

Director, FBI

June 22, 1953

SAC, WFO

DELAY IN HANDLING AIR-TELS TO BUREAU

Julius Rosenberg

Re Bureau phone call June 19, 1953, inquiring concerning possible delay in the handling of Air-Tels from this office to the Bureau on June 19 in connection with the ROSENBERG case. The details, insofar as they can be established are set out below. For the Bureau's information, however, in this particular case, I wish to advise that during the time the ROSENBERG case was under consideration before the Supreme Court and subsequent to their execution, constant telephonic contact was had by me with the Bureau and every important development occurring was furnished the Bureau by telephone. The Air-Tels in question were for the purpose of confirming this information, and to advise New York by Air-Tel of the general developments here.

At 10:45 A.M., on June 19, 1953, Special Agent EDWARD PHILLIPS dictated the four-page teletype, which bears the time of 11:00 A.M. This was typed by a stenographer by approximately 12:00 Noon and sent to Supervisor CRAWFORD F. WILLIAMS for approval. He returned from lunch at 12:15; the teletype was discussed by him with Agent PHILLIPS over the meaning of a word and, therefore, both Agents are positive of the time that the teletype was approved. Normally, then the message would have been picked up from the Supervisor's box on the 12:30 P.M. messenger run; then to the mail and sorting rack where it is then routed to the SAC or ASAC for handling. On these particular days, due to detailed handling of Agents' activities on the ROSENBERG matter, the teletypes were routed to the ASAC. It was probably received there between 1:15 and 1:30 P.M. and, subsequent to approval, would have been picked up on the next messenger run at approximately 2:30, and it then would be picked up by the Bureau messenger on the next run, which was between 3:00 and 3:30 P.M.

The teletype dated June 19, at 4:30 P.M., was likewise prepared by Agent PHILLIPS at approximately 3:50 P.M., and the stenographer finished typing it about 5:00 P.M. It was then routed to Supervisor WILLIAMS and probably arrived at his desk between 5:30 and 5:45 P.M. It was approved by him and would be picked up on the 6:30 messenger run in this office. At this time of evening, at the sorting desk there is but one employee

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BBF:MCP

60 JUL 21 1953

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JUL 16 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-387835-757

Director
Re: Delay in Handling Air-Tels to Bureau
June 22, 1953
RBH:MCP

on duty and, with the large volume of mail plus interruptions that he has, requires an hour or so for sorting and preparing mail for the Bureau and other offices. This particular Air-Tel undoubtedly was not sorted until after the last Bureau messenger pick-up after 7:00 o'clock, and it was taken over to the Bureau's communications Section at 8:00 P.M. by a clerk.

With the large volume of Air-Tels handled in this office, it does not appear that there was any unwarranted delay in the handling of these two messages. You may be assured that this matter is being watched closely in order to have it handled in accordance with the Bureau's desires.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 23, 1953

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

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

Reference is made to my memo to you dated June 19, 1953, regarding an air-tel day letter from the Washington Field Office in the Rosenberg case which was dated in the Field Office at 11:00 a.m., June 19, 1953, and which was not received in the Director's Office until 4:53 p.m., June 19, 1953. The Director noted: "This whole project must be looked into. More important is that Nichols' office apparently took no preparatory steps to expedite mail re Rosenberg case on the most important day of that case. Such lack of interest and alertness is deplorable."

During the latter days of the Rosenberg case, investigative developments were being reported by telephone and confirmed by written communications in the Washington Field Office and in the particular instant air-tel day letter from the Washington Field Office which prompted this inquiry, SAC Hood had previously advised that he felt the communication left the Field Office at about 12:30 p.m. This is incorrect. Hood has now explained that it went through various steps of approval, leaving the Field Office on the Bureau messenger run sometime between 3 and 3:30 p.m. SAC Hood has also advised that the entire subject matter of the communication had previously been furnished to the Bureau by telephone and that the air-tel day letter in question to New York was for the purpose of confirming information previously given to the Bureau by telephone and supplying general developments to the New York Office for its information.

SAC Hood has advised that Special Agent Seymour Phillips dictated the communication at 10:45 a.m. on June 17th and it bore the time 11:00 a.m. It was typed at approximately Noon and sent to Supervisor Crawford Williams for approval. Williams returned from lunch at 12:15 and thereafter he discussed the subject matter with Agent Phillips over the meaning of a word. Hood advises that the message normally would be picked up from the supervisor's box on the 12:30 p.m. messenger run and

cc: Mr. Holloman

JJM:MP

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then to the mail and sorting rack in the field office where it would be routed to either the SAC or ASAC for handling. Hood states on these particular days, due to detailed handling of Agents' activities on the Rosenberg case, the teletypes were routed to the ASAC. It was probably received in the ASAC's office between 1:15 and 1:30 and subsequent to approval, would have picked up in his office on the messenger run at 2:30 p.m. It would then next be picked up by the Bureau's messenger from the Seat of Government on the run between 3 and 3:30 p.m. for delivery to the Seat of Government. This means that the confirmatory air-tel day letter was in the Washington Field Office from 10:45 a.m. until sometime between 3 and 3:30 p.m. before it ever got into the Bureau's messenger service for delivery to the main building.

I believe the attached memorandum to all Assistant Directors should go forward reiterating instructions that communications in major cases should be expedited not only in delivery, but in the preparation and approval in the originating office in order to insure prompt dispatch to the messenger service.

Attachment

APPENDUM: JJM:arm 6 24/53. It is noted SAC Hood stated he advised the Bureau telephonically during the course of June 19 of various items which were confirmed in the airtel daylet under inquiry. A check of the ticklers in the Domestic Intelligence Division shows that Mr. Hennrich dictated memoranda, many of which were sent through to the Director during the course of the morning, on the various items reported telephonically by the Washington Field Office. Several of these ticklers are attached.

✓
*Slappy handling
all along the line!*
C.H.

6/23/53

Director, FBI
Att: Asst. Dir. A. H. Belmont
SAC, New York

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL;
ESP. R.

The Bureau's attention is directed to the work of AUSA James B. Kilsheimer III in the captioned matter.

Mr. Kilsheimer has been constantly assigned to this case from the inception of prosecutive action in 1951 to the present. He has been largely responsible for the successful opposition on the part of the government to the many and varied defense moves to set aside the conviction of these defendants. Mr. Kilsheimer prepared all the government answers to the many motions presented by the defense during the past two years. His efforts in this respect were uniformly successful. Over and above the ability he displayed, Mr. Kilsheimer was consistently cooperative with this office. On numerous occasions, he went out of his way to keep this office advised of pertinent information which had come to his attention. He was alert at all times to the Bureau's interest in this investigation and exerted every effort to see to it that the Bureau was properly and adequately represented during the entire course of this litigation. He brought to his assignment enthusiasm, ability, and a willingness to sacrifice personal convenience by yielding his normal hours of leisure to work with Agents of this office. It is the recommendation of this office, therefore, that a letter commending Mr. Kilsheimer for his efforts be directed to him by the Bureau.

The Bureau should note that USA J. Edward Lombard, Jr. handled the oral arguments of the last few motions made in this matter. In these arguments, Mr. Lombard, relying upon the research and experience of Mr. Kilsheimer, presented the government's position in opposition to defense motions forcibly and successfully. The Bureau may wish to consider directing a letter of appreciation to Mr. Lombard.

EJM:MFB

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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THE FOUNDATION OF
AMERICANISM PREFERRED
DEVOTED TO THE
ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICANISM

ALLSTON D. CALHOUN JR

GREENWOOD, S. C.

June 24, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Chief,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing substance matter of broadcast, AMERICANISM PREFERRED, delivered over the Southeast during the past week-end. I am quite sure that you are far more familiar with the facts referred to in this release than I am, though I believe my conclusions, in connecting the so-termed "liberal" with what I term the "Communist mind," are original. At least, I have not heard such conclusions mentioned as yet by any other writer.

Frankly, I think the great tragedy in America today is that so many of our citizens fail to realize the true nature of those who would hide themselves under the term of "the liberal." They forget that the most liberal instrument for human behavior in all history is the Constitution of the United States. However, as you well know yourself, that is the standard trick of Communists - to hide under cover of the very things they seek to destroy.

You will note, also, that I state in this release, the term "Communist mind" does not necessarily mean membership in any Communist organization.

Incidentally, I was in the Senate Hearing Room, or rather Committee room, when Senator Taft was questioning Harry Bridges as to his testimony on the Taft-Hartley Act. Senator Taft called your office to check on Bridges' convictions. He then told Bridges that every word of his testimony before the Committee had been as phoney as his attempted denials of the said convictions. With this, Mr. Bridges promptly arose and made a hasty retreat from the Committee room.

I would like to have your ideas relative to this "liberal" and the "Communist mind." You may be assured I never divulge my sources of information unless I have permission to do so.

Cordially yours,

65-58236-✓

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Encl. (1)

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not necessarily
a connection with the
parties mentioned

"SNEAK ATTACK" BY JUSTICE DOUGLAS
INDICATES THAT TERM, "THE LIBERAL"
IS CLEVER COVER FOR "COMMUNIST MIND."

By Allston Calhoun

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Note: Allston Calhoun, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, has been engaged in newspaper and radio work throughout the eastern section of the country during the past 25 years. He is said to be the first publicist in the nation to spotlight the true nature of Communism. His comments here on "the Liberal" and the "Communist mind," though original, are based on years of observation.

The action of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in taking it upon himself to grant an indefinite stay of execution to the convicted atom bomb spies caused a furor of outrage, not only in this country, on the part of loyal Americans, but on the part of free peoples throughout the world, now sorely oppressed by the world-wide conspiracy of Communism. Not only had the treasonable act of the atom bomb spies placed in jeopardy the lives and the futures of every loyal American, but they gravely endangered the future of civilization itself on this earth.

But in spite of the fact that the guilt of these atom bomb spies had been unquestionably proven through every court in our land and with the Supreme Court itself, of which Mr. Douglas is a member, having turned down this case four times, Mr. Douglas took it upon himself to cover these traitors from their just deserts through what he termed "a point of law."

It is significant that he waited until after the Supreme Court had adjourned for a several months recess before he took this action. It has been said by some that in so acting Mr. Justice Douglas, and those who were acting in this same direction evidently hoped to retard justice on the Communist atom bomb spies for a period of at least a year and, thus, give world Communism just that much more time for propaganda purposes.

The turmoil created in Washington by what some term as this "unprecedented act" on the part of one of our supposedly invulnerable justices of the Supreme Court was spotlighted in the words of one national radio commentator who referred to Mr. Justice Douglas as "either a 'knave' or a 'fool.'" He might have meant by this that Mr. Justice Douglas was either a crooked traitor himself, in "cahoots" with the Communists, or that he was lacking in brains.

But the career of Mr. Douglas proves that he is decidedly not deficient in brains, as he has been a professor at one of our leading universities, has written several books and is renowned as one of the great "story tellers" in Washington.

However, it is all too well known that brain power is not always synonymous with good morale, - with character and with the faith in God which is the direct antithesis of atheistic Communism. In fact, one of the outstanding features of Communism is that its chief adherents are

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so brainy, highly educated, self centered and conceited that they place themselves above the recognition of the Supreme Spiritual Being. They place man above God. And that, my friends, is the sum and substance of Communism, itself.

But getting back to Justice Douglas and his legal ruling which he chose to spawn upon the world, and, as I said before, after he thought his fellow Supreme Court Justices had adjourned for a long recess, the legality of said finding is most likely as phoney as is the long time contention of Mr. Douglas himself that he is merely a "liberal."

In granting this stay of execution to the condemned atom bomb spies, Mr. Douglas stated that a law enacted in 1947 was the one in which the atom bomb spies should have been sentenced, and not the law which was in force at the time the spies actually committed their crimes of stealing the atom bomb secrets of the United States and transporting these to the Communist government of Russia, a fact which Mr. Justice Douglas, himself, cannot deny. This new law states that the jury should recommend the death penalty along with its finding of guilty. But as these atom bomb spies had been tried under the laws which were in existence at the time they committed their crimes in 1943 and 1944, the jury did not take it upon itself to make such a recommendation as it was not even supposed to do so.

The first principle of our legal procedure is that a criminal is tried and convicted under the laws existing at the time the acts so judged as crimes are committed. The only modern day exceptions to this have been found in the acts of Communist dictators themselves who make the laws and execute them as it suits their personal interest to do so.

Thus, this act of Mr. Justice Douglas in saving the necks of the convicted Communist traitors and thereby giving world Communism a further propaganda sounding board is not as unprecedented as one might think. It is, in reality, only another act of what might be called a clear cut "Communist mind," which abhors the rule by the majority and adheres to dictatorship on the part of the so-called "super-intelligentia." This is Communism though it does not necessarily imply membership in any active Communist Party.

This sneak attack by Mr. Justice Douglas against justice can have a tremendously good effect, not only in this country but throughout the world as well. News reports tell us that it created such a furor in Washington that Mr. Douglas himself skunked out of our national capital and hid himself away to his native Oregon. In fact, some say he pulled out even before his ruling was read, which, in itself, indicates he well knew what a travesty of justice he was trying to precipitate upon the world.

If this act of the super-egotist, or what might be called the "Communist mind," can arouse the people of America to the fact that the so-termed modern day "liberal" is only a clever sham to cover the "Communist mind," then Mr. Justice Douglas' act of injustice will serve the cause of human right and justice as nothing else has done in many a year.

As you well know, Mr. Justice Douglas is not the only so-called "liberal," even in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is all

too well known how our late President tried to "pack" the Supreme Court of the United States with men of the "super-intelligentia," but with moral codes and characters which they have so far hidden under the term of the "liberal." Long ago this broadcast told you that the term "liberal" did not mean anything liberal for the people as a whole, but it was a clever term to cover an adherence to dictatorship, which in some cases is known as Communism.

Another member of the United States Supreme Court long posing as a "liberal" is Felix Frankfurter, immigrant to the United States from one of the countries now behind the Iron Curtain of Communism and who actually took it upon himself to pose as a character witness for the now convicted Communist traitor, Alger Hiss, in the trial of Hiss for perjury and while he, Frankfurter, was actually wearing the toga of the Supreme Court Justice of the United States. More than this, it is known that Frankfurter originally brought Hiss to Washington and installed him in the New Deal, together with a host of other such queer "intelligentia" posing under the term of "liberals," many of whom have now been proven as Communists.

Now as to Frankfurter, a nationally known writer tells us that he was examined by a Senate Committee on the Judiciary back in 1939, where he was a very "slippery witness" in the hands of Senator Pat McCarran, one of the strongest anti-Communists in our national Congress. To the direct question made to Frankfurter, "Do you believe in what might be called the ideology of Marx and Trotsky?" Frankfurter gave an answer described by this writer as "slippery as a bushel of eels when he replied, 'It would be terribly easy for me to answer that question but I with-hold any further discussion not because there is any secret about my views or feelings, but because I am in a position in which I cannot help it. You will have to decide in the light of my whole life what devotion I have given to the American system of government.'"

Now, mind you, folks, this slippery-eel answer of the so-termed "liberal" Frankfurter as to whether or not he believed in Communism was given to our Senators back in 1939 and at a time when the Communist world aggression was not recognized for the world conspiracy it is today. In fact, the highest ranking leaders in the New Deal were actually helping the original Communist criminals in Russia get their start in that land as they later helped these conspirators get their hold over a goodly portion of the globe.

So Mr. Frankfurter's slippery-eel answer actually got him by our Senators and slipped him into a seat on the Supreme Court tribunal of the United States.

But taking Frankfurter's own statement of judging his devotion to the American system of government in the light of his whole life, and even since he has occupied the position of a Supreme Court Justice of the United States, we have again a case of the self-termed "liberal" as a clever cover for a mind in complete sympathy with the Communist objective, as well as its agents, not only in this country but abroad. The overt acts on the part of Mr. Frankfurter himself, proving this matter are far too numerous to cite, including his support of the Communist traitor, Alger Hiss.

The late President Theodore Roosevelt long ago accused Frankfurter of "taking an attitude fundamentally that of Trotsky and other Bolshevik leaders in Russia", and Teddy claimed that Frankfurter had whitewashed an investigation of the IWW, a known international criminal organization.

When the Supreme Court was reconvened, on request of Attorney General Brownell, to consider this "sneak attack" against justice on the part of Mr. Justice Douglas, how did Mr. Justice Frankfurter cast his vote in the matter? Well, even though present in person he again slipped the issue in public by refraining from voting.

The American people have, apparently, overlooked another recent decision by the Supreme Court as a whole in favor of Communism and which could be even more disastrous than the sneak decision of Justice Douglas. I refer to how the Supreme Court, on the 15th of June, threw out the perjury-conspiracy conviction of long time Communist labor union leader Harry Bridges and voided an order by the Lower Court and confirmed by the Court of Appeals taking away the Citizenship of this Communist immigrant, who has even tied up shipping on our West Coast and in Hawaii during the war in Korea while our American boys were being murdered by the Communist hordes.

Our Justice Department in Washington has made a 15-year effort to free this country from the acts of terrorism along our waterfronts inspired by the Communist Mr. Bridges and it recently was successful of convicting Bridges of perjury when he stated that he was not a Communist in his belated application for American citizenship. Our FBI men had every proof they needed against Mr. Bridges and his conviction in the Lower Court was affirmed in rapid order by the Court of Appeals, which also affirmed the order of the Lower Court in ordering the deportation of Mr. Bridges. But not so the Supreme Court! The Supreme Court just as quickly threw out all convictions and gave Communist Bridges his complete freedom to continue his diabolical course of Communist disruption in our land.

Again I say this sneak attack of injustice on the part of Mr. Justice Douglas will do great good in the cause of real justice if it can awaken American to the true nature of those who hide themselves under the term of a "liberal."

The diabolical misuse of the term "liberal" to cover and front for the "Communist mind" is proven in that the chief objective of world Communism is to destroy the Constitution of the United States, the most truly liberal document for human rights and behavior ever recorded in history.

There is ominous portent in the statement of Mr. Felix Frankfurter, "You will have to decide in the light of my whole life what devotion I have given to the American system of government."

This portent is a prophecy of doom from within for our government if our American people are not fully awakened, and, once so aroused, take appropriate action.

June 24, 1953

Mr. Wilfred L. Denno, Warden
Sing Sing Prison
Ossining, New York

My dear Warden Denno:

I would like you to know of my own personal appreciation for your wholehearted cooperation and the highly efficient manner in which you worked with the Department in carrying out the mandate of the court in the Rosenberg case.

It was a trying time for all of us and particularly for you and your organization. The reports I have received are highly praiseworthy of the manner in which you personally handled all of the plans and arrangements. This willingness on your part to help and advise us in connection with this matter is a source of great gratification to me, to Mr. Hoover and to Mr. Bennett.

Please call upon us at any time you think we can be of help, and meanwhile accept our renewed appreciation and my personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Attorney General

CC - Mr. Hoover
Mr. Bennett
JVB/HE/11h

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per release

165-58286-1
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102

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-37599-8

TO: A.H. BELMONT

June 17, 1953

FROM: W.A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:

Samuel N. Friedel, Congressman, 7th District of Maryland, advised by letter of June 12, 1953, that one R.H. Silk, 344 East 149th Street, New York City, visited his office on June 11, to urge the Friedel intercede for the Rosenbergs. Attorney General advised. Bufiles reflect Silk possibly identical with Robert Howard Silk, subject of Bufile 100-342467. Bufiles reflect Friedel reportedly [redacted] in Baltimore, Maryland. His power allegedly arises from [redacted] law partner of [redacted] of Maryland. Information furnished to Internal Revenue by Bufile February 16, 1953. b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that no acknowledgement of this letter be made in view of the derogatory information in Bufiles about Congressman Friedel.

(I concur. - H.)

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102 JUL 7 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-342467-4

DETAILS:

By letter dated June 12, 1953, Samuel N. Friedel, Congressman 7th District of Maryland, advised that a Mr. R.H. Silk, 344 East 119th Street, New York City, visited his office on June 11, 1953, urging that the Congressman intercede in behalf of the Rosenbergs. Friedel advised that he could not see Silk who then informed his secretary that he would be contacted again next week.

A review of Bufiles indicates that R.H. Silk is possibly identical with Robert Howard Silk, subject of Security Matter - C. case, Bufile 100-342467. The information concerning Silk's visit to Congressman Friedel and his possible identity with Robert Howard Silk have been furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated June 17, 1953.

A review of Bufiles concerning Samuel N. Friedel indicated [REDACTED] Baltimore, Maryland, advised on February 11, 1953, that Congressman Samuel Friedel has [REDACTED] in that city. Mr. [REDACTED] indicated that Friedel derived his power from [REDACTED] a law partner of [REDACTED] of Maryland, and it was alleged that [REDACTED] Friedel, who in turn, [REDACTED] It was also noted that Friedel's [REDACTED] in Baltimore until his [REDACTED] By letter dated February 16, 1953, this information was furnished to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for whatever action they deemed appropriate.

b7C

SAC, Detroit (100-13023)

June 25, 1953

Director, FBI 100-342467)

ROBERT HOWARD SILK
SECURITY MATTER - C

65-58236-✓
Reference is made to the report of SA Joseph R. Partington dated March 16, 1953, at Detroit, Michigan, on the subject which contains a lead for the New York office to verify the residence of the subject.

Samuel N. Friedel, Congressman, 7th District of Maryland, advised the Bureau the one R.H. Silk, 344 East 149th Street, New York City, visited his office on June 11, 1953, to urge Friedel to intercede for the Rosenbergs.

On June 11, 1953, Congressman Byrd of West Virginia, advised the Bureau that a person identifying himself as Robert H. Silk from New York and Michigan had been in his office attempting to pressure him into taking some action in order to secure freedom for the Rosenbergs.

New York should immediately verify subject's residence in New York and Detroit should submit form FD-128.

2 cc - New York

JTH:lrs

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-342467-4

17 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 26, 1953

MR. TOLSON: ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Ray Cohn told me today that Julius Cahn of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had learned the French Ambassador Dillon had sent a strong wire to the State Department protesting the execution of the Rosenbergs. The Foreign Relations Committee has become most interested in knowing why our Embassies should be recommending that opinions of the highest courts of the land be superseded and inquired of the State Department as to what the reaction was in the foreign missions. After considerable haggling, Bedell Smith admitted Ambassador Dillon had sent in a cablegram, marked Top Secret, for the eyes of the Secretary only, urging that the Rosenbergs not be executed and that Bedell Smith had offered to bring the wire down and show it to Senator Wiley personally but no one else. Members of the committee staff believe that since Wiley's memory is not too good, that this is the reason Bedell Smith is taking this position and the committee is now thoroughly disgusted and are going to make an issue out of it. Bedell Smith did not give the courtesy to Senator Wiley's office or to Julius Cahn direct, but instead called Francis Wincox, the member of the staff who has been conducting the campaign against Cahn, to advise that Bedell Smith would show it to Senator Wiley alone. (R) u

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JUL 30 10 18 AM '53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: June 26, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN WALTER H. JUDD (R-MINN.)
EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER (JOURNALIST)
DE WITT WALLACE, "READER'S DIGEST"*Julius Rosenberg*

For record purposes, reference is made to my memorandum dated June 22, 1953, to you on the above-captioned matter wherein it was stated Dr. Judd had requested that the Director give consideration to collaborating with Edgar Ansel Mowrer on a story of the Rosenberg case. He further requested that he be called when a decision had been reached.

I had Wick call Dr. Judd at 2:00 p.m. on June 24, 1953. He was not in his office but returned the call at 5:50 p.m. June 24, 1953. Wick advised him that an appointment had been arranged between Mr. Mowrer and an official of the Bureau but that Mr. Mowrer canceled the appointment on the basis that Mr. Wallace now intends to print the same type of story in "Reader's Digest" after obtaining it from another publication.

Dr. Judd thanked Wick and said he wanted Mr. Hoover to know he appreciated what we had done. He said, since both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Mowrer had decided on another course of action, he would withdraw from the matter in which he only acted as an intermediary.

CC - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Holloman
Mr. M. A. Jones

HEN:mad

65-58236- ✓

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102 JUL 10 1953

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JUL 30 1953

REC

94-3-4-221-388

June 30, 1953

Mr. Allstoh D. Calhoun, Jr.
Box 214
Greenwood, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Calhoun:

Your letter of June 24, 1953, with enclosures, has been received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city, and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging its receipt.

I know that Mr. Hoover will appreciate the interest which prompted you to communicate with him.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/86 BY 3042 PGT/RWS

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

cc - Charlotte, with copy of incoming

ATTENTION SAC: The enclosure submitted by correspondent consisted of two mimeographed copies of his observations on the definition of a liberal. It was captioned "'Sneak Attack' By Justice Douglas Indices that Term, 'The Liberal' is Clever Cover For 'Communist Mind'".

NOTE: Bufiles reflect considerable cordial correspondence with Mr. Calhoun who has forwarded transcripts of broadcasts from Radio Moscow to the Bureau in the past. He has forwarded to the Bureau on a regular basis his release relating to the Advancement of Americanism. It is deemed advisable, however, to acknowledge his current letter in this manner due to the controversial nature of his enclosure. In this enclosure Mr. Calhoun intimates that Supreme Court Justices Douglas and Frankfurter have Communist minds."

ELT:mnf



165-58236
NOT RECORDED

JULIUS ROSENBERG

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-6259-6

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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- 20th and 21st NR after 2041

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

TO: MR. A.H. BELMONT
FROM: MR. W.A. BRANIGAN
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] (TS)

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 1, 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

Julius Rosenberg

(Bufile 65-59543)

b1

You will recall that on 6-13-53, Mark Richmond, Associate Warden, Lewisburg Penitentiary, refused to allow a New York agent to interview David Greenglass without permission from the Director of Prisons James Bennett. On 6-15-53, SAC Abbaticchio of the Philadelphia Office was instructed that agents were not to see David Greenglass and were not to have any contact with the warden. On 6-23-53, SAC Abbaticchio was advised that unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau on 6-24-53, agents could cover routine leads at Lewisburg Penitentiary but until specifically advised, no contact should be made with David Greenglass. Philadelphia has requested by teletype of 6-29-53, in captioned case, to interview Greenglass in covering logical leads in instant case requested by New York Office.

RECOMMENDATION:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

It is recommended that inasmuch as the Rosenbergs have been executed, that permission to contact David Greenglass be given to the Philadelphia Office. If agreeable, there is attached for your approval an air-tel to Philadelphia giving authority to interview David Greenglass.

JPL:awn
Attachment

cc - 65-58236

Classified by 3042 PWT/lmw
Declassify on: OADR 10/27/84

Classified by 7355 wmb/joe
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

63 JUL 14 1953

65-58236 ✓
NOT RECORDED
138 JUL 18 1953

~~TOP SECRET~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-59543-217

SECURITY INFORMATION
Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney, III

July 2, 1953

Director, FBI

not
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(FBI File 100-987835)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-6-81 BY SP3 DBL/K
7/25/86 3042 PWT/RWS

There is attached for your information a
Photostat of an article which appeared in the "Daily
Worker" for June 28, 1953, outlining the plans of the
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg
Case to work for a new trial for Morton Sobell, co-
defendant of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now serving
a thirty-year sentence.

An informant of known reliability has advised
that [redacted] of the Philadelphia
Chapter of the subject committee, attended a meeting in
New York City at the home of [redacted]
[redacted] of the subject committee, on June 23, 1953. The
informant advised that the committee now will fight to
prove the innocence of Morton Sobell and thus vindicate
the Rosenbergs.

b7D

Another informant of known reliability has
advised that the Los Angeles chapter of the subject
committee plans to keep its headquarters for the time
being. However, no paid workers will be used, and all
workers will be volunteers. The Los Angeles chapter
intends to hold a memorial meeting for the Rosenbergs
within the next month. It also plans a campaign on behalf
of Morton Sobell, the first step of which will be to secure
the transfer of Sobell from Alcatraz prison on the basis
that Alcatraz was intended for incorrigibles and not for
persons convicted of "political crimes."

The above is for your information.

1 ENCL.
filed 7/2/53
in 100-987835
Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

Enclosure

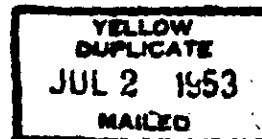
JPL:awn *awn*

cc - 101-2483

cc - 65-58236 (Attachment)

60 JUL 20 1953

SECURITY INFORMATION



65-58236-1

NOT RECORDED

75

JUL 9 1953

original copy filed in 100-387835-753

Director, FBI (66-2542-3)

7/2/53

SAC, New York (66-3851-242)

[REDACTED] b7C b7D
INFORMATION CONCERNING,

Re New York letter to the Bureau dated 4/22/53 entitled, "SECURITY INFORMANT PROGRAM, NEWARK DIVISION" reflecting the results of an interview with [REDACTED] on 4/20/53. b7C b7D

On 6/29/53 [REDACTED] telephonically contacted this office and advised that he is preparing a 125 page book entitled [REDACTED] which will be an attack on the Communists for their activities in connection with case. In this connection [REDACTED] asked if the Bureau could possibly make available to him any information from our files in the *JULIA* ROSENBERG CASE. Although the confidential nature of the files of the FBI was explained to [REDACTED] and the fact that information contained in our files is never made available to the public, this matter is being brought to the attention of the Bureau in view of the cooperation of [REDACTED] (who is [REDACTED] New York City) as set forth in reference letter. b7C b7D

The Bureau is requested to advise the New York Office whether, in view of the circumstances, it has any information on the ROSENBERG CASE, obtained from a public source or from research, that it might consider appropriate to make available to [REDACTED]. b7C b7D

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

EKD:DJG

65-58236-
NOT RECORDED
131 JUL 3 1953

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 66-2542-3-34-46 80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1/2/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

ALEXANDER SAMUEL PARKAS, AKA; NAT. ID. BY AIR TEL 8/26/53 WASHINGTON FIELD
ADVISED THAT THE CIVIL SERVICE RECORDS REFLECT THAT IN AN APPLICATION FOR
FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT DATED 9/29/40 AT NEW YORK CITY PARKAS LISTED HIS REFERENCE
LISTED THE NAME OF JOSEPH LEVITSKY, 1773 WASHINGTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,
ENGINEER, UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS. ON SAME APPLICATION PARKAS LISTED
AS REFERENCE JULIUS ROSENBERG, 142 COERCK STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ENGINEER,
UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS. ENCLOSED FOR WASHINGTON FIELD IS A COPY OF
NEW YORK REPORT, 1/29/53 ENTITLED "SOLOMON GREENBERG," ESPIONAGE - R, REFLECTING
THE RESULTS OF AN INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH LEVITSKY. LEVITSKY WAS EMPLOYED BY
UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS FROM AUGUST 1940 TO NOVEMBER 1943 WHEN HE
RESIGNED TO ACCEPT A POSITION WITH THE FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS LABORATORY,
MUTLEY, NEW JERSEY, AT WHICH TIME LEVITSKY USED JULIUS ROSENBERG, 10 MONROE
STREET, AS A REFERENCE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT LEVITSKY DURING THE INTERVIEW,
AT FIRST, ATTEMPTED TO CONCEAL AND MINIMIZE HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH ROSENBERG.

⑥ Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL, AIR MAIL)

1 - (100-397359)

1 - (65-58236)

1 - (65-60803)

2 - Washington Field (REGISTERED MAIL, AIR MAIL) (Encls. - 4)

1 - (121-29184)

1 - (65-6135)

1 - Newark (100-37217) (REGULAR MAIL)

2 - New York (100-103496), (65-15999)

EJCEI (#6)

121-1648

79 OCT 14 1953

Approved: *LVB*

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/23/88 BY 3042 PWT/imm

165-58236-
NOT RECORDED
160 OCT 12 1953

Sent

Per

121-5090-42

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SECOND PAGE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

ALSO ENCLOSED FOR WASHINGTON FIELD ARE COPIES OF NEW YORK LETTERS TO DIRECTOR DATED 4/7/53 AND 6/5/53 CAPTIONED "JOSEPH LEVITSKY;" SECURITY MATTER - C, NEWARK, ORIGIN. THESE LETTERS REFLECT LEVITSKY'S REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS INVOLVING HIS CONNECTION WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG AND RELATED ESPIONAGE MATTERS. SINCE ABOVE INTERVIEW BUREAU HAS REQUESTED NEWARK TO INITIATE AN INVESTIGATION TO DEVELOP ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION CONCERNING LEVITSKY, HIS RELATIONS WITH ROSENBERG AND OTHERS. WASHINGTON FIELD LETTER 6/15/53 SETS FORTH RESULTS OF AN INTERVIEW WITH ALEXANDER FARKAS IN WHICH HE GIVES DETAILS CONCERNING HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG. UNLESS REASONS EXIST TO THE CONTRARY WASHINGTON FIELD REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY RE-INTERVIEW FARKAS WHILE HE IS STILL EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY. DURING INTERVIEW REQUESTED THAT HE BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF JOSEPH LEVITSKY AS WELL AS LEVITSKY'S CONNECTION WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG, ALSO ANY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARCUS FOGARSKY AND LEVITSKY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT LEVITSKY'S EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO AUGUST 1940 HAVE NOT AS YET BEEN DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED. FARKAS SHOULD BE QUESTIONED TO DETERMINE IF LEVITSKY HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH THE WILLIAMS AERONAUTICS RESEARCH LAB OR THE OFFICE OF THE NAECT, MENTIONED IN WASHINGTON FIELD LETTER OF 6/15/53. ANY INFORMATION FARKAS HAS CONCERNING SOLOMON GREENBERG SHOULD ALSO BE OBTAINED. ON A PSQ DATED 8/10/50 LEVITSKY STATED THAT HE WAS UNEMPLOYED FROM NOVEMBER 1939 TO AUGUST 1940. BUREAU ATTENTION DIRECTED TO PAGE 8 OF THE REPORT OF SA VINCENT J. CAHILL ENTITLED "MAX ELITCHER;" ESPIONAGE - R, AT NEW YORK, 8/5/50, BUREAU FILE 101-21115 WHEREIN ELITCHER RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT ON THE OCCASION OF

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 30 1948
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 30 1948

THIRD PAGE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

HIS LAST CONTACT WITH JULIUS ROSENBERG IN ABOUT MAY 1948 IN NEW YORK CITY, ROSENBERG TOLD ELITCHER THAT HE HAD A VERY ELABORATE PLAN SET UP WHEREBY, SHOULD ELITCHER IN FUTURE EVER DECIDE TO FURNISH INFORMATION TO THE NETWORK, IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY FOR HIM TO BRING THE INFORMATION TO NEW YORK. ROSENBERG ELABORATED ON THIS, STATING THAT HE NOW HAD A CONTACT IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AND SAID THAT HE WAS CONTEMPLATING HAVING THIS INDIVIDUAL CONTACT ELITCHER IN THE FUTURE. TO DATE THIS CONTACT OF ROSENBERG HAS NEVER BEEN IDENTIFIED.

BOARDMAN

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

July 7, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT

Yesterday I saw Assistant U.S. Attorney James B Kilsheimer, III, of the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Kilsheimer wanted to personally thank me for the excellent work and cooperation of the Bureau Agents in the Rosenberg Case in which he played a major part in the prosecution. I reciprocated his compliments and told him it was a pleasure to work with one who had such an understanding of the multiple problems that faced both the prosecutor and the investigator.

Mr. Kilsheimer informed me that the Department was desirous of having him take over the Harry Bridges Case, which is to be renewed for prosecution. Mr. Kilsheimer had not yet made his decision in the matter as he said it involved a personal problem concerning his family to take this case, he hoped that he might have the cooperation of the FBI in the development of it. I told him that I was not familiar with what the plans of the Criminal Division were in connection with this matter but that, of course, if it involved any matters over which the FBI had primary jurisdiction he could certainly count upon our fullest cooperation. On the other hand, I told him, if it were a matter arising out of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the investigative work would, no doubt, be performed by that Agency.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:pmh mod

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PWT/RWS

65-58236-✓
NOT RECORDED
105 JUL 9 1953

5 JUL 14 1953

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-49765-299

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

Director, FBI (100-3-486)

DATE: JULY 10, 1953

FROM

SAC, Detroit (100-45568)

SUBJECT: CP, USA, DISTRICT 7, DETROIT DIVISION

SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS: RASER

SUBJECT: CHURCH

Submitted herewith as an enclosure is one copy of a pamphlet entitled "They Have Not Died in Vain" dealing with the Rosenberg Case. This pamphlet is self-described as a statement of the National Committee, Communist Party, issued as a public service by Michigan State Committee, Communist Party, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, June 26, 1953.

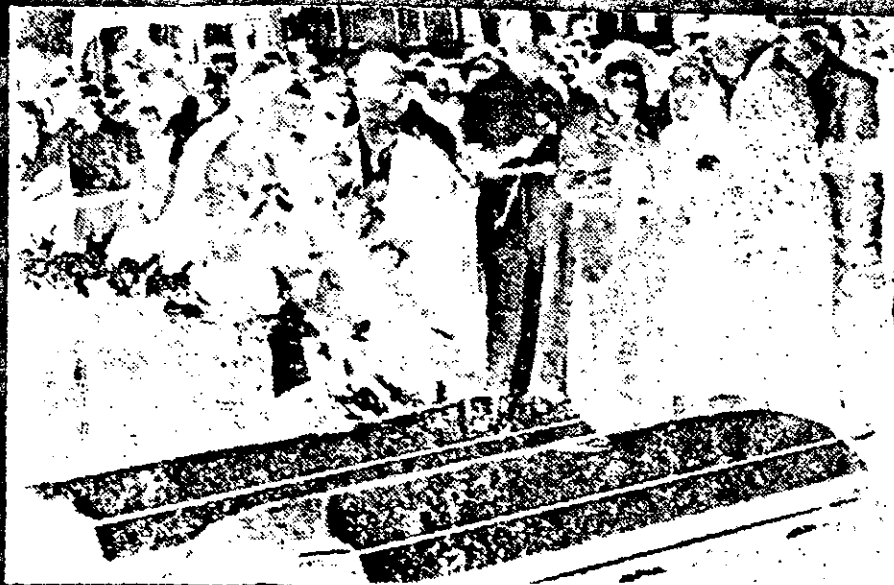
Enclosed pamphlet was personally delivered to JOHN FRANCIS SULLIVAN by on July 7, 1953.

EOB:KJS

Enclosure (1)

REGISTERED MAIL

THEY HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN!



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG were brutally murdered in an act of fascist violence by a ruling class that is desperate, in the face of the rising forces of peace and democracy. The murderers of the Rosenbergs hoped they could intimidate the fight for peace and democracy by hurling into its face the murdered bodies of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But these rulers, who try to cover with brutality and arrogance their fear of the peoples of America and the world, were never more mistaken.

The Rosenbergs died innocent — heroes of democracy.

They gave to America and to the world an example of heroism and self-sacrificing patriotism which tore the mask off the vile frame-up concocted against them personally, and against the American people as a whole.

THE CLAIM that the Rosenbergs "had their day in court" is a mockery of truth and justice. The Supreme Court was reconvened illegally to cancel the stay of execution, and met with a pistol to its head in the form of impeachment threats, in an atmosphere of a Southern lynch town. The Supreme Court did not have the decency to read the original trial record, or look at the evidence in the case, as Justice Black pointed out. A veritable lynch-cry broke out among the "kill-the-Rosenberg" forces at Justice Douglas who dared to up-

hold the law and who challenged the legality of the death penalty.

THE TOP OFFICIALS in government, especially the department of frame-up headed by J. Edgar Hoover, plotted to force the humble Jewish couple to betray democracy by "fingering" the progressive and Marxist movement as an "espionage conspiracy."

They had hoped to force this innocent couple to commit this perjury in order that the hatred of the American people for the Korean war, for the entire "inevitable atomic war" line of the atom bomb maniacs should be directed in pogrom-fashion against the working class vanguard, the Communists, the Negro and Jewish people, the labor and progressive forces generally.

In short, the plot to frame the Rosenbergs on the basis of a fantasy created by the FBI in a deal with a frightened and chronic liar was a political plot to assist in advancing the McCarthyite pro-fascist reign in the United States, to brutalize the population and get it to accept the further fascization of the United States without resistance.

BUT THE ROSENBERGS would not play this Benedict Arnold role against their country and against democracy! By their heroism, they roused the world to the realization that there exists in America incorruptible forces that will not bow down to frame-up, McCarthyism, anti-Semitism, and the nightmares of the atom bomb worshippers.

The Rosenberg case became the focus of the entire world's hatred of Washington's war policies, of the hatred and resistance to the effort to McCarthyize America in the image of the Swastika. Though foully murdered by the Eisenhower-Brownell-J. Edgar Hoover forces, in an atmosphere of McCarthyism, the Rosenbergs succeeded in unmasking the plot before the eyes of literally the majority of mankind. Though dead, they live on, growing more powerful every minute as the world camp of peace and democracy refuses to let their murderers get away with their conspiracy.

AROUND THE DEFENSE of the heroic Rosenbergs there arose a wide popular movement which was gaining momentum rapidly. So much so that the Eisenhower administration hurried with obscene speed to get the execution over with before the people's movement against the murder would become irresistible. Americans in every walk of life were roused to protest the death penalty, including thousands of ministers and rabbis, leading atomic scientists, and others.

The final clemency train to Washington brought 15,000

to the White House, the biggest demonstration in the capital in this generation. The outpouring at the Rosenberg funeral was a grief-stricken, but militant and angry demonstration of tens of thousands, determined to fight back.

IN THIS HISTORIC battle for the preservation of democracy in the United States, it is a tragic fact that the organized labor movement was deceived by the colossal frame-up propaganda in this case; that it fell victim to the stupid and criminal myth that there existed an "atom bomb secret" which the Soviet Union had to "steal" and that this explains the terrible danger of atomic war under which our country lives today. Yet this crude myth was debunked completely by the nation's leading scientists and the Soviet Union offered time and time again to enter into a pact with our country to outlaw the atom bomb under a strong system of UN controls and inspection.

But in maintaining an almost complete silence on this fascist conspiracy of labor's worst enemies, great harm was done to labor's most immediate interests, not less than to democracy in general.

It was left to other splendid forces in America to stand up to save the honor of the nation in this battle to stave off the Hitlerism which a frantic and desperate ruling class seeks for America as its policies face bankruptcy and defeat throughout the world.

This miscalculation by labor, which gave way before the terrific barrage of lies and fear around the "atom spy" hoax, must now be remedied as quickly as possible. The truth about the Rosenberg case, their innocence, the ghastly forgeries of the prosecution, and the enormous impact which the Rosenbergs made in arousing the tidal wave of world protest, must now be brought to every union local, community, church, and to the public generally.

THERE MUST BE no more Rosenberg frame-ups! There must be a halt to the Hitlerization of America by the Eisenhower-Brownell-J. Edgar Hoover forces working hand in glove with the swastika-minded McCarthy and his goons.

Though the Rosenberg murder was a sordid victory for those who were determined that the Rosenbergs should die, the murderers are now paying and will pay an even greater price as the days, months and years pass!

Already, the murder of the Rosenbergs, in defiance of world opinion, has increased the isolation of the Washington pro-war plotters to an acute degree. There is not a people, a nation, in the world today which does not seek to pull away from the Washington A-bomb worshippers simply to protect

their own lives, their own dignity and national independence. The murder of the Rosenbergs has unmasked the Eisenhower-McCarthy forces in the USA before the majority of humanity.

The task is now for us Americans not to falter in the face of this challenge, but to take inspiration from the courage of these two patriotic Americans who would not give the Jew-haters and the war-plotters what they wanted. It is up to us now to see the lessons of the Rosenberg case and to act on them!

The pro-fascist forces will try in their hatred of the growing forces of peace and democracy to spread more anti-Semitism, more violence, more frame-ups. But the road before them is far from a clear one. On the contrary, they have roused new resistance by their barbarous crime.

We bow our heads in tribute to two immortal American patriots, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The American people vow that those who murdered them and tried to murder America's heritage shall not succeed, but shall meet the threat of fascism with a new national resistance worthy of our great traditions.

(Statement of the National Committee, Communist Party. Issued as a public service by Michigan State Committee, C. P., 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, June 26, 1953.)

If We Die . . .

*You shall know, my sons, shall know
Why we leave the song unsung,
The book unread, the work undone
To rest beneath the sod.*

*Mourn no more, my sons, no more
Why the lies and smears were framed,
The tears we shed, the hurt we bore
To all shall be proclaimed.*

*Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile
And green above our resting place,
The killing end, the world rejoice
In brotherhood and peace.*

*Work and build, my sons, and build
A monument to love and joy,
To human worth, to faith we kept
For you, my sons, for you.*

Ethel Rosenberg
Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1953

copy-em

~~SECRET~~

11:47

July 15, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

Julius Rosenberg

The Attorney General called to inquire the name of the individual in our Embassy in France who caused all the trouble in the Rosenberg Case. After checking with Mr. Ladd I called the Attorney General back and advised that this individual's name was William Crawford, First Secretary Consul. I told him that I understood Crawford was the person who prepared the wires which were signed by Ambassador Douglas Dillon.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Mr. Holloman
JEH:eh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/23/82 BY 5043 PWT/imm

Classified by 255 WAB/1/5
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

65-58236-
NOT RECORDED
135 JUL 17 1953

205
56 JUL 21 1953

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-29392-16

DIRECTOR, FBI

June 15, 1953

SAC, WFO (121-29184)

ALEXANDER SAMUEL PARKAS,
aka Samuel A. Parkas
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER
BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
LGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PWT/RUS

Julius Rosenberg

ALEXANDER SAMUEL PARKAS, Residence The Majestic Apart-
ments, 1200 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., employed as a
Aeronautical Engineer, Bureau of Aeronautics, Department of the
Navy, was interviewed 6/10/53 at the Washington Field office by
Special Agents EDWARD FLETCHER, JR. and THOMAS A. RUNDLEHALL.

PARKAS admitted that while a student at the City
College of New York he had attended a number of meetings of
the Young Communist League at the school. He stated that these
meetings were well publicized and open, and were well attended by
students at the school. He estimated that he had attended not
more than a half dozen of these meetings, primarily during his
sophomore year, and said that he did not actually become a member
of this organization, or actively participate in any of its
programs and activities. He stated that at the time he merely
had an intellectual curiosity concerning the Young Communist
League and attended the meetings just to listen to the speakers.
He stated that at meetings of the Young Communist League he had
received some of their literature which was passed out, but
did not recall ever having received any of their literature
through the mail.

PARKAS advised that while at CCNY he agreed with many
of the principles advocated by the Young Communist League, such
as their ideas concerning more liberal labor policies, their views
of unemployment, unemployment insurance, social security and
the Spanish Civil War question. He recalled that on one
occasion a number of CCNY students had been expelled for having
participated in a "peace demonstration" on the campus and that
the Young Communist League was most active in disagreeing with
the school's action. He stated that he went along with the
Young Communist League's attitude in this matter.

TAM/HP:GJE
2-Bureau (1-65-58236)(ROSENBERG)
(1-65-56365)(COPLON)
1-New York (121-1646)RM
(1-65-15348)(ROSENBERG)
(1-65-14932)(COPLON)
2-WFO (1-65-5521)(ROSENBERG)
(1-65-5128)(COPLON)

165-58236-
NOT RECORDED
160 OCT 12 1953

20 OCT 15 1953

INITIALS IN ORIGINAL - 12

NYO 121-19104

PARKAS advised that he was not in agreement with all Young Communist League policies, pointing out that he did not agree with this organization's feeling that the Soviet Union could do no wrong. He stated that at meetings of the YCL he never expressed this disagreement but that in informal discussion groups with other students, during which the subject of Communism was brought up, he opposed the belief that the Soviet Union could do no wrong.

In connection with the ABRAHAM LINCOLN Brigade, PARKAS stated that he realized that a large number of the members were Communists but that he sympathized with the Brigade because they were fighting in support of the Spanish Loyalists. In connection with the Spanish Loyalists PARKAS stated that he might have participated in one or two pro-loyalist mass demonstrations during the time of his attendance at CCNY. He thought that he made "small change" contributions to the loyalist cause at that time.

PARKAS admitted that he was sympathetic to the Communist Party in 1932 because he agreed with the Communist in their thinking concerning relief, unemployment, racial equality, labor unions and social security. He stated that he had always been on the side of labor but that he was not anti-capitalistic, believing, however, in a more equal distribution of wealth. PARKAS advised that he never completely agreed with the theory of Communism in that he did not believe that revolution was inevitable because of the class between labor and capitalism. He stated that he had always believed that social change could be brought about by peaceful means.

PARKAS advised that he did not recall having signed any CP Nominating Petitions during 1939 or 1940 and that he did not recall his mother having signed such a petition. He stated that he may have signed one but that he did not recall ever having signed such a petition.

PARKAS stated that he is not now and has never been a member of the CP or any CP sponsored organization. He stated that he had attended no meetings of groups of this type since leaving CCNY. In discussing his own political leanings he said

WFO 121-29184

that he would classify himself as a "liberal" who agreed to reforms but not to the revolutionary theory of change.

PARKAS advised that he disagreed with the Russian-German Pact entered into in 1939 because he disliked the policies of Germany at that time. He recalled discussing the Pact with JULIUS ROSENBERG who he stated offered all kinds of excuses for the Pact, saying that the Russians had entered into it because England and France had refused to enter into such a Pact with Russia, and that Russia was trying to prevent England and France from "ganging up" on her. He stated that at this time he considered ROSENBERG to be very pro-Russian and pro-Communist but that he never knew ROSENBERG to have been a member of the CP or any CP front organization.

With regard to JULIUS ROSENBERG, PARKAS advised that he believed he had first met ROSENBERG when they were young boys together, residing on the lower east side of Manhattan, New York. PARKAS stated that at that time he would have been approximately fifteen years old and that ROSENBERG was about twelve years of age. He said that he did not recall any activities engaged in with ROSENBERG at that time but that he might have played handball with him.

PARKAS stated that he moved from the lower east side of New York City in about 1932, moving at that time into the Bronx. He said that he next came in contact with ROSENBERG at CCNY, having probably made contact with him there through association in classes in which they participated together. He stated that he did not recall having seen ROSENBERG at the time that he, PARKAS, attended Seward Park High School in New York City.

PARKAS stated that at CCNY he knew ROSENBERG well during the latter part of his engineering career during which time he and ROSENBERG attended some classes in engineering together. PARKAS said that he began college as a science major and then switched to mechanical engineering. He stated that ROSENBERG was in the Electrical Engineering Department at CCNY. PARKAS advised that the extent of his association with ROSENBERG at CCNY consisted of their contact in and outside the classroom around the school. He said that while attending CCNY he did

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not associate socially with ROSENBERG. He mentioned that while he was going to CCHY he resided at 2153 Davidson Avenue in the Bronx and he presumed that ROSENBERG was still residing on the lower east side.

PARKAS advised that while at CCHY he belonged to an engineering society at the school, name unrecalled, and that ROSENBERG may also have been a member. PARKAS further stated that he had been a member of the American Society of Engineers.

Concerning ROSENBERG's political ideology PARKAS advised that ROSENBERG followed the CP line in his statements made in discussion groups at CCHY. He pointed out that most of the students in attendance at CCHY at that time were in favor of the Spanish Loyalists and that ROSENBERG was also in favor of the Loyalists. He further stated that at that time from general conversations with ROSENBERG, he considered him to be pro-Communist and a Communist sympathizer. He advised that he did not know if ROSENBERG had been a member of the YCL or if he had ever attended any YCL meetings while at CCHY.

PARKAS advised that after graduating from CCHY he next came across ROSENBERG at the offices of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians where they both did voluntary clerical work for this organization. He stated that at the Offices of the Federation he and ROSENBERG took a course in Aeronautical Drafting at the same time. He said that this course was taught by PAUL WILLIAMS, believed by PARKAS to have been previously employed with the Glenn L. Martin Airplane Company. PARKAS advised that WILLIAMS had advised him that he was a member of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN Brigade. He stated that he had no knowledge of WILLIAMS having signed a CP petition in 1939.

PARKAS advised that toward the end of 1938 he learned that WILLIAMS had organized the William Aeronautics Research Laboratory located on West 25th Street, New York City. He stated that he asked WILLIAMS for a job there and after securing a position with WILLIAMS learned that ROSENBERG was also employed by him.

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He explained that WILLIAMS had an idea of design embodying a conventional method of propulsion of aircraft in which he advocated the placing of propellers at the top of the plane. PARKAS advised that at the Williams Research Laboratory he assisted in the design of an airframe in which this idea was to be incorporated, noting that while he was there a scale model fuselage which operated with an electric motor was built. PARKAS stated that WILLIAMS had only a small organization working for him, including PARKAS, ROSENBERG, FOGARESKY, a mechanic whose name he did not recall, and an electrical engineer from Canada, also name unrecalled. He advised that his employment with WILLIAMS was only part time and that his salary was at first set at \$30.00 a week but later he received nothing, mentioning that WILLIAMS employees frequently had to donate money to WILLIAMS to help keep him operating. PARKAS stated that he continued this employment with WILLIAMS for between six and eight months.

PARKAS advised that in 1940 he secured a position as an inspector of ordnance materials with the U. S. Army and moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut. He stated that while so employed he on occasions went to New York on weekends where he would telephone ROSENBERG and on several occasions get together with him. He stated that during this period they were still both mutually interested in the WILLIAMS project. PARKAS advised that during this time he visited the ROSENBERG home on one or two occasions.

PARKAS advised that in 1941 he obtained employment with the Air Force Technical Training Command in Illinois where he taught aircraft maintenance. He admitted that while in Illinois he corresponded "once in a while" with ROSENBERG. He stated that toward the end of 1942 he came back to the East Coast still with the Air Force and began teaching at Yale University. He stated that while at Yale he saw ROSENBERG once or twice but lost all contact with him sometime in 1942.

Regarding visits to the ROSENBERG home PARKAS stated that he specifically recalled visiting ROSENBERG's home on one occasion shortly after ROSENBERG had taken over an apartment on

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Monroe Street in New York City. He recalled that the last time he visited ROSENBERG at his home was in 1942 at which time the ROSENBERGS had a new baby a few months old.

FARKAS advised that ROSENBERG had never asked him for any information during any of his contacts with him between 1940 and 1942 because ROSENBERG knew he was only concerned with aircraft maintenance "mostly nuts and bolts", and ROSENBERG would not have been interested in this. FARKAS said that the highest classification of material on which he worked at that time was "restricted".

FARKAS advised that he came to Washington, D.C. in 1944 to work for the Navy Department and that he had no contact of any kind with ROSENBERG since he has been in Washington, D.C. He stated that he had not seen, corresponded with, or heard anything about ROSENBERG from 1942 or 1943 until he read in the newspapers in 1950 that ROSENBERG had been arrested for espionage.

FARKAS advised that he used ROSENBERG as a reference in 1944 in connection with his present employment because he thought that ROSENBERG was working for the Government at that time and so thought he would make a good reference. In this connection he pointed out that ROSENBERG had been employed with him at the Williams Research Laboratory.

FARKAS advised that he was acquainted with ETHEL ROSENBERG. He stated that he did not recall when he first met her but that it was either while she was "going steady" with ROSENBERG, or after they were married. He stated that in addition to seeing her at the ROSENBERG home he had seen her around the offices of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians and at the Williams Research Laboratory.

Regarding MAX ELITCHER, FARKAS stated that he was slightly and casually acquainted with him at CCNY, and later came in contact with him at the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. He stated that he frequently saw him in the lunchroom in the Navy Department and once or twice lunched with him there. He stated that this was the extent of his association with ELITCHER.

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PARKAS stated that he had been casually acquainted with MORTON SOBELL at CCNY but that he had not seen or had any contact with him since college days.

PARKAS stated that he was not acquainted with ALFRED SARANTY, WILLIAM PERL, DAVID GREENGLASS, HARRY GOLD or ABRAHAM POKSON.

Concerning ROSENBERG's trial and sentence PARKAS advised that he supposed ROSENBERG was guilty because the trial so indicated but that he thought the sentence meted out was pretty drastic. He added that he is opposed to violence and to capital punishment. PARKAS advised that he had not been contacted by the ROSENBERG Committee and that he had taken no action whatsoever in protest against the ROSENBERGS' sentence.

With regard to MARCUS FOGARSKY, PARKAS advised that he knew him, having attended classes at CCNY in which both FOGARSKY and ROSENBERG were also in attendance. He stated that FOGARSKY was also a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians and had also worked for PAUL WILLIAMS at the Williams Aeronautics Research Laboratory on West 26th Street in New York City. In connection with the Federation, PARKAS stated that it was made up of a heterogeneous group of both radical and conservative members. He stated that he dropped out of this union after he began working at Yale University in 1942. PARKAS described FOGARSKY as a close friend and associate of ROSENBERG, pointing out that they were both married, and visited in each others homes. He stated that FOGARSKY was not in his opinion as pro-Soviet as ROSENBERG but was sympathetic to Russia and thought that the Communists had a great deal to their credit doing a necessary job in their advocacy of certain reforms. He stated, however, that he did not know of any connections which FOGARSKY had with the CP or any Communist front organizations. Regarding his own acquaintance with FOGARSKY, PARKAS advised that he knew him rather casually, never having corresponded with him and not knowing him socially.

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Concerning JUDITH COPLOE, PARKAS advised that in the summer of 1947 he and a fellow employee at the Bureau of Aeronautics, Department of the Navy, named IRVING HOFFMAN, went to a summer camp operated by the Potomac Cooperative Federation near Annapolis, Maryland. He stated that they spent one week at this camp during which time a great deal of their time was used in repairing HOFFMAN'S automobile. He stated that they had put new rings in this automobile and had reconditioned the engine. PARKAS advised that there was nothing much to do at camp but mentioned that there was square dancing, boating and swimming in which activities he participated to some extent. He stated that the camp was made up mostly of married couples and that there were only about two single girls there. He stated that one of the single girls was JUDITH COPLOE, but said that when the publicity concerning her Soviet espionage activities appeared in the news papers in 1949 he did not recognize either her picture or her name. He said that HOFFMAN, however, called to his attention that COPLOE was the same girl who was at the camp and who along with another girl, had driven back with them to Washington, D.C. PARKAS advised that at the camp COPLOE was spending her time mostly with one man whose name he did not recall. He stated that he had a recollection of seeing COPLOE in a bathing suit and that he might have swum and square danced with her but could not specifically recall it. He advised that in some manner COPLOE and the other single girl whose name he did not recall, (MARIE HEDGON) learned that he and HOFFMAN were driving back to Washington about the last Sunday in August and asked HOFFMAN to take them back with him, which he did. PARKAS said that he did not recall where they dropped the girls in Washington but that a short time later, probably within one or two weeks, one of the girls called HOFFMAN and invited them to a dinner at COPLOE'S apartment located some place in Georgetown. He stated that he and HOFFMAN attended the dinner, details of which he could not now recall, and thereafter never saw either of the girls again.

PARKAS stated that he did not think that HOFFMAN had had any subsequent association with either COPLOE or her friend, adding that the other girl was not actually a friend of COPLOE but had gotten together with her to share the automobile ride from the camp to Washington, D.C. and assisted in giving the dinner at COPLOE'S apartment to, in a sense, repay them for the ride.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. —, JUNE 18 SPECIAL TERM, 1953.

Julius Rosenberg and Ethel

Rosenberg,

v.

United States of America.

Motion to Vacate a Stay.

[July 16, 1953.]

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE VINSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

A Special Term of the Court was convened upon the Attorney General's application to review a stay of execution in this case, issued by MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS.

Our action was unusual. So were the circumstances which led to it. The Court's action should be considered in the context of the full history of the proceedings which have marked this case.

On August 17, 1950, the defendants were indicted for conspiring to commit espionage in wartime, in violation of the Espionage Act of 1917, 50 U. S. C. §§ 32 (a), 34. After a lengthy jury trial they were found guilty, and on April 5, 1951, they were sentenced to death. Upon appeal the Court of Appeals affirmed.¹ A petition for rehearing was denied.

A petition for certiorari was filed here. It was denied on October 13, 1952.² A petition for rehearing was filed October 28, 1952. It was denied on November 17, 1952.³

¹ 195 F. 2d 583.

² 344 U. S. 838. The order noted that MR. JUSTICE BLACK was of the opinion that certiorari should be granted.

³ 344 U. S. 889-890. The full text of the order reads:

"Motion for leave to file brief of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois and others, as amici curiae, denied. Petitions for rehearing denied. Memorandum

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DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PWT/RWS
per release

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One week thereafter, a motion was filed in the District Court under § 2255 of the Judicial Code (28 U. S. C. § 2255) to vacate the judgment and sentence. That motion (hereafter called the first § 2255 motion) did not

filed by MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER in No. 111. MR. JUSTICE BLACK adheres to his view that the petitions for certiorari should be granted.

"MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER.

"Petitioners are under death sentence, and it is not unreasonable to feel that before life is taken review should be open in the highest court of the society which has condemned them. Such right of review was the law of the land for twenty years. By § 6 of the Act of February 6, 1889, 25 Stat. 655, 656, convictions in capital cases arising under federal statutes were appealable here. But in 1911 Congress abolished the appeal as of right, and since then death sentences have come here only under the same conditions that apply to any criminal conviction in a federal court. (§§ 128, 238, 240 and 241 of the Judicial Code, 36 Stat. 1087, 1133, 1157.)

"The Courts of Appeals are charged by Congress with the duty of reviewing all criminal convictions. These are courts of great authority and corresponding responsibility. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit was deeply conscious of its responsibility in this case. Speaking through Judge Frank, it said: 'Since two of the defendants must be put to death if the judgments stand, it goes without saying that we have scrutinized the record with extraordinary care to see whether it contains any of the errors asserted on this appeal.' 195 F. 2d 583, 590.

"After further consideration, the Court has adhered to its denial of this petition for certiorari. Misconception regarding this meaning of such a denial persists despite repeated attempts at explanation. It means, and all that it means is, that there were not four members of the Court to whom the grounds on which the decision of the Court of Appeals was challenged seemed sufficiently important when judged by the standards governing the issue of the discretionary writ of certiorari. It also deserves to be repeated that the effective administration of justice precludes this Court from giving reasons, however briefly, for its denial of a petition for certiorari. I have heretofore explained the reasons that for me also militate against noting individual votes when a petition for certiorari is denied. See *Chemical Bank & Trust Co. v. Group of Institutional Investors*, 343 U. S. 982.

"Numerous grounds were urged in support of this petition for

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challenge the power of the District Court to impose the death sentence. It was denied.⁴ The Court of Appeals affirmed. A petition for rehearing was denied.⁵ Certiorari was again sought here, and denied on May 25, 1953. The stay entered by the Court of Appeals was vacated by this Court on the same date.⁶ On the same day, a petition for a stay, pending the consideration of a petition for rehearing, to be filed by June 9, 1953, was denied by THE CHIEF JUSTICE. A petition for rehearing was filed and was pending during the last week of the 1952 Term of the Court, the adjournment of the Term having been announced for June 15, 1953.

In the meantime execution of the sentence was set for the week of June 15th by the District Judge, and two further motions under § 2255 to vacate judgment and sentence were denied in District Court, one on June 1, 1953 and another on June 8, 1953. Those denials were

certiorari; the petition for rehearing raised five additional questions. So far as these questions come within the power of this Court to adjudicate, I do not, of course, imply any opinion upon them. One of the questions, however, first raised in the petition for rehearing, is beyond the scope of the authority of this Court, and I deem it appropriate to say so. A sentence imposed by a United States district court, even though it be a death sentence, is not within the power of this Court to revise."

⁴ 108 F. Supp. 798.

⁵ 200 F. 2d 666.

⁶ 345 U. S. —. The full text of the order reads:

"Motions for leave to file briefs of National Lawyers Guild and Joseph Brainin et al., as *amici curiae* denied. Petition for writ of certiorari to the United State Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit 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 positions they took when these cases were here last November, adhere to them. 344 U. S. 889. MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS is of the opinion the petition for certiorari should be granted."

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affirmed by the Court of Appeals on June 5 and June 11, 1953, respectively.

In addition to those two motions under § 2255, a petition was also presented to the Court of Appeals asking that a writ of mandamus be issued, directing the sentencing judge to resentence the defendants. On June 2, 1953, the Court of Appeals denied relief by way of mandamus. Thus, as of June 12, 1953, three decisions had been entered by the Court of Appeals in collateral attacks upon the sentence, all three attacks having been instituted by the defendants after our denial of certiorari on May 25, 1953, as to the first motion under § 2255.

On June 12, 1953, an application for a stay of execution was filed with the Clerk of this Court and presented to MR. JUSTICE JACKSON, the appropriate Circuit Justice. This stay was requested to enable the Rosenbergs to seek review of the three most recent decisions of the Court of Appeals "within the time ordered by the applicable statute." MR. JUSTICE JACKSON referred this application to the full Court, with a recommendation that oral argument be heard on it. On June 15, 1953, the last session of the 1952 Term, the Court declined to hear oral argument on this application and denied the stay.⁷ The pending petition for rehearing as to the May 25, 1953,

⁷ 345 U. S. —. The full text of the order reads:

"An application for stay of execution was filed herein on June 12, 1953. It was referred to MR. JUSTICE JACKSON, the appropriate Circuit Justice. MR. JUSTICE JACKSON referred it to the Court for consideration and action, with the recommendation 'that it be set for oral hearing on Monday, June 15, 1953, at which time the parties have agreed to be ready for argument.'

"Upon consideration of the recommendation, the Court declined to hear oral argument on the application.

"MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER and MR. JUSTICE BURTON, agreeing with MR. JUSTICE JACKSON's recommendation, believe that the application should be set for hearing on Monday, June 15, 1953.

"Thereupon, the Court gave consideration to the application for

denial of certiorari, was also denied.⁸ Thus the Court had in effect, disposed of all collateral attacks upon the sentence then pending in the courts—as to the first § 2255 motion by adhering to its original denial of certiorari and as to the three subsequent decisions of the Court of Appeals in the further collateral proceedings by denying a stay, a decision which showed that the Court saw no substantial question in those proceedings to be preserved for its further consideration.

the stay, and denies it, MR. JUSTICE BURTON joining in such denial.

“MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER and MR. JUSTICE JACKSON, believing that the application for a stay should not be acted upon without a hearing before the full Court, do not agree that the stay should be denied.

“MR. JUSTICE BLACK is of the opinion that the Court should grant a rehearing and a stay pending final disposition of the case. But since a sufficient number do not vote for a rehearing, he is willing to join those who wish to hear argument on the question of a stay.

“MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS would grant a stay and hear the case on the merits, as he thinks the petition for certiorari and the petition for rehearing present substantial questions. But since the Court has decided not to take the case, there would be no end served by hearing oral argument on the motion for a stay. For the motion presents no new substantial question not presented by the petition for certiorari and by the petition for rehearing.”

⁸ 345 U. S. —. The full text of the order reads:

“Petition for rehearing denied. MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER deems it appropriate to state once more that the reasons that preclude publication by the Court, as a general practice, of votes on petition for certiorari guide him in all cases, so that it has been his “unbroken practice not to note dissent from the Court’s disposition of petitions for certiorari.” *Chemical Bank-Co. v. Investors*, 343 U. S. 982; *Maryland v. Baltimore Radio Show*, 338 U. S. 912; *Darr v. Burford*, 339 U. S. 200, 227; *Agoston v. Pennsylvania*, 340 U. S. 844; *Bondholders, Inc. v. Powell*, 342 U. S. 921; *Rosenberg v. United States*, 344 U. S. 889, 345 U. S. 965. Partial disclosure of votes on successive stages of a certiorari proceeding does not present an accurate picture of what took place.

“MR. JUSTICE BLACK is of the opinion the petition for rehearing should be granted.”

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Just a moment before adjournment of the 1952 Term, a petition for an original writ of habeas corpus, including a request for a stay, was presented to the Court. On account of the imminence of the execution, counsel urged immediate action. They were advised that prompt consideration would be given to the application. The Court met in Special Term on the afternoon of that day and denied the application.⁹ The Special Term was then adjourned.

Late on June 15, 1953, counsel for the defendants applied to MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS for a stay. On June 16, 1953, counsel representing one Edelman, who described himself as "next friend" to the Rosenbergs, presented to MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS a petition for habeas corpus. That petition included a prayer for a stay. More than two months before their appearance before MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS, Edelman's attorneys had asked counsel for the Rosenbergs to raise the very question which they urged upon MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS. The argument was not adopted at that time by counsel for the defendants.¹⁰ In

⁹ 345 U. S. —. The full text of the order reads:

"The motion for leave to file petition for an original writ of habeas corpus is denied. MR. JUSTICE BLACK dissents.

"MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER:

"The disposition of an application to this Court for habeas corpus is so rarely to be made by this Court directly that Congress has given the Court authority to transfer such an application to an appropriate district court. 28 U. S. C., § 2241. I do not favor such a disposition of this application because the substance of the allegations now made has already been considered by the District Court for the Southern District of New York and on review by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Neither can I join the Court in denying the application without more. I would set the application down for hearing before the full Court tomorrow forenoon. Oral argument frequently has a force beyond what the written word conveys."

¹⁰ Counsel for the Rosenbergs was aware of the existence of the Atomic Energy Act long before receiving the suggestion from counsel for Edelman. One argument, *inter alia*, advanced in the original

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this recitation of facts, we do not hold in this case that a waiver of this claim precluded its consideration.

On the morning of June 17, 1953, MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS denied the stay requested by counsel for the defendants, since it raised questions already passed upon by the Court.

Edelman's counsel raised the claim that the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, 42 U. S. C. § 1810 (b) (2) and (3), superseded the Espionage Act and rendered the District Court without power to impose the death sentence. MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS was of the opinion that this contention posed a substantial question; he denied the application for habeas corpus, but granted a stay, effective until the applicability of the Atomic Energy Act could be determined in the District Court and the Court of Appeals.

The Attorney General then applied to the Court, asking that we convene a Special Term of Court and vacate the stay. The Court was convened in Special Term on June 18, 1953, MR. JUSTICE BLACK objecting.

Thus we were brought to this particular proceeding. The case was argued for several hours on June 18. The Court then recessed and deliberated in conference for several hours. During the next morning the Court held another conference, and then met at noon and announced its decision in a per curiam opinion. We vacated the stay.

certiorari petition, which was filed June 7, 1952, was that the sentence of death constituted cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution. The requirement of the Atomic Energy Act of an intent to injure the United States as a prerequisite to the death penalty [42 U. S. C. § 1810 (b) (2) and (3) and § 1816], was cited in the petition in support of the cruel and unusual punishment argument. In the petition for certiorari, as well as the petition for rehearing, filed October 28, 1952, in regard to other contentions, counsel for the defendants cited Newman, Control of Information Relating to Atomic Energy, 56 Yale L. J. 769. That article deals extensively with the relationship of sentences under the Atomic Energy Act and under the Espionage Act.

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Immediately following the announcement of this decision, counsel for the Rosenbergs moved for a further stay asking that the Court grant them an additional period in which they might seek executive clemency. Counsel for Edelman moved that the Court reconsider the question of its power to vacate the stay. After a recess and deliberation, the Court denied both motions, with MR. JUSTICE BLACK noting dissents, and MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER appending a separate memorandum to each order.¹¹

¹¹ 345 U. S. —. The order denying a further stay read:

"Motion of the petitioners for a further stay of the execution, as set forth in the written motion, is denied.

"MR. JUSTICE BLACK, dissenting.

"MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER.

"On the assumption that the sentences against the Rosenbergs are to be carried out at 11 o'clock tonight, their counsel ask this Court to stay their execution until opportunity has been afforded to them to invoke the constitutional prerogative of clemency. The action of this Court, and the division of opinion in vacating the stay granted by MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS are, of course, a factor in the situation, which arose within the last hour. It is not for this Court even remotely to enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. But the Court must properly take into account the possible consequences of a stay or a denial of a stay of execution of death sentences upon making an appeal for executive clemency. Were it established that counsel are correct in their assumption that the sentences of death are to be carried out at 11 p. m. tonight, I believe that it would be right and proper for this Court formally to grant a stay with a proper time-limit to give appropriate opportunity for the process of executive clemency to operate. I justifiably assume, however, that the time for the execution has not been fixed as of 11 o'clock tonight. Of course I respectfully assume that appropriate consideration will be given to a clemency application by the authority constitutionally charged with the clemency function."

The order denying a rehearing on the question of our power to vacate the stay read:

"The motion for reconsideration of the question of the Court's

The Special Term was adjourned. Thereafter executive clemency was denied. The sentence of death was carried out.

We have recited the history of this unusual case at length because we think a full recitation is necessary to a proper understanding of the decision rendered. We proceed to discuss two questions of power: the power of MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS to issue the stay; and the power of this Court to decide, in this proceeding, the question preserved by the stay and the vacation of the stay.

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS had power to issue the stay. No one has disputed this, and we think the proposition is indisputable.

Stays are part of the "traditional equipment of the administration of justice." *Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc. v. Federal Communications Commission*, 316 U. S. 4, 9-10 (1942). The individual Justices of this Court have regularly issued them, and the exercise of that power is vital to the proper functioning of our jurisdiction.

Confronted with the question of the applicability of the Atomic Energy Act, MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS wrote:

"I have serious doubts whether this death sentence may be imposed for this offense except and unless a jury recommends it. The Rosenbergs should have an opportunity to litigate that issue.

power to vacate MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS' stay order and hear oral argument is denied.

"MR. JUSTICE BLACK, dissenting.

"MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER desires that it be noted that he too would deny the motion to reconsider the power of this Court to review MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS' order to stay the execution, but not because he thinks the matter is free from doubt. See his dissenting opinion in *Ex parte Peru*, 318 U. S. 578, 590, in connection with *Lambert v. Barrett*, 157 U. S. 697 and *Carper v. Fitzgerald*, 121 U. S. 87."

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"I will not issue the writ of habeas corpus. But I will grant a stay effective until the question of the applicability of the penal provisions of § 10 of the Atomic Energy Act to this case can be determined by the District Court and the Court of Appeals, after which the question of a further stay will be open to the Court of Appeals or to a member of this Court in the usual order."

After hearing argument on this question we did not entertain the serious doubts which MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS had.

We turn next to a consideration of our power to decide, in this proceeding, the question preserved by the stay. It is true that the full Court has made no practice of vacating stays issued by single Justices, although it has entertained motions for such relief.¹² But reference to this practice does not prove the nonexistence of the power; it only demonstrates that the circumstances must be unusual before the Court, in its discretion, will exercise its power.

The power which we exercised in this case derives from this Court's role as the final forum to render the ultimate answer to the question which was preserved by the stay.

Thus MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS, in issuing the stay, did not act to grant some form of amnesty or last-minute reprieve to the defendants; he simply acted to protect jurisdiction over the case, to maintain the status quo until a conclusive answer could be given to the question which had been urged in the defendants' behalf. In the exercise of our jurisdiction to decide the question which was preserved for decision, it lay within our power to bring the new claim before us and examine its merits without further delay. In considering this question the Court carried out the

¹² See, e. g., *Ind. v. Dollar*, 341 U. S. 737 (1951); *Johnson v. Stevenson*, 335 U. S. 1 (1948).

limited purpose for which Mr. JUSTICE DOUGLAS issued the stay.

The existence of our power was clear, and so also, we think, was the necessity for its exercise. Yet it was urged at argument that the Court, as a matter of discretion if not of power, should refrain from immediately deciding the merits of the issue which had been preserved by the stay. Indeed, the reasons for refusing, as a matter of practice, to vacate stays issued by single Justices are obvious enough. Ordinarily the stays of individual Justices should stand until the grounds upon which they have issued can be reviewed through regular appellate processes.

In this case, however, we deemed it proper and necessary to convene the Court to consider the Attorney General's urgent application. Mr. JUSTICE DOUGLAS denied the petition for habeas corpus. His grant of a stay called for initiation of a new proceeding in the District Court. It followed hard on the heels of our orders denying a rehearing, denying a further stay and denying a motion for leave to file a petition for habeas corpus in which a stay was requested. The stay issued by Mr. JUSTICE DOUGLAS was based, of course, on a new claim—a question which had not been considered in any prior proceeding.

This Court has the responsibility to supervise the administration of criminal justice by the federal judiciary. This includes the duty to see that the laws are not only enforced by fair proceedings, but also that the punishments prescribed by the laws are enforced with a reasonable degree of promptness and certainty. The stay which had been issued promised many more months of litigation in a case which had otherwise run its full course.

The question preserved for adjudication by the stay was entirely legal; there was no need to resort to the fact finding processes of the District Court; it was a question of statutory construction which this Court was equipped

[THE CHIEF JUSTICE]

12 ROSENBERG *v.* UNITED STATES.

to answer. We decided that a proper administration of the laws required the Court to consider that question forthwith.

This brought us to the merits. Our decision was summarized in our per curiam opinion. We held that the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 did not displace the Espionage Act. We held that this issue raised no doubts of such magnitude to require further proceedings before execution of the District Court's original mandate—a mandate which had been affirmed on appeal and sustained thereafter despite continuous collateral attack.

More complete statements of the reasons for our decision are set forth in the opinions of MR. JUSTICE JACKSON and MR. JUSTICE CLARK. We need not reiterate here, what has been said in those opinions. It is enough to add, that in our view, the ultimate decision was clear. Accordingly, we vacated the stay.

From Post-Hall Syndicate, Inc.
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

INSIDE LABOR

By Victor Riesel

Paris: -- We have just suffered the worst propaganda defeat

If it was French public opinion we sought to woo with the ex-
billions of dollars of foreign aid, we've wasted that money. This
opinion. It's plain, down-to-earth American style reporting. It's a fact.

That propaganda defeat was inflicted on the U.S. by the smoothest, most heavily
financed Communist opinion-making machine I've yet seen. It swept everything
before it. Even the most conservative newspapers here, even the tough De Gaullists
joined the Communists' 25 daily papers, 200 weeklies and scores of fellow travelling
publications in an outcry against us.

This was during the battle of the atomic spies -- the battle over our right to
put the Rosenbergs to death.

We lost it, and all French public opinion with it, because there were those in
our own Embassy here who did not believe, or did not know, that the atom spies were
guilty. Therefore, some high American embassy officials actually dispatched a memo
home to the President asking that he commute the Rosenberg's sentence.

Instead of fighting back, our Embassy, our Information Service and other missions
put out some meager and very brief factual material. But they did not say that
the atom spies were guilty. They did not point out that they had stolen the U.S.
secrets of the sky-platform, the guided missiles, the proximity fuse, and radar
weapons.

When the Communists charged that this was another Dreyfus case of anti-Semitism
no one in this Embassy -- there are those who still believe Alger Hiss is
innocent) pointed out that the sent Judge and the federal prosecutors were
the Jewish faith.

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

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10-15

7/17/53

Result was that the powerful French unions, both Communist and Socialist, now believe that we put two "labor martyrs" to death in an anti-semitic outburst. This, the Communists say, is the pattern which led Adolph Hitler to power. And they are being believed.

Even now there is no American counter blow -- although the immense damage done to America's interests here is incalculable.

Now, more than ever, an immediate counter-propaganda offensive is vital if we are to retain friends in Europe. Without friends in Europe, we can't long exist as a military force in the world.

The Embassy and the Information Services are silent in the face of a new Communist move to re-exploit the atomic spy case.

So successfully did the Comintern drub us before the executions, it is now trying to squeeze more out of the case with a campaign to enshrine the dead espionage agents and to raise money for the education of the two Rosenberg youngsters. Just two Sundays back, in one of the most modern and respectable auditoriums here, some 15,000 persons turned out to boo the U.S. and raise money for this new campaign. Now watch it roll!

Yet no one speaks for us here. And it could be so easy. For example, late in June the French executed two men in Bordeaux for political crimes. They had been imprisoned for three years before they were thrown before a firing squad. Furthermore, collaborationists are being executed virtually every month.

Our Embassy, or our Information Service, could point to these executions as the justifiable retaliation of a government against those who attempted to destroy it. Then why cannot the U.S. do the same, we might ask.

The Communists paint the Rosenbergs as "labor people." We could point out that they were members of the American Labor Union, but the propaganda of the United Electrical Workers, the largest labor outfit in New York, is that the Rosenbergs were "labor people."

7/17/53

Thereby we could prove to the French, and the other European labor Federations that we did not "murder" two "labor leaders."

We could release detailed information on the seven spy appeals to the Supreme Court, so European agit-props (Comintern Agitation-propaganda chiefs) could not say that this case was the beginning of an "American fascism."

Perhaps back in the States there is a feeling that the spies are dead, why worry. Well, this is to sound a tocsin. We'd better begin worrying. Otherwise, it is hopeless to attempt to get the aid of European labor to encourage Soviet and Satellite labor to revolt and so force Moscow's Politburo to retreat even faster.

When, for example, the few friends we have in France tried to arouse the French against the Russians who are even now shooting down working people and underground anti-Communist labor leaders behind the Iron Curtain, the Communist fellow travellers sneered. The Sovieteers threw the spy case at our friends, saying: See, the U.S. is going fascist itself.

You may not believe it tonight on Broadway or Euclid Ave. or Market St. or Hollywood and Vine, but they believe it all over Europe. And so the effect of the rioting in East Germany is neutralized easily by the Russians' propagandists.

And there are French elections coming up sooner or later. It will be our friends against the Communists, who already have 100 Deputies (Congressmen) and 30 mayors to use for Soviet espionage and underground activity. The issue will be friendship or enmity for America.

Unless our people here get off their striped trousers, we'll lose that one too, along with . . . just seen . . . Doesn't anybody care?

Indicate ()

Director, FBI (101-6691)
Attn: Asst. Dir. A. H. BELMONT
SAC, New York (100-99876)

7/22/53

EMANUEL HIRSCH BLOCH was
SM-C

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File
[REDACTED] Grievance
Committee, Association of the New York Bar, 43 West 43rd St.,
New York, N.Y. [REDACTED] was interviewed on this date by SA BENJAMIN P.
BORDEN III in regard to possible disbarment proceedings
against subject. [REDACTED] furnished the following informa-
tion which he stated that he did not wish to be attributed to
him and in his words was "off the record": b7C b7D

BLOCH was called before the Grievance Committee on
July 20, 1953, which was formally convened, to explain some
of his public statements in connection with the execution of
the ROSENBERGs, whom he had represented. BLOCH said that he
was emotionally upset over the entire ROSENBERG matter and
that he had heard that a newspaper article had been written
which stated that Mr. HOOVER and the Attorney General had made
a bet when and/or whether the ROSENBERGs would be executed.
Interviewing agent stated [REDACTED] that this, of course,
was a lie. [REDACTED] stated to the agent, "Of course it is."

[REDACTED]
When questioned, BLOCH could not further elaborate to the
Committee as to the origin and date of alleged article. b7C b7D

BLOCH stated that he had branded Attorney General
PROWELL a "barbarian" because he had moved the execution of
the ROSENBERGs ahead instead of back to avoid the Jewish holi-
day.

File
With regard to the remark that the United States
was living under the heels of a military dictatorship dressed
in civilian garb, BLOCH stated to the Committee that he had
heard a story regarding President EISENHOWER which allegedly
took place in Germany in 1945, when EISENHOWER was Supreme
Allied Commander. It was that EISENHOWER had personally
ordered the public execution of two American soldiers for the
crime of rape.

According to [REDACTED] BLOCH also stated in the
course of the proceeding that he was somewhat infuriated over
a fact that [REDACTED] open wire from [REDACTED] Sing to

AUG 25

Exem:
Date

Unit

RECORDED

3195

original w/ file in 101-6 11-49

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-99876

Washington on June 19, 1953, the night of the ROSENBERG execution.

The agent asked [redacted] if it would be possible for him to furnish the Bureau with a copy of the statement, at which time [redacted] said not at the present time, but that he might be able to furnish the Bureau with a copy on a confidential basis at a later date. b7C b7D

In view of the fact that this malicious lie about Mr. HOOVER is apparently in the record of the Grievance Committee, it is recommended if the Bureau so desires, that the New York Office approach [redacted] on a confidential basis and request him to suggest to the Committee members that Mr. HOOVER's comments regarding this allegation be obtained and inserted in the record, so that the record would be clear. b7C b7D

The above recommendation is being made in view of the fact that [redacted] could not be requested to advise the Committee that such allegation is a malicious lie, because when the agent branded such as a lie, it was in response to information which [redacted] had furnished to the agent in strictest confidence. b7C b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

cc - Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

July 28, 1953

Director, FBI

MORTON SOBELL, was
ESPIONAGE - R

Julius Rosenberg

I thought you would be interested in an article which appeared in the "Worker" of July 19, 1953, a Photostat of which is attached. The article deals with Morton Sobell. This article appears to be a follow-up of an article appearing in the "Daily Worker" of June 26, 1953, which article outlined the plans of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to work for a new trial for Sobell. A Photostat of the June 26 article has previously been furnished to you.

The above is for your information.

101-2483
Attachment

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

cc ✓ 65-58236
cc - 100-387835
JPL:blb

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165-58236-✓
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80 JUL 29 1953

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JUL 2 1953
MAIL

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

original filed in 101-2483-1078

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York

Field Division

8/1/53

Date

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

Date Property Acquired: 8/11/50, Search incidental to arrest of ^{ETHEL}ROSENBERG

Source From Which Property Acquired: Person of ETHEL ROSENBERG

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

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Action presently being taken to dispose of
this property

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

- 1 Driva wrist watch
- 1 14k gold signet ring

Submitted by SA John A. Harrington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 RDT/RWS

1 65-58236
NOT RECORDED
11 AUG 14 1953

18 1953

100-100 #.

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York

Field Division

8/1/53

Date

Title and Character of Case: **JULIUS ROSENBERG**
ETHEL ROSENBERG
ESP-R

Date Property Acquired: 7/17/50 Search incidental to arrest of JULIUS ROSENBERG

Source From Which Property Acquired: Apartment of JULIUS ROSENBERG
GE-11, 10 Monroe St., NYC

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

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Action presently being taken to dispose of this property

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

- 1 Croton Man's watch #48363
- 1 Clebar Man's watch for wrist
- 1 Waltham pocket watch with chain, Case #6454038

Submitted by SA William F. Norton

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DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PDI/RWS

65-58236
NOT RECORDED
161AUG 14 1953

- NY 66 654

BULKY EXH

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUI

IDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York

Field Division

8/1/53

Date

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

Date Property Acquired: 7/17/50, Search incidental to arrest of JULIUS ROSENBERG

Source From Which Property Acquired: Apartment of JULIUS ROSENBERG
GE-11, 10 Monroe St., NYC

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Exhibit Vault
290 Broadway, NYC

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Action presently being taken to dispose of
this property

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

1 Brown leather zipper brief case

1 Remington portable typewriter #V 290917

Submitted by SA William F. Norton

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NY 65-58236

65-58236
NOT RECORDED
AUG 14 1953

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York Field Division
8/1/53 Date

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

Date Property Acquired: 8/11/50 Search incidental to arrest of ETHEL ROSENBERG

Source From Which Property Acquired: Person of ETHEL ROSENBERG

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Exhibit vault
290 Broadway, NYC

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Action presently being taken to dispose of this property

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

- 1 shell clasp pin
- 7 keys
- 7 safety pins

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Submitted by SA John A. Harrington

65-58236
NOT RECORDED
161 AUG 1 1953

1 - NY 66-6649

Field File #: 65-15348
Sec. 6

62 AUG 18 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

AMF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 6 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1,2;5/1,4; 6/1,2;7/1,6-10, 13/53	REPORT MADE BY EDWARD J. CAHILL (A)
TITLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case continues to maintain a checking account at the Chase National Bank, New York City. Informant furnished information concerning the identity of numerous contributors to the Committee, details of which are set forth. The deposits in April amounted to \$6,696.58; May, \$25,312.34 and June, \$82,244.12. The balance as of June 30, 1953 was \$8,125.99. The informant was also able to identify various payments made by the Committee during the months of April, May and June, 1953. The credits to the Committee's account during period 7/16/52 to 6/30/53 amounted to \$277,324.28.

- P -

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NY 100-107111

DETAILS:

On March 29, 1951, JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife, ETHEL, were convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York of conspiracy to commit espionage for the Soviet Union. On June 19, 1953 they were both executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York.

On January 3, 1952 there was announced the formation of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJ). Mr. HOWARD RUSHMORE, writer for the "New York Journal-American" made available a copy of a press release announcing the formation of this committee which was dated December 31, 1951. This committee is headed by JOSEPH BRAININ, who is described as a journalist and author. With this committee he holds the rank of Chairman while DAVID ALMAN is the Executive Secretary. The purpose of this committee was to raise money for the defense of the ROSENBERGS and to arouse public sympathy for them.

The following information is made available on a confidential basis and should not be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

* The NCSJ continues to maintain a checking account at the Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch, 41st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City.

T-1, of known reliability, has furnished the following information reflecting the activity in this account from April 1, 1953 to June 30, 1953.

RECORD OF ACTIVITY

Date			
1953			
3/31	Balance		\$ 16,667.09
	<u>Deposits</u>		
4/1		\$ 678.00	
		50.00	
4/9		508.48	
	Brought forward		<u>1,236.48</u>
			17,903.57

NY 100-107111

Brought forward

\$ 17,903.57

Date	<u>Deposits (contd.)</u>
1953	
4/9	\$ 5.00
4/13	45.00
	384.00
4/17	766.07
4/20	789.00
4/23	1,066.64
4/24	536.59
4/28	1,867.80

5,469.10
23,363.67
19,219.21

Less debits

Balance - April 30, 1953

\$ 4,144.46

Date	<u>Deposits</u>
5/1	\$ 1,592.29
5/4	646.84
	3,260.00
	1,050.00
	570.00
5/5	1,009.25
5/7	3,714.97
5/7	2,873.30
5/11	1,346.44
5/11	1,626.76
5/14	948.87
5/18	126.00
5/19	38.00
5/20	842.88
5/21	75.00
5/21	255.00
5/22	532.84
5/25	393.00
5/25	500.00
5/27	208.64
5/28	2,122.41
5/29	1,579.85

Brought forward

\$ 25,312.34
29,456.80

NY 100-107111

Brought forward

\$ 29,456.80

Less debits

22,047.17

Balance - May 31, 1953

\$ 7,409.63

Deposits

Date	
1953	
6/1	\$ 299.43
6/2	2,139.99
6/3/	999.67
6/4	1,221.38
6/8	1,108.28
	45.23
	1,090.45
6/9	2,420.48
6/10	2,042.14
	1,188.18
6/12	1,949.78
6/16	5,258.88
	13,770.89
6/17	9,191.19
	2,271.76
	8,747.82
6/19	8,046.10
	5,164.58
6/22	3,708.40
6/23	4,155.46
6/25	2,167.99
6/29	1,716.24
	1,873.21
	909.34
6/30	45.00
	<u>712.25</u>

Less debits

\$ 82,244.12

89,653.75

81,527.76

Balance - June 30, 1953

\$ 8,125.99

NY 100-107111

According to the information available to T-1, it has been determined that during the period July 16, 1952 to June 30, 1953 the deposits to the committee's account at the Chase National Bank totaled \$277,324.28.

July 16, 1952	\$ 8,272.91
August, 1952	2,798.81
September, 1952	5,561.16
October, 1952	12,554.22
November, 1952	18,201.27
December, 1952	23,413.27
January, 1953	28,464.95
February, 1953	30,303.41
March, 1953	33,501.24
April, 1953	6,696.58
May, 1953	25,312.34
June	82,244.12

\$ 277,324.28

NY 100-107111

The informant has been able to identify numerous contributors to this committee. Set out below are the names of various contributors to the NCSJ together with the amount of money paid and method of payment. The informant was unable to furnish the contributors' addresses except in a few instances. It will be noted that the payments are made by either money order or check and the column method of payment indicates the manner by which they items are paid to the committee. The informant was unable to furnish any information concerning the identity of the cash contributors to the committee's account.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, has been able to identify various persons who had contact with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. The informant advised that these individuals had forwarded to the ROSENBERGS, Christmas cards, greetings on their fourteenth wedding anniversary (June 18, 1953), etc. The identity of these individuals have been broken down and are set forth in the individual field office breakdown.

ALBANY

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
1953			
5/26	45.00	HENRY POPPER	Fulton County Bank, Gloversville, NY
6/3	5.00	HELEN H. MAC MARTIN	Merchants Natl. Bank, Burlington, Vermont
6/3	10.00	EDITH GOLDSTEIN	USPMO 2-65,435,788,Ithaca
6/4	7.00	JAMES M. SENOR	Oneida Natl. Bank & Tr. Company, Utica, NY
6/9	42.00	SYLVIA SCHIFFMAN	USPMO 2-72,706,132, Syracuse, NY
6/11	5.00	DONNA ALLEN	Schenectady, NY Trust Co.

NY 100-107111

Date of
Deposit
by NCSJ
1953

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/16	\$ 15.00	MARY SOUTHARD	Randolph, Vt. Natl. Bank
6/16	20.00	JANE GREY ANDERSON	Syracuse, NY Trust Co.
6/16	10.00	FLORENCE WOODARD	Peoples Natl. Bank, Barre, Vt.

CORRESPONDENTS

Christmas Cards

JOSEPH and AMALIA CRAIG
Waters Road
East Greenbush, New York

JOHN and KATIE WOICIEK
Binghamton, New York

ALBUQUERQUE

6/4	5.00	ALBERT JULDVIA	Albuquerque, N.M. Natl. Bank
6/16	5.00	LILLIAN MANNING	USPMO 38947837, Albuquerque, N.M.

ATLANTA

6/8	20.00	XENIA K. DECTCHMAN	Citizens and Southern Bank, Albany, Georgia
-----	-------	--------------------	--

BALTIMORE

4/20	1.00	LAIRD W. SNELL	Suburban Trust Co., Silver Spring, Maryland
------	------	----------------	--

NY 100-107111

BALTIMORE (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
1953			
5/14	75.00	LILLIAN FINN	Natl. Marine Bank, Baltimore
5/21	75.00	" "	" " " "
5/22	90.00	" "	" " " "
6/2	50.00	" "	" " " "
6/3	10.00	ELSIE B. REEVES	Suburban Tr. Co., Greenbelt, Md.
6/9	3.00	GERTRUDE S. BANDEL	Commercial & Savings Bank, Bel Air, Maryland

BOSTON

4/1	5.00	A. WAILAN	USPMO 1-41,927,914, Boston, Mass.
4/9	6.00	Pilot Enterprises	Union Trust Co., Ellsworth, Me.
5/7	11.00	IDA C. (E.) SOLOMON	First Natl. Granite Bank, Augusta, Me.
6/16	25.00	" " "	
5/8	6.00	HENRY T. YOST, Jr.	First Natl. Bank, Amherst, Mass.
5/29	25.00	IZELE DE FOREST	Keene, N.H. National Bank
5/29	10.00	JULIAN R. WOLF	Third Natl. Bank and Trust Co., Springfield, Mass.
5/29	5.00	MILDRED BRAMAN	State St. Trust Co., Boston
6/29	5.00	" "	
5/30	10.00	BERTHA C. REYNOLDS	Norfolk County Tr. Co., Spoughton, Mass.
5/30	5.00	CHARLOTTE D'EVELYN	Hadley Falls Trust Co., Holyoke, Mass.
5/30	1.00	GEORGE J. NICKERSON	USPMO 1-44,723,738, Rochester, N.H.

NY 100-107111

BOSTON (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
5/30	10.00	ISIDORE DAVIDSON	USPMO 1-44,856,958, Providence, RI
5/30	25.00	HELEN A. PECK	First Natl. Bank, Boston, Mass.
5/30	25.00 10.00	HARRIETTE LYON " "	US Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
5/30	25.00	EMMA F. BAXTER	New England Tr. Co., Boston, Mass.
6/26	10.00	" " "	
6/2	5.00	H. B. STELLER	Broadway Natl. Bank, Chelsea, Mass.
6/26	3.00	" " "	
6/2	10.00	SUSAN W. FISKE	State St. Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
6/2	25.00	JESSIE LLOYD O'CONNOR	Fall River, Mass. Trust Co.
6/26	10.00	" " "	
6/3	3.00	G.E. WALLIN	USPMO 1-47,882,479, Boston, Mass.
6/9	25.00	MARGARET M. SHIPMAN	Lee, Mass. Natl. Bank
6/11	25.00	SAUL ARONAU	Harvard Trust Co., Belmont, Mass.
6/16	1.00	Mrs. OLIVER L. CHASE	Natl. Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.
6/16	2.00	DOROTHY WILDER	First Natl. Bank, Athol, Mass.
6/26	39.60	LILY SHUBOW, Special	First Natl. Bank, Boston, Mass.

CORRESPONDENTS

Christmas Card

Reverend GEORGE L. PAINE
Cambridge, Massachusetts

NY 100-107111

BUFFALO

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
1953	\$		
5/29	5.00	FRANKIE G. MERSON	Citizens Bank of Penn Yan, NY
6/24	7.00	" " "	
6/24	5.00	AGNES B. LEWIS	Natl. Bank, Geneva, NY

BUTTE

6/3	5.00	S. R. EVANS	Idaho First Natl. Bank, Boise
6/3	10.00	SYLVIA KINSEY	Bank of Columbia Falls, Montana
6/4	100.00	BERT A. RUSSELL	USMO 12-9766907, Springston, Idaho
6/8	5.00	MEYER CHESSIN	First Natl. Bank, Missoula, Mont.
6/8	10.00	G. W. WAGNER	Farmers State Bank, Conrad, Mont.
6/29 -	10.00	" " "	
6/26	3.00	LILY MC KENZIE	USPMO 9-21,874,784, Great Falls, Mont.

CHARLOTTE

5/14	3.00	R. H. MC NEILL	First Natl. Bank, Greenville, SC
5/30	3.00	" " "	
6/26	2.00	" " "	
6/2	10.00	SARA LOWREY	South Carolina Natl. Bank, Greenville, S. C.

CORRESPONDENTS

Christmas Card

NERIUS REITZEL
Box 102
Randleman, North Carolina

NY 100-107111

CHICAGO

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
4/9	6.00	I. FISHMAN and Sons	Drexel Natl. Bank, Chicago
5/30	10.00	" " " "	
4/9	10.00	SHIRLEY KARKIN	Lawndale Natl. Bank, Chicago
4/20	3,000.00	Chicago Committee to	Amalgamated Trust and Savings
5/30	1,000.00	Secure Justice in the	Bank, Chicago, Ill.
6/22	160.00	Rosenberg Case	
6/30	200.00		
5/30	5.00	EARL B. DICKERSON	First Natl. Bank, Chicago, Ill.
5/30	5.00	M. KATZMAN #446001	Paulina Currency Exchange, Chicago, Illinois
5/30	10.00	D.D. BARTS	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.
6/2	10.00	- - - -	Cashiers check #51848, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago
6/3	10.00	ELLSWORTH BARNARD	University Natl. Bank, Chicago
6/3	15.00	JEANNETTE NIMBERG	Natl. Bank of Commerce, Chicago
6/3	25.00	ELLEN D. BRANDSTETTER	Metna State Bank, Chicago
6/11	100.00	LOUIS FISHMAN	Drexel Natl. Bank, Chicago
6/17	5.00	L. MONCHAN	MO 182755 of Worth and Clark Currency Exchange, Chicago
6/24	25.00	EVA P. LEVIN	North Shore Natl. Bank, Chicago
6/26	1.15	C. DI RIEMZO	MO 115545, Check Agencies Inc., Chicago

NY 100-107111

CHICAGO (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
6/26	2.00	BEATRICE BRODSKY	Exchange Natl. Bank, Chicago
6/26	10.00	MARK J. SATTER	La Salle Natl. Bank, Chicago
6/26	20.00	RUDOLPH HAIDER	Skala Natl. Bank, Chicago
6/26	1.00	FRANK MC CORMICK	USPMO 7-83,050.517, Cory, Ill.
6/29	5.00	ESTHER PAUL LANDAU	University Natl. Bank, Chicago
6/29	10.00	ALFRED LIPSEY, MD	Sears-Community Bank, Chicago

CORRESPONDENTS

Christmas Card

ROMAIN ZAHM
5111 University Avenue
Apartment 405
Chicago, Illinois

CINCINNATI

4/9	5.00 6.00	MARY C. WHITEHEAD	First Natl. Exchange Bank, Sidney, Ohio
6/2	5.00	ROSE H. CRONBACH	First Natl. Bank, Cincinnati
6/3 6/17	5.00 8.00	MARTIN BERMAN " "	First Natl. Bank, Cincinnati
6/3	10.00	BERNICE S. VAN TYNE	Mansfield, Ohio Savings Trust National Bank
6/9	4.00	M. ELSIE MC COY	First Natl. Bank, Wilmington, Ohio
6/29	5.00	ANNA H. MORGAN	Northern Savings Bank, Columbus

NY 100-107111

CLEVELAND

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
4/13	100.00	- - - -	Official check 17753, Cleveland, Ohio Trust Company
4/20	35.00	M. POSNER, Special	Central National Bank,
6/16	800.00	" " "	Cleveland, Ohio
6/30	200.00	" " "	
5/30	2.68	G. E. NIEHOUSMYER	Genoa, Ohio Banking Co.
6/3	5.00	ROSE FELDSTEIN	National City Bank, Cleveland
6/3	10.00	MAX A. SAMOLAR	Central Natl. Bank, Cleveland
6/3	5.00	SABINA MUNTER	Registered check 11269, Ohio
6/16	10.00	" "	Citizens Trust Co., Toledo
6/26	15.00	" "	USPMO 4-66, 204, 094
			USPMO 4-66, 237, 580
6/3	10.00	W. ZOBORN	USPMO 67-246, 174, Cleveland
6/8	200	THOMAS S. SONOZER	USPMO 4-74-870-774, Masury, Ohio
6/30	2.00	(SONGER)	USPMO 4-74-871-491, Masury, Ohio
6/11	10.00	J. A. SOBON	Cleveland, Ohio Trust Co.
6/18	3.00	ROSE ESTRELLA	Cleveland, Ohio Trust Co.
6/22	1.00	ELAINE PACKER	Cleveland, Ohio Trust Co.
6/26	35.00	CARLOTTA HIGHT	Cleveland, Ohio Trust Co.
6/26	10.00	ETHEL RENE	Cleveland, Ohio Trust Company

NY 100-107111

CLEVELAND (CONTD.)

CORRESPONDENTS

Anniversary Greetings

LIBBY GISSER
Cleveland, Ohio

MIRLEN SCHWARTS
Cleveland, Ohio

Christmas Card

CHESTER M. CADLE
Box 5562
Cleveland, Ohio

Telegram

June 17, 1953 - from Cleveland, Ohio

"Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, NY.
U.E. Local 735 representing four thousand great Cleveland workers congratulate
you on your fourteenth wedding anniversary. May your future anniversaries
be spent in freedom with your children.

"Tom Degnan President"

DALLAS

Date of Deposit by NCSJ	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
1953 4/13	\$ 6.00	THOMAS W. SANDERS	Lubbock, Texas Natl. Bank
6/29	1.00	G. C. EDWARDS	Natl. Bank of Commerce, Dallas, Texas

NY 100-107111

DENVER

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
6/3	2.00	LOUISE GARISS	First Natl. Bank, Greeley, Col.
6/16	25.00	M. BROWN	USPMO 33-569,370, Cedaredge, Col.

DETROIT

4/1	5.00	JAY M. PERSHING	Commonwealth Bank, Detroit, Mich.
4/9	3.00	CLAUD HARRIS	USPMO 7-63,985-682, Morley, Mich.
5/7	39.00	ROSE JUNOS	Community State Bank, Grandville, Mich.
5/11	4.00	J. WOODROW WOOLEY	Natl. Bank of Detroit, Livonia, Mich.
5/11	50.00	ROBERT C. TRAVIS	Detroit, Michigan Bank
5/11	450.00	- - - -	Bank of Commonwealth, Woodrow Wilson Branch, Detroit, Michigan, Cashiers Check No.921
5/11	1,000.00	HELEN L. TRAVIS	Detroit, Mich. Bank, Woodward- Milwaukee Office
5/14	6.00	PAUL ENDICOTT	Detroit, Michigan Bank
5/30	10.00	" "	
5/29	250.00	- - - -	Cashiers Check 7-150723 drawn on Industrial Bank, Detroit, Mich.
6/4	25.00	ANDREW FERBER	Ann Arbor Michigan Bank
6/4	10.00	JULIA RING	Industrial National Bank, Detroit
6/9	20.00	MILTON J. REINHARDT	National Bank, Detroit, Michigan

NY 100-107111

DETROIT (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/9	25.00	S. LIFSHITZ	Detroit Bank, Detroit, Mich.
6/9	100.00	Y. ARONOFF	National Bank, Detroit, Mich.
6/9	355.00	S. NAUSCH	Cashiers Check, Bank of Commonwealth, Detroit, Mich.
6/22	20.00	MAX DEAN, Client's account	Citizens Commercial and Savings Bank, Flint, Michigan

EL PASO

6/18	500.00	DAVID COHEN	El Paso, Texas National Bank
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HOUSTON

5/22	50.00	E. SCHLACHT	USEMO 11-49-038,020, Houston, Texas
6/4	10.00	HARRIET A. BLOOMER	South Texas Natl. Bank, Houston
6/16	105.00	MORRIS BOGDANOW	Citizens State Bank, Houston

INDIANAPOLIS

4/9	6.00	MAURICE E. TULEHINSKY	St. Joseph Bank and Trust Co., South Bend, Indiana
6/4	10.00	MAX GLICK	Clinton County Bank and Trust Co., Frankfort, Indiana
6/18	375.00	(Illegible) endorsed by Dr. ABRAHAM CRONBACH	First Bank and Trust Co., South Bend, Indiana

NY 100-107111

KANSAS CITY

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
4/13	6.00	HARRY SHAPIRO	Kansas City, Mo. Trust Company
6/30	50.00	" "	
6/8	25.00	NANCY SHAPIRO	Kansas City, Mo. Trust Company
6/16	50.00	Floyd E. Thomas	Exchange Natl. Bank, Columbia, Mo.
6/26	5.00	Mrs. DOROTHY COWEN	First Natl. Bank, Joplin, Mo.

KNOXVILLE

5/4	7.00	MARGARET W. BOND	Park Natl. Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.
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LITTLE ROCK

6/3	25.00	KATHERINE DODD	Worthen Bank and Trust Co., Little Rock, Arkansas
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LOS ANGELES

4/9	5.00	REBECCA TUCK	Citizens Natl. Bank, Los Angeles
4/13	6.00	BARNEY N. ROLIN	Security First Natl. Bank, Los Angeles
4/8	5.00	(BOBIN)	
6/29	10.00		
4/13	45.00	NOAH FREEMAN	Cashiers Check #04507, California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
6/26	25.00	" "	Cashiers Check #07784, Main Office, California Bank, Los Angeles

NY 100-107111

LOS ANGELES (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
5/14	20.00	EMMA SOYLIN (SOYLIN)	Bank of America, Beverly Hills, Cal.
5/25	75.00	Los Angeles Com- mittee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	Citizens Natl. Bank, Los Angeles
6/3	5.00	ROSE MASER	Bank of America, Beverly Hills, Main Office
6/3	10.00	LILLIAN FISHER	Bank of America, Los Angeles, Cal.
6/3	20.00	J. F. CLEWE	Security First Natl. Bank of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Vermont Branch
6/4	10.00	EDWARD SANDER	Bank of America, Los Angeles
6/4	10.00	ESTHER BECKER	Security First Natl. Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
6/8	250.00	SIDNEY M. HARMON	California Bank, Santa Monica, Cal.
6/29	3.00	" " "	
6/8	3.00	EDWIN A. BALL	Security First Natl. Bank, Los Angeles
6/8	5.00	GEORGE W. BISHOP	Peoples Bank, Lakewood, Cal.
6/8	6.00	RUTH COSTA	Bank of America, Santa Monica, Cal.
6/8	200.00	ALBERT MALTZ	Security First Natl. Bank, Los Angeles
6/16	2.00	G. S. BOYD	Bank of America M.O., Los Angeles
6/17	5.00	SAUL REIDER	Bank of America, Los Angeles, Cal.

NY 100-107111

LOS ANGELES (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
6/18	100.00	DANIEL G. MARSHALL	Security First Natl. Bank and Trust Co., Los Angeles
6/26	125.00	DANIEL G. MARSHALL, Trust Account	Security First Natl. Bank and Trust Co., Los Angeles
6/26	10.00	WARWICK M. TOMPKINS	Security First Natl. Bank and Trust Co., Los Angeles
6/26	2.00	ANITA E. SCHNEIDER	Bank of America, Los Angeles, Cal.
6/26	5.00	MARLAN E. HERRICK	Security First Natl. Bank, Los Angeles
6/29	10.00	HELEN M. HASSON	Peoples Bank, Lakewood Beach, Cal.
6/29	20.00	R. E. F. BROWDA	Security First Natl. Bank, Vermont and Hollywood, Los Angeles

CORRESPONDENTS

Christmas Cards

RUSSIA and EMIL FREED
930 $\frac{1}{2}$ South Orange Grove Avenue
Los Angeles, California

WESTCOTT
1050 North Maple Street
Burbank, California

Telegram

"Los Angeles, California - June 18, 1953

"JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York. Dont worry nothing can hurt you. Millions of your friends throughout the world are working for you I am sure that IRWIN EDELMAN of Los Angeles and all your old and new attorneys will see you through to an ultimate honest result. Kindest regards. H R VANDERVORT 9510 South Main, Los Angeles, Calif."

NY 100-107111

LOS ANGELES (CONTD.)

Letter

January 21, 1953

"Dear Ethel:

"I am one of the millions of democracy loving people who are fighting to halt the tyrannical consequences of your frame-up. Those of greed and hate, the monopolists, same as the monopolist farmers here in California do not let us live a normal life. They wish for war, for war-profits. I am certain if my mother had been permitted to live a normal life which was denied her by the big banks and monopoly farmers, she would be alive today. This is but one of the reasons why I am fighting, I am fighting for myself too - and for all mankind. I am sending you a copy of my poem - I hope you will have time to read it.

"Love

"Akira Sanbonnatsu"

MIAMI

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
4/1	100.00	RUTH QUINN	USPMO 6-68,678,204, Miami, Fla.
	100.00	" "	USPMO 6-68,678,205, Miami, Fla.
4/13	6.00	THEODORE WEEKS	First Natl. Bank, St. Petersburg,
6/26	10.00	" "	Florida
4/13	200.00	- - - -	Check #5298, Florida Natl. Bank, Coral Gables, Florida
4/21	5.00	J. W. GRAYSON	USPMO 6-67,632,578, De Land, Fla.

NY 100-107111

MIAMI (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
5/14	20.00	ALICE QUINN	USPMO 6-68,755,478, Miami
	100.00	" "	USPMO 6-68,755,477, Miami
6/3	75.00	" "	USPMO 6-68,833,990, Miami
5/30	50.00	F. G. BLOSSOM	Platka, Fla., Atlantic Natl. Bank
6/11	100.00	M. B. SOBEL	Coral Gables, Fla. Natl. Bank
6/16	5.00	ETTA LEVIN	Atlantic Natl. Bank, West Palm Beach, Florida

MILWAUKEE

4/9	6.00	LUCY HALL	Merchants Natl. Bank, Watertown, Wisconsin
6/8	20.00	" "	
6/18	10.00	" "	
5/4	3.00	RUTH ALLSCHWANG	American State Bank, Milwaukee
6/3	3.50	E. SPINLE	USPMO 7-71,875,445, Beloit, Wis.
6/8	10.00	MICHAEL ESSIN	First Wisconsin Natl. Bank, Milwaukee
6/16	500.00	JOHN T. BERNIS	Wisconsin State Bank, Milwaukee
6/26	5.00	JACOB APSEL	Home Savings Bank, Milwaukee

MINNEAPOLIS

4/13	6.00	BERNARD BATT, MD	Sanborn County Bank, Woonsocket, S.D.
4/21	100.00	IRVING E. PUTNAM,	Marquette Natl. Bank, Minneapolis
6/2	4.50	Treasurer	
6/16	150.00		

NY 100-107111

MINNEAPOLIS (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
6/2	5.00	Twin City Jewish Sunday School	First Natl. Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
6/2	5.00	MARK HAINS	St. Anthony Park State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota

NEWARK

4/1	30.00	ETHEL HIRSCH	Plainfield, NJ Savings Bank
6/9	25.00	" "	
6/17	10.00	" "	
4/9	5.00	ELIZABETH CARNAP	Princeton, NJ Bank & Trust Co.
4/9	8.00	L. L. DORNBLATT	Boardwalk Natl. Bank, Atlantic City, NJ
4/13	6.00	WILLIAM BESS	First Natl. Bank, Clifton, NJ
4/13	6.00	EUGENE V. MARSONNET, MD	Franklin Washington Trust Co., Newark, NJ
5/1	5.00	LEO ARS	Union Natl. Bank, Frenchtown, NJ
6/16	5.00	" "	
5/1	25.00	DAVID MANDEL	Perth Amboy, NJ Natl. Bank
5/14	5.00	MILLY SILVER	Trenton, NJ Banking Co.
5/25	100.00	YETTA ROSENTHAL	USPMO 3-76,057,161, Trenton, NJ
6/17	100.00	YETTA ROSENTHAL	USPMO 3-81,428,605, Trenton, NJ
5/29	5.00	ROSE SCHULTZ	Guarantee Bank and Trust Co., Atlantic City, NJ

NY 100-107111

NEWARK (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
1953			
5/30	10.00	LOUIS GOLDSMITH	Peoples Natl. Bank, New Brunswick, NJ
6/8	5.00	" "	
6/29	5.00	" "	
6/3	10.00	DOROTHY ELDRIDGE	Bank of Nutley, NJ
6/8	2.00	JEROME G. GILPATRICK	Natl. State Bank, Newark, NJ
6/11	5.00	A. DORNBLATT	USPMO 80-101,893, Atlantic City, NJ
6/16	10.00	D. NORMINSKY	USPMO 79,356,225, Vineland, NJ
6/16	32.00	T. PENMAN -	USPMO 80,102,102, Atlantic City, NJ
6/16	2.00	JACOB GOLDBERG	Hunterdon County Natl. Bank, Flemington, NJ.
6/22	5.00	GUSSIE PAES	First Natl. Bank, Newfield, NJ
6/29	2.00	WILLIAM H. SPAHN	Citizens Northern Valley Natl. Bank, Tenafly, NJ
6/30	10.00	HARRY COHEN, MD	First Natl. Bank, Roselle, NJ

CORRESPONDENTS

Christmas Cards

DANIEL KRAM
West Orange, New Jersey

Other

Mrs. JESSE B. FISHER
273 South Barber Avenue
Woodbury, New Jersey

NY 100-107111

NEWARK (CONTD.)

Anniversary Greetings

PHILIP J. KOOB
349 Palisade Avenue
Jersey City, NJ

H. KRAMER
Toms River, NJ

B. LEVINE
Indian Hill Road
Toms River, NJ

IRVING WHYMAN
Toms River, NJ

NEW HAVEN

Date of
Deposit
by NCSJ
1953

4/13

Amount
\$ 6.00

Remitter

ERNEST F. MC NUTT

Method of Payment

Natl. Bank of New England, East
Haddam, Conn.

5/14
6/3

6.00
5.00

ROBERT C. VATER

USPMO 1-38,933,579, New Britain,
Connecticut

5/29
6/16

10.00
12.00

G. BLAU

" "

Second Natl. Bank, New Haven, Conn.

6/29

10.00

AUTEE HALL

Westport Conn. Bank and Trust

6/11

24.00

PAULA MAC LUCK

First Natl. Bank and Trust Co.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

6/16

25.00

DOROTHY HAVEN

Torrington, Conn. Natl. Bank and
Trust Co.

6/22

10.00

JOHN OGULNICK

Hartford, Conn. Trust Co.

CORRESPONDENTS

Other

RUTH STERN
213 Whalley Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

NY 100-107111

NEW ORLEANS

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
4/9	15.00	JANE E. HODES	Natl. Bank of Commerce, New Orleans
5/8	20.00	" " "	
4/9	20.00	DOROTHY SPIKER	Whitney Natl. Bank, New Orleans, LA.

NEW YORK

4/1	50.00	B. SAMUELS	American Express Co. MO #NY20-736-535
4/1	5.00	MINNIE N. KARMORSTEIN	Bank of Manhattan, Queens, NY
4/1	10.00	DAVID HARKER	Chemical Bank and Trust Co., Brooklyn, NY
4/1	10.00	SYLVIA SHELPIRO	First Natl. Bank, East Islip, NY
4/1	10.00	I. CHERRY	Corn Exchange Bank, NYC
4/1	10.00	YETTA GABIN	MO No. 201125, Mfgs Tr. Co., NYC
4/1	20.00	SAMUEL BORUN	Mfgs Tr. Co., Brooklyn, NY
4/1	25.00	CHARLES DIRBA	Corn Exchange Bank, NYC
4/1	25.00	YETTA MANTELL	Home Natl. Bank, Ellenville, NY
4/1	25.00	Hungarian Daily Journal Assoc, Inc.	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
4/1	25.00	PETER K. HAWLEY	Merchants Bank, NYC
4/9	2.00	WILLIAM HYMAN	Natl. City Bank, NYC
4/9	5.00	MILDRED L. ABT	Natl. City Bank, NYC

NY 100-107111

NEW YORK (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
4/9	5.00	HAROLD COHEN	Bronx County Trust, NY
4/9	5.00	SAMUEL G. RUBIN	Bank of Manhattan Co., Jamaica, NY
5/30	20.00	" " "	
4/9	5.00	ROSE FRIEDMAN	USPMO 2-70,272,367, New York
4/9	5.00	SADIE PANKEN	Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, NYC
4/9	5.00	MARK C. RASHUSSEN	Industrial Bank of Commerce, NYC
	6.00	" " "	
5/30	20.00	" " "	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/11	82.00	" " "	
6/24	5.00	" " "	
4/9	6.00	EPHRAIM CROSS	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
4/9	6.00	DOROTHY LANE	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
4/9	6.50	SARAH LICHTENBERG	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/3	5.00	" " "	
6/4	20.00	" " "	
4/9	6.00	ANITA KRAMER	Public Natl. Bank & Tr. Co., NYC
4/9	6.00	R. SCHREIBER	USPMO 2,70-410,309
4/9	6.00	EMIL H. SHULOFF	Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Bklyn, NY
5/5	10.00	" " "	
5/29	10.00	" " "	
4/9	7.50	SOL SCHNEIDER	American Express Co. MO#15-008-380
4/9	6.00	ROSE KAPLAN	USPMO 2,70-536,518, NYC
4/9	10.00	JOSEPH BRANTIN	Commercial State Bank, 116 Fifth Avenue, NYC

NY 100-107111

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
4/13	5.00	IRVING WORKOFF	Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, NYC
4/13	5.00	FRANK WROBLISHI	USPMO 2-63, 219-939, Brooklyn, NY
4/13	6.00	PAUL KARTAS	Chemical Bank & Trust Co., NYC
4/13	10.00	United Shoe Workers of America, Local 65	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
4/20	5.00	PAULINE GROSS	Public Natl. Bank & Trust Co., NYC
4/20	5.00	MOLLIE MALLINON	Public Natl. Bank & Trust Co., NYC
4/20	42.00	RUTH B. SIMON	Nyack Bank & Trust Co., NYC
4/2	2.00	VIRGINIA VAN VEEN	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/29	15.00	ALK	
4/21	3.00	HELEN HARRIS	Manufacturers Trust Co., Brooklyn, NY
5/29	2.00	" "	
4/21	4.00	EUSEBIO C. SANTIAGO	American Express MO 15-153-767, NYC
4/21	5.00	JACK BRIGEL	American Express MO 14-960-355, NYC
4/21	5.00	MINNIE L. GREENFIELD	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
4/21	5.00	KARL E. SEIDENBERG	Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, NYC
4/21	75.90	Ocean Travel Bureau	Chase National Bank, NYC
5/22	12.60	" " "	
5/1	3.00	T. BERLIN	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
5/1	5.00	National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions	Amalgamated Bank, NYC

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Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
5/1	3.00	A. KADEL (K.HEL)	Savings and Loan Association,
5/30	3.00		Sunnyside, LI No. 27622
5/1	4.00	SARAH LICHTENBERG	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
5/1	7.00	CHARLES DIRBA	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
5/1	4.00	DAVID ZASLOW	Trade Bank and Trust Co., NYC
5/1	5.00	ANIL WEINSTEIN	USPMO 2-70,762,545, NYC
5/1	5.00	JAY JAY Outfitters	Lafayette Natl. Bank, Brooklyn, NY
5/1	6.00	Mrs. STARR RICKMAN	First Natl. Bank, Farmingdale, NY
5/1	6.00	MARK C. RASMUSSEN	Industrial Bank of Commerce, NYC
5/1	6.50	Publishers New	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/25	5.00	Press, Inc.	
5/1	8.00	Dr. F. M. MEISEL	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/1	10.00	ELLWOOD GRIEST	Natl. City Bank, Brooklyn, NY
5/1	11.00	ALEXANDER GOLDRING	Public Natl. Bank & Trust Co., NYC
5/1	18.00	CECELIA DEIBELE	Bank of the Manhattan Co., NYC
5/14	22.00		
5/1	50.00	- - - -	American Express Co. MO 21-209-770, NYC
5/3	2.00	EVELYN TALBOT	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/3	6.00	JANIE M. GRIFFIN	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/3	10.00	FRANCINE B. BRADLEY	Natl. City Bank, NYC

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Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
5/4	2.00	A. LEWIS	Peoples Bank, Haverstraw, NY
5/4	5.00	BERTHA BENDER	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/4	6.00	PAUL KARNES	Chemical Bank & Trust Co., NYC
5/4	5.00	GERTRUDE HERZOG	Underwriters Trust Co., NYC
5/4	10.00	BEN KREISBERG	Corn Exchange Bank, NYC
5/4	18.00	JULIA DEIHLE	Bank of the Manhattan Co., NYC
5/5	5.00	FREIDA WEISBERG	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
5/5	5.00	W. GOLDENBERG	Northern Westchester Bank, Katonah, NY
5/5	45.75	EMILY ALMAN	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/14	58.04	" "	
5/6	1.00	REBECCA BARDECK	Union Square Savings Bank #62854, NYC
5/30	2.00	" "	MO 44192, Savings Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/26	5.00	" "	
5/6	10.00	ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN	National City Bank, NYC
5/6	5.00	KAY GOFFER	National City Bank, NYC
5/6	5.00	JOSEPH LO BRANCO	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/6	10.00	LILLIAN KAMILAR	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/7	5.00	MARTIN SOLOW	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/14	33.00	" "	
5/6	5.00	DAVID GOLDEN	Amalgamated Bank, NYC

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<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
1953 5/6	5.00	HARRY or MARILYN KURSH	Commercial State Bank, NYC
5/6	15.00	JOSEPH BRAJININ	Commercial State Bank, NYC
5/6	5.00	JOHN RANDOLPH	Chase Natl. Bank, NYC
5/6	8.00	JOSHUA S. EPSTEIN	Lawrence-Cedarhurst Bank, Hewlett, LI
5/7	2.00	BERNARD SHERK	Corn Exchange Bank, NYC
5/30	2.00	" "	
5/8	5.00	RHODA DELANGELIS	National City Bank, Brooklyn, NY
5/8	5.00	LAWRENCE LANE	Manufacturers Trust Co., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
5/11	2.00	HENRY ULAN	Manufacturers Trust Co., Bronx, NY
5/11	2.00	MAX HANDELSMAN	Manufacturers Trust Co., Bronx, NY
5/11	2.00	S. MITTILSON	Chase National Bank, NYC
5/11	5.00	ELIZABETH W. TODD	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
5/11	10.00	RAY LEV	Chase National Bank, NYC
6/26	10.00	RAY LEV EDGAR	National City Bank, 86th St. Branch, NYC
5/11	17.00	TOM LEVIN	Food Dealers Industrial Bank, Brooklyn, NY
5/14	2.00	JOHN PEREEJO	USPMO 2-70, 874, 339, NYC
5/14	5.00	WILLIAM BERK	Irving Trust Co., NYC
5/14	6.00	J. DEBELIS	Savings Bank Trust Co., NYC MO #108564

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NEW YORK (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
5/14	6.00	H. H. CARLIE	Chase National Bank, NYC
5/25	7.00	HANNAH D. STUDER	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
5/25	6.00	ALRON D. SCHNEIDER	Merchants Bank, NYC
5/26	3.80	SYLVIA GUTMAN	Bronx County Trust Co., Bronx, NY
5/26	10.00	RICHARD BISHOP	Marine Midland Trust Co., NYC
5/29	5.00	F. G. BERLIN	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
5/29	5.00	NAT BERGMAN	Manufacturers Trust Co., Brooklyn, NY
5/29	2.00	RUTH K. KAYE	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/29	5.00	JUDITH F. WINOGRAD	Hellenic Bank & Trust Co., NYC
5/29	5.00	SAMUEL S. YANKIN	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
5/29	5.00	MINNIE L. GREENFIELD	Corn Exchange Bank Tr. Co., NYC
6/24	2.00	" " "	
5/29	5.00	ROSE WALLACH	Natl. City Bank, NYC
5/29	5.00	JACK BRIGEL 853 Southern Blvd. Bronx, NY	American Express MO 15-532-524
5/29	3.00	IRA SHPITZNER	Industrial Bank of Commerce, NYC
5/29	250.00	BENJAMIN RUTNER	Manufacturers Trust Co., 749 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, NY
5/29	30.00	Reisman, Cohen and Milberg	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC

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NEW YORK (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
5/29	10.00	ANNE H. WARREN	Manufacturers Trust Co., Jackson Heights, NY
5/29	50.00	EDWARD K. B. RSKY	Chase Natl. Park, Park Avenue
5/29	25.00	A. A. HELLER	Hanover Bank, NYC
5/29	15.00	SARAH E. HENSEY	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
5/29	10.00	HOWARD FLST	Natl. City Bank, Broadway and 56th
6/26	25.00	" "	Street, NYC
5/29	7.00	ALLEN E. TWICHELL	National City Bank, NYC
6/16	12.00	and HELEN O. TWICHELL	
5/29	7.00	IDA FRIEDENBERG	National City Bank, NYC
5/29	10.00	MOLLIE MALINOR	Public Natl. Bank & Trust Co., Bklyn, NY
5/29	10.00	ALEXANDER GOLDRING	Public National Bank & Tr. Co., NYC
5/29	5.00	SARIN 592 Svedcke Avenue Brooklyn, NY	American Express MO 15-563,505
5/30	10.00	BRYNA H. RUCHT	Bridgehampton, NY Natl. Bank, NY
5/30	5.00	HELEN ACKERMAN	Manufacturers Tr. Co., Bronx, NY
5/14	3.00	N. GETZELS	Manufacturers Trust Co., Bronx, NY
5/30	3.00	" "	
6/16	3.00	" "	
5/30	2.00	SARAH K. LISKY	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
5/30	5.00	KARL BERNHARD	Irving Trust Co., NYC

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NEW YORK (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
5/30	5.00	MATHILDA HASLANER	Hampton Bays, NY Natl. Bank
5/30	5.00	MARY GAMER	Corn Exchange Bank Tr. Co., Queens, NY
5/30	3.00	HATTIE CARTMAN	USPMO 2-71,214,989, NYC
6/22	2.00	" "	USPMO 2-76,596,165, NYC
5/30	2.00	MARY CRAMPSEY	Bankers Trust Co., NYC
5/30	1.00	E. T. HILLO	USPMO 2-71,393,730, NYC
5/30	2.00	ALEXANDER RAYNES	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
5/30	10.00	MEYER BIRNBLICK	Manufacturers Trust Co., Bronx, NY
5/30	20.00	S. RAPHAEL	National City Bank, Brooklyn, NY
5/30	10.00	ROSE KAPLAN	USPMO 2-71,269,408, NYC
6/2	2.00	SOL BAUMOL	Manufacturers Trust Co., Bronx, NY
6/2	5.00	SUSAN WARREN	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/2	5.00	BELTRICE KUPERMAN	Chemical Bank and Trust Co., NYC
6/2	6.00	MORRIS POTTISH	Bankers Trust Co., NYC
6/2	10.00	KAY GOFFER	Natl. City Bank, 52 Wall St., NYC
6/2	15.00	SARAH MARQUAND	Bankers Trust Co., NYC
6/2	20.00	BENJAMIN REDMOND	Public Natl. Bank & Trust Co., 37 Broad Street, NYC
6/2	30.00	BERNICE OLENICK	Natl. City Bank, NYC
6/2	34.00	SARAH KAHN	Bensonhurst Natl. Bank, Brooklyn, NY

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NEW YORK (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
1953 6/3	1.00	S. ZIMELES	Manufacturers Trust Co., Brooklyn, NY
6/3	3.00	BORIS MILLER	Bankers Trust Co., Bayside, NY
6/3	3.00	E. ... SHINKEVICH	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/3	5.00	G. FERNANDEZ	USPHO 2-71,564,436, NYC
6/3	5.00	IRVING WORKOFF	Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, NYC
6/3	5.00	SONIA NEIMAN	Chemical Bank & Trust Co., NYC
6/3	5.00	DOROTHY MALLAKOFF	Corn Exchange Bank Tr. Co., NYC
6/3	5.00	ELLS WINER	Public Natl. Bank & Trust Co., NYC
6/3	6.00	ABRAHAM HEMBURGER	National City Bank, NYC
6/3	10.00	LEO MAYER	National City Bank, NYC
6/3	20.00	HARRY RIFKIN	National City Bank, NYC
6/3	25.00	BENJAMIN S. PERLUT	National City Bank, NYC
6/3	10.00	SARA SCHERER	Chase National Bank, NYC
6/3	10.00	NATHAN FRANKEL	Chase National Bank, NYC
6/17	12.50	" "	Chase National Bank, NYC
6/3	10.00	ALICE CHASE	Ramapo Trust Co., Spring Valley, NY
6/4	1.00	FANNIE BINN	Peoples Bank, Haverstraw, NY
6/4	2.00	ROSE RIEGELH.UPT	Hellenic Bank & Trust Co., NYC
6/4	5.00	KATHERINE HLITZEN	Chemical Bank & Tr. Co., Brooklyn, NY

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NEW YORK (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
6/4	8.00	RUTH ADLER	Bankers Trust Co., Bayside, NY
6/24	20.00	" "	
6/4	15.00	MARJORIE NELSON	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/4	17.00	MARRIET MAGIL	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/4	25.00	American Progressive Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC League of America, Inc.	
6/4	15.00	ROBERT S. WHEELOCK	National City Bank, NYC
6/4	22.00	D. A. WILKERSON	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/8	5.00	RUTH BALTE	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/8	5.00	RUTH MARKEO	Manufacturers Tr. Co., Brooklyn, NY
6/8	5.00	LESLIE JACOBS	Corn Exchange Bank Tr. Co., NYC
6/8	5.00	EVANS-BARBARA FRANCEO	Chemical Bank & Trust Co., NYC
6/8	10.00	RUTH B. SIMON	Nyack, NY Bank and Trust Co.
6/8	5.00	KARL E. SEIDENBERG	Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, NYC
6/8	10.00	CECILLE HARRIS	Manufacturers Trust Co., Kew Gardens, NY
6/8	10.00	JULIUS MELTZER	Natl. Bank, Liberty, NY
6/8	1,000.00	BARNEY L. SHAPIRO	Industrial Bank of Commerce, 391 East 149th Street, NY
6/9	5.00	ARTHUR W. ZIPAR	Bank of the Manhattan Co., NYC

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<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/9	5.00	PEARL B. RABINOWICZ	Lawrence-Cedarhurst Bank, Woodmere, NY
6/9	12.00	JACOB GODY	Federation Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/9	12.00	GLADYS SIMONS	Chase Natl. Bank, NYC
6/9	15.00	GEORGE ROTHLIZER	National City Bank, NYC
6/9	105.00	JOSEPH KOOPERMAN	First Natl. Bank and Trust Co.,
6/11	30.00	" "	Ellenville, NY
6/9	50.00	ROBERT E. BRITTAIN	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/11	2.00	M. LOVELL HATTON	Meadowbrook Natl. Bank, Lynbrook, NY
6/11	5.00	JOHN W. WEYMOUTH	First Natl. Bank, Poughkeepsie, NY
6/11	10.00	LEO STEINFELD	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/11	12.00	JANE WOOD	Natl. City Bank, NYC
6/11	12.00	KATE POLLACK	Bank of Manhattan Co., NYC
6/11	12.00	ELIZABETH M. EPSTEIN	Lawrence Cedarhurst Bank, Woodmere, LI
6/11	12.00	SARA ABELSON	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/11	20.00	ABRON D. SCHNEIDER	Merchants Bank, New York City
	55.00	" " "	
6/16	15.50	" " "	
6/22	50.00	" " "	
6/24	50.00	" " "	
6/24	472.74	" " "	
6/26	100.00	" " "	

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<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u> 1953	<u>Amount</u> \$	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/16	3.00	SOL WOLLIN	Western Union MO WU3637446, NYC
6/16	5.00	ANNA LOUISE KNITTEL	Peoples Natl. Bank, NYC
6/16	5.00	IRVING HALPERN	National City Bank, NYC
6/16	10.00	LOUIS GROSSMAN	National City Bank, NYC
6/16	12.00	FRANCINE B. BRADLEY	National City Bank, NYC
6/16	5.00	S. LAPINE	Chemical Bank & Trust Co., NYC
6/16	12.00	SERGE HOVEY No. 1	Chemical Bank & Trust Co., NYC
6/16	6.00	JULIUS COMEN	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/16	10.00	ROSETTA HURWITZ	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/16	72.00	SUZANNE H. MINTZER	Mfgs Tr. Co., 799 Blake Ave., NYC
6/16	5.00	WALTER HAGELBERG	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/16	2.00	PAULINE WEISKOPF	Manufacturers Trust Co., Bronx, NY
6/16	7.00	MARILYN F. POLLIN	Corn Exchange Bank Tr. Co., NYC
6/16	5.00	ISIDORE MEYROWITZ	Corn Exchange Bank Tr. Co., Bronx, NY
6/16	9.00	GUSSIE PINTERITS	Jamaica, NY Natl. Bank
6/16	10.00	FANNIE NOSKIN	Modern Industrial Bank, NYC
6/16	10.00	Polish National Club, Inc.	Second National Bank and Trust Co., Hempstead, NY

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Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
6/16	11.00	LILLIAN FRIEDLANDER	Bank MO B-136890, East NY Savings Bank, Brooklyn, NY
6/16	11.50	J. OLSON	USPMO 73,081,116, Jamaica, NY
6/16	20.00	RHODA SCHENBERG	Chase Natl. Bank, NYC
6/16	24.00	THEODORE M. PECK	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/16	30.00	ANNA G. KAUFMAN	Chase National Bank, NYC
6/16	41.00	ETHEL KOOPERMAN	First Natl. Bank & Trust Co., Ellenville, NY
6/16	5.00	MEYER DAVIS	Bank of Commerce, NYC
6/16	1.00	RUTH HEIT	National City Bank, NYC
6/16	10.00	JANE BEDELL MAYBERRY	National City Bank, NYC
6/16	2.00	SAMUEL WELLMAN	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Bklyn
6/16	8.00	SARAH WEINSTEIN	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Bklyn
6/16	3.00	M. SPIERER	Lincoln Savings Bank, Brooklyn, NY Bank MO 201667
6/16	5.00	YETTA GABIN	MO 202655, Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/16	5.00	GEORGE KATZ	Manufacturers Trust Co., 618 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn, NY
6/16	5.41	MURIEL J. SYMINGTON	Manufacturers Trust Co, Brooklyn, NY
6/22	5.00	" " "	Manufacturers Trust Co., Brooklyn, NY
	20.00	" " "	American Express Co. J 57193288, NYC
6/16	5.00	LOUIS STILLMAN	Chemical Bank & Trust Co., NYC

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<u>Date of Activity by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/16	10.00	CARL DREHER	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/16	10.00	Mrs. M. GROSSMAN	USPMO 2-74,476,702, Brooklyn, NY
6/16	25.00	M. SACHS	USPMO 2-71,778,639, NYC
6/16	50.00	CLARA WALTER	National City Bank, NYC
6/16	100.00	JACOB J. STERNBACH	Bankers Trust Co., NYC
6/17	5.00	S. STEINHAUER	USPMO 74-529-093, Brooklyn, NY
6/17	5.00	CARL MERSON	First Natl. Bank, Yonkers, NY
6/17	10.00	M. S. LIESER	Industrial Bank of Commerce, NY
6/17	20.00	Workers Book Shop	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/26	40.00	ROSE BORAU	
6/17	21.60	SOL KRAMES	Manufacturers Trust Co., Brooklyn, NY
6/17	30.00	A. J. BELOCHER, MD	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/17	25.00	JOHN W. TRISCHKA	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/17	100.00	MARIE L. MC BROOM	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/17	4.10	MARK BLACKTON endorsed ROSE JARET	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/17	50.00	Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs	Modern Industrial Bank, 116 Fifth Avenue, NYC
6/17	100.00	EDWIN BERRY BERGUM	Amalgamated Bank, NYC

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NEW YORK (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/17	100.00	EDWARD K. BARSKY	Chase Natl. Bank, NYC
6/22	25.00	" " "	
6/18	5.00	RUTH MARKE	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/18	25.00	SAMUEL J. LITTMAN, MD	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/18	5.00	JACK FISHMAN	Bankers Trust Co., Flushing, NY
6/18	170.00	NAN PENDRELL	Bankers Trust Co., NYC
6/18	5.00	ELIZABETH W. TODD	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/18	10.00	LOUIS MILLER, MD	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/18	50.00	MARY Z. BRITTAIN (Special)	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/18	5.00	NATHAN LEIBOWITZ	National City Bank, NYC
6/18	7.00	LILLIAN GANTZ	National City Bank, NYC
6/18	10.00	ANDREW SANDOW	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/18	41.40	Franklin Letter Service, Inc.	Colonial Trust Co., NYC
6/18	45.00	- - - -	Western Union MO 4Y54134
6/18	5.00	LEONARD BROWS	Federation Bank & Trust Co., NYC
6/18	15.00	ANNA ROCHESTER	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/18	20.00	GRACE HUTCHINS	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/18	25.00	DOROTHY P. BAKER	National City Bank, NYC
6/29	25.00	" " "	

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NEW YORK (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u> 1953	<u>Amount</u> \$	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/18	800.00	BENJAMIN E. RATNER	Manufacturers Trust Co., Tremont
6/26	32.00	Account No. 8423	Avenue, Bronx, NY
6/22	5.00	- - - -	Western Union MO AW41409
6/22	10.00	DRS. HOFFMAN and SIEGEL	Manufacturers Trust Co., Brooklyn, NY
6/22	50.00	RUTH STERN	Manufacturers Trust Co., Brooklyn, NY
6/22	10.00	BYRON J. GARSEN, MD	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/22	20.00	- - - -	Western Union MO LX 15084, Sheldon Maiman
6/22	20.00	ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN	National City Bank, NYC
6/22	25.00	JANE BENEDICT	Merchants Bank, NYC
6/22	30.00	MILDRED BLECHMAN	Franklin Square, NY Natl. Bank
6/24	2.50	EUGENE E. LEFKOWITZ	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/24	3.00	M. D. LITMAN	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/24	5.00	FRANCES T. BERK	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/24	10.00	F. IANNELLI	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
6/24	5.00	BENJAMIN HOLZMAN	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/24	6.00	EDGAR J. MOORE	Manufacturers Trust Co., Elmhurst, NY
6/24	20.00	JANE SOMERS	Manufacturers Trust Co., 131 East 23rd Street, NYC

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<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/24	\$ 32.00	Jefferson Book Shop, Inc.	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/26	5.00	K. SPELOTTI	USPMO 2-71,769,819, NYC
6/26	5.00	SANTIAGO GARITI	USPMO 2-74,691,246, Brooklyn, NY
6/26	5.00	M. ROGOFF	Royal Industrial Bank, Bronx, NY
6/26	5.00	DOMINICO MOSCIO	United National Bank, Ozone Park, NY
6/26	6.00	CARMEN WITHROW	National City Bank, Bronx, NY
6/26	25.00	MURRAY SEELIG	National City Bank, Long Island City Branch
6/26	11.00	JACK MALINSKY	Public Natl. Bank & Trust Co., Bklyn,
6/26	25.00	IDA WELLER	Manufacturers Trust Co., Bronx, NY
6/26	135.00	BERTHA BENDER	Manufacturers Trust Co., 3515 Bway, NY
6/26	2.00	MARIENE KAHN	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/26	10.00	L. L. SOLGW	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/26	25.00	SARA ABELSON	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/26	25.31	PETER K. HARVEY	Merchants Bank, NYC
6/26	1.00	Mrs. LENA BERNARD	MO 66962, Union Square Savings Bank, I
6/26	10.00	S. LAPUS	Chemical Bank and Trust Co., NYC
6/26	25.00	Joint Board Fur Dressers & Dyers Union	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Penn. Branch, NYC

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NEW YORK (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
6/29	1.00	JOSEPH HERMAN	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/29	52.00	ROSETTA HURWITZ	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/29	2.00	FANNIE BINN	Peoples Bank, Haverstraw, NY
6/29	2.00	HAZEL SWOBROFF	National City Bank, NYC
6/29	5.00	DAVID HURWITZ	Commercial State Bank, NYC
6/29	7.00	BLOSSOM MOSKOWITZ	National City Bank, NYC
6/29	8.00	SUSAN LARSON endorsed DCRA MOROZE	Corn Exchange Bank, NYC
6/30	5.00	MIRIAM LIEBLIN	Manufacturers Trust Co., Bronx, NY
6/30	5.00	JANE WOOD	National City Bank, NYC
6/30	10.00	M. L. MOLOMUT	Hampton Bays, NY Natl. Bank
6/30	10.00	CARL DREHER	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
6/30	15.00	G. BURK	USPMO 2-74,720,228, NYC
6/30	2.00	E. A. SHINKEVICH	Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC
6/30	300.00	MURRAY KULIS	National City Bank, Long Island City, New York

Correspondents

Anniversary Greetings

HARRY, BETTY and PAULA BIRNBAUM
3548 Tryon Avenue
Bronx, NY

J. CHALOM
1090 Shore Parkway
Brooklyn, NY

NY 100-107111

NEW YORK (CONTD.)

Correspondents (contd.)

Anniversary Greetings

W. CHURGIN
New York City
(1953 NYC telephone directory
lists W. CHURGIN, diamonds, 2
West 47 St., Res. 160 West 73rd
Street, New York City)

RUTH FRIEDMAN
112-29 39th Avenue
Corona, New York

URSULA HAGAR
117 West 42nd Street
New York City

LEONARD and HELEN HARRIS
Bayside, New York

FANNY HECHTMAN
New York City

D. KLEINMAN
3400 Tryon Avenue
New York City

SAUL LISHINSKY
117 West 42nd Street
New York City

BETTY OLENICK
(telegram)

SUZANNE MINTZER
(telegram)

NAN PENDRELL
28 Greenwich Avenue
New York City

NANCY COOPER
128 East 132nd Street
Rockaway Beach, NY

MURIEL GOLDRING
New York City
(1953 New York City Tele-
phone Directory lists MURIEL
GOLDRING, 110 East End
Avenue, New York City)

T. GREENE
274 East Tenth Street
New York City

MEL FISKE
1068 Lexington Avenue
New York City

ALEC JONES
23 West 26th Street
New York City

BERNARD and ADLE KURZ
New York City

DEBORAH MAGID
(telegram)

ELSIE NEIDENBERG
Far Rockaway, New York

JOAN NICKLIN
432 East 55th Street
New York City

NEW YORK (CONTD.)

Correspondents (contd.)

Anniversary Greetings

RUTH and JACK PERLOFF
355 Pacific Street
Brooklyn, New York

R. REUBIN
444 West 48th Street
New York City

Mrs. FRANCES POPOWITZ
1683 53rd Street
Brooklyn, NY

RACHEL ROBBINS
2959 Brighton Third Street
Brooklyn, New York

WILLIAM SILER
64 West 108th Street
New York City

SCHRIFFRIN
160 Bay 31st Street
Brooklyn, New York

SOPHIE STEINER
355 Pacific Street
Brooklyn, New York

PETER STEVENS
274 East Tenth Street
New York City

REBECCA ZAPEL
Cedarhurst, New York

Christmas Cards

DANIEL APFLEBAUM
320 Wadsworth Avenue
New York City

SADIE ELLER
41 North Broadway
Yonkers, New York

Other

I. BROIDY
847 Livonia Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

D. KLEINMAN
3400 Tryon Avenue
New York City

WILLIAM A. REUBEN
310 West 99th Street
New York City

WILLIAM SCHUSTACK
25 Curming Street
New York City

R. SOFFIN
2700 Olinville Avenue
Bronx, New York

PAT and DAVE SOLOMON
210 Thompson Street
New York City

E. TRACY
275 Willis Avenue
Bronx, New York

NY 100-107111

NORFOLK

Date of
Deposit
by NCSJ
1953

Amount
\$

Remitter

Method of Payment

6/8

10.00

LARRY HOROWITZ

Western Union MO YJ70721

OMAHA

6/29

10.00

S. MARGULIS

Omaha, Nebraska Natl. Bank

PHILADELPHIA

4/1

5.00

MARGARET B. HARRIS

Jenkintown, Pa., Bank

6/11

10.00

Special

6/26

5.00

" " "

4/1

10.00

HARRY POMERANCE

Fidelity-Philadelphia, Pa. Tr. Co.

5/29

15.00

" "

4/20

5.00

RUSSELL SPINNEY

Williamsport, Pa. Natl. Bank

6/9

10.00

" "

5/1

16.00

Philadelphia Com-

Real Estate Trust Co., Phila., Pa.

5/5

500.00

mittee to Secure Justice

5/25

500.00

in the Rosenberg Case

6/26

250.00

6/16

660.00

(This check bore typewritten notation "Trust Fund for the Rosenberg Children")

5/30

5.00

VIRGINIA GILMORE

York, Pa. Trust Company

5/30

3.00

HERBERT SHAPIRO

Market Street National Bank,
Philadelphia, Pa.

6/24

5.00

6/8

1.00

MORTON BORROW

Pennsylvania Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

6/8

10.00

ANN KENIN

Cheltenham, Pa. National Bank

6/11

1.00

HELLA BERWAYS

Peoples Natl. Bank & Trust Co.,
Langhorne, Pa.

6/22

5.00

NY 100-107111

PHILADELPHIA (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
1953 6/26	\$ 17.00	J. WEXLEY	Doylestown, Pa. Trust Co.
6/26	25.00	EVELYN ALLOY	Central Penn National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
6/29	10.00	IRENE R. QUILL	First Natl. Bank & Trust Co., Newton, Pa.
6/29	12.00	ESTHER SOLOH	USPMO 3-75,999,417, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondents

Christmas Greeting

N. GRABOIS
174 Glencoe Road
Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

PHOENIX

6/16	75.00	B. JACKSON	USPMO 2,538,251, Phoenix, Arizona
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PITTSBURGH

5/30	5.00	JULIANE CARRA	First Natl. Bank, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
6/16	5.00	JOHN E. PERRY	USPMO 3-74,879,752, Erie, Pa.
6/26	20.00	" " "	USPMO 3-81,602,619, Erie, Pa.
6/16	10.00	KATHERINE BUCZEK	Union Bank, Erie, Pa.
6/24	3.00	C. E. BRYANT	USPMO 5-71,557,073, Drybranch, West Virginia

NY 100-107111

PORTLAND

Date of
Deposit
by MCSI

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
1953	\$		
6/4	5.00	ROY C. ANDREWS	First Natl. Bank, Eugene, Ohio
6/30	5.00	" " "	
6/8	15.00	MARGARET BURROUGHS	First Natl. Bank, Salem, Ohio

Correspondents

Christmas Card

F. PECK
40 Auburn Avenue
Astoria, Oregon

ST. LOUIS

5/30	2.00	HAVEN P. PERKINS	Manchester Bank, St. Louis, Mo.
6/4	5.00	Mrs. CHARLES PRIEVER	First Natl. Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

SALT LAKE CITY

4/20	25.00	Mrs. ROLAND HAUSEN	USPMO 12-6,017,998, Salt Lake City
6/29	10.00	TRUDE B. BRAMIL	Walker Bank & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah

SAN ANTONIO

6/3	5.00	ANDREW OSTRUM	First National Bank, Edinburg, Texas
6/29	5.00	" "	

SAN FRANCISCO

4/1	35.00	DONN P. STAPLETON	USPMO 12-608,416, Santa Cruz, Cal.
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NY 100-107111

SAN FRANCISCO (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
4/13	6.00	J. G. LIVINGSTON	Crocker First Natl. Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
6/4	15.00	" " "	
6/16	10.00	" " "	
6/29	10.00	" " "	
4/20	6.00	JOE KAMIYA	American Trust Co., Berkeley, Cal.
4/20	250.00	BETSEY K. FISHER	Anglo-California Natl. Bank, Palo Alto, Cal.
5/21	30.00	DOHN P. STAPELTON	USPMO 12-4,528,365, Watsonville, Cal.
6/4	500.00	Bay Area Committee	Anglo-California National Bank, Market
6/16	800.00	to Save the	Jones Office, San Francisco, Cal.
6/17	400.00	Rosenbergs	
6/8	5.00	CARMEN ALEGRIA	American Trust Co., Berkeley, Cal.
6/8	6.00	OLIVE C. BUDROUGHS	American Trust Co., Berkeley, Cal.
6/8	10.53	JENNY FRIEDMAN	Wells Fargo Bank & Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
6/8	20.00	JAMES L. HARTLEY	National Bank, San Mateo, Cal.
6/8	45.00	DAVID ALMAN	Western Union MO YF 68364, Salinas, Cal.
6/16	100.00	VALEDA J. BRYANT	American Trust Co., Palo Alto, Cal.
6/18	5.00	KAY PETROFSKY	Bank of America, Berkeley, Cal.
6/26	1.00	LEON J. NEWBOY	American Trust Co., San Anselmo, Cal.
6/26	6.25	S. MAELFORD	American Trust Co., San Francisco, Ca
6/26	2.00	GEORGE P. STOKES	Bank of Berkeley, California

NY 100-107111

SAN FRANCISCO (CONTD.)

<u>Date of Deposit by NCSJ</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Remitter</u>	<u>Method of Payment</u>
1953			
6/29	\$ 2.00	ROSALIND L. FEDER	Bank of America, Pacific Grove, Cal.
6/29	2.00	ETHEL COHEN	Oakland, Cal. Bank of Commerce
6/29	10.00	D. MC INTIQUE	Crocker First Natl. Bank, San Francisco

Correspondents

Christmas Card

GEORGE BILLOCK
2609 Sacramento Street
Berkeley, California

SEATTLE

4/13	4.00	ELIZABETH YATES	Natl. Bank of Washington, Tacoma, Wash.
5/1	11.00	ALBERT V. FREEMAN	University Natl. Bank, Seattle, Wash.
5/25	16.00	" " "	
6/11	6.00	RICHARD A. PETERSON	Peoples Natl. Bank, Seattle, Wash.

SPRINGFIELD

Correspondents - other

JOYCE F. COX
202 West Iowa
Urbanan, Illinois

WASHINGTON FIELD

4/20	100.00	HELEN W. WILSON	Washington Loan and Trust Co., Washington, DC
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NY 100-107111

WASHINGTON FIELD (CONTD.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJ 1953	Amount \$	Remitter	Method of Payment
5/29	10.00	DOROTHY TODD	Natl. Savings and Trust Co., Washington, DC
6/26	21.00	EMIL BLEXFER	Riggs Natl. Bank, NW Branch, Washington, DC

Correspondents -other

C. D. GUREWITZ
Washington, DC

"We are with you in your struggle for a decent world!" Foregoing
was the contents of a message sent by above correspondent.

CANADA

6/3	30.00	RONALD S. RODD	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Windsor Branch, Windsor, Ontario
6/17	5.00	LILLY FINE	Canadian Postal Money Order 70-565, 153, Niagara Falls, Ontario
6/26	1.00	CO.H. PEASE	Canadian Postal Money Order 71,560-158
6/26	100.00	Rosenberg Com- mittee, Toronto	Canadian Postal Money Order 67,424,843

Correspondents -

Anniversary Greetings

STELLA and WALLY DENT
2 Durham Avenue
Toronto, Canada

Other

"1809 Toronto St
"Regina Sask

"Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Sing Sing Prison, New York. U.S.A.
"Along with the people of the word we hail your courageous stand, and your
refusal to give up your principles even in the face of death. We are doing
all we can to prevent your execution.

"Association of United Ukrainian Canadians
"Regina Sask, N. Romanowiki"

NY 100-107111

PAYMENTS BY THE NCSJ

T-1 has been able to furnish information concerning the various checks drawn by the NCSJ, which information includes the identity of the payee together with the amount of the payments. The following schedules set forth the check date and amount of money paid to various individuals. It will be noted that there are numerous checks drawn to cash which were presented to the bank by a committee employee and according to T-1, the employee was reimbursed in cash. It appears that the cash may have been used for the payment of various bills. The column "Endorsements and/or Explanation" contains the committee's explanation for each disbursement.

Set out below is information concerning activity in this account during the months of April, May and June, 1953. The checks drawn on this account included the following items:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsements and/or Explanation</u>
1953	\$		
4/1	50.00	Cash	Washington, DC expenses for DAVE ROSENBERG
	65.00	HELEN SOBELL	
	47.00	Cash	(for petty cash box)
	297.86	Ocean Travel Bureau	
	100.00	ARNOLD J. FLEGENHEIMER	deposit
	184.17	Adolphi Typing Bureau	Dinner printing
4/2	154.04	AARON SCHNEIDER	(To cover April 2 & 9, 1953 deposit, Merchants Bank, NYC)
	61.47	JOSEPHINE GRANAT	salary
4/3	49.50	PAUL DEITRICH	
	1,000.00	JOSEPH BRAININ	meeting expenses
	75.00	TED JACOBS	(fee endorsed TED JACOBS - WILLIAM WOLF, Chase National Bank)

NY 100-107111

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsements and/or Explanation</u>
1953			
4/3	20.00	Debit memo	
4/6	103.00	Rotograph Co.	
	16.35	EMILY ALMAN	(long distance telephone) Manufac- turers Trust Co., NYC
	15.00	EMILY ALMAN	(deposited Manufacturers Trust Co., NYC)
	69.32	DAVID ALMAN	
	100.00	MILDRED NEVEL	(deposited account 5833, Sterling Natl. Bank, NYC)
4/7	344.77	Blumberg & Clarich	
	77.02	PETER K. HAWLEY	(deposited Merchants Bank of NY- salary)
	75.60	National Guardian	
4/8	49.50	ARTHUR MAZER	salary
	57.35	GERTRUDE LINFIELD	(salary endorsed to Institutional Management Co. for April rent)
4/9	100.41	Cash	(petty cash box)
	66.57	MARIE MC BROOM	salary
	75.00	Cash	(D. ALMAN, Washington, DC travel expenses March 2 and 4, 1953)
	49.50	VERA NICKOLOFF	salary
	17.00	Cash	(PHIL K. round trip Boston)
	361.41	Cash	payroll - A. MAZER, V. NICKOLOFF, P. HAWLEY, P. DEITRICH, D. ALMAN, M. MC BROOM

NY 100-107111

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsements and/or Explanation</u>
1953 4/9	\$ 200.00	Cash	(for D. ROTHERNBERG)
	300.00	Cash	(for H. MEYER)
	147.93	Cash	(petty cash box)
	100.00	PAUL DEITRICH	(postage)
	65.00	BILL WOLF	(publicity fee)
	60.00	Cash	MELVINA ROUX (endorsed and deposit at Marine Midland Bank, NYC)
	18.03	Custom Letter Service, 39 Union Square, NYC	deposited Industrial Bank of Commer
	61.47	JOSEPHINE GRANAT	salary
4/10	952.75	Rotograph Co.	
	49.96	A&B Typewriter	
4/13	50.00	Rev. HAROLD WILLIAMSON	expenses
	2,000.00	MARIE MC BROOM	(petty cash box \$134.92, cash on hand \$1,676.08, D. ALLEN, \$189.00)
	313.02	HOWARD MEYER	(legal fee deposited Chase Natl. Bank, NYC - Pennsylvania Branch)
	1.20	Christian Century	
	85.75	A.A. Contracting Co.	105 West 25th Street
4/14	300.00	M. J. TULLY	(deposited at branch 41, Bank of the Manhattan Co., NYC)
	446.76	Warner Poster Corp.	
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	(for children advance - cashed Corn Exchange Bank)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953			
4/14	275.00	ARNOLD FLEGENHEIMER	(liability insurance)
4/15	61.47	JOSEPHINE GRANAT	
	10.00	WILLIAM KUPERMAN	Rotograph Co., Inc.
4/17	76.57	PHILIP KORITZ	(salary and expenses)
4/20	1,250.00	Cash	(return loan) PAUL DEITRICH cashed
	90.39	ETHEL WEICHBROD	DC phone Col 5-0302
4/21	200.00	Sudane Realty Corp.	(rent for two floors)
4/22	65.93	Hecla Press	
	100.00	ROYAL W. FRANCE	(legal fee Amcus brief - deposited at Bank of the Manhattan Co., NYC)
	50.00	Nation	
	85.34	Weil and Newman	(deposited at Manufacturers Tr. Co., NYC)
	1,184.97	Prompt Press	
	368.96	Blumberg and Clarich	
	192.14	HOWARD MEYER	(legal disbursements)
	500.00	HOWARD MEYER	(legal fee)
4/23	507.60	Payroll	
	300.00	Cash	(for HOWARD MEYER)
	53.14	Cash	P. KORITZ - Boston - two round trips)
	70.00	BILL WOLF	
	104.29	New York Telephone Co.	

NY 100-107111

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953	\$		
4/24	77.02	AARON SCHNEIDER	
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	(care of children - cashed)
	66.57	MARIE MC BROOM	salary
	49.50	VERA NICKOLOFF	salary
	49.50	PAUL DEITRICH	salary
	2,000.00	MARIE MC BROOM	(cashed for rally)
	66.00	LOU SHULMAN	Schatz-Halpern Catering Corp.
4/27	240.00	MATT TULLY	
	60.00	EMILY ALMAN	
	77.02	DAVID ALMAN	
	40.00	C. A. Carting Co.	(SOL DUBIN)
4/28	136.00	NCSJ	(from Westchester Committee on tickets)
	50.00	Cash	BRETT WARREN production expenses
	450.00	Masque Sound Engineering Co.	
	1,085.07	Director of Internal Revenue	
	77.02	PETER HAWLEY	salary
	34.00	Arts, Science & Professions	S. AFELSON, \$25., H. WEISS \$9.00 Amalgamated Bank of New York
4/30	6.00	Debit memo	

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953 5/1	\$ 2,000.00	PAUL DEITRICH	(check cashed and received bills in various denominations)
	352.80	Cash	Prompt Press; Chase Natl. Bank
	280.00	Cash	(mailing to professionals CS) Chase Natl. Bank
	150.00	Cash	
	130.00	DAVID BROWN	(transportation, April 27) Chase National Bank
	109.26	Cash	(petty cash box, April 28)
	95.00	Cash	(petty cash box, April 29)
	90.00	Cash	(rent Yugoslav Hall)
	71.73	Cash	(auto trip to Washington, DC \$21.73 PAUL ROSEN, \$50.00) April 25
	70.00	Cash	(dramatic prod. rally) April 29
	18.00	Cash	(PAUL KORTIZ expenses) April 28
	12.00	Cash	(JO GRANT hotel expenses) April 29
	21.50	ABRAHAM CRONBACH	(travel for March 18, dinner) cashed at 13-1
5/4	77.02	AARON SCHNEIDER	(salary) cashed at Chase Natl. Bank
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	(care of children) Chase Natl. Bank
	70.00	BILL WOLF	(publicity fee, April 30) Chase Natl. Bank
	60.00	EMILY ALMAN	Chase Natl. Bank
	52.11	Cash	(cashd at Chase Natl. Bank by PAUL DEITRICH, April 30 petty cash box)
	246.71	Cash	(cashd at Chase Natl. Bank by PAUL DEITRICH; HAWLEY, \$77.02; DEITRICH, 56.32; NICKOLOFF, \$49.50, MC BROWN -56- \$66.57)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953			
5/4	22.50	Peoples Artists Inc.	Manufacturerers Trust Co., NYC (fee \$7.50; E. KNIGHT \$15.00)
	13.50	Masque Sound Engineer-Natl. City Bank (tax \$13.50) ing Co.	
	204.36	Masque Sound Engineer-Natl. City Bank (standby labor, ing Co.	\$54.36; April 30 general expenses \$50.00; rental \$100.)
5/5	360.50	Rotograph Co. Inc.	Chase National Bank
	88.00	Cash	(petty cash box, May 2)
	500.00	ELIZABETH MC CARTHY	(handwriting analysis -GREENGLASS document) First Natl. Bank, Boston
	150.00	SAM SALTZMAN	(endorsed BENJAMIN BOTVENER, Randalls Island labor for sound operators)
	979.04	Prompt Printing Press	
	20.00	LOU SHULMAN	(deposited at Chemical Bank by Alamac Restaurant Inc. for sound truck in garment area)
5/7	415.60		Chase Natl. Bank and Federal Reserve Bank withholding taxes
	1,840.48	Blumberg & Clarich Inc.	
	77.02	DAVID ALMAN	salary
	53.97	Cash	(L&B Stationers mimeo paper) Chase Natl. Bank
	27.75	Cash	(Radio Reports Inc., May 4), Chase Natl. Bank
	39.60	Cash	(petty cash box) Chase Natl. Bank
	40.00	Cash	(May 5 - trip \$25.; food \$15.00)
	43.00	Cash	(May 6 - expenses \$3.; 8 actors, \$40. B. WARREN)

NY 100-107111

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953 5/7	\$ 48.35	Cash	(May 5, trucker A. SCHNEIDER)
	50.23	PETER HAWLEY	(May 5, salary)
	60.00	Cash	(May 4, 1,000 3¢ stamps; 300 10¢ stamps)
	105.00	Cash	(JO GRAMAT round trip) May 5
	135.21	Cash	(May 5, Chicago, \$75.90; Boston, \$13.97, \$18.34; \$27.00)
	159.25	Cash	(May 4, telegrams, \$43.75, \$10.50, \$37.50, \$2.50; BRETT \$25.; TED, \$25.; Tips, \$15.00)
	257.35	Cash	(May 4 - HAWLEY - Lumber, \$16.65, Tips, \$6.35, carpenter, \$20.; Irving, \$150.; Leon, \$25.; Photostats, \$4.; Food, \$26.; Taxes, \$9.35)
	335.11	Cash	(Ocean Travel)
	352.80	Cash	(May 4, Prompt Press, Inc. stamped envelopes)
	503.75	Cash	(May 4, check \$500.; fee, \$3.75; David Alman travel expense checks)
	583.90	Cash	(May 4, Music, \$102; Parking and tolls, \$5.00; gas, \$2.48; special, \$370; photostats, \$26.42, 16.00, 2.; A. SCHNEIDER)
5/8	500.00	Debit Memo	
	500.00	EMANUEL BLOCH	(deposited at Chase, Worth St. Br.)
5/11	61.47	JOSEPHINE GRAMAT	Amalgamated Trust & Savings, Chicago
	61.47	JOSEPHINE GRAMAT	Amalgamated Tr. & Savings, (salary)
	100.00	Cash	Chase National Bank

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953			
5/11	\$ 77.02	ALRON SCHNEIDER	(salary) Chase Natl. Bank
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	(salary) Chase Natl. Bank
	61.23	Cash	Chase National Bank
	66.57	MARIE MC BROOM	(salary) Chase Natl. Bank
	70.00	BILL WOLF	(publicity fee) Chase Natl. Bank
5/11	60.00	EMILY ALMAN	(May 7, housekeeping, \$35.; expenses, \$25) Chase National Bank
	49.50	VERA NICKOLOFF	(salary) Chase Natl. Bank
	53.62	PAUL DEITRICH	(May 7, salary) Chase Natl. Bank
	40.00	Cash	(May 7, Burney - photos of rally) Chase National Bank
	40.00	FRED DANIELS	Chase National Bank
5/12	77.02	DAVID ALMAN	(salary) Manufacturers Trust Co.
5/13	3.00	Debit Memo	
	26.55	SUE R. KORITZ	(salary) deposited at US Trust Co., Boston, to account Blacker Bros. Fruitland,
	26.31		
	300.00	EMANUEL BLOCH	Chase Natl. Bank, Worth St.
5/14	74.53	Cash	(Prompt Press mailing) Chase Natl. Bank
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	(care of children) Chase Natl. Bank
	77.02	DAVID ALMAN	(salary) Chase Natl. Bank
	60.00	EMILY ALMAN	Chase Natl. Bank
	66.06	Cash	(petty cash box) Chase Natl. Bank
	49.50	VERA NICKOLOFF	(salary) Chase Natl. Bank

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953			
5/14	\$ 53.62	PAUL DEITRICH	(salary) Chase Natl. Bank
	46.53	Cash	(postage) Chase Natl. Bank
	66.57	MARIE MC. BROOM	(salary) Chase Natl. Bank
	61.47	JOSEPHINE GRANAT	(salary) Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
5/15	514.19	New York Telephone Co.	
	25.00	ALFRED BALCOMBE	(deposited at Bay Ridge Savings Bank, New Utrecht by ROSLYN B, B136834)
	500.00	AARON SCHNEIDER	(advance on trip) Merchants Bank, NYC
	250.53	Ocean Travel Bureau Inc.	Nos, 424,403,403,611,654
5/19	75.00	Debit Memo	
5/20	473.80	Rotograph Co., Inc.	Amalgamated Bank of NYC
	25.39	Cash	(May 16, Steingart Air Express, San Francisco, Cal.) Chase Natl. Bank
	28.90	Cash	(May 18, expenses trip to Boston) Chase Natl. Bank
	50.00	Cash	(postage) Chase Natl. Bank
	60.00	Cash	(postage) Chase Natl. Bank
	153.59	Cash	(May 16, FARMER - trip)
	500.00	Cash	(A. SCHNEIDER, advance on trip, May 18) Chase Natl. Bank
5/21	225.00	Cash	(May 19, fund raising expenses) Chase Natl. Bank
	50.00	BEN BAIL - PHILIP D(illegible)	(55-319, for care of Rosenberg children - May)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953	\$		
5/21	643.02	Prompt Printing Press Inc.	
5/21	95.00	Cash	(AARON D. SCHNEIDER, postage) Merchants Bank, NYC
	91.96	Cash	(mother's day gifts and special gifts) Merchants Bank, NYC
	77.02	AARON SCHNEIDER	(salary) Merchants Bank, NYC
	291.60	ANNA G. KAUFMAN	(fee and expenses) 1-74, Hamilton Trust Branch, NYC
5/22	63.02	Cash	(E. ALMAN plane ticket Washington) Chase Natl. Bank
	25.00	Cash	(Southern District Reporters testimony) Chase Natl. Bank
	47.22	Cash	(petty cash) Chase Natl. Bank
	170.00	Cash	ROBERT SILK (\$100. court record PERL case; \$70. legal research)
	308.18	Payroll (Cash)	NICKOLOFF, \$49.50; ALMAN, \$77.02; DETRICH, \$53.62; MC BROOM, \$66.57; ARONSON, \$61.47)
	70.00	BILL WOLF	(publicity fee) Chase Natl. Bank
5/22	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	(care of children) Chase Natl. Bank
	100.00	Cash	(postage) Chase Natl. Bank
	26.00	Cash	(May 22, Washington, DE expenses) Chase Natl. Bank
	98.00	Cash	(petty cash) Chase Natl. Bank
	61.47	JOSEPHINE GRANAT	(salary) Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953	\$		
5/22	200.00	SUDANE REALTY CORP.	(rental)
5/27	113.30	International Press Clipping Bureau	Corn Exchange Bank, NYC
	100.00	Rotograph Co., Inc.	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
	17.98	Custom Letter Service 39 Union Square West, NYC	
	344.02	Prompt Printing Press Inc.	
	34.90	Adelphi Typing Bureau	Corn Exchange Bank, NYC
	200.00	LEONARD AUERBACH	(for Randalls Island production)
	61.47	JOSEPHINE GRANAT	(salary) Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago
	33.73	SUE KORITZ	(salary)
	69.84	Cash	(postage) Chase Natl. Bank
	50.00	Cash	(deposit on Brooklyn luncheon) Chase Natl. Bank
5/28	67.50	Blumberg & Clarich	1-30
	46.10	A&B Typewriter Co.	Sterling Natl. Bank & Trust Co., NYC
	34.55	Consolidated Edison Co.	
	150.49	Cash	(for Adelphi Typing Bureau) Chase Natl. Bank
	202.82	Cash	(DON ROTHENBERG, cost of wire, \$2.82)
	220.30	Cash	(postage) Chase Natl. Bank
	352.80	Cash	(Prompt Press, 3¢ envelopes) Chase Natl. Bank

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<u>Date</u> 1953	<u>Amount</u> \$	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
6/1	111.05	ROBERT H. SILK	US District Court Proceedings No. 3156, deposited at Guaranty Trust Co., NYC
6/1	25.00	Jewish Young Folk Singers	Randalls Island entertainment, deposited Mfgrs Trust Co., NYC
	20.00	C.A. Carting	Bank of Manhattan Co., NYC
	140.00	Cash	Rabbi M. SHARFF (engagement and expenses)
	231.16	Cssh	V. NICKOLOFF, \$49.50; P. DEITRICH, \$53.62; M. MC BROOM, \$66.57; M. ARONSON, \$61.47
	77.02	DAVID ALMAN	(salary)
	109.00	Cash	(petty cash)
	70.00	BILL WOLF	(publicity fee)
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	(care of children)
	60.00	EMILY ALMAN	(housekeeping)
	54.03	Cash	(transportation, hotel, etc.)
	20.10	Cash	(airmail package No. 364393)
	17.13	Cash	(supplies)
	12.70	Cash	(phone calls)
6/2	162.50	HELEN SOBELL	(Chicago expenses)
	50.00	Cash	(Stewart Washington, DC expenses)
	46.92	Cash	Wagner Photoprint - BILL WOLF
	46.04	BILL WOLF	(expenses)
	17.71	Cash	Elliott Addressing Machine Co.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953			
6/2	5.00	Cash	SARAH LICHTENBERG (expenses)
	5.00	Cash	SARAH LICHTENBERG (taxi)
	42.23	ETHEL WEICHBROD	(for telephone) Citizens Bank, Washington, DC
	500.00	Prompt Press	Advance on "Book of Letters"
	60.00	EMILY ALMAN	(housekeeping expenses)
	250.00	Rotograph Co.	
6/3	500.00	Rotograph Co.	
	118.45	Columbia Sound System	
	5.00	Cash	Chicago taxi HELEN SOBELL
	5.50	Cash	J. BRAININ (taxi)
	11.25	Cash	Committee of Professionals (postage)
	12.96	Cash	(telegrams, book)
	14.50	Cash	D. ALMAN (expenses)
	35.36	NORMAN ARONSON	(expenses)
	40.40	Cash	Western Union
	99.91	Cash	Consolidated Sign Co.
	140.00	Cash	FRANK FARMER (expenses)
	175.00	Cash	D. ROTHENBERG (salary and expenses)
	210.00	Cash	(postage)
6/4	376.61	Cash	(salaries) JACOBS, \$75.; NICKOLOFF, \$49.50; DEITRICH, \$53.62; ARONSON, \$61.47; ALMAN, \$77.02; ALMAN, \$60.

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Date 1953	Amount \$	Payee	Endorsement and/or Explanation
6/4	81.00	Cash	D. ALMAN (expenses)
	11.39	Cash	(cables)
	500.00	EM. NUEL BLOCH	(fee) deposited Chase National Bank,
	1,000.00		Worth Street Branch
	15.00	JACK LESSINGER	(rally photos)
	50.00	Columbia Sound System	
	812.00	Rotograph Co.	
6/8	382.39	Collector of Internal Revenue	
	300.00	Cash	YURI SUHL (speaking fees)
	2,622.00	Baltimore & Ohio RR	(300 one-day tickets)
	58.33	Prompt Press Inc.	
	20.91	Metro Photo Service	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.
	10.30	Best Camp Chair Service Co.	
	27.37	SUE KORITZ	(salary)
	37.37	Cash	Western Union (telegrams)
	100.00	Cash	(postage)
	85.00	JACK RICHARDS	(publicity fee)
	66.57	MARIE MC BROOM	(salary)
	50.00	BOBBY HAUSER	(expenses) Washington Delegation
	10.00	Cash	(postage)
	35.23	Cash	(stationery)
	21.50	Gensup Stationery	(stationery)

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<u>Date</u> 1953	<u>Amount</u> \$	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
	25.00	Cash	Rabbi MEYER SHARFF (travel expenses)
	16.54	Cash	(stationery)
	16.36	Cash	Western Union (telegrams)
	10.64	Cash	(envelopes)
	10.82	TED JACOBS	Jaeger Photos, 27 E. 21 St., NYC
	9.30	Cash	Railway Express Agency
	5.00	NORMA ARONSON	(police permit)
6/9	1,117.30	Rotograph Co.	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
	978.00	Rotograph Co.	Amalgamated Bank, NYC
	5.17	Cash	Air Express to San Francisco
	16.95	TED JACOBS	
	18.66	Cash	(22 telegrams)
	20.00	Cash	(supper money) DAVID and EMILY ALMAN
	20.00	Cash	(deposit on hall for professional meeting)
	21.00	Cash	Mercury Messenger Service Co.
	23.00	Cash	NORMA ARONSON (sound truck)
	24.28	Cash	Railway Express Co.
	24.39	Cash	(postage)
	25.14	Cash	Black and Clear Photoprints
	25.25	Cash	French Telegraph Office
	26.00	Cash	(telegrams to summer camps)
	27.00	EMILY ALMAN	(sound truck)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953 6/9	60.00	Cash	(postage)
	60.00	Cash	D. ALMAN (two trips to Boston re handwriting)
	60.00	Cash	(advance salary) HARRIET GORDON
	75.00	Cash	(clerical expenses)
	80.00	Cash	(June 6, DAVIS ALMAN, meals \$3.; cabs, American (?) \$27.; EMILY ALMAN, sound truck, \$50.)
	82.00	EMILY ALMAN	(plane fare to Washington, \$67.; taxis to and from plane \$15.)
	95.00	Cash	(postage)
	100.00	Cash	CHARLIE STEWART (expenses in Wash.)
	111.00	Petty Cash	(petty cash)
	120.00	Cash	(postage)
	180.00	Cash	(New York organizing expenses, May 7-June 3)
	200.00	DAVID ALMAN	(advance trip to Calif.)
	300.00	Cash	(postage)
	30.00	DICK SARDIFER	(expenses in Washington re delegation)
	32.63	Audio-Video Recording	
	300.00	Cash	(postage stamps)
	150.00	Columbia Sound	(sound truck)
	32.32	Western Union	(telegrams)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953			
6/10	320.00	Cash	(postage)
	281.78	Cash	(NORMA, expenses, \$52.26; BRAININ, Washington, \$103.22; ROBERT SILK, \$25.; postage, \$87.30; ALMAN, expenses, \$14.)
	12.51	Black and Clear	(photoprints; Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC
	77.02	AARON SCHNEIDER	(salary) Merchants Bank, NYC
	77.02	AARON SCHNEIDER	(salary) Merchants Bank, NYC
6/12	412.00	Rotograph Co.	
	106.75	Cash	(Rabbi SHARF, \$18; E. ALMAN, \$41.50; J. BRAININ, \$25; T. JACOBS, \$22.25)
	75.00	Cash	Reverend MURPHY (Union Square expenses)
	145.00	Cash	White Sound System
	500.00	Cash	EMANUEL BLOCH (legal expenses)
	20.00	Cash	SARA LICHTENBERG (Washington expenses)
	50.00	Cash	(gratuities) Union Square
	18.00	TONY SCHWARTZ	(six recordings)
	2.58	Railway Express	(Mrs. GRANITE, 365 Granite St., Rochester)
	97.29	Cash	
6/16	339.60	Prompt Sign Service, Inc.	(400 signs for Washington)
	46.56	Western Union	(wires)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953 6/16	\$ 141.61	Prompt Sign Service Inc.	
	1,000.00	Cash	DAVID ALMAN (revolving fund)
	253.83	Cash	Western Union, postage, etc.
	265.00	Cash	DAVID ALMAN (expenses)
	100.00	Cash	CHARLIE STEWART (Washington expense)
	51.25	Cash	Railway Express, supplies, etc.
	30.00	FRANK MILLER	(expenses)
	50.00	BOBBY HAUSER	(expenses)
	65.00	EMILY ALMAN	(housekeeper expense)
	61.47	NORMA ARONSON	(salary)
	53.62	PAUL WEITRICH	(salary)
	85.00	JACK RICHARDS	(publicity fee)
	77.02	DAVID ALMAN	(salary)
	1,578.00	Cash	Baltimore & Ohio RR Tickets
	10,433.57	Cash	Baltimore & Ohio RR Tickets
	1,000.00	CASH	EMILY ALMAN (return of loan)
	500.00	PEGGY STRAUSS	(return of loan)
	1,000.00	Cash	JOSEPH BRAININ, \$500. (Washington Office) EMMUEL BLOCH, \$500. (legal fees)
	66.57	MARIE MC BROOM	(salary)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953 6/16	\$ 249.00	Cash	J. BRAININ, Washington expenses, \$100; Rabbi SHARF, travel expenses, \$124; MARIE MC BROOM, \$25.
	215.00	Cash	Rabbi SHARF, transportation, \$24; Western Union and radio
	141.50	Cash	(postage, \$100; art supplies, \$6.; J. BRAININ, plane to Washington, \$33.50)
	850.00	Cash	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tickets
	125.00	Promot Sign Co.	deposited Corn Exchange Bank Tr. Co.
6/17	373.93	New York Telephone Co.	
	299.00	White Sound System, 145 West 63rd Street New York City	
	92.03	New York Telephone Co. BR 9-9407	
	11.34	Railway Express	
	25.00	GUY C. RAWAN	(entertainment) 1-601
	1,597.04	Rotograph Co.	
	655.92	Cash	Western Union, \$313.27; AARON SCHNEIDER, \$50; French cable, \$40.37; postage, \$183.48; expenses, MARIE, \$11.85; deliveries, \$29.45; expenses, SUHL, \$20; expenses, BOBBY, \$7.50
	770.00	Cash	J. BRAININ, Washington expenses, \$450.; A. SCHNEIDER trips to Washington, \$50; postage, \$70; DAVE ALLEN, \$200.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953	\$ 419.30	Cash	Western Union, \$271.55; D. ALMAN expenses, \$126.50; ERIC expense, \$13.45; transportation of staff, \$7.80.
	457.70	Cash	E. BLOCH legal fees, \$300; refund on railroad tickets, \$24.; Western Union, \$23.70; postage, \$110.
	150.00	Cash	NORMA ARONSON, \$100; EMILY ALMAN, expenses re delegation to Washington, \$50.
	16,763.32	Pennsylvania Railroad	
	3,469.78	Pennsylvania Railroad	
	210.00	Capital Transit Co., Washington, DC	(advance payment for chartering fifteen buses)
6/19	1,764.06	Pennsylvania Railroad	
	220.00	Cash	EMILY ALMAN, \$65.; HELEN SOBELL, \$75; BOBBY HAUSER, \$50; FRANK MILLER, \$30.
	308.18	Cash	VERA NICKOLOFF, \$49.50; PAUL DEITRICH, \$53.62; MARIE MC BROOM, \$66.57, NORMA ARONSON, \$61.47; DAVID ALMAN, \$77.02
6/22	1,500.00	Cash	(return of \$1,000. loan; \$300. loan, GENE G. and \$200. loan SIDNEY
	265.00	Cash	J. BRAUNIN trip, \$225; FRANK expense, \$15; BOBBY expense, \$25.
	85.00	JACK RICHARDS	(publicity fee)
	175.00	TED JACOBS	(publicity fee)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953 6/22	16.65	Cash	(expense re Washington -MARTHA SCHLIMME
	25.00	Cash	DAVEY BROWN expense
	42.08	Cash	Academy Chair Renting
	80.00	Cash	JACK RICHARDS publicity fee
	180.00	Cash	(postage)
	184.95	Western Union	
	225.00	Cash	DAN MARSHALL expenses
	314.03	A&B Stationers	
	1,167.75	Trailway Buses	
	75.00	BILL WOLF	(publicity fee)
	317.58	FYKE FARMER	(expenses, endorsed to order of World Government Fund)
	27.37	SUE KORITZ	(salary)
	77.02	ARON SCHNEIDER	
	77.02	ARON SCHNEIDER	
	350.00	Cash	(exchange change of ARON SCHNEIDER)
	77.02	ARON SCHNEIDER	(salary)
	225.00	ARON SCHNEIDER	(buses to burial ground)
	48.69	NY Telephone Co.	(telephone bill for D.& E. ALMAN)
	53.42	PAUL DEITRICH	

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953 6/22	\$ 75.00	HELEN SOBELL	
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	
	100.00	Cash	(funeral expenses)
	171.60	Cash	(expenses on trip)
	187.96	Cash	(expenses)
	245.21	Cash	
	356.55	Cash	(salaries) D. ALMAN, \$145.04; A. SCHNEIDER, \$145.04; MCBROOM, \$66.47
	446.94	Cash	FYKE FARMER, expenses, \$75; BEN BACH, \$150; NORMA ARONSON, \$71.94; DON ROTHENBERG, \$25., plane to Cleveland; Rabbi CRONBACH, \$125;
	750.00	Cash	(return of loan)
6/24	1,437.35	Collector of Internal Revenue	
	61.47	JO GRANAT	(salary)
	61.47	JO GRANAT	(salary)
	23.95	NORMA ARONSON 335 East 13 St. Apartment 6, NYC	
6/25	63.32	French Telegraph Co.	
	49.50	VERA NICKOLOFF	
	75.00	BILL WOLF	
	1,168.70	I. J. Morris Inc.	(funeral)

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Endorsement and/or Explanation</u>
1953	\$		
6/26	225.00	DON ROTHENBERG	
	49.50	VERA NICKOLOFF	
6/29	65.00	EMILY ALMAN	
	75.00	HELEN SOBELL	
	77.02	DAVID ALMAN	
	115.48	EMILY ALMAN	
	50.00	Cash	(care of Rosenberg children)
	100.00	Cash	" " " "
	100.00	Cash	" " " "
	45.00	Cash	(stamps)
	49.50	VERA NICKOLOFF	
	320.00	LEON STRAUSS	(tips-funeral, \$150; tips, Union Square, \$170; deposited Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., NYC account Joint Board Fur Dressers & Dyers Union)
	1,317.72	Blumberg and Claridge	
	95.79	Advance Printing Co.	
6/30	77.02	AMRON SCHEIDER	
	359.03	Ocean Travel Service	
	614.29	NY Telephone Co.	(for LON 4-9585, 4-4496, BY 9-9407, 1-6933)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

- T-1 [REDACTED], Times Square Branch, Chase National Bank, 41st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, who made this information available to SAM EDWARD J. CAHILL. b7c b7D
- T-2 THOMAS F. RILEY, Chief Deputy, US Marshal, US Court House, Foley Square, NY

MISCELLANEOUS

Copies of this report have been designed to various offices for information per Bureau instructions or because these offices have had or will have leads to cover in this investigation.

In the above report, information has been set forth concerning various contributors under the heading of their respective field divisions. Copies of this report have not been designated for the field offices covering these addresses due to the limited amount of activity. However, this information will be furnished to the interested field offices by letter.

LEADS

CHICAGO

At Chicago, Illinois

*Will examine the account of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, from the opening date. Also arrangements should be made to monitor the account in the future in order to identify the individual contributors and further examine the checks drawn on the account in order to determine the disposition of the funds.

CLEVELAND

At Cleveland, Ohio:

*Will examine the account of M. POSNER, special, at Central National Bank to determine if this account is primarily used for assistance of subject Committee. In the event this is so, the account should be examined from opening date. Also arrangements should be made to monitor this account in the future in order to identify individual contributors and further examine checks drawn on the account in order to determine disposition of the funds.

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LEADS (CONTD.)

DETROIT

At Detroit, Michigan:

At Commonwealth Bank, Detroit, Michigan, will identify purchaser of Cashier's Check No. 921. Also determine if this person is maintaining an account for purpose of collecting funds for use of subject organization. If so, this account should be examined and also monitored to determine sources of funds and disposition of same.

At Detroit, Michigan Bank, will identify HELEN L. TRAVIS who made a \$1,000.00 check available to the committee. If it appears this account is being used for purpose of collecting funds for use of subject organization, this account should be examined and monitored and determine source of funds and disposition of same.

Will identify purchase of Cashier's Check at Industrial Bank, Detroit, No. 7-150723 in the amount of \$250. Will determine if this account is being used for purpose of collecting money for subject organization. If so this account should be examined and monitored to determine sources of funds and disposition of same.

Will review indices for security information concerning person purchasing abovementioned items.

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California:

*Will examine the account of the Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, from opening date. Also arrangements should be made to monitor this account in the future in order to identify the individual contributors. Further the checks drawn on the account should be examined in order to determine the disposition of funds.

MIAMI

At Coral Gables, Florida:

At Florida National Bank, Coral Gables, will identify purchaser of check No. 5298 to determine if this person is maintaining an account for the purpose of collecting funds for use of subject organization. If so, this account should be examined and also monitored to determine the disposition of same.

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LEADS (CONTD.)

MINNEAPOLIS

At Minneapolis, Minnesota:

*Will examine the account of IRVING E. PUTNAM, Treasurer, Marquette National Bank, to determine if this account is primarily used for assistance of subject committee. In the event this is so, the account should be examined from opening date. Also arrangements should be made to monitor this account in the future in order to identify the individual contributors and further examine the checks drawn on the account in order to determine the disposition of funds.

PHILADELPHIA

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

*Will examine the account of the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Real Estate Trust Company, Philadelphia from opening date. Also arrangements should be made to monitor this account in the future in order to identify the individual contributors. Further the checks drawn on the account should be examined in order to determine the disposition of funds.

SAN FRANCISCO

At Oakland, California:

*Will examine the account of the East Bay Rosenberg Committee, Bank of Commerce, Oakland from opening date. Also arrangements should be made to monitor this account in the future in order to identify the individual contributors. Further the checks drawn on the account should be examined in order to determine the disposition of funds.

At San Francisco, California:

*Will examine the account of the Bay Area Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, Anglo-California National Bank, San Francisco from opening date. Also arrangements should be made to monitor this account in the future in order to identify the individual contributors. Further the checks drawn on the account should be examined in order to determine the disposition of funds.

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 28, 1953

Reference Newark letter to Director dated 8/7/53, in instant case.

On 8/18/53, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, 26 Manhattan Avenue, Crestwood, New York advised SA FRANCIS H. HARRINGTON that he had never met the ROSENBERGS and had no knowledge of their activities. BUDENZ stated, to his recollection, he has not met Captain BENJAMIN H. SHEEHAN, 188th CIC Detachment, First Army, 42 Broadway, NY. He further advised that if he had ever met Captain SHEEHAN he would not have discussed the ROSENBERG case with him.

LOUIS BUDENZ also stated it is impossible for him to understand how anyone could ever state that he, BUDENZ, had any knowledge whatsoever of the activities or existence of the ROSENBERGS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PWT/RWS

RM

1 - Newark (65-4085)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

DC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/27/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/15/52 - 8/17/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN A. HARRINGTON
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL <i>11/10 Rosenberg</i>			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</div> <div style="text-align: right;"> DECLASSIFIED BY <i>SP2 TAP/JAC</i> ON <i>2-14-84</i> <i>5042 PWT/1mw 10/25/8</i> </div> </div> <p>After applications for new trials, reduction and vacation of sentence of death were denied in District Court, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court and after denials of executive clemency by President EISENHOWER, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed by electricity in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, On June 19, 1953. Proceedings in District Court, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court set forth. Statement of President EISENHOWER denying clemency set forth. Comments of Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS after execution set forth. Disposition sheet submitted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>100 RAB <i>Ry 9/1/53</i></p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p><u>I. PROCEEDINGS IN SUPREME COURT</u></p> <p>On October 13, 1952, the Supreme Court denied a petition for a writ of certiorari of the ROSENBERGS. On November 17, 1952, the Supreme Court denied the petition of the subjects for a rehearing. The orders of the Supreme Court denying these petitions were received in the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, on November 19, 1952, and thereafter were filed in the District Court for the Southern District of New York.</p> <p><u>II. PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT COURT</u></p> <p>On November 21, 1952, Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN signed orders on mandates received from the Circuit Court of Appeals and at the same time fixed the date of execution for the ROSENBERGS for the week of January 12, 1953.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>JUB</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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DISPOSITION SHEET DETACHED AND HANDLED SEPARATELY.

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On November 24, 1952, Judge EDWARD WEINFELD signed an order to show cause requesting that an order be made vacating and setting aside the sentences of death of the ROSENBERGS and to discharge them from detention and staying their execution until a hearing could be had under Section 2255 on the following grounds:

1. Pre-trial and trial publicity created an atmosphere of hostility to the ROSENBERGS.
2. Prosecution knowingly used false testimony to bring about conviction.
3. Judge was without authority to impose the death sentence since the information allegedly communicated was arbitrarily and capriciously classified secret.

On November 26, 1952, Judge WEINFELD directed that the motions to set aside the convictions of the ROSENBERGS be heard by Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN.

On November 28, 1952, Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN ordered affidavits of prejudice and personal bias submitted by EMANUEL H. BLOCH on behalf of the ROSENBERGS be stricken from the record as insufficient. He stated the defendants had a fair trial but as a matter of personal preference and judicial expediency he asked Judge KNOX to be relieved from the hearing. He advised Judge KNOX appointed Judge SILVESTER RYAN to hear the motions under Section 2255.

On December 1, 1952, Judge RYAN adjourned the hearing until December 2, 1952, and denied a stay of execution asked by BLOCH.

The hearing on proceedings under Section 2255 we held before Judge RYAN on December 2, 1952, and was argued for the ROSENBERGS by EMANUEL H.

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BLOCH. BLOCH advised the court that it would be necessary to bring many witnesses out of the state including the Attorney General and Director HOOVER and others. Judge RYAN ruled that it was unnecessary to call these people but permitted affidavits by reporters of newspapers to the effect that the pre-trial and trial publicity made a fair trial impossible.

On December 10, 1952, Judge RYAN filed an opinion denying the petitions of the ROSENBERGS and denying application for a stay of execution. Judge RYAN stated in part that he found no relevant or material issue in fact raised by the petitions which required a hearing thereon or which renders the taking of oral testimony necessary or helpful. He found no substantial question of law raised by the petitions.

III. APPEAL TO THE COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND CIRCUIT

EMANUEL H. BLOCH filed a notice of appeal from the order of Judge SILVESTER RYAN to the Circuit Court of Appeals. On December 22, 1952, this appeal was heard before Chief Judge SWAN and Judges CHASE and FRANK.

On December 31, 1952, the Court of Appeals affirmed the order of Judge SILVESTER J. RYAN denying the application of the ROSENBERGS under Section 2255 to set aside the judgments of conviction and sentence.

IV. APPLICATION FOR REDUCTION OF SENTENCE MADE TO JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN

On December 29, 1952, EMANUEL H. BLOCH served a motion for a reduction of sentence under Rule 35 of the Federal Rules of Procedure. This motion was heard by Judge KAUFMAN on December 30, 1952.

On January 2, 1953, Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN filed a 23 page opinion denying the application of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG for a reduction of sentence.

On January 5, 1953, EMANUEL H. BLOCH filed an application with the Circuit Court of Appeals for a stay of execution. This application was adjourned when the court was informed that Judge KAUFMAN had stayed it in that he would sign an order granting a stay for the purpose of "permitting the defendants to make a plea to the President for Executive Clemency." Thereafter the application for a stay before the Circuit Court was denied without prejudice for a renewal.

On January 6, 1953, Judge KAUFMAN signed an order which had been consented to by BLOCH which granted him a stay of execution until five days after determination by the President of an application for executive clemency.

V. DENIAL OF APPLICATION FOR CLEMENCY

On February 11, 1953, President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER denied the application of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG for executive clemency.

VI. APPEAL FOR STAY TO CIRCUIT COURT

On February 13, 1953, EMANUEL H. BLOCH presented to the Circuit Court an application for a stay of execution. This stay was denied by Judge AUGUSTUS HAND with the understanding that an application for a stay would be heard by the entire court on the 17th of February, 1953.

On February 17, 1953, the Circuit Court of Appeals consisting of Judge AUGUSTUS HAND, LEARNED HAND and JEROME FRANK granted a stay of execution until March 30, 1953, to permit BLOCH to file petitions for certiorari with the United States Supreme Court on the Court of Appeals' affirmation of Judge RYAN's denial of relief under Section 2255. This stay also contained the provision that if the petitions of certiorari were filed by March 30, the stay of execution would continue until a decision by the Court of Appeals.

VII. PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT

On March 30, 1953, EMANUEL H. BLOCH filed in the Supreme Court a petition for certiorari.

On May 25, 1953, the Supreme Court denied the application for a writ of certiorari.

On May 26, 1953, BLOCH applied to the Supreme Court for an order staying the issuance of the order of the Supreme Court denying the petition for certiorari and staying the order of the Supreme Court which vacated the stay of execution granted by the Court of Appeals until the ninth of June, the time for the filing of the petition for rehearing. This application for a stay was denied by the Supreme Court.

VIII. APPLICATION FOR MANDAMUS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

On May 27, 1953, EMANUEL H. BLOCH filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals a notice of motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus directing that Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN re-sentence JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG to a lesser sentence than death or in the alternative, to direct Judge KAUFMAN to re-consider his decision of January 2, 1953, denying the ROSENBERGS' application for a reduction of sentence. The same motion asked for a stay of execution.

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On June 1, 1953, the application for mandamus against Judge KAUFMAN was argued in the Court of Appeals before Judges Swan, Frank, and Augustus Hand.

On June 2, 1953, the Court of Appeals denied application for mandamus.

IX. APPLICATION IN DISTRICT COURT TO SET ASIDE OR CORRECTING THE SENTENCE OF DEATH

On May 27, 1953, EMANUEL H. BLOCH served on the United States Attorney a notice of motion and petition for an order vacating or correcting the sentence of death on the grounds that the sentences were illegal in that they were in excess of the maximum allowed by law in that Title 50, United States Code, Section 32 A and 34 provides a maximum punishment of 20 years. This motion also asked for a stay of execution.

On June 1, 1953, Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN denied the motion to set aside the sentences of death and denied the application for a stay of execution.

X. NEW DATE OF EXECUTION

On May 28, 1953, the order of the Supreme Court denying the application for certiorari was received in the Court of Appeals and in turn the mandate of the Court of Appeals was filed with the Clerk of the District Court.

On May 29, 1953, Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN set the new date of execution for the week of June 15, 1953.

XI. APPEAL TO COURT OF APPEALS

On June 2, 1953, EMANUEL BLOCH filed a notice of appeal with the Court of Appeals from the decision of Judge KAUFMAN denying the application under Section 2255 to vacate or reduce the sentences.

On June 4, 1953, BLOCH submitted to the Court of Appeals two orders to show cause for a stay of execution pending BLOCH's appeal from Judge KAUFMAN's denial to reduce the sentence and for a stay of execution pending BLOCH's application to the Supreme Court for certiorari from the denial by the Court of Appeals of BLOCH's motion for a writ of mandamus. These orders were not signed but with the consent of the Court it was agreed to set down these motions for a hearing on June 5th. On June 5, 1953, the

motions for a stay pending application to the Supreme Court on the denial of mandamus was denied off the bench by Chief Justice SWAN who told BLOCH "Make your application for a stay to the Supreme Court."

On June 5, 1953, the Court of appeals confirmed without opinion the order of Judge KAUFMAN denying the motions to set aside the sentence of death and to re-sentence the defendants to a term not exceeding 20 years. The court also denied the application for a stay of execution.

XII. APPLICATION IN DISTRICT COURT FOR A NEW TRIAL

On June 6, 1953, EMANUEL H. BLOCH served on the United States Attorney a motion for a new trial under Rule 33 and to vacate and set aside the sentence of death under Section 2255. This motion was heard on June 8, 1953, by Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN. Professor MALCOLM SHARP of the University of Chicago advised the Court that he had been recently retained as counsel and to argue the new evidence concerning the console table. EMANUEL H. BLOCH argued that the console table had been found in the home of Mrs. SOPHIE ROSENBERG and maintained that this fact made a liar of DAVID GREENGLASS and proved that JULIUS and ETHEL were telling the truth when they stated that JULIUS had bought the console table at Macys. BLOCH asked for a hearing so that the facts concerning the console table could be fully laid before the court and he would be further able to prove that there had been a deal between the government and the GREENGLASSES. He further asked for this hearing so that RUTH and DAVID GREENGLASS could be cross examined concerning their testimony.

The United States Attorney argued against the hearing, stating that the papers were insufficient and made no showing for relief. The United States Attorney attacked the argument of BLOCH that the statements of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS which had been taken from the office of their attorney, O. JOHN ROGGE, did not impute the honesty of the testimony of the GREENGLASSES.

After argument Judge KAUFMAN ruled that under Section 2255 the papers and arguments in conjunction with the court record clearly showed that the defendants were entitled to no relief, that not one government witness had recanted and no material issue of fact was raised that required the taking of testimony at a hearing. He stated he would treat as true the basic facts in the moving papers and would disregard the government's opposition affidavits. He noted that the affidavits concerning the table, with the exception of that of Mr. FONTANA, were from relatives, that at the trial Mrs. COX, the maid, had testified that it was a belated wedding gift from a friend as told her by ETHEL ROSENBERG. The Judge stated that the identity

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of the vendor was not important. He stated that the existence of a table sold by Macys did not establish that perjury was committed. He stated that the law was clear that under this section for relief it must be shown that the government knowingly used perjured testimony. The Judge stated that the defendants attempted to prove that DAVID GREENGLASS was involved in independent espionage because his brother, BERNARD, submitted an affidavit to the effect that DAVID GREENGLASS had stolen a piece of uranium from Los Alamos. He characterized the conclusions of the ROSENBERGS as unsupported and incredible.

He then referred to the statements stolen from ROGGE's office and the fact that the ROSENBERGS sought to attack the credibility of the GREENGLASSES by these statements. He stated that it was clear that these statements referred to general information supplied to ROGGE's firm concerning statements made by DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS to the FBI.

He then referred to the claims that a deal had been made between the government and the GREENGLASSES. He then characterized them as feeble. He denied the motion under Section 2255.

He then took up the motion for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence and listed five points necessary for such a motion, namely that the evidence is

1. newly discovered
2. diligence of defendants
3. evidence is not cumulative or impeaching
4. evidence is material, and
5. of such a nature that on a new trial the newly discovered evidence would probably produce an acquittal.

The Judge stated that the guilt of the defendants was established overwhelmingly and that the present alleged evidence would not in any way diminish the strength of the government's case. He denied the motion for a new trial and denied an application made by BLOCH for a stay on grounds that serious questions of law were raised.

XIII. APPEAL TO COURT OF APPEALS

On June 9, 1953, EMANUEL BLOCH appeared before the Circuit Court of Appeals and applied for a stay of execution pending an appeal from the order of Judge KAUFMAN denying the application for a new trial and vacating and setting aside the sentence of death under Section 2255 and Rule 33. The

Appeals bench consisted of Judges SWAN, FRANK, and AUGUSTUS HAND. Judge SWAN asked BLOCH why the actual appeal could not be heard at this time. BLOCH stated that he was not qualified to present the law at this time and desired to argue for a stay. He stated he could not complete his research before the execution time. Judge SWAN advised him that if he thought the Court of Appeals would grant him a stay while he was doing research he was going to be disappointed. BLOCH then agreed to argue the appeal and was assisted by Professor MALCOLM SHARP from the University of Chicago. The order of Judge KAUFMAN was affirmed for the Court of Appeals on June 11, 1953.

XIV. PETITION OF IRWIN EDELMAN OF LOS ANGELES FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

On June 13, 1953, FYKE FARMER, an attorney of Nashville, Tennessee, submitted to Judge DIMOCK a petition of IRWIN EDELMAN for a writ of Habeas Corpus to effect the release of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. FARMER submitted a petition of 62 pages and the arguments can be reduced to the following twelve points all of which attack the sentence of death:

1. The sentence was based on an unauthorized finding by the court that "the ROSENBERGS intended to and did transmit atomic information to the Soviet Union during time of war."
2. The conspiracy continued after the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and since there was no intent to injure the United States there could be no death penalty. Because the Congress, in inacting the Atomic Energy Act, provided the death penalty could not be inacted except upon the recommendation of the jury and the jury was constrained to act except in cases where there was an intent to injure the United States.
3. The defendants were denied a fair trial by the impounding of Government exhibit eight (this is the cross section of the atom bomb) and the accompanying explanatory notes and the exclusion of the public from the court room on the motion of counsel for the ROSENBERGS. It is further alleged that the court and defense counsel had no right to determine against the interest of the ROSENBERGS, the character and testimony to be given by DAVID GREENGLASS and to rule that it could not be revealed to the public without adversely affecting the national interest and security.
4. They were denied a fair trial under the Sixth Amendment in that they were not informed of the nature and cause of the accusations against them in that the indictment charged a conspiracy in generic terms of the statute without stating particulars and further that evidence of related offenses was

received. It is argued that the ROSENBERGS committed an offense under Section 31 rather than a conspiracy to violate Section 32 and it is claimed that no overt act indicated any agreement for the transmission of the information and papers received by ROSENBERG. It is also claimed that there were errors in the charge to the jury in that the charge confused the offense of transmitting information with the offense of obtaining information with the end result that the jury intended to find the defendants guilty of the latter rather than the former.

5. Further, they were prejudiced because if they had been prosecuted under the Atomic Energy Act, the death penalty could not have been inflicted for the offense for which they were charged.

6. The judgment was not compatible with the verdict in that they were charged with a conspiracy in time of war to transmit information rather than being charged with a conspiracy to transmit in time of war (this is the exact argument that was brought up under section 2255 by BLOCH as above cited and was denied by Judge KAUFMAN).

7. A conviction under this indictment could not be predicated on the 1917 Espionage Act, Section 794 A, Title 18, United States Code, superseding Section 32 A, Title 50, in that defendants were not charged with intent or reason to believe that the information would be to injure the United States, and further, there were no ascertainable juridical standards by which a jury could assess the guilt of a criminal act merely because of intent or reason to believe that the information would be used to the advantage of the Soviets. There follows a lengthy argument concerning the Lendlease Act of 1941 by which the President authorized the Secretary of the Army and Navy and other heads of Government Departments to transmit and deliver, sell, etc. to the Soviet Union weapons and information pertaining to such weapons to the Soviets, and to render other assistance to the Soviets.

8. The sentence is based on the finding by the court that the defendants had handed the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union, but they were not charged with this offense, but were merely charged with the offense of conspiracy to transmit information, thus, since a conspiracy is separate and distinct from the substantive offense which is the object of the conspiracy, the death sentence was pronounced against them by Judge KAUFMAN on his own findings that they were guilty of an offense which the Government and the Grand Jury had not charged them.

9. The Judge's instructions to the jury were prejudicial in that he spoke about the transmittal of information to the Soviet Union.

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10. The defendants were denied a fair trial because the judge and jury were not impartial, but biased in favor of the Government and against the accused as shown by the voir dire examination of the prospective jurors.

11. They were denied a fair trial because Judge KLUFMAN was ignorant of the fact that the Congress in adopting the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 had deprived the courts of the power to impose the death sentence for any violation of the provisions for the control of dissemination of information concerning the atom bomb.

12. The indictment was not found within three years after the date of the last overt act alleged in the indictment as required by Section 3283.

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On June 15, 1953, Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN denied the petition of IRWIN EDELMAN for a writ of habeas corpus.

On June 18, 1953, the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, recieved a petition filed by R. BOWLAND RITCHIE, 918 Bitting Building, Wichita, Kansas, as amicus curiae. This petition prayed for an arrest of judgment and reduction of sentence because the indictment alleged actions of espionage both in time of war and in time of peace. Motion on this petition denied by Judge SILVESTER J. RYAN on June 18, 1953.

On June 18, 1953, attorney ARTHUR KINOY of the firm of DONNER, KINOY and PERLIN, 140 East 40th Street, New York City, delivered a notice of motion executed by EMANUEL BLOCH at Washington, D. C., on June 17. This motion alleges in substance the argument in the petition of FYKE FARMER, above stated. This motion was denied by Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN on June 19, 1953. A notice of appeal was filed in the Court of Appeals and members of this firm went to New Haven and argued before Judges SWAN and FRANK for a stay of execution pending the hearing of the appeal. The stay was denied.

Assistant United States Attorney KILSHIMER advised on August 18, 1953, that EMANUEL BLOCH would consent to the vacating of this appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

XV. FINAL PROSECUTIVE ACTION IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

On March 30, 1953, a petition for a writ of certiorari was filed in the United States Supreme Court by EMANUEL H. BLOCH and JOHN F. FINERTY on behalf of the ROSENBERGS.

On April 10, 1953, the National Lawyers Guild filed a motion for leave to file a brief as amicus curiae on behalf of the ROSENBERGS.

On April 17, 1953, JOSEPH BRAININ and others filed a motion for leave to file a brief as amicus curiae.

On May 25, 1953, the motions of the National Lawyers Guild and JOSEPH BRAININ were denied by the Supreme Court.

On May 25, 1953, the Supreme Court denied BLOCH's petition for a writ of certiorari.

On May 26, 1953, BLOCH filed an application for an order staying the execution. This was denied on the same day.

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On June 9, 1953, BLOCH filed a petition for a rehearing. On June 12, 1953, ROBERT L. STERN, Acting Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, filed a memorandum in opposition to the petition for rehearing.

On June 12, 1953, BLOCH filed an application for a stay of execution pending their application for rehearing. On June 15 the petition for a rehearing and the application for a stay were denied.

On June 15, 1953, after the stay of execution and petition for rehearing had been denied, BLOCH filed a motion for leave to file a petition for a original writ of habeas corpus. The Supreme Court met in special term at 3:15 PM on June 15, 1953, pursuant to a call by the Chief Justice having the approval of all of the Justices. The Court denied the motion for leave to file a petition for an original writ of habeas corpus.

After the Supreme Court adjourned on the afternoon of June 15, 1953, defense counsel for the ROSENBERGS was granted a conference with Justice DOUGLAS of the Supreme Court. Mr. FYKE FARMER and Mr. DANIEL C. MARSHALL, attorneys for IRWIN EDELMAN, were also present at this conference. They conferred with Justice DOUGLAS from 5:15 PM to 6:30 PM when an adjournment was taken until 10:00 AM, June 16, 1953. At these conferences both BLOCH and FYKE FARMER had presented to Justice DOUGLAS applications for stays of execution. On June 17, 1953, Justice DOUGLAS denied the application for a stay of execution filed by BLOCH but granted the application for a stay filed by FYKE FARMER. The opinion of Justice DOUGLAS is herein being set forth verbatim:

"These are two applications for a stay of execution made to me after adjournment of the Court on June 15, 1953. The first raises questions concerning the fairness of the trial of the ROSENBERGS. I have heard oral argument on that motion and considered the papers that have been filed. This application does not present points substantially different from those which the Court has already considered in its several decisions to deny review of the case, 73 S.Ct. 949, to deny a stay of execution, and to deny a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. 73 S.Ct. 1152. While I differed with the Court and thought the case should have been reviewed, the Court has spoken and I bow to its decision. Although I have the power to grant a stay, I could not do so responsibly on grounds the Court has already rejected.

"Another motion for stay, together with a petition for writ of habeas corpus challenges the power of the District Court to impose the death sentence on the ROSENBERGS. The Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. Section 32 (a) provides:

"Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers, or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employee, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance, or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years: Provided, That whoever shall violate the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years.'

"Section 34 provides:

"If two or more persons conspire to violate the provisions of sections two or three of this title and one or more of such persons does any act to effect the objects of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished as in said sections provided in the case of the doing of the act the accomplishment of which is the object of such conspiracy. Except as above provided conspiracies to commit offenses under this title shall be punished as provided by section thirty-seven of the Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.'

"The indictment, which was returned in 1951, charged a conspiracy to violate Section 32 (a) with an intent to communicate information that would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, viz., Soviet Russia. The conspiracy was alleged to have continued from June 6, 1944, to an including June 16, 1950. The overt acts of the ROSENBERGS which were alleged took place in 1944 and 1945.

"On August 1, 1946, the Atomic Energy Act, 42 U.S.C.A. Section 1801 et seq., became effective. Section 10 (b) (2) and (3) provide:

"(2) Whoever, lawfully or unlawfully, having possession of, access to, control over, or being entrusted with, any document, writing, sketch, photograph, plan, model, instrument, appliance, note or information involving or incorporating restricted data

"(4) communicates, transmits, or discloses the same to any individual or person, or attempts or conspires to do any of the foregoing, with intent to injure the United States or with intent to secure an advantage to

"any foreign nation, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by death or imprisonment for life (but the penalty of death or imprisonment for life may be imposed only upon recommendation of the jury and only in cases where the offense was committed with intent to injure the United States); or by a fine of not more than \$20,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years or both;"

"(B) communicates, transmits, or discloses the same to any individual or person, or attempts or conspires to do any of the foregoing, with reason to believe such data will be utilized to injure the United States or to secure an advantage to any foreign nation, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years or both.

"(3) Whoever, with intent to injure the United States or with intent to secure an advantage to any foreign nation, acquires, or attempts or conspires to acquire any document, writing, sketch, photograph, plan, model, instrument, appliance, note or information involving or incorporating restricted data shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by death or imprisonment for life (but the penalty of death or imprisonment for life may be imposed only upon recommendation of the jury and only in cases where the offense was committed with intent to injure the United States): or by a fine or (of) not more than \$20,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both."

"It is apparent from the face of this new law that the District Court is without power to impose the death penalty except

"--upon recommendation of the jury
and

"--where the offense was committed with an intent
to injure the United States.

"Neither of those conditions is satisfied in this case as the jury did not recommend the death penalty nor did the indictment charge that the offense was committed with an intent to injure the United States. If the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 is applicable to the prosecution of the ROSENBERGS, the District Court unlawfully imposed the death sentence.

"The Department of Justice maintains that the Espionage Act is applicable to the indictment because all of the overt acts alleged took place before the passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Petitioner maintains that since the indictment was returned subsequent to the Atomic Energy Act

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"and since the conspiracy alleged, though starting prior to that time, continued thereafter, the lighter penalties of the new Act apply.

"(1) Curiously, this point has never been raised or presented to this Court in any of the earlier petitions or applications. The first reaction is that if it was not raised previously, it must have no substance to it. But on reflection I think it presents a considerable question. One purpose of the Atomic Energy Act was to ameliorate the penalties imposed for disclosing atomic secrets. As S. Rep. No. 1211, 79th Cong., 2d Sess., p. 23, stated, the problem in drafting Section 10 was to protect the 'common defense and security' and yet assure 'sufficient freedom of interchange between scientists to assure the Nation of continued scientific progress.'

"(2) The ROSENBERGS obviously were not engaged in an exchange of scientific information in the interests of science. But Congress lowered the level of penalties to protect all those who might be charged with the unlawful disclosure of atomic data. And if the ROSENBERGS are the beneficiaries, it is merely the result of the application of the new law with an even hand. In any event, Congress prescribed the precise conditions under which the death penalty could be imposed. And all violators--Communists as well as non-Communists--are entitled to that protection.

"This question is presented to me for the first time on the eve of the execution of the ROSENBERGS without the benefit of briefs or any extended research. I cannot agree that it is a frivolous point or without substance. It may be that not every death penalty imposed for divulging atomic secrets need follow the procedure prescribed in Section 10 of the Atomic Energy Act. If the crime was completed prior to the passage of that Act, possibly the old Espionage Act would apply. But this case is different in three respects: First, the offense charged was a conspiracy commencing before but continuing after the date of the new Act. Second, although the overt acts alleged were committed in 1944 and 1945, the Government's case showed acts of the ROSENBERGS in pursuance of the conspiracy long after the new Act became effective. Third, the overt acts of the conspirator, SOBELL, were alleged to have taken place between January, 1946, and May, 1948. But the proof against SOBELL, as against the ROSENBERGS, extended well beyond the effective date of the new Act. In short, a substantial portion of the case against the ROSENBERGS related to acts in pursuance of the conspiracy which occurred after August 1, 1946.

"(3) I do not decide that the death penalty could have been imposed on the ROSENBERGS only if the provisions of Section 10 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 were satisfied. I merely decide that the question is a

NY 65-15348

"substantial one which should be decided after full argument and deliberation.

"It is important that the country be protected against the nefarious plans of spies who would destroy us.

"It is also important that before we allow human lives to be snuffed out we be sure--emphatically sure--that we act within the law. If we are not sure, there will be lingering doubts to plague the conscience after the event.

"I have serious doubts whether this death sentence may be imposed for this offense except and unless a jury recommends it. The ROSENBERGS should have an opportunity to litigate that issue.

"I will not issue the writ of habeas corpus. But I will grant a stay effective until the question of the applicability of the penal provisions of Section 10 of the Atomic Energy Act to this case can be determined by the District Court and the Court of Appeals, after which the question of a further stay will be open to the Court of Appeals or to a member of this Court in the usual order.

"So ordered.

"Application for stay of execution granted."

On June 17, 1953, Acting Solicitor General, ROBERT L. STERN, requested Chief Justice VINSON to reconvene the Supreme Court in Special Term to consider the application of the Attorney General to

1. Review the stay of execution for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG granted by Justice DOUGLAS on June 17, 1953, and
2. For reconsideration and reaffirmance of the Court's order of June 17, 1953, which denied the stay of execution of the ROSENBERGS.

On June 18, 1953, the Supreme Court was reconvened in Special Term with the approval of all Associate Justices with the exception of Justice BLACK. Acting Solicitor General STERN argued in support of the motion and was opposed by DANIEL C. MARSHALL and FYKE FARMER.

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On June 19, 1953, the Supreme Court voted to vacate the stay granted by Justice DOUGLAS on June 17, 1953. The opinion of the Court is being set forth as follows:

"We convened a Special Term of the Court to consider an application by the Attorney General (1) to review the stay of execution of JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, granted by Mr. Justice DOUGLAS on June 17, 1953, or (2) for reconsideration and reaffirmance of this Court's order in No. 1, Misc., JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, petitioners, v. WILFORD L. DENNO, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, June 1953 Special Term, 73 S.Ct. 1152, denying a stay.

"(1) The Acting Solicitor General agrees and we do not doubt that Mr. Justice DOUGLAS had power to issue the stay in these proceedings. There is no dispute that a stay should issue only if there is a substantial question to be preserved for further proceedings in the courts.

"The question which has been and now is urged as being substantial is whether the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, 42 U.S.C. Section 1810 (b) (2,3), 42 U.S.C.A. Section 1010(b) (2,3), rendered the District Court powerless to impose the death sentence under the Espionage Act of 1917, 50 U.S.C. Sections 32(a), 34, under which statute the indictment was laid.

"(2) Although this question was raised and presented for the first time to Mr. Justice DOUGLAS by counsel who have never been employed by the ROSENBERGS, and who heretofore have not participated in this case, the full Court has considered it on its merits.

"(3,4) We think the question is not substantial. We think further proceedings to litigate it are unwarranted. A conspiracy was charged and proved to violate the Espionage Act in wartime. The Atomic Energy Act did not repeal or limit the provisions of the Espionage Act. Accordingly, we vacate the stay entered by Mr. Justice DOUGLAS on June 17, 1953.

"We are entering this order in advance of the preparation of full opinions which will be filed with the Clerk."

Separate opinions were filed by Justices FRANKFURTER, CLARK, BLACK and DOUGLAS. Justices BLACK, FRANKFURTER, and DOUGLAS dissented.

On June 19, 1953, the Supreme Court denied a motion for a reconsideration of the question of the Court's power to vacate Mr. Justice DOUGLAS' stay order and hear all argument.

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XVI. DENIAL OF CLEMENCY BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

On June 19, 1953, President EISENHOWER again denied an application for executive clemency filed with the Pardon Attorney by EMANUEL H. BLOCH.

The following is the text of President EISENHOWER's statement refusing to intervene in the ROSENBERG case:

"Since its original review of the proceedings of the ROSENBERG case by the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts have considered numerous further proceedings challenging the ROSENBERG's conviction and the sentence imposed. Within the last two days, the Supreme Court, convened in a special session, has again reviewed a further point which one of the justices felt the ROSENBERGS should have an opportunity to present. This morning the Supreme Court rules that there was no substance to this point.

"I am convinced that the only conclusion to be drawn from the history of this case is that the ROSENBERGS have received the benefit of every safeguard which American justice can provide.

"There is no question in my mind that their original trial and the long series of appeals constitute the fullest measure of justice and due process of law. Throughout the innumerable complications and technicalities of this case, no judge has ever expressed any doubt that they committed most serious acts of espionage.

"Accordingly, only most extraordinary circumstances would warrant executive intervention in the case.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that this case has aroused grave concern both here and abroad in the minds of serious people aside from the consideration of law. In this connection, I can only say that, by immeasurably increasing the chances of atomic war the ROSENBERGS may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent people all over the world. The execution of two human beings is a grave matter. But even graver is the thought of the millions of dead whose deaths may be attributed to what these spies have done.

"When democracy's enemies have been judged guilty of a crime as horrible as that of which the ROSENBERGS were convicted; when the legal processes of democracy have been marshaled to their maximum strength to protect the lives of convicted spies; when in their most solemn judgment the tribunals of the United States have adjudged them guilty and the sentence just, I will not intervene in this matter."

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EXECUTION OF THE ROSENBERGS

On June 19, 1953, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed by electrocution at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York. The time of the execution was fixed at 8:00 PM rather than 11:00 PM which was the customary time to hold executions. It is noted that June 19, 1953, was a Friday and sundown on that day began the Jewish Sabbath. Accordingly, the time of the execution was moved up from its normal time of 11:00 to 8:00 PM. JULIUS ROSENBERG was executed first and was followed by his wife. They were buried in Pinelawn Cemetery, Long Island, New York, on June 21, 1953.

STATEMENTS OF MRS. TESSIE GREENGLASS, MOTHER OF ETHEL, AFTER THE EXECUTION

On June 24, 1953, Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS advised the writer that she had not gone into mourning for her daughter, ETHEL ROSENBERG. She stated that her daughter did not love her or any other member of her family and further had no love for her children. She stated that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG wanted to be "soldiers of STALIN" and she believed that they were with him (STALIN) wherever he might be. She stated that she believed that the ROSENBERGS had committed "suicide" because they knew they could have saved themselves at any time by co-operating with the Government. She stated that she had no feeling for her daughter except that she could not understand how ETHEL could hurt the United States of America in the manner that she did. She stated that she believed that ETHEL hated this country and should have paid for the crime she committed.

She advised that she did not attend the funeral of the ROSENBERGS, stating "Mr. HARRINGTON, you should know that I do not attend political rallies."

She stated she had asked her son, BERNARD GREENGLASS, to write to DAVID GREENGLASS at Lewisburg Penitentiary and tell him not to feel badly because JULIUS and ETHEL had been executed and that she hoped that if DAVID ever had to do it all over again he would stand up in court and tell the truth as he had during the trial. She stated that she had no ill feeling towards the judge and the FBI or the Government because she believed that the ROSENBERGS had received every opportunity to save themselves. She stated that the only person who would have the death of the ROSENBERGS on his conscience would be their counsel, EMANUEL H. BLOCH. She stated that the Communist Party put BLOCH in as their attorney to make sure that they did not talk and he succeeded.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU - 1 copy each of disposition sheets on JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

- P -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MISCELLANEOUS:

Information copies of this report are being submitted to listed offices pursuant to Bureau instructions.

LEADS:

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue and complete a careful and thorough review of this entire case for the purpose of developing any information that would produce additional investigation in this and related cases.

Will report results of contacts with Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in the efforts to identify [REDACTED] as set forth in New York teletype July 9, 1953. b2 b7D

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, New York,
December 10, 1952.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

SECRET

DAF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/25/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/12, 13-19; 8/10, 13, 14, 17, 18/53	REPORT MADE BY JAMES J. FARRELL
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	---

TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: A letter dated 6/11/53 addressed to the "Editor, 'New York Daily News', Important New Evidence ROSENBERG Case," received and sent to the NYO by that newspaper on 6/12/53. Letter was signed by "GHECO" and indicated the ROSENBERGS being punished for the work of a ring of which GHECO was a part and naming some of the guilty parties as RICHARD PACK, and father, EDWARD J. CHEYFITZ, and JOSEPH CURRAN, President of the National Maritime Union. As GHECO suggested, arrangements were made for GHECO to meet SIDNEY HOOK, whom GHECO trusted for additional information, but the meeting did not materialize as GHECO failed to comply with the arrangements. NY files reflect CHEYFITZ was formerly Secretary of the YCL. FBI Laboratory check negative regarding GHECO'S letter. In interview, RICHARD M. PACK could not identify GHECO and indicated he was not acquainted with subjects or other persons involved in the ROSENBERG Case, but stated he has known CHEYFITZ since 1935 when CHEYFITZ was active in the Diecasting Union at Dolehler Diecasting Company, Toledo, Ohio, later becoming President of that Union, and the Diecasting Union (CIO). PACK'S father, CHARLES PACK, now Vice President, Dolehler Jarvis Corporation, Toledo, and former President of the Dolehler Diecasting Company, worked with CHEYFITZ on difficulties with the Union and they became friends. CURRAN too ill to be interviewed at this time.

DECLASSIFIED BY **3042 PWT/lmw**
ON **2/13/87**
1cc RAB
APZ 7-9-53

Classified by **3042 PWT/lmw**
Declassify on **OADR 10/28/86**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 486 NOV 15 1960 ⑤ - Bureau (65-58236) (RM) 2 - Cleveland (RM) 3 - New York (65-15348)		RECORDED - 68 INDEXED 68 EX-124 165-58236-208 SEP 1 1953	
COPY IN FILE		SECRET	

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DETAILS:

On June 12, 1953, Miss NORA ABRAMS of the "New York Daily News" advised that the newspaper had on that date received a letter in the mail with information concerning subject case. She made this letter available to the New York Office which was postmarked June 11, 1952 at 4:30 p.m., New York 1, New York, addressed to "Editor, 'Daily News', 220 42nd Street, New York City, New York, Important New Evidence ROSENBERG Case". The letter reads as follows:

"'Daily News', 220 East 42nd Street

"Dear Sir

"I cannot bear to see the ROSENBERGS punished for the work of what I know is a ring of which I was part.

"I will herein name some of the guilty parties so that you will know the truth of what I write. Then I will talk to the authorities through Professor SIDNEY HOOK of New York University, if I am assured in newspaper public notice advertisements that I will have immunity. Refer to me in the advertisements as 'GRECO'.

"The evidence which you can easily check -

"From 1941-1945, a spy transmission ring existed for sending plans and models to Russia via ships of the National Maritime Union. Some of the 'cadres' were - RICHARD PACK and father, Radio Broadcaster and Automotive Engineer from the Mid-West.

"JOSEPH CURRAN, President of the National Maritime Union, elected by Communists.

"EDWARD J. CHEYFITZ, Physicist, Graduate of Mid-Western College, who lived in Russia, came back to head an Auto-Workers Union and 'sold out' as a camouflage to ERIC

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JOHNSTON, in order to conceal his Communist background and spy activities. These are but a few of the names I shall give you, if you follow instructions.

"Remember - public notice was to 'GRECO'. Designate a meeting place - no phony. I prefer to talk to Professor SIDNEY HOOK alone, first. He is the only one I trust.

"I can't bear to see hundred of cowards keeping still while two people are made scapegoats to satisfy the law.

"Spies have ethics too, as you can see.

~~"GRECO".~~

The New York files reflect the following information on EDWARD J. CHEYFITZ, who is undoubtedly identical with EDWARD THEODORE CHEYFITZ.

In 1943 CHEYFITZ admitted to agents of the Boston Office that he was former Secretary for the Young Communist League and attended Communist Party meetings in the homes of GUS HALL, County Secretary of the Communist Party and ARNOLD JOHNSON, District Secretary of the Communist Party, State of Ohio.

The Young Communist League and the Communist Party have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, in an article on March 13, 1949, stated that EDWARD CHEYFITZ was Chief Assistant to ERIC JOHNSTON at that time Movie Industry Czar.

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France
SIDNEY HOOK was contacted at his home, 606A Third Street, Brooklyn, New York, 10:00 a.m. on June 15, 1953 and advised of the contents of the letter from GRECO. He was cooperative and it was agreed that the following be published in the "New York Daily News."

"GRECO get in touch with the man you trust in Brooklyn to make arrangements for meeting."

It was agreed that if HOOK is contacted by GRECO he will volunteer his services to help GRECO and will attempt to make arrangements to meet GRECO, preferably at HOOK's office, Room 641, East Building, New York University, Green Street and Washington Square, and advise the New York Office of the arrangements made with GRECO immediately.

HOOK said he does not know anyone by the name of GRECO and cannot imagine who he might be, unless GRECO is one of his former students. He indicated that it is possible that the letter was written in an effort to discredit him.

The following was published in all of the editions of the "New York Daily News" on June 16 and 17, 1953:

"GRECO - get in touch with man you trust at his Brooklyn home to make arrangements for meeting."

SIDNEY HOOK was last contacted just prior to his sailing for France on the afternoon of June 19, 1953. He said that he received no telephone calls concerning instant matter, but he did receive two calls since the "GRECO" ad was published in the paper, where persons calling hung up the receiver when he answered the phone. HOOK stated he will return to the United States during the latter part of the summer, before the school term begins.

On the morning of June 16, 1953 a telephone call was received at the "New York Daily News" from JOHN GRECO, telephone number Cloverdale 6-6252, 1316 78th Street, Brooklyn, which was cut off in an attempt to transfer the call to -

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the Advertising Department, and from a LOUISE GRECO, phone number and address not known, who inquired if above ad pertained to a civil legal matter in which she was involved.

The New York Office files are negative regarding LOUISE GRECO and JOHN GRECO of the above address, but reflect that the King County Committee of the Communist Party carried as a member of the Borough Park Ninth Assembly District one JOHN GRECO, 192 Bay Seventh Street, Brooklyn, as of March 5, 1944.

The current Brooklyn Telephone Directory is negative regarding JOHN GRECO, 192 Bay Seventh Street.

The Brooklyn Telephone Directories from the years 1945 through 1952 list EDWARD GRECO, Interior Decorator, 192 Bay Seventh Street, Brooklyn, New York, Telephone Number KE 6-4584.

The current Brooklyn Telephone Directory does not list this same individual at 192 Bay Seventh Street, Brooklyn, but lists EDWARD GRECO, Interior Decorator, 1454 86th Street, Brooklyn, New York, Telephone Number KE 6-4584.

T-1, of known reliability, advised that a JOHN GRECO is presently residing at 1454 86th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory searched the handwriting on the letter and envelope in GRECO's letter in the National Security File without effecting identification, and developed no latent impressions of value.

Mr. RICHARD M. PACK, Program Director, National Broadcasting Corporation, 30 Rockefeller Center, New York, New York, was interviewed on August 11, 1953 by SA EDMUND FLANAGAN and the writer, at which time he was informed of the Bureau's responsibilities to uncover foreign espionage agents and the GRECO letter.

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He advised that he does not know anyone by the name of GRECO and that the only ROSENBERGS with whom he is presently acquainted is the family who resides across the street from him on the one hundred block of Wollys Lane in Great Neck, Long Island.

Mr. PACK said that this Mr. ROSENBERG is an electrical engineer and although he cannot be sure, he does not think that this man was connected in any way with the ROSENBERGS of instant matter.

He indicated that he knew of the subjects through the notoriety of the case, but that he was not personally acquainted with them. He added that he did not know DAVID GREENGLASS, MORTON SOBELL or HARRY GOLD. He said that he could not see how anyone could tie him in with this group, unless it be that because he is well known in the radio and television field and his name is mentioned frequently in "trade papers," and that some "disgruntled crackpot" in that field wrote the letter in an effort to injure his reputation.

Mr. PACK declared that he is not an engineer and that he has always worked in radio and now television advertising. He said that he has done some broadcasting in radio, but only on a "fill-in basis."

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When asked if he knew EDWARD T. CHEYFITZ, Mr. PACK advised that he met CHEYFITZ in about 1935 or 1936 through his father, CHARLES PACK, who is an Engineer, and was President of the Dolehler Diecasting Company in Toledo, Ohio. He stated that at this time CHEYFITZ was President of the Local of the Diecasters Union at the Dolehler Diecasting Company, and later became President of the Diecasters Union (CIO). He said that in the former capacity CHEYFITZ did a great deal of business with his father as there was quite a lot of labor trouble in the Union.

He indicated that CHEYFITZ and his father conducted the business on a personal basis and became friends.

PACK related that he met CHEYFITZ through his father and they became friends to the extent that now when CHEYFITZ visits New York City he usually visits with him at his home.

He said that CHEYFITZ gave up his position with the Union in about 1943 or 1944 to work with ERIC JOHNSTON and is presently practicing Law in Washington, D.C.

Mr. PACK said that his father, CHARLES PACK, is now Vice President in Charge of Production of the Dolehler-Jarvis Corporation of Toledo, Ohio, and resides at the Secor Hotel in Toledo, Ohio.

He advised further that he is not personally acquainted with JOSEPH CURRAN. NY

In conclusion, PACK stated that if anything ever comes to his attention which might indicate who wrote the GRECO letter he would want to cooperate with the Bureau, and would immediately contact the writer.

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NY 65-15348

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Miss HELEN CAVANAUGH, Secretary to JOSEPH CURRAN, National Maritime Union, advised that CURRAN was released from the hospital on August 3, 1953, but has a serious heart condition and is under doctor's orders not to return to business or receive visitors in that connection for at least one month.

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NY 65-15348

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
T-1 Pretense telephone call to the residence of EDWARD GRECO, 1454 86th Street, Brooklyn, NY, Telephone #BR 6-4584	8/20/53	8/20/53	SA JAMES S. FARRELL	Instant Report

LEADS

CLEVELAND

At Toledo, Ohio

Will contact CHARLES PACK, Vice President, Delchler-Jarvis Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, who resides at the Secor Hotel in Toledo, and advise him of the GRECO letter.

He should be specifically advised of the Bureau's responsibilities to uncover foreign Espionage Agents, and that his cooperation is being solicited in an effort to identify "GRECO".

If he offers any logical suspects for "GRECO", investigation should be immediately instituted of the suspects to determine if they were ever engaged in Espionage activities.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

LEADS (Cont'd)

In interviewing PACK, Bureau instructions relating to interviews of subjects of security cases should be followed.

The Bureau should be immediately advised of any important developments.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Upon the availability of JOSEPH CURRAN of the National Maritime Union for interview, the New York Office will contact him in accordance with instructions in Bureau letter dated 7/22/53.

REFERENCES

New York teletype to Bureau, 6/13/53.
Bureau letter to New York, 7/22/53.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: AUG 30 1953

Rebulet to New York, 7/22/53.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA JAMES J. FARRELL, at New York, dated AUG 29 1953

NY It should be noted that with reference to the RICHARD PACK and father mentioned in the Greco letter as Radio Broadcaster and Automotive Engineer from the Mid-West, the following information is contained in the New York files in the case entitled, "ALICE MARTIN, was, ET AL; ESPIONAGE-R" (Bufile 100-331854), which is connected with the Mocase.

indicated on 8/5/50 that ALICE MARTIN in conversation with BEA FRIEDMAN mentioned that she wanted to call-up RICHARD PACK and invite him to dinner.

At that time, the Nassau County Telephone Directory listed one RICHARD M. PACK as residing at 122 Wolly's Lane, Great Neck, Long Island. This address was very close to MARTIN'S address at that time.

It should be further noted that the above information should not be included in a report inasmuch as it is connected with the Mocase, the contents of which are not disseminated outside of the Bureau.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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JJF:DAH

63 SEP 15 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENRICH

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 1,
1953

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In the absence of SAC Alden, I talked with Supervisor Jess Farr of the Baltimore Office on September 1, 1953, regarding Mr. Nichols' memorandum of August 27, 1953, indicating that Ulius Amoss has alleged to certain newspaper contacts he can obtain Photostats of everything the Rosenbergs gave to the Russians.

I instructed that Amoss be interviewed and that he be advised information has come to the Bureau's attention that he has alleged he can produce such Photostats. I instructed that full details be obtained from Amoss as to just what information he has; what his sources are; how accurate the information is; and that the Bureau be promptly advised by teletype of the results of this interview.

Supervisor Farr said that the Baltimore Office has arrangements to interview Amoss in connection with another matter and that the interview will be handled as soon as possible.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed and you will be advised.

CEH:LL

cc-MR. NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 RDT/RWS

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EX-124

165-58236-2045

21 SEP - 9 - 1953

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ESP/400

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 27, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PRT/RWS

Jerry Green, of the Washington Office of the New York Daily News, while discussing another matter with Mr. McGuire today, mentioned that the paper had an informant who returned to the United States from Europe within the last ten days to two weeks, who was at one time associated with Wild Bill Donovan, who has approached the paper looking for a story, claiming that within six or eight weeks, he will be able to obtain from outside of the United States photostats of everything the Rosenbergs gave to the Russians. In return the informant wants \$375.00 for the documents. Green does not know whether the individual is endeavoring to peddle phony material or just what he is up to.

Green further stated that the individual claims credit for having developed the young Polish flier who got the first MIG from behind the Iron Curtain and who claims that the groundwork has been laid by him for additional MIG's to be coming out of Russia or its satellites.

Green, in endeavoring to further identify the individual stated he understood the informant was of fairly high rank when he was with Donovan, and as far as he knows, the individual is operating on his own now and he does not have any indication that he might be operating for CIA.

Green stated he merely wanted to pass this along to us and, of course, if anything should develop on the proposition, the New York Daily News would want some proof that the documents actually were legitimate. Green further volunteered that if any material was ever made available through the informant to the News, that he would get the data down here for us to look at as he felt sure the paper would not want to write anything as libelous as this unless it was sure it was right, and further that it would not want to do so without the Bureau's knowledge. Green stated he would keep in touch in the event any further developments occurred on this item.

While the informant's identity was not divulged, Green stated he understood the individual was considered fairly reliable in that on some past dealings with the paper, he had produced satisfactorily.

It may be possible for the Domestic Intelligence Division to ascertain the identity of this informant discreetly through the reference Green made to the informant's having handled the development

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
JJM:arm

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INDEXED-76
EX-124

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Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols
Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG

of the Polish flier who took the first MIG out of Poland, and from that source, determine what is known in the Bureau files concerning him as a check on the informant's reliability.

Should, of course, any additional data be developed, it will be called to the attention of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Colonel Amoss NY DC

ADDENDUM:

August 28, 1953

LBN:ps

[REDACTED] advised me in confidence that Colonel Amoss, who claims to have gotten the Polish flier out of Poland, is offering to deliver photostats of documents furnished by the Rosenbergs to the Russians for \$1,000 claiming that he can make delivery in from three to four weeks. The New York Daily News was opposed and turned him down. Amoss is scheduled to be in town on Tuesday. It seems to me that it might not be a bad idea to interview Colonel Amoss.

b7 C

b7 D

V. 15
JL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 9/17/53

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (65-1763)

SECRETSUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, Et al
ESPIONAGE, RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Rebulet to New York, 8/21/53.

G-2 file x 1374654, CRF, Fort Holabird, Maryland, classified Security Information--Confidential, pertaining to the above captioned individual reviewed and disclosed that all information contained in this file was forwarded to the FBI, New York in an MID report dated 2/8/45, under letter dated 6/2/45. (MID file 28-326351).

G-2 file 2 S-326351 has been consolidated with X1374654.

ARMY

G-2 file X8533586, classified Security Information-Secret contained duplicates of the information contained in File X1374654. In addition this file contained numerous cross reference sheets, a list of which were compiled by G-2, and are being forwarded to the New York office. The original information contained in these cross reference sheets is located at the G-2 Records Section, Pentagon, Washington, D. C. under the listed classification numbers. This file further contains copies of correspondence pertaining to ROSENBERG's suspension from the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone. All other information in this file is already in the possession of the Bureau. RUC

TLL:fcw

CC: NEW YORK (65-15348) (encl. (1))

Classified by 3042 PLOT/1mnw
Declassify on: OADR 10/23/82

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED-39

INDEXED-39

EX-128

SEP 18 1953

53 SEP 24 1953

SECRET

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association

September 4, 1953

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association at their 40th Annual Convention assembled in Reading, Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, Treason is the worst crime that can be committed against any government, and

WHEREAS, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, were convicted of treason against the United States of America because of brutal spying against our government and furnishing secrets to a foreign enemy, and

WHEREAS, The Rosenbergs were given a fair and impartial trial in the courts of the land before they were so convicted, and

WHEREAS, All their constitutional rights and privileges were accorded them during the trials, and

WHEREAS, The attorneys representing the Julius Rosenbergs made every possible legal effort after conviction to delay or prevent execution, even to the extent of repeated appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the receiving of stays of execution therefrom; now, therefore be it

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DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PMS
per release R/S

165-58236-1
NOT RECORDED
SEP 10 1953

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wrl

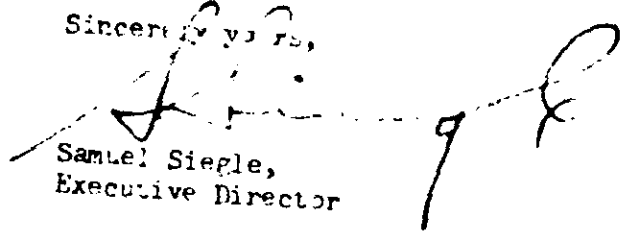
ORIGINAL FILED IN

2 - J.E.H.September 4, 1953

RESOLVED, That the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association in convention assembled in the City of Reading, Pennsylvania, go on record as commending the President of the United States of America for his firm stand taken in his refusal of clemency to the convicted spies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the several judges and the juries sitting during the trials, for their loyalty to the government and the splendid manner in which each had performed the obligation and duties of their respective offices during the trial, and be it further

RESOLVED, And it is directed that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States of America; to the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

Sincerely yours,


Samuel Siegle,
Executive Director

September 17, 1953

Mr. Samuel Siegle
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police
Association
State Theatre Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 PWT/RWS

Dear Mr. Siegle:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 4, 1953, which contains the resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association at its fortieth annual convention with reference to our investigation of the Rosenberg case.

Your expression of confidence in our work is both encouraging and heartening, and through you, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association for taking this action.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

65-58236

cc - Pittsburgh, with copy of incoming
cc - Philadelphia, with copy of incoming

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

NOTE: Instant communique was held in Reading, Pennsylvania, on July 27 to 29, 1953. On August 10, 1953, Siegle was thanked for resolution adopted at this convention re. this Association's Educational Committee had received from the FBI. On September 15, 1953, he was thanked for a resolution commending the Bureau and the FBI for their work generally.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-176

RECEIVED
SEP 18 10 27 AM '53
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAB/8/10/7/2-98950

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 9/15/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/8/53	REPORT MADE BY WAYNE G. HUNT (MMT)
TITLE JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HARRY PAUL GOLDBERG unknown to DAVID GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD, inmates, USP, Lewisburg, Pa.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

HARRY GOLDBERG, Harraman Road, Hempstead, N. Y., reported by anonymous letter to The Bureau to be linked with the ROSENBERG espionage ring.

At Lewisburg, Pa.

DAVID GREENGLASS, inmate, United States Penitentiary, advised after viewing the photograph of HARRY PAUL GOLDBERG that he has never known him and is unable to associate his name with any espionage activities whatsoever.

HARRY GOLD, inmate, United States Penitentiary, after viewing GOLDBERG's photograph stated that he is unable to recognize him as a person he has ever known. He further advised that the name does not mean a thing to him, and he has never heard of anyone with this name being engaged in any espionage activities.

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DATE 7/28/82 BY 3042 RDT/RWS

- RUC -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 488 NOV 15 1968	65-58236-2048	
	SEP 21 1953	
5 - Bureau (65-58236) (Reg. Mail) 3 - New York (65-15348) 2 - Philadelphia (65-4350)	RECORDED - 5	INDEXED - 5
	EXP. PROC. <i>[Signature]</i> EXT. SECT.	

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COPY IN FILE
OCT 5 1953

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 65-4350

98953

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: New York letter to Bureau dated July 8, 1953.
Report of SA JOSHUA D. ENSOR dated July 8, 1953, at New York.