TOLD PART OF HIS STORY TO THE FBI
UNQUOTE AND THEN LATER GAVE THE REST. HERBERT FABRICANT CALLED
THE NYO AND SPOKE WITH SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON. FABRICANT STATED
THAT BLOCH HAD BEEN TO HIS OFFICE AND HAD A CONFERENCE WITH MR.
ROGGE AND HIMSELF. HE REQUESTED THAT AGENT HARRINGTON COME TO
HIS OFFICE SO THAT HE COULD BE APPRISED OF THIS CONFERENCE.

AGENT HARRINGTON AND SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN WENT TO ROGGE-S OFFICE.

ROGGE ADVISED THAT BLOCH CAME TO HIS OFFICE AND SPOKE WITH HIMSELF

COPIES DESTROYED

END PAGE ONE

63 MAY 27 1953

RECORDED - 5

65-58236-1649

MAY 20 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

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	✓

PAGE TWO

AND FABRICANT FROM ABOUT TEN FORTYFIVE AM TO TWELVE THIRTY PM. FABRICANT MADE AVAILABLE A COPY OF HIS MEMO, MAY FOUR INSTANT, CONCERNING THIS CONVERSATION. (A COPY OF THIS MEMO IS BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY SEPARATE COVER. BLOCH HAD WITH HIM THE ABOVE ISSUE OF THE QUOTE NEW YORK TIMES UNQUOTE AND THE QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE, AND STATED THAT HE WAS TRYING TO CHECK WHETHER THE HANDWRITTEN STATEMENT AS REPORTED IN PARIS PAPERS WAS GENUINE. FABRICANT TOLD HIM AS FAR AS THEY KNOW THE HANDWRITTEN STATEMENT WAS GENUINE AND HAD BEEN FILCHED FROM THE FILES AND LATER RETURNED. BLOCH STATED THAT HIS FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF THE STATEMENT CAME TO HIM IN A CABLEGRAM FROM THE FRENCH ATTORNEY PAUL VILLARD. FABRICANT ADVISED THAT BLOCH SHOWED TO HIM A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF A MEMO IN HIS FILE. THIS IS A MEMO WRITTEN BY R.H. GOLDMAN, A FORMER ASSOCIATE OF ROGGE. THIS IS A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THE MEMO IN THE GREENGLASS FILE. BLOCH STATED THAT HE WAS OUTRAGED BY ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE, BUT BELIEVED THAT IF HE DID NOT USE HANDWRITTEN STATEMENT HE WOULD BE CASTIGATED BY COMMITTEE. BLOCH STATED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT HE BROUGHT OUT BY CROSS EXAMINATION MORE THAN APPEARED IN HANDWRITTEN STATEMENT. HE REFERRED TO A CONVERSATION HAD ON JUNE NINETEEN FIFTY, WHICH BLOCH, ROGGE, GORDON, GOLDMAN AND FABRICANT WERE PRESENT, AND DURING WHICH HELEN PAGANO WAS PRESENT TO TAKE NOTES. FABRICANT DISPUTED THIS AND ADVISED THAT

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

BLOCH WAS CONFUSING THIS WITH ANOTHER OCCASION. FABRICANT ADVISED THAT HE TOLD BLOCH THAT IT WAS HIS OPINION THAT THE ROSENBERGS WERE GUILTY AND SHOULD TALK TO SAVE THEMSELVES. BLOCH TOLD FABRICANT THAT HE HAD ASKED THE ROSENBERGS ON MORE THAN EIGHTY OCCASIONS TO ADMIT THEIR GUILT AND THROW THEMSELVES ON THE MERCY OF THE COURT IF THEY WERE GUILTY. HE STATED THAT THEY HAVE ALWAYS MAINTAINED THEIR INNOCENCE. BUREAU ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE MEMO OF GOLDMAN, JUNE NINETEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY, A COPY OF WHICH IS BEING FORWARDED UNDER SEPARATE COVER. ON PAGE TWO, PARAGRAPH THREE, OF THIS MEMO THERE APPEARS THE FOLLOWING..

QUOTE AS TO HER HUSBAND SHE STATED THAT HE HAD A TENDENCY TO HYSTERIA. AT OTHER TIMES HE WOULD BECOME DELIRIOUS, AND ONCE WHEN HE HAD THE GRIPPE HE RAN NUDE THROUGH THE HALLWAY SHREAMING OF ELEPHANTS AND LEAD PANTS. PARAGRAPH FOUR STATES SHE HAD KNOWN HIM SINCE SHE WAS TEN YEARS OLD. SHE SAID THAT HE WOULD SAY THINGS WERE SO, EVEN IF THEY WERE NOT. HE TALKED OF SUICIDE AS IF HE WERE A CHARACTER IN THE MOVIES, BUT SHE DID NOT THINK HE WOULD DO IT. THEY HAD BEEN UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY FBI FOR SEVERAL WEEKS ET CETERA UNQUOTE PERIOD. FABRICANT ADVISED THAT HE WOULD BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF THIS OFFICE ANY OTHER CONTACTS HE HAD WITH BLOCH. THE BUREAU IS INFORMED THAT THE ABOVE NAMED AGENTS ACCEPTED THIS INFORMATION AND THE MEMOS FROM FABRICANT WITHOUT COMMENTS.

BOARDMAN

CORRECTION PAGE 3 LINE 10 WORD 2 IS "OF" AND DELETE WORD 7 "TO"

HOLD PLS

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

DATE: 5/11/53

There is forwarded herewith for the information of the Bureau a copy of a letter dated 5/7/53, from EMANUEL H. BLOCH addressed to Rogge, Fabricant, and Gordon, Esqs., 401 Broadway, NYC, together with copies of correspondence between PAUL VILLARD of Paris and EMANUEL H. BLOCH. It is noted that this letter to ROGGE's firm is in answer to ROGGE's letter to BLOCH concerning the statements of RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS, which were "filched" from ROGGE's file and photostated.

PAUL A. VILLARD FRANCE

Enc.

REGISTERED - SPECIAL DELIVERY

ENCLOSURE
 6 ENCL
 N58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

JAH:BLW

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

65-58236-1650

62 MAY 27 1953

May 7, 1953

Rogge, Fabricant & Gordon, Esqs.
401 Broadway
New York City 13, New York

ATTENTION: O. John Rogge, Esq.

RE: United States v. Rosenberg, et.al.

Dear John:

This is in reference to your letter of May 6, 1953 in which you request that I forward to you "any originals or copies, photostatic or otherwise" of: (1) a memorandum which you state to be in the handwriting of your client, David Greenglass, and (2) a typed memorandum, dated June 19, 1950, initialed "RHG", which you state to have been prepared by Robert H. Goldman, formerly a member of your firm.

It is apparent that your request is occasioned by the conference between us and Herbert Fabricant of your firm, held at your office on May 4, 1953, which I requested as a result of a statement by you, reported in the N.Y. Times of that day, to the effect that photostatic copies of the above documents, theretofore published in the French press, were authentic.

I told you at that conference that I had theretofore received a photostatic copy of each of the above documents, by mail, from Me. Paul Villard, Avocat a la Cour, 66 Rue Spontini, Paris, France. (I am enclosing herewith a copy of my correspondence with this French lawyer.)

I told you further that my purpose in seeking to confer with you was to ascertain, in accordance with my obligations to my clients, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whether the aforesaid photostatic copies, which I displayed to you, were authentic. You advised me that the originals of these documents were in your files and that they had never been released therefrom to your knowledge or with your consent and approval. You reiterate this advice in your letter of May 6th, and state, expressly or impliedly, that the originals of these photostatic documents were "stolen" from your files.

You now state that, since you have so informed me,

"...however innocent may be the manner in which you obtained photostatic copies of these materials mentioned, we feel certain that, having been advised that these materials were stolen from our files, you will not hesitate to return to us any originals or copies, photostatic

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAY 7 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Rogge, Fabricant & Gordon, Esqs.

May 7, 1953

or otherwise, of any such materials which may have come from our files. We therefore request that you return to us any such originals or copies promptly and that you refrain from disclosing or using the contents thereof in any manner or fashion."

May I state, first, that you must realize, of course, that these documents, independently of myself, have been published in the public press, and that, in fact, as appears from the newspapers of May 4th, you yourself have made public statements regarding them, presumably with your clients' consent. Nor can I assume that you mean in any manner to foreclose me from disclosing or using the contents of these photostatic documents in a proper legal manner or fashion in any proceeding duly authorized by law.

I desire to avoid going into a lengthy analysis as to whether I have the right or duty to retain these documents on behalf of my clients Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg. However, as long as one iota of doubt may exist as to the propriety of my retaining these photostatic documents, I am not disposed to retain them. Indeed, the fact that the originals of the photostats in my possession may have been "stolen" from your files (and I am relying upon your representation to this effect) is sufficient to move me to respond affirmatively, and without hesitation to your request.

I, therefore, enclose herewith a photostatic copy of the document, which I have designated above as (1), consisting of three pages, and of the document which I have designated as (2), consisting of three pages. I have neither made nor retained copies of these documents. I have not now nor have I ever had in my possession any other "originals or copies, photostatic or otherwise of any such materials which may have come from your files".

I request that you forthwith acknowledge receipt of this letter and the enclosed documents.

However, since I am deeply concerned as to the propriety of transmitting these documents to you, in terms of my duty to my clients and, therefore, your concomitant right to demand and receive them, in terms of the due administration of criminal justice, I propose to direct a request to the Committee on Professional Ethics of the Bar Association, and to Chief Judge Knox, for a ruling as to the rights and duties of each of us, as officers of the court, with respect to the present and past use or suppression of the contents of these documents, insofar as they may seriously affect

Rogge, Fabricant & Gordon, Esqs.

May 7, 1953

the very lives of the interested parties.

Sincerely yours,

EMANUEL H. BLOCH

FEB/yf

Registered Mail
Return Receipt Requested

cc - Bar Association of the City of New York
42 West 44th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Chief Judge John C. Knox
United States Courthouse
Foley Square
New York City, N.Y.

Edward J. Lumbard
United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York
United States Courthouse
Foley Square
New York City, N.Y.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York Office
290 Broadway
New York City, N.Y.

FRENCH CABLE COMPANY

C
O
P
Y

DF 49 PARIS 97 1/50 18 1028

April 18 1953

PC EMANUEL H BLOCH 401 BROADWAY NEWYORK

DAILY NEWSPAPER COMBAT PUBLISHED THIS MORNING EXTRACT OF PHOTOSTATIC
DOCUMENT SAID TO BE OF DAVID GREENGLASS UNWRITING WHICH WOULD CONSTITUTE
MATERIAL PROOF OF GREENGLASS PERJURY STOP GREENGLASS WRITES QUOTE BUT THE
I'LL TELL YOU I CAN HONESTLY SAY THE INFORMATION I GAVE GOLD
MAY BE NOT AT ALL WHAT I SAID IN THE STATEMENT UNQUOTE AUTHENTICITY OF
DOCUMENT CAN USELY BE CHECKED BY STUDY OF UNWRITING STOP I SHALL ASK
COMBAT TO SEND YOU BY AIRMAIL COMPLETE PHOTOSTATIC DOCUMENTS
BEST REGARDS

PAUL VILLARD AVOCAT A LA COUR
66 RUE PONTINI PARIS

PAUL VILLARD

Avocat a la Cour

C
O
P
Y

66, Rue Spontini

April 18th 1953.

BY AIRMAIL- SPECIAL DELIVERY

Emmanuel H. BLOCH.
Counselor at Law.
401 Broadway NEW-YORK.--

Dear Mr. Bloch,

I am writting you this letter in a hurry. I sent you this morning the following cable:

" Daily newspaper "COMBAT" published this morning extract of photostatic document said to be of David GREENGLASS handwriting, which would constitute material proof of GREENGLASS perjury. GREENGLASS writes : "But this I'll tell you I can honestly say the information I gave GOLD may be not at all what I said in the statement. Authenticity of document can easely be checked by study of handwriting I shall ask "COMBAT" to send you by Air Mail complete photostatic documents. Best regards. Paul VILLARD; Avocat a la Cour. 66 rue Spontini. Paris."

Please find enclosed the Newspaper "COMBAT"; this Newspapers is closed today, and I intend to ask for the photostatic copies tomorrow Sunday afternoon.

I will keep you informed by cable.

Sincerely yours.

s/ Paul Villard

PAUL A. VILLARD

PAUL VILLARD

Avocat a la Cour

66, Rue Spontini

C
O
P
Y

April 20 th 1953.

Emanuel H. BLOCH Esq.
Counselor at Law.
401 Broadway
NEW-YORK 13 N.-Y.

Dear Mr Bloch,

Following my cable, and my letter of April 18th, please find enclosed one set of the photostatic documents, which were given to me for your intention by the Chief Editor of the Newspaper "COMBAT". Could you be kind enough to advise me by cable of receipt of this letter.

I am sending another set for the Committee ; I thank you in advance to keep me informed of all developments, as the French Press is anxious to have the confirmation of the authentication of David GREENGLASS handwritting.

Sincerely yours.

s/ Paul Villard

PAUL A. VILLARD.

C

O

P

April 21, 1953

Y

TELEGRAM TO:

PAUL VILLARD
66 Rue Spontini
Paris, France

YOUR CABLE AND LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. BLOCH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED DURING HIS ABSENCE FROM NEW YORK. MR. BLOCH RETURNS TO NEW YORK CITY ON THURSDAY AT WHICH TIME YOUR COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE CALLED IMMEDIATELY TO HIS ATTENTION. THANK YOU FOR THIS INFORMATION.

OFFICE OF EMANUEL H. BLOCH

C

O

P

Y

April 24, 1953

Mr. Paul Villard
66 Rue Spontini
Paris, France

Dear Mr. Villard:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 20, 1953 as well as certain photostatic documents, the original of which appeared to be in the possession of the newspaper "Combat". This belated acknowledgment is occasioned by my absence from the City for the past few days.

I cannot attest or vouch for the authenticity of the documents which you sent me. I have not in my possession nor have I ever had any samples of the handwriting of David Greenglass from which a comparison could be made by a handwriting expert or anyone else to draw the conclusion that the letter in the possession of Combat does in fact reflect the handwriting of Greenglass.

Please accept my warmest fraternal greetings.

EMANUEL H. BLOCH

EMB/yr

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd *DL*

DATE: May 15, 1953

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
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 Tracy _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

You were previously advised that a copy of a handwritten statement of David Greenglass made in June, 1950, for his attorney, O. John Rogge, appeared in French newspapers during April, 1953, and that Rogge's opinion was statement had been stolen from his files for photographing and later returned. On 5-4-53, Emanuel Bloch, Rosenbergs' attorney, conferred with Rogge and disclaimed any knowledge of the theft stating his first knowledge of statement came to him in a cablegram from Paul Villard, French attorney. Bloch had in his possession Photostat of memorandum dated 6-19-50, written by R. H. Goldman, former law associate of Rogge, for Rogge's files, which reported interview with Ruth Greenglass three days after her husband was arrested. Rogge transmitted letter of 5-6-53, to Bloch requesting Bloch to return any material they might have from Rogge's files and refrain from disclosing or using the contents in any manner. Rogge had made copies of letter available to Bar Association of the City of New York, Federal Judge Knox, USA, SDNY, and our NYO.

Our NYO has received copy of letter from Bloch dated 5-7-53, addressed to Rogge in which Bloch returns Photostats of Goldman memorandum and David Greenglass' statement. In his letter, Bloch states he proposes to direct request to Committee on Professional Ethics of Bar Association and Judge Knox for ruling as to rights and duties of Rogge and himself, "with respect to the present and past use or suppression of the contents of these documents, insofar as they may seriously affect the very lives of the interested parties." Bloch also attached Photostats of correspondence with Paul Villard to show he received Goldman's document from Villard.

Department previously advised of Bloch's conference with Rogge and contents of Rogge's letter to Bloch by memoranda of 5-8-53, and 5-11-53.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a memorandum to Mr. Olney of the Department reporting contents of Bloch's letter of 5-7-53.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-SAR

RECORDED - 58

65-58236-1654

Attachment
 65-58236
 AZ:cdd

SEP 30

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

May 15, 1953

Director, FBI

65-58234-1651

RECORDED - 58

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to our memorandum of May 11, 1953, advising of the contents of a letter dated May 6, 1953, from O. John Rogge, attorney for David and Ruth Greenglass, to Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs.

Our New York Office has received from Mr. Bloch a copy of a letter dated May 7, 1953, which he has forwarded to Mr. Rogge. This letter reads as follows:

Dear John:

This is in reference to your letter of May 6, 1953 in which you request that I forward to you "any originals or copies, photostatic or otherwise" of: (1) a memorandum which you state to be in the handwriting of your client, David Greenglass, and (2) a typed memorandum dated June 19, 1950, initialed "RHG", which you state to have been prepared by Robert E. Goldman, formerly a member of your firm.

It is apparent that your request is occasioned by the conference between us and Herbert Fabricant of your firm, held at your office on May 4, 1953, which I requested as a result of a statement by you, reported in the N.Y. Times of that day, to the effect that photostatic copies of the above documents, theretofore published in the French press, were authentic.

I told you at that conference that I had theretofore received a photostatic copy of each of the above documents, by mail, from Me. Paul Villard, Avocat a la Cour, 60 Rue Spontini, Paris, France. (I am enclosing herewith a copy of my correspondence with this French lawyer.)

I told you further that my purpose in seeking to confer with you was to ascertain, in accordance with my obligations to my clients, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whether the aforesaid photostatic copies, which I displayed to you, were authentic. You advised me that the originals

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Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMM - FBI

MAY 15 1953

MAILED 31

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

MAY 27 1953

APL:cdd

of these documents were in your files and that they had never been released therefrom to your knowledge or with your consent and approval. You reiterate this advice in your letter of May 6th, and state, expressly or impliedly, that the originals of these photostatic documents were "stolen" from your files.

You now state that, since you have so informed me,

"...however innocent may be the manner in which you obtained photostatic copies of these materials mentioned, we feel certain that, having been advised that these materials were stolen from our files, you will not hesitate to return to us any originals or copies, photostatic or otherwise, of any such materials which may have come from our files. We therefore request that you return to us any such originals or copies promptly and that you refrain from disclosing or using the contents thereof in any manner or fashion."

May I state, first, that you must realize, of course, that these documents, independently of myself, have been published in the public press, and that, in fact, as appears from the newspapers of May 4th, you yourself have made public statements regarding them, presumably with your clients' consent. Nor can I assume that you mean in any manner to foreclose me from disclosing or using the contents of these photostatic documents in a proper legal manner or fashion in any proceeding duly authorized by law.

I desire to avoid going into a lengthy analysis as to whether I have the right or duty to retain these documents on behalf of my clients Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg. However, as long as one iota of doubt may exist as to the propriety of my retaining these photostatic documents, I am not disposed to retain them. Indeed, the fact that the originals of the photostats in my possession may have been "stolen" from your files (and I am relying upon your representation to this effect) is sufficient to move me to respond affirmatively, and without hesitation to your request.

I, therefore, enclose herewith a photostatic copy of the document, which I have designated above as (1), consisting of three pages, and of the document which I have designated as (2), consisting of three pages. I have neither made nor retained copies of these documents.

I have not now nor have I ever had in my possession any other "originals or copies, photostatic or otherwise of any such materials which may have come from Your files".

I request that you forthwith acknowledge receipt of this letter and the enclosed documents.

However, since I am deeply concerned as to the propriety of transmitting these documents to you, in terms of my duty to my clients and, therefore, your concomitant right to demand and receive them, in terms of the due administration of criminal justice, I propose to direct a request to the Committee on Professional Ethics of the Bar Association, and to Chief Judge Knox, for a ruling as to the rights and duties of each of us, as officers of the court, with respect to the present and past use or suppression of the contents of these documents, insofar as they may seriously affect the very lives of the interested parties.

Sincerely yours,

EMANUEL H. BLOCH

EHB/wf

Registered Mail
Return Receipt Requested

cc - Bar Association of the City of New York
42 West 44th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Chief Judge John C. Knox
United States Courthouse
Foley Square
New York City, N.Y.

Edward J. Lumbard
United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York
United States Courthouse
Foley Square
New York City, N.Y.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York Office
290 Broadway
New York City, N.Y.

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

MAY 12 1953

TELETYPE

INDEXED

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

WASH 22

FROM NEW YORK

12

10-38 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PNT-JAR

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP - R. [REDACTED]

ADVISED TODAY

THAT EMANUEL BLOCH VISITED JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG ON THE EIGHT LAST. DURING THIS VISIT, THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT WERE REFERRED TO AS "SENILE OLD LUNCHERS, SOUTHERN BOURBONS AND SMALL TIME PHONIES." BLOCH WAS VERY AGITATED AND STATED THAT DAVID AND EMILY ALMAN WERE TAKING OVER THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE AND MEDDLING IN LEGAL MATTERS. HE REQUESTED JULIUS TO GET WORD TO THEM TO STOP MEDDLING IN LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE. BLOCH TOLD JULIUS AND ETHEL ABOUT THE LETTER FROM O. JOHN ROGGE AND STATED HE FEARED THAT A TRAP IS BEING SET TO GET HIM. HE TOLD JULIUS AND ETHEL THAT MR. ABRAMS OF THE EMERSON RADIO CORP HAD REFUSED TO SUBMIT AN AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROXIMITY FUSE HAD BEEN STOLEN DURING FORTYFIVE DASH FORTYSIX. ABRAMS STATED THAT THESE RECORDS HAD BEEN DESTROYED. BLOCH ALSO STATED THAT BEN YELLER, A FORMER WORKER WITH JULIUS AT EMERSON RADIO, HAD REFUSED TO SUBMIT ANY AFFIDAVIT TO HELP JULIUS. THERE WAS GENERAL CONVERSATION AND HIGH PRAISE FOR LIONEL STANDER AND OTHER WITNESSES WHO REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BEFORE THE VLEDE COMMITTEE. THERE

END OF PAGE ONE

RECORDED

INDEXED

12

MAY 20 1953

65-58236-1652

PAGE TWO

WAS FURTHER CONVERSATION OF THE NECESSITY TO GET BERNARD GREENGLASS TO SUBMIT AN AFFIDAVIT ABOUT THE THEFT OF THE TOOLS AND URANIUM. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT TODAY JULIUS AND ETHEL HAVE THEIR WEEKLY VISIT. THERE WAS FURTHER CONVERSATION THAT BERNARD GREENGLASS HAS NOT YET GIVEN THEM THE REQUESTED AFFIDAVIT AND HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE STATED THAT HE WOULD DO NOTHING THAT WOULD HURT DAVID GREENGLASS-S FIRST CHANCE OF PAROLE. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG WROTE A LETTER TO BLOCH IN WHICH HE OUTLINES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE AND THE LEGAL PROBLEMS OF BLOCH. HE SUGGESTS TO BLOCH THAT THIS LETTER BE SHOWN TO DAVID ROSENBERG AND ETHEL GOLDBERG SO THAT THEY COULD CONTACT THE COMMITTEE AND TELL THEM NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE. [REDACTED] ALSO ADVISED THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG WROTE A LETTER TO HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL SPELLMAN IN WHICH HE ASSERTS THE INNOCENCE OF HIMSELF AND HIS WIFE AND REQUESTS THE CARDINAL TO PERSONALLY AND PUBLICLY INTERCEDE WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO GRANT THEM CLEMENCY. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT SINCE THE CARDINAL IS NOT ON THE APPROVED CORRESPONDENCE LIST OF THE ROSENBERGS, THIS LETTER WILL NOT BE FORWARDED TO THE CARDINAL. [REDACTED] b7c

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ADVISED THAT WHEN JULIUS QUESTIONS HIM CONCERNING THIS LETTER, HE WILL
TELL JULIUS TO HAVE BLOCH CONTACT THE CARDINAL. REMYTEL MAY SEVEN,
FIFTYTHREE. PHOTO OF INDIVIDUAL WHO CONTACTED BEN SCHNEIDER WAS SENT TO
[REDACTED] AND HE ADVISED TODAY THAT THIS PHOTO WAS NOT A PICTURE
OF DR. SAUL MILLER. Remytel MAY ONE, FIFTYTHREE IN WHICH REFERENCE IS
MADE TO DR. BERNHARDT AND IN WHICH NY ADVISED THAT IT WOULD NOT
INTERVIEW BERNHARDT. IN VIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS CASE AND THE
FACT THAT SCHNEIDER HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED, IT IS BELIEVED NOW THAT
BERNHARDT COULD BE INTERVIEWED WITHOUT ENDANGERING SOURCE OF INFO.
IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY ADVISE NY WHETHER IT DESIRES
THAT DR. BERNHARDT BE INTERVIEWEDM

BOARDMAN

HLD

cc: J. P. [unclear]

Assistant Attorney General
Barren Olney III

May 14, 1953

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 58

65-58236-1652
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED] b7C

advised that the Rosenbergs were visited by their attorney, Emanuel Bloch, on May 8, 1953. During this visit the Judges of the United States Supreme Court were referred to as "senile old lunchers, Southern Bourbons, and small time phonies." Bloch was very agitated and stated that David Alman (Executive Secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case) and his wife, Emily, were taking over the Rosenberg Committee and meddling in legal matters. He requested Julius to get word to them to stop interfering in the legal aspects of the case. Bloch told the Rosenbergs about a letter he had received from C. John Rogge, and stated he feared that a trap was being set to get him. He also told the Rosenbergs that a Mr. Abrams of the Emerson Radio Corporation had refused to submit an affidavit that a proximity fuse had not been stolen during 1945-1946, claiming that the records had been destroyed. Bloch further remarked that Ben Keller, a former worker with Julius at Emerson, had refused to submit any affidavit to help Julius. This apparently refers to an effort on the part of Bloch to refute the testimony of David Greenglass at the trial that Rosenberg told Greenglass he, Rosenberg, while employed at Emerson, stole a proximity fuse which he later turned over to the Russians.

[REDACTED] b7C

also advised that there was general conversation and high praise for Lionel Stander, movie actor, and other witnesses who refused to answer questions before the Velde Committee. Bloch and the Rosenbergs also discussed the necessity of getting Bernard Greenglass to submit an affidavit that he had knowledge of the theft by David Greenglass of tools and uranium while the latter was in the Army.

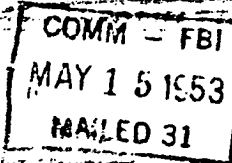
[REDACTED] b7C

also advised that on May 12, 1953, Julius and Ethel had their weekly visit. There was conversation to the effect that Bernard Greenglass had not yet given them the requested affidavit because he did not want to do anything that would hurt David Greenglass's first chance of parole.

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT/JAR

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Miss Gandy _____

APL:awh



79 JUN 1 - 1953

[REDACTED] further advised that Julius Rosenberg had written a letter to Bloch in which he outlined the difference between the activities of the Rosenberg Committee and the legal problems of Bloch. He suggested to Bloch that this letter be shown to his brother, David Rosenberg, and his sister, Ethel Goldberg, so that they would contact the Committee and tell them not to interfere with the legal aspects of the case. b7cD

[REDACTED] also related that Rosenberg had written a letter to His Eminence, Cardinal Spellman, in which he asserted the innocence of himself and his wife and requested the Cardinal to personally and publicly intercede with President Eisenhower to grant them clemency. [REDACTED] advised that since the Cardinal is not on the approved correspondence list of the Rosenbergs, this letter will not be forwarded to Cardinal Spellman. He will inform Julius of this and suggest that Julius have Bloch contact the Cardinal. b7cD

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

65-58236

URGENT

MAY 14, 1953

SAC, NEW YORK

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REURTEL MAY TWELVE LAST, REQUESTING AUTHORITY TO INTERVIEW DR. GEORGE BERNHARDT. DISCUSS WITH USA, SDNY, AND IF HE DESIRES SUCH INTERVIEW AS OF POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO HIM IN HANDLING FUTURE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THIS CASE, BUREAU HAS NO OBJECTION TO INTERVIEW. IN VIEW OF INTENSIFIED EFFORTS OF DEFENSE TO SECURE NEW TRIAL ON VARIOUS GROUNDS, ALL LEADS SHOULD BE COVERED EXPEDITIOUSLY. ALSO, A REPORT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION REFLECTING ALL RECENT DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

HOOVER

65-58236

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65-58236-1053
MAY 20 1953

APL:aww

NOTE: Greenglass advised that at time Rosenberg was instructing him to leave U.S., Rosenberg told him Dr. Bernhardt would give a false certificate of vaccination for the Greenglasses for their proposed trip to Mexico. On 8-7-50 Agents contacted Bernhardt who admitted being Rosenberg family physician, but denied being approached for certificate. Three days later Bernhardt contacted NYO and changed his story, stating he recalled receiving telephone call from Rosenberg two or three months before inquiring about type of injections needed by a friend who was going to Mexico. However, Rosenberg never asked for certificate. Bernhardt testified to the above as Government witness at trial. Information has been received recently that defense is attempting to secure affidavit from Bernhardt admitting that he perjured himself at the trial with the view of using affidavit in effort to secure new trial. It is believed desirable that interview of Bernhardt at this time to determine if he has been approached by the defense be cleared with USA, SDNY, in view of its possible bearing on future legal proceedings in this case.

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Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT/JAE

MAY 28 1953

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TELETYPE

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 25, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

The Special Agent in Charge of my New York Office this afternoon conferred with Federal Judge Irving Kaufman with reference to developments, in view of the decision handed down by the Supreme Court today in this case. Judge Kaufman stated that no date or plan has been formulated as yet; that the normal procedure would be that the Supreme Court would return its judgment to the Circuit Court of Appeals and, in the absence of a stay, this would be referred by the Circuit Court direct to Judge Kaufman and could reach him by the end of this week; that, however, the Rosenbergs' attorney, Emanuel Block, can make a motion for a stay, and if such a stay is granted the verdict of the Supreme Court will remain in the Supreme Court for that fifteen-day period; further, that should the Supreme Court have recessed for the summer by that time no action would be taken until next October.

With regard to the possibility of Attorney Block's requesting a stay in the Supreme Court, you may desire to make some arrangement in order that the Department will be immediately advised of the filing of any such papers, so that the Department may immediately file any answer necessary.

Federal Judge Kaufman advised that on December 23, 1952, when the Rosenbergs' family called on him in his chambers, the family made a very hysterical plea for the Rosenbergs. On this occasion Judge Kaufman advises that he asked the family if they had suggested to the Rosenbergs that they help themselves. He stated the family's reaction to this comment was one of indignation.

Judge Kaufman further stated that on December 30, 1952, in connection with the application for arreduction of sentence by the Rosenbergs, he indicated that the Rosenbergs could help themselves, but that they had taken no steps to do so.

Judge Kaufman further advised that on January 2, 1953, in his opinion he discussed at considerable length the fact that the Rosenbergs had shown no remorse whatsoever. The Judge stated that on no occasion did he state what steps he would take in the event they made any effort to assist themselves by furnishing information concerning their complicity to the appropriate government officials.

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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165-58236-1654

SENT FROM D. 9
TIME 4:03 PM
DATE 5-25-53
BY [Signature]

(see note, page 2)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT JAR

56 MAY 28 1953

NOTE: (5/25/53)

In accordance with the Director's instructions, I telephonically contacted SAC Boardman on the afternoon of 5/25 and instructed him to contact Judge Kaufman, find out what is the approximate date which he might set for the execution, and point out that the sooner action was taken the better; also to determine under what circumstances and how many times the Judge had indicated to the Rosenbergs that if they talked they might receive some consideration.

The information in this memorandum to the Attorney General is based on a return call from Mr. Boardman reflecting the results of his interview with Judge Irving Kaufman.

D.L.LADD

TELETYPE

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP-R. [REDACTED] CONTACTED

"IT SEEMS THAT THE TABLE IN QUESTION HAD A HOLLOW BASE AND THE FBI WAS INTERESTED IN THE TABLE AT ONE TIME." ON FEB., THREE, NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE, ETHEL ROSENBERG ASKED JULIUS IF ETHEL GOLDBERG HAD ASKED HIM ABOUT THE TABLE AND HIGHCHAIR AND HE SAID THAT SHE HAD. JULIUS TOLD HIS WIFE ETHEL THAT HE HAD CAUTIONED ETHEL GOLDBERG ABOUT TALKING AND ASKING QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS MATTER. ON FEB., FOUR THE ROSENBERGS AND BLOCH HAD A VISIT AND TALKED ABOUT THE CONSOLE TABLE. REPORT STATES THAT IT SEEMS

THAT JULIUS BOUGH IT IN FORTYSEVEN DASH FORTYEIGHT. JULIUS
S. DESTROYED
WANTS BLOCH TO TRY TO GET SOME RECORD. BLOCH TOLD
NOV 10 1960
HIM THAT THE RECORDS ARE TEMPORARY AND THAT A SEARCH WAS FRUIT-
LESS. THERE WAS SOME TALK CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE TABLE
AND IT WAS INDICATED THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO SAY. JULIUS TALK-
ED ABOUT THE FBI TAKING BASKETS AND BARRELS. 65-58236-1

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 JUT-302

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436 WANTS BLOCH
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memo to H-1 32
5/12/53 APH: mlp

PAGE TWO

OF STUFF FROM HIS HOUSE BUT IT MAY BE THAT THE TABLE IS IN ETHEL GOLDBERG-S PLACE. ON FEBRUARY FOURTEEN JULIUS AND ETHEL . AND THE CHILDREN AND BLOCH HAD A VISIT. THE REPORT READS "ACCORDING TO BLOCH TABLE WAS TRACED TO MACY-S BY A DISTANT RELATIVE OF BLOCH-S WIFE. THIS PERSON A MALE, IS IN CHARGE OF THE FURNITURE DEPT. OF MACY-S. BLOCH SAID TABLE WAS MADE BY BRANDT OR BRAND MANUFACTURING CO. AND ARE IDENTIFIED BY CODE NUMBERS INDICATING COMPANIES TO WHOM SOLD. ON THE MARGIN OF THIS REPORT IS WRITTEN "NINETEEN DOLLARS, NINETY FIVE CENTS AND TAX"". THE REPORT CONTINUES "JULIUS EAGERLY DESCRIBED IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION FROM BLOCH "HAD HE EVER ALTERED THE TABLE? "YES I GOT A METAL DRILL FROM THE SHOP AND SOME METAL SCREWS AND FIXED IT SO THAT IT WOULD BE SERVICEABLE." BLOCH ASKED IF THERE WERE GROOVES OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT ON THE TABLE. JULIUS SAID YES. IT APPEARS THE TABLE IS MORE THAN LIKELY AT ETHEL GOLDBERG-S PLACE OR DAVID ROSENBERGS." THAT IS THE ONLY REFERENCE IN THIS REPORT TO THE TABLE. THE REPORT CONTINUES THAT JUDGE JEROME FRANK PROMISED BLOCH OVER THE PHONE THE OTHER DAY THAT HE WOULD GET A STAY WHEN HE ASKED FOR IT ON TUESDAY. ON FEBRUARY FOUR, JULIUS AND ETHEL AND BLOCH HAD A VISIT IN WHICH IT WAS MENTIONED THAT DR. MILLER IS TRYING TO CONTACT A WITNESS, SNIDERMAN OR LIKE THAT AND GET HIM TO ADMIT HIS TESTIMONY WAS PERJURED DUE TO THE THREATS OF THE FBI AND SUBTLE COACHING FROM SAME GROUP. THE REFERENCE TO

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

DR. MILLER REFERS TO DR. SAUL MILLER WHO VISITS ETHEL. THE REFERENCE TO SNIDERMAN REFERS TO BEN SCHNEIDER, THE PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHER WHO WAS A WITNESS. THE BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PAGE TWO ONE THREE ONE OF THE ORIGINAL STENOGRAPHERS MINUTES OF THIS TRIAL. THE PRINTED RECORD IS NOT AVAILABLE TO NY AT THIS TIME BUT THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED SUBSEQUENTLY AS TO WHERE THE FOLLOWING WILL BE FOUND IN THE PRINTED RECORD. IT REFERS TO THE CROSS EXAMINATION OF SCHNEIDER BY BLOCH AND THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ARE NOTED, Q. WHERE ARE THE NEGATIVES. A. WE DONT KEEP THE NEGATIVES. Q. YOU DONT KEEP ANY NEGATIVES IN YOUR PLACE. A. NO. Q. NOT ONE. A. WE DONT NO. Q. NOT FOR A DAY. A. FOR A DAY BUT AFTER THAT QN FOR TWO DAYS. THE COURT JUST A MOMENT, DONT YOU WANT HIM TO ANSWER MR. BLOCH, YES I THOUGHT HE DID. THE COURT ALL RIGHT, JUST TAKE IT EASY PLEASE. Q. FOR TWO DAYS. A. NO. WE DONT. Q. NEVER. A. NO. BEN SCHNEIDER WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY BY SAs RICHARD A. MINIHAN AND JOHN A. HARRINGTON. SCHNEIDER ADVISED THAT TWO PEOPLE HAVE COME TO HIS STORE SINCE THE AGENTS LAST VISIT TO HIM IN THE LATTER PART OF FEBRUARY, NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE. HE STATED THAT ONE MAN CAME IN AND ASKED HIM IF HE WAS SCHNEIDER AND WANTED TO TALK ABOUT THE CASE. SCHNEIDER REFUSED TO TALK WITH HIM. HE STATED THAT ON TUESDAY OF THIS WEEK A MAN CAME TO HIS SHOP AND ASKED TO HAVE PASSPORT PICTURES TAKEN. SCHNEIDER

END PAGE THREE

TOOK THREE PICTURES FOR THE SUM OF ONE DOLLAR. WHEN MAN WAS LEAVING THE STORE HE ASKED SCHNEIDER IF HE WAS SCHNEIDER. HE REPLIED YES AND THIS MAN ASKED IF HE HAD TAKEN THE PASSPORT PICTURES IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. WHEN HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD THE MAN ASKED SCHNEIDER DID HE HAVE THE NEGATIVES AND SCHNEIDER SAID NO. THE MAN THEN LEFT AFTER EXPLAINING TO SCHNEIDER THAT HE WAS A STUDENT IN LAW SCHOOL AND HAD BEEN FOLLOWING THE CASE. THE AGENTS DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH SCHNEIDER AND ASKED HIM IF HE HAD THE NEGATIVES OF THIS MAN-S PICTURE. THE BUREAU-S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED PARTICULARLY TO THE FOLLOWING- SCHNEIDER WENT TO A WASTEPAPER BASKET AND PICKED OUT A BATCH OF NEGATIVES AND STATED THIS WAS TODAY-S AND YESTERDAY-S NEGATIVES. HE LOOKED THROUGH THEM AND DID NOT FIND A NEGATIVE OF THIS MAN-S PICTURE. HE THEN WENT TO A WASTERBASKET IN THE BACK ROOM AND CAME OUT WITH ANOTHER BATCH OF NEGATIVES. HE STATED THIS BATCH WAS THE NEGATIVES OF THE FIFTH AND FOURTH OF MAY. GOING THROUGH THESE NEGATIVES HE LOCATED THAT OF THE MAN IN QUESTION. HE DELIVERED THIS NEGATIVE TO THE AGENTS AND COPIES OF THE SAME ARE BEING MADE. AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO IDENTIFY THIS INDIVIDUAL WHO IS POSSIBLY SAUL MILLER. OTHER INFO CONCERNING INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] WILL BE SUBMITTED BY LETTER. SUGGEST THAT DEPARTMENT BE ADVISED OF INTERVIEW WITH SCHNEIDER AND USA, SDNY WILL BE ADVISED.

BOARDMAN

END

NY R 17 WA ELR

BICB

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

to Mr. Belmont

May 12, 1953

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 9

65-58236-1655
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED] 67CD
[REDACTED] confidentially made available to our New York Office reports that have been submitted to him by prison guards who have monitored the conversations of the Rosenbergs and their visitors. These reports reflect the following information:

On January 31, 1953, Ethel Goldberg (sister of Julius Rosenberg) visited Ethel Rosenberg and asked her about the table that was mentioned during the trial. Ethel Rosenberg became excited and told her sister-in-law not to ask questions that did not concern her and that she shouldn't discuss this matter with anyone. The report stated "It seems that the table in question had a hollow base and the FBI was interested in the table at one time."

On February 3, 1953, Ethel Rosenberg asked Julius Rosenberg if Ethel Goldberg had asked him about the table and the high chair and he answered that she had. Julius told his wife that he had cautioned Ethel Goldberg about talking and asking questions concerning this matter.

On February 4, 1953, the Rosenbergs were visited by their attorney Emanuel Bloch and they talked about the console table. It appeared that Julius had bought it in 1947 or 1948. Julius requested his attorney to locate some record and Bloch advised him that the records were temporary and a search was fruitless. There was some talk concerning the whereabouts of the table and it was indicated that it was difficult to say. Julius talked about the FBI taking baskets and barrels of stuff from his house. It was also mentioned that the table could be at Ethel Goldberg's place. During this visit it was mentioned that a Dr. Miller was trying to contact a witness whose name sounded like Sniderman to get the witness to admit that his testimony was perjured due to the threats of the FBI and subtle coaching by the FBI.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAC

Tolson _____
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Glavin _____
Harbo _____
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Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

APL:mp

COMM - FBI

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

MAILED 25

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DECLASSIFIED 10/20/86

On February 14, 1953, the Rosenbergs had a visit from their children and Bloch. According to Bloch the table was traced to Macy's Department Store by a distant relative of Bloch's wife. The relative was described as a man in charge of the Furniture Department of Macy's. Bloch stated that the table was made by Brandt or Brand Manufacturing Company and that the tables are identified by code numbers indicating the companies to whom sold. There was also some mention made of "nineteen dollars, ninety five cents and tax." The report also states that Bloch asked Julius if he had ever altered the table and Julius answered "Yes I got a metal drill from the shop and some metal screws and fixed it so that it would be serviceable." Bloch also asked if there were grooves or anything like that on the table and Julius answered in the affirmative.

It is believed that the Dr. Miller mentioned above, refers to a Dr. Saul Miller, a psychiatrist who regularly visits Ethel Rosenberg at Sing Sing prison. It is also believed that the individual Sniderman, mentioned above, refers to Ben Schneider, the Passport Photographer who was a Government witness at the trial.

On May 8, 1953, Ben Schneider was interviewed and contacted and he advised that two people had come to his store since his last visit from Bureau agents in the latter part of February, 1953. He stated that one man came in and asked him if he was Schneider. This man wanted to talk about the case. Schneider refused to talk with him. He also advised that on May 6, 1953, a man came to his shop and asked to have passport pictures taken. Schneider took three pictures for the sum of \$1. When the man was leaving the store he asked Schneider if he was the man who had taken the passport pictures in the Rosenberg case. When Schneider answered that he was, the man asked Schneider if he had the negatives. Schneider answered that he did not. The man then left after explaining to Schneider that he was a student in law school and had been following the case.

Efforts are being made to determine if the second individual who contacted Schneider is Dr. Saul Miller. The United States Attorney, Southern District of New York is being advised of the above information concerning Schneider.

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

65-58236

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

MAY 7 1953

TELETYPE

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

WASH 11

FROM NEW YORK

7

4-35 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESP DASH R. THE FOLLOWING LETTER DATED MAY SIX FIFTYTHREE WHICH WAS ADDRESSED TO EMANUEL L. BLOCK, ESQ., ATTORNEY FOR SUEJ, WAS RECEIVED THIS DATE VIA MAIL FROM THE FIRM OF ROGGE, FABRICANT AND GORDON- QUOTE DEAR MANNY- AT A CONFERENCE HELD AT OUR OFFICE WITH YOU ON MAY FOUR, FIFTYTHREE WE ADVISED YOU THAT WHAT PURPORTED TO BE A PHOTOSTAT OF A STATEMENT IN WRITING BY OUR CLIENT DAVID GREENGLASS, WHICH PHOTOSTAT RECENTLY APPEARED IN THE PARIS COMBAT, WAS AN AUTHENTIC PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF SUCH A STATEMENT PREVIOUSLY PREPARED AT OUR REQUEST BY DAVID GREENGLASS. WE FURTHER ADVISED YOU THAT THE PHOTOSTATIC COPY IN YOUR POSSESSION OF TYPED MEMORANDUM DATED JUNE NINETEEN, FIFTY AND INITIALED QUOTE RHG UNQUOTE IS LIKEWISE

AN AUTHENTIC PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF A MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY MR. ROBERT H. GOLDMAN ON THAT DATE. MR. GOLDMAN WAS AT THAT TIME A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM. THIS LATTER MEMORANDUM PERTAINED TO INFO ADDUCED BY MR. GOLDMAN FROM RUTH GREENGLASS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTE

RECORDED - 9165-58236-1656

MAY 14 1953

12

END OF PAGE ONE

S-RP ✓ CC-Belmont

AT OUR CONFERENCE WE FURTHER ADVISED YOU THAT THE ORIGINALS OF THE FOREGOING DOCUMENTS WERE IN OUR FIRM FILES AND THAT THEY WERE NEVER RELEASED THEREFROM TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OR WITH OUR CONSENT OR APPROVAL. AND WE THEN ALSO ADVISED YOU THAT WE HAD NOT RELEASED THE ORIGINALS OR COPIES OF THE FOREGOING DOCUMENTS FOR PUBLICATION OR OTHERWISE TO ANYONE NOT CONNECTED WITH OUR FIRM, AND, OF COURSE, WE NEVER KNEW, CONSENTED, OR APPROVED OF ANY SUCH RELEASE OR USE. IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES IT IS PLAIN, AND WE HAVE SO TOLD YOU, THAT THE DOCUMENTS, PHOTOSTATS OF WHICH WERE PUBLISHED AS MENTIONED AND HAVE COME INTO YOUR POSSESSION, MUST OF NECESSITY HAVE BEEN STOLEN FROM OUR FILES. WE AT THIS TIME HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF WHO PERPETRATED OR WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY SUCH THEFT. WHEREVER THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH IMPROPER IMPAIRMENT OF THE SECURITY OF A LAWYER-S CONFIDENTIAL FILES MAY LIE, AND HOWEVER INNOCENT MAY BE THE MANNER IN WHICH YOU OBTAINED PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THE MATERIALS MENTIONED, WE FEEL CERTAIN THAT, HAVING BEEN ADVISED THAT THESE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN STOLEN FROM OUR FILES, YOU WILL NOT HESITATE TO RETURN TO US ANY ORIGINALS OR COPIES, PHOTOSTATIC OR OTHER WISE, OF ANY SUCH MATERIALS WHICH MAY HAVE COME FROM OUR FILES. WE THEREFORE REQUEST THAT YOU RETURN TO US ANY SUCH ORIGINALS OR COPIES PROMPTLY AND THAT YOU REFRAIN FROM DISCLOSING OR USING THE CONTENTS THEREOF IN ANY MANNER OR FASHION. OF COURSE, IF BY MEANS OF ANY LEGAL PROCESS YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ANY DOCUMENTS, RECORDS OR OTHER MATERIALS IN OUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, SUCH PROCESS HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND REMAINS AVAILABLE TO YOU IN ORDER THAT YOU MAY SAFEGUARD FULLY THE RIGHTS OF YOUR CLIENTS, DEFENDANTS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED

END OF PAGE TWO

WA 11

PAGE THREE

PROSECUTION. WE DO NOT AT THIS TIME SUGGEST WHAT YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS IN THIS RESPECT MAY BE, NOR DO WE WAIVE ANY OBJECTIONS THAT WE MAY HAVE THERETO. BUT HOWEVER BROAD OR NARROW YOUR RIGHTS TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO THE DESCRIBED MATERIALS, WE ARE CONFIDENT YOU WILL AGREE WITH US DASH AND THAT YOU WILL ACT ACCORDINGLY DASH THAT THE WAY, AND THE ONLY WAY, TO DELVE INTO THE DATA ACCUMMULATED BY A LAWYER IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEFENSE OF A CRIMINAL CASE IS BY MEANS OF APPROPRIATE LEGAL PROCESS RATHER THAN STEALTH AND GUILF. UNQUOTE. COPIES OF THIS LETTER WERE FURNISHED TO BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, CHIEF JUDGE KNOX, US DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, NEW YORK, FOR YOUR INFO.

BOARDMAN

END

NY R 11 WA PH

SIDC

~~ORIGINAL~~ DIRECTOR

- Mr. Belmont.

Assistant Attorney General
Warren E. Cliney III

May 11, 1953

Director, FBI

3042 *fwl-BEC*
ON 10-21-86

JULIUS ROSELBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 965-58236-1656

Reference is made to our memorandum of May 8, 1953, concerning a conference had by Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, with C. John Rogge and Herbert J. Fabricant, attorneys for David Greenglass, on May 4, 1953.

Our New York Office has received, from Mr. Rogge's firm, a copy of a letter dated May 6, 1953, addressed by Mr. Rogge to Mr. Bloch. This letter reads as follows:

"Dear Manny - At a conference held at our office with you on May 4, 1953, we advised you that what purported to be a photostat of a statement in writing by our client David Greenglass, which photostat recently appeared in the Paris Combat, was an authentic photostatic copy of such a statement previously prepared at our request by David Greenglass. He further advised you that the photostatic copy in your possession of typed memorandum dated June 19, 1950, and initialed 'RAG' is likewise an authentic photostatic copy of a memorandum prepared by Mr. Robert H. Goldman on that date. Mr. Goldman was at that time a member of our firm. This latter memorandum pertained to information advanced by Mr. Goldman from David Greenglass in connection with the above entitled matter. At our conference we further advised you that the originals of the foregoing documents were in our firm files and that they were never released therefrom to our knowledge or with our consent or approval. And we then also advised you that we had not released the originals or copies of the foregoing documents for publication or otherwise to anyone not connected with our firm, and, of course, we never knew, consented, or approved of any such releases or use. In the circumstances it is plain, and we have so told you, that the documents, photostats of which were published as mentioned and have come to

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT/JAR

Tolson _____
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Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

62 MAY 29 1953

COMM - FBI

MAY 12 1953

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your possession, must of necessity have been stolen from our files. We at this time have no knowledge of who perpetrated or was responsible for any such theft. Wherever the responsibility for such improper impairment of the security of a lawyer's confidential files may lie, and however innocent may be the manner in which you obtained photostatic copies of the materials mentioned, we feel certain that, having been advised that these materials have been stolen from our files, you will not hesitate to return to us any originals or copies, photostatic or other wise, of any such materials which may have come from our files. We therefore request that you return to us any such originals or copies promptly and that you refrain from disclosing or using the contents thereof in any manner or fashion. Of course, if by means of any legal process you are entitled to any documents, records or other materials in our custody or control, such process has always been and remains available to you in order that you may safeguard fully the rights of your clients, defendants in the above-entitled prosecution. We do not at this time suggest what your legal rights in this respect may be, nor do we give any objections that we may have thereto. But however broad or narrow your rights to obtain access to the described materials, we are confident you will agree with us - and that you will act accordingly - that the way, and the only way, to delve into the data accumulated by a lawyer in connection with the defense of a criminal case is by means of appropriate legal process rather than stealth and guile."

It is our understanding that copies of this letter have also been furnished to the Bar Association of the City of New York, Senior U. S. District Judge Knox, Southern District of New York, and the United States Attorney of the Southern District of New York.

The foregoing is furnished for your information.

Tolson _____
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 Glavin _____
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 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Geary _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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

MAY 6 1953

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 181 6 P

DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

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, ET AL, ESP-R. RUTH GREENGLASS ADVISED TODAY THAT SHE HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED BY MRM GOLDMAN OF ROGGE-S OFFICE IN JUNE FIFTY. GOLDMAN WANTED TO KNOW SOME OF HER HUSBAND, DAVID-S, BACKGROUND. SHE TOLD HIM OF HER COURTSHIP BY DAVID AND LATER MARRIAGE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY TOLD GOLDMAN VARIOUS ITEMS ABOUT DAVID. SHE RECALLED THAT DAVID HAD EITHER PNEUMONIA OR THE FLU WHEN HE WAS FIFTEEN OR SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND THAT HE WAS ALONE IN THE UPSTAIRS APARTMENT. HE HAD A VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE AND IN HIS DELIRIOUS STATE HE RAN OUT OF THE APARTMENT TRYING TO GET HIS PAJAMAS OFF. SHE TOLD GOLDMAN THAT DAVID REFERRED TO HIS PAJAMAS AS LEAD PANTS AND THAT THERE WERE ELEPHANTS AROUND. THIS IS THE STATEMENT THAT WAS TAKEN FROM ROGGE-S OFFICE, PHOTOGRAPHED AND WHICH WAS READ AT THE RALLY AT RANDALLS ISLAND ON THE THIRD LAST. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS STATEMENT WILL BE USED TO DISCREDIT DAVID AS A WITNESS. RUTH STATED THAT THIS INCIDENT WAS A FAMILY JOKE AND WAS WELL KNOWN TO JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG AND HAD BEEN RELATED ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION WHEN MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY WERE TALKING OF THE ACTIONS OF OTHER MEMBERS, PARTICULARLY WHEN THEY WERE SICK. SHE AGAIN ADVISED THAT SHE TOLD DAVID ROSENBERG ON MAY FIRST LAST THAT SHE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE CONSOLE TABLE RECENTLY SECURED BY THE "NATIONAL GUARDIAN" WAS THE

END PAGE ONE

MAY 29 1953

RECORDED - 72

WA 18 PAGE TWO

TABLE SHE SAW IN THE ROSENBERG HOME. SHE TOLD DAVID ROSENBERG THAT THE TABLE SHE SAW HAD BEEN HOLLOWED OUT UNDERNEATH AND WAS FITTED UP FOR PHOTOGRAPHING PURPOSES. SHE HAS HAD NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH DAVID ROSENBERG OR ANY REQUEST FROM HIM SINCE MAY FIRST LAST. IT IS BELIEVED THAT IN VIEW OF THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THE STATEMENTS OF DAVID AND RUTH GREENGLASS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF O. JOHN ROGGE, THAT THIS CONSOLE TABLE IS NOT GENUINE. MR. THOMAS KELLY OF MACYS DEPARTMENT STORE WAS CONTACTED AND HE HAS AGREED TO OBTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFO CONFIDENTIALLY. HE WILL SECURE THE NAMES, POSITION, AGE AND LENGTH OF SERVICE OF ALL BUYERS, ASSISTANT BUYERS AND SALES PEOPLE IN THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT AT MACYS TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF ALL CHECKERS AND MARKERS IN MACYS WAREHOUSE AND THE IDENTITY OF PERSONS IN THE COMPTROLLERS OFFICE WHO WOULD HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF MACYS CODE NUMBERING SYSTEM. MR. KELLY WILL ALSO SECURE THE NUMBER OF TABLES OF THE TYPE IN QUESTION THAT HAD BEEN PURCHASED AND SOLD BY THEM. WHEN THIS INFO IS OBTAINED, THE NAMES OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WILL BE SEARCHED THROUGH THE NY INDICES TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY HAVE ANY ASSOCIATION WITH THE CP OR WITH THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ROSENBERGS. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE RESULTS OF THIS INQUIRY.

BOARDMAN

END

NY R 18 WA RD

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NEW YORK, 5/16/53

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Gearty	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____

Transmit the following Teletype message to: ☒ BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. REBULET 4/21/53, REQUESTING REVIEW OF FILES AND INTERVIEWS WITH AGENTS IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHEN DAVID GREENGLASS FURNISHED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONSOLE TABLE. THE BUREAU IS ADVISED THAT NONE OF THE AGENTS CURRENTLY IN NY, HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS CONCERNING THE CONSOLE TABLE AT THE TIME OF THE ARREST OF JULIUS ROSENBERG, NOR DO ANY OF THESE AGENTS RECALL SEEING IN THE ROSENBERG APARTMENT, A CONSOLE TABLE OF THE TYPE RECENTLY BROUGHT FORTH BY THE "NATIONAL GUARDIAN". THE ENTIRE FILE OF DAVID GREENGLASS HAS BEEN REVIEWED, AND NO INFO CONCERNING THE CONSOLE TABLE APPEARS THEREIN. THE BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE REPORT OF SA JAMES P. LEE IN CAPTIONED CASE, DATED 9/8/50. THE PERIOD OF THIS REPORT IS 8/7-9/7/50. ON PAGE 23 OF THIS REPORT, THE LAST PARAGRAPH, THERE IS THIS REFERENCE TO A TABLE: "ROSENBERG TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD PURCHASED THIS CAMERA AT WILLOUGHBY'S CAMERA SHOP IN NYC, AND THAT HE SOMETIMES FASTENS THE CAMERA TO A DROPLEAF TABLE IN HIS HOME." THE FILES OF INSTANT CASE HAVE BEEN REVIEWED, AND NO REFERENCES TO THE CONSOLE TABLE HAVE BEEN LOCATED, TO DATE, EXCEPT IN THE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-24-86 BY 8042 pwt-jap

③ - BUREAU (REGULAR MAIL) (65-58236)

JAH:MEH (#6)
65-15348

RECORDED - 103

MAY 18 1953

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

FX-120

Per _____

det in y.
5/22/53

APL/ann

165-58236-1658
5-18-53

AIR-TEL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONJAH:MEH
65-15348UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NEW YORK, 5/16/53

PAGE 2

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

SUMMARY TRIAL TELETYPES SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU. ANOTHER REVIEW OF THESE FILES IS NOW BEING MADE, IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHEN THE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONSOLE TABLE WAS FIRST RECEIVED FROM DAVID. THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE RESULTS OF THIS ADDITIONAL SEARCH.

BOARDMAN

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SAC, New York (65-15348)

May 22, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 143
W

65-58236-1658

Reurair-tel dated May 16, 1953.

Your attention is directed to the New York report of SA Leo H. Frutkin, dated August 5, 1950, in the David Greenglass case reflecting results of various interviews with Greenglass on July 14, 16, 18, and 20, 1950. On page 50 of this report it is stated that Greenglass advised Rosenberg bought a Leica camera from Willoughby's, and he sometimes fastened the camera to a drop-leaf table in his home. Your attention is also directed to New York teletype dated July 15, 1950, in the above-captioned case, reporting interview with Ruth Greenglass. The latter also advised of the purchase of the camera by Rosenberg for use in his photocopy work and stated that Rosenberg had rigged up an attachment for the camera to be fitted on the bottom of the drop-leaf table.

You are requested to complete the review of your files and promptly report the results thereof so that the Department may be advised. Expedite.

APL:awn *awn*

NOTE: Greenglass testified that Rosenberg told him the Russians gave the Rosenbergs as a gift a console table which was adapted by Rosenberg for photographing espionage material. Rosenberg denied this on the stand, stating he bought the console table at Macey's. Table was not produced at the trial. Rosenberg attorney now claims to have found table and states it was in Rosenberg apartment at time of arrest, indicating Greenglass withheld this information from the FBI, otherwise FBI would have seized it at time of arrest. It appears, in event Supreme Court denies certiorari, defense will move for a new trial on newly discovered evidence, using console table story for one of these points.

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8 JUN 1 1953

COMM - FBI
MAY 22 1953
MAILED 28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

NEW EVIDENCE CHANGES ROSENBERG CASE

Warsaw, in English to North America, May 5, 1953, 1215 GMT--E
(Text)

New York--.... a meeting in defense of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the American progressives sentenced to death on a false charge of espionage, was held in the Randalls Island Stadium, New York. Those present at the meeting demanded that the Supreme Court order a revision of the Rosenberg trial.

The AFP agency reports that at Sunday's meeting copies of David Greenglass' statement to the FBI were distributed. Greenglass was the main prosecution witness. The substance of his statement does not agree with the evidence Greenglass gave at the trial.

In the statement Greenglass does not claim to have given Julius Rosenberg atomic production secrets. Neither does it mention the name of Ethel Rosenberg, who together with her husband was sentenced to death.

Excerpts from this statement were published 2 days ago by the French press. As reported by the AFP, Greenglass' defense counsel, the notorious O. John Rogge, stated that Greenglass actually wrote such a statement. He adds that this was in the FBI files.

In connection with the publication of this document, which undermines the whole case against the Rosenbergs and which was concealed from the public by the American police, the FBI has undertaken an investigation to discover how this document became public.

INDEXED-66

65-58234-1659

EX-108
MAY 2 - 1953

File
Litton
[Redacted]

Refer to CIA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 22, 1953

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

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

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

Reference is made to the memorandum dated May 21, 1953, from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson advising that Robert Stern of the Solicitor General's office had reported that a Mr. Fyke Farmer, an attorney, had filed separate papers with the Supreme Court in the Rosenberg case. Mr. Stern requested that he be furnished any information in our files concerning Farmer.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached copy of a Bureau memorandum to Mr. Olney, dated May 22, 1953, concerning Mr. Farmer, be forwarded to Mr. Nichols for his information and assistance, and that the information contained therein be furnished to Mr. Stern.

Done 5/25/53
7.2.C1

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

RECORDED-21
INDEXED-21

65-58236-1660

MAY 22 1953

APL:owna

Attachment

ESL SEO

CC - MR. BELMONT

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

May 22, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to our memorandum of May 7, 1953, reporting information from a confidential source concerning one Fyke Farmer, Nashville, Tennessee, attorney, who has advanced the theory that the Rosenberg Case can be thrown out of court on a habeas corpus because it was tried under the old espionage law instead of the Atomic Energy Control Act.

Our files reflect that a Fyke Farmer, undoubtedly identical with the above-mentioned individual, was a practicing attorney at Nashville, Tennessee, for many years. About 1945 or 1946 he reportedly became intensely interested in world government to the extent that he gave up his law practice and has since devoted full time to urging establishment of a world government. Acquaintances at Nashville, Tennessee, regard Farmer as an impractical idealist. They state that while they do not believe Farmer would ever subscribe to a Communist system of government, he could be led by Communists. Farmer was a signer of the Amici Curiae brief filed with the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, urging reversal of the contempt of court conviction of several attorneys in the conspiracy trial of the eleven Communist leaders.

Mr. Edward Ranzall, a reporter of the "New York Times," has advised our New York Office that Farmer visited him on May 15, 1953. Farmer told Ranzall that after studying the Rosenberg Case record, he did not believe the court had the power to invoke the death penalty because of a technicality in the indictment. Farmer stated he had submitted a writ of habeas corpus to the United States Supreme Court but did not pay the filing fee of \$100 and, therefore, a writ has not been issued. Farmer advised Ranzall that he had been invited by Joseph Brainin, Chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenbergs Case, to New York City, where he attended a conference, at which Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, was present. Bloch told Brainin and Farmer that he was opposed to the action taken by Farmer and intended to do nothing about the

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 304a pwt-jar

LPL:ajb

wre/ep

technicality in the indictment at this time. According to Farmer, Bloch has advised the Supreme Court and the Attorney General that he is not in sympathy with the action of Farmer.

The foregoing is for your information.

65-58236

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ~~A. H.~~ BELMONT

DATE: May 22, 1953

FROM : MR. ~~C. E.~~ HENNRICH *de*SUBJECT: ^① JULIUS ROSENBERG
^① ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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100-51102-1000000000

I called Supervisor Vincent McCarthy in the Boston Office, who was acting as SAC, regarding the Washington City News Service release today (May 22) which quoted former AEC Commissioner Sumner T. Pike as saying it is a reasonable inference that the Rosenbergs worked with possibly two spy groups that never have been caught. I instructed that Pike be contacted for details. I further instructed that the results of the interview with Pike be submitted to the Bureau by teletype.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed and you will be advised of the results of this interview.

cc
CEH:LL

G.I.R-5

CNCL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAZ

RECORDED - 110

65-58236-1661

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 ☒

(PIKE)

AUGUSTA, ME.--FORMER AEC COMMISSIONER SUNNER T. PIKE SAID IT IS "A REASONABLE INFERENCE" THAT CONVICTED ATOMIC SPIES JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG WORKED WITH POSSIBLY TWO SPY GROUPS THAT NEVER HAVE BEEN CAUGHT.

"I HAVE NO PROOF. IF I HAD, THE FBI WOULD HAVE GOTTEN IT," PIKE SAID IN HIS STATE HOUSE OFFICE. HE NOW IS CHAIRMAN OF THE MAINE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

PIKE MADE THE STATEMENT WHEN QUERIES ABOUT A SPEECH HE DELIVERED YESTERDAY IN PORTLAND. IN THAT SPEECH, HE SAID HE BELIEVED TWO COMMUNIST SPY GROUPS WOULD BE "SMOKED OUT" IF ROSENBERG AND HIS WIFE TALKED.

THE ROSENBERGS WERE SENTENCED TO DIE IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR FOR ALLEGEDLY REVEALING A-BOMB SECRETS TO RUSSIA.

PIKE SAID TODAY THAT MRS. ROSENBERG IS MORE APT TO "SPILL ALL" THAN HER HUSBAND TO SAVE HER LIFE.

"ROSENBERG IS THE TOUGH GUY," HE SAID. "HE ISN'T THE KIND TO TALK. BUT MRS. ROSENBERG ISN'T AS STRONG A CHARACTER."

PIKE SAID THAT BOTH "WITHOUT DOUBT HAVE INFORMATION ABOUT CO-CONSPIRATORS WHICH HASN'T BEEN REVEALED."

"IT'S A REASONABLE INFERENCE THAT THE ROSENBERGS WORKED WITH AND HAVE INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER, POSSIBLY TWO, WARTIME ATOMIC SPY GROUPS WHICH WERE NEVER TRACKED DOWN," HE SAID.

5/21--EG1140A

5/22/53

Trans. to Mr. Belmont

CEH

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DATE 7-24-86

3042 PWT-JAR

7-24-86

*We should contact
 him for details.
 gather he is just
 a headline hunter.*

RECORDED - 110

ENCLOSURE

165-58236-

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

13 MAY 26 1953

URGENT
TELETYPE

MAY 25, 1953

SAC, NEW YORK
CLEVELAND

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. SUPREME COURT DENIED WRITS OF CERTIORARI TO ROSENBERGS AND SOBELL THIS DATE. NEW YORK AND CLEVELAND SHOULD INTENSIFY COVERAGE OF OTHER SUBJECTS UNDER INVESTIGATION AS POSSIBLY INVOLVED IN ROSENBERG NETWORK AND BE DOUBLY ALERT FOR ANY ACTIVITY ON PART OF THESE INDIVIDUALS INDICATING UNUSUAL CONTACTS FOR POSSIBILITY OF FLIGHT. BUREAU SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED OF ANY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

HOOVER

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

INITIALED BY
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

COPIES DESTROYED

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APL:cm
65-59236

RECORDED-33

65-58236-1662

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

MAY 25 1953

JUN 1 - 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARTNER

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: May 25, 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
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Winterrowd _____
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Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

At 1:43 P.M. today, SA Howard Fletcher, Jr. of the WFO personally delivered to the Bureau a list of cases in which the Supreme Court had rendered decisions on May 25, 1953.

Under No. 687 listed as Rosenberg vs. United States, the petition for writ of certiorari was denied. The order of the United States Court of Appeals of February 17, 1953, granting a stay of execution was vacated. Mr. Justice Douglas was of the opinion the petition for certiorari should be granted.

This list of cases is attached for your further information.

It should also be noted that under No. 719 "Sobell vs. United States," the petition for writ of certiorari was denied.

FJB:mer

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

RECORDED-37

65-58236-1663

63 JUN 3 1953

Monday, May 25th

No. 694 GORMAN VS. CITY OF NEW YORK

Per Curiam: The motion to dismiss is granted and the appeal is dismissed for the want of a substantial federal question.

711 POCKMAN VS. LEONARD

Per Curiam: The appeal is dismissed for the want of a substantial federal question.

230 RADIO OFFICERS' UNION ETC. VS. NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

301 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD VS. INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS ETC.

371 GAYNOR NEWS CO., INC. VS. NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

These cases are ordered restored to the docket for reargument.

558 UNITED STATES VS. FIVE GAMBLING DEVICES ETC.

In this case probable jurisdiction is noted and the case is transferred to the summary docket.

641 PARTMAR CORPORATION VS. PARAMOUNT PICTURES THEATRES CORPORATION

The petition for writ of certiorari is granted limited to the issue of dismissal of the counter-claims.

649 THEATRE ENTERPRISES, INC. VS. PARAMOUNT FILM DISTRIBUTING CORP.

- No. 496 QUINN, .. SIMONDS ABRASIVE CO.
680 HARVEY ALUMINUM, INC. VS. AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
690 UNITED STATES VS. ROLLAND
708 FANCHON & MARCO, INC. VS. PARAMOUNT PICTURES, INC.
716 AMALGAMATED ASS'N OF STREET, ELECTRIC RWY, & MOTOR
COACH EMPLOYEES ETC. VS. SOUTHERN BUS LINES, INC.
717 AMALGAMATED ASS'N OF STREET, ELECTRIC RWY, & MOTOR
COACH EMPLOYEES ETC. VS. SOUTHERN BUS LINES, INC.
→ 719 SOBELL VS. UNITED STATES
748 PATTERSON VS. ANDERSON ETC.
761 COMPANIA SUD-AMERICANA ETC. VS. MOLLIKA

The petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases are severally denied.

- 684) MARACHOWSKY VS. UNITED STATES
685) MARACHOWSKY VS. UNITED STATES

The motions to dispense with printing the record are granted. The petitions for writs of certiorari are denied.

- 687 ROSENBERG VS. UNITED STATES

The motions for leave to file briefs of National Lawyers Guild and Joseph Brainin et al., as amici curiae are denied. The petition for writ of certiorari is denied. The order of the United States Court of Appeals of February 17, 1953, granting a stay of execution is vacated. Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Frankfurter referring

to

The motion to proceed on the typewritten record is granted. The petition for writ of certiorari is denied.

-
- 450 Misc. SMITH VS. PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
464 Misc. SCHOLLA VS. SCHOLLA
466 Misc. SNELL VS. FLORIDA
467 Misc. PENNSYLVANIA EX REL. BAERCHUS VS. BURKE
468 Misc. IN RE PAYSOFF TINKOFF
475 Misc. LILYROTH VS. PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
478 Misc. BYRD VS. NEW YORK CENTRAL R.R. CO.
479 Misc. BERG VS. CRANOR
483 Misc. PETTUS VS. CRANOR
484 Misc. MOUNT OLIVE FIRE BAPTIZED HOLINESS CHURCH OF
GOD VS. GROW
486 Misc. KOALSKA VS. SWENSON
488 Misc. HINKLE VS. SKEEN
491 Misc. CONWAY VS. WATERS
493 Misc. HOTIANOVICH VS. MICHIGAN
494 Misc. CROWDER VS. BURKE
497 Misc. HEATH VS. NORTH CAROLINA

The petitions for writs of certiorari in these cases are severally denied.

-
- 482 Misc. HOLLOWAY VS. PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

The motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus is denied.

An order is entered approving a schedule of fees to be charged in the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Order

The Court will take a recess from today until Monday, June 1, from that day until Monday, June 8, and from that day until Monday, June 15, upon which day it will adjourn for the term unless otherwise ordered. No motions, except motions for admission to practice, will be received after the session next before the date fixed for adjournment of the term.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 22, 1953

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

SUBJECT: WILLIAM AVERY CRAWFORD

SYNOPSIS:

Files reviewed pursuant to your request of May 22, 1953. Crawford appointed by Department of State as foreign service officer March 27, 1941, and at present is First Secretary, Consul, United States Embassy, Paris, France. Is considered political specialist or political head of American Embassy in Paris.

Investigation in Loyalty case on Crawford developed no other disloyal or derogatory information. Crawford was listed as a reference by Jonathan Thurns, State Department employee.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

JUN 15 1953

Send memo to A. J. pointing out it is interesting Crawford prepared Dillon message suggesting consultation for the Rosenbergs.

LIASON

*for AB
5/25/53
ABF*

ABF:JJD:sfb:uhh

65-58236-1

Memo to the Director
from Mr. D. M. Ladd

RE: WILLIAM AVERY CRAWFORD

DETAILS:

William Avery Crawford was born January 14, 1915, in New York City. He is the son of John Raymond Crawford and Pauline Avery. He is married to the former Barbara Gardner and has three children. Crawford received his education at the North School, Easton, Pennsylvania; the Southcliffe School, England; the American High School of Paris, and the Chateau De Bures, France. He received a B.A. degree from Haverford College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1936 and took additional courses at the University of Madrid, Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, France, and at Harvard University. Crawford was employed by the Fuller Brush Company, Washington, D. C.; the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, California, and the Best and Company, New York City, between 1938 and 1941. He was appointed by the State Department as a foreign service officer on March 27, 1941. He has been assigned by the State Department to Habana, Cuba; Moscow, USSR; the Department of State, Washington, D. C., and at present holds the position of First Secretary, Consul, United States Embassy, Paris, France. He is considered at the present the political specialist or political head of the American Embassy in Paris.

On March 1, 1951, the Department of State specifically requested the Bureau to conduct a full-field Loyalty investigation on Crawford under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 (Loyalty of Government Employees Investigations).

The CPA has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as being a Communist organization.

Memo to the Director
from Mr. D. M. Ladd

RE: WILLIAM AVERY CRAWFORD

During the course of this loyalty investigation by the Bureau, all offices participating contacted their informants in the security field and none of them had any information of a derogatory nature concerning William Avery Crawford. All people interviewed recommended him favorably. The Bureau requested the Department of State to conduct the necessary investigation on Crawford in Habana Cuba; Paris, France, and Moscow, USSR, which were the places where he had been assigned as a foreign service officer. The State Department, under date of June 26, 1951, forwarded to the Bureau letters from the above Embassies in the above-mentioned countries all of which reflected favorably upon Crawford.

By letter dated June 17, 1952, the United States Civil Service Commission, after having reviewed the Bureau's investigative reports on Crawford, advised that he was "eligible on loyalty." (121-29392)

The Bureau conducted a Loyalty investigation concerning Jonathan Thurst, State Department employee, from August 3, 1951 to January 21, 1952. Investigation developed that William A. Crawford was listed as a reference by Thurst when the latter filed his application for Federal employment with the Department of State on June 9, 1950.

Thurst was interviewed during the course of the Coplon investigation regarding this fact and advised that he was at a loss to understand how his name became involved. It was also disclosed during the course of the Loyalty investigation that Thurst had been denied French citizenship in 1928 because of Communist activities. The Loyalty investigation concerning Thurst was completed and reports furnished the Civil Service Commission on January 21, 1952. No determination on loyalty has been received from the Civil Service Commission.

Memo to the Director
from Mr. D. M. Ladd

RE: WILLIAM AVERY CRAWFORD

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ABF:JJD:fjb 5-22-53

MR. D. M. LADD

THE DIRECTOR

RE: WILLIAM AVERY CRAWFORD

Summary per your request 5-22-53. Crawford, subj of Loyalty investigation 1951 because sister-in-law member of CPA. LGE reflects favorably on Crawford. Crawford listed as reference of Thurss alleged CP member.

□

12166

ABF:bjk 5-25-53

Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Atty. Gen., Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Ref is made to my telephone call on May 22, 1953 conc Julius Rosenberg, et al, and also to my let of same date in which I furnished my opinions conc Amb. Dillon's telegram from Paris which u asked me to peruse. I thought you might be interested in having benefit of info in this Bu's files on Crawford. William Avery Crawford was etc.

□

May 25, 1953

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.,
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brownell:

Reference is made to my telephone call to you on May 22, 1953, concerning Julius Rosenberg, et al, and also to my letter of the same date in which I furnished you my opinions concerning Ambassador Dillon's telegram from Paris which you asked me to peruse.

William Avery Crawford is the First Secretary, Consul, United States Embassy, Paris, France. He is considered the political specialist or the political head of the American Embassy in Paris. Inasmuch as it is possible that Crawford prepared the telegram from Paris over Ambassador Dillon's signature, I thought you might be interested in having the benefit of the information in this Bureau's files on Crawford.

William Avery Crawford was born January 14, 1915, in New York City. He is the son of John Raymond Crawford and Pauline Avery. He is married to the former Barbara Gardner and has three children. Crawford received his education at the North School, Eaton, Pennsylvania; the Southcliffe School, England; the American High School of Paris, and the Chateau De Bures, France. He received a B.A. degree from Haverford College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1936, and took additional courses at the University of Madrid, Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, France, and at Harvard University. Crawford was

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MAILED
MAY 28 1953
COMM-FBI

REC'D BELMONT

22-611-123

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 25, 1953

employed by the Fuller Brush Company, Washington, D. C.; the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, California; and the Best and Company, New York City, between 1938 and 1941. He was appointed by the State Department as a foreign service officer on March 27, 1941. He has been assigned by the State Department to Habana, Cuba; Moscow, USSR; the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

On March 1, 1951, the Department of State specifically requested the Bureau to conduct a full-field Loyalty investigation on Crawford under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 (Loyalty of Government Employees Investigations).

The Communist Political Association was cited by former Attorney General Tom Clark, as being a Communist organization.

During the course of this Loyalty investigation by the Bureau, all offices participating contacted their informants in the security field and none of them had any information of a derogatory nature concerning William Avery Crawford. All people

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 25, 1959

interviewed recommended him favorably. The Bureau requested the Department of State to conduct the necessary investigation on Crawford in Habana, Cuba; Paris, France; and Moscow, USSR, which were the places where he had been assigned as a foreign service officer. The State Department, under date of June 20, 1951, forwarded to the Bureau letters from the above Embassies in the above-mentioned countries all of which reflected favorably upon Crawford.

By letter dated June 17, 1952, the United States Civil Service Commission, after having reviewed the Bureau's investigative reports on Crawford, advised that he was "eligible on loyalty."

The Bureau conducted a Loyalty investigation concerning Jonathan Thursz, State Department employee, from August 3, 1951, to January 21, 1952.

Obtained by a highly confidential source on January 19, Thursz was interviewed during the course of the Coplon investigation regarding this fact and advised that he was at a loss to understand how his name became involved. It was also disclosed during the course of the Loyalty investigation that Thursz had been denied French citizenship in 1928, because of Communist activities. The Loyalty investigation concerning Thursz was completed and reports furnished the Civil Service Commission on January 31, 1952. No determination on loyalty has been received from the Civil Service Commission.

Respectfully,

Edgar

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 26, 1953

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Supervisor Dudley Payne called from the WFO at 11:30 a.m., May 26. He advised that Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, has filed a motion with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, asking for a stay in the Supreme Court's action on the application for a writ of certiorari which the Court denied on May 25. The stay is requested for a period of two weeks until an amended application for a writ of certiorari can be filed. At this stage, the motion is in possession of the Clerk and probably will be presented to Chief Justice Vinson some time this afternoon (May 26).

ACTION:

The WFO is following this closely and will keep the Bureau advised.

CEH:LL

RECORDED-37

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT/SAR

165-58236-1668
MAY 27 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: May 22, 1953

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R.

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

On the afternoon of May 22, 1953, I called Supervisor Tom McAndrews at New York to ascertain the extent to which United States Attorney Irving Saypol handled the prosecution of the Rosenberg case. After checking, Mr. McAndrews advised me that Mr. Saypol made the opening statements; made the summary to the jury; and handled many of the witnesses during the trial.

This information was furnished to Mr. Sizoo for the Director's information.

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DATE 7-22-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

CC - Mr. Sizoo

RECORDED - 90

AHB:tlc

G. I. R. 3

65-58236-1665
MAY 27 1953

JUN 8 1953

May 22, 1953

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: Julius Rosenberg, et al
Espionage - R

Dear Mr. Brownell:

In accordance with your suggestion, I have perused Ambassador Dillon's telegram from Paris (No. 3972) to the Secretary of State dated May 15, 1953, in which the Ambassador expresses his view that the execution of the sentence presently pending against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg would have a deleterious effect on French and European opinion toward the United States. He urges that an appraisal of the Rosenberg sentence be made in terms of the higher national interest.

Apparently, there is no question that the majority of French opinion holds that the Rosenbergs had a fair trial and are guilty of the charges brought against them. Ambassador Dillon so states in his telegram. This, of course, is well known in the United States, as the Rosenbergs were afforded a trial by jury in Federal Court with the full protection of the democratic processes of law in this country. The Ambassador expresses the opinion, however, that the death sentence is unjustifiable punishment when compared with the prison terms meted out to British scientists, Alan Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs. I would like to point out that any weaknesses in the British security system should not be utilized by this country as a basis for meting out justice. The defendants in this case have had resort, not only once but twice to the Supreme Court of the land. In addition, the defendants have applied for clemency to the trial Judge and to the President of the United States, as a result of which the sentence has been most carefully reviewed and their pleas for clemency denied.

Ambassador Dillon expresses the view that sentiment against the death sentence is reinforced by the marital and

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

56 JUN 5 1953

AHB:tlc

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~SECRET~~

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Gandy

65-58236 1666

MAY 25 1953

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DECLASSIFIED

WAB/10/10/26/72

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General

parental status of the Rosenbergs. It is perhaps enlightening that Ethel Rosenberg refused to see her mother for almost two years following her conviction, and when she finally did see her mother, she became infuriated with her on several occasions when urged by her mother to tell the truth and to think of her children. A reliable source advised that Ethel Rosenberg brushed off her mother's remark to think of her children by stating, "Don't mention the children. Children are born every day in the week."

A further factor mentioned by Ambassador Dillon is the family connection with "Greenglass" without whose testimony charges could not have been brought home." David Greenglass was an important witness in the Rosenberg trial. However, there were additional important witnesses who brought to light the espionage activities of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, such as Harry Gold, Max Elitcher, Ruth Greenglass, Ben Schneider, and others.

Another point raised is the protracted delays which apparently refers to the delay in carrying out sentence. These delays are in no wise the responsibility of the prosecution or this Government. They have resulted from the dilatory tactics of defense counsel and the seizure by the defense of every conceivable means of forestalling execution of the sentence. The fact of their occurrence is but another indication of the judicial processes of this Government which provide to a defendant every possible means to secure justice.

Ambassador Dillon refers to the "latest doubts aroused as to reliability Greenglass testimony by publication statement--allegedly in Greenglass handwriting--whose authenticity not yet denied." This refers to the statement written by David Greenglass at the request of his attorney, O. John Rogge, shortly after the initial interview by Agents of this Bureau subsequent to his arrest. Attorney Rogge requested Greenglass to furnish the gist of the information which Greenglass had given to FBI Agents. The details concerning this matter were furnished to Assistant Attorney General Olney by memorandum dated May 1, 1959. As I pointed

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General

out to Mr. Olney, a comparison of the statement given by Greenglass to his attorney with the statement dated June 16, 1950, which he gave to our Agents reflects no substantial contradictions. Subsequent statements furnished by Greenglass, with the consent of his attorney, set forth full details of his activities. The testimony of Greenglass at the trial constituted, of course, his full recollection of his activities and those of the defendants.

Ambassador Dillen stated that a substantial segment of French opinion also makes a distinction between the degree of guilt of Rosenberg as the principal and that of his wife as an accessory. As the record of the trial will reflect, Ethel Rosenberg actively assisted Julius Rosenberg in his espionage activities.

With reference to the opinion of the Ambassador that the great majority of French people feel that the death sentence is unjustified from a moral standpoint and is due only to the political climate peculiar to the United States, now and at the time of the trial, as pointed out above, I feel that we should take cognizance of the fact that the defendants have had every opportunity of appeal and that the Supreme Court has twice considered their case. In addition, public opinion in this country, as expressed by editorial comment in our newspapers, I think it can be fairly said, has been overwhelmingly in favor of the sentence meted out to the defendants.

Relative to Ambassador Dillen's comments regarding Mr. Cohn, it should be considered that former United States Attorney Irving Saypol, not Mr. Cohn, was in direct charge of the prosecution of this case. Mr. Saypol is now a New York State Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Cohn did assist materially in the prosecution, but the responsibility for the handling of the case and the majority of the prosecution itself were charged to Mr. Saypol.

In weighing the reaction to this matter, the current attitude of the Communist Party, both here and abroad, should be taken into consideration. Communist Parties, both in the United States and abroad, have been conducting a prolific

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General

campaign through the Communist press and front organizations demanding the amelioration of the Rosenbergs' sentence. Indeed, among many of the arguments advanced have been some of those set forth in Ambassador Dillon's telegram.

A reduction in sentence would, of course, be interpreted by the Communists as a decisive victory resulting from the very vigorous campaign which they are waging toward this end. Commutation likewise could be construed as a sign of weakness and indecision on the part of this Government in protecting the security of the United States. The effect of this sentence as an object lesson to other enemies or potential enemies threatening our security, of course, would be lost in the event the sentence of the Rosenbergs were reduced.

While the Ambassador is undoubtedly sincere in his expression of opinion as to the grave consequences which may ensue if this sentence is carried out, it is my opinion that the contrary may well be true. If the sentence is reduced, we may well be charged, not only abroad but in this country, with knuckling under to Communist pressure and this could not help but be extremely harmful to our national security.

I am returning to you Ambassador Dillon's telegram and accompanying document.

Respectfully,

Enclosure

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).

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

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

65-58236-1666 enclosure

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. W. V. CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: May 26, 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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Miss Gandy _____

In connection with the motion filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court by Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, asking for a stay in the Supreme Court's action on the application for a writ of certiorari, which the Court denied on May 25, 1953, Supervisor Dudley Payne of the WFO advised at 1:50 P.M. that the Government is expected to file an answer to the motion this afternoon. Thereafter it is expected that a decision will be rendered by the Court on May 27, 1953.

ACTION:

The WFO is following this matter closely and will keep the Bureau advised.

WVC:mer

G.I.R.-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAK

RECORDED - 41

65-51236-1667

JUN 8 1953

for

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1952

Gentlemen:

Investigate a former
neighbor of the Rosenbergs
Martha Wolf, formerly of
Knickerbocker Village
Monroe St. now living
in Detroit. Res. Zim-
merman -

1. J. L. N. Y.
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DATE 7-21-86 BY 3042 PWT-SAR

SAC, New York

May 27, 1953

Director, FBI

MARTHA WOLF, wa.,
Martha Zimmerman
SECURITY MATTER - C

The Bureau is in receipt of an anonymous undated letter postmarked May 18, 1953, at New York 51, New York, which contains the following message:

"Gentlemen:

"Investigate a former neighbor of the Rosenbergs Martha Wolf, formerly of Knickerbocker Village Monroe St. now living in Detroit. See Zimmerman."

The report of SA Edgar C. Forest dated June 9, 1947, at New York entitled "Theodore George Wolf, wa., Theodore George Wolfchunt; Internal Security - R," New York File 100-82100, reflects that Martha Wolf, nee Martha Zimmerman, resided in Apartment AC 12, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. The report further reflects that on August 29, 1945, a confidential informant found a card at the East Side Club of the Communist Party, 5 Rutgers Street, New York City, indicating membership in the Communist Party which contained the name of Martha Wolf, AC 12, 40 Monroe Street, New York City.

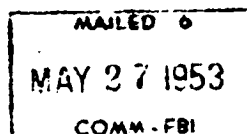
The New York Office should search office files for any additional pertinent subversive and background information identifiable with Martha Wolf and furnish the information to the Detroit Office.

The Detroit Office, upon receipt of information from New York, should search office files for any pertinent identifiable information concerning Martha Wolf and thereafter be guided by current Bureau instructions governing security cases.

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2 cc - Detroit

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3042 *put DFC*

May 29, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT

Today at the Attorney General's luncheon, a discussion arose concerning Mr. Bartley Crum who is appearing as counsel in some case in the Court of Claims. I advised the Attorney General that recently Mr. Crum had seen fit to file with this Bureau a statement concerning his connections and associations with allegedly subversive front organizations. I would like to have a copy of this statement transmitted to the Attorney General for his information.

There arose at the luncheon today a discussion concerning the Lawyers Guild. It was indicated that this organization will shortly be placed upon the list of subversive organizations by the Attorney General. Incident to this, the question arose as to what members of this organization might be in the Department of Justice. There was discussed the desirability of issuing to all employees of the Department a questionnaire for them to list the names of all organizations to which they now belong.

I have asked Mr. Laughlin of the Domestic Intelligence Division to let me know whether we have a membership list of the Lawyers Guild and if so how recent it is. I have also inquired of Mr. Laughlin to advise me whether we have forwarded to the Department all information which we have in our files upon the Lawyers Guild so that the Department may have available the complete information which the FBI has upon this organization in considering listing it on the subversive list of organizations.

A discussion arose as to the forthcoming execution of the Rosenbergs and I indicated that the Court today had set the week of June 15 for the execution, with a likelihood that it would take place on June 18, which is the day when executions are carried out at Sing Sing, where the Rosenbergs are incarcerated. The Attorney General stated that Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons, was proceeding to New York to work out the details for this execution and was to contact the Rosenbergs to see if they would be willing to make any statements concerning their associations and activities in espionage. I inquired of the Attorney General whether Mr. Bennett was going to make any

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RECEIVED
TIME 12:55 PM
DATE 6-1-53
BY *WJ*

JUN 5 1953
160

promises to the Rosenbergs in case they should be willing to talk and he said no, that that would not be done by Mr. Bennett. I suggested that the Attorney General should have in mind proper procedures for the interviewing of the Rosenbergs should they decide to make any statements, either now or at any time shortly before their execution if the President does not commute their sentence, which it now seems unlikely that he will do.

The Attorney General advised that Mr. Allen Dulles had informed him there was a very interesting film which had been prepared by CIA on the subject of "Brain Washing" and that Mr. Dulles was desirous of showing it to the staff members attending the Attorney General's luncheon at some time in the near future. It was agreed that this would be shown sometime during the second week of June, probably on a Wednesday or Thursday afternoon. The Attorney General indicated that those in attendance at the luncheon might bring with them such persons as they thought would be interested in seeing this film. I believe it would be desirable for Mr. Ladd and Mr. Belmont to attend the showing of this film. I am planning to attend it myself and as soon as I receive the exact time and place for it I will advise accordingly.

The Attorney General inquired of me concerning Walter Reuther and what his associations might be in subversive organizations. I advised the Attorney General briefly of the same information with which I had briefed Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, Secretary Dackin, General Culler and several officials in the Treasury Department, as well as the Attorney General, when we conferred some weeks ago concerning a committee to which it had been contemplated appealing Walter Reuther. This refreshed the Attorney General's recollection. I called the Attorney General's attention to Reuther's association with Guy Theodore Nunn, Jr., whom he depended upon considerably and who was more or less a publicity man for him, whose background was rather unsavory. I would like to have a short memorandum prepared for the Attorney General on Reuther and also on Nunn, who at the present time is one of Reuther's close associates and has been making broadcasts in Detroit, together with copies of the correspondence which Reuther wrote to persons in this country when he was in Russia.

Incident to the Lawyers Guild matter, a discussion arose concerning Professor Emerson of Yale University and I briefly outlined his background and activities. I pointed out that it had been impossible up to the present time to have Emerson called before any Committee of Congress because of the intervention in his behalf by Senator Taft who is on the Board of Trustees of Yale University. I indicated to the Attorney General that the House Committee

on Un-American Activities had contemplated calling Emerson but had refrained from doing so because of the intercession of Senator Taft and that the same had happened incident to the Jenner Committee of the Senate.

Judge Barnes spoke to me at the luncheon about obtaining summer employment for a Mr. Charles Hurley, who I understand is the son of former General Patrick Hurley. Judge Barnes stated that young Mr. Hurley is graduating from one of the Universities at Los Angeles this month and will then embark upon the study of law. He was desirous of working during the summer in any position that he could obtain. Judge Barnes stated that young Hurley is twenty-five years of age, a veteran, and the Judge believes him to be a competent young man. I have furnished Judge Barnes with an application for him to send to young Hurley who will return it to Judge Barnes who will then forward it to the Bureau. As soon as it is received I would like to have it processed and I want to be advised about the same.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

125-1000

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 1, 1953

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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Miss Gandy _____

Supervisor Scott Miller called from New York at 3:45 p.m. today, June 1. He stated that Judge Kaufman had just denied a motion for reduction of sentence and a motion for stay of execution. In connection with the denial of these motions, Emanuel Bloch, the attorney for the Rosenbergs, indicated he would appeal within 24 hours to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Bloch was asked by the U. S. Attorney whether he planned filing additional motions, and Bloch said he planned to file a motion under Rule 2265, on the basis of newly-discovered evidence, some of which was just learned yesterday, May 31. (This apparently pertains to a statement made yesterday by Bernard Greenglass to the effect David Greenglass had told him that he had stolen uranium.)

ACTION:

For your information.

The NYO will keep the Bureau advised of developments.

CEH:LL

cc-MR. NICHOLS

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

65-58236-1668

2:12

June 2, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

I called Mr. Ladd with reference to a matter which had been discussed today at the Attorney General's luncheon. I told Mr. Ladd that almost every day at these luncheons the Rosenberg Case comes up for discussion and I would like to have a memorandum prepared to the Attorney General setting forth exactly what the latest move is that Block intends to take, what it is predicated upon and what is our answer to it. I commented this was the statement that Block got from an individual by the name of Greenglass.

I also told Mr. Ladd that each day by 11:00 o'clock I would like to have for review, before going to the Attorney General's luncheon, any new developments in the Rosenberg Case in view of the closeness of the execution date.

Very truly yours,

K/ J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

JEH:EH



65-58236-1669

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 27, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

(M)

Re: Rosenberg Case

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 _____

Mr. Metzner in the Department brought to my office this afternoon a cover note from Mr. Bernard M. Shanley of the White House, with which Mr. Shanley submitted to the Attorney General two handwritten letters purportedly written by the Rosenberg children. One of the letters is signed "Michael Rosenberg" and petitions the release of his mother and father, using as a basis for his request the release of William Oatis. The other letter is signed "Michael and Robert Rosenberg" and also petitions the release of the Rosenbergs. In the first letter Michael Rosenberg refers to his brother Robert as being six years old; therefore, it would appear that, if they are authentic, both letters were written by Michael. Mr. Metzner stated that the Attorney General desired a handwriting comparison made to determine if both letters were written by the same person.

I delivered the notes immediately to Mr. Parsons in the Laboratory, with the request that a handwriting examination be made on a most expedite basis and a report be prepared for Mr. Metzner.

Mr. Metzner advised that it was the Attorney General's view that nothing further be done on these letters, especially if it was determined both were written by the same person. He would appreciate your views, however, as to whether or not you feel any further steps should be taken with reference to these letters. The thought occurs that in the event the letters are found to be written by different persons, some consideration might be given to obtaining known handwriting specimens on a discreet basis from the records of the school attended by Michael Rosenberg in order to determine whether or not he wrote either of the letters. Michael Allen was born 3-10-43; Robert Harry born 10-14-47.

Mr. Metzner *SAYS NO.*
Mr. Metzner asked that the letters be returned to him tomorrow in order that he can return them to the White House.

Respectfully,

RECORDED-57

J. A. Sizoo

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Harbo

65-58236-1670
13 JUN 2 1953

JAS:eff

7-24-86

3042 PWTJAR

COPY

The White House
Washington

May 25, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Honorable Herbert Brownell
The Attorney General

Herewith are two letters - one presumably from both of the Rosenberg childrens, and the second, which recently came in, from Michael Rosenberg.

I don't know whether or not you wish to turn them over to the FBI, but I did think you would be interested in seeing them.

Would you recommend a reply?

Bernard M. Shanley
Special Counsel to the President

Encls
per above

COPY

7-24-86
per release

3042 PWT-JAR

65-58236-1670

ENCLOSURE

Dear Mr. President,

Please don't leave my brother and I without a Mommy and Daddy.

They have always been good to us. We love them very much.

Michael and Robert Rosenberg

36 Laurel Hill Terrace
New York, N. Y.

5/21
c/o B. Bach
Rte. 2 Box 148 M
Toms River, New Jersey
PM 5/20/53

Dear President Eisenhower,

I saw on television on Monday, Mr. Oatis is not in jail in Europe any more because the President of the country let him go. It said his wife wrote a letter to the President over there and she told why Mr. Oatis should be let go. I think it is a good thing to let him go home because I know prison is a very bad place for anybody to be

My mommy and daddy are in prison in New York. My brother is six years old. His name is Robby. He misses them very much. I miss them too. I got the idea to write to you from Mr. Oatis on television. Please let my mommy and daddy go, and not let anything happen to them. If they come home Robby and I will be very happy. We will thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Michael Rosenberg

COPY eff

65-58236-1670

7-24-86

3042 PWT-JAR

per release

Mr. Charles M. Metzner
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

May 28, 1953

MICHAEL ROSENBERG
Handwritten Comparison

Reference is made to the two letters which you delivered to my office on May 27, 1953, reportedly written to the President by the Rosenberg children.

An examination in our Laboratory shows that the bodies of these letters and the writing on the envelope of the MICHAEL ROSENBERG letter were written by one person. The address appearing at the bottom of the letter signed MICHAEL AND ROBERT ROSENBERG, all of the writing on the envelope attached to it, and the notation written with blue pencil at the top of the letter signed MICHAEL ROSENBERG were not written by the same person who wrote the bodies of the two letters.

In view of the fact that both letters were written by one person, no further action is being taken unless requested.

The two envelopes and letters are enclosed.

2 ENCL
57

Enclosure

GWD:MEG
65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWR-JAC/ET

RECEIVED
9:40 AM
DATE 5-29-53
BY 980

Tolson
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Holloman
Gandy

MAY 27 1953

RECEIVED

DIRECTOR

RHJ

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 28, 1953

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Supervisor T. Scott Miller called from New York at 11:20 a.m., May 28. He advised that the order denying certiorari for the Rosenbergs had been received by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York this morning (5/28).

The order vacating the stay of execution has not been received by the Circuit Court of Appeals; however, the Clerk of the Circuit Court has talked with one Willey, Clerk of the Supreme Court, who has advised that the order vacating the stay has been signed by the Supreme Court and is on its way to the Circuit Court. Based upon this, the Clerk of the Circuit Court filed the mandate with the District Court.

AUSA Kilsheimer will go before Judge Kaufman on May 29, 1953, and ask that a specific date be set for the execution of the Rosenbergs.

ACTION:

For your information.

The NYO has been instructed to keep the Bureau promptly advised of developments.

CEH:LL

cc-MR. NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAC

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65-5726-1671
JUN 2 1953

62 JUN 9 1953

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

MAY 20 1953

TELETYPE

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

WASH 22
21
DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK 20 10 17 PM
URGENT

G.I.R.

Disfigured

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ESP R. BUREAU-S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO NY TELS REFERRING TO INTERVIEWS WITH THE PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHER BEN SCHNEIDER AND IN PARTICULAR TO THE UNKNOWN MAN WHO VISITED SCHNEIDER-S SHOP AND HAD PASSPORT PHOTOS TAKEN AND LATER QUESTIONED SCHNEIDER ABOUT TAKING THE ROSENBERG PICTURES. IT IS NOTED THAT SCHNEIDER LOCATED THE NEGATIVE OF THIS MAN AND COPIES OF THE SAME WERE MADE AND HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO NY INFORMANTS. THE PHOTO OF THIS MAN WAS EXHIBITED TO NORMA ABRAMS, REPORTER OF THE QUOTE NY DAILY NEWS UNQUOTE, AND SHE IDENTIFIED IT AS A PHOTO OF WILLIAM ADDISON PRICE, REPORTER FOR THE QUOTE NY DAILY NEWS UNQUOTE. IT IS NOTED THAT PRICE IS THE SUBJ OF SM DASH C NY FILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH ONE ZERO NINE SEVEN SEVEN FOUR, BUFILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH THREE NINE EIGHT ONE SEVEN FIVE. IT IS NOTED THAT BUREAU HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY ADVISED IN PRICE-S CASE THAT HE HAD BEEN ACTIVE ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ROSENBERGS. IT IS ALSO NOTED THAT IN PRICE-S CASE IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED TO THE BUREAU THAT SOURCES ABROAD BE ALERTED TO THE ACTIVITY OF PRICE, WHO IS NOW ABROAD. IT IS SUGGESTED BUREAU CONSIDER ADVISING SOURCES OF PRICE-S ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH ROSENBERG COMMITTEE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT JAR

65-55276-1672
BOARDMAN
MAY 27 1953

KNY R 21 WA DP

53 DISC
JUN 9 1953

cc - Brau...

R3712

MAY 22 1953
TELETYPE

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

WASHINGTON 5 FROM BOSTON 22 10-18 P

DIRECTOR DECENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL., ESPIONAGE DASH R. RE BUTELCALL TODAY. SHUNNED

61 J. PIKE INTERVIEWED AUGUSTA, MAINE. STATED HE SPOKE AT CHURCH GROUP, 98
PORTLAND, MAINE, MAY NINETEEN, LAST WAS QUESTIONED BY AUDIENCE RE ROSEN-
BERG-S CASE AND ANSWERED IN EFFECT, ROSENBERGS WERE ACTING AS QUOTE POST
OFFICE UNQUOTE FOR INFO GATHERED BY FUCHS AND GREENGLASS, CARRIED TO
ROSENBERGS BY GOLD AND TRANSMITTED BY THEM TO FOREIGN NATION. HE SAID
GOLD WAS A MESSENGER ONLY. HE SAID, AS BEST HE RECALLED, THERE WAS
REASONABLE INFERENCE AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION OF ROSENBERGS BY HIMSELF
AND OTHER PERSONS CLOSE TO THE INVESTIGATION THAT ROSENBERGS ALSO ACTING
AS POST OFFICE FOR TWO OTHER SOURCES. PIKE WAS CERTAIN HE DID NOT STATE
AS A FACT BUT ONLY AS INFERENCE. HE STATED THIS INFERENCE WAS BASED ON
FOLLOWING REASONS. THERE WAS FOUND IN POSSESSION OF ROSENBERGS A MODEL
OF PROXIMITY FUSE AT TIME INFO RE FUSE HIGHLY SECRET. FUCHS AND GREENGLAS
NOT IN POSITION TO GATHER SUCH INFO SO INFERENCE WAS IT CAME FROM ANOTHER
SOURCE. ALSO HE RECALLS DURING INVESTIGATION OF ROSENBERG'S SOME PERSON,

END PAGE ONE
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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR
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165-58236-1673
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58 JUN 9 1953

PAGE TWO

IDENTITY UNKNOWN, RECEIVED A SHORT SENTENCE, HE BELIEVED IN TENNESSEE, FOR STEALING SOME INFO CONCERNING CHEMICALS, AND ALTHOUGH PIKE UNABLE TO RECALL DETAILS, HE FELT POSSIBLY THIS MATTER THOUGH NOT CONNECTED WITH AEC OR PROXIMITY FUSE, MIGHT BE CONNECTED WITH ROSENBERG'S POST OFFICE ACTIVITY. HE COULD RECALL NO OTHER SPECIFIC REASONS WHY HE INFERRED TWO OTHER SPY RINGS WERE OPERATING AT THAT TIME, AND SAID HE HAD NO SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE THAT TWO OTHER SPY RINGS WERE ACTUALLY OPERATING AT THAT TIME. PIKE STATES HE FEELS JULIUS ROSENBERG HARD CORE COMMUNIST AND NOT LIKELY TO BREAK, BUT ETHEL ROSENBERG ONLY FOLLOWER OF HUSBAND AND NOT SO FANATIC AND MAY TALK PRIOR TO EXECUTION AND IF SHE DOES, SHE MAY CAST LIGHT ON THE TWO OTHER INFERRED SPY RINGS, SINCE IF THEY DID EXIST, SHE SHOULD HAVE KNOWLEDGE. HE STATED HE FEELS IF SUCH SPY RINGS DID EXIST, THEY WERE UNDOUBTEDLY DISSOLVED PRIOR TO THIS TIME.

MARCHESSAULT

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

MAY 26 1953

TELETYPE

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DIRECTOR AND SAC

FROM NEW YORK 7 926 / 12-35 AM
URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG ETAL, ESP - R. AUSA KILSHEIMER ADVISED TODAY THAT EMANUEL BLOCK WILL MOVE IN THE SUPREME COURT ON THE TWENTYSIXTH FOR A STAY PENDING AN APPLICATION FOR A RE-HEARING. THIS MOTION FOR A STAY WILL BE SUBMITTED TO CHIEF JUSTICE VINSON. IF STAY IS DENIED SUPREME COURT ORDER DIENING CERT WILL PROBABLY COME DOWN ON THE TWENTYSEVENTH NEXT. WASH FLD OFFICE WILL ADVISE IMMEDIATELY JUDGE VINSON DECISION IN THIS MATTER. RECORDED - 72

BOARDMAN

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CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL DIVISION

HLD THE COPIES OF DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT/AR

53 JUN 9 1953

cc - Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Farren Olney III

May 22, 1953

Director, FBI

⁰
JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

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Attached for your information are Photostats of the following articles which have appeared in the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, concerning the above-captioned case:

1. Article entitled, "New Greenglass Letter Bares His Lies Against Rosenbergs," appearing in the May 4, 1953, issue.
2. Article entitled, "The Greenglass Documents Analyzed," appearing in the May 6, 1953, issue.
3. Article entitled, "The Greenglass Documents - 2," appearing in the May 7, 1953, issue.
4. Article entitled, "New Evidence Bares Frameup of Rosenbergs," appearing in the May 10, 1953, issue.

Atty General

65-58236

APL:djb



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

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New Greenglass Letter Bares His Lies Against Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

A document, made public yesterday, in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key go-
against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, shows that Greenglass' story in the court was based on FBI co-
glass' own memory, and that as a result his testimony, on which the Rosenbergs face the electric

mony. This sensational development in the world famous case took place yesterday afternoon at the clemency-for-Rosenbergs rally held at Randalls Island, New York City. The U.S. Supreme Court may hand down its decision today on the Rosenberg appeal for a new trial.

The damning Greenglass document, whose authenticity has been established by Elizabeth McCarthy, a nationally known handwriting expert, first appeared in the anti-Communist French paper, Combat, in Paris. It was made available to the American public yesterday after having created a sensation in France through its publication also in the leading French conservative paper, Le Monde.

MAJOR POINTS

The Greenglass document confirms these major points in the charge that Greenglass lied on the witness stand with the connivance and knowledge of the FBI:

1—He told the court and the jury that he told Harry Gold, another witness, to come back to see him about alleged atom information. Actually, it was the FBI that told him to say that.

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ENCLOSURE

witness in the case
and not on Green-

2-He did not say at first that he had met a Russian. But after meeting with the FBI, he made a firm identification of this Russian as Yakovlev in the Soviet embassy.

3-He allowed the FBI to place into his "confession" things of which he himself had no recollection.

4-He described in detail in March, 1951, during the trial a conversation of which he had no real recollection in June, 1950, when the FBI was questioning him.

5-He lied when he told the jury that Julius Rosenberg had sent Harry Gold to see him, since he did not know Gold nine months before when this meeting was alleged to have taken place.

AFTER CITING a document in which Greenglass' wife, Ruth, shows that her husband was hysterical, unbalanced, given to fantasies and lies, chairman of the Rosenberg committee, Joseph Brainin told the rally audience:

"In the light of this description, what shall we make of a second document published on April 18 by Le Combat, a French newspaper, and reprinted in Le Monde, the well-known newspaper, a document which purports to be written in Greenglass' own handwriting. I repeat. Le Combat, a Parisian anti-Communist daily, published a statement by David Greenglass in his own handwriting. I wish you could see this man's handwriting. It is that on an immature child. The document starts out by saying:

"These are my approximate statements to the FBI."

"And what are these statements?"

"Greenglass says that he told the FBI that he met Harry Gold in New Mexico, and now listen carefully to this: 'They (FBI) told me that I had told him to come back later. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement.'

"Let us pause for a moment, for this statement by David Greenglass gives us the key to his subsequent testimony at the trial."

"The FBI told him something he didn't remember, yet he readily agreed to accept it as his own statement."

"Let me read further what Greenglass writes:

"I told them (FBI) that on a visit to me in 1944 my wife asked me to give information."

"And following that, in the language of a man who is carefully investigating a story, Greenglass writes: 'I made sure to tell the FBI that she was transmitting this information from my brother-in-law Julius.'

"Is this the language of a man telling the truth, or of a man creating a story, a fiction?"

"I quote further from David Greenglass' statement:

"Also I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit. Also I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

Not only is this the language of a perjurer, but it is the absolute opposite of what Greenglass testified in court!

"At the trial he placed his wife in the room, contrary to what he said in his handwritten statement, because the prosecution needed corroboration. And when he and the prosecution needed corroboration at the trial, the truth goes out the window."

"At the trial Greenglass said that Julius Rosenberg sent Gold to him, the very opposite of what he says here in the statement."

"In his own handwriting Greenglass says he told the FBI of a meeting with a stranger in midtown Manhattan. He cannot remember who this man is. By the time the trial begins, his memory is considerably improved to the point where this stranger acquires a nationality — and, strangely enough, it is a Russian. Are all these matters — not knowing who sent Gold, not knowing who the stranger was, not remembering what they talked about, not remembering the details of Gold's visit to New Mexico — are all these matters to be summed up in Greenglass' statement in his own handwriting that: 'I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement.'"

"And in this summary in Greenglass' own handwriting there is not a word, not a mention of ever having passed atomic sketches, atomic data, atomic secrets to Julius Rosenberg."

"And not a single word about his sister, Ethel Rosenberg. Not one word, not one mention. Yet at the trial David Greenglass sent his sister to the death house."

"Can these contradictions also be explained by Greenglass' key formula: 'I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement.'"

"Shall the Rosenbergs face the electric chair on this sort of testimony?"

Every one of these statements made a year before he testified

in Foley Square contradicts what he told the jury which sent Rosenbergs to their death.

The description of Greenglass' character given by his wife to the investigator was read by Joseph Brainin as follows:

"As to her husband, she stated that he had a tendency to hysteria. At other times he would become delirious and once, when he had the grippe, he ran nude through the hallway shrieking of 'phantoms,' 'lead pants.' . . . She had known him since she was 10 years old. She said that he would do things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movie but she didn't think he would do it."

HANDWRITING CHECKED

The authenticity of the Greenglass statement is unquestioned. His handwriting was checked by the handwriting expert against writing on his marriage certificate, a physician's statement, a certificate of partnership, and a Certificate of Conducting Business on file in New York.

The expert stated: "There are such unique and remarkable similarities between questioned and standard writing in all of the important, underlying unconscious writing characteristics that I come to no other conclusion than that they were written by one and the same person."

The Greenglass document was written June 9, 1950, nearly a year before the trial. In it he stated, in part:

"Here are some of the statements I made to the FBI."

He then goes on to say, "I identified Gold by a torn or cut piece of card, but I didn't tell you where or how I got it. Also I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of the visit. Also, I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

He then adds, "I can honestly say that the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."

Government.

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The Greenglass Documents Analyzed

One Story in June, 1950—Another at the Trial

On Sunday, May 3, the country was given sensational new evidence adding new weight to the charge that the entire government case against the Rosenbergs is a frame-up. This new evidence, written June, 1950, is now in the hands of President Eisenhower, sent to him by the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case in its appeal for clemency and a new trial.

The new evidence consists of two documents whose authenticity is unquestioned, one in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key witness against the Rosenbergs, and the other a typewritten statement purporting to be the pre-trial statement of his wife, Ruth. These are sensational contradictions between these two statements by the key witnesses and their own testimony at the trial.

Another amazing fact is that neither of the key witnesses mentioned Ethel Rosenberg until they got to the courtroom in March, 1951.

The Rosenberg committee has sent the analysis given below to President Eisenhower.

BELOW IS PRESENTED an analysis of these two documents, comparing them to each other where they meet, and comparing them to the testimony in the court record.

1-In Mrs. Greenglass' summarized statement, she characterizes her husband as follows: As to her husband, she stated that he had a "tendency to hysteria." At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the gripe he ran trade through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants," "Lead Pants."

"She had known him since she was 10 years old. She said that he would say things worse so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it."

Greenglass, in his written statement, corroborates his wife's description of him in this fashion:

"They (the FBI) told me that I had told him (Harry Gold) to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement."

At the trial he repeats this willingness to have others remember for him in another connection (p. 590) "A. I-I had told them about this—what they put in the statement, what they wanted me to put in the statement, what they wanted me to put in the statement in the first thing, they told me was just to make a general statement, that is all."

Also, at the trial, he testifies, in respect to Harry Gold, as follows: P. 457. Q. "Now, after mutual identification was effected, did you have any conversation with Harry Gold?"

"A. Yes, I offered him something to eat and he said he had already eaten. He just wanted to know if I had any information and I said, 'I have some but I will have to write it up. If you come back in the afternoon I will give it to you.' I started to tell him the story about one of the people I put into the report, and he—"

"Q. Who was one of the people you put into the report?"

"A. A fellow by the name of Barison, and he cut me short."

This is an example of how Greenglass' summary improves to the point of contradiction of actual details, though starting from a total absence of recollection of an entire incident.

In the light of his wife's description of him, these discrepancies have to be viewed as more than innocent slips and recoveries.

Later, more such examples shall be given.

Three Basic Allegations

2-The guilt of the Rosenbergs revolved around three basic allegations: a) that they involved Greenglass in espionage; b) that they sent Gold to Greenglass to obtain information; c) that they personally received a sketch of the a-bomb and twelve pages of scientific formulas and notes from Greenglass.

a) In his document Greenglass says: "I told them (the FBI) that on a visit to me in November, 1944 my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the FBI that she was transmitting this information from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea."

"She was doing this because she felt I would be angry if she didn't ask me."

In the typewritten document one finds: "Mrs. Greenglass discussed her visit to New Mexico. She was there between March, 1945 and March 1946."

(Note that Mrs. Greenglass was not under arrest when she made this statement, but was actually home, having just returned from the hospital after an accident. It may be presumed that she felt less pressure than her husband to "color" a story.) Mrs. Greenglass thus establishes that she did not go to New Mexico until four months after the date her husband established as the time of her visit.

It is also significant here that the government charges no overt acts after January, 1945.

Also, Greenglass did not get to New Mexico until March, 1945, as her statement indicates, then there is no basis for any corroboration she attempts to give to events in New Mexico prior to her arrival. The government brought no documents to show that Mrs. Greenglass was in New Mexico before March, 1945.

Nevertheless, she testified at the trial as follows: p. 678-679.

Q. And did you in fact go out to New Mexico in Nov. 1944?

A. I did.

Q. And prior to the time that you left New York to go to New Mexico did you have a conversation with the defendants Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?

A. Yes, I did.

A. (Continued) And he said: I wanted to know how he knew what David was doing. He said that his friends had told him that David was working on the atomic bomb, and he went on to tell me that the atomic bomb was the most destructive weapon used so far. (Also p. 727, 399, 423, 424.)

Elsewhere in the typewritten document, however, she makes a statement that casts doubt on



ETHEL ROSENBERG

JULIUS ROSENBERG

whether such a conversation actually took place. "She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was."

The Hiroshima bomb was dropped in July, 1945. If that was when she first learned about the atom bomb, as she says here, then the conversation with the Rosenbergs either never took place, or else it did not concern the atom bomb in any way.

The time at which she places her visit to her husband (March 1945) and the time she established as her first knowledge that she visited her husband in November, 1944 and that she already knew before her visit of the atom bomb from Julius Rosenberg.

This casts doubt on the government's first premise that the Rosenbergs recruited Greenglass into espionage activities.

Atomic Data Not Mentioned

THIS DOUBT is strengthened by the complete absence in Greenglass' written statement of any passing of atomic data to Rosenberg, although he testifies otherwise at the trial, as well as by the absence of such a charge in Ruth Greenglass' summarized statement.

b) In his handwritten statement Greenglass states specifically: "Julius and Ethel knew who had told me."

Nevertheless he testifies at the trial, p. 457. "A. There was a knock on the door and I opened it. We had just completed eating breakfast, and there was a man standing in the hallway who asked if I were Mr. Greenglass, and I said yes. He stepped through the door and he said, 'Julius sent me.' and I said 'oh,' and walked to my wife's purse, took out the wallet and took out the matched part of the jello box."

This portion of his testimony is further undermined by his written statement, "Also I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit."

On page 699-700, Mrs. Greenglass testifies that she was present during the visit of Gold, and repeats the same account her husband gave.

But in her summarized statement she says, "She had remembered no visitors at her home (in Albuquerque)."

Whether Gold ever visited them is less important than whether the Rosenbergs sent Gold. It is upon this latter point that both David and Ruth Greenglass now cast considerable doubt. This is apart from the

unlikelyhood that a purported master spy would use his own name as a password.

Gold Never Heard Of Rosenbergs

THIS DOUBT is reinforced by Gold's testimony. During this testimony, Gold said that he never heard of the Rosenbergs, and by the absence of any attempt by the government to show a connection between Gold and the Rosenbergs.

One final statement in Greenglass' handwritten casts additional doubt on this episode. He writes: "But this I tell you I can honestly say the information I gave Gold maybe not at all what I said in the statement." This is preceded by, "I also made a pencil sketch of an H. E. mold set up for an experiment."

At the trial, he recalls the incident vividly, p. 459.

His handwritten statement inclines one to disbelieve that Greenglass "recovered" his memory. Rather, it tends to show that he was simply eager to please the prosecution.

(c) The government's third major premise was that the Rosenbergs received from Greenglass a sketch of the a-bomb plus 12 pages of scientific notes and formulas.

The contradictions in points a and b already begin to throw doubt on this premise.

These doubts are strengthened by the absence of even a hint of such an action in Greenglass' handwritten statement or in his wife's summarized statement. Certainly one cannot say that Greenglass was attempting to shield his brother-in-law, since elsewhere, as shown, he says that he was recruited into espionage work by Julius Rosenberg.

This doubt is further bolstered

ed by the following testimony, designed to test Greenglass' background and his ability to sift overheard data, evaluate it, and integrate it into the sketches and notes, p. 610.

Q. Now, Mr. Greenglass, I believe you testified that you graduated from high school here in New York City?

A. Yes.

Q. And I think you testified that you went to Brooklyn Polytechnic?

A. Yes.

Q. How long did you go to Brooklyn Polytechnic?

A. Six months.

Q. And how many courses did you take during those six months?

A. About eight different courses.

Q. Did you fail in your subjects?

A. I was quite young at the time, about 18, and I liked to play around more than I liked to go to school, so I cut classes almost the whole term. Simple.

Q. How many of the eight courses that you took did you fail?

A. I failed them all.

Greenglass then denies any study or knowledge of calculus, differential calculus, thermodynamics, nuclear physics, atomic physics, quantum mechanics, or advanced calculus, (p. 612).

THERE IS A FURTHER contradiction between Greenglass' omission of the Rosenbergs as alleged recipients of information and his testimony in court concerning his first and subsequent statements to the FBI. P. 578.

Q. Are you now stating that you did not withhold conscientiously and information concerning your illegal activities at Los Alamos and elsewhere, to the FBI authorities on the evening of June 15, 1950 and the early hours of the morning of June 16, 1950?

A. That is substantially what I mean.

Comparing this to his handwritten statement, with the aforementioned omission, it is plain that Greenglass is lying. The passing of the secret of the atom bomb to Rosenberg cannot be considered less than substantial, or that Rosenberg had sent Gold to him.

One can only conclude that "remembered" this later.

NO WHERE in the handwritten document or in Ruth Greenglass' summarized statement is there any mention of Ethel Rosenberg. But in all the foregoing portion of transcript, Greenglass and his wife mention Ethel as being active in the conspiracy.

(To Be Continued)

"The Greenglass Documents Analyzed"

"Daily Worker" May 6, 1953, page 2.

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The Greenglass Documents—2

On Sunday, May 3, the country was given sensational new evidence adding new weight to the charge that the entire government case against the Rosenbergs is a frame-up. This new evidence, written June, 1950, is now in the hands of President Eisenhower, sent to him by the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case in its appeal for clemency and a new trial.

The new evidence consists of two documents whose authenticity is unquestioned, one in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key witness against the Rosenbergs, and the other a typewritten statement summarizing the pre-trial statements of his wife, Ruth. There are sensational contradictions between these early statements by the key witnesses and their later testimony in the courtroom.

Another amazing fact is that neither of the key witnesses mentioned Ethel Rosenberg until they got to the courtroom in March, 1951.

The Rosenberg committee has sent the analysis given below to President Eisenhower.

Following is the concluding section of this new evidence, of which the first part was published yesterday:

4. In his handwritten document Greenglass states, "I then mentioned a meeting with a man who I didn't know arranged by Julius. I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date. The place was a car, an Olds owned by my father-in-law, somewhere above 42nd Street on 1st Avenue in Manhattan. I talked to the man but I recall very little about which we spoke. I thought it might be that he wanted me to think about finding out about H. E. lenses used in experimental tests to determine data on the a-bomb."

By the time the trial took place, the stranger—the "man I didn't know" had acquired a Russian nationality, p. 451. Q. Did he (Julius Rosenberg) tell you who this person he wanted you to meet was?

A. He said it was a Russian he wanted me to meet.

Did People Visit Her?

IN MRS. GREENGLASS' summarized statement, the following appears: "People keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice including that perhaps a right-wing lawyer should be selected."

At this time, according to the

first paragraph of this statement, "She was in bed as she had just returned from the hospital."

But at the trial she testifies as follows, p. 733.

Q. Were you interviewed by newspaper men at any time between the 15th of June, and three, four or five days thereafter?

A. No.

Q. You are quite sure of that?

A. I was in bed. Nobody came into the house.

And yet on June 19th, "people keep flocking in the house."

The discrepancy would not be important were it not for the fact that she is attempting to deny that she ever maintained that she and her husband were innocent, thus eliciting neighborhood sympathy.

This is proven in the following lines, p. 733.

Q. When did you go to see Mr. Rogge?

A. He came to see me.

Q. At your home?

A. That's right.

Q. Do you remember the day?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Rogge that you were innocent?

A. No, I told him the whole truth.

The summary document belies this later pose of instant



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JULIUS ROSENBERG

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confession in these words:

"OJR (O. John Rogge) pointed out that if Dave was innocent he should talk; that if not it would be advisable not to talk but to let the Government prove its case. The third course was that of cooperation. That was also discussed at length."

If the third course, "cooperation," was discussed at length in the absence of any definite statement of innocence or guilt, it could only lead to the situation which these documents reveal, namely that Greenglass and his wife were both prepared to help "make" a case in order to save their own skins.

It is significant that the statement on discussing cooperation is the next to the last sentence in the document. The last one is, "There was a long discussion about JR."

There the document ends, with JR (Julius Rosenberg?) mentioned for the first time!

THE SUMMARY DOCUMENT, far from giving a hint of guilt, actually gives one the impression that Mrs. Greenglass feels herself an object of persecution. There is a hint that Greenglass had brought home some uranium, and had been questioned about it by the FBI. Mrs. Greenglass complains that she and her husband were followed about and bothered by the FBI.

7-Doubt is even cast on the testimony that the Greenglass family brought \$4,000—David's espionage wages—to Rogge almost immediately upon David's arrest. "Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try."

It is very unlikely, unless the Greenglasses were prepared at that time to plead innocent, that they would consider \$4,000 too small a sum to pay for an attorney. Had they, as they claim in their court testimony, at once confessed their guilt, they would undoubtedly have considered

\$4,000 a very adequate sum of money to pay a lawyer to plead them guilty.

FINALLY, WE COME to one characteristic of the Greenglass handwritten statement.

In portions it does not read like a man narrating the truth, but more like a man carefully framing a story.

"I made sure to tell the FBI that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law"—"I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date"—"Also I definitely placed my wife out of the room."

To any one familiar with taking statements from accused persons, this language is inventive rather than narrative.

CONCLUSIONS: These two documents, taken together, indicate:

That the Greenglasses were at first prepared to plead innocent;

That they quickly chose to "cooperate" with the prosecution;

That their "cooperation" consisted of making statements at variance with other known statements and facts.

The documents are arguments for two steps: (1) Presidential clemency, so that the danger of electrocution in the face of newly raised doubts will be set aside, thus giving time for further exploration. (2) Recognition by either the appropriate District Court, the Court of Appeals, or the Supreme Court that the case merits a full scale investigation by the Courts.

Continued

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New Evidence Bares Frameup Of Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

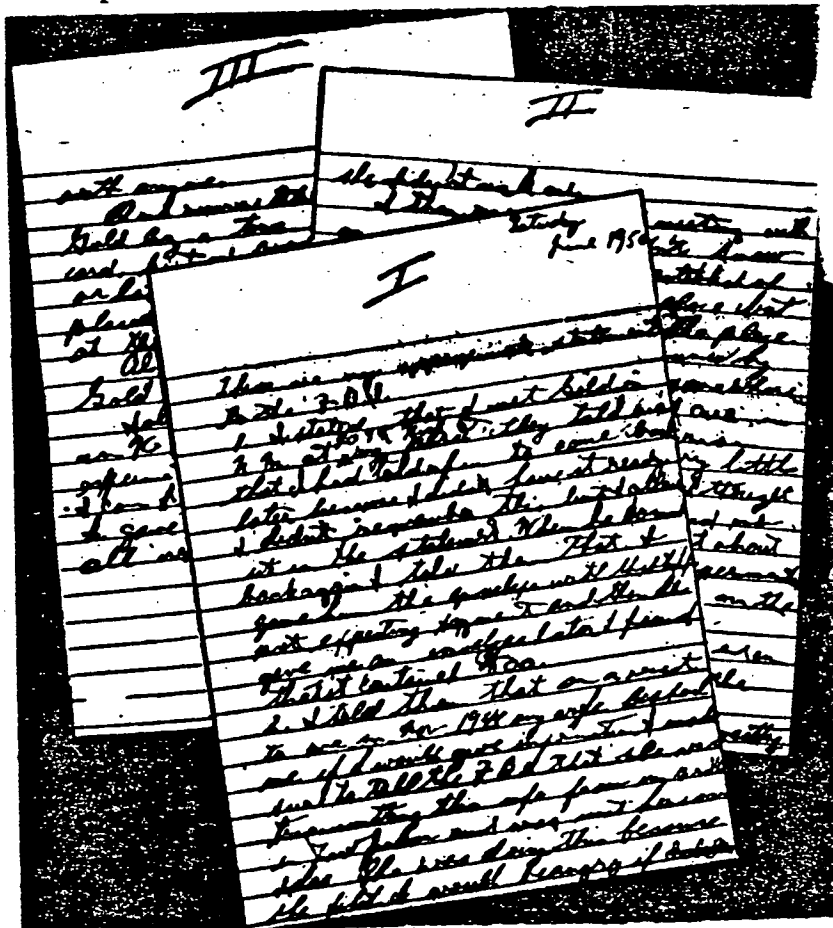
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER now has on his desk two documents sent to him by the Rosenberg defense committee, which if millions of Americans could see, would surely prevent the planned execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing prison, New York.

These documents, one in the handwriting of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, and the other summarizing his wife's original statements, are absolutely authentic beyond all dispute.

What they show to the American people, as the two doomed parents await the Supreme Court's final word on their fate is this—

- That the Greenglasses were at first prepared to plead innocent;

- That they chose to "cooperate" with the prosecution after consultations with their attorney, O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer, paid agent of the Tito government in the USA, and leading government witness in the effort to jail Negro leader Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a "foreign agent."



The documents in the handwriting of the government's chief witness.

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- That their "cooperation" consisted of making statements one year before the trial, June 1950, which do not jibe with what they told the jury in March 1951.

- That the things they added to their stories at the trial were precisely those things needed by the prosecution to plug up the yawning holes in the prosecution's effort to implicate Greenglass' sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius.

THE WORLD NOW knows of the fantastic yarn—unsupported by a single item of evidence or by a single witness—told by the semi-educated, obscure Army sergeant, Greenglass who claimed he overheard scraps of scientists' conversations at Los Alamos before the Hiroshima atom-bombing, and on the basis of these conversations, drew from memory a 12-page plan of "the atom bomb secret" which was then "given to the Russians."



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

The two new documents, made public at first in France by the anti-Communist papers Combat and Le Monde, now destroy completely what was always an inherently unbelievable tale, branded as such by Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey, Prof. Albert Einstein, and the Manhattan Project atomic expert, Dr. Ralph Lapp.

The documents' authenticity was confirmed this week in a remarkable statement by O. John Rogge who tried to explain away their damaging effect on the Greenglass testimony by saying: "He told part of his story to the FBI and later gave the rest." (N.Y. Times, May 4.)

But it was precisely the way Greenglass' original "part of the story" was elaborated "later" to fit the prosecution's needs which constitutes the amazing lifting of the lid on this incredible political frame-up.

★

HERE ARE the main points which a contrast of the two new documents and the court record brings out:

- Greenglass' wife, Ruth, declared before the trial, as her first comment on her husband's yarn:

"She said he would say things
(Continued on Page 13)

Continued

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- 1675 -

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Rosenberg Frameup Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)
were so even if they were not."
(Typewritten memo, June 19,
1950).

• Greenglass did not know Harry Gold, alleged contact between him and the Rosenbergs, in June 1950, nor did he invite Gold to "come back later" in his original statement; nor did he say that Gold had told him "Julius sent me." But in the trial testimony, he changed all this. He reveals that the FBI "told me that I had told him (Harry Gold) to come back later because I didn't have it ready." The he adds this damaging revelation:

"I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement."

Thus, the FBI was coaching him to say what was needed for the trial and the prosecution.

• Greenglass claimed that his wife talked over with him the giving of "information" to Julius Rosenberg when she met him in New Mexico in November, 1944. But, Mrs. Greenglass' typewritten statement now reveals that she could not have been in New Mexico when this alleged conversation was supposed to have taken place. She stated at first that she did not get to New Mexico until four months later, March 1945! She changed this in the trial however, nine months later!

• She claims that Julius Rosenberg discussed the atom bomb with her before she went to New Mexico, March, 1945; but in her statement it comes out that it was only after Hiroshima, July, 1945, that she became aware of the atom bomb! Thus, she either never talked with Julius Rosenberg, or if she did, it could not have been about the atom bomb as she claimed at the trial!

• In his handwritten statement, Greenglass said about the alleged arrival of Harry Gold, (this is the highly dubious character sent to jail after his "confession" to Judge McGranery, the same man who later as U. S. Attorney General, suppressed the Pope's plea for clemency) that "I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

But at the trial, he changes this

basically to "involve the Rosenbergs by saying a year later at the trial: "He said 'Julius sent me'." (P. 457, trial record).

• In her statement before the trial, Mrs. Greenglass says "She had remembered no visitors to her house at Albuquerque, New Mexico." But at the trial, she conveniently recalls the visit of the government witness, Gold, even though Greenglass' statement definitely places her outside the room during this alleged visit!

• Nowhere in the original statements was Ethel Rosenberg ever mentioned by either of her accusers! Only at the trial did they bring her in; but even then not as having engaged in any espionage, but only as knowing about it.

• In his original statement, Greenglass says he did not know whom he allegedly met in New York as a "contact," nor did he recall what was said. But at the trial his memory amazingly revived enough to say that the "contact" was a "Russian." (p. 451, Trial Record). This is just what the prosecution needed for its case!

★

THERE ARE further staggering contradictions, all fitting the government's needs later on. On page 578 of the record, Greenglass swears on the stand that he "did not withhold conscientiously any information" concerning his activities at Los Alamos. He had told the full story, according to his own words a year before the trial! At the trial, he added heavily, in new details, what the prosecution needed.

With such facts before them, how can the American people, how can the labor movement sit by and watch this planned execution take place to "prove" the government's fantasy that the Korean war was caused by "Russians" getting non-existent "secret" given to them by non-existent "Communist atom spies," the Rosenbergs?

If ever President Eisenhower should hear pleas from the people for clemency so that justice can look into this amazing case, that time is now. The Supreme Court may hand down its final verdict in two weeks.

continued from pg. 1
This is a clipping from
Page 13 of the
Daily Worker

Date 5-10-53
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

FIVE

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INDEX

ELIAS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE RISK & - MR. HOWARD RANZALL
RANZALL TOLD MR. FARMER THAT HE HAD BEEN INVITED TO THE MEETING
BY FARMER AN ATTORNEY IN WASHINGTON, D.C. VISITED HIM IN HIS
OFFICE TODAY. FARMER TOLD RANZALL THAT HE BECAME INTERESTED IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE AFTER READING ABOUT FARMER'S EX-CONVICT EDWARD OF
FARMER HAD BEEN TO WASHINGTON AND THE RANZALL TOLD HIM THAT HE
DID NOT BELIEVE THE COURT HAD THE POWER TO
THE ROSENBERGS TO DEATH. FARMER OBTAINED A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
FROM THE SUPREME COURT BUT DID NOT PAY THE FILING FEE OF ONE HUNDRED
DOLLARS, SO THAT THE WRIT HAS NOT BEEN ISSUED. FARMER TOLD
RANZALL THAT HE HAD BEEN INVITED TO SIT BY JOSEPH BRAININ OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. FARMER ATTENDED A CONFERENCE
HEARD THE FOURTEENTH LAST OF TODAY AT THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE
THANIEL S. BLOCK WAS PRESENT. BLOCK TOLD BRAININ AND FARMER THAT
HE WAS OPPOSED TO THE ACTION TAKEN BY FARMER AND INTENDED TO DO NOTHING
ABOUT THE TECHNICALITY OF AN INDICTMENT AT THIS TIME. BLOCK WENT
TO THE SUPREME COURT STATING THAT HE WANTED NO PART OF FARMER'S
ACTION AND ALSO ADVISES THE COURT THAT HE WAS NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH
THE ACTION TAKEN BY FARMER. RANZALL STATED THAT HE WOULD WRITE
AN ARTICLE ON THE FOREGOING AND THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE COURT
HAD THE POWER TO CONSIDER ANY OF THE TECHNICALITY OF THE CASE.

THAT SYSTEM WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU. THE FORTSOLINK IS FOR

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 1012 JTS

CC - D. BELMONT

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

May 22, 1953

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to our memorandum of May 7, 1953, reporting information from a confidential source concerning one Fyke Farmer, Nashville, Tennessee, attorney, who has advanced the theory that the Rosenberg Case can be thrown out of court on a habeas corpus because it was tried under the old espionage law instead of the Atomic Energy Control Act.

Our files reflect that a Fyke Farmer, undoubtedly identical with the above-mentioned individual, was a practicing attorney at Nashville, Tennessee, for many years. About 1945 or 1946 he reportedly became intensely interested in world government to the extent that he gave up his law practice and has since devoted full time to urging establishment of a world government. Acquaintances at Nashville, Tennessee, regard Farmer as an impractical idealist. They state that while they do not believe Farmer would ever subscribe to a Communist system of government, he could be led by Communists. Farmer was a signer of the *Amici Curiae* brief filed with the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, urging reversal of the contempt of court conviction of several attorneys in the conspiracy trial of the eleven Communist leaders.

Mr. Edward Ranzall, a reporter of the "New York Times," has advised our New York Office that Farmer visited him on May 15, 1953. Farmer told Ranzall that after studying the Rosenberg Case record, he did not believe the court had the power to invoke the death penalty because of a technicality in the indictment. Farmer stated he had submitted a writ of habeas corpus to the United States Supreme Court but did not pay the filing fee of \$100 and, therefore, a writ has not been issued. Farmer advised Ranzall that he had been invited by Joseph Brainin, Chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, to New York City, where he attended a conference, at which Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, was present. Bloch told Brainin and Farmer that he was opposed to the action taken by Farmer and intended to do nothing about the

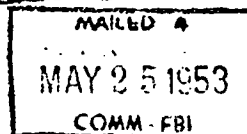
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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT/VAR

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

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technicality in the indictment at this time. According to Farmer, Bloch has advised the Supreme Court and the Attorney General that he is not in sympathy with the action of Farmer.

The foregoing is for your information.

65-58236

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. *H* H. BELMONT

DATE: May 29, 1953

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *pe*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ETHEL ROSENBERG;
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Supervisor Scott Miller called from New York at 10:45 a.m., May 29. He advised that Judge Kaufman had just set the date of execution for the Rosenbergs for the week of June 15, 1953. Supervisor Miller speculated that since executions are usually held on Thursdays at Sing Sing, the actual executions probably will occur on June 18.

ACTION:

For your information.

CEH:LL

cc-MR. NICHOLS

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JUN 2 1953

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

JUN 9 1953

Needa Park N.Y. June 25 1953

Dear Sir: GEORGE ROSENBERG
I just read today that no Federal
Bureau of Investigation even testified
at the Rosenberg trial.

Now that so many people are
coming to think that they are
probably innocent, I should
think it would be rather good
for the Bureau to make it
clear that they were not the
persons who pushed the trial
through. I had thought of it as
strictly a Bureau affair.

I certainly am praying that they
may not be killed. It will be hard
to take any action before other
people are killed.

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Christian pictures of me do.
Yours truly,
Mrs. F. G. Merson

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F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

June 11, 1953

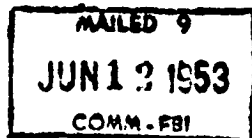
Mrs. F. G. Merson
Keuka Park, New York

Dear Madam:

Your letter of June 2, 1953, has been received by me and I have noted your observations.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigative Bureau of the Department of Justice. The matter of prosecution and the calling of witnesses to testify is within the province of the United States Attorneys of the various districts. It has always been the policy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to impartially determine the facts of a case.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - 2 - Buffalo
2 - Miami

(Note: Attention Buffalo and Miami)

The Bureau has previously received a communication from Mrs. F. G. Merson and it was acknowledged by Bureau letter dated January 30, 1953, to her, carbon copies of which were transmitted to your offices. By letter dated June 2, 1953, Mrs. Merson advised that she has observed that many people are now coming to think that the Rosenbergs are innocent and that it would be rather good for the FBI to make it clear that it was not the FBI who pushed the trial through, as she herself had previously considered it to be a Bureau affair. She is hoping that they will not be executed. For your information only.

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

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: Inspector CARL HENNRICH
FROM : SAC, NY (65-15348)
SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG;
ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 5/28/53

G.I.R.-6

There is forwarded herewith for the information of the Bureau a photostatic copy of a notice of motion for a writ of mandamus directing Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN to resentence the ROSENBERGS or reconsider his decision of January 2, 1953, denying an application for a reduction of sentence, together with a photostatic copy of a notice of motion and petition for an order vacating or correcting the sentences of death imposed upon the ROSENBERGS on the ground that the sentences are illegal in that they were in excess of the maximum allowed by law; namely, twenty years.

The application for a writ of mandamus is returnable in the Court of Appeals on June 1, 1953, and the motion for vacating or correcting the sentences will be heard on June 1, 1953, in the District Court.

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

There is also enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of a letter dated August 18, 1949, and signed by JULIUS ROSENBERG, President of the Pitt Machine Products, Inc. This letter was made available by RUTH GREENGLASS, and the Bureau was advised of the same by New York teletype, dated May 26, 1953.

Mr. FARBER of the Railway Express Agency made available copies of literature which is being disseminated by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The following material is forwarded herewith for the information of the Bureau:

A 24 page pamphlet entitled, "Give Us Your Hand," comprised of poems and songs for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the Death House at Sing Sing, by EDITH SEGAL.

A pamphlet entitled, "The Vatican and the Rosenberg Case."

A pamphlet entitled, "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case."

Encs. (7)

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JAH:MEQ

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DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

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65-58236-1679

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Henrich

Letter to Director
NY 65-15348

Pamphlet entitled, "Memorandum Describing Lawyer's Interview With Ruth Greenglass." This is a reprint of a memorandum of ROBERT H. GOLDMAN, former associate of O. JOHN ROGGE, dated June 19, 1950.

**New
Evidence
in the
Rosenberg
Case**

65-58236-1679

enclosure

Introduction

Since the Spring of 1951, when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death and Morton Sobell to 30 years at Alcatraz at the conclusion of a hurried ten-day trial, an ever growing debate has developed throughout the country as to the facts in the case.

In March, 1952, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case published the entire trial transcript. On the basis of these transcripts, thousands of which were sold throughout the country, the national debate on the facts in the Rosenberg case assumed tremendous proportions.

Dr. Harold Urey, Prof. Albert Einstein, Prof. Stephen Love, and many attorneys, educators and religious leaders called for clemency. More and more people became convinced that grave doubt exists as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell and that the short ten-day trial did not contain the necessary guarantees of a fair trial under the American Constitution. Eighty thousand Americans signed an amicus brief, requesting a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. Many more thousands appealed to the President of the United States to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Now, in the Spring of 1953, new documents have come to light, throwing serious doubt on the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass, chief witnesses against the Rosenbergs. These documents, first published in France, were presented to the American people at a public rally of 10,000 people at Randall's Island Stadium in New York on May 3, 1953.

In the interest of seeking the truth in the Rosenberg Case, guaranteeing American justice, and preventing the tragic execution of two people who to this day maintain their complete innocence, we present these documents to the American people.

Issued as a public service by:
National Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., N. Y. 18, N. Y.

The Documents

The documents received by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case arrived from the French Rosenberg Committee in the form of photostats.

The first document consists of three pages written in David Greenglass' own handwriting. These three pages were later authenticated by a foremost handwriting expert, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, of Boston, Mass. The document is dated "Saturday, June 1950" It purports to be a statement or recapitulation of what David Greenglass told the F.B.I.

The importance of this document lies in the contradiction it gives to Greenglass' courtroom testimony; it is written in the language of a man inventing a story rather than telling a truthful narrative; it contains serious and inexplicable omissions, and finally, confesses that he permitted the F.B.I. to "remember" for him events he could not himself recall.

The second document, dated June 18, 1950, is a typewritten one, also of three pages, which appears to be a memorandum from an attorney for his files. It concerns a discussion between members of the law firm and relatives of David Greenglass. This second document is likewise of extreme importance because in it Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, David's wife, contradicts vital aspects of her husband's written statement and courtroom testimony and portrays her husband as an hysteric and liar. This document provides evidence that Greenglass committed perjury.

These two documents do not deal with peripheral or secondary matters in the case. They go to the heart of the case, and therefore raise fundamental doubts, which, when taken in the context of other doubts — particularly the absence of a single document linking the Rosenbergs to a "conspiracy to commit espionage" — cause the trial to be viewed in an altogether new light.

The following pages present a comparison of the newly discovered documents with the Greenglass testimony.

"TENDENCY TO HYSTERIA"

In a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Judge Jerome N. Frank said: "Doubtless if that (Greenglass) testimony were disregarded the conviction (against the Rosenbergs) could not stand."

In effect Judge Frank posed the question — which man will you believe, David Greenglass or Julius Rosenberg? If Greenglass lied there is no case against the Rosenbergs.

One of the new documents, the typewritten lawyer's memorandum describing an interview with Ruth Greenglass, David's wife, gives an intimate account of what kind of a person Greenglass is. Here, is a report of what Greenglass' wife has to say about him:

"As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria.' At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants', and 'lead pants.'

"She had known him since he was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it."

GREENGLASS ADMITS LIE

In the document in Greenglass' handwriting, he frankly admits making statements he did not remember to be true, and directly lying to the F.B.I. He writes, describing a statement to the F.B.I.:

"I stated that I met Gold in N. M. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement."

Thus he admits letting the F.B.I. put words into his mouth. Then he adds:

"But this I'll tell you, I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."

The language Greenglass uses throughout his written document is that of a man fabricating a story. "I made sure to tell the F.B.I.", "I established the approximate meeting place", "I definitely placed"—these are the kind of phrases he uses.

SUMMARY — Dr. Harold C. Urey, nuclear scientist, said after reading the transcript of the trial: "I found the Rosenberg testimony more believable than the Greenglass."

David Greenglass, a hysteric and a self-confessed liar, is the man on whose word two persons have been sentenced to die.

HISTORY REFUTES TESTIMONY

The most damaging testimony against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was the sworn testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass, who claimed that the Rosenbergs recruited them as spies. On the basis of this testimony, above all else, the Rosenbergs were condemned to death.

In his handwritten statement, Greenglass relates how he told the F.B.I. that his wife had been sent to recruit him for espionage by Julius Rosenberg. He says:

"I told them that on a visit to me in November, 1944, my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the F.B.I. that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea."

In court Ruth Greenglass went into great detail about the description of the A-bomb she purports to have received from Julius Rosenberg in November, 1944.

A. (Continued) And he said—I wanted to know how he knew what David was doing. He said that his friends had told him that David was working on the atomic bomb, and he went on to tell me that the atomic bomb was the most destructive weapon used so far, that it had dangerous radiation effects, that the United States and Britain were work-

Trial Transcript, p. 679

Mrs. Greenglass claimed to have learned about the atomic bomb in Nov. 1944. However, in the typewritten document, Mrs. Greenglass admits not know-

ing about the bomb until it was dropped on Hiroshima in August, 1945. The document states:

"She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around."

SUMMARY — Thus on the witness stand Ruth Greenglass claimed to have known all about the A-bomb in November, 1944. But in the memorandum she says that she did not know about the A-bomb until Hiroshima in August, 1945 — the time when the American people learned of the bomb. If Julius Rosenberg had told her, as she claimed, of the "dangerous radiation effects" of the atomic bomb in 1944, she would not have had to wait until 1945 to learn what the project was.

WAS GREENGLASS GUILTY OF URANIUM THEFT?

The prosecution posed an important question — why did Ethel and Julius Rosenberg try to get a vaccination certificate for David Greenglass to leave the country? The defense stated the Rosenbergs believed that Greenglass may have been involved in theft — possibly uranium theft.

The document quoting the interview with Mrs. Greenglass admits she and her husband were questioned about uranium when an F.B.I. agent visited their home in February, 1950. But in the trial, Greenglass refused to say why the F.B.I. visited them. The document says:

"She (Ruth Greenglass) pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they have been watched constantly and feels as if they are the object of persecution. Shortly before their accident the F.B.I. asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience."

The uranium question was brought out by the trial testimony of Julius

Rosenberg, who stated that he believed David Greenglass was "in trouble" because of a possible theft of uranium.

And I recall at that time in my mind the incident—the instant he told me what happened to him in February when the FBI had come around to visit him and question him about some uranium. I thought maybe it had something to do with that or had something to do with a conversation Ruthie had with me many years back.

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"I said, 'Dave, are you in trouble or something?'"

"He said, 'Don't ask me anything about it. You got to do this for me. If you can't give me the money I need, at least do this for me.'"

And the Court asked you at the time some questions about the fact that you were unfriendly or you were hostile to each other, and in the face of that you said he came to you and he put this twofold request to you, the \$2000., and if you can't do that for him, the certificate showing that he had been vaccinated for smallpox, and also the additional matter of asking the doctor while you were at it what was required to go into Mexico.

Q. Did anybody ever ask you for \$2000. for a smallpox certificate or what kind of injections were required to get into Mexico?

A. Yes, David Greenglass.

Q. I say, did anybody else ever ask you for anything like that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you proceed to find out why?

A. He was very agitated, and I asked him in the best way I knew how to ask him.

Q. Did you suspect why he wanted it?

A. I suspected he was in some trouble.

Q. Did you suspect perhaps that it had to do with the theft of gasoline from the Army?

A. Possibly, part.

Q. Did you suspect perhaps that it had something to do with the theft of uranium from Los Alamos?

A. Possibly.

Q. Did you suspect that it had something to do with the type of information relating to the atomic bomb? [fol. 1861] A. No, I didn't suspect that.

Trial Transcript, pp. 1121, 1251

But the Greenglass testimony in the trial deliberately evaded the uranium issue. Greenglass — you will note — purports not to remember why the F.B.I. agent visited him

Q. Where did these FBI representatives see or speak to you in February, 1950?

A. One man called me up on the phone and he said he would like to see me. He came to my house; he sat down at my table; I offered him a cup of coffee and we spoke—he did not say to me that he suspected me of espionage or anything else—he just spoke to me about whether I had [fol. 802] known anybody at Los Alamos, and that was the gist of the whole conversation. He walked out of the house maybe an hour later, and that is all there was to it.

Q. All right now, let's see. Did he introduce himself as a member of the FBI?

A. He did.

Q. Did he ask you any questions, either directly or indirectly, with respect to your knowledge of any illegal activity that occurred at Los Alamos while you were there?

A. I don't recall exactly what the whole conversation was about. It made very little effect on me, because it didn't—I mean, it didn't seem like anything—I mean—

A. (Continuing:) He discussed with me—when he came into the house it was very difficult to find out what he wanted. He didn't come out and say that he wanted some information. He just talked around the point. I didn't get what he really wanted to find out.

Trial Transcript, pp. 564, 565

SUMMARY — Ruth Greenglass admitted to her attorney that an F.B.I. agent visited them in February, 1950, to question them about uranium.

(Continued on page 10)

Study
June 1950

I

These are my approximate statements to the F.B.I.

I stated that I met Gold in N. M. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement. When he came back again I told them that I gave him the envelope with the stuff not expecting payment and then he gave me an envelope. Later I found that it contained \$500.

TEXT OF GREENGLASS' DOCUMENT

Saturday

June 1950

These are my approximate statements to the F.B.I.

1. I stated that I met Gold in N. M. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement. When he came back again I told them that I gave him the envelope with the stuff not expecting payment and then he gave me an envelope. Later I found that it contained \$500.

2. I told them that on a visit to me in Nov. 1944 my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the F.B.I. that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea. She was doing this because she felt I would be angry if she didn't ask me.

I then mentioned a meeting with a man who I didn't know, arranged by Julius. I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date. The place was a car, an Olds owned by my father-in-law, at somewhere above 42nd St. on 1st Ave. in Manhattan. I talked to the man but I could recall very little about which we spoke. I thought it might be that he wanted me to think about finding out about H.E. lenses used in experiment tests to determine data on the A bomb.

I made a general statement on my age, etc.; you know, the usual thing.

I mentioned no other meeting with anyone.

One more thing. I identified Gold by a torn or cut piece of card, but I didn't tell them where or how I got it. Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit.

Also, I didn't know who sent Gold to me.

I also made a pencil sketch of the H.E. mold set up for an experiment. But this I'll tell you, I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement.

Re: David Greenglass

OJR and I visited Mrs. Greenglass at her home, 285 Rivington Street, Brooklyn, New York, at 4:00 P.M. Sunday, June 18, 1950. She was in bed as she had just returned from the hospital.

We first discussed the question of arranging a meeting of various relatives at our office to discuss financial problems. The relatives proposed are as follows:

1. Abe. Feit
1039 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. STerling 3-6473
Business Address:
810 Washington St. - Tel. ST 3-6073
2. Mr. Feit is father-in-law of Louis Cohen,
80 Lefferts Ave.
Tel.: Jacob Cohen & Son
BUckminster 2-7105
3. Norman Brown (Friend of the family)
7981 Louis St.
Tel. OR 4-3609
4. Barney Zerkel (A cousin)
2124 East 26th St.
Tel. DE 2-0312
5. Sam Greenglass
1384 Carroll St. Telephone:
6. Rose Stein (Friend)
7. Stella Silverman (Friend)

There was subsequently present during the conference: Issy Feit, Sam Greenglass, Bernard Greenglass, and Louis Abel.

Mrs. Greenglass discussed her visit to New Mexico. She was there between March 1945 and March 1946. They had been married in 1942. She feels that New Mexico is a very bad place to try the case since the citizens did not like GI's, because of the big boom and then the big slack, because of anti-semitism and because the local citizens all felt bitter about the wives of the GI's taking jobs there. She was employed in Albuquerque by the OPA and temporarily by the Soil Conservation Office.

As to her husband, she stated that he had a "tendency to hysteria". At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the gripe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants", "Lead Pants".

She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it. They had been under surveillance by the FBI for several weeks. In particular, they had noticed a car of the Acme Construction Company, 1400 First Avenue in Manhattan. She ascertained there was no such Company. (There is an Acme Construction Company at 1402 Fulton Street in Brooklyn). She was interviewed at the hospital by two FBI men, Mr. Tully and Mr. Wood. One was tall, ruddy and dark. The other she described as toothy and short. They assured her that they had nothing against her. She described her stay in Albuquerque and stated that she could not remember all of her addresses. Since it was difficult for GI's to get rooms for a long period, they had lived in five or six places. She had only been to Los Alamos to a party for a few hours one time. She had remembered no visitors at her house. She had notice of the project and signed an affidavit for it. She knew her mail was censored. She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around. In the future she will refer everyone to her lawyer.

She pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they have been watched constantly and feels as if they are the object of persecution. Shortly before their accident the FBI asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience.

People in the neighborhood want to raise a petition.

All newspapers are to be referred to her lawyer.

People keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice including that perhaps a right-wing lawyer should be selected. The Jewish Daily Forward, which is certainly not a leftist newspaper, is very excited about the anti-semitic issue and has offered a lawyer. Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try. OJR pointed out that if Dave was innocent he should talk; that if not it would be advisable not to talk but to let the Government prove its case. The third course was that of cooperation. That was also discussed at length.

There was a long discussion about JR.

Questions to be looked up:

1. Was the arrest valid - was he held in detention before the complaint issued?
2. What is the effect of the complaint?
3. What do the cases hold on the intent to harm the Government?
4. Statements of Co-conspirators.
5. Venue
6. Joinder

(Continued from page 7)

At the trial the Greenglasses evaded this issue. Is it possible that this might account for some of the money which Greenglass received from Gold? Is it possible that uranium — precious to the production of the atomic bomb — is something which machinist David Greenglass could obtain a little more easily perhaps than the secret of the atomic bomb?

A THREAT CARRIED OUT

A basic defense theory was that Greenglass implicated Julius Rosenberg to lessen his own punishment and protect his wife, Ruth Greenglass.

Julius Rosenberg, in direct testimony, stated that Greenglass had threatened him in late May or early June, 1950 (before Greenglass' arrest). The testimony follows:

Q. Would you say this was still in May, or would you say this was already in June?

A. It might have been the first week in June or the end of May.

Q. You are not sure?

A. I can't fix it exactly, if it was a day or two in June or a day or two in May.

1130

toward the East River Drive. I said to Dave at this point "You look very agitated. Calm yourself, take it [fol. 1679] easy. What's troubling you?" And he said "Julie, I am in a terrible jam." I says "No— I says "I realize you have been asking me for money, you have been telling me to go to my doctor for a certificate, you have been talking about Mexico. What is the trouble, Dave?"

He said "I can't tell you everything about it. All I want you to do for me, Julie, is I must have a couple of thousand dollars in cash." I says "David, I don't have the money on me, I can't raise that kind of money."

He says, "Julie, can you borrow it from your relatives?"

I says, "No, Dave, I can't do that."

He says, "Can you take it from the business for me?"

I says, "Dave, I cannot do that."

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

I said, "Look here, Dave, what are you trying to do, threaten me or blackmail me?"

Trial Transcript, pp. 1128, 1130

David Greenglass' handwritten document now confirms the defense theory. Greenglass writes:

"I made sure to tell the F.B.I. that she (Ruth) was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her idea. She was doing this because she felt I would be angry if she didn't ask me."

SUMMARY — From the wording of the written document, "I made sure to tell the F.B.I.", it can be seen that Greenglass deliberately implicated Julius Rosenberg, at the same time shielding his wife. Thus the document confirms the defense theory and shows how Greenglass made good his threat against Julius Rosenberg.

WHOLESALE LYING

David Greenglass and Harry Gold were indicted in New Mexico on charges of espionage. It was on the basis of this indictment that David Greenglass was arrested. His early statements deal with Gold almost exclusively. The trial testimony places greater and greater emphasis upon Julius Rosenberg, who Greenglass alleged sent Gold as a spy courier. In light of this direct implication of Julius Rosenberg with Greenglass and Gold it is necessary to take note of the following serious discrepancies between the documents and the Greenglass testimony.

Greenglass, in his own handwriting, admits regarding his statement to the F.B.I.:

"Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit."

In direct contradiction, Ruth Greenglass not only testified that she was in the room at the time of Gold's visit, but identified Gold from a photograph. Her testimony follows:

A. It was about 1:30.
 Q. Did there come a time when somebody did come to see you in Albuquerque?
 A. Yes.
 Q. When was that?
 A. On the first Sunday in June, 1948.
 Q. Where were you at that time?
 A. I was in our apartment on North High Street.
 [fol. 1003] Q. At the time that this person came to see you, had you ever seen the person before?
 A. Never.
 Q. Was it a man or a lady?
 A. It was a man.
 Q. Do you now know who that man is?
 A. Yes, I do.
 Q. And who is he?
 A. Harry Gold.
 Q. I show you Government's Exhibit 5 and ask you if you recognize this picture (showing to witness)?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Who is it, please?
 A. Harry Gold.
 Mr. Kilsheimer: (Showing the witness Government's Exhibit 5).
 Q. Who was present at your apartment at the time Harry Gold came?
 A. My husband and myself.

Trial Transcript, p. 699

Now note a second contradiction. In the handwritten statement Greenglass confesses:

"Also I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

But on the witness stand he told a different story. He said Gold had been sent by Julius Rosenberg:

A. There was a knock on the door and I opened it. We had just completed eating breakfast, and there was a man standing in the hallway who asked if I were Mr. Greenglass, and I said yes. He stepped through the door and he said, "Julius sent me," and I said "oh," and walked to my wife's purse, took out the wallet and took out the matched part of the Jello box.

Trial Transcript, p. 457

SUMMARY — Here are two direct contradictions on crucial points in the testimony. Greenglass admits he didn't know who sent Gold to him, while in the trial he testified that it was Julius Rosenberg. In the document Greenglass places his wife outside the room on Gold's alleged visit, while in the trial his wife claimed she was in the room.

THE MYSTERIOUS \$4,000

A vital contradiction in dates revealed by the new documents shatters the Greenglass testimony about the \$4,000 the Rosenbergs allegedly gave him to leave the country.

A major premise of the prosecution was that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, as alleged heads of a spy conspiracy, had large sums of money available. While the Rosenbergs denied ever giving \$4,000 to Greenglass, David Greenglass testified that he received \$4,000 from Julius Rosenberg and gave the money to one Louis Abel to hold. On Greenglass' request, Abel allegedly used the money to pay attorney O. John Rogge. Ruth Greenglass testified the money was paid on June 16, 1950.

But the newly-discovered memorandum based on discussions that took place two days later — on June 18, 1950 — describes "financial problems" and notes a request by Mrs. Greenglass that Rogge try to get himself court-appointed in the cases. The memorandum says:

"We first discussed the question of arranging a meeting of various relatives at our office to discuss financial problems. The relatives proposed are as follows . . .

"There was subsequently present during the conference: Issy Feit, Sam Greenglass, Bernard Greenglass, and Louis Abel . . . Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try."

Mrs. Greenglass, who in the above asked Rogge to become court-appointed, testified in the trial that she was aware of the payment of \$4,000 before she left the hospital on June 16, 1950.

Ethel Rosenberg, who denied ever giving the \$4,000, testified as follows with respect to the Greenglass' need for money:

Have you enough money?"

She said, "Well, I have been asking my relatives and I am trying to raise money. It is pretty hard," and she sort of looked at me; so I said, "Look, Ruthie, I don't know what I would give to be able to say that I have some money that I can give you. I wish I could do that, but I really can't at the moment. You know how it is. However, if I can think of anyone that might possibly lend me some money for you, you can be sure I will do whatever I can," and with that we reached East Houston Street and I put my arms around her and kissed her. She remained rigid in my arms, didn't return the kiss, said, "Goodby" coldly, turned on her heel and left.

SUMMARY — If in fact O. J. Rogge received \$4,000 on June 16, 1950, would there be a conference on finances two days later? Would Mrs. Greenglass, with full knowledge that the attorney had just received \$4,000, ask him to become court-appointed, a request which implies a serious inability to pay for legal help?

If in fact Mrs. Greenglass did not pay the \$4,000 through her brother-in-law, Louis Abel, is there any proof whatsoever that the \$4,000 actually existed?

OTHER DISCREPANCIES

The foregoing have been a series of comparisons between the court record and the newly discovered documents, in the Rosenberg case. The consistent pattern of discrepancies between the Greenglass testimony and the documents on some of the most vital points of this case have been demonstrated. Also, it has been seen that the Rosenberg testimony in many cases is consistent with the documents.

A number of other discrepancies are present in the discovered documents. For example, in the documents Ruth Greenglass admits that "people keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice..." while in her testimony she insisted that no one had come to her house. In the document she admits "The Jewish Daily Forward...has offered a lawyer", while in the testimony she denied speaking to any newspaper men during her first days at home. In the document she suggests "people in the neighborhood want to raise a petition..." (an act which implies a belief in innocence) while in her testimony she stoutly denied telling anyone she and her husband were innocent.

Finally, the reader must understand that David and Ruth Greenglass swore on the witness stand that from the first hour of Greenglass' arrest, they told the entire truth in the case. In cross-examination, defense attorney Emanuel Bloch drew from David Greenglass an admission that in his early statements he made

no mention of the transfer of atomic secrets and did not implicate Ethel Rosenberg. This point must be remembered when one sees that nowhere in the new documents is there any mention of Ethel Rosenberg.

CONCLUSIONS

There is literally not one single statement in the newly-discovered documents which is not at variance with the trial testimony. Some of the points of difference are so obvious that even the most cursory knowledge of the court record one is aware of the importance of these differences. Other points are more subtle and require a study of the entire record as well as an understanding of the theory advanced by both the prosecution and the defense.

There is one part of the document, however, that almost defies description or analysis. David Greenglass' final statement in his written document reads as follows: "But this I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."

What is the meaning of the above quote? Can one begin to speculate? What did Greenglass actually give Harry Gold? What is the actual crime that took place? Was the atom bomb stolen by David Greenglass?

Can there be any more basic question in a case in which two people are being sent to their death for the theft of the atom bomb? Can we, after reading the above, lightly accept the fact that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will be executed for a crime which we are not even sure took place?

If in two accidentally discovered documents so many inconsistencies, so many open lies, and so many doubts become apparent, must we not wonder what future documents will unfold and what other obvious lies they will reveal?

American justice is the responsibility of all American citizens. Execution of the Rosenbergs despite the mountains of doubt would be a tragic event that would reflect adversely on the good name of our country, and remain upon the consciences of all American citizens. We urge you to write and wire President Eisenhower to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs so that the full facts in the case may come to light.

THE VERBATIM RECORD OF THE ROSENBERG TRIAL

27-10514-100

One year ago the Rosenberg Committee took the unprecedented step of publishing the entire word-for-word record of the Rosenberg trial.

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☐ I want more information on the Rosenberg Case.

Write, Wire President Dwight D. Eisenhower:
CLEMENCY for the ROSENBERGS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-24-86 BY 3042 PWT-JAR

A proposito del caso Rosenberg

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perché gli Stati Uniti sono in grado di intervenire con maggiore rapidità e con maggiore efficacia. Il disprezzo, che il mondo intero ha per il comunismo, è un risultato della nostra lotta. Il comunismo è un sistema che si è creato in un mondo che non ha più paura di lui. Il comunismo è un sistema che si è creato in un mondo che non ha più paura di lui.

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Questi importanti avvenimenti, e l'interesse che hanno suscitato, hanno fatto sì che il nostro giornale pubblicasse in questi giorni una serie di articoli che hanno avuto un grande successo. In questi giorni, infatti, si è parlato molto di più di politica che di economia, e di più di economia che di cultura. Ma, in ogni caso, si è parlato di più di politica che di economia, e di più di economia che di cultura. In questi giorni, infatti, si è parlato molto di più di politica che di economia, e di più di economia che di cultura. In questi giorni, infatti, si è parlato molto di più di politica che di economia, e di più di economia che di cultura.

La Croce sul paesaggio dei fiori



FOREWORD

On February 13, 1953, *L'Osservatore Romano*, official newspaper of the Vatican, made public a message of Pope Pius XII asking that clemency be granted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The paper said:

"Certain newspapers have called the Holy Father to account concerning the fate of the Rosenbergs, as if he had remained unmoved by the various pleas addressed to him to intervene in their favor. Now it is well to know that His Holiness, even though unable to enter into the merits of the case, never refuses his interest, whenever it is a matter of saving human lives, out of the high motives of charity appropriate to his apostolic mission; and as he has done compassionately in several other similar cases, so also in this one he has not failed to intervene, as much as it was permitted him in the absence of any official relations with the competent Government authorities."

Since the intervention of the Vatican had not been made public by the U.S. government, many requests for clarification came to the Apostolic Delegation in Washington. The delegation issued the following statement, also on Feb. 13:

"At the request of the Holy See, the Apostolic Delegation communicated last December to the American Department of Justice that the Holy Father had received numerous and urgent appeals to intervene in favor of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg; appeals which His Holiness, without being able to enter into the merits of the question, felt it opportune out of the charitable purposes of his Apostolic Office, to bring to the knowledge of the U.S. civil authorities."

The same evening, the Pope sent another message, this time making certain it was handed to the President. The Apostolic Delegate stated in a letter to Sherman Adams, assistant to the President:

"Furthermore, I am asked by the Holy See to inform the competent U.S. authorities that many more requests have been received by the Vatican asking the Holy Father to intercede for clemency for the Rosenbergs; and that left-wing newspapers continue to state that His Holiness has done nothing. I shall be most grateful to you if you will kindly notify the President of this."

The entire world was stirred by the appeals of the Vatican for clemency.

On April 16, 1953, *L'Osservatore Romano* published an elaboration of the Pope's statement in a lengthy article signed by P. F. Cavelli, S. J., and prepared for *La Civiltà Cattolica*. The first section dealt with the background of the Pope's appeal. The second section, titled "The Significance of an Intervention," is reprinted on the following pages.

Pope Pius XII



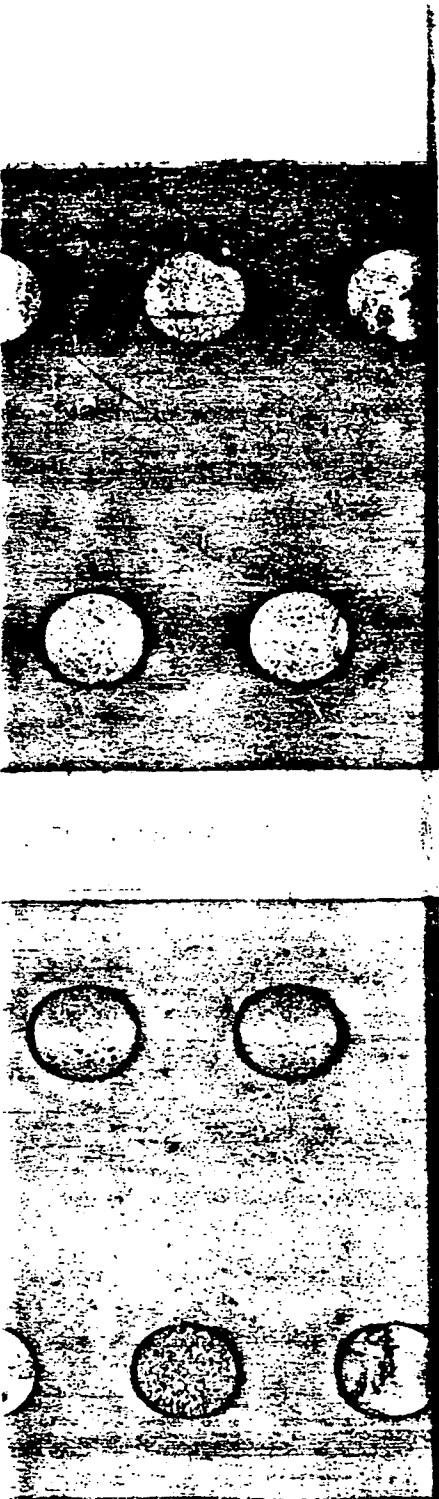
On April 16, 1953, "L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO" published an elaboration of the Pope's statement. The first section dealt with the background of the Pope's appeal. The second section, titled "The Significance of an Intervention," is reprinted on the following pages.

The Significance of an Intervention

But neither the manoeuvres which the Communists are developing in favor of the Rosenbergs, nor the indignation of Americans for the betrayal by which they feel seriously threatened, could dissuade the Pope from his intervention.

It would wrong the consciousness which the Holy Father has of his divine mandate of mercy, and at the same time misunderstand the very great gifts of clear-sightedness recognized in him by the world's esteem, to believe that he, in his goodness, fell victim, as some would insinuate, to the insidiousness of the Communists through the appeals directed to him.

Not all the petitions addressed to his paternal heart were from Communists. The death penalty is an extreme remedy which, no matter what the crime it aims to punish, arouses in certain people a lively repugnance. More numerous even are those whose goodness of soul causes them to dwell on the pitiful aspects of a punishment rather than its necessity, however serious the crime that deserved it. Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a "death chamber" for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars. No one can deny how this circumstance at least gives reason to the heartfelt insistence of the mothers



who wanted to bring their agonized pleas to the Vicar of Him who dearly loved children.

The Communists, who bear the full responsibility for this pitiful drama, wanted to use it as an expedient of their propaganda against the United States, claiming reasons of justice and humanity and rejecting the results of the trial. But this is no reason why the sad fate of the couple and their children should remain without an echo in the hearts of many and all the less so in the heart of the Holy Father.

He, weighing the miserable and fraudulent calculation of many who, being enemies of God, prove themselves the worst enemies of man, acted out of those feelings which while bearing witness to the merciful mission of the Pontificate, honor at the same time the human soul in the most sublime fashion.

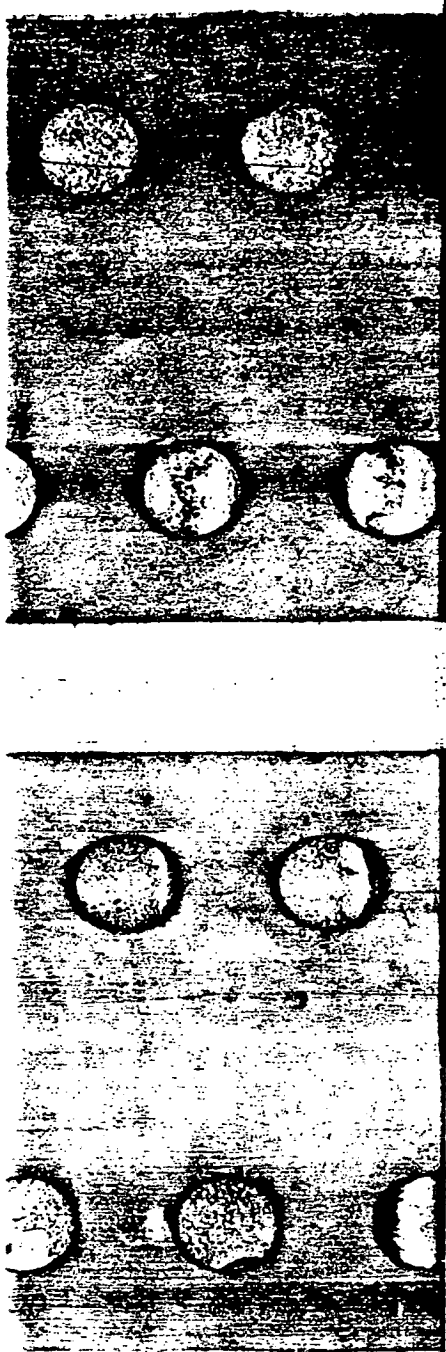
Elevated to an office which puts him above differences which can divide peoples and individuals, Supreme Head of a religion erected on the law of love, representative on earth of Jesus who died forgiving his crucifiers, the Pope has received from God a law which is not that of common rulers. Father of all men, his appeal for the Rosenbergs, rendered more solemn by the suffering of the illness which struck him at that time, admirably fits in with the entire work of his Pontificate, which coincides with one of the unhappiest periods in all history.

Teacher and guide of the people, with the torch of Christ's doctrine, the Pope at the same time is perennially called from his sublime office to bow, as did Jesus, before the sufferings which afflict the human race in every age.

But divine Providence has shown that in this Pontiff particularly it wants a pious samaritan for the sorrows which in such large measure are and have been the tragic heritage of these years.

It was the Pontiff who tried every way to preserve the world from war; and who one day when he went forth in person among the ruins and blood shed by bombardments even around the Vatican, had already accomplished a tremendous labor to soften the frightful consequences of four years of war; writing indelible pages capable of redeeming partially at least the horrendous cruelty of the conflict. Pages that profoundly registered in the hearts of millions raised up by his sublime call to a more serene vision in an hour of darkness and sorrows and comforted in innumerable cases through the intervention of his charity.

It is not out of place to recall the work done by the Information Offices of the Vatican in response to the thousands of agonized requests that came to the Holy Father personally from all parts of the world; the visits to the P.O.W. camps of his representatives; the material and spiritual aids given to



throngs of sufferers. . . . At war's end, but his mournful balance not closed, there went the Pope, pursuing his unexhausted mission of mercy among the sick, the needy, the prisoners, the institutionalized, particularly the infants, who in more than one country suffered most and are still suffering from the dreadful effects of the war.

The whole Catholic Church with its central and peripheral organization, gave of itself in an immense and divine charitable undertaking, as is commanded by the spirit of its divine Founder, and which today stands forth luminously in the words and labor of the Vicar who represents Him on earth.

It is not by chance that the Holy Father's gesture in favor of the Rosenbergs falls in with the aid he sent in those same days to the unfortunate flood victims in England, Belgium and Holland.

This Pontiff, then, certainly had the right, by nature of his mission and his accomplishments, to exercise again an act of charity for which his paternal heart had been appealed to with so much insistence. Furthermore, the Holy Father was not performing an unusual gesture, even with respect to the particular character of the intervention in favor of the Rosenbergs. As a matter of fact, as *L'Osservatore Romano* recalled in the above mentioned communique, he "never refuses his interest when it is requested to save human lives, out of the higher motives of his apostolic ministry . . . as he has compassionately done in several other similar cases. . . ."

UNINTERRUPTED TRADITION OF CHARITY

The whole history of the Popes frequently speaks of their actions upon state authorities in behalf of men of every condition and faith. Not a small part of the immense and constant work of charity accomplished by the Pontiffs could come precisely under the heading of "humanitarian intervention."

Says an eminent scholar of international law: "The expression is derived from the modern diplomatic practice which recognized, especially in the last century, various cases of this species of intervention, celebrated as one of the major conquests of our time, and as one of the ways the modern sense of humanity manifests itself." Now, continues this illustrious jurist, "in no epoch has this humanitarian intervention used by states had so energetic forms or was used so frequently" as by the Popes "in remote medieval times."

And from then on it has never been less, while in these last years it has shone with singular splendor in the Pontificate of Pius XII.

Newspapers and periodicals have tried to give some indications of this. Still the few lines remained inadequate to the argument which demands another development. Even our brief and inorganic illustrations lift only a corner of the veil discreetly extended over how much the Supreme Pontiff accomplished during the conflict on this question.

Several examples chosen among many constitute a glorious and imposing documentation, to which are added many more when the tragic fate of Italy and the greater facility for reaching the Holy Father were such that He received numerous appeals in behalf of unhappy victims of capital punishment at the hands of German and Fascist authorities. Previously the Holy Father's interventions had become so frequent and so pressing as to induce the German Ambassador to the Holy See to express a hope that intercessions on behalf of those condemned by the military authorities be reduced.

The Holy See answered him that "we cannot avoid (when it seems opportune to do so) invoking clemency from the competent authorities even if it be annoying or superfluous to do so."

These interventions do not counter, but instead fall in with the just and necessary equilibrium of the functions of higher personages in whose hands rest the fates of peoples and individuals.

There are judicial and executive powers in the high administrations of nations; but there are also moral powers which, if they cannot rigorously appeal to the Right, can claim a sacred majesty from the splendor of Science, the value of notable personal merits, the nobility of proven sentiments, the august dignity of a religious mission. To some, God has entrusted the scales of justice defended by the sword; to the others, He has commissioned the part of moderator and illuminator, which would be too short-sighted not to take into consideration.

Coming to the intervention of the Holy Father in behalf of the Rosenbergs, it was not intended to be and was not an undue interference in the domestic affairs of another power, nor an invasion of its authority. Better than everyone, the Pontiff knew the limits within which he had to keep by virtue of his ecclesiastic and international prerogatives. If one consider it well, the Pope did not make a formal appeal in favor of the Rosenbergs; he pointed out to the American government that many demands were made upon him to intercede for their salvation. Presenting his discreet but nonetheless eloquent appeal, which carried the weight of his august personality, the Holy Father declared that he was not entering into the merits of the case. With this, his intervention had nothing in common with the campaign artificially unleashed by the Communists, who without qualification labeled the Rosenbergs' sentence illegal and unjust, substituting themselves for the courts which had examined the Rosenbergs' faults. It was not for the Pope to pronounce himself on the merits of the accusations, or on the exigencies of a procedure which seemed to have been scrupulously observed, or on the testimony, or the ratio of the crime to the punishment. All the more so in a trial which had the concurrence of the great majority of citizens not only in America but out of it; and was such that, outside of a few sporadic criticisms, it was not

easy to find a single one of those evident characteristics which distinguish trials in Communist countries, particularly against the Catholic clergy and Bishops. The Holy Father did not pose a single doubt or raise a single suspicion on this score.

Apart from the conclusions of the judges and the deliberation of the powers called in final petition for a verdict on the commutation, he made a plea for mercy. It was up to the Head of the State, to whom the case was brought, to consider the solemn appeal in the comprehensive examination of all those motives which not for the only time in history, have induced a ruler to overcome with clemency the rigid confines of justice. If, in spite of this, the President did not see fit to grant clemency, the Supreme Pontiff did not intend to question who was to decide judgment, taking into account all the aspects of this sad case.

Neither in taking his step did the Holy Father deny, as was inconsiderately reproached him, the right of peoples to defend themselves against the insidiousness of internal enemies who today in no small measure try to open the road to outside enemies. It is well known, furthermore, that the Catholic Church does not condemn in principle the death sentence, the extreme punishment which certain crimes can demand when they seriously threaten the common welfare.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE SECTARIANISMS

These obvious considerations were not understood by everyone.

One must read with horror certain sharp words of those who wished that night should give no peace to him who contributed to changing the course of justice already pronounced on the two prisoners. The Christian, placed before the raw decisions of courts, even when he approves of them and demands them, knows how to find in his heart and in his religion a sentiment of compassion for him who, having sinned, must now suffer the punishment, no matter how just for his misdeeds. He himself, with all the esteem he may be held by his fellowmen, knows that he has more need of mercy than justice before God. Therefore, not with the diabolical yearning for vendetta, but with regret that others, having been found wanting, must expiate, does Man, and more so, a Christian, accept and when necessary, demand that justice fulfill its hard function.

It is again displeasing that in the intervention of the Holy Father, some should pretend to see an intrusion of a "foreign citizen." The Holy Father is a sovereign and in this case appeared the more majestic in that, divested of any national particularity, he became a herald of a principle which transcends particularistic regions and touches the highest summit of the Christian and human spirit.

Thus he was not a foreign citizen when he, without regard to nationality or politics, nor questioning the demands of military codes, shunned the fear that his steps might be misinterpreted and permitted himself to ask many times for an act of clemency in order to save a human life.

The reproach to the Holy Father that he was being indulgent to Communists in intervening in behalf of the Rosenbergs and the reminder that Communism is inhumanly persecuting Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, Monks, and Nuns, was out of place. This was an unjust and irreverent act, for in no other heart does the painful fate of the persecuted of Christ echo as much as in the heart of the Holy Father; nevertheless, feeling the sufferings of so many oppressed ones, it is not forbidden one who is the repository of universal fatherhood to make a merciful gesture for whoever suffers under the burden of sorrow, be they innocent or guilty.

There were those who wished to stir up dissension between Catholics and Protestants on a sectarian basis for an act which is evident from its nature to be above all divisions, when the discreet limits to which the appeal confined itself should have found agreement from those who worship the same God.

Finally, it is most inopportune to claim the separation of Church and State existing in the Republic, in order to reject the Holy Father's plea. Not only was this plea addressed precisely to the advantage of two non-Catholics, but it, though not taking account of the theological reasons that flowed from the religion which the Roman Pontiff heads, had its moral justification for the appeals made to the highest principles of humanitarianism; an historical coherence conforming to thousands of years traditions among the civilizations of peoples, a precise and solid juridical foundation in the diplomatic customs of many centuries, concretized in institutions conferring on all the right to humanitarian intervention.

Thus the appeal of the Holy Father, far from causing even a minimum harm to the majesty of civil power and the cause of justice, highly honored them, both by its call to the noble sovereignty of mercy, and by the dignity of its noble intercessor.

There is no doubt that when history returns to this episode, it will seal with a word of highest praise the magnanimous gesture of the Supreme Pontiff.

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GIVE US YOUR HAND!



POEMS AND SONGS FOR

Ethel and Julius
ROSENBERG

In the

Death House
at Sing Sing

by

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A People's Artists Publication

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Also by Edith Segal:

VICTORY VERSES FOR YOUNG AMERICANS

(with others)

BE MY FRIEND and Other Poems for Young People

*Additional copies of this book
may be purchased from the
publishers. A special discount
is offered when ordered in large
quantities.*

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BY EDITH SEGAL

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Foreword

THE struggle to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg reflects the universal humanitarian response at the plight of two individuals. It is an expression of genuine self-concern on the part of millions who know that the terror now stalking these two innocent people is a threat to the lives and liberties of all. A tremendous number of people, including leading scientists, lawyers, and jurists, have raised serious questions about the facts of the case and the judicial procedure involved. If, in the face of these questions, the Rosenbergs are executed by a vengeful state, no individual will be safe from unjust persecution.

* * *

IN the course of this struggle, the poems and songs of Edith Segal have been a beacon of inspiration and hope in the tradition of Emile Zola. To writers and artists she has given a brilliant example of the way to voice the deep-felt prayers of millions. To those who have marched on picket-lines and climbed endless flights of stairs in search of justice and truth, these lines of word and song have captured the burning emotions of the heart and mind. And to the two people now in Sing Sing's Death House, these poems echo the strength and compassion of an enraged world which will write the final song of justice triumphant to the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

People's Artists

*Additional information, including the official trial
record of the case, may be obtained from:*

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Ethel and Julius Rosenberg:

It is 5 a.m., April 6th, 1953. You are locked in your cells, asleep — or trying to sleep.

We have never met. Yet today, as for many months, you have been with me as with countless new friends, far into the inspired night.

Now in the seemingly quiet hour that welcomes another dawn, this little book stands ready for the printer. He will multiply it many times.

For its message we will find new ears, new hearts, new hands to hurry for you and Morton Sobell the dawn which will open the gates for your homecoming, and to peace for all of us.

Edith Segal

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Give Us Your Hand!

Tonight
as you quietly draw the curtain
on the day's activity

and reclining
contemplate the fertile promise of unborn time

imagine
you
are Ethel or Julius Rosenberg
in the Death House at Sing Sing

The dimness is a fog
your eyes defy
Sleep is a luxury long lost

After dignity — time
being most treasured
measured by the hurrying steps of death—
even napping is a thief

Suddenly there's light in your cell
in the prison block
in the house on Monroe Street
where you lived with your children
in the narrow streets
of New York's lower east side, your city
in every city in the land
in the assembly halls in all the schools,
your school, P.S. 88

where you stood with your hand upon your
heart
as you faced the flag and said the words
that were to give your life direction:

With Liberty and Justice For All

Now

you stand at the bars of your cell
with your hands cupped wide at your mouth
and shout to the world at the top of your lungs:

***IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US
WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP?***

If you ever breathed too deeply
the air of brotherhood
clasped black and white hands
in your neighborhood

or gave a dime
for democratic Spain

or signed your name
to nominate your choice
a voice for peace

***WILL THEY KILL YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP
IF YOU SLEEP WHILE THEY KILL US?***

We yearn to live see our children grow
but if we burn then part of them
and part of you will turn to dust
and death will haunt our home, our land

GIVE US YOUR HAND!

Let us stand in the sunlight
when the wind is still
and the din of war subsides into the sea
and scales are righted
and our worth declared to be
among the living
to mould the fertile promise of unborn time—

Time!

*Tomorrow they die
Unless we make their cry a warning*

***DEATH IS IN OUR LAND!
GIVE US YOUR HAND!***

My Loved One

Words and Music by Edith Segal



What shines from your cell to
my lone - ly cell, my loved one? What
shines from your cell to
my lone - ly cell, my loved one? Your
eyes like bright stars, shi - ning
through pri - son bars, Your
eyes like bright stars, my loved one.
CODA:
peo - ple and we will
fight till we're free, my loved one.

What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?
What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?
Your eyes like bright stars
Shining through prison bars,
Your eyes like bright stars, my loved one.

Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?
Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?
I'd bring a red rose
And my heart I'd enclose,
I'd bring a red rose, my loved one.

Oh if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?
Oh if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?
I'd say "I love you
Our love's old, our love's new,"
I'd say "I love you," my loved one.

Oh if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?
Oh if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?
We'd sing of the light
That comes out of dark night,
We'd sing of the light, my loved one.

Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?
Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?
We know it will be
For the people and we
Will fight till we're free, my loved one.

Mon Seul Amour

(From *Les Lettres Françaises*, Paris, January, 1953)

*"... Plus haut que la démesure monte le chant raisonnable des hommes. Il est là, émouvant et tendre, dans cette chanson d'une Américaine, Edith Segal, MY LOVED ONE, dédiée à Ethel et Julius Rosenberg, "pour la pureté et la dignité de leur amour."**

Oh! si je pouvais donner
Que donnerais-je à mon seul amour?
Je donnerais un rose rouge
Dans mon coeur je l'enfermerais
Pour la donner à mon seul amour.

Oh! si je pouvais chanter
Que chanterais-je à mon seul amour?
Je chanterais la lumière
Qui jaillit de la nuit noire
Je chanterais la lumière, mon seul amour.

Nos enfants riront-ils?
Les entendrons-nous rire, mon seul amour.
Nous savons, que oui
Car le peuple et nous-mêmes
Combattons jusqu'à la liberté, mon seul amour.

* *Translation:* The reasonable chant of mankind mounts immeasurably. Moving and tender, it is here in this song by an American, Edith Segal, dedicated to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, "for the purity and dignity of their love."

The Conscience Of Our Time

Innocent
must they die

or

must they lie
to live

falsely naming other names
for death

and living thus
not live at all?

Oh mortal man
and mortal woman!

with your love
and with your vision
making the supreme decision!

From the death house
moving the universe
to reverse this crime

*Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
You
are the conscience of our time!*

Valentine Vigil

*Valentine's Day
February 14, 1952
Washington, D. C.*

A vigil for lovers
Whose love includes others,
A vigil for lovers
On Valentine's Day

For husband and wife
Who love truth, who love life,
A vigil for lovers
On Valentine's Day

For mother and dad
Of two lads, young and sad,
A vigil for lovers
On Valentine's Day

For life, for humanity
Chanting for clemency,
A vigil for lovers
On Valentine's Day

The Power To Hope

"Mr. Bloch, I do not think any purpose would be served by further delay of the date of execution except to increase the mental anguish of the defendants, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and possibly to raise false hopes for them."

Judge Kaufman, February 13, 1953

How shallow your heart?
How deep your blinding hate!
You ask, Judge Kaufman,
"What purpose would it serve
now to delay the date?"

What sets man from animal apart
If not the power to hope, to feel,
The thing we call the human heart?

You sniff for their hurried death
You snarl at their mounting hope

The world's good people
build it high,
The Pope renews
his strangely buried cry.

We seek to spare them even one faint sigh
One needless tear
Their eyes have been wept dry.
Two lives, two hearts we mean to spare,

Armed with our dream
We hurry forth to dare!

Two In Death Row

How many names
does it take
to shame our land?

two
in death row
at Sing Sing

How many crimes
does it take
to shake our land?

two
in death row
at Sing Sing

How many voices
does it take
to wake the world?

two
in death row
at Sing Sing

How many hands
does it take
to span the world?

two
and four
and millions more

for
two
in death row
at Sing Sing

A Daily Question

Everyday
I pass that way —
Gimbel's
evening gown display

What are you wearing today
Ethel Rosenberg,
That same old prison grey?

Menu

On the Rosenberg Train
from Washington
someone sighed:

Oh for a juicy steak
with onions and french fried

What was your dish tonight,
Ethel and Julius,

served with death
on the side?

Chant For Life

The President's in the White House
Behind the iron gate,
The Clemency Vigil circles round
Early and late.

The Judge is in the Court House
In haste to set the date,
The Clemency Vigil circles round
Early and late.

He's ready at the switches,
The killer in robes of State,
The Clemency Vigil circles round
Early and late.

The Rosenbergs in the Death House,
Oh what will be their fate?
The Clemency Vigil circles round
Early and late.

The People in their homelands
Watch the White House gate,
The Clemency Vigil circles round
Early and late.

For Helen Sobell

Your voice
subdued
in penetrating challenge
chills the blood
and wakens the sleeping heart:

*I have thirty years
to fight for my husband
but we have only days
to save the Rosenbergs*

You tower
above the crude,
the legal lies

Your clear brown eyes
envision the longed-for day

the reunion of lovers
of families
of children at play
with childhood ease

Sing Sing to Alcatraz
the span is long

but the Rosenbergs
and Mort Sobell
shall hear our song
which you have given depth
and soaring overtone

and he
and they
shall sing with us

Nightmare

I awoke in fright
out of the fevered night

*It was done
and they were dead!*

Staring blindly in the dark
confusion pounding at my heart

*I could have done much more
than I had done*

Trembling, I raised the blind
only to find

*Dark buildings
quiet as death*

Good people of the world now mourn
shame to our land and scorn!

*Suddenly the dawn
Brought sanity and speeding time!*

Emergency Memo

Electrocutioner's double pleasure
We must deny in double measure
Historic role placed in our hand
Transform the current in our land
Erect new poles, extend the line
Direct from your town and from mine

To

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECALL DEATH SENTENCE!
GRANT CLEMENCY!

For Lovers

When two who love
are barred from their embrace

When the face, the eyes
wear the disguise of patience

and the yearning is slated
to find release in burning

Can we who love
be free?

Dreaming of Waltzing

Words and Music by Edith Segal

I'm dream - ing of waltz - ing,
 dar - ling, Just as we
 used to do. Glid - ing and
 gent - ly sway - ing,
 Whisp' - ring sweet words to you.
 We step from our cells, they
 van - ish, With the ma - gic of
 truth, we're a - way, Waltz - ing
 down the dim halls, past the
 high pri - son walls, And in - to the
 light of day.

I'm dreaming of waltzing, darling,
 Just as we used to do,
 Gliding and gently swaying,
 Whisp'ring sweet words to you.
 We step from our cells, they vanish,
 With the magic of truth, we're away
 Waltzing down the dim halls
 Past the high prison walls
 And into the light of day.

Remember our wedding party,
 We danced for the family,
 Joyously all applauded,
 They said we'd live happily.
 Again in your arms, you hold me,
 The shadow of death torn away,
 Waltzing down the dim halls
 Past the high prison walls
 And into the light of day.

Our children are waiting for us,
 Like flow'rs in the sun they stand,
 Their faith in us now rewarded,
 Clapping their little hands.
 The people who fought for justice,
 Who saved us from death, we embrace,
 Arm in arm we go forth,
 Holding our sons aloft,
 Building peace in the new life we face.

Take Your Place

*"Little children sweet and gay,
Carousel is running
Hurry, hurry, take your place
Or you'll surely be too late."
Children's Singing Game*

Endlessly circling
the near-White House pavement

The heart-beat of history
heard in our tread

Firmly grasping
our Rosenberg placards

We challenge the windstorm,
the Washington night

Across our proud chests
hang banners of cardboard

marked with the hope
of two innocent lives

resounding through factories
government chambers,
kitchens, farms, schools,
houses of prayer

through Africa, Asia,
Europe, Australia,
South America,
back to Times Square

Stronger the heart-beat
Our circle expanding

Standing in dignity
Mankind responds!

THREE POEMS FOR ROBERT and MICHAEL ROSENBERG

Some Day

Some day
to Dave Greenglass
we'll say:

"Uncle,
why did you lie that way?"

A Man Called Manny

There is a man called Manny,
We love to hold his hand
And tell him everything we feel
Because he'll understand.

Manny Bloch's a very great lawyer
But guess what he is even more!
The most wonderful friend we have in the world,
Though we didn't know him before.

Manny takes us to Sing Sing.
To see our pop and mom
And that's the best of all the things —
Except if they'd come home.

Kids Grow Fast

When your mother and dad
are taken away

When you cry in the night
for yesterday

kids grow fast

When they call your parents
A-Bomb Spies

When you know they're telling
crazy lies

When they stare at you
with mean old eyes

kids grow fast

When the papers say
ROSENBERGS TO DIE

When you visit the jail
and try not to cry

kids grow fast

When millions of people
suddenly care

And write to the President
from everywhere

To save Mom and Dad
from the electric chair

kids grow fast



People's Artists

is an organization of straight-thinking, plain-talking writers, compos-

ers, singers, and other creative artists who believe that all art fundamentally comes from the work, the struggles, and the dreams of ordinary people. It seeks to promote, through many varied forms of creative expression, the basic concepts of peace, brotherhood, and democracy. One of its many activities is the publication of a monthly song magazine, "Sing Out!", which contains folk songs, songs of other peoples, and new works which "sing out" the dangers and the hopes of our times. The two songs in this volume, for instance, first appeared in "Sing Out!" Subscriptions to this magazine are \$2.00 a year, and should be addressed to People's Artists, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.



Edith Segal

is a poet, dancer, and musician who has given generously of her talents and energies to many struggles for

justice and human dignity. This volume of poetry was written over the past six months, during the course of the campaign to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The poems and songs have already been used by singers and actors at many meetings and rallies devoted to this struggle. Her poems for the Rosenberg children are a natural outgrowth of her work with and for youngsters which was highlighted by her recent book, "Be My Friend, and Other Poems for Young People."