FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub 17 (A)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub. Sec. A

VOLUME NO. 17

SERIALS 1308
THRU
1510

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-502 (3-18-77)

VOLUME 17

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 65-15348 sub A

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 2-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1308	4-5-54	NY Post News Clip	1	1	
1309	4-6-54	NY Times News Clip	1	1	
1310	4-6-54	N.Y. News News Clip	2	2	
1311	4-6-54	Mirror News Clip	1	1	
1312	4-17-54	Mirror News Clip	1	1	
1313	4-16-54	Brooklyn Eagle News Clip	3	3	
1314	5-21-54	NY News News Clip	1	1	
1315	5-12-54	Variety News Clip	2	2	
1316	7-26-54	Mirror News Clip	1	1	
1317	4-6-54	Brooklyn Eagle News Clip	1	1	
1318	10-19-54	Mirror News Clip	1	1	
1319	3-11-55	NY News News Clip	10	10	

FBI/DOJ

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

VOLUME 17

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 65-75348 sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 2-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1320		MISSING	—	-	
1321	8-27-56	NY TIMES News Clip	1	1	
1322	8-27-56	NY HERALD TRIBUNE News Clip	1	1	
1323	8-27-56	NY POST News Clip	2	2	
1324	8-27-56	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN News Clip	1	1	
1325	8-27-56	MIRROR News Clip	1	1	
1326	8-28-56	WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN News Clip	1	1	
1327	8-28-56	HERALD TRIBUNE News Clip	1	1	
1328	9-1-56	Journal American News Clip	1	1	
1329	3-5-57	Herald Tribune News Clip	1	1	
1330	6-6-57	Journal American News Clip	1	1	
1331	6-7-57	Herald Tribune News Clip	1	1	

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (3-18-77)

VOLUME 17

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 65-15348 SUBA

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 2-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1332	10-7-57	NY Times News Clip	1	1	
1333	10-8-57	Newsday News Clip	1	1	
1334	10-12-57	World Telegram & Sun News Clip	1	1	
1335	10-13-57	Herald Tribune News Clip	2	2	
1336	10-13-57	Journal American News Clip	1	1	
1337	10-15-57	NY Post News Clip	2	2	
1338	10-13-57	NY Times News Clip	1	1	
1339	10-18-57	NY Times News Clip	1	1	
1340	10-18-57	NY News News Clip	1	1	
1341	10-18-57	Mirror News Clip	1	1	
1342	10-26-57	Times News Clip	1	1	
1343	10-27-57	Times News Clip	1	1	

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(4) Inventory Worksheet FD-503 (3-18-77) VOLUME 17 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 65-15348 sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg Date: 2-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1344	10-22-57	Daily Worker Newspaper Clipping	1	1	
1345	10-27-57	The Worker News Clip	5	5	
1346	11-3-57	The Worker News Clip	3	3	
1347	11-6-57	Daily Worker News Clip	3	3	
1348	11-21-57	World Telegram & Sun News Clip	2	2	
1349	11-21-57	Journal American News Clip	1	1	
1349	11-22-57	Herald Tribune News Clip	2	2	
1350	11-22-57	Daily News News Clip	2	2	
1351	11-22-57	Journal American News Clip	2	2	
1352	11-22-57	Times News Clip	1	1	
1353	11-23-57	Mirror News Clip	1	1	
1354	11-24-57	Times News Clip	1	1	

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

VOLUME 17

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 65-15348 sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 2-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
		Journal American			
1355	11-21-57	News Clip	1	1	
		Mirror			
1356	11-24-57	News Clip	1	1	
		NY Post			
1357	12-3-57	News Clip	1	1	
		Sun News			
1358	10-27-57	News Clip	1	1	
		Daily Worker			
1359	10-14-57	News Clip	1	1	
		Daily Worker			
1360	10-21-57	News Clip	5	5	
		Daily Worker			
1361	11-14-57	News Clip.	4	4	
		Daily Worker			
1362	11-19-57	News Clip	1	1	
		Daily Worker			
1363	11-25-57	News Clip	1	1	
		Times			
1364	10-27-57	News Clip	1	1	
		The Worker			
1365	11-10-57	News Clip	1	1	
		Daily Worker			
1366	11-13-57	News Clip	4	4	

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

VOLUME 17

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 65-15348 SUB A

re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 7-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1367	11-11-57	Daily Worker News Clip	1	1	
1368	3-24-58	Times News Clip	3	3	
1369	3-24-58	Times News Clip	1	1	
1370	12-4-58	World Telegram & Sun News Clip	2	2	
1371	4-22-70	Long Island Press News Clip	1	1	
1372	4-24-70	Long Island Press News Clip	2	2	
1373	4-24-70	New York Post News Clip	2	2	
1374	4-24-70	Daily News News Clip	1	1	
1375	5-3-70	New York Times News Clip	1	1	
1376	5-3-70	New York Times News Clip	3	3	
1377	NOT DATED	Times Magazine Section	2	2	
1378	7-19-72	Variety News Clip	1	1	

FBI/DOJ

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

VOLUME 17

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY [signature] /87

File No: 65-15348 SUBA Re: Julius Kessman

Date: 2-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1379	7-19-72	Variety News Clip	10	10	
		SERIALS 1380 - 1479 NOT IN FILE			
1480	2-5-73	New York Times News Clip	1	1	
1481	5-4-73	Hollywood Reporter News Clip	2	2	
1482	5-11-73	Letter Act. Dir to Sac LA Re: News clip. Hollywood Reporter	2	2	
1483	6-19-73	New York Times News Clip	1	1	
1484	2-8-74	Wall St Journal News Clip.	2	2	
1484	2-8-74	COPY OF ABOVE	2	2	
1485	3-21-74	Daily World News Clip	1	1	
1486	4-5-74	Letter 3RD PARTY TO 3RD PARTY	2	2	
1487	4-22-74	Letter 3RD PARTY TO 3RD PARTY	2	2	
1488	4-5-74	Letter 3rd party to 3rd party	1	1	

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

VOLUME 17

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 105-15348SUB A

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 8-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1489	3-16-74	T.V. Guide clipping	2	2	
1490	6-19-74	NY Times News Clip.	1	1	
1491	4-30-75	Guardian News Clip	1	1	
1492	5-25-75	NY Times News Clipping	4	4	
1493	6-18-75	NY Times News Clipping	5	5	
NR	11-18-75	NY Post News Clip.	1	1	
1494	11-17-75	Daily News News Clip	1	1	
1495	11-18-75	NY Times News Clip	1	1	
1496	11-19-75	NY Post [illegible]	1	1	
1497	11-22-75	NY Times News Clip	1	1	
1498	11-22-75	Daily News News Clip	1	1	
1499	11-24-75	Daily News News Clip	1	1	

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

VOLUME 17

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY [signature]

File No: 65-15348 sub2 Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 2-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1500	11-22-75	NY Post News Clip	2	2	
1501	11-24-75	N.Y. Post News Clip	3	3	
1502	11-25-75	NY Post News Clip	1	1	
1503	11-25-75	Daily News News Clip	2	2	
1504	11-24-75	Long Island Press News Clip	1	1	
1505	12-2-75	N.Y. Times News Clip	1	1	
1506	12-2-75	NY Daily News News Clip	1	1	
1507	12-1-75	N.Y. Post News Clip	1	1	
1508	12-2-75	Wall St Journal News Clip	1	1	
1509	12-2-75	Daily News News Clip	1	1	
1510	12-4-75	NY Times News Clip	2	2	
			184	184	TOTAL PAGES

FBI/DO

U. S. Department of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

Volume Number

Serials

65

PXC

Donegan #38

Grandmother Awarded Sons Of Rosenbergs

Surrogate Collins today awarded custody of the two sons of the executed A-Bomb spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Sophia Rosenberg.

Mrs. Rosenberg, who lives at 36 Laurel Ter., and Dean Kenneth D. Johnson of the New York School of Social Work, 2 E. 91st St., were named guardians "of the persons" of the children, Michael, 11, and Robert, 6.

He reserved decision on appointment of guardians for the property of the children—about $44,000 which was raised by public solicitation.

The case was taken before him on a motion by the Welfare Dept. to have guardians named for them, after the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had charged that they were being "exploited" for fund-raising purposes.

Sport Edition

Herald Tr.

ROSENBERG BOYS GET 2 GUARDIANS

Paternal Grandmother, With Whom They Will Live, and Educator Are Appointed

Surrogate William T. Collins set up a dual guardianship yesterday for the two sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed atomic spies. Thereby he sought to "insure them an approximately normal and secure life, a life free from publicity and contention."

The children, Michael, 11 years old, and Robert, 6, will be brought up by their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, in her Queens home. But Dean Kenneth D. Johnson of the New York School of Social Work was named a co-guardian with equal rights to advise the 66-year-old grandmother and to "protect" the children from outside influences, as the Court put it.

Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy said he was "delighted" by the appointment of Dean Johnson, but declined other comment. Dean Johnson, recommended to the Surrogate by the Jewish Board of Guardians, said he had never been connected with the case before and refused any statement.

Ruling on Trust Deferred

The Surrogate reserved decision on the disposition of a $41,000 trust fund raised for the children's benefit, but he said Mrs. Rosenberg was receiving $15 a week from the fund in addition to money needed for the children's clothing and religious training.

The boys' custody became a court issue last Feb. 18 when they were taken into Children's Court guardianship on the petition of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children based on a Welfare Department investigation. Since January, they had been living with Mr. and Mrs. Abel Meeropol here, after a year and a half's residence with friends in Toms River, N. J.

Sent first to the Jewish Child Care Association in Pleasantville, N. Y., the youngsters were shifted Feb. 20 to Mrs. Rosenberg's temporary custody by a Supreme Court order. Eventually, the courts agreed to let Surrogate Collins decide the problem.

Children Need to Be Shielded

Surrogate Collins ruled out institutional care on the ground it could not substitute for "the warm and sympathetic atmosphere" of a private home. Next to parental care, he said, came the devotion and interest of close relatives who could shield the children from "taunts and shadows of the past [and] the darts of the present."

The Surrogate said the maternal grandmother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, was 72 years old and paralyzed on the left side, while two aunts and an uncle were contributing to the children's support but not prepared to care for them. Mrs. Rosenberg, he said, "loves the children, and the children love her."

The court announced the final ruling after hearing attorneys in closed session.

Dean Johnson, head of the New York School of Social Work, a Columbia University affiliate, since 1949, served as a Quincy (Mass.) district and children's court judge from 1930 to 1938. He was president of the Habit Clinic for Child Guidance in Boston from 1936 to 1941.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES
N. Y.
DATED APR 6 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Grandmother's 'Natural Heart' Wins Rosenberg Boys' Custody

By HENRY LEE

Because "hired or strange hearts are not natural hearts, no matter how solicitously they beat," Surrogate William T. Collins yesterday refused to put Michael and Robert Rosenberg, sons of the executed atom spies, in an institution.

Instead, he awarded custody to their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, and appointed her, along with Dean Kenneth D. Johnson, of the New York School of Social Work, as "general guardians of the person" for Michael, 11, and Robert, 6.

Surrogate Collins

For the time being some $44,000 raised in public subscriptions for the boys will remain in a savings bank, he said, and Mrs. Rosenberg will be given $45 weekly for their support. He reserved decision on appointment of guardians for the property.

Welfare Dept. Loses.

The Welfare Department, which has charged that leftwingers sought to exploit the boys, opposed the surrogate's decision in lengthy argument in chambers, but was overruled.

Federal
CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. NEWS
DATED APR 6 - 1954
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

J. Harrington
#6

"The welfare of these children is not only the paramount consideration here—it is the only issue before the court," Surrogate Collins said.

"Hence, extraneous matters such as ideologies are inadmissible. Neither are we concerned with the irrevocable past. Our concern, our only concern, it bears repeating, is what is best for the children."

"Natural Devotion."

"The hearts of parents cannot be reset in the bodies of others," Collins ruled. "Hired or strange hearts are not natural hearts no matter how solicitously they beat.

"Next to parents come closer relatives, whose natural devotion and interest will shield these children from the taunts and shadows of the past, the darts of the present, and who, in sum, will insure them an approximately normal and secure life, a life free from publicity and contention."

Surrogate Collins, who has received more than 2,000 letters and cables about the case, ruled out the maternal grandmother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, 72, who is paralyzed in the left side.

Now at Private School.

Two aunts and an uncle are not ready to take custody, he said, though the uncle has been contributing $10 weekly and one aunt $5 weekly for their support. The boys now share their own room in Mrs. Rosenberg's four-room apartment at 24-36 Laurel Hill Terrace, and are attending a private religious school.

Besides the $45 weekly, the 66-year-old Mrs. Rosenberg gets whatever extra money is needed for school and clothing, the surrogate pointed out. He expressed confidence that Dean Johnson, a former Children's Court judge in Massachusetts, will "protect" the boys from outside influence. The dean had been recommended to him by the Jewish Board of Guardians as "unusually qualified."

"Mrs. Rosenberg is nervous," Collins said, "but who wouldn't be nervous under these circumstances? There is no doubt about the fact that she loves the children and the children love her."

Grandma to Keep Rosenberg Boys

A long battle over the custody of the two young sons of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg ended Monday when they were placed permanently in the care of their paternal grandmother—but with an expert on children's problems assigned to guide her and to share equal responsibility for their rearing.

Surrogate Collins, after listening in his chambers for over an hour to objections by the Welfare Department, awarded custody to Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, 66, of 24-36 Laurel Hill Terrace.

DEAN KENNETH D. Johnson of the New School of Social Work, a former judge of the Massachusetts Children's Court, was named with her as a "general guardian" for the boys, Michael, 11, and Robert, 6. Collins said Johnson would "protect" the children from outside influences—an apparent reference to left-wing groups which the Welfare Department charged with attempting to exploit the boys.

Collins reserved decision on naming guardians for some $11,000 raised in left-wing fund drives for the children.

In announcing his decision, the Surrogate ruled out suggestions that the maternal grandmother, two paternal aunts and a paternal uncle be named guardians. Ruling that there was no doubt but that the boys love their grandmother and that she loves them, he declared that there could be no substitute for "the warmth and sympathetic atmosphere" of such a home.

HE REVEALED that Michael and Robert, who share a room in Mrs. Rosenberg's apartment are attending a private religious school, with their support being provided by a $45-a-week allotment from their trust fund and payments of $10 a week by the uncle and $5 by one of the aunts.

After declaring that he had spent almost all his time for the past month or more in debating what disposition to make of the custody wrangle, Collins disclosed that he has been besieged with more than 2,000 letters and cables from all over the world—each with a suggestion.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. MIRROR
N. Y.
APR 6 - 1954
DATED
FORWARDED BY U. S. DIVISION

F. Harrington
#6

Fuchs Tops 4 Horsemen Of A-pocalypse

Following is the second of three dispatches on atomic spies by a well-known United Press writer on atomic affairs.

By JOSEPH L. MYLER

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UP). —The unsuspecting wife of an American scientist once described Klaus Fuchs as "a very quiet, rather sweet, reticent little guy."

OF THIS SAME MAN, the House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee said:

"Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy, not only in the history of the U. S. but in the history of nations."

The committee ranks Fuchs as the "deadliest" of atomic spies, the worst of four great "betrayers" whose crimes advanced Soviet development of A-bombs and H-bombs "by 18 months at a minimum."

• • •

THE OTHERS ARE Bruno Pontecorvo, now believed to be masterminding hydrogen-bomb work in Russia; Allan Nunn May, British scientist who gave the Reds precious samples of U. S. atomic explosives, and David Greenglass, an American who handed the Soviets drawings of American A-bomb designs.

Fuchs is a German-born Communist who became a British citizen. A highly talented physicist, he was a member of the British scientific team that came to this country to help in wartime development of atomic weapons.

At various times he worked at the very center of atomic development in New York, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Los Alamos, N. M. Until he returned to Britain in June, 1946, Fuchs knew all U. S. atomic secrets.

• • •

He relayed to Russia all he found out. It included all weapons information developed at the Los Alamos A-bomb laboratory, including what scientists then knew and were thinking about the Hydrogen super-bomb.

On his return to Britain, he worked on highly sensitive phases of the British atomic project. As the result of an FBI tip, British authorities arrested him in February, 1950. He confessed.

Both Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, wartime director of the Los Alamos laboratory, and Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, overall head of the bomb project, said Fuchs alone may have put the Soviet program ahead by 12 months.

• • •

PONTECORVO, "second deadliest" of the quartet, is an Italian-born British physicist. He is credited with being a better physicist than Fuchs. In September, 1950, he left Britain and is now in Russia. He is assumed to be responsible in large part for Soviet H-bomb success.

May, another British physicist in the wartime project, gave to the Russians then extremely rare samples of U-235 and U-233, explosive forms of uranium. Exposed by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy code clerk, in the Canadian spy scandals of 1946, May confessed, was sentenced to ten years, was released ahead of time and is at liberty in Britain.

Greenglass, the only American born member of the deadly four, was an Army technical sergeant who served as foreman of a machine shop at Los Alamos. He gave the Reds mechanical details of A-bomb designs supplementing Fuchs' theoretical data.

• • •

HE PLEADED GUILTY and was sentenced to 15 years. He gave evidence against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. They were executed last year.

Final Edition

Deadliest of Atom Spies a 'Quiet Little Guy'

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
DATED APR 16 1954
CATALOGED BY N. Y. DIVISION

By JOSEPH L. MYLER

Second of a Series

Washington, April 16 (UP)—The unsuspecting wife of an American scientist once described Klaus Fuchs as "a very quiet, rather sweet, reticent little guy."

Of this same man, the House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee says:

"Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy not only in the history of the United States but in the history of nations."

The committee ranks Fuchs as the "deadliest" of atomic spies, the worst of four great "betrayers" whose crimes advanced Soviet development of A-bombs and H-bombs "by 18 months at a minimum."

The others are Bruno Pontecorvo, now believed to be masterminding hydrogen-bomb work in Russia; Allan Nunn May, British scientist who gave the Reds precious samples of U. S. atomic explosives, and David Greenglass, an American who handed the Soviets drawings of American A-bomb designs.

Fuchs is a German-born Communist who became a British citizen. A highly talented physicist, he was a member of the British scientific team that came to this country to help in wartime development of atomic weapons.

At various times he worked at the very center of atomic development in New York, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Los Alamos, N. M. Until he returned to Great Britain in June, 1946, Fuchs was privy to all U. S. atomic secrets.

From the beginning he relayed to Russia all he found out. That included all there was to know about the huge plants at Oak Ridge for making the atomic explosive uranium-235.

It also included all weapons information developed at the Los Alamos A-bomb laboratory, including all that scientists then knew and were thinking about the hydrogen super bomb.

Britain Warned by FBI

On his return to Britain, he worked on highly sensitive phases of the British atomic project. As the result of an FBI tip, British authorities arrested him in February, 1950. He confessed, at length.

This "sweet little guy" had an explanation for his treachery. He said he was possessed by "a controlled schizophrenia" induced by his "Marxian philosophy."

Both Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, wartime di-

rector of the Los Alamos laboratory, and Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, over-all head of the bomb project, said Fuchs alone may have put the Soviet program ahead by 12 months.

Pontecorvo, "second deadliest" of the quartet, is an Italian-born British physicist. In the wartime project he became an expert on nuclear reactors like those which produce the atomic explosive plutonium at Hanford, Wash.

He is credited with being a better physicist than Fuchs. In September, 1950, he left Great Britain and is now in Russia. He is assumed to be in large part responsible for Soviet H-bomb success because, before his flight, he was studying tritium. This substance has been described by the Congressional committee as being "intimately related to the hydrogen bomb."

May, another British physicist in the wartime project, stole and gave to the Russians then extremely rare samples of U-235 and U-233, another explosive form of uranium. He also supplied information about the work at Hanford, Oak Ridge and Los Alamos.

Exposed by Gouzenko

Exposed by Igor Gouzenko, Soviet Embassy code clerk, in the Canadian spy scandals of 1946, May confessed, was sentenced to 10 years in prison, got out ahead of time, and is at liberty in Britain.

Greenglass, the only American-born member of the deadly four, was an Army technical sergeant who served as foreman of a machine shop at Los Alamos. He gave the Reds mechanical details of A-bomb designs supplementing Fuchs' theoretical data.

He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 15 years in prison. He gave evidence against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who, he said, lured him into espionage. They stood trial, were convicted, and were executed last Summer.

There were other atomic spies, including Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist who served as courier for both Fuchs and Greenglass. But the deadly four did the most damage. Their work may explain a fact of history that seemed strange at the time.

On July 24, 1945, President Truman told Soviet Premier Stalin at Potsdam that the United States had perfected a revolutionary new bomb.

Stalin manifested no surprise whatever.

(Tomorrow: The Russian H-bomb scientists are tops, too.)

CAPITOL STUFF

New York Traffic Cop Blew Whistle on Reds

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Washington, D. C., May 20.—The great and deadly serious global whodunit on which our personal necks depend in this espionage and counter-espionage drama of Kremlin vs. Washington left out one important character.

The nation knows about the FBI's brilliant work. The accomplishments of the federal undercover men who infiltrated the Red spy organization here in America have received praise, but not all they deserved. So have the onetime Commies who are now on our side—Whittaker Chambers, Budenz, Elizabeth Bentley and others.

This is the report of a former police reporter who wants to give credit to a New York traffic cop—just one of the members of the finest whom you might see tonight, blowing a whistle at Fifth and 42d or majestically astride a beautiful chestnut telling the cabs and chauffeurs what to do down west of Broadway.

Until today, nobody heard about the New York traffic cop who moved into the Communist Party under regular police orders from on high and then entered the top Kremlin setup by the back door.

Cop Infiltrated It; Big Shots Congratulated It.

The back door to Red infiltration in this situation was the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The traffic cop got in and got the evidence—even a letter from Corliss Lamont—at the same time that the origin of the organization was so well hidden that the outfit got congratulatory messages from the late FDR, former President Harry Truman and even President Eisenhower.

All this broke privately here in Washington in formal hearings. Few paid any attention—and none to the New York traffic policeman. The hearings are being held before the Subversive Activities Control Board, an action brought by Attorney General Brownell, who wants to have the security laws clamped down on the outfit and make it register and operate as a "Commie front."

What was brought forth in testimony was that the National Council of American Soviet Friendship was in fact a Communist basic training course or boot camp for the Red recruits. Those who passed the basic course could get into the Red underground in the United States. It was, in fact, a proving ground of devotion to the Communist cause. FDR, Truman and Eisenhower gave it their benediction because they didn't know any better.

Now take the story told under oath by the New York traffic cop at the hearing conducted by Massachusetts' former assistant attorney general, David J. Coddaire.

The witness stated that he was Daniel J. Denver of 201 00 Rocky Hill Road, Bayside, Queens, New York City, and was a police sergeant born in Brooklyn, and that his formal education was "high school graduate."

Final

CLIPPING FROM THE N.Y. N.Y. NEWS DATED MAY 21 1954

Harrington #6

Joined the Party to Obtain Information on It.

Then came some questions that rather startled this reporter. They were:

Q. I ask you, Mr. Denver, if you were ever a member of the Communist Party of the United States? A. Yes, I was.

Q. And where did you join the Communist Party? A. I joined the first and second assembly district of the Communist Party. That's on the lower East Side.

Q. And under what circumstances did you join the party? A. I was assigned by my superior officers in the unit to which I was then attached, Special Squad No. 1 of the New York Police Department, to join the Communist Party for the purpose of obtaining information."

Then came the heart-warming evidence that a member of the New York Police Department can out-think the smartest boys working for the Kremlin, particularly down in old Manhattan. Policeman Denver, as we heard his testimony, figured that he had his orders to join the Communist Party and would. But he figured he couldn't do it by way of just marching up to Commie headquarters and asking for a card. So he changed his name to Daniel J. Williams, latched onto some individuals in the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at 75 Fifth Ave., horsed around doing eager-beaver chores for them and finally, as he had shrewdly suspected, got the bid from the outfit to become a breast-beating party member.

Police Sgt. Denver then gave dead-pan testimony about how he had handled the overtures of one Clifford Welch of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship to get him into the party as a No. 1 hot-shot member.

New York Police Hep to Reds Long, Long Ago.

This was really good! It showed that our Police Department in New York had been working on the Red danger way back before Pearl Harbor—as a matter of fact, the boys had been active in this work back in the days of Grover Whalen as police commissioner and when then Representative Hamilton Fish was starting the first Communist investigation on Capitol Hill.

Denver then testified that he joined the Commie Party, on instructions from his police superiors, at a meeting at the then secret headquarters of the Commies at Second Ave. and 2d St., where Welch introduced him to "a female named Mollie Madden, the branch Communist organizer and the section organizer, Manny Dennis."

After that period, our sound New York traffic cop certainly did a job on the Commies, reporting every night to the anti Red police setup and piously following the Commie line with his dupes. You can't help getting a grin out of a Brooklyn boy turned traffic cop who got the job from his Commie superiors to handle the Commie show in Madison Square Garden. When the boys tossed the question he answered under oath:

"Well, I organized the ushers and in general supervised their activities, primarily the collection. I took all the money that I got and counted it out. That was my part. I got $2,800."

Then came the big question: "As a result of that meeting, did you receive a letter from an American Council of Soviet Friendship?"

And the answer was: "Yes, sir, I did. From Corliss Lamont. It read: 'The executive board of the American Council wishes to convey its sincerest thanks for the part that you have played in helping make our Madison Square Garden meeting so successful.'"

Rosenberg Case Used As Background for 1-Sided Red Legiter in Paris

Paris, May 11.

A new play opened here last week called "La Peur" ("Fear") by Georges Soria, which uses the touchy American Rosenberg case as a springboard for a play on conscience and social responsibility. Play is too one-sided in its attitude to make this anything but propaganda. It emerges as anti-American propaganda by inferring and stating certain facts about the case that slap U. S. legal procedure. It is also a mechanical opus, which makes the use of the Rosenberg case even more flagrant.

Writer Soria is a Communist journalist, and so his viewpoint is quite evident. He has stated that he has written a thematic, social polemic play with no bones about his attitude and viewpoint. Play concerns a Park Ave. doctor who has testified at the Rosenberg trial.

On the day after the execution of the Rosenbergs, the doctor is extremely upset by this news while his nurse thinks only of baseball. He has an intense, socially conscious daughter who insists on going to the bier of the Rosenbergs. She talks her neutral fiance Bob into going. Bob is arrested in a fracas, and when Olivia gets back the doctor tells her about his testimony in the case. It seems the FBI had used persuasion on him to force him to tell a falsehood on the threat they would crack down on his leftist daughter.

Obvious Red viewpoint channelizes this into a harangue that destroys any dramatic action that could have been inherent in this. Aside from the cliche aspects of American life such as baseball, whisky drinking, excessive smoking, skyscrapers and the remainder, it weighs the case in a direct propagandist line, full of distortion and untruth.

This propagandist opus is appearing at the small offbeat Monceau. It was directed by Tania Balachova, a wellknown actress here. Most characters are cardboard affairs serving the author's purposes. The FBI man emerges as a cross between a gangster and a storm trooper. Jose Squinquel does the only thesping of any consequences as the troubled doctor.

French crix have given this a unanimous brushoff, stating it is too pat and one-sided to make for drama. Commie crix liked it, of course.

CLIPPING FROM
Variety
DATED May 12, 1954
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-75348

New York Confidential

By LEE MORTIMER

The Little Red Herrings: Communists keeping the Rosenberg case very much alive by touring Helen Sobell (wife of co-conspirator Morton Sobell) Coast to Coast, making speeches and raising funds, none of which go to the Rosenberg kids, incidentally, but are used for local Red expenses. Can't this be stopped?

Find.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. N.Y. MIRROR

DATED JUL 26 1954

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

J. Harrington

Granny Gets Custody Of Rosenberg Boys

The two young sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed atom spies, today had their own grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, 66, as their permanent guardian, with Dean Kenneth D. Johnson of the New York School of Social Work as co-guardian to advise her.

The children, Michael, 11, and Robert, 6, were placed in the permanent care of their grandmother yesterday by Manhattan Surrogate William T. Collins, who said the arrangement, with Dean Johnson as co-guardian and adviser, would keep the boys from being "exploited by outside influences."

They had been in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Meeropol of 720 Riverside Drive, Manhattan, when, on Feb. 18, the Welfare Department brought charges that the boys were being exploited for fund-raising efforts.

The Surrogate awarded temporary custody to the grandmother a month ago. Yesterday continuing that custody permanently instead of complying with the department's request that they be placed in an orphanage, he commenteed that the boys' welfare was the only issue before him and that "strange hearts are not natural hearts, no matter how solicitously they beat."

The Rosenberg children have a room of their own in their grandmother's home at 2136 Laurel Hill Terrace, Queens, and attend a Jewish religious school. The Surrogate reserved decision on the status of about $44,000 in property belonging to the boys.

Late News
CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
DATED APR 6 1954
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

J. Harrington
#6

Rosenberg Fund Is Hit By Tax Lien

A lien for $124,121 representing unpaid income taxes has been filed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue against the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, it was disclosed Monday.

The lien, filed in Federal Court, covers the fiscal years 1951-1952 and 1952-1953 and attaches all assets which the committee, organized in 1951 on behalf of executed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, may have in banks or other places.

• • •

THE ROSENBERGS were executed at Sing Sing on June 19, 1953, and the committee reportedly went out of existence officially in the Fall of that year.

From reliable sources, THE MIRROR learned that Government agents have estimated the committee collected more than a million dollars in contributions, but that its officials have refused to disclose the exact amount, or where and how spent.

The lien, filed by Denis J. McMahon, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 2d District, is based on the government's contention that the committee was not a charitable organization.

At the office of the Rosenberg committee at 1050 Sixth Ave., a man who identified himself only as a spokesman told THE MIRROR he had not known about the lien filing. He said the committee went out of existence after a meeting in Chicago last year and that a new group, called the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Sobell Case was established to "follow through."

Morton Sobell was convicted as a co-conspirator of the Rosenbergs and is serving a 30-year sentence.

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NY Daily Mirror
10/19/54
P. 4, Col 3

DEATH HOUSE

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg after their conviction as A-bomb spies.

MAR 11 1953

Rosenbergs Sang for Inmates But Wouldn't Sing for Lives

This is the concluding installment of "DEATH HOUSE." It is the first authentic story of the final days of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the A-bomb spies.

By Joseph Martin and Kermit Jaediker

(Copyright 1955 by News Syndicate Co. Inc.)

The Red fanatic is like no other man in the Death House. His motives, to those who kill for love or money, are beyond comprehension. His dream transcends the heist guy's dream, the blonde, the Cadillac, the grand or two dropped carelessly on the long shot at Hialeah. His dream is revolution. It is more than a dream. It is an article of faith. *Blessed be the Russians for they shall inherit the earth*—this is his warped credo and on it he bets his life, his honor and even the precious future of his children.

His children . . . in Cell 4, East Wing, Sing Sing Death House. Julius Rosenberg, electrical engineer, A-bomb spy and a father, talks to his prison mates of his two sons. He is boastful, like a million other fathers. He says:

"Mike has the most inquisitive mind I have ever seen in a child. I used to take him and Robbie to the zoo, or the museums. He could ask more questions—intelligent ones, too—than 10 kids. He'd remember what I told him, too.

"On Sunday mornings he'd come to my machine shop 'to help Papa.' I'd give him something small to do—say, putting screws in small cardboard boxes—and he was all business, while he chattered away with his questions.

"Robbie is the image of my wife, with his little rosebud mouth, black hair, black eyes and little nose. Like her he loves songs, pictures and story-telling. I wish you could see them. They're fine little fellows."

And they are. But now they are orphans. And all the love that others heap on them will not easily make them—especially Mike, the older boy—forget that their parents spun out their lives in prison

(Continued on page 38, col. 1)

(Continued from page 3)

cells or that their parents died the ignominious death of traitors.

The death house is torture to all those held in it, but what of their children? All day, at the welfare home where he was placed after the conviction of his parents, Robbie, then about 5, kept asking people about his "Mommy" and "Papa." And in the middle of night he would awaken suddenly, screaming. . . .

STERN ANSWER TO HARD QUERY

Religious services at the death house are held in either of the two men's wings. If there is a woman in the house, she is brought to the men's wing, where chapel is being held, and given a rocker to sit in. She sits just inside the doorway, but outside the row of cells.

Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, was a faithful attendant at Jewish services, held in the East Wing by the chaplain, Rabbi Irving Koslowe. One afternoon the rabbi propounded an ancient riddle. It was this:

If a man is washed overboard with his wife and child, into a rough sea, and can save only one of them, which shall he save—the wife or the child?

"He should save the wife," declared Ethel. "The child is only the fruit. The wife is the tree. She will again bear fruit."

This is a stern tenet for mothers. It is also a good clue to Ethel's character. She was a loving parent, and a smart one. She read all the books on child psychology. But above all she was a Communist agent. She preferred to die for a cause rather than live for her sons. That this cause was fraudulent undoubtedly never occurred to her. To the very last moment she and her husband drew breath, the gold brick had a 24 carat gleam and the solidity of nuggets.

Ethel arrived at Sing Sing 35 days before her husband. She quickly won the admiration of the other death house inmates. The gangster is less moved to indignation by high-level treason than by the personal double-cross. The things that rate tops with him are silence regarding one's accomplices and courage in the face of death.

On her first night in the women's wing, Ethel switched on her portable radio and began singing along with it. Her voice, musical and bell-clear, poured over the yard to the corridors of the men.

THE GUYS LIKED HER SINGING

Red Benny Stein, the stickup killer, shook his head in wonderment. "Listen to that, willya? Dame's not in the joint more'n a few hours and she makes like an opera. She oughta be cryin' her head off!"

Another prisoner asked the wing guard, "You see her?"

"Yeah," said the hack. "Short and chunky, with heavy black hair. She wears it in two thick braids and looks like a chubby girl."

Not exactly a stickup man's dreamboat, but the guys went for her singing and liked her pluck. In tribute, they ordered a pint of ice cream from the commissary and sent it to her via the hack. She promptly replied with a message: "Thank you, boys. It was most considerate of you."

Shortly after Julius Rosenberg was lodged in his cell, the men told him how she serenaded them. "I hope she sings tonight," he said anxiously, and one of the inmates assured him, "She will. Wait till the news programs are over on the radio."

That night, the men thought her voice was stronger and more vibrant than before. They said she must have found out her husband had arrived. She sang an aria from opera and Rosenberg got so excited he leaped to his feet and sang back another aria from the same opera. His voice was rotten, but fervent.

TIRADE ABOUT BROTHER-IN-LAW

The duet had a curious aftereffect on Rosenberg. It triggered fury in him. He began ranting about David Greenglass, Ethel's younger brother. Greenglass had

even the government's star witness against the Rosenbergs.

"He was up to his neck in it!" shouted Rosenberg. "He put Ethel and me into this to save himself. We were partners in a machine shop. We had several rows about money. We even came to blows. This is how the——— is paying me back now!"

Rosenberg and Ethel were permitted to write each other daily. He was also granted permission to visit her, at first once a week, then twice a week. He was allowed to sit outside her cell, with the bars and a portable mesh between them. The tete-a-tete was limited to an hour, but they had other opportunities to get together——at services, in the counsel room when their attorney came, and finally when the prison gave them the okay to see their children.

THE CHILDREN GO TO SING SING

The first visit of the children was quite an affair. Beforehand, Ethel wrote members of her family, instructing them how to talk to the youngsters and prepare them mentally for the visit. She went into a hundred details, including precisely what lunch they should take with them.

Rosenberg tackled the gift angle. It is difficult for a condemned man to play Santa Claus, but he did rather well, considering. He planned to buy chocolate bars at the commissary, as well as funny postcards and big pads for drawing pictures. But, as he confided to the men in the corridor, there was something the youngsters would prize above everything.

"They're fascinated by insects," he said. "If I could get some specimens—"

"We'll get 'em," one hard-faced

James V. Bennett
Asked Rosenberg to talk

A full-fledged campaign got under way. Bees silly enough to fly in through the windows were immediately pounced upon. There was a good deal of swearing, as the bees struck back, but after awhile the men became experts at snagging a bee without getting stung. The lights of the corridor were feeble for reading, but they had power to draw moths. Butterflies liked to flit around the flowers outside the death house, and these were snared by trusties from the main prison.

Most of the men who participated in the hunt were anti-Communists. Others didn't give a damn about such things. But practically all the death house prisoners pitched in. The Rosenbergs were Commies, spies, but the kids—well, they were just kids.

By the time the day of the visit arrived, Rosenberg had a huge envelope bulging with specimens. The young entomologists were thrilled.

It is not known what happened to that collection, but it should have been valued high. Those insects were rarities. How many collectors can boast that their

specimens were caught by condemned murderers, in behalf of two small strangers whom they would never see?

* * *

But they heard the strangers. The meeting of the parents and children was held in a counsel room upstairs. The boys laughed and sang songs and clapped their hands in time to the songs.

"If I wuz that guy," one prisoner said, "I'd tell the FBI anything they wanted. Just to get my wife back to the kids!"

Another said, "Both of 'em must be made of iron to stand all that pressure. Me, I'd bust wide open."

They *were* made of iron. Toward the end of May, 1953, a telephone was installed in one of the counsel rooms. This was unusual and gave rise to a good deal of conjecture. The prisoners finally got the answer to the mystery on June 2, when James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, came to the death house. He went to the counsel room with Sing Sing's PK, the principal keeper. Rosenberg was also taken there.

AN OFFER FROM HIGH QUARTERS

When Rosenberg came back to his cell, the prisoners asked what it was all about and he explained.

"The PK told me who Bennett was and he left the two of us alone in the room. After a bit, Bennett told me that if we cooperated with the government, we wouldn't die.

"He pointed to the phone and told me it was a direct line to a high government official who was waiting at the other end. He told me that if I wanted to save my wife and myself, to pick up the phone and talk to the other party and tell him what I knew."

"What did you do?"

A savage grin twisted Rosenberg's ordinarily mild features. "I told him I wouldn't know what to tell him about any Communists and even if I knew, I wouldn't. I spat at him!"

Presumably Ethel reacted similarly, but with more restraint.

Outside the death house, the left wing sounded off. All over the world there were protests—meetings, marches, petitions. Even people who had no sympathy for the Rosenbergs' political views joined in the uproar.

HOPE AND A PROP FOR AN EGO

The tumult, whose echoes flowed into his cell gallery through the radio loudspeaker, gave Rosenberg hope and something more. He had been a self-effacing man, with a flagging ego. Now his ego ballooned.

Rabbi Irving Koslowe arrives at the prison on June 19.

obscurity, his life isn't worth a ruble. He gets recognition, yes, but it's pretty small beer. What triumphs he scores are recorded in messages written in cipher.

But now, now that he is caught and his greatest triumph, the theft of the A-bomb, is proclaimed beyond the desk of the chief of the Secret Service, to every corner of the globe, it is like champagne drunk too quickly. His brain whirls; he is intoxicated with his own vast importance.

In his less exalted moments, Rosenberg played chess with, of all persons, Rev. Thomas Donovan, the Catholic chaplain. They played hundreds of games, on the wooden ledge attached for the purpose to the front gate of Rosenberg's cell. Both were shrewd players. It must have quite a sight—the man of God and the man whose masters called religion an opiate, struggling, without rancor, on the battlefield of the chessboard.

The priest was, of course, an

(Continued from page 38)

he loved the human race and he pitied that segment of the race doomed to linger here, briefly, until it was moved to the irrevocable checkmate of the execution chamber.

June 19, 1953.

Nine A.M. . . The windows are wide open but it is hot in the condemned cells. By special permission, the radio is turned on an hour and a half earlier than usual so that Rosenberg may know the outcome of his appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Eleven A. M. . . The court rejects the appeal. The Rosenbergs must die.

Two-thirty P.M. . . They are told the time of the execution—that very evening, 8 P.M., just before sundown, before their Sabbath begins. The short notice catches them off guard.

"There are things I wanted to tell my people, my children!" protests Rosenberg. Ethel says bitterly, "This is a fine slap in the face!"

BALL GAME CHILLS MICHAEL

Rosenberg cools off and makes out his will.

Three P.M. . . . In a small town in New Jersey, a 10-year-old boy watches a baseball game on television. He is Mike Rosenberg. There is a kind of despair in the way he watches the game. He tries to become a part of it, the cheering, the suspense, but another suspense nags at him. Then the sports announcer interrupts the program with a bulletin. He says the warden of Sing Sing has just notified reporters to come to the prison at 7 P.M.

"That's it," says Mike. "That's it. Good-by. Good-by." He slumps in his chair. The batter hits a two-bagger, but Mike doesn't see it.

* * *

Early in the evening, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have supper together in her wing. The death house has a new cook and he snafus their order. Instead of scrambled eggs, he sends them lettuce and tomato salad.

Rosenberg, mild again, quiet with futility, wants to let it ride, but not Ethel. She has a stubborn streak. She insists on the eggs, and they are sent to her. But they are fried, not scrambled. She barely touches them.

Seven P.M. . . A last embrace, a long kiss. Rosenberg is taken to the "dance hall," the pre-execution chamber for men.

Eight P.M. . . Rosenberg, deemed more liable to break than his wife, goes to the death chamber first. He is not allowed to wear his glasses, and he gropes his way. But his myopia is a blessing. Sharp eyes are an obstacle when one reaches the doorway of the little green room and faces the electric chair. For him the chair is a mere blur. He enters and looks around. Blur. The guards push him into the chair and strap him. It takes only two jolts to kill him.

* * *

Ethel emerges from the women's wing. She is joined by the rabbi. She asks, "Has he gone?" and the rabbi nods. She remains calm.

A matron accompanies her, to give her support if she weakens. But she does not weaken. Her lips form a stiff half-smile.

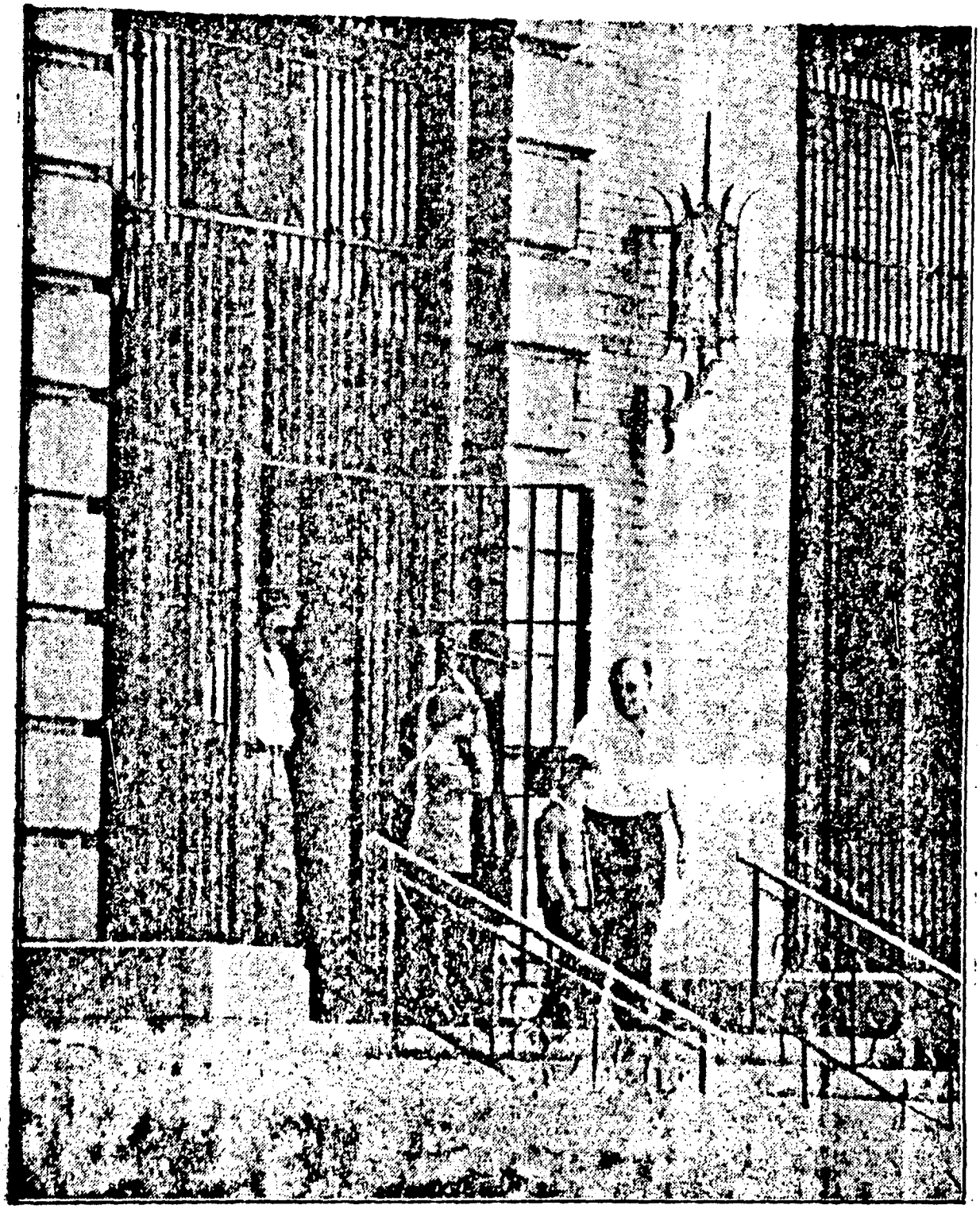
The man who applies the death mask is all thumbs, suddenly, and Ethel makes a face at the clumsiness. The dynamo hums. She is a strong woman. It takes five shocks to destroy her, to shatter her indomitable will.

(NEWS Photo)

The Rosenbergs embrace and kiss in van on the way to federal prison.

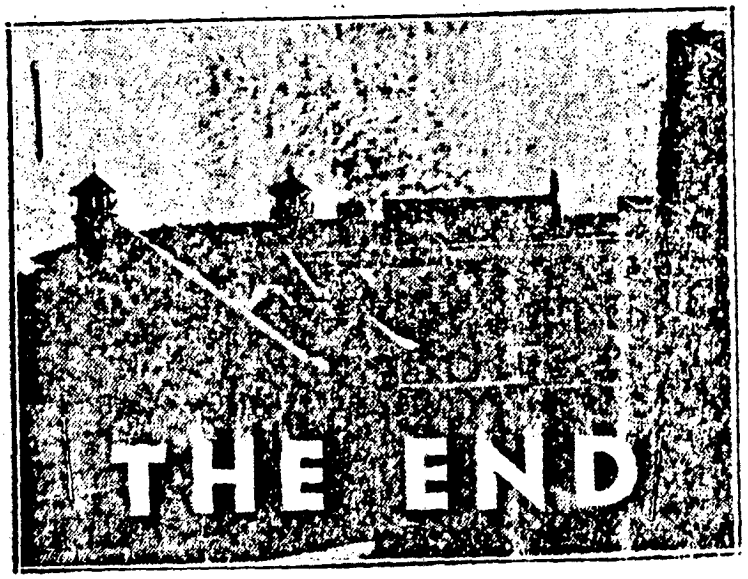
With a smile and a wave, Ethel Rosenberg leaves New York for the death house.

Execution day, June 19, 1953. Rosenberg sympathizers wave placards at rally near Union Square.



(NEWS Photo)

Accompanied by Attorney Emanuel Bloch (wearing hat), Michael and Robert Rosenberg leave Sing Sing after last visit with their parents on June 16.


THE END

THE

House Inquiry Finds Red 'Fraud' In Rosenbergs' Defense Groups

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The world-wide campaign for the defense of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was documented today as a Communist undertaking of monumental cruelty and deceit." The Rosenbergs were executed in June, 1953, for passing atomic secrets on to the Soviet Union.

"Fraud was the hallmark" of this defense campaign, the House Committee on Un-American Activities charged. The Communists, the committee concluded after more than a year of investigation, were not interested in the Rosenbergs or their fate. Nevertheless, it held, the Communists exploited them and the charges they faced as an opportunity to give them martyrdom in the Communist cause despite court records showing that the husband and wife deliberately had sold out their country.

Communists hesitated at first to embrace this case, the committee reported, but wound up

tion in government, education and labor.

¶To refurbish the badly tarnished reputation of the Communist party.

To create and exploit divisive anti-Semitic propaganda.

¶To divert attention from anti-Semitic pogroms in the Soviet Union and satellite nations.

¶To discredit American courts and judicial procedures, and cast doubt on all investigations and convictions of Communists.

All of these objectives, the committee held, achieved a measure of success.

Aid to Reds Noted

"In America," the report stated, "[the defense campaign] drew many into a Communist subversive program and provoked doubts about America and its Government. It set out to tear down the cohesiveness of America's minority groups and in so doing left scars which have not [illegible] completely healed.

"Although the Rosenbergs have been dead for more than three years, their cause and that of [Morton] Sobell [a fellow conspirator with the Rosenbergs now serving a thirty-year prison sentence] continued to command the interest of people in France, England, behind the Iron Curtain, and even in America."

The movement was handled so skillfully, the report stated, that it took on an aspect of spontaneity that opened the way for the Communist press abroad to exploit it with help from innocents.

The report accused a long list of persons identified by it as hard-core Communists here and overseas. It also listed persons who, it stated, could be described only as dupes who had had no intention of aiding the Communist cause.

Among those the report did not call dupes were Joseph Brainan, chairman of the defense committee, and David and Emily Alman, Aaron Schneiderman

N.Y. TIMES
NEWSPAPER
AUG. 27. 1956
Pg. 41
COLUMNS 2 + 3

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SEARCH
SERIALS
AUG 27 1956
N.Y. NEW YORK
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House Report on Rosenbergs

Group Aiding 3 A-Spies Called Red Undertaking

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a report issued yesterday on the activities and significance of the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, characterized the organization as a Communist undertaking of "monumental cruelty and deceit" established for the purpose of furthering international communism.

The report, a 137-page document entitled "Trial by Treason," was made public by chairman Francis E. Walter with the announcement that it was based on hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee and additional material obtained in more than a year and a half of investigation.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed at Sing Sing on June 19, 1953, following their conviction on espionage charges. Morton Sobell was subsequently sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment as a member of the same spy ring that had turned secrets of the atomic bomb over to the Soviet Union.

The committee explained that it had prepared the report "not only because the facts of the Rosenberg campaign deserved study, but also because these facts, taken together, provide a singularly instructive example of the operations and techniques of the Communist front, how it is created, directed and financed."

"Fraud was the hallmark of this Communist undertaking," says the report. "Fraud with sinister purpose and spectacular profit; it sought to blacken the name of America throughout the world and milked the American people of some half million dollars while it did so."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED AUG 27 1956
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FBI — NEW YORK

Seven Objectives Listed

Actually, the efforts of the Communists were never designed to benefit the spies, said the report. The real objectives of the Communists, declared the committee, were:

"1. To vilify the United States and its institutions and spread the lie that its government is bent on annihilating minority groups and suppressing genuine political dissent.

"2. To provide additional funds for the over-all Communist program of subversion and propaganda.

"3. To recruit new members and sympathizers for the Communist apparatus.

"4. To refurbish the badly tarnished reputation of the Communist party.

"5. To create and exploit divisive anti-Semitic propaganda.

"6. To divert attention from anti-Semitic programs in Russia and Soviet satellite nations.

"7. To discredit American courts and judicial procedures and cast doubt on all investigations and convictions of Communists."

The committee stated it had no way of measuring quantitatively the damage inflicted by this organization on American prestige, but declared that "it must be admitted, though reluctantly, that this damage was extensive and lasting."

Rosenberg Committee Called a Red 'Fraud'

Washington, Aug. 27—The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell was a Communist front of "monumental cruelty and deceit," says the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted of passing atomic secrets to Russian agents, died in the electric chair at Sing iSng June 19, 1953. Sobell is serving 30 years as an accomplice.

"Fraud was the hallmark of the Communist undertaking — fraud with sinister purpose and spectacular profit," said the committee in a 137-page report.

"It sought to blacken the name of America throughout the world. It milked the American people of some $500,000 while it did so.

"Actually, the efforts of the Communists were never designed to benefit the spies."

The real purpose of the campaign, the report said, was to win friends and money for the Communists and divert attention from anti-Semitic developments inside the Soviet Union.

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AUG 27 1956

FBI — NEW YORK

Reds Raised $500,000 to Aid A-Spies

The Communists raised more than half a million dollars to finance their nationwide so-called drive "to secure justice" for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, electrocuted atom spies, and Morton Sobell, their co-conspirator serving 30 years in Alcatraz.

"Nowhere has the craven hypocrisy of communism been exposed so tellingly" than in the dual campaign, the House of Un-American Activities Committee declared today in a 137-page report entitled "Trial by Treason."

Campaign of Calumny.

In a gigantic move to vilify America and its judicial procedures, said the report, the Rosenberg committee alone distributed six million pamphlets and a half million post cards and clemency petitions. It bought 20,000 lines of newspaper advertising.

Its "calumny" of this country was typified by such slogans as:

"We are the murderers hurling mud

"We are the witchhunters drinking blood."

Local "independent" committees were "spontaneously" set up in Boston, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and elsewhere, the committee reported. In reality they were "completely controlled" by the New York headquarters "and, in many instances, directly by the Communist party."

Dinner to Urey.

The Rosenberg committee got one of its "most dazzling propaganda contributions" in a statement defending them by Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel Prize-winning atomic scientist. This was fortified several days later by a statement from the late Albert Einstein.

The Sobell campaign gathered momentum, according to the report, from a dinner last year at which Mrs. Sobell presented Dr. Urey with 6000 scrolls honoring him as a scientist and citizen. Among the signers were Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic; Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize-winning scientist; Prof. Kirtley Mather and Henry Steele Commager.

It is impossible, the report said, to determine how much of the Rosenberg-Sobell national committee income "may have gone into the coffers of the Communist party." But "the bookkeeping. . . . reflects malpractices which would bring the smallest 'capitalist' businessman into direpute, if not jail."

Called Sinister Fraud.

"Fraud was the hallmark of this Communist undertaking," said the committee: "Fraud with sinister purpose and spectacular profit: It sought to blacken the name of America throughout the world and milked the American people of some half million dollars while it did so."

Among the original sponsors were Robert Morss Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands; Prof. Edwin Perry Burgum, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Ephraim Cross, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Waldo Frank, James Imbrie and Dr. Gene Weltfish.

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AUG 27 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

Red A-Spy Unit Milked $500,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell was branded Sunday as a Communist plot of "monumental cruelty and deceit" which "sought to blacken the name of America throughout the world and milked the American people of some $500,000 while it did so."

In a 137-page report entitled "Trial by Treason," the House Committee on Un-American Activities excoriated the Rosenberg undertaking as a case history of a Communist front—"of how it is created, directed and financed."

• • •

"NOWHERE HAS the craven hypocrisy of communism been exposed so tellingly," the report declared. "Fraud was the hallmark of this Communist undertaking—fraud with sinister purpose and spectacular profit.

"Actually the efforts of the Communists were never designed to benefit the spies."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953, in the electric chair at Sing Sing as traitors for passing top secret information about the atomic bomb to Russia. Sobell is serving 30 years as an accomplice in a Soviet spy ring which is credited with having divulged secrets that put the Communists years ahead in developing an atomic bomb.

• • •

THE ROSENBERG "front" was conceived, the committee said, to provide funds for the Communist program of subversion, to recruit new members, to stir up minority groups and to discredit U. S. courts.

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DATED AUG 27 1956

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AUG 27 1956

FBI — NEW YORK

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'Monstrous Campaign'

"Fraud was the hallmark," says the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the worldwide Communist-run campaign for the defense of atom spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, executed in 1953.

Cleverly and diversely directed, the appeal fooled a lot of people who should have known better. It raised $500,000 in the United States—money used to denounce this country all over the world.

In its report, "Trial by Treason," the House committee lists the real objectives of what it calls this "monstrous campaign"—benefiting the spies wasn't one of them. Objectives were to discredit American justice, recruit new members and sympathizers for the Communist apparatus, raise money.

The committee says the Reds achieved at least a measure of success in all those objectives.

Discouraging as the story is, even more discouraging is this indication of how long it sometimes takes to nail down Communist lies with full documentation. In this case it took more than three years.

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P.16 Night

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AUG 28 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

COAST TO COAST

HY GARDNER

The unspectacular manner in which the F. B. I. solved both the Riesel and Weinberger jig-saw mysteries has frightened racket guys, would-be kidnappers and other criminals more than if the perpetrators shot it out with the G-Men in Dillinger fashion. The hoodlums can cope with brawn but not brain: as far as they're concerned the latter is a secret weapon . . .

Hy Gardner

Myles Lane, the former United States Attorney, talking about John Edgar Hoover's superb organization, revealed this heretofore unreported sidelight that helped send the atom-bomb spies, the Rosenbergs, to the hot seat.

During their trial the government alleged that the Rosenbergs, if they hadn't been arrested when they were, planned to leave the country. However, the prosecution had no proof until Lane was tipped off that the couple, together with their two children, had posed for passport pictures. Myles passed this information on to the F. B. I., who asked that the prosecution stall while its sleuths made a needle-in-the-haystack search to find the passport photographer.

Within a few hours a new witness was produced, a man who swore he had made passport photos of the Rosenbergs. When challenged by the defense lawyers, who sarcastically needled him about having an elephantine memory, the photographer made his point clear. "Ordinarily," he admitted, "I might not remember them. But since they came in on a Saturday, when I'm usually closed, and the two children got me nervous running around and messing up the studio—they made an indelible impression on my mind."

Mr. Lane added a further punch to the incident. Though the G-Men visited hundreds of photographers' studios within the short span of five hours, they could have solved the puzzle within five minutes if one of the investigators was psychic. For the studio of the passport photographer who shot the Rosenbergs, then helped to fry them, was located right behind the Foley Square Courthouse from which "travel agency" the traitors were given a one-way trip which required no pass-

The F. B. I., headed by J. Edgar Hoover, above, proved the Rosenbergs planned to leave the country.

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Commies' Big Fraud

By LEON RACHT

THE Communists' campaign in defense of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and their continuing efforts to spring co-conspirator Morton Sobell from Alcatraz now stands exposed for what it is—a gigantic swindle in which dupes and innocents have been jobbed out of $500,000.

In a 137-page documented report titled "Trial by Treason," the House Committee on Un-American Activities has branded the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Sobell as a Communist plot of "monumental cruelty and deceit."

"Fraud was the hallmark," the committee states, "of this Communist undertaking—fraud with sinister purpose and spectacular profit. It sought to blacken the name of America throughout the world. It milked the American people of some $500,000 while it did so. Actually, the efforts of the Communists were never designed to benefit the spies."

The real objectives, the report declares were to discredit U. S. Justice, recruit new members for the Communist apparatus, divert attention from anti-Semitic pogroms in the Soviet Union and to raise money to line the pockets of the Red hierarchy.

Brazen Sham

To students of the criminal Communist conspiracy in this country the brazen sham of the Red campaign was apparent at once. Of 36 sponsors of the National Committee, all but five were either hard-core Communists or veteran fellow travelers.

The campaign was kicked off, appropriately enough, by the pro-Communist weekly National Guardian, of which the report says:

"In (its) pages, everything emanating from the Kremlin is humane, civilized, and progressive, while the U. S. reek with racial discrimination exploitation of labor, corruption, war hysteria, and whatever else good citizens should detest."

The Rosenbergs have been moldering in their traitors' graves these three years now. But, even so, the ghoulish fingers of the Communists continue to dig into the pockets of the naive, grubbing money on the pretense of clearing their names. And, hardly a day goes by when funds aren't begged or the hat passed on the subterfuge that the money is to be used to vindicate Sobell.

We're hollering copper on this one. Common criminals are daily brought to book for obtaining money under false pretenses. Communists are not only criminals but guilty per se of the gravest crime on the statutes—treason.

Based on the documentary evidence offered in the HUAC's report the Rosenberg-Sobell fund-raising conspiracy would appear a proper subject for investigation by a Federal grand jury. Let's find out who got the $500,000 and, if there was thievery, jug the Red pickpockets.

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COAST TO COAST

By HY GARDNER

Hors d'Oeuvres

I'm happy about the Andrews Sisters re-uniting. It gives you a queasy feeling when you read about families squabbling 'mongst themselves—especially if their soiled linen is rinsed in public print. Maxine summed it up honestly. "I think our breakup was a good thing," she said. "It gave us a chance to go out on a two-and-a-half-year fishing trip—and we didn't come up with one fish. . . . We had a lot of emotional growing up to do. For example, we learned that if one sister had a fight with her husband, the other two should keep out of it." It's ironic that the three sisters who became the most famous harmony trio in show business took so long to attain harmony in private life . . .

Hy Gardner

• • •

As we strolled along Park and 79th early yesterday afternoon one of two policemen on duty in front of the Egyptian Consulate broke into a fast buck-and-wing dance to keep warm. "You missed your vocation," I commented, "you should be at the Palace." "Well," the cop grinned, "the way I look at it all the world's a stage—and right now I'm connected with an act that's getting top billing!"

• • •

Jim Bishop, author of "The Jackie Gleason Story," "The Day Lincoln Was Shot" and the new assured best-seller "The Day Christ Died," is working on a new book. Titled "The Time of the Atom Spies," it will be a documented low-blow-by-blow history of atom-bomb spies from the Rosenbergs to Claus Fuchs and every spy in between . . . If you go in for soothing Hi-Fi-lootin' music and warbling, pick up an album called "A Night at Chez Vito," a capsulized version of the enchantertainment you enjoy around [illegible] but without

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Spy Case Judge Thanks FBI

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—U. S. District Judge Irving R. Kaufman of New York today publicly thanked the FBI for the protection it gave him and his family while he was presiding at the 1951 trial of A-bomb spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

In an address before the 59th commencement exercises of the FBI National Academy, Kaufman said:

"My contacts with Director J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI have been much closer than those of most of us fortunate people who call ourselves Americans.

"During the long trying months of the Rosenberg case, as many of you know, there were deliberate attempts to intimidate the court—personal threats to me and my family unprecedented in the history of our nation's judiciary.

"And during those interminable months when I feared for the safety of my wife and my three boys during my every waking hour, my chief solace was the protection of the FBI and the kindness and concern of the various members of the bureau who were assigned to protect my family.

"I have never before had the opportunity to publicly say to those men—'I thank you from the bottom of my heart.'"

UNDER PRESSURE

Hoover, in introducing Kaufman, said he knew of no jurist in history who had to carry out his functions under so much pressure as Kaufman experienced during the Rosenberg trial, which resulted in death sentences for the two.

The Academy graduated 98 local police officers from 37 States and Puerto Rico.

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NEW YORK
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Judge in Commencement Address

Obey Law, Kaufman Tells F. B. I. Men

Herald Tribune—Kavallines

Judge Irving R. Kaufman

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Federal judge who sentenced two Russian atomic spies to death in 1951 today read a lecture to both police officers and his brother judges to obey the Constitution and the law.

Speaking before the graduation exercises of the fifty-ninth class of the F. B. I. National Academy, Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York told the ninety-eight graduates from thirty-seven states that he is aware of the temptation to officers to "bypass" Constitutional or legal safeguards when they "know" a man is guilty or fear the loss of valuable evidence.

But, he added, "as a judge, I could regale you for hours with stories of criminals who could never be brought to justice because the evidence against them was illegally seized, of convictions which were reversed or set aside because key confessions and evidence had been illegally obtained. Indeed, one of the best possible ways to insure that a probably guilty man will go unpunished is to deprive him of the basic safeguards which our Constitution affords him. . . ."

Judge Can Be Wrong

"On the other hand," Judge Kaufman continued, "I deem it only fair to state that a judge who places unnecessary and hypertechnical roadblocks, with no foundation in law or the Constitution, in the path of lawful prosecution because of an antagonism which the judge harbors toward law enforcement officers, has rendered as great a disservice to the American people as the over-reaching police officer."

The police officer who "bypasses" legal safeguards for the individual not only injures the defendant, but the entire United States in the eyes of the world, observed Judge Kaufman, who sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death for espionage after one of the most sensational trials in modern history.

The judge took occasion to praise the F. B. I. for protecting him during that trial against "deliberate attempts to intimidate the court— personal threats to me and my family unprecedented in the history of our nation's judiciary.

Radford Hails Hoover

Both Judge Kaufman and Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the other commencement speaker, praised the work of F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover on both the domestic crime and espionage-subversion frauds.

". . . . Today our nation is confronted by the world's most dangerous menace to freedom — international communism," Adm. Radford said. "I know of no one to whom America owes a greater debt of gratitude for identifying the Communist threat and forging a viable program of action against it than the distinguished director of the F. B. I., Mr. Hoover."

Internal police officers shared with the armed forces not only responsibility for the security of the United States, but also to show the entire world that they stand for the institutions of freedom."

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JUDGE THANKS F. B. I.

Kaufman Recalls Protection in Rosenberg Spy Case

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UP)—The judge who sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death publicly thanked the Federal Bureau of Investigation today for the protection it had extended him and his family during the atomic spy case.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman of New York said "deliberate attempts" had been made to intimidate the court and that personal threats had been made against him and his family.

"During those interminable months," Judge Kaufman said, "when I feared for the safety of my wife and my three boys during my every waking hour, my chief solace was the protection of the F. B. I. and the kindness and concern by various members of the bureau who were assigned to protect my family."

Judge Kaufman recalled the Rosenberg case during an address to the graduating class of the fifty-ninth session of the F. B. I. National Academy.

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37 Hold Services At Graves of A-Spies

North Lindenhurst — Thirty-seven persons gathered quietly yesterday at the graves of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, executed atom spies, for brief commemoration ceremonies.

The group, which arrived by private cars and a bus at Wellwood Cemetery at 1 PM gathered around the plain graves of the executed spies to commemorate their burial June 21, 1953. Unlike the tense crowd of 2,000 that gathered when the spies were buried, the group was quiet and relaxed.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz for complicity in the Rosenbergs' espionage, led the small gathering. The brief services were unnoticed by other visitors to the cemetery but 10 uniformed and plainclothes State Troopers guarded the entrances of the cemetery "to make sure there wouldn't be any trouble."

Newsday
6/26/57

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JUN 26 1957
FBI - NEW YORK

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Lawyer Says Spies Also Got A-Plane Data

Myles Lane Quotes Greenglass Story Of Thefts in '47

By JOSEPH ALVAREZ,
Staff Writer.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, executed atom spies, transmitted satellite secrets lifted from American scientists to Communist Russia in 1947, Myles J. Lane, former U.S. attorney, disclosed today.

He also revealed that the Rosenbergs siphoned off the mathematical solution to the problem of atomic energy for planes from our scientists and turned it over to Russian espionage agents.

Mr. Lane, now in private practice, helped prepare the government's case against the Rosenberg spy ring.

Divulged by Greenglass.

He said he learned of the Rosenberg role in the satellite field, and about the atom-driven plane, when he and agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation questioned David Greenglass about the workings of the spy cadre. Greenglass was Ethel's younger brother. He is serving a 15-year prison term for slipping secrets to the treason ring.

Greenglass was asked: "Did Rosenberg mention to you any government projects concerning which he had obtained information from any of his contacts?"

He replied Rosenberg had "mentioned a sky platform project." According to Green-

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By CHARLE
Scripps-Howard

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OCT 14 1957
FBI NEW YORK

MRS. ETHEL ROSENBERG.

JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Lane Reveals Spies Gave 'Moon' Data to Reds

United States earth satellite secrets were transmitted to the Soviet Union by the spy ring which included Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, executed for espionage in 1953, Myles J. Lane, former United States Attorney here, said yesterday.

Mr. Lane said David Greenglass had disclosed this in testimony at his trial for espionage in 1951 and also in pretrial questioning by the F. B. I.

Data on A-Plane, Too

Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's younger brother, also testified that the spy ring had given Russia information which would permit that country to solve the problem of powering airplanes with the atom, Mr. Lane said. Greenglass, a member of the Rosenberg spy ring who later turned against the others, is now serving a fifteen-year sentence.

Mr. Lane said that Greenglass, a former Army sergeant stationed at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic laboratory, was asked whether Rosenberg had mentioned sending Russia secret information about projects other than the atom bomb. Greenglass replied, Mr. Lane said, that Rosenberg had mentioned "a sky platform project," describing it as "some large vessel which would be suspended at a point of no gravity between the moon and the earth, and as a satellite would spin around the earth."

Obtained "Mathematics"

Greenglass also said that on one occasion Rosenberg told him he had obtained from "scientists in this country" the "mathematics" that would adapt atomic power to the powering of aircraft.

Mr. Lane, who is now in private law practice in New York, said:

"The fact that the Soviets launched Sputnik last week did not surprise me in the least. It wouldn't surprise me at all if in the not too distant future the Soviet government announces it has perfected an atomic-powered engine for a plane, a missile or an outer-space satellite."

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'Moon' Secrets Given Reds by Rosenbergs

By CHARLES ROLAND

Secrets for manufacture of an earth satellite were obtained from American scientists in 1947 by A-bomb spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and handed by them that year to Soviet Russia, it was disclosed yesterday.

The Rosenbergs, executed in 1953, were tried in Federal Court here in 1951 not only for transmitting to Russia the A-bomb secrets, but other major defense secrets, including the satellite, an atom-powered aviation engine, and the proximity fuse of great value in both aerial and land warfare.

Actually, the review of the spies' testimony, made public yesterday came more than six years after disclosure in the New York Journal-American.

ARTICLE PUBLISHED

Aviation editor George Carroll, in an article published in this newspaper on April 26, 1951, wrote:

"On Dec. 29, 1948, in his last annual report before his suicide, Defense Secy. Forrestal made the unheralded disclosure that the U. S. was embarking on an 'earth satellite vehicle program.'"

Carroll's article also said:

"Communist Russia's spy net in the United States tapped this country's most ambitious rocket secret—start of work on the world's No. 1 Space Ship—a full year or more before the American people knew such a project existed."

In addition, the fact was published in April, 1951, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, in a report entitled, "Soviet Atomic Espionage."

New York Journal-American
★★★★ Thurs., April 26, 1951—3

Red Spies Got Spaceship Data

By GEORGE CARROLL
N. Y. Journal-American Aviation Editor

Communist Russia's spy net in the United States tapped this country's most ambitious rocket secret—start of work on the world's No. 1 Spaceship—a full year or more before the American people knew such a project existed.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now under death sentence as Stalin agents, might conceivably have their lives spared by telling U. S. Intelligence or the FBI who spilled this prize bit—who was "the contact."

Here is the story as it unfolds from the standpoint (1) of the National Military Establishment in Washington and (2) [illegible] careful [illegible] of [illegible]

Dr. Bush Evades Spaceship Query

Dr. Vannevar Bush was asked today if foreknowledge that Moscow already knew about it had [illegible] Defense Secret [illegible]

OUR SECRET NO SECRET TO REDS... Story by George Carroll, N. Y. Journal-American aviation editor, dated April 26, 1951, reveals that Communist spies knew about the U. S. earth satellite project a year before the American people knew there was such a project.

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NO ACTION TAKEN

These facts emerged yesterday:

Although the Carroll article and the Congressional report made the initial disclosures six years ago, there is no evidence to this day that any Government agency has followed through.

There is no public evidence that the names of the scientists who handed the satellite secrets to Rosenbergs are known, or the exact date or place the secrets were passed.

Moreover, although American scientists were shown to be working on an earth satellite 10 years ago, Soviet Russia outstripped us in the actual manufacture.

And though we had the plans for atomic-powered aviation engines, Russia is reported ready to announce production of such an engine ahead of us.

One possible solution slipped out of the hands of our best sleuths when two alleged members of the Rosenberg spy ring fled behind the Iron Curtain.

They were Joel Barr, a physicist who was Rosenberg's classmate at college, and Alfred Sarrant, an engineer who had been working on the atomic aviation engine.

The review of the transmission of satellite secrets to Russia was pointed up yesterday by former U. S. Atty. Myles J. Lane, now in private law practise at 19 E. 70th st.

WORKED WITH FBI

Lane, prior to the 1951 trial of the Rosenbergs, worked with FBI agents for six months in preparing the case against the couple.

Much information of the spy ring came from Ethel Rosenberg's younger brother, David Greenglass, who was convicted with the Rosenbergs and is serving a 15-year prison term.

On the basis of his statements, this series of questions was asked of Greenglass at the trial by Roy M. Cohn, then Assistant U. S. Attorney:

Q.—What else did Julius Rosenberg tell you? (Apart from theft of A-bomb secrets).

A.—He told me that he had stolen the proximity fuse when he was working at Emerson Radio. He told me he took it out in his brief case, the case in which he had brought his lunch, and gave the fuse to Russia.

Q.—Did he mention any other projects?

A.—He mentioned a sky platform project. He told me he had gotten this from one of the boys.

Q.—Did he describe it?

A.—He said it was some large vessel which would be suspended at a point of no gravity between the moon and the earth, and as a satellite, it would spin around the earth.

Q.—Did he mention any other projects?

A.—He said they had solved the problem of atomic energy for airplanes. He said he had gotten the mathematics on it—the mathematics was solved on this.

Q.—Did he say where he got the information?

A.—He said he got it from one of his contacts.

Defense counsel E. H. Bloch pressed Greenglass to explain what he meant by "contacts" and Greenglass replied:

"I mean the scientists in this country."

SATELLITE SECRETS

Aviation experts yesterday said that the importance of passing the satellite secrets to Russia was not so much the technical information as the basic fact that the United States had embarked on the project of producing a satellite.

"It is possible," one expert said, "that the Russians did not have the faintest intention of making a satellite, until they learned of our super-secret project. They may even have started work on it then and there."

At the time of the Rosenberg trial in 1951, the word "satellite" was somehow subordinated to the phrase "sky platform," and conveyed little meaning to the general public.

But Lane said yesterday:

"I was not the least surprised when the Russians launched their satellite, Sputnik, last week.

"Nor will I be surprised if they soon announce the perfecting of an atomic-powered engine for airplanes, missiles and outer space satellites."

Federal agencies had no comment to offer yesterday on this aspect of the Rosenberg spy ring activities.

The who, when and where—identity of the scientists who betrayed the secrets, and the time and place of such betrayal, still remained in the realm of unsolved mystery.

Shop the value-packed advertisements in today's Sunday Journal-American for outstanding merchandise from New York's leading stores.

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. 65

DATED

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

MEMO: Cyril Ritchard will play the Magician on CBS-TV's "Aladdin," with book by S. J. Perelman and songs by Cole Porter . . . David Greenglass, of the Rosenberg spy-ring, was questioned in Lewisburgh prison yesterday by the Senate Internal Security Committee regarding satellite secrets which may have been passed on to the Russians . . . Asiatic flu hit 12 members of the cast of "Most Happy Fella." Performers who'd left the show long ago were called back Saturday night . . . Sam Goldwyn paid agent I. P. Lazar $65,000 for getting him "Porgy and Bess."

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GUTHRIE

ROSENBERGS TIED TO U. S. SPACE DATA

Greenglass Testimony Said Spies Gained Information on 1947 Satellite Plans

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

A former United States Attorney said yesterday that the Rosenberg spy ring had apparently given the Soviet Union information on an early earth satellite program in the United States.

Myles J. Lane, former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, recalled that testimony to that effect had been given at the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, atom spies who were executed in 1953.

Mr. Lane, who worked on the preparation of the case against the Rosenbergs, noted that the testimony also had indicated that the Rosenbergs had given the Soviet Union information on the use of atomic energy for aircraft.

The testimony to which he referred was given on March 9, 1951, by David Greenglass, younger brother of Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass is serving a fifteen-year prison sentence for giving atomic information to the Rosenbergs.

Testimony Recalled

Greenglass's testimony, under questioning by Roy M. Cohn, then an assistant United States Attorney, included the following:

Q.—Did Rosenberg mention to you any Government projects concerning which he had obtained information from any of his contacts? A.—Well, once in the presence of my brother [Bernard, who was not involved in the espionage ring], he mentioned a sky-platform project.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Rosenberg about the sky-platform project? A.—Yes, I had a conversation with him later. I asked him in privacy.

Q.—Can you tell us about when this conversation occurred? A.—I would say this was '47, late '47. He told me that he had gotten this information about the sky platform from one of the boys, as he put it.

Q.—Did he tell you just what information had been given to him by one of the boys concerning the sky-platform project. Did he describe it to you at all? A.—Yes, he did. He described it in front of my brother, too.

Describes Sky Platform

Q.—How did he describe it? A.—He said that it was some large vessel which would be suspended at a point of no gravity between the moon and the earth and as a satellite it would spin around the earth.

Q.—Did he tell you from what part of the country that information had been obtained; where the contact was? A.—I don't recall that.

Q.—Did he mention any other projects, Government projects, concerning which he had obtained information? A.—He once stated to me in the presence of a worker of ours that they had solved the problem of atomic energy for airplanes and later on I asked him if this was true, and he said that he had gotten the mathematics on it; the mathematics was solved on this.

Q.—Did he say from where he had gotten this? A.—He said he got it from one of his contacts.

The fact that the United States had a satellite project was made public in December, 1948, by James V. Forrestal, then Secretary of Defense. It was then designated as the "earth satellite vehicle program."

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N. Y. Times
DATED 10/13/57
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OCT 14 1957
FBI - NEW YORK

Senate Inquiry Is Urged to Hunt Sources of Rosenbergs Data

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP) —The possibility arose today of a new search for the sources from whom Julius Rosenberg had obtained American military and scientific secrets for the Soviet Union.

Rosenberg and his wife Ethel were convicted of conspiring to give atomic secrets to the Soviet Union and were executed in 1953. They were particularly active as spies, the evidence showed, in 1947-48.

The possibility of another hunt for those who turned over secrets to the Rosenberg spy ring came up in a statement today by Ben Mandel, research director for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Mr. Mandel reported on interviews he had in prison with two members of the ring, Harry Gold and David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother.

In 1947-48, Mr. Mandel quoted Greenglass as saying, Rosenberg reported that "we now have a space platform * * * one of the boys gave me the information and I gave it to the Russians."

Rosenberg was an engineering inspector for the Army Signal Corps at the time.

Mr. Mandel's report continued:

"Rosenberg also mentioned to Greenglass the atomic airplane. He said that the mathematics for the atomic airplane had already been worked out. Rosenberg said that he got it from his people and had passed it along to the Russians."

Then Mandel raised the possibility of a search for Rosenberg's sources, saying:

"It might be possible to secure from the Signal Corps a detailed analysis of the work done by Rosenberg.

"Through his employment, Greenglass said, Rosenberg came to know individuals, experts, in the various plants throughout the country.

"I questioned Greenglass as to whether or not the espionage ring included any technical experts who could evaluate information on the spot. Greenglass said that the man whom he met at night in an automobile on the East Side of New York City in the Forties seemed to him to be an expert engineer from the pointed questions he asked."

Testimony Recalled

Myles J. Lane, former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, said on Saturday that the Rosenbergs apparently had given the Soviet information on the satellite program. He recalled that testimony to that effect had been given at the Rosenberg trial by Greenglass.

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N. Y.
DATED OCT 18 1957
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OCT 18 1957
FBI — NEW YORK
GUTHEIL

Say Executed Spy Got Space Data for Reds

By PAUL HEALY

Washington, Oct. 17 (NEWS Bureau) — Executed atom spy Julius Rosenberg told a fellow spy 10 years ago that he transmitted data on a U. S. "space platform" to the Russians, according to a memo released today by the Senate Internal Security Committee.

The memo, inserted in the committee's record, was an account of an interview by Ben Mandel, staff assistant, with David Greenglass, Rosenberg's brother-in-law, last Tuesday at the Lewisberg, Pa., Penitentiary.

Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years after confessing that he helped pass atomic secrets to Rosenberg while he was an Army machinist.

Tells About It Casually

Mandel's summary of the interview said that "in 1947 or 1948 when Julius Rosenberg was moving some of his furniture from Knickerbocker Village on Monroe St., New York, to Chappaqua, N. Y., for the summer, he was standing on the street corner near the moving van with David Greenglass and his brother.

"At the time, Rosenberg said, 'Now we have a space platform.' He said he had heard this from a friend. At the time, Rosenberg explained the details and the technique of the space platform."

"Gave It to Russians"

"When Greenglass was alone with Rosenberg later," the Mandel memo continued, "he asked again about the space platform. Rosenberg said it was being surveyed. He said one of the boys 'gave me the information and I gave it to the Russians'."

According to the memo, Rosenberg also mentioned to Greenglass the atomic airplane.

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OCT 18 1957
FBI - NEW YORK

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SPIES FACE QUESTIONING

Greenglass and Gold May Be Quizzed on Space Secrets

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP) —Two convicted atom spies—David Greenglass and Harry Gold—may be questioned next week about information that the Rosenberg spy ring gave United States space secrets to the Soviet Union in 1947 or 1948.

Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee said today the two might appear at subcommittee hearings next week in Memphis.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed as atomic spies in 1953. The testimony of Greenglass and Gold helped convict the pair. Mrs. Rosenberg was Greenglass' sister.

Mr. Morris said in a telephone interview from Point Pleasant, N. J., that the Justice Department indicated it would try to have both Greenglass and Gold on hand when the Memphis hearings open next Tuesday.

The committee lawyer added that both spies, who are now imprisoned, would be questioned about Greenglass' testimony at the Rosenberg trial that Rosenberg stole secrets about space satellites and atom-powered planes for the Russians.

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N. Y. Times

DATED 10/26/57

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ROSENBERGS TIED TO U. S. SPACE DATA

Greenglass Testimony Said Spies Gained Information on 1947 Satellite Plans

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

A former United States Attorney said yesterday that the Rosenberg spy ring had apparently given the Soviet Union information on an early earth satellite program in the United States.

Myles J. Lane, former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, recalled that testimony to that effect had been given at the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, atom spies who were executed in 1953.

Mr. Lane, who worked on the preparation of the case against the Rosenbergs, noted that the testimony also had indicated that the Rosenbergs had given the Soviet Union information on the use of atomic energy for aircraft.

The testimony to which he referred was given on March 9, 1951, by David Greenglass, younger brother of Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass is serving a fifteen-year prison sentence for giving atomic information to the Rosenbergs.

Testimony Recalled

Greenglass's testimony, under questioning by Roy M. Cohn, then an assistant United States Attorney, included the following:

Q.—Did Rosenberg mention to you any Government projects concerning which he had obtained information from any of his contacts? A.—Well, once in the presence of my brother Bernard, who was not involved in the espionage ring], he mentioned a sky-platform project.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Rosenberg about the sky-platform project? A.—Yes, I had a conversation with him later. I asked him in privacy.

Q.—Can you tell us about when this conversation occurred? A.—I would say this was '47, late '47. He told me that he had gotten this information about the sky platform from one of the boys, as he put it.

Q.—Did he tell you just what information had been given to him by one of the boys concerning the sky-platform project. Did he describe it to you at all? A.—Yes, he did. He described it in front of my brother, too.

Describes Sky Platform

Q.—How did he describe it? A.—He said that it was some large vessel which would be suspended at a point of no gravity between the moon and the earth and as a satellite it would spin around the earth.

Q.—Did he tell you from what part of the country that information had been obtained; where the contact was? A.—I don't recall that.

Q.—Did he mention any other projects, Government projects, concerning which he had obtained information? A.—He once stated to me in the presence of a worker of ours that they had solved the problem of atomic energy for airplanes and later on I asked him if this was true, and he said that he had gotten the mathematics on it; the mathematics was solved on this.

Q.—Did he say from where he had gotten this? A.—He said he got it from one of his contacts.

The fact that the United States had a satellite project was made public in December, 1948, by James V. Forrestal, then Secretary of Defense. It was then designated as the "earth satellite vehicle program."

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OCT 29 1957
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CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED October 22, 1957

Pg. 2 Col. 4

Sky Platform 'Secret' Was Printed in 1945

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The space platform idea was known for years, long before the Rosenberg case. Life Magazine ran drawings in its July 23, 1945, issue of German plans for a sky platform satellite with space mirrors. Yet the press has in the past week been running deadpan the rumors and fantasies about what a N. Y. Times headline called the "Rosenberg Data" on a space platform.

David Greenglass, government witness in the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who is now in Lewisburg prison, was used by the Justice Department in the Rosenbergs' trial in 1951 to give original currency to this fantasy about the Rosenbergs' tipping off the Soviets about a sky platform.

In direct examination, Greenglass in the 1951 trial said that Julius Rosenberg in late 1947 told him "he had gotten this information about the sky platform from one of the boys, as he put it." Asked how he described it, Greenglass said: "He said that it was some large vessel which would be suspended at a point of no gravity between the moon and the earth and as a satellite it would spin around the earth."

J

Rosenberg denied flatly he ever said he "got the information from one of your boys" and said he did not know who initiated the discussion but said something on sky platforms might have been discussed in late 1947 as Greenglass said. Rosenberg added:

". . . I don't remember the specific incident but at that time in the Popular Science magazines and in the newspapers there was some talk that the Germans had done some work on some kind of suspended lens in the sky to concentrate the rays of the sun at the earth, and that is what I believe was the discussion we might have had at that time. Greenglass used to read the Popular Mechanics and Popular Science and he always talked about things like that at the shop."

Since the trial, Greenglass' story was used on two occasions. It was used in June, 152, by Myles Lane, then U.S. attorney, in a headline-hunting speech about spies giving Russia a secret about a project for a platform 3,000 miles up, and it was the source of last week's witchhunt statement by Ben Mandel of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

The Life drawings of 1945 show how the Nazis planned to use a man-made moon or satellite to mount a space mirror. While the old peacetime plans for this—for power use—contemplated a space mirror 22,300 miles from the equator and moving around the earth once in 24 hours, the later German plan was for 5,100 miles. The mirror could focus the sun's rays on a point at the earth's surface and burn a city down or boil oceans.

Life conceded that entirely credible plans to build space stations a

were drawn up on paper long before World War II.

Dr. Hermann Oberth, who is thought to have designed the terrifying V-1 and V-2, originally had planned a space station as a refueling point for interstellar rockets—on peacetime, not wartime journeys.

U. S. Army technicians had seized the plans when our troops entered Germany and the stories had been cabled over in June.

Why Let Only 1 Mag See Rosenberg Files?

Virginia Gardner's Letter to Brownell

October 22, 1957

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

Dear Sir:

In a copyrighted story in the Oct. 26 issue of "Look," entitled "The first real story of the big *atomic-bomb plot—The People Who Stole It From Us*," it is declared that four years after the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg the government is preparing a report to convince the citizens who doubted their guilt. Because of this reason, it is explained, you ordered your assistant, William F. Tompkins, to prepare such a report including hitherto unreleased data.

The Look article purports to be based on the considerable data amassed and studied by a Justice Department attorney, Benjamin F. Pollack. Its author, Bill Davidson, worked with Pollack, and Look was given access to his material. Since the reader is informed by Look that FBI files were opened and that for eight months Pollack had access to all FBI files on the Rosenberg Sobell case, apparently Davidson also had access to them.

In addition, the reporter, Davidson, had the help of a government attorney, A. Warren Littman, in his work of gathering information, Look reveals.

I have been assigned by my city desk to investigate the alleged *new facts uncovered in the Look story*. Look makes it clear its reporter had access not just to the supposedly forthcoming government report, but to the various and extensive data going into it. I think in all fairness any member of the press requesting it should be given the same treatment.

I know of no way to sift the truth or fraud of the Look article without seeing the previously secret material purportedly supplied by your office on which Look bases its claim of presenting the first real story of the plot for which two persons were electrocuted and another sent to Alcatraz.

Thus I would like to know if you will open these FBI files to the press in general.

Sincerely yours,
VIRGINIA GARDNER,
Reporter, The Worker.

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PAGE 1

NOV 4 1957

More than four years after Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed for the alleged theft of the atom bomb secret, the government has taken the unprecedented step of opening up the FBI files in the case—at leas to one reporter, according to Look magazine of Oct. 29.

In a letter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Worker reporter Virginia Gardner on Monday asked that they be opened up to the press in general, including the Worker.

(On Wednesday Brownell announced his resignation as attorney general. He will be succeeded in about ten days as head of the Justice Department by William P. Rogers, now deputy attorney general. Brownell quit, apparently, to run for governor of New York next year.)

Look was frank about the government's decision, announced for the first tme in the magazine, to issue a report for the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

For three and a half years, it said, the President and the Justice Department ignored the charges of frame-up leveled at the prosecution. Almost plaintively, it recounted how the President really thought that Americans had faith in their courts and their appeals judges.

★

AT FIRST the Department of Justice and the President felt they didn't need to reopen the files to prove the Rosenbergs were tried and convicted in accord with justice, Look readers were told.

But when, four years after the Rosenbergs were dead, and loyal and prominent citizens continued to question their guilt, Attorney General Brownell acted, said Look. Brownell ordered Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, in charge of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division, to supply a complete report of the case—including data hitherto kept secret.

The Look article purports to be not only an exclusive preview of a forthcoming government report but to be based on the considerable data that went into it, to which the Look reporter, Bill Davidson, had access. It said he worked along with Benjamin F. Pollack, Justice Department attorney assigned to prepare the report, who had access for eight months to all the FBI files in the case.

Unmentioned in the Look article was the pending appeal by Morton Sobell now before the U. S. Supreme Court. Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs, is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

★

SOBELL'S ATTORNEY, Frank Donner of New York, promptly rushed to the Supreme Court with a supplemental memorandum asking that the government be directed to answer Sobell's charges of fraud if it could in a hearing and not by "polemics in a national magazine."

As indicated by a footnote in the document filed in court, Donner alluded to Look when he told the Supreme court: "The government obviously is not content to rely upon the files and records of this case but chooses to refute petitioner's contentions on the basis of 'previously unreleased facts.'"

At the same time Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton, declared it "an immoral act on the part of the Attorney General's office to refuse to agree to a hearing in the courts, while trying to prove its case by publicity seeking."

She hit at both the article in Look magazine, which she termed a "semi-official document," and charges against her husband in the espionage trial of Rudolph Abel in Brooklyn Federal court, charges elicited by Assistant U. S. Attorney Tompkins, as "flagrant violations of justice and fair play."

Testimony naming Mrs. Sobell

(Continued on Page 10)

The Rosenberg Files

(Continued from Page 1)

supplied in the Abel trial by Reino Hayhanen, self-styled Soviet espionage agent who said his chief, Abel, told him he has been given $5,000 by the Russians for Mrs. Sobell.

Attorney Donner, Mrs. Sobell said, had sent a letter to U. S. Attorney General Brownell asking him "to repudiate the actions of subordinates in making public in Look magazine 'previously unreleased facts,'" dealing with her husband's pending appeal.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

ETHEL AND JULIUS Rosenberg were helpless enough when, an obscure and penniless couple on the Lower East Side, they found themselves involved in the troubles of Ethel's brother David Greenglass and eventually charged with giving to a wartime ally *something* so secret that its exact nature still must be guessed.

Now, six years after so-called evidence—sketches drawn by Greenglass while a prisoner of what the prosecutor called "the bomb itself"—was impounded by the court, and four years after the Rosenbergs walked quietly to their death because they would not admit guilt, it has been decreed they must be tried again.

Again they must be convicted—*this time with the help of* hitherto unreleased data not in the court record, we *are informed* by a national magazine which claims to have had access to secret files.

All this, it appears, is because the President and the Attorney General, who themselves became helpless before a swelling tide of world opinion and hastened the pulling of the switch, now are haunted by the image of two Americans that will not down.

This time it is an image projected by loyal American citizens who continue in increasing numbers to ask, "Were they really guilt?" "Look" magazine's reporter, Bill Davidson, mentioning OWI chief Elmer Davis, concedes that many such persons have concluded after reading John Wexley's book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," that they cannot believe the principal testimony that convicted the Rosenbergs.

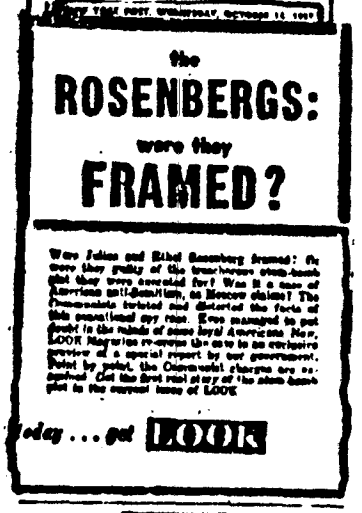
MUCH OF THE "Look" article was a rehash of testimony at the trial, but with important alterations and additions. A special subhead related that Julius Rosenberg had bragged about getting the secrets of our sky platform satellite and atomic plane projects.

Obviously the editors of "Look" cannot be blamed because a report initiated so long ago by Brownell did not foresee the appearance of Sputnik in the skies. In other quarters, however, Sputnik, far from embarrassing professional spy-trappers, has insuired them to point to Greenglass' extremely wispy testimony on these projects.

Myles J. Lane, former U.S. attorney who headed the Rosenberg-Sobell prosecution, was the first, after Sputnik, to point out that Rosenberg apparently had given the Soviets information on the U.S. satellite program.

Ben Mandel, research director subcommittee, next latched onto of the Senate Internal Security own. He asserted that when the Lane revelations with his he had visited Greenglass in Lewisburg prison, the prisoner said Rosenberg told him that "we now have a space platform . . . one of the boys gave me the information and I gave it to the Russians."

Mandel also asserted that Greenglass told him "the mathematics for the atomic airplane had already been worked out," according to Rosenberg, who told his brother-in-law, Greenglass, "that he got it from his people and had passed it along to the Russians."



LOOK advertised its article on the Rosenbergs in the New York Post on Oct. 16.

But "Look" apparently has it all figured out—with the Department of Justice experts' help—as to just who gave a way the sky platform and the atomic airplane secrets. And, sad to say, they are both presumed to be—that's it, behind the Iron Curtain. Davidson quotes Government attorney Pollack at the end as saying indignantly that after all didn't two accomplices, who didn't even know Fuchs, Gold or Greenglass, flee the U. S. when the spy plot began to unfold.

Without a word in the trial record to justify it, it is claimed that government experts "believe" that Joel Barr gave Rosenberg data on the launching of the sky platform. And the flat statement is made that another friend of Rosenberg, Alfred Sauvent worked on a project for an atomic airplane. This also is fished out of the sky.

AN EXAMINATION of the trial record shows that Rosenberg on the stand said Barr was a college classmate and a friend and that Barr in 1947 or early '48 came to his machine shop and told everyone there he was leaving for Europe. This, the prosecution pictured as "flight." He denied ever saying Barr engaged in espionage. When he testified that Barr's brother, Arthur, at a later date told him Joel was in Europe—"I think it was Sweden" prosecutor Irving Saypol objected this was "hearsay."

Yet when Saypol, cross-examining Rosenberg, drew from him that he last saw Sauvent in 1950 and asked him where Sauvent was then (1951), and Rosenberg replied that he saw Sauvent's wife listed among the government witnesses (some 80 who were listed but not called) as residing in Ithaca, and he had no reason to know otherwise Saypol asked, "Don't you know that he is in Mexico?" This brought a prompt motion from the defense for a mistrial—denied.

Now the government, still without having to produce any evidence, is spreading through slick and misleading publicity the same effect it consistently created during the trial without any objection from Judge Irving Kaufman—that various members of "the ring" had "fled" the borders of the U.S.

Look, savoring what it considers an even more luscious titbit about a former friend of the Rosenbergs—and what friends of the Rosenbergs would sue? aren't they helpless too? it doubtless figures—tells the reader twice that Sauvent escaped with the wife of his best friend.

D of J Stammers When We Ask about Rosenberg Report

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A SERIES of phone calls to the Department of Justice by The Worker on the release of supposed secret data to "Look" magazine purporting to be a "preview" of a forthcoming government report on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, brought the surprising information that it was "not a report to be made public."

The man who made this admission was Benjamin F. Pollack, described by "Look" in its Oct. 29 issue article as a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate and long-time Justice Department attorney.

Once having made it, however, he apparently regretted it and kept urging the reporter to talk to others. So far as he knew it was not to be made public, he said miserably.

The reporter did talk to others, and tried to talk to still more Department of Justice officials. But the report which "Look" said would disclose for the first time the atomic secrets the Rosenbergs gave the Russians, the report which "Look" said was prepared to convince the public that the trial was all on the up-and-up, took on a more mysterious aspect with each call.

★

ON REACHING Pollack on long distance phone I told him my name, that I was a reporter with the Daily and Sunday Worker, and asked when the report on the Rosenberg case which "Look" said he was assigned to do, would be ready for general release.

"It's not a report to be made public," he said. "It's just a memo from me to the Attorney General."

When he was asked if Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., who has now resigned, had not ordered Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division, to prepare a report of the Rosenberg-Sobell case including what "Look" called previously unreleased facts, he said:

"I worked on it, yes. It was just a job for me, period."

"Did you read the 'Look' article?" he was asked.

He admitted he had read it.

"Well, was it factual, accurate?" he was asked.

"I am not allowed to make any comment," he said. "I'm just a man working on the report. I have not even prepared the report yet. I was just assigned a job to do."

"And you have done it?"

"I did do the research, yes," he said. "But I'm just a working man." He suggested I get in touch with the department's public relations office or others who could comment on what would be done with it.

"Well, since you did do the research and are preparing the report, would you tell me one thing before I go?" I asked. "'Look' says that its reporter had access to the data that went into the report and that FBI files were reopened. I guess you did have a look at the secret FBI files in the case, didn't you?"

"I am not at liberty to say what I looked at," he said. And then the brilliant Harvard grad

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tate repeated miserably that he was "just a working man."

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I NEXT CALLED Fred Mullen, head of the Department of Justice public relations office. He was out and could not be reached, it was said. I agreed to talk to his assistant, Robert M. Grannis.

I told him who I was, and that I was calling with respect to the "Look" article entitled, "The first real story of the big atomic-bomb plot: The People Who Stole It From Us." Did he know what I meant? He said he was familair with it.

My problem, I said, was that I had called Pollack to ask when the government report would be ready and that he said it wasn't going to be released to the public so far as he knew, and what about it?

"I'll find out, and let you know," said Grannis.

Then, I said, I might as well let him know what else I was interested in, so he could find out the answers at the same time. Wasn't it pretty much unprecedented that secret files, or what is called "previously unreleased facts," were opened up or made available, and is the press in general going to be able to take a look at them? What was the reason for ordering a report on the case?

(The Nation in its Nov. 2 issue praises the Attorney General for ordering a report on criticisms which have been made of the Department of Justice's handling of the Rosenberg-Sobell case," and asks that it be made available to the press. The Nation queried the department and was told that it was undecided both whether the report was to be published or whether the press was to be allowed to inspect copies of it.

(In a letter to outgoing Attorney General Brownell mailed on Oct. 22, Miss Gardner of this newspaper's staff asked that the Department of Justice make available to any member of the press who so requested, not only the contents of the report, but all the data going into it to which "Look" may have had access, including FBI files.)

★

WHILE I WAS awaiting the expected call from Grannis, I put in a call to A. Warren Littman, also located at the Department of Justice.

Both Littman and Pollack are mentioned in a Supplementary Memorandum filed in the Supreme Court by Frank J. Donner and other counsel for Morton Sobell soon after the "Look" magazine hit the newsstands.

The memorandum cited the appearance of the "Look" article on newsstands Oct. 15 as underscoring the need for the hearings Sobell is seeking in two pendiing petitions for review. (Since then another motion was denied by the court but the two petitions are yet to be ruled on.)

The "Look" reporter, the memo before the court recites, was "'aided in his research by Government Attorney A. Warren Littman'" and Pollack, and was "'given access to the extensive data that went into the Government report of which this article is an exclusive preview'."

★

I ASKED LITTMAN if he had worked with Bill Davidson, the "Look" reporter, on the material on the Rosenberg case. He said he would have to refer me to the public relations department.

"Could I just find out from you then if you worked under Pollack for the whole eight months, and what your relationship to Davidson was?" I asked.

"I can only answer you through Mr. Mullen," Littman replied.

"Do you mean you have some

rule there against talking about the Rosenberg case to any reporter other than a reporter for "Look" magazine?" Littman was asked.

"Now, Miss Gardner, those are your words," he said.

★

I SAID I WAS just asking, since the Department of Justice was so free with information for "Look" on the Rosenbergs and Sobell, if he could release routine information on his connection with the report.

"No, I can't," he said pleasantly, and he went on to explain, not that he was just a working man, but that he was just like me, he said, and that if a call came through I felt my employer wanted someone else to answer I would refer it to the proper department."

I told him I had been told Mullen was out, and that I was waiting then for a return call from Grannis.

★

GRANNIS DID NOT return my call as he had promised to do. Toward the end of the next day, Oct. 25, I again put in a call for Mullen, and when I was told he was unavailable, I again tried to reach Grannis. He was out and the long distance operator left word for him to call her.

Shortly before 5 p.m. I was told Grannis now would come on the line. Again I was asked who was calling, and again left my name and newspaper affiliation.

I waited. Then I heard a feminine voice say with some exasperation "I'm sorry, I didn't know Mr. Grannis had gone out his back door. She repeated in some puzzlement that she thought he was in "but he went out his back door."

I was sorry, too, for I had forgotten to ask him one thing —why it required what was described as painstaking detective skill for Pollack to piece together the story of the crime, the trial and after-trial events, some four years after two people were electrocuted, to prove their guilt. One thing was clear, however: trying to get the Department of Justice public relations department to answer a question was beyond this reporter's meager detective skills.

A Key Document in the Rosenberg Case

By VIRGINIA GARNER and ERIC BERT

(First of two articles)

BILL DAVIDSON, 'Look' magazine's star investigator on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, forgot to read one of the key documents he should read before he can rehabilitate Harry Gold's testimony. Or, if he did read it, he ignored it.

That document is the print of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee hearing of April 26, 1956.

In that document Harry Gold, witness in the Rosenberg trial, tells of the trip he says he took from New Mxico to New York in June 1945.

On that trip, he testified at the trial, he carried two folders under his arm. In one was secret information from Klaus Fuchs, British scientist then working at Los Alamos. In the other were sketches of what the prosecution called "the bomb itself." The sketches had been supplied allegedly by David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg.

The first version of Gold's trip was that given at the trial.

Another version is that which Davidson presented in the Oct. 29 issue of "Look," with the help of the Department of Justice and secret FBI data which is still secreted in the big building on Pennsylvania Ave. in Washington.

On March 15, 1951, during the Rosenberg trial, Gold was on the stand. Under questioning by Myles Lane, then U.S. attorney, Gold, according to the trial record, testified that in Albuquerque he had received "the information on the atom bomb" from Greenglass, on Sunday, June 3, 1945, in an envelope.

Lane then asked him: "And did you return to New York?"

Gold replied: "Yes, I did."

The testimony then continued:

Q. Immediately?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. En route to New York did you at any time inspect the material which you had received from Greenglass?

A. Yes, I did, on the train from Albuquerque to Chicago and somewhere in Kansas, I believe. . .

Q. Now the question was, when did you arrive back in New York?

A. I arrived in New York on the 5th of June, 1945, in the evening.

THIS STORY of the June, 1945, trip was torn to shreds 10 years later, two years after the Rosenbergs had been executed, framed in part by Gold's testimony.

The exposure of Gold's testimony as a fabrication was made

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by John Wexley, in his book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

A detailed study of railroad timetables showed Wexley that with or without a parcel of a bomb sketches, Gold could never have traveled from Albuquerque to New York by train in the interval between the time he left the Greenglasses and the time he arrived in New York.

Wexley visited the Santa Fe Railroad station in Albuquerque, spoke to the trainmaster, obtained a timetable for June, 1945, and found that three fast trains had left there on Sunday, June 3, before 1 p.m.

But Gold had testified that he received the envelope from Greenglass at about 3 p.m. and that his meeting with him in his home lasted about five minutes. By this time, Wexley figured, the three fast trains had departed.

Wexley learned from the June, 1945, time table that only one train left Albuquerque that Sunday after 1 p.m.—the California Limited, a slow train departing at 8:10 p.m. and arriving at Chicago almost 36 hours later, or 7:30 a.m. Tuesday, June 4.

No train leaving Chicago on Tuesday, after 7:30 a.m., Wexley ascertained, could have arrived in New York before Wednesday morning, June 6. But Gold has testified he arrived Tuesday evening.

If Gold did not make the trip to New York at the time he said he did, if such a trip required more time than he said he used, Wexley reasoned, then the entire episode of the envelope containing atom secrets as recited by Gold was suspect.

This is only one aspect of fabrication in the government case found not only by Wexley but many other critics of the Department of Justice' handling of the case. But as a case of what he called "provable perjury" it loomed large in Wexley's snowballing evidence of frameup.

More than five years after the trial the Department of Justice found its own conduct was under an increasingly heavy cloud in the minds of many, as expressed in letters and statements. And there were more and more public figures expressing belief in the innocence of the Rosenbergs—or at least in the failure of the government to have proved them guilty.

The Attorney General decided to rub out the Wexley evidence.

Bill Davidson was either chosen to do the job or volunteered, or it was a happy meeting of like minds that produced the 'Look' story.

(To be continued.)

Rosenberg Stole Satellite Data, Kin Says

By the Associated Press.

LEWISBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—Robert Morris, counsel for a Senate internal security subcommittee, said today convicted atomic spy David Greenglass told him Julius Rosenberg carried earth satellite information to the Russians in the late 1940s.

(Mr. Morris' report fully confirmed an exclusive World-Telegram and Sun story by staff writer Joseph Alvarez published Oct. 12. In this story, Myles J. Lane, former U.S. attorney, revealed that Rosenberg and his wife stole both satellite secrets and the mathematical solution to the problem of running airplanes with atomic power. All of this information was delivered to the Russians.)

Rosenberg Kin.

Greenglass, imprisoned in the federal penitentiary here, was a brother-in-law of Rosenberg, executed in 1953 as an atomic spy.

"Greenglass told us that Rosenberg was stealing secrets about space platforms and atomic-powered airplanes," Mr. Morris said. Mr. Morris interviewed Greenglass and Harry Gold, also a convicted atomic spy, in the penitentiary here prior to a public hearing planned later in the day at Philadelphia.

The hour and a half interview, Mr. Morris said, also brought out that a Soviet agent had provided anti-missile secrets to the Russians.

Mr. Morris declined to identify the agent but said he would do so during the hearing when it can be made part of an official record.

He placed particular emphasis on what he said was a Russian demand on Gold that Gold's espionage efforts go into actual processes rather than theories.

Haven't the Time.

"Gold told us that the Soviet kept hammering at him to get scientific secrets from us," the subcommittee counsel said. He said Gold quoted his Soviet bosses as saying:

"We (Russia) can do it ourselves but we haven't the time. You, by obtaining this information, save us time."

Mr. Morris said both Greenglass and Gold cited specific instances in which information on U.S. projects were turned over to the Russians.

"The Russians did not want anything theoretical. They wanted processes in actual operation and making money," he said.

Asked for an example of such a project, Mr. Morris replied the convicted spy told him he obtained from another Soviet agent at the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tenn., two samples of a high explosive known as RDX.

Turned Over in 1943.

Gold told him, the counsel said, that he was able to obtain two pounds of the high explosive—it has twice the power of TNT—and turned it over to the Russians in the fall of 1943.

Mr. Morris also said Greenglass repeated previous testimony that Rosenberg was able to obtain a complete proximity fuse and turned it over to the Russians. This device explodes a shell within a pre-set distance of a target.

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Quiz A-Spies in Theft Of Anti-Missile Data

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Rosenberg Testimony Gave Lead

By JACK LOTTO

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (INS).—The theft ten years ago of top secret American data on anti-missile missiles--or "missile killers"—came under intensive congressional investigation today.

Senate Internal Security Subcommittee probers sought in a Lewisburg (Pa.) Federal Penitentiary cell the possible explanation for the Soviet Union's present superiority in missiles and satellites.

Confessed spy David Greenglass, they feel, can identify ring members who slipped information on a missile-hunting "thinking machine" to executed atomic spy boss Julius Rosenberg.

The statements taken from Greenglass and convicted A-spy Harry Gold, who also will be questioned, were to be read into the record at the committee's public hearing later this afternoon in Philadelphia.

Greenglass testified in 1951 that the Soviets had acquired through Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, theoretical papers on the vital defense weapon to knock enemy missiles out of the sky.

His brief testimony on the subject was generally overlooked at the time, when he was star prosecution witness at the atomic espionage trial of his sister, Ethel, and Rosenberg, her husband.

NEW SIGNIFICANCE

The forgotten testimony attained new significance in the light of the recent Soviet launching of two Sputniks and development of an intercontinental ballistic missile.

Chief committee counsel Robert Morris said the Soviet superiority placed the U. S. in "dire peril" and made it vital that this country plug its defense leaks, if any still exist.

Before committee member, Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md.) and Morris flew to the Lewisburg prison today, Morris confirmed the purpose of the flight and told International News Service:

"The Senate committee is charged with the responsibility of informing the Senate about the role espionage has played

Continued from First Page

in the apparent Soviet superiority in the field of missiles, satellites and related weapon development.

"In view of the dire peril the country is in, we have to learn everything we can about it and find out if our secrets are still leaking out.

"The committee, in questioning Greenglass, is trying to find out from him who the people are who gave out these secrets before and what they are doing now, and where they are now, and weather there are any whose activities have not been disclosed."

SPACE PLATFORM DATA

Morris also intended to interrogate Greenglass on his conversations with Rosenberg about the theft of space platform research material.

In 1951, Greenglass testified that the "interceptor guided missile" documents were stolen for Rosenberg in 1947 by Joel Barr, an engineer who was employed by the Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and later by the Sperry Gyroscope Co., at Lake Success, L. I., N. Y.

Barr skipped out of the country for Belgium, ostensibly to study music around 1949, when the FBI sought him. He is now reported to be somewhere behind the Iron Curtain.

In his sworn testimony about the theft of the anti-missile missile material, Greenglass said:

"About 1947, at a time when it was a top United States scientific secret, Julius Rosenberg told me about information he had obtained from a friend relating to a thinking machine which would send out interceptor guided missiles to knock out an enemy's guided missile which had been detected by our radar and its course predicted by our thinking machines.

"Julius had told me that Joel Barr was one of those who had given him information on electronic apparatus. Rosenberg mentioned that he had gotten the information on the thinking machines from Barr."

Says Spy Also Gave A-Plane and Missile Data

Greenglass Links Rosenberg to Sputniks

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (AP).—Senate Red probers said today convicted atom spy David Greenglass told them in a prison interview that Julius Rosenberg gave earth satellite, atom-powered airplane and anti-missile secrets to the Russians shortly after World War II.

Counsel Robert Morris of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee described today's interview with Greenglass at a subcommittee hearing here.

Greenglass is a prisoner in the Federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, where Mr. Morris talked with him before flying to Philadelphia. Greenglass was a brother-in-law of Rosenberg, executed with his wife, Ethel in 1953 for giving United States atom secrets to the Soviets.

Scientists Kidnaped

At the Philadelphia hearing, a former Soviet army officer testified that Russians kidnaped 2,000 German scientists between 1944 and 1947.

They included missile scientists and experts in the fields of electronics and chemicals, said Vladimir Shabinsky of 23 W. 83d St., New York, who identified himself as a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet army until 1947.

"My leaders told me and other officers in Germany after World War II that the United States was our No. 1 enemy," Mr. Shabinsky said.

Earlier, Mr. Morris told the subcommittee session, presided over by Sen. John M. Butler R., Md., "Greenglass told us that Rosenberg was stealing secrets about space platforms and atomic-powered airplanes."

Interviews Gold

Mr. Morris also interviewed Larry Gold, another convicted atom spy and fellow prisoner of Greenglass at Lewisburg.

Mr. Morris stressed what he said were demands placed on Gold by his espionage leaders that he acquire American processes rather than mere theories. Mr. Morris said:

"It is evident the Soviet kept

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hammering at Gold to save Russia time and money by getting this information. Gold told me that his leaders praised him for saving them a lot of sweat and tears."

Mr. Morris said he asked Gold for specific examples of secrets turned over to Russia.

"Gold told me that he had obtained from another Soviet agent at the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tenn., samples of a high explosive known as RDX. This stuff was twice as powerful as TNT and Gold said he turned two pounds of it over to the Russians in the fall of 1943.

Associated Press wirephoto

WITNESS—Vladimir Shabinsky, testifying in Washington yesterday.

(Associated Press Wirefoto)

Rudolph Shabinsky, former Russian army officer, testifies about the kidnaping of German scientists by Russians.

Commie Spy Pair Accuse Rosenbergs

Philadelphia, Nov. 21 (UP).—Two top Soviet spies disclosed in prison today that Russia got U. S. secrets on earth satellites, atom-powered planes and anti-missile weapons from executed Red agent Julius Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, and others.

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Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, reported the disclosures here after visiting convicted spies David Greenglass, Rosenberg's brother-in-law, and Harry Gold at the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Prison.

The subcommittee, which opened its hearings here today, also was told by a former Soviet lieutenant colonel that the Russians kidnaped more than 2,000 German scientists after World War II and put them to work on Soviet projects.

Anti-Missile Dope?

Morris said Greenglass told him that the Rosenbergs, who were electrocuted in Sing Sing in 1953, had given the Russians secret information on anti-missile development which they got from an agent working on the program.

Greenglass added that Rosenberg also gave the atom-powered airplane secrets.

Greenglass is serving 15 years and Gold 30 years for their involvement with the Rosenberg spy ring.

Morris said he wanted to bring them before the committee but was denied permission to remove them from the prison.

Just Didn't Have Time

Morris said both Gold and Greenglass gave specific instances concerning particular projects which were turned over to the Russians and quoted Gold as saying the Soviets told him: "We can do it ourselves, but we haven't the time."

Gold told Morris the Russians got all these secrets "without sweat and tears." He added that he was "not in the slightest bit depressed by recent Soviet accomplishments" because, he said, the Russians were so far behind that he did not think their present accomplishments will aid them "that much."

Rudolph Shabinsky, former Russian army officer and now an American citizen living in New York City, told the committee the most important of the abducted German scientists was Siegfried Gunther, a former chief designer at the Heinkel aviation plant.

Key Men on Jet Engines

Shabinsky said Gunther spent five to six years in Russia and was a key man in the development of Soviet jet planes.

The Soviet secret police had orders to kidnap scientists specializing in electronics, aviation and chemicals, he said. He estimated 2,000 of them were kidnaped between 1945 and 1947.

Shabinsky was one of six witnesses called before the committee in a two-hour session here. The other five pleaded the Fifth Amendment a total of 25 times, and each was excused as having nothing to offer the committee.

Earlier, committee investigators in Washington revealed testimony that 900 persons staff the Russian Embassy in Mexico City to direct Communist penetration in South America.

G-Men Hunt 'Paymaster' For Executed Red A-Spy

By JACK LOTTO
International News Service Staff Writer

An American "paymaster" for executed atomic spy Julius Rosenberg was the target of FBI spyhunters today.

The mystery man carried Russian funds from abroad for the fabulously successful ring which stole U.S. atomic, anti-missile and earth satellite secrets.

The G-Men have meager clues in their needle-in-the-haystack hunt for the courier to whose activities they recently were tipped by Rosenberg's brother-in-law, imprisoned atomic spy David Greenglass.

The elusive target is known to have held a $200-a-day engineering consultant post, perhaps with a U.S. agency.

He flew back to New York from Egypt in 1948. At that time he apparently was connected with engineering studies involving the Aswan Dam project.

Greenglass, INS learned, told G-men Rosenberg was hard-pressed for cash during a two-month period in 1948 and could not pay his espionage agents.

STILL OPERATING

Rosenberg, Greenglass said, explained he was waiting the arrival of the "regular payoff man" from the Middle East and gave him the brief description of the agent.

Robert Morris, chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said of Greenglass's new disclosure:

"This indicates there are still unexposed members of the Rosenberg ring who may still be in scientific work.

"When I spoke with him at Lewisburg Penitentiary yesterday, he gave us the names of other scientists who may be working with Communists today.

"Our committee is conducting a vigorous investigation into their background."

The fantastic story of the filching of the vast array of scientific and defense secrets 10 years ago was given the subcommittee yesterday by Greenglass and Gold.

Greenglass named New York engineer Joel Barr as the man who turned over the information on a missile-hunting and destroying "thinking machine" in 1947 to Rosenberg.

Barr, a former college classmate of Rosenberg, was employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Co., of Lake Success, L. I., from Oct. 28, 1946 to Nov. 16, 1947. He was fired as a "security risk."

Gold told Morris that Russia "without sweat and tears" was able to get a wide scientific catalogue of American secrets.

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ROSENBERGS CITED AS MISSILE SPIES

Senate Inquiry Hears Couple Gave Satellite and Weapon Secrets to the Russians

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (UP)—Two imprisoned Soviet spies have disclosed that the Russians obtained United States secrets on earth satellites, atom-powered planes and anti-missile weapons from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The Rosenbergs were executed as espionage agents.

Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, reported the disclosure today to a subcommittee hearing here after visiting David Greenglass, Rosenberg's brother-in-law, and Harry Gold, at the Lewisburg (Pa.) Federal Prison. Greenglass and Gold were convicted as Soviet agents.

The subcommittee, which began hearings here today, also heard testimony from a former Russian lieutenant colonel that the Russians had kidnapped more than 2,000 German scientists after World War II and put them to work on Soviet projects.

Gave Anti-Missile Data

Mr. Morris said Greenglass told him that Rosenberg and his wife, electrocuted in Sing Sing in 1953, had turned over to the Russians secret information on development of an anti-missile program that they had obtained from an agent working on the program.

Greenglass also said Rosenberg told him in New York ten years ago about an earth satellite, or space platform, which Rosenberg described as a "closed vessel rotating around the earth."

Mr. Morris said Greenglass also disclosed that Rosenberg had relayed to the Soviet secrets about development of atom-powered airplanes.

The committee counsel would not say when the information was stolen, nor would he identify the agent from whom Rosenberg got his information. But he did say that Rosenberg told Greenglass: "I got it from my boys and gave it to the Russians."

Greenglass is serving fifteen years in prison and Gold thirty. Rosenberg is working with the Reds.

Gave Specific Instances

Mr. Morris said Gold and Greenglass had given specific instances concerning data on projects that were turned over to the Soviet. He quoted Gold as saying the Russians had told him, "We can do it ourselves, but we haven't the time."

Rudolph Shabinsky, a former Soviet Army officer, told the committee this afternoon about 2,000 German scientists kidnapped by the Russians.

Mr. Shabinsky was one of six witnesses called before the committee in a two-hour session here. The five others pleaded the Fifth Amendment, and each was excused peremptorily as having nothing to offer the committee. The amendment protects a witness against possible self-incrimination.

Mr. Shabinsky, an American citizen now living in New York, said the most important of the kidnapped scientists was Siegfried Gunther, a former chief designer at the Heinkel aviation plant in Germany.

Mr. Shabinsky said Herr Gunther had spent five or six years in the Soviet and was one of the most important developers of modern Soviet jet planes.

The former Soviet Army officer said the secret police had general orders to kidnap scientists specializing in electronics, aviation and chemicals. He estimated that 2,000 of them were kidnapped between 1945 and 1947.

Mr. Shabinsky, who was born in Rumania, lived in the Soviet Union for thirty years before fleeing to the United States zone of Germany in 1947.

The five witnesses who pleaded the Fifth Amendment today were: Herschel Baron of Philadelphia; Cedric W. Fowler of Hammonton, N. J.; George Merlo of Phillipsburg, N. J.; Robert F. Miller of Easton, Pa., and William Hood of Philadelphia.

Mr. Baron, an employe of the Radio Corporation of America, was suspended by the company after he invoked the Fifth Amendment.

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ANOTHER GREENGLASS TIP

FBI Hunt On Here For A-Spy's Paymaster

By JACK LOTTO
(International News Service Correspondent)

An American paymaster for executed atomic spy Julius Rosenberg was the target of FBI spyhunters here yesterday.

The mystery man carried Russian funds from abroad for the fabulously successful ring which stole U. S. atomic, anti-missile and earth satellite secrets.

The G-men have meagre clues in their needle-in-the haystack hunt for the courier to whose activities they recently were tipped by Rosenberg's brother-in-law, imprisoned atomic spy David Greenglass.

What little they know has sent scores of FBI agents poring through thousands of State Department passport and U.S. government personnel records and airline manifests.

THE ELUSIVE TARGET of the massive manhunt is known to have held an engineering consultant post, perhaps with a U.S. agency, and at one time was in Egypt in connection with the Aswan Dam project.

Greenglass, International News Service learned, told FBI agents that Rosenberg was hard-pressed for cash during a two-month period in 1948 and could not pay his espionage agents for their services.

Rosenberg, Greenglass said, explained he was awaiting the arrival of the "regular payoff man" from the Middle East and gave him a brief description of the agent.

Robert Morris, chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, said of the government hunt touched off by Greenglass's new disclosure:

"This indicates there are still unexposed members of the Rosenberg ring who may still be in scientific work.

"When I spoke with him at Lewisburg Penitentiary yesterday, Greenglass gave us the names of other scientists who may still be working with the Communists today.

"Our committee is conducting a vigorous investigation into their background."

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U.S. URGED TO FREE COOPERATIVE SPIES

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 23 (AP)—Robert Morris, counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, today called for the creation of a committee to seek the release from prison of David Greenglass and Harry Gold, convicted atom spies.

Both have been cooperating with intelligence agencies for eight years and their release should prompt others to step forward and cooperate with the Government, Mr. Morris said in a statement.

"If even one important Communist had defected from Moscow in the last three years and authoritatively informed us of the tremendous Soviet scientific gains," he said, "we would not today be in such dire perils."

The former New York judge said he was worried "because we are not getting any ex-Communists to come forward" and tell the authorities what they know. Many Communists convicted under the Smith Act have been freed by recent Supreme Court decisions, he said, adding:

"The cooperative ones are in jail, the unregenerate go free."

Mr. Morris said that members of the Senate committee knew his views on Greenglass and Gold but that his statement represented his personal opinion in the matter.

Greenglass has been eligible for parole for three years. Mr. Morris has appeared twice before the Federal Appeals Board to argue for his release. Gold will be eligible for parole in two years.

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N.Y. Times

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Urges Release Of 2 A-Spies

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov 23 (INS).—Robert Morris, chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, called for formation of a committee to win release from prison of convicted atomic spies David Greenglass and Harry Gold.

To keep these men in prison after their many years of "cooperation" with U. S. Federal investigating authorities, Morris said, is "a travesty on American justice" and "very bad psychological warfare."

While Greenglass and Gold remain imprisoned serving respective terms of 15 years and 30 years, Morris said, "all the unreformed Communists who have stayed loyal to (Soviet Communist Party boss) Khrushchev have been liberated."

Two days ago Morris and acting subcommittee Chairman Sen. John M. Butler (R.-Pa.) interviewed Greenglass and Gold at the Lewisburg (Pa.)

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Plan to Aid 2 A-Spies

POINT PLEASANT, N.J., Nov. 23 (INS)—Robert Morris, chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, called today for formation of a committee to win the release from prison of convicted atomic spies David Greenglass and Harry Gold.

To keep these men in prison after their many years of cooperation with U.S. investigating authorities, Morris said, "is a travesty on American justice" and "very bad psychological warfare."

WHILE Greenglass and Gold remain behind Federal Prison bars serving respective terms of 15 years and 30 years, Morris said, "all the unreformed Communists who have stayed loyal to (Soviet Communist Party boss) Khrushchev have been librated."

"This unjust spectacle," Morris declared, "is no inducement for others to come forward from the Soviet side or from the shadows of obscurity to tell us the secrets we need to know. It is very bad psychological warfare and the situation should be remedied."

The Mirror's Nick Kenny keeps you up to date on Radio and T. V. Turn to his column in this issue.

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There is a dark, long, lonesome journey which Communist defectors must take. A highly placed Washington figure has told friends that if the Administration had demonstrated a sympathetic approach toward defectors, Soviet scientists would have come to the West in larger numbers and we would have been better prepared to meet the Sputnik threat.

Defectors do not seek charity or overzealous sympathy. But they do expect that once they have decided to break they be given an opportunity to blend into our society, giving government agencies such aid as may be within the realm of conscience.

David Greenglass, brother of convicted A-Bomb spy Ethel Rosenberg, has given government investigators much information, yet a federal prison pardon board has refused him parole lest there be bad public reaction.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for those who have erred, who have faced their internal purgatory or who, like Greenglass, have already paid a penalty, to be rewoven into the tapestry of society. It is a problem which may well test us as a nation of fair play.

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FBI - NEW YORK

U.S. Won't Let 2 Spies Out for Eastland Quiz

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Justice Department has rejected a request by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to take public testimony from convicted atomic spies Harry Gold and David Greenglass.

The committee had asked that they be permitted to leave Lewisburg (Pa.) Penitentiary to testify at hearings next week in Memphis, Tenn.

Courtney Pace, administrative assistant to Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), subcommittee chairman, told a reporter today the Justice Department was unwilling to permit the two prisoners to go to the hearings, which start Monday.

Press Rosenberg Quiz

The subcommittee had said it wanted to question Gold and Greenglass about information that the Rosenberg spy ring gave U. S. space secrets to the Russians in 1947-48.

Pace said the Justice Department contended there was no precedent for letting Greenglass and Gold out of prison to appear before the committee.

He said the subcommittee plans to hold hearings in Philadelphia the following week and might attempt to arrange with the department to question Gold and Greenglass at that time. If permission is refused, he said, the subcommittee may question them at Lewisburg.

OLIVER
N.Y. Sun News
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LETTER

TO A

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DAILY WORKER
DATED October 14, 1957
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Gutheil

Dear ~~Judge~~ Irving Kaufman:

As I write this letter to you, there is whirling over our heads, circling the Earth at the rate of once every 93 minutes, what one Rear Admiral in charge of U. S. Navy Research, derisingly calls a "hunk of iron." I am referring of course to that new and startling artifact—the man-made satellite sent 500 miles into the air by Soviet scientists.

The cheery "beep-beep" which rushes down to the earth from the radio equipment on this "moon" has already given rise to many emotions and utterances. They vary from the angry confusion of the small-minded bureaucrat like our above-mentioned Naval friend to generous pride on the part of American scientists that their Russian colleagues have breached in the name of humanity the surface of the earth's closer atmosphere layers, and are approaching the gravity boundaries beyond which lie the reaches of outer space.

What has this to do with you, a learned judge of the U. S. courts? The answer lies—I think you already have scored it—in the fact that it was you who handed down from the bench of our courts the officially-blessed myth that America's security against Communist attack rested upon our country's possessing a scientific secret. This was called "our atomic secret." We were taught to speak of this secret with awe and reverence, to love and cherish it, even though not one American in a million could even guess at what IT was. Then came that terrible moment when the country learned that Our Enemy—the Russian people living under socialism—had also created The Bomb.

Then our structure of dream-like security crumpled. For this meant that somehow Our Enemy had come into possession of The Secret. And for this someone had to die.

The reasoning was tribal, the impulse cruel, the belief based on superstition. For our honest scientists told us—vainly against the torrential druggings in the press—that there never was a secret, that Nature is an open book to socialist scientists no less than to ours. This was especially true when these socialist scientists had amittedly mastered whatever was known to all humanity, and had themselves made enormous contributions to this common knowledge.

Yet you, Judge Kaufman were ready to carry out the killing of the sacrifical victims. Need I remind you that their names were Ethel and Julius Rosenberg?

We saw you in the court-room brush aside the sober statements of American scientists—of the

highest rank. We saw you interrupt with derision some of America's most thoughtful legal authorities pleading for the return of that judicial reasonableness without which a court is nothing but a brutal machine for inflicting pain.

Your answer to all this was what history may come to know as the Kaufman Doctrine, although more important men than you in high office saw to it that our society was drenched in the mythology of The Secret. You told the country that The Secret had been filched by two Jewish parents living on the Lower East Side of New York; that they had got it from an American Army sergeant (brother of Ethel Rosenberg) before whose work in bench passed the most loquaciously gabby scientists in the history of man, generously outlining their work for the ears of the army sergeant who had never taken an advanced course in physics in his life. You even staged in your courtroom the fearful ritual of the "evidence" placed on the table into which no one could dare look "for reasons of national safety" as a curtain of awe and dread descended to paralyze the reason and stifle all questioning.

And as if that were not enough, you placed on this couple the onus for the Korean war and the

(Continued on Page 7)

To a Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

deaths of thousands of young Americans who died in it. Tragically, most Americans believed you, in their trust and fear, for they wanted to understand how the hated war had begun and why they were being rushed into another dreadful slaughter in Asia.

So Ethel and Julius Rosenberg died in the electric chair, and young Morton Sobell was sent to the Alcatraz Rock to a living death.

Where is your doctrine now, Judge Kaufman?

Do you think that the Soviet scientists whose genius could send up the first Earth-moon in the history of humanity needed the scrawls of David Greenglass, based on scraps of talk to help them master the secrets of atomic weapons? Does it say nothing to you that Soviet scientists have described "the secrets" of their industrial atomic plant, and summon all scientists of the world to share in the common mastery of nature for the united advance of a humanity now linked together as never before?

Do you think you can still understand the world, or that anyone, in terms of The Secret? Is some glimmer of the innocence of your three victims possible for you as the creation of Soviet scientists—the pride of all human beings—sends its beep-beep into your living room? Is it even possible for you to glimpse the greater truth, that the socialist peoples and we are on the same planet together, that we must live in peace and brotherhood, learning from each other what we both need for a good life?

Do you still think that America can continue to take its ideas about mathematical physics and world politics from persons like Miles Lane, former government attorney in the Rosenberg case, who charged over the weekend that the Soviet Union got the secret of the "new moon" from the Rosenbergs? Mr. Lane does not have the I.Q. to see that his eagerness to make headlines has led him to shatter his own case against his former victims. For if the Rosenbergs stole the satellite secret from the United States, Mr. Miles is making a liar, or worse, out of President Eisenhower and every scientist in the Army and Navy, all of whom admit they are not yet able to put into practice the secret which Mr. Miles says they possess. If what the Rosenbergs stole, therefore, was the secret of a non-existent satellite, how trustworthy was Mr. Miles' case against them in 1951?

The Earth-moon leaves the Kaufman Doctrine a sordid shambles. That beep-beep from the skies will not let you rest, Judge Kaufman. Only the truth can give you rest that truth which is whirling around our planet every hour and a half.

MILTON HOWARD

The late Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

M

Spy-in-the-Sky Fantasies

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

While Sputnik has sent amateur moon-watchers to the rooftops, and scientists to telescopes, it has sent professional snoopers to digging up one of the most fabulous and discredited bits of "evidence" in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Latest to "reveal" that secrets of the U.S.' earth satellite's program were given to the Russians by Julius Rosenberg, at least by late 1947, was Ben Mandel, research director of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Mandel's revelations go further than the testimony recalled recently by Myles J. Lane, former U.S. Attorney.

Mandel wants to open up a new search for missing members of the "Rosenberg spy ring" and he has improved on the testimony David Greenglass gave at the 1951 trial on episodes Prof. Malcolm Sharp has described as having a "fantastic quality."

First to point out the Rosen-

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FBI — NEW YORK

Gittell

ing final testimony on satellites after the appearance of Sputnik, Soviet man-made moon, in the skies, was the Associated Press. Under the head, "Did Rosenberg Give Orb Data?" in the Daily News of New York Oct. 12, an AP story from Washington began:

"Some American information on earth satellite projects may have been slipped to the Russians years ago by atom spy Julius Rosenberg."

It went on to recount the testimony of David Greenglass, brother of the executed Ethel Rosenberg, that his brother-in-law Julius told him he had obtained information on a "sky platform" from "one of the boys."

On Oct. 13, the New York Times in a column-long story headed, "Rosenbergs Tied to U.S. Space Data: Greenglass Testimony Said Spies Gained Information on 1947 Satellite Plans," quoted testimony recalled by Lane.

Mandel in an AP story (N. Y. Times Oct. 18) said that he interviewed Harry Gold and Greenglass, self-proclaimed atomic spies serving 30 year and 15 year terms respectively at Lewisburg, Pa., prison. He told the AP that Greenglass told him that in 1947-48 Rosenberg told Greenglass that "we now have a space platform . . . one of the boys gave me the information and I gave it to the Russians."

This is quite a little innovation in itself, as Greenglass on the stand made no claim that Rosenberg said he gave any such information "to the Russians."

After the Times story in which Lane figured, the Daily Worker called Lane, who said he didn't want to discuss it on the phone. The reporter asked to see him and Lane said he would phone the next day. When the reporter called him the next day Lane declined to be interviewed.

"Could you simply say whether there is any documentary proof, or any evidence in or out of the record that you recall, that the supposed Rosenberg conversation on the sky platform was anything more than appeared in the popular scientific magazines, or comic books in the years preceding the trial?" he was asked.

Lane said that he had not gone outside the court record in what he said. He had only cited testimony. He could not, he told the reporter solemnly, go outside the record as it would violate the oath he took as an official of the Department of Justice.

But Mandel had no aversion to going outside the record, either in the sky platform episode or the atomic airplane episode. The AP said he reported:

"Rosenberg also mentioned to Greenglass the atomic airplane. He said that the matematics for the atomic airplane had already been worked out. Rosenberg said that he

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Sobell —

(Continued from Page 2)

got it from his people and had passed it along to the Russians."

I also asked Lane if he recalled how Oliver Pilat in a series in the New York Post before the trial wrote, "David Greenglass was keen on Popular Science magazine article and particularly keen on the possibility of interstellar space traveling

"He was a quiet prisoner, absorbed most of the time in popular science fiction."

Lane's answer to this was a grunt.

Prof. Sharp, University of Chicago law professor, in his book "Was Justice Done?" (1958, Monthly Review Press), puts Greenglass' testimony on these matters in the same category with Rosenberg's presumably having confessed to Greenglass in a casual way to having taken "the proximity fuse" in his briefcase one day from his job at Emerson Radio.

"The implausibility of these three items of testimony, and a fantastic quality in the latter two [the sky platform and atomic energy for planes] reflect indeed on the dependability of David Greenglass," Sharp wrote.

Sharp also pointed out, "The only conversation remotely related to any of these topics which Julius Rosenberg testified that he could recall was one at their shop occasioned by a magazine article about the sky platform."

(Tomorrow the Daily Worker will show how a few hours' research work in the public library without the help of research director Mandel unearthed a magazine article which answers all the requirements of the one Rosenberg had in mind. It also shows just how secret anything the government produced in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial about satellites and sky-platforms was.)

Orders 1 of 7 Reinstated At Monmouth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff today ordered the government to reinstate one employe who was dismissed as an alleged security risk at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., in 1955. The judge refused to reinstate six others.

Abe Kush, attorney for the entire group, said he would appeal the ruling to the U. S. Court of Appeals. Government attorney Donald MacGuineas said the Justice Department probably will appeal the reinstatement of the single employe, Herman P. Schoenwetter, who, both sides agreed, was in a non-sensitive job at the time of his dismissal.

Schoenwetter was a clerk at Fort Monmouth. He told the court in his complaint that he has since been unable to obtain a job in private industry and has been operating a poultry farm in Farmingdale, N. J.

The seven were among 25 fired by the Army Signal Laboratories at Ft. Monmouth following the 1953-54 witchhunt led by the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.).

All the others have already been cleared.

The seven sued in district court here in an effort to clear their names and win $190,000 in back pay.

The six whom Judge Holtzoff refused to reinstate are Harold Dicore, an engineer of Long Branch, N. J.; Aaron H. Coleman, an electronics engineer of New York City; Bernice Levine, a secretary of Lakewood, N. J.; Melvin Morris, a physicist of Little Silver, N. J.; Carl Greenblum, an engineer of Red Bank, N. J., and Hyman G. Yamins, a scientist of Newton Highlands, Mass.

Schoenwetter won his claim of $11,370. His salary was $3,030 a year.

Kush said that seven were fired on the basis of "vague charges," he told the court they were tried without an opportunity to confront accusers, provided with no findings against them and subjected to review by a secret board. Then they were fired under stigma and forced to wander from employer to employer in search of a job, he said.

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MORTON SOBELL

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL HITS 'LOOK' ROSENBERG ARTICLES

The Milwaukee Journal declared editorially on Nov. 9 that "Look" magazine "oversold" its story of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The "Look" story, said the Journal, "is mainly a mere rehash of the history and the testimony, with a rundown of retorts to 'the Communist charges' (the old smear technique) that Sobell might just possibly have been railroaded. It is not so great a scoop as advertised, but that's by the way."

Repeating "Look" magazine's claims—which, the Journal points out, have not been denied by the Department of Justice—that the article (Oct. 29 issue) was an "exclusive preview" of an official report, made possible by government attorneys who gave the reporter access to their data, the Journal editorial adds:

"The question asks itself: How come?"

The Journal pointed out that the Morton Sobell case was then pending before the Supreme Court and assails "the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the Justice Department in so obviously propagandizing" at that point and by allowing one publication alone to see its files."

The Journal also points out that "it is not generally remembered" that in the Rosenberg trial on spy charges in 1951 Morton Sobell was convicted with them.

"The department rather tenuously linked him to the Rosenbergs with less than conclusive evidence, which, however, the jury had no trouble believing in those panicky times."

And it alluded to the "haunting doubts that the integrity of justice was fully preserved" which are entertained by "a number of conscientious citizens, including legal scholars," supporting the reopening of the Sobell case.

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U. S. Space Expert Blasts New Spy Tale

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Dr. Fred L. Whipple, head of the U. S. project observing the Sputniks, yesterday offered striking confirmation of an earlier statement by Prof. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize physicist, that education and not espionage was responsible for the Soviet's advance in science.

"The important point about the satellites is the rate of progress by the Russians," Dr. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical observatory, Cambridge, Mass., declared.

"Their rate of progress is greater than our rate of progress. You have no way in which you can blame spies and saboteurs for their advance."

Dr. Whipple told the convention of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association's that the Soviet turns out scientists and technicians at twice the U. S. rate.

Prof. Urey, during the fight to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed at the peak of an hysterical spy hunt, had denounced the "stolen secret" theory.

At that time Prof. Urey said the advance of science was world wide.

Dr. Whipple declared yesterday, "until the time comes when Phi Beta Kappa has the same social standing as the football player, we are going to fall behind in our technological race with the USSR."

He described the Soviet educational system as of high quality and suggested these changes here:

Higher salaries for teachers; recognition of the importance of the teacher, giving him prestige; more fellowships for students; greater emphasis on high school science; more emphasis on study of foreign languages and culture so students can understand international problems; elimination of the idea that intellectuals are "egg heads," "longhairs," or "absent minded professors."

UREY

(Thomas Murray, former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, one of four who voted to oust nuclear scientist Robert Oppenheimer from secret government laboratories, called on Friday for reopening of the scientist's case and his restoration to his former post if he wants it.)

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SENATORS REBUFFED ON BID TO CALL SPIES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP) —The Justice Department has rejected a request by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to take public testimony from Harry Gold and David Greenglass, convicted atomic spies.

The subcommittee had asked that they be permitted to leave their penitentiary cells to testify at hearings starting Monday in Memphis, Tenn.

Courtney Pace, administrative assistant to Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi and subcommittee chairman, disclosed the attitude of the Justice Department.

The subcommittee said it wanted to question Gold and Greenglass about information that the Rosenberg spy ring had given United States space secrets to the Russians in 1947-48.

Mr. Pace said the Justice Department had contended that there was no precedent for permitting Greenglass and Gold to leave prison to appear before the committee. He said that it had been pointed out that both had been released previously to testify but the department had replied that that was a mistake.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed as atomic spies in 1953. Mrs. Rosenberg was Greenglass' sister.

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Interview at 488 Madison Ave.

What 'Look' Thinks About Its D of J Rosenberg 'Scoop'

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"LOOK" MAGAZINE'S Miss Doris Doland seemed more pleased than otherwise when "The Worker" reporter first broke the news to her that the Department of Justice might not issue a report on the Rosenberg case on which "Look" based a recent article purporting to be the first true account of what happened.

Miss Doland, head of public relations for "Look," said happily it would be "even more of a scoop" if the government report didn't materialize.

I visited Miss Doland, in her office in the Look Building at 488 Madison Ave., after trying in vain to see the managing editor, William B. Arthur.

★

I SAID I wondered if "Look" knew that the Department of Justice seemed undecided whether to release the report at all. She said they hadn't known.

"It sort of leaves 'Look' out on a limb, doesn't it?" I asked.

She didn't see anything to worry about, she said.

"What about suits, have any been filed as a result of the article?"

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"There hasn't been an inkling of any suits," she said.

Why, who would file, she asked. Oh, I said, I had no idea, but the article did affect people, living people, it did use names, names of people not under indictment, for instance. It made flat statements not based on courtroom evidence, such as that one person (Alfred Sourent) had fled the country and was a spy.

"Your reporter, Bill Davidson, goes outside the court record, and says his authority is the Justice Department, and that he's giving a preview of a report Justice is to issue—and then Justice doesn't stand behind him," I said.

Well, she said, they had had no word that the report wasn't to be released. "Mr. Davidson worked right along with the Department of Justice." She praised his excellence as a reporter.

"I talked to Mr. Pollack," I said casually, alluding to Benjamin F. Pollack, Department of Justice attorney who headed the investigation into the case ordered by Attorney General Brownell, resigned. "He said he had read the 'Look' article. But he wouldn't say whether he considered it accurate."

"Did they say definitely they were going to issue it?" she asked.

No, I said, though Pollack said when I first spoke to him that it was not intended to be released to the public, but was "just a memo from me to the Attorney General," and that he had not written it yet.

★

THEN I ASKED her whether "Look," providing the report were not released, would take a position that it should be made available to the press in general. That, she said, "would have to be discussed and decided," and so far was a "hypothetical question."

Somewhere along the line I mentioned, pretty sketchily, the memorandum filed in Supreme Court by Morton Sobell's attorneys. "You mean Sobell—" she paused momentarily, then went on, "filed something in Supreme Court—about this article?" Oh, yes, I said, I assumed she'd read of it. I said the memo asked that the government be instructed to bring any other "previously

unreleased facts" into court where they might be subject to judicial review.

Mr. Davidson doesn't stress it but I gather that it's unprecedented for the Department of Justice to open up its files in any case," I said. "But apparently that's what they did for Mr. Davidson?"

Oh, yes, she said, he was given everything.

"He had open sesame to secret FBI reports?" I asked. Yes, she said, and he had gone through a mass of documents for his "previously unreleased facts."

"In other words, they just opened up the files and said, 'Here they are'." She said that was right.

She said, "Probably anybody who had thought of it would have gotten the same thing from them, it was just that Davidson had had the idea."

★

I ASKED HER when he got the idea.

"Let's see, it was when he was on the West Coast and was finishing the Red Skelton piece," she said, going over to a file in her office and returning in short order. "Yes, it was in December, 1956."

"That is the time when he says Brownell ordered the investigation," I said. "Now did he go to the Department—"

"He certainly did," she said. "They didn't come to us. We went to them. And Mr. Davidson said, 'You know you ought to tell this story.' And they said, 'As a matter of fact we were getting ready to do something about it.'"

"So, he got in on the ground floor?" I asked.

"So he got in on the ground floor," she said.

★

"NOW LET ME see," I said, "just what did he mean when he went to them and said, 'you ought to tell this story?'"

"Why, just that. They never had told the story. You know that — that's why you're interested in it," she said.

"But you would think that the story had been told in the trial, wouldn't you?" I asked.

"Then how explain the Wexley book (John Wexley's "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg) if the story was told in the trial?" she asked.

By now each of us seemed to be staring at the other. I murmured that she certainly had something there: and studied the pleasant face topped by the bright hair but could find no sign that she saw anything odd in her position.

"Up to that time," she said impatiently, in a somewhat nettled tone, possibly annoyed at having to point this out when it was so self-evident, "the Department of Justice never had done it. It had never answered the Wexley book."

★

"TRUE, I MURMURED, "or some other books." I mentioned Prof. Malcolm Sharp's "Was Justice Done?" "It is strange," I said, "Davidson makes no mention of it in this article. Do you think the Department of Justice didn't want to tangle with Prof. Sharp?" She said she didn't know. I would have to ask the Department that. Did she know if Davidson had heard of it, or read it, or tried to interview Prof. Sharp or others who had written on the case?

She didn't think he had tried to interview them. Did she know

Prof. Sharp had written a letter to the Washington Post about the "Look" article, denying several of Davidson's assertions?

Then I told her what bothered me. "Davidson says he is telling the 'real story' for the first time. Is he purporting to have made a real impartial study? If so, you'd sort of think he would have interviewed some people like Sharp who criticized the Department. Maybe he did."

"The article is just what it says here," she said, pointing to a caption besides photos of the Rosenbergs, David Greenglass and Harry Gold, "the story of a report."

"In other words, it doesn't claim to be impartial. It doesn't go outside whatever was handed him by the Department of Justice?"

Davidson's article, said Miss Doland, "stayed within the report."

"Then it doesn't claim to go outside the Department of Justice viewpoint?"

Miss Doland said she thought it would have been "inappropriate" for Davidson to "interview these writers" when he was working with the DJ.

★

"THE WEXLEY book was published in 1955," I asked, "and yet it was December of 1956 when Mr. Davidson got his idea?"

"But the interest in it continued," she said.

I asked her if she judged this by reviews, columns inspired by the book and public statements, and she said yes.

"It's a very long article for 'Look' isn't it?"

"Yes. Many of ours are very short. But it's a very big subject."

"Yes," I said, "what Davidson said at the outset is true—."

Davidson had pictured the thousands who stood near Union Square on Friday night, June 19, 1953, and how a speaker had told them the Rosenbergs were gone, adding—but we won't let them die. Davidson said the words had proved prophetic.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were dead but they did not die.

Hear Suit Today by 7 Monmouth Victims

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. — Seven of the 35 persons dropped from their jobs at the Fort Monmouth, N. J., Army Signal laboratories, after a smear job by the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, then heading the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, will tomorrow seek back pay of $190,000 and clearance of their names.

They will appear in U. S. District Court, claiming they were denied constitutional rights to cross-examine and confront their accusers.

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By VIRGINA GARDNER and ERIK BERT

(Second of Two Articles)

The Department of Justice assigned Benjamin F. Pollack, one of its stable of attorneys, to do the job of robbing out the Wexley evidence of fraud and conniving in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. ("The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley.) Pollack was assigned to "Look" reporter Bill Davidson.

"Look" (Oct. 29 issue) said it took Pollack only three days to demolish the Wexley findings on Harry Gold's supposed journey from Albuquerque to New York with a sheaf of atom-bomb sketches tucked under his arm.

Pollack's first piece of detective work was to look at the record. Gold on the witness stand in the trial alluded only once to his means of conveyance, when he said he inspected the A-bomb material "on the train from Albuquerque to Chicago and somewhere in Kansas."

Pollack's next detective work was to visit Gold in Lewisburg prison, earlier this year. Here was born the second version of the Albuquerque-New York trip. Pollack was told by Gold—we have only Davidson's word for it—that he Gold, took a plane on June 5, 1945, from Chicago to Washington, from which he took a 4 p.m. train, in ample time to keep his date for 10 p.m. Tuesday, June 5, in Brooklyn.

When Pollack got back to Washington and checked the secret FBI files he found, miraculously, that Gold had told this to the FBI on July 10, 1950. This is Davidson's account. (Gold was arrested in May, 1950 after a week's questioning by the FBI and was convicted in July on his own confession and sentenced to 30 years on a guilty plea. He was brought from Philadelphia and held here during the Rosenberg trial.)

Why it took a trip to Lewisburg and three days of what 'Look' calls painstaking detective skill to discover what was already in the FBI files in Washington and had been there for SEVEN years, but had not been mentioned at the trial, is not explained by Davidson or the publishers of 'Look.'

With Pollack's trip to Lewisburg, the results of the Wexley investigation of the Albuquerque-New York trip were destroyed, Gold's reliability as a death-dealing informer was restored, the D of J was cleared, and 'Look' had a scoop.

•

THE FLY in this dirty ointment is that Gold had testified not once, but twice about that trip.

The second time he testified explicitly what his means of travel were. This is the evidence that 'Look' sought to cover up.

Gold's second testimony on the a-bomb-envelope-carrying trip took place April 26, 1956, in the Senate Office Building, before the late Sen. Herman Welker. It is to be found on pp. 1035-1036 of the print of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee hearing of that date.

Gold, questioned by Chief Counsel Robert Morris, had been telling the subcommittee about his June 3, 1945, visit to Greenglass and his return trip to New York.

Morris asked Gold whether he proceeded "back to New York" from Albuquerque with the material which Greenglass and Fuchs had allegedly given him.

"That is correct," Gold replied.

Morris asked then: "Did you go by train or did you fly?"

"I went by train," Gold answered.

He returned to the subject in response to the next question by Morris, which followed immediately: "And when you returned to New York, what did you do with the material?"

Gold answered: "Wait now. I've got to get this straight. Some of these—you see, I was over this about six years ago. The events actually happened eleven years ago, and there is a tendency to blur.

"What I want to say now is my present recollection. I want to say, as I recall it now, it is certainly not going to be an exact duplication as far as the minutest details go."

He then got to the train trip, inadvertently substituting "Santa Fe" for "Albuquerque" in describing its point of origin.

"I am just trying to think, how did I get out of Santa Fe that particular time?" Then came the decisive words:

"That particular time I went by train.

"I hated waiting, but I went back by train."

(The waiting was apparently to the four or five hours that elapsed between the time he allegedly saw Greenglass and the time that the night train, the California Limited, left Albuquerque, at 8:10 p.m.)

Why did he take the train, why didn't he fly? He was not asked this, but apparently reminded himself it would be logical for he continued:

"I am trying to remember.

"I remember why I didn't fly.

"I was running short of funds."

Thus, Gold's words—which are available to the public—give the lie to the FBI-Pollack-Davidson version of the events which they allege Gold described in secret—once in 1950 to the FBI, and again in 1956, to Pollack, for Davidson and 'Look' magazine.

Solid Judge of the Law

Irving Robert Kaufman

THE blue-eyed girl used to wander in and out of the law office, but Irving Robert Kaufman limited his talk with her mainly to hello and good-by. Then he left to join the United States Attorney's staff. The story goes that his first nongovernmental move was to call the girl, Helen Rosenberg, for a date. A year later, he married her. He had deferred courtship until he was no longer employed by her father, Louis Rosenberg. He shied from appearing to be seeking to marry the boss' daughter.

Man in the News

The man who is now a Federal District judge and has just been slated for promotion to the Court of Appeals, has always set rigorous standards for himself and for others.

Solid Master of Law

Judge Kaufman is a meticulous, solid master of the law, in full control of the cases before him. He appears sensitive on the problem of sentencing. Letters and probation reports weigh heavily with him.

For more than two years Judge Kaufman underwent unusually severe strain even for a judge. The death sentence he imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of atomic espionage conspiracy, was the target of widespread appeals and propaganda. He was acclaimed; he was denounced.

Two days before Christmas in 1952, he gave an audience to Rosenberg's family, two days before New Year's, he listened all day to the defense counsel, Emanuel Bloch. That night the judge went home to ponder the case; at 1:30 A. M., he collapsed, gashing his head against a door.

But he reaffirmed the death penalty. He said the Rosenbergs' crime had been "worse than murder," and they had refused to admit guilt, contending that they had sought "justice, not mercy." He added:

"What they seek they have attained."

The Rosenbergs were electrocuted June 19, 1953.

Judge Kaufman looks younger than his 47 years. His black hair is unstreaked by gray.

The judge, a native of New York, received his higher edu-

Sensitive on the problem of sentencing.

cessfully prosecuted a ring that had defrauded life insurance companies of millions of dollars annually.

At 28, he got the case of F. Donald Coster, drug manufacturer accused of violating securities laws. When Coster said he was too ill to go to court, the prosecutor took a portable fingerprinting set to Coster's home in Fairfield, Conn. The prints exposed Coster as Philip Musica, an ex-convict.

At 30, Judge Kaufman went into private law practice, which was said to have netted him $100,000 annually before he gave it up for public service again.

In October, 1947, he became special assistant to the United States Attorney General. While serving ten months, he he set up a new unit to control lobbying.

On Oct. 15, 1949, President Truman named him a District Court judge. He was then 39, the youngest Federal judge in the country.

Lately Judge Kaufman has devoted much time to working on the system of pretrial screening of cases that has sharply reduced calendar congestion in the Southern District.

The Kaufman family includes Robert Howard, now 19, and twins James Michael and Richard Kenneth 26

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KAUFMAN SLATED FOR HIGHER BENCH

Rosenbergs' Judge in Line for U. S. Appeals Court

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23—Irving R. Kaufman, United States judge for the Southern District of New York, is scheduled for an early promotion to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

It was Judge Kaufman who presided at the espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Their conviction, and especially the death sentence that Judge Kaufman imposed, were made a cause célèbre by world-wide Communist protests.

President Eisenhower is expected to send Judge Kaufman's name to the Senate soon. The nomination will conclude successfully a long battle waged on Judge Kaufman's behalf by both Democratic and Republican members of Congress.

Has Two-Party Backing

His backers have included Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, senior Republican in the Senate and chairman of the Republican Policy Committee; Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, and Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

This impressive support from the Capitol helps to explain an unusual aspect of the prospective appointment. This is the fact of a Republican Administration's picking a Democrat for what is, after the Supreme Court, the most important appellate court in the country.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals handles all Federal ap-

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

FROM THE

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BY MY DIVISION

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KAUFMAN SLATED FOR HIGHER BENCH

Continued From Page 1

the large commercial cases that tend to be brought in the New York area.

The court has a tradition of distinction in its personnel. Among its noted judges in recent years have been Learned Hand, Augustus N. Hand and Thomas W. Swan.

When Judge Jerome N. Frank died a year ago, a formidable struggle developed behind the scenes here and in New York over the choice of his successor. There were two major aspirants—Judge Kaufman and Leonard P. Moore, United States Attorney in Brooklyn.

Mr. Moore was said to have the backing of former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and of New York's two Republican Senators, Irving M. Ives and Jacob K. Javits. In the end, he was selected by the Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr.

Judge Kaufman, who had made no secret in legal circles of his desire for promotion, was disappointed. His Congressional supporters were sufficiently annoyed to hold up the confirmation of Judge Moore for the rest of the session.

Representative Celler had thought he had had a promise from Mr. Brownell to give the next Second Circuit post to Judge Kaufman. After the Moore nomination, Mr. Celler was reported to have told the Attorney General that he would block all bills for additional judgeships unless the next promotion were promised to Judge Kaufman.

At length Mr. Brownell made a firm commitment to Mr. Celler and to Senators Bridges and Kefauver that the next appointment would be Judge Kaufman's.

A place on the Second Circuit opened recently when Judge Harold R. Medina retired. Mr. Brownell's successor, William P. Rogers, has indicated that he will observe Mr. Brownell's commitment.

Senator Bridges has praised Judge Kaufman particularly for his handling of the Rosenberg trial and subsequent proceedings. The Senator has said that Judge Kaufman's promotion would be deserved recognition of exemplary conduct under heavy attack.

Senator Kefauver and Representative Celler have not publicly explained their strong support for Judge Kaufman. They have joined Senator Bridges in saying that they are personal friends of the judge and respect his ability greatly.

Among lawyers here Judge Kaufman is regarded as ambitious, hard-working and exceptionally able as a trial judge. The one criticism heard has been that he has taken too active a part in seeking the promotion to the Second Circuit.

On the appeals bench Judge Kaufman's salary would be $25,500 a year, $3,000 more than he gets as a district judge.

The Rosenberg Spy Trial Comes to Stage Tomorrow

On June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg became the first Americans in modern times to be executed by the government of the United States on the charge of treason.

Tomorrow night at the Music Box Theatre, George Grizzard, Anne Jackson and James Whitmore will recreate the events, the trial and the emotion that led up to that historic day.

Using the actual court transcripts as the basis for this new drama, "Inquest," author Donald Freed, under the aegis of producers Lee Guber and Shelly Gross, has woven together a tapestry of political terror resulting in one of the most controversial cases in American jurisprudence.

ORIGINALLY produced as "The U.S. vs. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" at the Cleveland Play House in 1969, "Inquest" received not only critical praise, but established a new length-of-run record. The Freed work focuses on the political climate of the 1950's, and the analogy between that period and the current tenor throughout the country cannot be avoided. It may indeed be true that history has a way of repeating itself, and the current court proceedings in Chicago as well as New York illustrate just that.

Using an unprecedented "visual" departure, producers Guber and Gross have enlisted the creative aid of Ken Isaacs, the distinguished designer and inventor of the "Knowledge Box" to create an environmental concept for the production, which will instill an aura of the period, thus projecting the philosophy of the author and his characters. By utilizing actual photographs of the persons involved in the case, the audience will always be aware that the dialogue is, in truth, fact, not fiction and not merely an invention of a playwright.

Many relatively unknown or forgotten facts will be emerging from this new drama. Judge Kaufman, who presided at the trial, was but thirty years old. The assistant prosecuting attorney was a youthful Roy Cohn, later to become a minor celebrity during the infamous McCarthy-Army trial. For this part, the famed young Israeli actor, Mike Blusten was engaged, and his research into the speech and behavior patterns of Cohn

Playing Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are George Grizzard and Anne Jackson, and they too researched and investigated. Anne Jackson said during the early rehearsal period, "I can't remember the last play I did that called for so much soul-searching. I seem to bring Ethel Rosenberg home with me every night and I only hope that by this time, Eli is getting used to her." (Miss Jackson referred, of course, to husband Eli Wallach).

"I find it isn't so much a question of the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs, but more, were they fairly tried?"

And along these lines, Grizzard added to the conversation, "I've changed my mind so many times, I've lost count. I started out thinking them guilty. I then switched to innocent. How I'm going to play it by opening night, I have no idea. Each day in rehearsal lifts another veil. To portray a man about whom so little is known . . . I've read and reread his letters, studied his photographs (he makes up by one each night) and tried to discover for myself just what a Julius Rosenberg was."

What Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were may still be an enigma. But to Anne and George they represent endless hours of study; working in dark wigs (and in George's case, a mustache) and ill-fitting clothes of the 1950's. As for the third star of "Inquest," James Whitmore, another dimension is added.

Portraying E. H. Bloch, the Rosenbergs' defense counsel, he may be back in the courtroom, but not exactly in the same medium. Whitmore's successful TV series of a season or so ago, "The Law and Mr. Jones," showed him as a crusading attorney defending the rights of the underprivileged and persecuted. This time around, Whitmore feels that just "playing" a lawyer isn't good enough. "I've discovered through our weeks in rehearsal and devouring the script that by the middle of the trial itself, the three people involved, the Rosenbergs and attorney Bloch, had a love affair going for them.

"They were together so much, the respect and admiration was ever present. Even after the verdict, Bloch doggedly tried approach after approach, appeal after appeal. I just wish he were alive

LONG ISLAND PRESS

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LONG ISLAND PRESS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1970

James Whitmore, left, plays defense attorney E. H. Bloch and Anne Jackson and George Grizzard play Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the Donald Freed drama "Inquest," which opens tomorrow night.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FIRST NIGHTER by William A. Raidy

'Inquest' One-Sided Play

The case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, electrocuted for "conspiracy to commit espionage," will not rest. It hangs like a dark shadow across American history.

Donald Freed has written a fascinating and chilling drama based on Walter and Miriam Schneir's even more gripping book, "Invitation to An Inquest." He calls his play simply "Inquest" and subtitles it "a tale of political terror." It made its Broadway debut last night at the Music Box Theater. Another version was successfully presented as "The U.S. vs. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" at the Cleveland Playhouse.

There is no doubt in Freed's mind (or in the minds of the Schneirs) that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were martyrs put to death without sufficient evidence in a time of witchhunts and great mistrust in this land. The playwright does make his drama "a tale of political terror" but unfortunately little else.

I do feel the "trial" at the Music Box could have been a much more interesting piece of theater if both sides had been heard from more fairly. Freed makes his case just a little too one-sided to the detriment of his play.

Jean-Paul Sahtre said it right when he called the times of the trial (the very early 50's) riddled with fear and anxiety. America seemed almost afraid of the very shadows of the death bombs it had conceived. Irrationality, political advantage and a warped sense of true justice all were part of the sick climate. And there were no voices in the highest places to speak for these shabby "spies." Playwright Freed makes this point quite eloquently but he does little else.

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FREED ALSO makes a great point that all of his evidence comes either from the actual trial or records of the lawyers and others involved in the case. He is then writing for "the record." Bias nevertheless creeps in everywhere. For example, he focuses on the trial, which as far as I can ascertain, was one charged with emotionalism and conducted with the fear of communism tainting the whole proceedings.

He, however, makes little of the fact that the American wheels of justice, right up to Justice Douglas' Supreme Court decision, in the end did give the case a thorough airing. The moral grounds on whether the Rosenbergs should have been put to death are another question entirely. World opinion, from the Pontiff to Albert Einstein, cast shameful eyes at the death penalty and rightfully so.

Freed, because he wants to make his play a document, never allows his main characters to come alive in any depth. The Rosenbergs were certainly heroic for it was quite evident had they "confessed" they would never have been sent to the electric chair.

Heroic, he does make them, but never real, live people with explanations for their motives. I appreciate the fact that he did not want to romanticize his heroes, however he should have made them less enigmatic.

So many things appeared fuzzy last night during the trial. We get a brief glimpse at Harry Gold, a self-admitted spy, who was a major witness against the Rosenbergs. We never, however, heard much of his testimony.

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WE ALSO meet David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother who served as a gov-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Long Island Press

Date: 4-24-70

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ernment witness. He is painted as almost psychotic and still we hear very little of his testimony. The playwright is trying to build characters as well as stick to the record. It is certainly a difficult assignment and he hasn't done well enough with it.

Director Alan Schnieder has most certainly given the play its correct historical flavor. Slides are used throughout, giving both the feel of the times and pertinent testimony from great historical figures. These projections are very effective and contribute greatly to the historical reality of the drama. The courtroom scenes, as well as the electrocution, which shocked half the world, have remarkable authenticity.

Anne Jackson turns in the best performance of the evening as Ethel Rosenberg, a simple but strong woman, dying with her convictions. I believed Miss Jackson all of the way.

George Grizzard, on the other hand, just wasn't Julius Rosenberg. Grizzard seemed to be doing a reading, nothing else. He never found his character . . . but neither did the playwright.

James Whitmore gives a fine, direct performance as lawyer Emanuel Bloch, puzzled as a man who truly believed in the American system of justice until he undertook the U.S. vs. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Mike Bursten plays a young Roy Cohen who served on the prosecution team, and Phil Leeds is the informer, Harry Gold.

"Inquest" has unquestionable impact. All the evidence, I'm afraid, will never be "in" in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. One can indict the times . . . that of suspicion, fear and political expedience . . . as the worst of times in American history. Freed has done this well.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-61)

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Theater

RICHARD WATTS

The Case for the Rosenbergs

"Inquest" is an ardent defense attorney's brief on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in their trial and execution on the charge of turning over atomic secrets to the Russians. Billed frankly as "a tale of political terror," the dramatization by Donald Freed, which opened last night at the Music Box, uses the actual transcripts of the controversial case, but there is no doubt that the casting and documents employed are carefully loaded to emphasize the innocence of the convicted pair.

The acting makes the viewpoint evident from the start. The Rosenbergs are played by George Grizzard and Anne Jackson, who are two of the most skillful and attractive young performers in the American theater, while the defense lawyer is portrayed by James Whitmore, a splendidly stalwart actor who is a pillar of uprightness. They are indicative of all that is honest and decent, and they are immediately figures of the utmost sympathy and audience appeal.

The Prosecutors

On the other hand, the opposition leans toward trickery and deviousness. You wouldn't expect even the most gullible jury to believe them. Michael Lipton's Judge Kaufman is obviously out to get a conviction, Mason Adams' depiction of Irving Saypol, the prosecuting attorney, is designed for sly purposes, and Mike Bursten who plays Roy Cohn, looks like Roy Cohn. Jack Hollander's David Greengrass, the informer, is unmistakably a villain, which was to have been expected.

No doubt "Inquest" should be judged on its effectiveness as a play more than for the opinion it expresses, but the two aspects are completely intermeshed. Mr. Freed has no hesitancy in believing the and no one can dispute his right to say so. But he set out to make his case convincing, and I think he destroys both his play and the credibility of his viewpoint by giving the impression of using the record so prejudically. Only the already converted are likely to be impressed.

The Courtroom

A courtroom drama is never utterly lacking in interest, and "Inquest" has its moments of dramatic force. Yet, despite his insistence that he is adhering to the actual testimony, you are never in the slightest doubt that Mr. Freed is stacking the cards to advance his point, and this, rather than any feeling that you are watching the story of a tragic national injustice, makes one uncomfortable. I have no doubt he intended to be honest, but he doesn't appear to be.

'Inquest'

A play by Donald Freed. Presented by Lee Guber and Shelly Gross. Directed by Alan Schneider. Cast headed by George Grizzard, Anne Jackson and James Whitmore. Setting by Karl Eisli.

Like most plays we see these nights, "Inquest" is well acted. Granted that the roles representing the prosecution are exaggerated, they are all forcefully portrayed. In addition to the actors I've already mentioned, Phil Leeds, with his wonderfully untrustworthy-looking face, is characteristically expert as a hostile witness who is, of course, up to skulduggery. "Inquest" does no service to the disputed memory of the Rosenbergs. It could make many suspect they were guilty.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NEW YORK POST

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DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1970 • 66

'Inquest' Reexamines Rosenberg Spy Case

By DOUGLAS WATT

"Inquest," which came to the stage of the Music Box last evening, is a disturbing document, as it was meant to be. But I found this reexamination of the circumstances that led to the execution of the Rosenbergs on June 19, 1953, for conspiring to commit espionage disturbing in more ways than the author obviously intended.

On the terms of the author, Donald Freed, who has drawn his material from "Invitation to an Inquest," a book by Walter and Miriam Schneir, it is disturbing because it suggests not only that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were innocent of the charge but that they were railroaded to the chair.

If the latter is true, then the international clamor generated by the case, which occurred during an unfortunately hysterical period in our history, was justified and so is any new scrutiny of the situation.

Me, the Jury

But consider my terms. A devout believer in justice after the fact, I sit in a darkened theater where I, along with all others of the audience, am assigned the role of juror.

Excerpts from the trial in the U.S. District Court are performed for me, as well as "reconstructions" of episodes outside the court, including some scenes of the Rosenbergs at home. At intervals, still photos showing Hiroshima victims, a smiling President Eisenhower at golf or accepting an honorary degree, a pugnacious-looking J. Edgar Hoover, a saintly looking Einstein and others are projected on the back wall along with appropriate quotations.

And the live people up there are actors. Michael Lipton's Judge Kaufman is a superfluous magistrate. Mason Adams' Irving Saypol is a bullying prosecuting attorney and his assistant, Mike Burstein's Roy Cohn is—well, you all know Roy Cohn.

"INQUEST"
Play by Donald Freed, produced by Lee Guber and Shelly Gross at the Music Box, April 23, 1970.

THE PRINCIPALS

Ethel Rosenberg	Anne Jackson
Julius Rosenberg	George Grizzard
Emanuel Bloch	James Whitmore
Irving Saypol	Mason Adams
Roy Cohn	Mike Burstein
Judge Kaufman	Michael Lipton
David Greenglass	Jack Hollander
Harry Gold	Phil Leeds
Ruth Greenglass	Hildy Brooks

Likable Actors

But Anne Jackson and George Grizzard, the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and James Whitmore, their attorney Emanuel Bloch, are obviously lovable people. Whereas Jack Hollander's David Greenglass is a big, shifty slob and Phil Leeds' Harry Gold is a plain nut. And so it goes until we are finally presented with the actual execution, the electric chair decorously facing away from us in Alan Schneider's generally able direction.

One doesn't dare be bored by a play which raises such important issues. Nevertheless, I found it often tiresome theater, on which final term it must be judged, and guilty of nonobjective reporting of its serious subject.

The theater can accommodate almost any subject and one such as this can be presented with such force in no other place. But whatever the kind of theater it may be, from mindless comedy to profound tragedy, there is one inviolable rule: it must be completely honest on its own terms.

"Inquest" is not and falls inescapably into the category of the propaganda play, thus devaluing its subject.

George Grizzard and Anne Jackson (below) and James Whitmore *As the Rosenbergs and their lawyer*

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'Inquest': Its Author Speaks For It

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1970

Lawrence Fried

Donald Freed, author of "Inquest," and his wife Barbara
Is the Theater of Fact dead . . . or growing?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NEW YORK TIMES

Sec. 2
pp 3-9

SUNDAY

Date: 5-3-70

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By BEATRICE BERG

AT THE Music Box each night near the end of "Inquest," hot lights flash from the stage, blinding the eyes of the audience. Then the lights go dim as Julius Rosenberg is pronounced dead, electrocuted at Sing Sing on June 19, 1953. A moment later his wife Ethel is electrocuted. The Rosenbergs had been convicted of conspiring to steal atomic secrets for the Soviet Union.

The late Albert Einstein said, "From the viewpoint of restoring sanity to our political climate, one must not let this case rest." Donald Freed, who was 21 years old when the Rosenbergs were executed, has brought the case back to haunt us. "Inquest," his first play, takes the view that the Rosenbergs were innocent.

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Freed was a child of his time — the Silent Generation of McCarthyism in the Eisenhower Fifties, when the better part of valor seemed to be to keep one's mouth shut. "I was totally uninvolved and unaware of the case," he says. "A few years later I read John Wexley's book, 'The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.' I was very moved by it. Then I read the trial transcripts, and I would hear the case discussed by people who had lived through the period. Meanwhile, as the war in Vietnam went on, I began to realize that the murder of the Rosenbergs was not an aberration but simply part of a murderous pattern.

"Also, meanwhile, new ideas in the theater were developing. In the Artaudian theater of cruelty, the audience must be forced to choose. The Weiss-Hochhuth theater of fact — 'The Deputy,' for example — expanded the range of what could be done on stage. So I felt the time had come to write my play, to say something about man against the state and about violence and justice."

During the ten years he had been researching and thinking about the play, Freed taught philosophy, linguistics, anthropology and psychology at various California colleges. He calls himself "a premature dropout from the curriculum and discipline that is our inheritance from the German university. I chose to specialize in fields I wanted, even if that meant not being able to satisfy the requirements of any one priesthood or department." He had also spent a couple of years in New York looking for acting jobs. Then he became director of the Los Angeles Art Theater, where he met and married actress Barbara Morris four years ago.

"Inquest" took a year of writing, from the trial transcripts, plus "reconstructions" from letters and documents. In a somewhat different version, the play was done at the Cleveland Play House a year ago. What was intended as a few days' run was extended to nine weeks. In Cleveland, where "the political temperature is considerably lower than New York," the critics did not raise the question of whether Freed was biased on behalf of the Rosenbergs. The Cleveland Plain Dealer urged editorially that the case be reconsidered. But New York critics who made the trek to Cleveland called the play "tendentious" and wondered whether it should have been written instead by "a playwright more interested in drama than propaganda."

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The New York production was rewritten, says Freed, "to give the government more space." The reviews 10 days ago ranged from Barnes's ". . . a powerful piece of theater" to Richard Watts's ". . . carefully loaded to emphasize the innocence of the convicted pair."

Hear Freed on the charge of "bias." "One of the reasons the American theater is in such serious trouble is that our tradition confuses commitment with propaganda

Continued on Page 9

Author Speaks For 'Inquest'

Continued from Page 3

and demands on the stage, and on the campus, a kind of crackpot objectivity which is nothing but the veriest failure of nerve and intellect. This is what the rebellions on the campuses are about, because young people and black people consider the concept of not making a commitment to be on the level of a war crime.

"Good theater, good teaching, good learning involve good opinions, commitments and biases. They also involve being disinterested enough to rise above the immediate consequences of one's commitment, to set it in the widest possible context and deepen its meaning.

"What is shocking to Broadway critics and college presidents is the passion that infuses the ideas of some of their teachers and students and playwrights, producers, and directors. They are frightened by this passion. It reminds them that behind the cool tone we tried to adopt during the Cold War, in order to live through the hysteria of McCarthyism, was the cult of objectivity. This was brought to a pitch here in New York, which set the tone for the rest of the country intellectually. And it is precisely in the Cold War intellectual and liberal that one sees this inhuman objectivity — to allow 'the other side' to be heard, long after 'the other side' has laid its entire weight on the man in the street and the life of a culture.

"When a critic says my play is biased, that even though it's from the transcript, it's selected, I say, 'Yes, but what I really left out were the more flagrant actions and words of the prosecution, because they would look too melodramatic.' This endless squawking that the theater of fact is not altogether factual because of the choice of facts — in what way is this new? Playwrights have always tried to reflect life, but they've always had to be selective and always tried to take the illustrative moments they felt were in the service of truth. If facts are told, as they were at UCLA last year, that a referendum, if taken, would not be binding.

"There is the story of 'The Outside Agitator,' that great continuing adventure series which began with the Palmer raids. Occasionally you have a new star like the wife of Attorney General Mitchell. But otherwise the repertory company are your old favorites, your Richard Nixons and your other men of the Fifties. To the question about writing a play from the other side, the answer is that Buckley would be convicted of plagiarism. The government has already done it."

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Times change and some people change with them. Freed is a slim six-footer with a conservative haircut, but the former non-activist now wears a large button with the slogan "All Power to the People" and a picture of Huey Newton, the imprisoned Black Panther leader. Last October, the Los Angeles police swooped down in middle-of-the-night raids and arrested Freed and Shirley Sutherland, wife of actor Donald Sutherland, who stars in "M*A*S*H" as the screwy military surgeon. Freed was charged with possession of hand grenades and Mrs. Sutherland with conspiracy to possess. Both had been active in a white group formed by Freed, "Friends of the Black Panthers," to raise money to support the Panther program of hot breakfasts for ghetto children and to promote black-white dialogue.

"It's really dangerous in the minds of some people for blacks and whites to get together. The existence of our group helped destroy the myth that the Panthers hate whites. An agent provocateur joined the Friends and he left the hand grenades at my apartment." Freed and Mrs. Sutherland faced possible 10-year sentences, but the charges have now been dismissed. Instead, 10 members of the Los Angeles Police Department may be indicted in connection with the case on a list of charges involving stolen evidence, entrapment, breaking and entering

esty. 'Inherit the Wind' took the position that it was correct to want to teach evolution and this was called good theater, because the critics didn't have guilty consciences. Our only fear in New York was that we wouldn't be able to get by those critics who, no matter what their political persuasion, are really committed to the Fifties.

"A play, like any other cultural event, can help in either deepening or eroding the regnant myths of any society. In what way, in 1970, is it biased, when the scandal of the Rosenberg case has been laid open for so long, to aver that the state—when it is frightened enough—has been, is now and will be in the future capable of ritual murder, suppression, death camps and genocide? That's the lesson of the 20th century."

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Would Freed hold the same view if, say, someone like William Buckley wrote the play taking the position that the Rosenbergs were guilty?

"But that play has already been written!" said Freed. "It was written by Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn at the behest of J. Edgar Hoover. It was a laugh riot. Another hit team wrote 'The Gulf of Tonkin' and 'The Black Panther Will Get You If You Don't Watch Out.' And there's the play called 'Why Don't They Take a Bath?' 'The Body Count' is a wonderful comedy of the absurd where the numbers are toted up on a piece of paper. There is also that wild satire by Sidney Hook and other liberal humanists who have told us to use the democratic process, that if a majority wants Dow Chemical off the campus, it will be off the campus. That is, until the majority does want it off and then they

ton, Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver are the Julius and Ethel Rosenbergs of today. Now we can read letters of the Rosenbergs, hear their words and see them as sympathetic people but in the Fifties they were considered slimy Jewish communists like the bad niggers of today. What we have to prevent is a play being written 20 years from now that will cause audiences to say, 'Do you mean they really fed breakfasts to poor children and that they were sensitive, extraordinary human beings? We thought they were something out of the American nightmare, coming to the suburbs to rape our daughters.'

"Bobby Seale must not go to the electric chair in Connecticut. This country cannot take again what we went through in the Fifties. The men running the war in Vietnam are men from that time. In the purges of those years we lost the leaders and young people we might have had in the Sixties and Seventies. History won't give us a second chance."

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Prehistory may be Freed's next step. He wants to spend next year with a troupe of university actors improvising a play without words about a two-million-year-old race of primitive men who had neither language nor fire. The

THE BIG TEN

Hello, Dolly!	2,573
Fiddler on the Roof	2,339
Man of La Mancha	1,852
Plaza Suite	922
Hair	836
Promises, Promises	804
Forty Carats	865
1776	674

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-[illegible])

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'Inquest': Kerr Votes Against It

By WALTER KERR

"INQUEST" is unpersuasive even when it cheats, and to my mind it finally calls into question—and perhaps throws out of court altogether—the whole possibility of a Theater of Fact. Donald Freed's fragmented reconstruction of the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, recently and well mounted at the Music Box, of course intends to plead the Rosenbergs' innocence of the charge of conspiring to steal atomic secrets. That is understood and accepted before we enter the theater. But it does not mean to make a stump speech or to use fiction, rhetoric, or stage melodrama to do the job. It *purports* to base its plea upon the record and upon nothing but the record so that, listening to the evidence offered, we shall be able to arrive at a valid judgment out front. It is here that the occasion explodes in our faces.

We can arrive at no judgment at all. We do not even know when we are in or out of the theater, when we are in or out of the truth. The problem presents itself before we have quite got through the lobby. There, on the wall near the ticket-takers' door, is a placard that reads, rather too gravely, "There will be no curtain calls." Oh? Why not? Is what we are to be seeing too real for that sort of pleasant acknowledgment of artifice? Naturally, electrocuted persons, whether they are villains or victims, do not take curtain calls. But actors do. Are we, then, not to be seeing actors tonight?

The problem is subtly compounded as we take our seats. Before us, lettered in typescript on 18 varicolored glass panels, is a message: "Every word you will see or hear on this stage is a documented quotation or reconstruction from events." Authenticity is guaranteed us. We do notice the word "reconstruction," though. Reconstructed from what? From the testimony of witnesses, from circumstance, from probability? We turn the pages of our programs to see if further explanation is offered. It is. The reconstructions, we are told, "draw on letters and verbal reports but they are inventions in the service of truth rather than facts." In the service of whose truth? If they are admittedly inventions, can you invent the truth? And if they are admittedly inventions "rather than facts" why does the opening message so urge documentation, factuality upon us?

No matter. Some linking up, some bridging, no doubt is necessary for clarity and a degree of coherence. We sit up attentively as the stage lights rise, ready to have our memories jogged and our store of information expanded. But the lobby card and the insistence upon fact have already had a peculiar effect upon portions of the audience. On opening night, when the clerk of the court strode onstage to request the jury to stand and pledge allegiance to the flag, perhaps a third of the main-floor audience straggled to its feet, unevenly and uncertainly, as though it were truly in court and obliged to respond as ordered. The balance of the audience remained seated and tittered audibly. The event was split, shattered in its essence, torn between treating the stage as a courtroom or as a stage, the play as fact or artifice.

Still, the tittering subsided and close attention was paid as actor-attorney James Whitmore moved forward to make an opening statement for the defense. Now there were interesting things to focus upon. Mr. Whitmore is a fascinating performer, carved out of shale, square and tight-lipped and constantly hunching his shoulders in pain as though some unshakable burden pressed hard on his neck. His passion, and more than that, his fiercely imposed self-restraint, were instantly, enormously believable — not evidence, but believable.

The evidence, as it began to trickle out, was not so much unbelievable (it is sometimes that; it is hard to believe that Ethel Rosenberg's brother was intelligent enough to know an atomic secret when he saw one, hard to believe that a court would ever think him so) as it was unfocused, incomplete, elusive. Mr. Freed has chosen to excerpt it in very small bits and pieces, out of sequence; he has constantly interrupted and cut across it with flashbacks, interpolations, News of the Day photographs on those panels overhead. We are never long enough with a witness to feel that we have got close to the story, or even to the personality involved; we simply cannot piece the probabilities, or even the accusations, together for ourselves. We always feel we have missed the vital question, and that somewhere in all the transcripts there must be material the author missed.

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What we do occupy ourselves with as the shards of evidence fly off into space are the faces of George Grizzard and Anne Jackson as the accused couple. They are two of our most sensitive and reliable performers, and though they have little to do in the courtroom they are presences to keep an eye on. Mr. Grizzard has only to let his mouth drop open in astonishment at a statement that has been made on the stand to persuade us that he has truly not anticipated such a falsehood. Miss Jackson accomplishes precisely the same thing by letting her fingers move to her mouth as her eyes widen; there is innocent agony in the gesture. Then, following the merely listening performers so closely, you bring yourself up short. "I am beginning to believe Julius Rosenberg innocent because George Grizzard is a fine actor" is what you say to yourself, wondering whether your conduct is proper. The faces, the dropped jaws, the hesitant fingers that are persuading you are not those of the Rosenbergs. They belong to George Grizzard and Anne Jackson, who are not on trial.

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Strangest of all, however, is what happens during the "Reconstructions." These are not at all slender bridges, small necessary patches. They occur quite frequently, they "invent" passages of lovemaking and quarreling and family estrangements, they are substantial. But it is in them that we seriously begin to doubt the figures before us, whether they are to be taken as Rosenbergs or as actors. Belief pales because the scenes are in some sense empty, drained of genuine psychology, without the little catch of life that makes you say "Oh! yes, of course."

What creates this negative effect and turns the sequences directly against the intentions of the playwright? After a good bit of memory-scratching, I think I know. The purpose of the passages is to let us see the principals in private, and as innocent. (If we can see them as innocent when they are alone together, we shall believe them innocent in public.) Thus, most naturally, they never say anything even remotely incriminating when they are being casual and candid together. But they also never say anything about the trial, the accusations against them, their attitudes toward what is happening or about to happen, about Communism or politics or McCarthyism or acquaintances who may or may not be involved.

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They are so silent, in private, on the central issues of the play that the silence comes to seem deliberate, as though they felt their rooms were being bugged and they had best be inordinately careful. Ready to believe them innocent, we cannot believe their imperviousness, their placidity, the narrowness and caution of their conversational range. Almost any one of us might have said, in private if not in public, most unflattering things about the atomic bomb or about McCarthy; they seem never to have heard of such matters and to be living on another, impossibly pure, planet. They are too remote, too unaware, too *uninterested* to be true; and it is here, away from the issues, that the strongest seed of doubt is sown.

The "Reconstructions" are not evidence; since the acted-out evidence of the trimmed transcripts is inadequate—one way or the other—the invented intimate scenes tend to take over. And because they feel so unreal, they become prejudicial. The method of the Theater of Fact has backfired both ways. No persuasive play has been written because we are meant to take the evening as fact. Fact has been compromised by the normal liberties, and the normal hazards, of playmaking.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-61)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Rosenberg Case:

An Inquest On an Inquest

By WALTER GOODMAN

ABOUT halfway through a performance of "Inquest," the play about the Rosenberg case that arrived on Broadway a few weeks ago, it occurred to me that I was at moments being moved, but never for a moment convinced. An uncomfortable feeling, with its suggestion that one is being worked on rather than communicated with, yet appropriate to the play's subject.

Nearly 20 years ago, when the Rosenberg case was running its grim course, thousands of liberal Americans found themselves in a similarly uncomfortable position; they were not persuaded that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were innocent, still the prospect of their deaths came as a horror. The new play, subtitled "A tale of political terror," need not detain us either as a piece of theater or as a political document — but the period it recalls, when the Rosenbergs suffered their ordeal and a part of the nation went through an ordeal of its own, does, I think have pertinence for our own troubled times.

The manner in which the Rosenbergs were implicated in espionage was sufficiently intricate to satisfy expectations aroused by Eric Ambler. In brief, to follow the F.B.I. account which was accepted by the jury, the story began with the sensational arrest in England, in February, 1950, of Klaus Fuchs, a German-born nuclear scientist then attached to the British atomic energy installation at Harwell. From December, 1943, to June, 1946, Fuchs had worked in this country, mainly at Los Alamos, N.M., where the atomic bomb was being devel-

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ped. He pleaded guilty to passing secret materials both in America and in England for delivery to the Russians.

From Klaus Fuchs the trail led to a 39-year-old Philadelphia chemist named Harry Gold, who had served as courier between Fuchs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Soviet vice counsel in New York City. Gold pleaded guilty of conspiring with Fuchs to relay atomic energy data to the Russians, and was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.

In June 1950, came the arrest of David Greenglass, a 28-year-old New York City machinist, who had been stationed in Los Alamos as a soldier during the war. He was charged with giving Harry Gold, in June, 1945, "a sketch of a high explosive lens mold" as well as other material relating to the top secret work at Los Alamos. For this he received $500 from Gold.

Greenglass decided to cooperate with the Government, and in July, his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, a 32-year-old electrical engineer living in Knickerbocker Village, a housing development on the lower east side, was arrested. A few weeks later Julius' wife Ethel, older sister of David Greenglass, was taken into custody. The Rosenbergs, parents of two young children, were charged with conspiring with Gold, Greenglass and the latter's wife to obtain national defense secrets for the Soviet Union. Unlike the others, they pleaded not guilty. (At a grand jury hearing, before her arrest, Ethel pleaded the Fifth Amendment to questions related to the allegations of spying; thereafter, she professed innocence.)

David Greenglass testified that it was the Rosenbergs who persuaded him to pass secrets. The key event in his picturesque account occurred on a day in January 1945, when Julius

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"The Rosenberg trial over, a cause was born. On the ferocious right, there was satisfaction. For the Communists and their accustomed allies, all was equally clear: two innocents were victimized by U. S. witchhunters."
Right, scenes in Melbourne (above) and Paris.

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Rosenberg gave him one piece of a side from a Jello box and retained the matching piece—to serve, Rosenberg explained, as a means of identification for the courier who would be sent to pick up information at Los Alamos. Harry Gold testified that the matching piece of the Jello box was given to him by Soviet Vice Counsel Yakovlev — which permitted one to deduce that Yakovlev material to Gold, who turned it over to Yakovlev. [illegible] glass also testified that after the arrest of Klaus Fuchs, Julius Rosenberg gave him $2,000 with which to leave the country — as the Rosenbergs themselves evidently intended. (David Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years.)

An accompanying theme to the Rosenberg case began on Aug. 18, 1950, with the arrest of Morton Sobell, a 33-year- [illegible] jury learned that he had [illegible] he was living with his [illegible] and children under assumed names. Morton Sobell, who did not testify at his own trial, received a 30-year sentence.

The trial of Communists accused of giving atomic secrets to the Russians could scarcely have come at a time when [illegible] political right everything they had always believed about the New Deal. On the left, the case had been traumatic

[illegible] out of an in- [illegible] bred in the days of the [illegible] Popular Front and re- [illegible] by our alliance with the Russians in World War II, had defended Hiss, identified with him, given him their trust—and had been [illegible] with perjury. It was a shattering experience. "American liberalism has been reluctant to leave the garden of its illusion," wrote Leslie Fiedler after Hiss' conviction in 1950, "but it can [illegible] no longer: the age of innocence is dead. . . . We who would still like to think of ourselves as liberals must be willing to admit that mere liberal principle is not in itself a guarantee against evil; that the wrongdoer is not always the other—'they' and not 'us'; that there is no magic in the words [illegible] or [illegible]

[illegible] Hiss; it was not fit for heavy service to the Rosenbergs

But more than the Hiss case was unnerving the nation. In the summer of 1949, the Russians had exploded an atomic device, thereby ending our exclusive franchise on the A-bomb. To a certain species of domestic politician, it was unthinkable that mere foreigners, and Communists at that, could have performed such a feat—unless, of course, they had stolen the know-how from us Americans. After all, had not a spy ring been uncovered in Canada, and was not the Un-American Activities Committee then devoting itself to the exposure of atomic scientists who had been identified as Communists? One member of that committee, young Richard

[illegible] I obtained it from Rosenberg.

On a Sunday morning in June, 1945, Gold, fresh from a visit to Klaus Fuchs in Santa Fe, N. M., called on David Greenglass in Albuquerque: "I said, 'Mr. Greenglass?' He answered in the affirmative. I said, 'I come from Julius,' and I showed him the piece of cardboard . . . that had been given me by Yakovlev. . . . He asked me to enter. I did. Greenglass went to a woman's handbag and brought from it a piece of cardboard. We matched the two of them." Later in the day Greenglass gave some

old electrical engineer who had been a classmate of Julius Rosenberg at City College. Max Elitcher, an electrical engineer with the Navy and an old friend of Sobell (according to Elitcher, they had been Communist party members together before the war), testified that Sobell and Rosenberg had sought to persuade him to supply them with data and with other recruits for their espionage enterprise. Elitcher was at first reluctant, then slightly receptive. One night in the summer of 1948, he accompanied Sobell on a ride to Knickerbocker Village, for the purpose of dropping

Nixon, told the country that the Soviet accomplishment had been "hastened" by President Truman's failure to act against Red spies.

It was out of such soil that the junior Senator from Wisconsin, Joseph R. McCarthy, sprang up early in 1950, with his magical mystery tour of Communists in high places. And also in 1950 came the Communist assault on South Korea. Joe McCarthy and the war in Korea were both raging when the Rosenbergs came to trial in 1951.

In addition to pointing up the defendants' Communist affinities, the prosecution relied mainly on the testimony against the Rosenbergs of David Greenglass, confirmed in part by Harry Gold, and of Max Elitcher against Morton Sobell. The Rosenbergs' lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, conducting what students of the trial would later characterize as a remarkably inept defense, did what defense attorneys customarily do when confronted by informers whose testimony they cannot rebut—he attacked them as liars, crooks and lunatics. It is a technique as useful to Mafiosi as to Communists, and although it did not help the Rosenbergs inside the courtroom, it would continue to be used in their behalf outside for many years—indeed, right up to the recent staging of "Inquest."

Had the sentences passed on the Rosenbergs been on the order of the 14 years' imprisonment given to Klaus Fuchs by a British court (the maximum sentence allowable under British law) the case might have ended there. Certainly, it would never have turned into an international *cause célèbre*. But in his remarks before the sentencing Prosecutor Irving H. Saypol cast the Rosenbergs in the roles of super spies: "The secrets they sought and secured were of immeasurable importance and significance." He reminded the court that there was a war going on in Korea, and asked, "How could the life of a single individual engaged in such treasonable activities be weighed against the life of a single American soldier fighting in a distant land?"

One would have supposed that a trial judge, convinced though he was of the guilt of the Rosenbergs, would have set aside such prosecutorial hyperbole as a convention of the contest, rather like the grunts of wrestlers. That the Rosenbergs had sought secrets of immeasurable importance one could readily believe; that they had in fact secured such secrets from the likes of David Greenglass was a matter of some conjecture. As for the reference to the Korean war, who would have imagined that Judge Irving R. Kaufman would have surpassed the prosecutor in rhetorical extravagance? Yet he said, in justifying his sentence to the defendants: "I belive your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding fifty thousand, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price for your treason." For their part in "this diabolical conspiracy to destroy a God-fearing nation,"

and as an example to others, Judge Kaufman, having passed a prayerful period in a synagogue, condemned the couple to death.

The trial was over. The cause was born. On the ferocious right, there was satisfaction. George Sokolsky expressed the popular feeling: "Klaus Fuchs confessed. David Greenglass confessed. Harry Gold confessed. The Rosenbergs remain adamant. . . .let them go to the devil." Veterans organizations concurred with their usual bonhomie. Pickets carried signs, "Death to the Communist rats."

For the Communists and their accustomed allies, the position was equally clear: Two innocents were being victimized by America's witch hunters. As appeal followed fruitless appeal through the courts—twenty seven months passed between sentence and execution—the apparatus of protest went into gear. Mass rallies, petitions, conferences, White House vigils, pleas by clergymen and relatives of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Captain Dreyfus—all the paraphernalia of organized spontaneity. Had the Rosenbergs been sentenced to a prison term, there would have been protests too, in those dusty East Side meeting halls where political outlanders assembled to excite themselves during that difficult period. But the threatened execution of a man and wife in their thirties, leaving behind two sons—"this young couple," a European sympathizer would write after the execution, "united in death by a frightful sentence which made orphans of their innocent children"—was enough to touch many thousands with less vigorous political allegiances. In France especially, garden-variety anti-Americanism coupled with honest compassion produced a swelling chorus of pleas for mercy—into which denuciations of this country were often fitted. "Watch out! America has the rabies!" exhorted Jean Paul Sartre a day after the executions. "Cut all ties which bind

On the domestic left, there were sharp splits. In November, 1952, after the conviction of the Rosenbergs had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, Arthur Garfield Hays, then general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, wrote in the Nation, "It is the damnable death penalty that causes the uneasiness." There was no precedent for such a penalty in such a case, he observed, and he warned, "If this judgment is carried through, we shall make martyrs of the Rosenbergs."

But for a part of the left, including, it must be noted, the condemned couple themselves, martyrdom was not unwelcome. "We are the first victims of American Fascism," Ethel Rosenberg would write in her last letter to attorney Bloch. In a reply to the Hays article, Cedric Belfrage, editor of the "progressive" National Guardian ("Is the Rosenberg Case the Dreyfus Case of America's Cold War?"), criticized Hays for not mentioning that the Rosenbergs maintained that they were innocent and that there had been no proof of C.P. membership. (On that, they took the Fifth Amendment.) Belfrage ended with the refrain: "Tens of thousands of Americans feel as I do that the measure of justice to be expected by any political nonconformist brought before the courts depends ominously on the fate of the Rosenbergs."

Most of the country, including such ordinarily liberal newspapers as the St. Louis Post Dispatch, stood by the sentence of death. Many of the liberals who called for commutation took pains to divorce themselves from the argument that the Rosenbergs were victims of a frame-up. The New Republic characterized the frame-up charge as "nonsense" and took the position that the Rosenbergs ought to have their sentences commuted despite adequate evidence of their guilt.

That more liberals did not come out more forcefully for the Rosenbergs has been attributed to sheer fright—they were allegedly scared witless by Joe McCarthy. The explanation is somewhat simple. David Riesman and Nathan Glazer came closer to the liberal dilemma when they suggested, in an article published in the Partisan Review in 1955, that intellectuals had been silenced not so much by intimidation as by "their own feeling of inadequacy and failure." The charge of being Communist, which had once aroused the wrath of New Dealers, now, after the Hiss affair and the fellow-travelling of Henry Wallace, gave rise to "an anxious inner scrutiny." Riesman and Glazer wrote: "For as it becomes clear that few of the causes liberals have espoused have been immune to exploitation of the Communists, the liberal intellectuals lose their former sure conviction about their causes and are put, inside as well as out, on the defensive." This, they reasoned was why the Rosenberg case, unlike the Sacco-Vanzetti case, had divided Ameri

can liberals:" . . . it takes either a case-hardened and sometimes disingenuous naivete about Communists or a subtle strategic decision about where to draw the line to muster much enthusiasm for the defense of intellectuals who plead the Fifth Amendment."

The premises and purposes of the campaign by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case—sponsored by names familiar from the Progressive party and from the mastheads of innumerable fellow - traveling causes—were sufficiently blatant to put off political sympathizers, some of whom were reminded of the days when the Scottsboro Boys fell into C.P. hands. As Nathan Glazer remarked, "One could ask for mercy, and many people who believed the Rosenbergs guilty did, but certainly many others must have recoiled from becoming involved in a Communist campaign based on lies."

The official campaign was of a pattern with the Stockholm Peace Appeal and the protests against alleged U.S. germ-warfare in Korea—other large-scale efforts of the early [illegible] to exploit the emotions of millions for the benefit of Soviet policy. [illegible] themselves [illegible] naturally [illegible] the rhythms of the thing. [illegible] wrote from their cells in Sing Sing: "No matter what the result, we will continue in our determination to expose the political frame-up perpetrated against us by those who would silence by death, through spurious espionage accusations, opposition to the conspiracy to impose war abroad and a police state at home."

[illegible]

[illegible]VERY cry for grace, wrote Leslie Fiedler, was made to seem "an assertion of innocence and made a condemnation of the United States, the Atlantic Pact, the European Army, and God knows what else." Dorothy Thompson, who spoke out against the death sentence, suggested that high-pressure tactics were designed to make it impossible for U.S. officials to relent, and so to assure the Communist cause a couple of martyrs. In an editorial calling for commutation of the sentence, the editors of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists took care to [illegible] the [illegible] with political groups [illegible] have no respect for human life, do not believe in impartial justice and applaud mass executions everywhere." In a similar spirit, the liberal Catholic Commonweal wrote in February 1953, after the Pope [illegible] issued an appeal for clemency, "Part of the great tragedy of the Rosenberg case has been its cynical exploitation by Communist groups. But some men of good will, men neither motivated nor duped by Communist polemic, and with no [illegible] of the Rosenbergs' guilt . . . would deny the Communists their martyrs, and have urged mercy in the name of prudence."

The charge that the Rosenbergs were victims of anti-Semitism was a favorite among their supporters. (Nearly all the principals in their trial—defendants, witnesses, prosecutor Irving H. Saypol, abetted by Roy M. Cohn, Judge Irving R. Kaufman

were Jewish. As if to compensate for the imbalance not a single Jew sat on the jury.) The Washington Rosenberg commitee declared in 1952 that "a growing wave of terror had begun against the Jewish people in the wake of the trial." And a release to the Jewish press from William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, warned: "The lynching of these two innocent American Jews, unless stopped by the American people, will serve as a signal for a wave of Hitler-like genocidal attacks against the Jewish people throughout the United States."

No newspaper used this release, however; and papers such as *The New York Post* and columnists such as Max Lerner, with large liberal Jewish followings, gave the lie to an argument that was patently designed to draw attention away from the ongoing persecutions of the Stalin regime. Troubled by how easily the anti-Semitic theme could be turned about and used by the far right to show that Jews and Communist spies were one and the same, national Jewish organizations tended to harden their hearts toward the Rosenbergs—one of several ways in which the cruder propaganda efforts in their ostensible behalf deprived the pair of resources of sympathy and assistance.

Where in all of this were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg? The sinister picture painted by the prosecution rang as false as the shining portrait created and distributed by their promoters. ("Two Immortals" was the heading of a *Daily Worker* series devoted to the memories of a couple who could use the word "Communist" only in quotation marks.) The early 1950's were a time of toughness for liberal intellectuals—an antidote to many years of softness. They were tough on

munists who had used them and damaged their causes, and also, though there was little enthusiasm in intellectual circles for the death penalty, they were tough on the Rosenbergs.

Two memorable articles on the couple came after the execution, from Robert Warshow in Commentary and Leslie Fiedler in Encounter. They analyzed the letters that the pair had exchanged during their months in prison, and which had lately been published to raise money for the Rosenberg children and keep the propaganda poppling, especially in Europe. In these letters—a mélange of honest feeling for one another and for their children and party,

from folksongs to sports, all conveyed in pure agit-propese—both Warshow and Fiedler found pathetic banality and stupefying self-deception. (Here is Ethel Rosenberg's famous comment on the Brooklyn Dodgers: "It is the Dodgers' unconquerable spirit which makes people love them. But where they have especially covered themselves with glory is in making an important contribution to the rooting out of racial prejudice.") In their crudity and emptiness," commented Warshow, "in their absolute and dedicated alienation from truth and experience, these letters adequately express the Communism of 1953."

The Rosenbergs, then, came through as total servants of an ideological commitment—who thought and felt whatever that commitment required of them. Thus, though treason might be a crime in bourgeois eyes, if carried out for their over-reaching principle, The Defense of the Soviet Union, there was no *real* crime to it. And so they were innocent! They were victims! In this view of the Rosenbergs, as creatures with no values except those allowed them by the current set of party slogans and scarcely any sense of their own existence except as it was defined by their party work, the couple's many months of faking and of fortitude fell into place.

Yet Fiedler, who had no doubt of their guilt, argued eloquently that they should not have been executed: "The betrayal of their essential humanity by their comrades and themselves left the burden of its defense with us. This obligation we failed, and our failure must be faced up to. Before the eyes of the world we lost an opportunity concretely to assert what all our abstract declarations can never prove: that for us at least the suffering person is realer than the political moment that produces him or the political philosophy for which he stands. Surely it is not even a paradox to assert that it is our special duty to treat as persons, as real human beings, those who most blasphemously deny their own humanity."

The Rosenberg cause was kept fitfully in the public memory during the 1950's by a few books from unsurprising sources and advances in the careers of Judge Kaufman (appointed to the Court of Appeals), Prosecutor Saypol (made a judge), and Roy Cohn (recruited by Joe McCarthy). The emphasis, however, shifted to Morton Sobell. The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, the Rosenberg committee reincarnated, carried

[illegible] ful campaign for [illegible] (Sobell was finally released last year, having served out his long sentence, with time off for good behavior.)

In 1965, Walter and Miriam Schneir published a lengthy brief for the Rosenberg defense, *Invitation to an Inquest*. A diligently researched book, it contained suggestive accounts of the means used by the F.B.I. to refresh the memories of witnesses. The relentlessly partisan spirit of the authors, however, put one on one's guard. In order to accept the Schneirs' thesis—that not only were the Rosenbergs innocent of any crime, but no crime had been committed—one had to believe that every prosecution witness had lied, by direction of the F.B.I., which had also manufactured out of whole cloth evidence that linked the defendants to espionage. It was the frame-up cry all over again. Much as Prosecutor Saypol had drawn from his evidence a greater degree of guilt than in fact was present, so the Schneirs found more innocence than their facts could support. As partisans are wont to do, they spoiled the effects of their research by claiming too much for it.

Then came the play by Ronald Freed, known in its first presentation at the Cleveland Play House last year as *The United States vs. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*. Using the Schneirs' book as basic source, the playwright managed to mute its strongest portrayals, the fresh research, and spotlight its weakest, the portrayal as monsters of everybody involved in the case excepting only Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and their lawyer who, as the old defense committee liked to put it, were "ordinary folks like the vast majority of us." Freed added some embarrassing "reconstructions" of his own.

Although the book is, with its faults, markedly superior to the play, both may be taken as examples of the "historical revisionism" that has been enjoying a vogue in this country during the past few years. At their best, the revisionists have offered refreshing interpretations of America's less attractive activities in the Cold War and elsewhere. At second-best, they [illegible] like the Schneirs, to impose on some facts rather more than the historian's craft permits, and to accord other facts less deference than the historian's responsibility requires. At its worst, anti-Americanism substitutes for scholarship and thought. Mr. Freed tells us that "as the war in Vietnam went on, I began to realize that the murder of the Rosenbergs was not an aberration but simply part of a murderous pattern." The mills that ground so furiously in 1952 and 1953 are grinding again, under different auspices.

As liberals of the time strove to make clear, it is not necessary to succumb to an America-the-murderous state of mind or mindlessness to believe that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg should not have been sentenced to death. That belief has nothing to do with their guilt; given the evidence, the jury's verdict was well within the bounds of reason. Defense counsel Bloch complimented the court on the conduct of the trial, and neither the American Civil Liberties Union nor [illegible] Court [illegible] appeals for [illegible] irregularities in [illegible] though one may regret the failure of the Supreme Court to undertake a review of the sentence, and to turn down a last-minute appeal, the Court's decision not to review is [illegible] able part of due process. And although [illegible] may be [illegible] by the [illegible] offer of the Justice Department to exchange the couple's lives for a confession, and disheartened by the failure of Presidents Truman and Eisenhower to grant clemency, that does not bespeak a frame-up.

The Rosenbergs should not have been executed [illegible] capital pun[illegible] to be an option, and [illegible] aside consideration [illegible] mercy) because [illegible] that the prosecutor and the judge [illegible] mate sentence [illegible] dubious to [illegible] quired the execution [illegible] ing Kaufman or a [illegible] Rosenberg to think that the sketches passed by David Greenglass enabled the Soviets to expedite their A-bomb by "years." As to the couple's responsibility for the Korean war, that is beneath comment. The executions were a gratuitous piece of vengeance, exercised by small men in a frightened time.

The Rosenberg case has echoes for today. Again political dissidents—more candid than the Rosenbergs and not in thrall to a foreign power—face angry authority. On one side there are [illegible] for drastic repression. On the other we hear apologies to the effect that [illegible] may, indeed must, be excused if they are committed out of idealistic motives. A part of the left now informs us—as once we were informed that we could not "understand" the Old Left's deceits except in the context of Capitalist Oppression—that we cannot [illegible] "understand" the New [illegible]'s bully boys except in the context of Institutional Repression. The yahoo right, which once cried for the blood of Communists, today [illegible] Yippy heads busted. Political madness is abroad.

This is no time for liberal diffidence — an ailment to which liberals have periodically been prone—but it is, I think, a time for making distinctions of a sort that Judge Hoffman and Prosecutor Foran, like Judge Kaufman and Prosecutor Saypol have shown themselves incapable of making. Distinctions as to crimes and sentences which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Julius [illegible] Rosenberg. Making distinctions is not heroic work—but surely there are now, as there were in the early 1950s, enough heroics being performed around this distracted land.

The principles that guided liberal opponents of the 1953 executions are still valid. Political idealism is not evidence of innocence in a court of law; neither is parenthood or youth or blackness or the war in Vietnam. Yet none of these can be ignored. In 1970, as in 1953, vindictive prosecutions and excessive punishments are more deeply subversive of our best values than spies or bombers.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 12-22-69)

To: Director

Date

Att.: [illegible] FILE

[illegible]

Title "[illegible]",

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [ ] SAC
- [ ] ASAC
- [ ] Supv.
- [ ] Agent
- [ ] SE
- [ ] IC
- [ ] CC
- [ ] Steno
- [ ] Clerk

RE:

[ ] Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign ___ Reassign ___
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline
- [ ] Deadline passed
- [ ] Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [x] For information
- [ ] Handle
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me 65-[illegible]
- [ ] Serial #
  - [ ] Post [ ] Recharge [ ] Return
  - [ ] Send to
- [ ] Submit new charge out
- [ ] Submit report by
- [ ] Type

Attached are two copies of article from Daily "Variety" dated 7/12/72 concerning captioned film. You will recall that [illegible] R. [illegible] has been interested in status of film.

SAC [illegible]

Office [illegible]

See reverse side

* GPO: 1971 431-419

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Preminger Will 'Name' Names In Rosenberg Biopic

New York, July 18 — Otto Preminger got back from Europe today to go forward with plans to film "The Implosion Chain," Louis Nizer's book on the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg spy case, for the theatrical market.

Film will name names, as does Nizer in his book, due for December publication.

ABC Films backed away from the Preminger-Nizer script for two reasons: (1) it was supposedly "assured" by Preminger the names would be fictionalized, which (2) would make it more "palatable" for television.

Preminger doesn't want this to be a made-for-tv feature, electing to release it theatrically first.

Nizer, whose prolific activities also include that of special counsel to the Motion Picture Assn. of America, likewise feels his 650-page book warrants being made first as a "major" motion picture, then into tv.

He knows Preminger "has been busy casting along these lines" and supposedly can go "several different ways" on distribution.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 1 Variety
Hollywood, Calif.

Date: 7/19/72
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Thomas M. Pryor
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
[ ] Being Investigated

65-15348-S...

~~94-1791~~

RECORDED ..... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ..... FILED
JUL 21 1972
FBI LOS ANGELES

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-61)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Books of The Times

Reliving the Rosenberg Trial

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

THE IMPLOSION CONSPIRACY. By Louis Nizer. 495 pages. Illustrated. Doubleday. $10.

Two key questions must inevitably and immediately occur to anyone contemplating Louis Nizer's "The Implosion Conspiracy," an account of the famous and controversial espionage case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. First, does Mr. Nizer—himself a celebrated trial lawyer and the author of some half-dozen books on life in court—consider the Rosenbergs guilty or innocent of the charge for which they were tried and found guilty in 1951, and executed in Sing Sing's electric chair on June 19, 1953; namely, conspiring to pass national defense secrets (including, not incidentally, the key to building the atom bomb) to Russia? Second, does it all really matter any more—that is, can a case that at the height of the cold war inflamed the passions of people all over the world still engage us in this era of revisionism and thaw? To answer the first question, one can only cite Mr. Nizer's concluding words: ". . . the question 'Do you think the Rosenbergs were guilty?' [is] a wrong question, which [can] only lead to a wrong answer.' . . . The right question is 'Do you think there was sufficient evidence for a jury which heard and saw the witnesses, and not merely the printed testimony, to find them guilty?' To this, the answer is 'Yes.'" "However," Nizer significantly adds, "the death penalty was unfortunate from every viewpoint." And to answer the second question, one can only consider the impact of his book.

The New York Times
Louis Nizer

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

New York Times

Date: 2-5-73
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

65-15342-Sub A-1480

SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED
MAR 5 1973
FBI—NEW YORK

Details Overcome Resistance

At first, one finds oneself resisting it. It's just too painful for one thing—dredging up once more the emotions of a drama that one would just as soon regard, if the book's photographs of long-dressed or baggy-suited picketers may be allowed to set the mood, as a nightmare filmed by Frank Capra. For another thing, Mr. Nizer himself erects certain roadblocks: his brief recapitulation of the Rosenbergs' lives, studded with rhinestones of what one can only call Bill Stern philosophizing ("It is curious how a purely accidental incident can change the course of a person's life. If Julius Rosenberg had not stopped to listen. . . ."). His irrelevant sermonizing on how the Rosenbergs' ideological fanaticism upset their children's emotional well-being. The annoying absence of footnotes, references and an index. The obviousness of Mr. Nizer's not having been present at the trial to witness the very facial expressions, voice tones, and demeanors that he argues are the decisive indices of a witness's veracity. The faint hint one gets now and then that Mr. Nizer is exploiting the significance of the case merely to entertain us once again with the continuing serial of famous cases he has known. But bit by bit one's resistance breaks down. For Mr. Nizer's treatment of the trial transcript—his selections from it, his rearrangement of it, and his commentary on it—is simply too interesting and edifying to ignore. It becomes gradually clearer that his intentions in writing the book were genuinely constructive: he meant "to know every inch of the thousands of pages of the record, as if I were going to write the briefs; and every word and authority in the briefs, as if I were going to argue the appeals"; and so on, through every judicial opinion, every book written "for or against the verdict," every newspaper reference, and every person he could find who touched the Rosenbergs lives or deaths—until he could comment on the case like a master-architect dismantling a controversial building, or a coroner dissecting a famous corpse.

Path to Execution

One begins to get caught up by the details. They are details that include the function of the lens mold whose design the Rosenbergs purportedly got from David Greenglass and passed on to the Russians (the lens's function was to focus imploding pressure waves for maximum effect in order to detonate the A bomb; the pattern of the spy-confessions that implicated the Rosenbergs was also an implosion of sorts; hence Nizer's double-edged title, "The Implosion Conspiracy"). They are details that range all the way from the irregularly cut Jell-O package that was used for identification purposes by the Rosenbergs and Harry Gold, to the horrifying minutes of the couple's execution. They are details with which some people who lived through the hysteria of the times may still not be familiar.

And at length the enormous drama of the story begins to insist. The poignancy of the prison scenes between Julius and Ethel; the extraordinary passion of their letters to each other; the awful plight of their children; the passionate struggle of the defense attorney, Emanuel A. Bloch, whose deep involvement with saving his clients' lives was eventually to cause his own death: all of it has the cumulative effect of classical tragedy, and it is at last simply overwhelming.

Of course many hell-lover partisans will still not be cooled or convinced . . . on the one hand, that the Rosenbergs were not sacrificial scapegoats of their times; on the other hand, that case did not receive excessive judicial attention (according to Nizer's tally, the number of judges who reviewed the various applications and appeals totaled 112, a record). But it is hard to imagine how anyone reading "The Implosion Conspiracy" can fail to be impressed by the horrible and brutal picture of capital punishment it portrays. And if for no other reason than this, Mr. Nizer's book matters.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PREMINGER WEIGHS OTHER SITES AS CHINA IGNORES BID FOR VISA

By Will Tusher

If the People's Republic of China doesn't get off the dime soon on Otto Preminger's year old request for permission to visit the country to discuss location filming there of "The Story of Dr. Norman Bethune," the director-producer will mount his cameras somewhere else — either in Canada or the Chinese portion of Singapore.

Although China is his preference because of his desire for the most authentic possible locale, Preminger said he would under no circumstances submit to censorship as a condition for success. Mao Tse Tung wrote the eulogy when Dr. Bethune, a Canadian surgeon, died in 1939. The film is to deal with the close friendship that developed with Mao when Bethune helped the Chinese a year earlier in their war against the Japanese.

"They are very scared," Preminger said of Chinese officials who have not acted on his request for a visa. "I would not submit to censorship, but I would like to talk to them to see if I can make part of it there. Otherwise I would make it all in Canada—the Canadian government is very much interested in it and there are lots of Chinese in Canada—or I make it in the Chinese part of Singapore. But I'll know very soon."

Censorship—a favorite target of the filmmaker since "The Moon Is Blue," which would slide through with an A rating these days—was very much on Preminger's mind as he breezed in and out of Hollywood over the weekend. He joined other critics of the cancellation of the scheduled showing of "State of Siege" at the opening of the American Film Institute Theatre at the Kennedy Center, and called AFI refusal to show the film an "absolutely gruesome" act of censorship.

"I don't think I'm even a member of the American Film Institute," Preminger

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10 Hollywood Reporter
Hollywood, Calif.

Date: 5/4/73
Edition: Friday final
Author:
Editor: James Powers
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

-1481

said, "but I think that we who fight censorship should really not permit someone who, at least to the outside represents us, to make a booboo like Mr. George Stevens Jr. (AFI director) made. I haven't seen the film. I don't care whether it is good or bad . . . If you've seen it and never announced it and said, no, fine. But after it's announced, then to see it and say he finds it inappropriate—I was shocked. I've never been more shocked in my life. . . . The principle is censorship, not what it says. . . ."

Preminger, discussing a busy production schedule in addition to his planned movie on Dr. Bethune, insisted on censoring the projected budgets on two of his projected films, "The Implosion Conspiracy," and "Genesis 48." Preminger maintained, in fact, that the cost of a film should be classified top secret for the good of the industry.

"I never talk budget," he said. "I really think the American film business has made a terrible mistake by always bragging about money . . .People should not be impressed by what the picture cost. People should be impressed about how good or bad it is. It should be a business secret how much it cost. You try and ask Henry Ford how much the Thunderbird costs. He won't tell you."

A mid-December or early January start in New York is anticipated on "The Implosion Conspiracy," to be done with Louis Nizer's screenplay from his current best seller on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. "Genesis '48," based on Dan Kurtzman's book about the first Arab-Israeli war, will go after that.

Meanwhile, Preminger is readying the debut of Peter Stone's adaptation of the late Erich Maria Remarque's play, "Full Circle," in October at the Kennedy Center for Performing Arts in Washington, D.C., with a Broadway opening a month later "if everything goes right." Preminger, producing and directing, has cast Bibi Andersson as the distaff lead.

Preminger lost little time in moving the vehicle into production since obtaining stage and film rights some three months ago. The play was performed once before in Germany, but, according to Preminger, was withdrawn by Remarque because he wanted to work on it before he permitted it to be presented in English speaking countries. He died, however, before he could develop the English adaptation. Rehearsals begin in September.

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI 5/11/73

SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-1991)(RUC)

"IMPLOSION"
FILM BASED ON TRIAL OF
JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
PRODUCED BY OTTO PREMINGER
RESEARCH

OO: Bureau

Re Los Angeles letter dated 3/16/72. Reference also is made to Los Angeles letter 8/4/71 indicating Los Angeles has been following OTTO PREMINGER's plans concerning the production of this motion picture based upon the interest of Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN, U.S. Court of Appeals, New York City.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau and the New York Division are two copies each of an article which appeared in the 5/4/73 issue of "The Hollywood Reporter." This article indicates PREMINGER is now planning a mid-December or early January start in New York City of his motion picture entitled "The Implosion Conspiracy" based upon the screenplay by LOUIS NIZER from his current best seller on JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

Re Los Angeles letter dated 3/16/72 indicated this film would be made by PREMINGER for ABC Circle Films, a unit of the ABC Television Network. As set forth in this referenced letter, Los Angeles plans to make no contact with ABC officials in Los Angeles in connection with this matter. As the Bureau is aware, ABC headquarters are in New York and LOUIS NIZER is a New York attorney. PREMINGER's home and base of operations also are in New York City.

65-15348-Sub A

2- Bureau (Encls.-2)(AM)
2- New York (Encls.-2)(AM)
PERSONAL ATTN: Assistant Director JOHN F. MALONE
1- Los Angeles
RMW:fet
(5)

INDEXED
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FILED
NEW YORK

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

'History Has Its Claims'

By Walter Schneir and Miriam Schneir

Twenty years ago today on Friday, June 19, 1953, a little after 8 P.M., Ethel Rosenberg and Julius Rosenberg were electrocuted at Sing Sing Prison in Ossining, N. Y., by order of the United States Government.

At the Justice Department in Washington that evening, high officials gathered in J. Edgar Hoover's office and waited beside an open telephone line connected to the prison death house for word that the Rosenbergs had "broken." At the White House, President Eisenhower was on hand ready to halt the proceedings if the Rosenbergs agreed to confess.

The Rosenbergs, who were in their mid-30's and had two sons, 6 and 10 years old, refused the offer. Afterward, François Mauriac in a bitter commentary in Figaro titled, "Torture by Hope," referred to the "simple telephone line which the day before the Sabbath linked the White House and Sing Sing and which will link them forever."

The Government justified the killing of the couple by asserting the unprecedented significance of their alleged acts. Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman stated in his sentencing speech: "I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country."

And President Eisenhower, in denying clemency to the pair, said 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."

As for the Rosenbergs, they saw themselves as political prisoners. Their politics was the popular-front Communism of the thirties; their radicalism was one of the sources from which they drew strength. Julius Rosenberg wrote to his lawyer that as he walked about the death house exercise yard alone, he sang some of his favorite songs: "Peat Bog Soldiers," literature of poems, plays and novels.

But the real Rosenberg case cannot yet be relinquished by the historians to the artists. For the Rosenbergs themselves—by their insistence on their innocence—irreversibly set the terms for all future consideration of their case. The question that must be faced is simple but fraught with awful implications: Were they guilty?

From their arrest in the Korean war summer of 1950, on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, to their final passion, they unequivocally maintained their innocence. Three days before their deaths they wrote to President Eisenhower: "Do not dishonor America, Mr. President, by considering as a condition of our right to survive, the delivery of a confession of guilt of a crime we did not commit. . . ." On June 19, within hours of their deaths, the Rosenbergs penned a final letter to their sons which concluded: "Always remember that we were innocent and could not wrong our conscience."

In the years since the executions several private investigators, lawyers and lay persons, ourselves included, have dug away at the evidential foundation of the prosecution's case. Sketches entered in evidence at the trial and said to contain top secret information relating to development of the atomic bomb have become publicly available only in the last few years; scientists who worked on the Manhattan Project have derided them as "confused," "garbled" and "highly incomplete." Evidence of perjury by the principal Government witnesses and of forgery of a key prosecution exhibit—a hotel registration card—were detailed in our book "Invitation to an Inquest."

In response to these findings, many have called for a reopening of this unresolved episode of cold war America. In the Yale Law Journal, attorney Leonard Boudin advised that "a review is required—either to clear the name of the Government or to vindicate its victims." And the late legal scholar Herbert L. Packer similarly suggested some official body that might "get to the bottom of this murky affair."

In mid-June, 1953, when the Supreme Court was in summer recess, Justice William O. Douglas granted the Rosenbergs a stay of execution on the basis of a new legal point. Attorney General Herbert Brownell then requested and obtained an extraordinary special session of the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

New York Times

Date: 6-19-73

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

[illegible] 15[illegible] - [illegible] 1483

D-3[illegible]

TV's Newest Folk Heroes—the Rosenbergs

By Benjamin Stein

The most unlikely set of heroes in the whole bizarre history of television "journalism" is emerging. They are Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the couple who were found guilty of conspiracy to pass atomic secrets to the Soviets during a trial in 1951 and were executed in 1953.

On Jan. 28, the ABC-TV network showed a two-hour-long dramatization of the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg which made the two atom spies seem to be Heidi and Tom Sawyer with a generous mixture of Romeo and Juliet thrown in. The point of the creators of the show, apparently, was that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were two harmless, intensely lovable people caught in a web of jealousy and perjury and national hysteria through which their innocence shone forth like a beacon light.

The most penetrating tool of the television propagandist's art—showing only one side of an issue, set the mood throughout. The Rosen-

On Television

bergs were shown modestly denying any involvement in the atomic theft conspiracy. Whenever they took the stand, they answered in a steady and clear tone, making just the right amount of eye contact to show their sincerity.

Their accusers and the prosecutors were cast perfectly as television heavies—either swarthy and bloated or thin and bloodless, never normal.

The TV script skimmed lightly over the unanimous finding of guilty by a jury of the Rosenbergs' peers and its consistent affirmance by higher courts including the Supreme Court, which refused to order a stay of execution. Every time the Rosenbergs took the Fifth Amendment as to their possible Communist affiliations, the commentator-narrator reminded the audience that the pair were exercising a constitutional right.

No mention was made of the world consequences of the Soviets' early possession of the atom bomb. Moreover, the program made a selective cut of the letters the Rosenbergs exchanged while they were awaiting execution in prison: "I love you and the children" was the gist of the touching exchanges we heard on the air. Missing were the sections of the letters to each other that were loaded with Communist jargon. Yet surely if we are invited to look beyond the factual evidence produced at the trial, these things are relevant.

The result was that a person unfamiliar with the case would surely have concluded that the Rosenbergs were innocent victims of a legally sanctioned lynching.

A far more carefully done piece of work by the National Public Affairs Center for Television has been produced by Alvin Goldstein, a [illegible] and his colleagues. It is show is a chronology of the events leading up to the conspiracy, the trial and the execution. It features interviews with the participants in the case, the lawyers for both sides and the jurors.

A narration written by the producer links the parts. But even in this program, the commentary is a veritable parody of impartiality. The Communist affiliations of the Rosenbergs were formed as a result of their witnessing the "complete failure of unbridled capitalism" or words to that effect, says the narrator. To prove the point that the capitalist system "lays waste to peoples' lives," the producers call upon a man who was a Communist during the 1930s to say how poor his family had been.

The producers clearly intend to show the Rosenbergs not only innocent, but heroic. They are, however, undone by their own thoroughness. One particularly eloquent juror recalls that he had a hard time finding a woman guilty of a capital crime. Then he says, "But I thought of how what she had done might lead to the death of my children, and millions of children all over the world, and maybe even her children."

It is puzzling indeed to speculate where all the interest in the Rosenbergs comes from after 20 years. Two books, one pro and one anti Rosenberg recently have been published. But the incentive for the television shows may be a bit different.

Alvin Goldstein said he was inspired to do "The Unquiet Death" by his work in rebroadcasting the Watergate hearings for educational TV. He reasoned that if people within the government had done illegal things to their political opponents in 1972, perhaps they had also done them in 1951. Perhaps, he thought, the government had rigged the trial of the Rosenbergs because of their political views.

Mr. Goldstein realizes that there was a great deal of factual evidence to convict the Rosenbergs, but he says that is essentially irrelevant. Guilt or innocence of the charge is not the real issue, he says. The real guts of the matter is that the Rosenbergs were being tried for their political views ". . . and that is what is happening today," he says.

It may be that people are being pilloried for their political views today, but it's altogether likely that the victims may not be the ones Mr. Goldstein thinks they are. Could there be an analog to the tormenting of people without regard to their guilt or innocence, but solely on the basis of a superheated political climate of retribution, in what we've seen on the TV news in the last 12 months? Who else could play the role today of all those witnesses before congressional committees in the 1950s who were trotted out to generate publicity for Congressmen but some of the defenders of the President in the Watergate hearings?

But television has not yet made that seem- [illegible] connection. With shows like the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Wall Street Journal

P. P.

Date: 2/8/74
Edition: Late City
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

65-15[illegible]-149[illegible]

NEW YORK

3B8

ates those found guilty by a jury of their peers with due process of law. With its "news" shows, television can mete out the punishment of embarrassment, humiliation, loss of friends and status, in a word, all the things the now-despised congressional committees of the '50s once dispensed. Or, as in the case of the Rosenbergs, television can give a whole generation, unfamiliar with the facts of the era or their trial, the impression that the U.S. government murdered two innocent people.

This leads to a further point about the Rosenbergs' TV renaissance. The producers of "The Unquiet Death" think that it is important to see shows about the late '40s and early '50s because ". . . that was when our current leaders were formed and they are still running things."

Richard Nixon is shown as a young Senator, talking about Communists at the State Department. The point of that snippet, one is told, is that the same repressive forces were at work then and now. That viewpoint is undoubtedly sincere and widely held, especially in the circles that might watch "The Unquiet Death."

"Repression" is an odd point for the producers of "The Unquiet Death" to be making, though. This show which is bitterly critical of the American system of economics, justice and government was funded 100% by federal government money through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Some repression!

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It is puzzling indeed to speculate where all the interest in the Rosenbergs comes from after 20 years. Two books, one pro and one anti Rosenberg recently have been published. But the incentive for the television shows may be a bit different.

Alvin Goldstein said he was inspired to do "The Unquiet Death" by his work in rebroadcasting the Watergate hearings for educational TV. He reasoned that if people within the government had done illegal things to their political opponents in 1972, perhaps they had also done them in 1951. Perhaps, he thought, the government had rigged the trial of the Rosenbergs because of their political views.

Mr. Goldstein realizes that there was a great deal of factual evidence to convict the Rosenbergs, but he says that is essentially irrelevant. Guilt or innocence of the charge is not the real issue, he says. The real guts of the matter is that the Rosenbergs were being tried for their political views ". . . and that is what is happening today," he says.

It may be that people are being pilloried for their political views today, but it's altogether likely that the victims may not be the ones Mr. Goldstein thinks they are. Could there be an analog to the tormenting of people without regard to their guilt or innocence but solely on the basis of a superheated political climate of retribution in what we've seen on the TV news in the last 12 months? Who else could play the role today of all those witnesses before congressional committees in the 1950s who were trotted out to generate publicity for Congressmen but some of the defendants of the president in the Watergate hearings?

But television has not yet made that seemingly obvious connection. With shows like the [illegible] Rosenbergs television exoner-

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ates those found guilty by a jury of their peers with due process of law. With its "news" shows, television can mete out the punishment of embarrassment, humiliation, loss of friends and status, in a word, all the things the now-despised congressional committees of the '50s once dispensed. Or, as in the case of the Rosenbergs, television can give a whole generation, unfamiliar with the facts of the era or their trial, the impression that the U.S. government murdered two innocent people.

This leads to a further point about the Rosenbergs' TV renaissance. The producers of "The Unquiet Death" think that it is important to see shows about the late '40s and early '50s because ". . . that was when our current leaders were formed and they are still running things."

Richard Nixon is shown as a young Senator, talking about Communists at the State Department. The point of that snippet, one is told, is that the same repressive forces were at work then and now. That viewpoint is undoubtedly sincere and widely held, especially in the circles that might watch "The Unquiet Death."

"Repression" is an odd point for the producers of "The Unquiet Death" to be making, though. This show which is bitterly critical of the American system of economics, justice and government was funded 100% by federal government money through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Some repression!

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

TV

By BEN LEVINE

Fingerman

A vicious attack on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the martyrs of McCarthyism, disgraced last week's issue of TV Guide.

This weekly magazine, which generally launders its articles to maintain its vast circulation, discarded any pretense at non-partisanship when it ran an article on the Rosenberg case by Simon H. Rifkind, who once served on the Federal bench and is now a member of a private law firm.

The article was headlined "TV Turns Soviet Spies into U.S. Folk Heroes." It finds sinister motives in the two recent documentaries about the 1951 trial of the Rosenbergs—the documentary in Stanley Kramer's ABC "Judgment" series and the one being distributed by the Public Broadcasting System, called "The Unquiet Death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Rifkind disdains to discuss the government's flimsy evidence. He charges that the trial is so dramatized in these documentaries as to evoke sympathy for the Rosenbergs. He argues that the jury rendered its verdict and the Rosenbergs were given the full benefit of the judicial system of appeals.

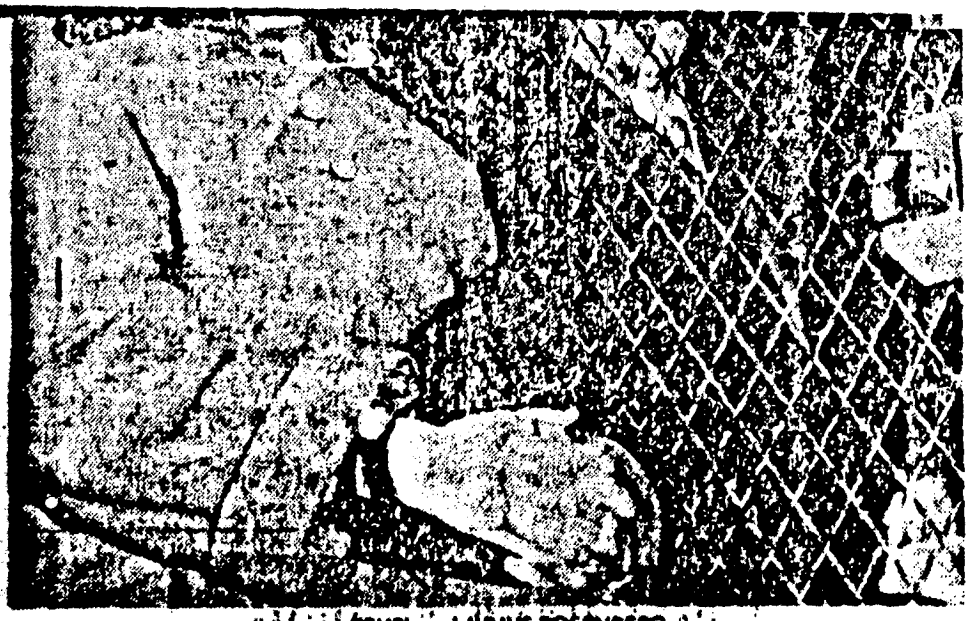
"Altogether 112 judges dealt in one form or another with the Rosenberg case," he writes.

He lauds Judge Irving R. Kaufman as "a champion of fair trials and the protector of human liberty." This was the "champion" who before sentencing the Rosenbergs to the electric chair declared that they were the cause of the Korean war.

Finally, Rifkind writes, "The argument is simple. If, after the enormous attention given to this case by so many judges, the innocent are nevertheless convicted, it must be that the system is rotten to the core . . . that the American system of justice is utterly beyond redemption . . . The conclusion is inescapable — that there are those who find the propagation of these two ideas an acceptable assignment."

Joseph McCarthy is in his grave, but his ghost writes for TV Guide.

Rifkind actually misses the whole point of the documentaries. The motive was not to undermine the American judicial system. It was, particularly in the case of the PBS program, an attempt to remind older Americans and teach the young how the McCarthyite hysteria blew through the land like a whirlwind and tore the judicial system, in form one of the best in the world, from its moorings.



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"Daily World"
New York, NY
March 21, 1974
p. 8

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FBI—NEW YORK

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
SECOND CIRCUIT

CHAMBERS OF
IRVING R. KAUFMAN
CHIEF JUDGE
U. S. COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

April 5, 1974

Professor John A. Wood
Department of English
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

Dear Professor Wood:

Your letter of April 2, 1974 has been received in chambers.

Judge Kaufman has always maintained a firm policy of not commenting on trials over which he presided. He is of the view that the actual record is always the most authoritative source.

If you have not done so, I would recommend that you read the following:

1. The Rosenberg Case: History and Hysteria an article in the American Bar Association Journal of December 1954, written by Beier and Sand.

2. Judge Kaufman's opinion denying the Rosenberg's motion to reduce sentence. It is reported at 109 F.Supp. 108 (S.D.N.Y.) aff'd 204 F.2d 688 (2d Cir. 1953).

3. Judge Jerome Frank's opinion for a unanimous court, affirming the Rosenberg convictions on direct appeal. 195 F.2d 583 (2d Cir.) rehearing denied, 195 F.2d 609 (2d Cir.) cert. denied, 344 U.S. 838, rehearing denied, 344 U.S. 889 (1952).

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You may also be interested in, if you have not already seen, Judge Weinfeld's exhaustive opinion denying Sobell relief on his sixth collateral attack on his conviction. It is reported at 264 F.Supp. 579 (S.D.N.Y.) aff'd 378 F.2d 674 (2d Cir. 1967), cert. denied, 389 U.S. 1051 (1968).

I hope you find this list helpful.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey M. Connor
Law Clerk

Department of English
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Ark. 72701
April 2, 1974.

Dear Judge Kaufman:

My name is John Wood. I teach English here at Arkansas and am a rather ordinary fellow. I care very deeply about this country. It, my family, and art are my primary concerns in life. I've never been arrested, never been in any kind of legal trouble, never had a traffic ticket, etc., etc.. This is all just to restate that I'm just an ordinary citizen. And although I am just an ordinary citizen, there is something that I am extra-ordinarily concerned about. And that is Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Let me say right off that I do not blame you for their deaths. I blame their deaths on the hysteria and paranoia that gripped this country in the Fifties, and very sadly, I must say, I blame this country's officials who forged documents, made deals, and saw to it that the Court did not hear the truth.

I'm sure that in reflection now you certainly see the kind of monsterous thing that was going on then. And I'm sure that a man of your stature over these years could not have kept from asking himself if the Rosenberg Case had not been a part of the hysteria, if it had not been a frame up by the government to add frenzy and paranoia to all the cold war people. No one could possibly keep from asking himself if he had not been taken in. And the revelations in our country over the last few years about big time lying, fake testimony, fake documents, and the like have shaken many Americans, like me, into much doubt about the Rosenberg Case. I have studied the case in great depth, and I've read everything that's been written about it, and I know as well as I know that I am John Wood that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were completely innocent.

As I said and as you probably know, there is terrific national interest in the case again--on T.V., in the press, in books, and back home with the ordinary citizen who has realized that or at least is pondering whether two other ordinary citizens, just like him and his wife, died at the hand of certain officials and organizations like the F.B.I., which Watergate told us a frightening lot about. Last week, for example, I lectured and read poetry at Arkansas State University, a most conservative school in one of the most conservative areas of a conservative state. I read a poem about Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and talked about the case, pointed out a few facts, etc., and it was obvious that every man and woman there was disturbed and in sympathy with them. I talked with one lady for about a hour who had never been in any kind of sympathy with them and had kept up with some of the more recent aspects of the case and still was in no sort of sympathy with them. After one hour of talk, and I'm no big talker or propagandist, after the pointing out of a few facts, she had changed a twenty year old opinion. And that same thing is happening everywhere in our country.

Michael and Robert Meeropol are organizing a national committee that will have branches throughout the country to inform people about the case and to work for the reopening of it and finally to vindicate the names of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Such a thing is not only morally right but absolutely necessary if we are to protect ourselves from such a thing ever happening again. I'm sure you know Santayana's famous statement about history. The memory of the Rosenbergs will forever work against the rise of the demagogue and hysteriac in our country and will serve to make each

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of our lives a little safer.

Judge Kaufman, I know that you must have had doubts. And is there any quality we prize more than self-criticism, the admitting of error or doubt. Isn't that the quality we intellectually prize the most and morally regard as man's most redeeming? And so I am writing you as a man whom I know loves this country and a man concerned with what is right to ask you to consider a public statement about the case at least suggesting the possibility of doubt, the doubt that I am confident a man like you must have felt.

With kind regards,

John A. Wood.

John A. Wood.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
SECOND CIRCUIT

CHAMBERS OF
IRVING R. KAUFMAN
CHIEF JUDGE
U. S. COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

April 5, 1974

Mr. John F. Malone
Assistant Director in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
201 East 69th Street
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Malone:

The Judge thought you would want to see the enclosed.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Doris J. Eichler
Secretary

Enclosures

Routing Slip
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(Copies [illegible] Offices Checked)

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			[ ] Tokyo

Date April 15, 1974

RE: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
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[ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, conceal all sources; [ ] paraphrase contents.

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Remarks:

Attached is copy of article by Simon H. Rifkind entitled "TV Turns Soviet Spies into U. S. Folk Heroes." This article appeared in the 3/16/74 edition of "TV GUIDE." It is for your information and may be reproduced by you for response to written or oral inquiries received in field concerning Rosenberg case. Permission has been received from publisher for this purpose so long as author and publisher credits are set forth as they are on attached reprint.

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TV GUIDE March 16, 1974

News Watch

TV Turns Soviet Spies into U.S. Folk Heroes

By Simon H. Rifkind

What is the cause of the recurrent flurry of interest in the Rosenberg trial? A few weeks ago we saw the Rosenberg trial on Stanley Kramer's "Judgment" series, appearing on ABC. Currently, PBS is distributing a public-affairs documentary, "The Unquiet Death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

This question would be out of order if, in fact, an author or playwright had used the ingredients of the trial for the creation of a truly great novel or play. That, of course, would be sufficient reason for publication or production. That, however, has not happened. The productions exposed to the public have not measured up, as entertainment, to the routine cops-and-robbers stories which fill the TV screen. As news commentary, their cargo of relevance is on a par with that of a rerun of the McKinley campaign.

To discover the answer to our question, I suggest we first list a few of the hard facts of the Rosenberg trial.

1. In January, 1951, a Federal grand jury indicted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for conspiring, from 1944 to 1950, to communicate secret information to the Soviet Union. No one has yet questioned the composition of that grand jury or the quality of its behavior.

2. The Rosenbergs were tried by a Federal jury in New York. That jury was not sworn until counsel for the Rosenbergs pronounced it a satisfactory jury; and he did that long before he had exhausted all his challenges.

3. Counsel for the Rosenbergs was not court appointed. He was the Rosenbergs' personally retained lawyer, one Emanuel H. Bloch, a lawyer of wide experience and good reputation as an advocate.

4. The judge who presided at the trial was the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman, a judge whose capacity and character caused Judge Learned Hand, one of the towering personalities of our judicial system, to recommend him to President Kennedy for appointment to the Court of Appeals (of which he is now the Chief Judge). Judge Hand was not known to dispense his favors carelessly. He was adored by a long generation of judges and lawyers as the champion of fair trials and the protector of human liberty.

5. The jury's verdict met the test of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in an opinion written by Judge Jerome N. Frank. No judge had a higher reputation for the care with which he examined any possible ground to question a conviction.

6. After conviction, the Rosen- →

Judge Rifkind, who served on the Federal bench, is a distinguished trial lawyer who had no professional connection with the Rosenberg case.

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bergs filed sixteen petitions for reconsideration in the District Court, seven appeals in the Court of Appeals, seven applications to the Supreme Court and two applications to President Eisenhower for executive clemency. Altogether 112 judges dealt in one form or another with the Rosenberg case. Not one saw fit to question their guilt or their conviction.

The explanation of how a unanimous verdict of guilty which passed unscathed through every judicial review and appeal can be turned into a documentary or play which leaves the audience convinced the defendants were railroaded (as reported by Bob Williams, N.Y. Post, 2/26/74) may also answer the first question. What makes the Rosenberg case so recurrent a subject for dramatization?

Whoever presents the Rosenberg trial to a public audience or on television must so rearrange it that the story engages the reader's sympathy and so that he is emotionally stirred by the fate of one or another of the protagonists.

In the story of the Rosenberg trial, the only characters who qualify for such a role are the Rosenbergs themselves. After all, it was they who suffered the supreme penalty. It was they who died faithful to a cause they espoused (never mind that Stalinism, to which they were attached, was the most wretched and vicious idolatry of the century). They were little people encountering the almost limitless resources of a powerful government.

It takes only a few liberties with the true facts to evoke sympathy for such people, even from those who begin by despising and condemning what they have done. What can evoke more sympathy than the picture of a husband and wife going down together into the abyss, locked in a loving embrace with each other and holding fast to a quasi-religious faith they passionately espouse?

And so, the inevitable has happened. Every new exposure of the Rosenberg story has presented the two spies for Russia as a pair of American folk heroes, folk heroes who should be understood, and therefore forgiven; folk heroes with whom the viewer deeply sympathizes and whose guilt is therefore questioned.

If guilt is questioned it must be because the processes of justice have failed.

The villain of the play, once the spies have become its heroes, must be the system of American justice. The argument is simple. If, after the enormous attention given to this case by so many judges, the innocent are nevertheless convicted, it must be that the system is rotten to the core. In short, the story lends itself readily to the accomplishment of two purposes. One, the generation of sympathy for two spies who have served their Russian masters; and two, the demonstration that the American system of justice is utterly beyond redemption. The conclusion is inescapable—that there are those who find the propagation of these two ideas an acceptable assignment.

Those of us who have studied the record, who know that the Rosenbergs were fairly tried and fairly convicted by a system of justice, which, though not perfect, is probably the best the world possesses, naturally question the wisdom or the purpose of the propaganda.

Even Black, the accused's lawyer, said during summation: "I would like to say to the court on behalf of all defense counsel that . . . you have tried us with utmost courtesy . . . and that the trial has been conducted . . . [as] an American trial."

On the day of sentence, Black also said: "In retrospect, we can all say that we attempted to have the case tried as we expect similar cases to be tried in this country; . . . and I know that the court conducted itself as an American judge." [illegible]

By Allen G. Schwartz

On June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of conspiracy to pass atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, were executed. A former United States District Court judge, Simon H. Rifkind, in a recent article that appeared in TV Guide and was reprinted in The New York Law Journal, asked, "What is the cause of the recurrent flurry of interest in the Rosenberg trial?" and answered, in substance, that there was no reasonable doubt about their guilt.

There is substantial reason to believe that the Rosenbergs did not get a fair trial.

For example, Harry Gold, whom the prosecutor called the "necessary link" in the Government's case, had four months prior to the Rosenberg trial testified in another espionage case, against a former employer of his, Abraham Brothman.

At the trial it was disclosed that had had children, that following his divorce he would travel to Philadelphia to watch his children play but that he could not bring himself to speak to them. He had told people that he had had a brother who died in the war.

Mr. Gold lived in a world of fantasy: He had never married, had no children, had never traveled to Philadelphia to watch children play, had no brother who died in the war.

More important, the judge and the prosecutors at the Brothman trial were the same judge and the same prosecutors in the Rosenberg case. Neither saw fit to bring the fact of Gold's appearance or testimony in the Brothman trial to the attention of defense counsel for the Rosenbergs.

Defense counsel, who did not know material facts already known to the judge and the prosecutors that could have been used on cross-examination, never cross-examined Mr. Gold.

And the prosecution on summation

Years later, Emanuel Bloch, Mr. Rosenberg's attorney, said to John Wexley, author of the excellent work "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg": ". . . basically I believed in . . . the integrity of most officials. . . . Yes, I thought that Gold was possibly mixed up in some kind of espionage, but I knew that he was a liar. . . . But how could I dream that officials in the Department of Justice would lend themselves to the perpetration of a complete hoax concocted by this weird character, Gold?"

In recent years, Klaus Fuchs, the convicted British spy whom Mr. Gold alleged was his contact, disclosed that he had never known Mr. Gold.

Further, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent within the last year has stated that when Mr. Gold was questioned about the message he had taken to David Greenglass, his contact in New Mexico, it was the F.B.I. agent himself who had asked Mr. Gold whether the message could have been.

Rarely is it mentioned that Julius Rosenberg was arrested less than one month after the outbreak of the Korean war at the height of anti-Communist hysteria, or that not a single Jew was on the trial jury, seemingly as a result of challenges by the prosecution—this in a county in which Jews represented a significant percentage of the population.

Great emphasis has been placed on the fact that the presiding judge was Irving R. Kaufman, who was later recommended by Judge Learned Hand to President Kennedy for appointment to the Court of Appeals, of which he is now the Chief Judge.

In my opinion, Judge Kaufman, today widely respected, apparently was caught up in the fever of the times.

Judge Kaufman's statement on sentence is clear evidence of this: "I consider your crime worse than murder. . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb . . . has already caused, in my

At the trial, the prosecution read to the jury a list of 103 witnesses to be called by the Government, including Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Harold C. Urey and Gen. Leslie Groves, the three critical people at Los Alamos. In fact, the Government called only 23 witnesses, omitting these three.

Dr. Urey, who later tried to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, has said that he never even knew he had been announced as a possible Government witness. According to John Wexley, Dr. Urey, after studying the record of the trial, found the Government's case incredible.

But most important, the Rosenbergs' attorneys had few resources, an overwhelmingly difficult case, and were misled into believing that the Government's case would consist of 103 witnesses, or most of them.

"Can it not be assumed that their preparation or strategy may have been

would not have been convicted if the list of witnesses had been accurately represented, but that such tactics [illegible] evidence of the uniqueness of the [illegible]. And then there is the sentence [illegible] Rosenbergs were Communists, [illegible] many of their era, but there is [illegible] evidence that they were Stalinists [illegible] that they condoned Stalin's atrocities.

Today, how many would agree [illegible] they were properly sentenced to death? Indeed, at the eleventh hour, Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, [illegible] ing their final petition, made [illegible] that the Court had the gravest doubts about the propriety of the sentence and, by implication, urged President Eisenhower to reconsider.

The Rosenberg case ought [illegible] remembered, if it is, history may be discouraged from repeating itself.

Allen G. Schwartz, now in private practice, served as an assistant district attorney in New York. He [illegible] and is a member of the Governing

FD-356 (Rev. 2-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RALLIES SET TO DEMAND ROSENBERG FILES

Demonstrations demanding the release of all files connected with the 1951 "atom spy" frameup of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are scheduled for May 10 in several cities across the nation.

Sponsored by the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, the demonstrations will demand action on formal requests for the files made in February 1975 by Michael and Robert Meeropol to the FBI, CIA, Atomic Energy Commission, Justice Department and intelligence branches of the Army. The Meeropols are the sons of the Rosenbergs, progressive activists who were executed in 1953 for allegedly relaying the "secret of the atomic bomb" to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1950. Morton Sobell, a codefendant in the trial, served 19 years in federal prison for his role in the so-called conspiracy.

"We wish the files to be opened because we want to expose the fraud that was perpetrated upon the American people by the phony spy cases concocted by the government during the McCarthy period," the Meeropol brothers stated. "We know our parents and Morton Sobell were innocent, that their conviction was obtained with perjury procured by the prosecution and forgery by one of the agencies to which we have directed our request. We want the public to know what we have always known."

If the government refuses to release the material, a suit will be filed in federal court. "What are they afraid of?" the Rosenbergs' sons asked. "Open the files. Let the truth come out."

The demonstrations are scheduled for noon on Saturday, May 10 in several cities including Washington, D.C.; Philadelphia; Springfield and Amherst, Mass.; and Los Angeles. For further information contact the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, Rm. 505, 156 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10010.

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MAY 16 1975

FBI — NEW YORK

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Two orphans of the cold war once named Rosenberg

Michael and Robert (Rosenberg) Meeropol in 1953 and 1974.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

New York Times
Book Review
P. 6

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We Are Your Sons

The Legacy of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.
By Robert and Michael Meeropol.
Illustrated. 419 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $10.

By LEO BRAUDY

Perhaps we know an era has passed when we can look back and see that everything that happened in it has a symbolic quality. A fashion or a movie, a President or a baseball player, an advertisement or an execution, any detail will evoke all the rest. The period following World War II has recently become such a seamless place, a land with its own self-consistent rules and demands, that in retrospect shows an absurd coherence.

To trace the secret continuities of the 1950's is especially ironic because the public rhetoric of the period was filled with demands for clear choices—opinions were clearly right or wrong, the spirit of either/or imposed itself everywhere: capitalist or communist, believer or atheist, patriot or traitor. The world was a battleground of totally opposed forces, not light and darkness but America and Russia, which seemed to amount to the same thing. We were expected to purify ourselves for the coming apocalyptic battle, to purge ambivalence and become one thing or another; for underneath the public clarities there was a fascination with secrets, with the loss of identity, the stealing of minds and the washing of brains.

The clearest enemy in this drama of national purgation was the Communist—cold, unemotional, ready to sacrifice every personal relationship for an abstraction. Humanity was reserved for Americans; like the science-fiction monsters of the 1950's, Communists were totally alien. They might on occasion look human, but that disguise was only a sham to entrap the decent but politically innocent American. "We are all monsters in our subconscious," says a character in the film "Forbidden Planet" (1956), "that's why we need laws and religion." In the face of such allegorical politics, the rebels of the 1950's—the juvenile delinquents, the beats—had to be without a cause. So they wandered, searching for some vague revenge, hoping to restore some meaning to their lives, perhaps by meeting a foe in single combat—but always ignoring the forces that had determined the place of the contest and sold the tickets.

Michael and Robert Meeropol, the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, would seem to have more reasons than most to seek revenge on the 1950's. Charged with conspiracy rather than actual treason or espionage, the Rosenbergs were convicted in 1951 on evidence that has become more and more suspect over the years, by legal procedures that received widespread criticism at the time. They were finally executed in 1953, still maintaining their innocence, on their 14th wedding anniversary, after Attorney General Herbert Brownell had requested a special session of the Supreme Court to vacate a stay of execution ordered by Justice Douglas.

On June 19, the Rosenbergs will have been dead 22 years, yet their case and its meaning are still being explored and argued, most recently by an excellent P.B.S. television documentary, "The Unquiet Death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." Now, with secrecy in government being itself heavily criticized, we may finally be able to look at the trial of the Rosenbergs (and the sentence by Judge Irving R. Kaufman that blamed them for causing the Korean War) as a

Leo Braudy teaches English at Columbia and is author of "Jean Renoir" and a forthcoming book on the movies.

show trial like the Soviet trials of the 1930's, designed to convey more about the ideology of the Government than about the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

But "We Are Your Sons" actually spends little time going over the issues of evidence and procedure that have preoccupied so many past commentators on the Rosenbergs. The book is less an argument than an attempt to recapture the true identities, not only of the Rosenbergs, but also of Michael and Robert Meeropol (they take their name from the stepparents), to assert themselves as the sons of their parents, and in some final way to reconstitute a family that was divided when Michael was 6 and Robert 3, and brought together only for brief moments under the auspices of the warden at Sing Sing. The Meeropols call themselves "orphans of the cold war." Their book, they write, was born in response to Louis Nizer's "The Implosion Conspiracy," a self-important analysis of the case published in 1973, which they claim contained "false, fictious and distorted writing about our parents, us, and our relations with them." It was this attack against the Rosenberg family itself, the most recent in a series of such attacks, that finally impelled Michael and Robert to reveal their true identities by bringing suit against Nizer for infringement of copyright, defamation and invasion of privacy.

Family is in fact the heart of "We Are Your Sons," as family was at the heart of the values of the 1950's. Communists, said the mythographers, couldn't have families like Americans because they sacrificed everything to ideology. The Rosenberg family, where the parents supposedly only valued the children for purposes of political manipulation, was the evil family that the good American family could measure itself against. The "good brother" David Greenglass testified against his sister Ethel Rosenberg to serve America. Evil Ethel not only did not testify against others, but said she was innocent. The Rosenbergs, according to contemporary writers such as Robert Warshow and Leslie Fiedler, were not like real human beings. "The ideal Communist responds only to the universal," wrote Warshow; "their relationship to everything, including themselves, was false," concluded Fiedler, although he thought they should not have been executed for this lapse..

Although many of the over 150 letters collected in "We Are Your Sons" are the "death-house" letters to which Warshow, Fiedler and others reacted so savagely, many more have never been published before. A little over half the book is composed of letters and a connecting narrative written by Michael who, as the older, took on himself the job of facing the outside world. His tone is undramatic and so the horror of the situation appears in more relief.

In the letters the urge of both Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is to try to make everything seem normal, but their tone gives them away. Long before they decide to use the letters as part of their appeal to the world outside, they have forced their language to create a world of relationships that would sustain them despite separation and possible death: they rehearse what to say to the children when they appear, they describe in minute detail the contents of their cells and their daily routines, they continually compliment each other on their ideas, their looks, their ability to get along with fellow prisoners and guards.

Ethel's language especially is oddly but appropriately reminiscent of the words of the confined heroines of the gothic novels of Ann Radcliffe. On August 16, 1951, she writes "...I have the curious feeling of living in a world beyond whose walls no other exists." Only the bond with the invisible Julius sustains her, the thoughts of the children, and the self-objectification of her "case."

Michael's own language connecting these letters is not argumentative, but more melancholic and groping, an effort to recapture every detail of this Dickensian world he saw as a child. He records many events that seem normal and even bland on the face of it, but all are touched by some ironic resonance, as if fate would not leave him alone—inside the most common event there was always the secret of who he was.

Robert Meeropol continues the narrative after the execution, describing the lives of his brother and himself from that time to now—the constant question of whether or not to tell who they were, the efforts to hide, and the speculation about who knew. He describes the similarities and differences between his political development and that of his brother, familiar odysseys for those of their generation but made fascinating by the added knowledge of who they are. In an appendix Michael Meeropol offers a political and economic interpretation of the cold-war period, but his discussion is finally too abstract and jarring, except for those places where he writes about his parents again.

As Michael and Robert Meeropol are aware, the power of "We Are Your Sons" lies not in its analysis and argument, but in the way it allows a different America to read and come to its own conclusions not only about the Rosenbergs but about the era in which they were condemned. The question of the Rosenbergs' guilt will, one hopes, be settled by suits now pending against the prosecution for subornation of perjury (of David Greenglass) and against the F.B.I. under the Freedom of Information Act. But "We Are Your Sons" is less a political or legal book than a personal book. The political trials of the 1960's showed that a belief in subversive conspiracies and a desire to demonstrate their existence can lead to a neglect of justice itself. But the legal case against the Rosenbergs may have done less harm to America than the ideological case leveled against their human nature. Although it bears many signs of hasty writing and sloppy editing, "We Are Your Sons," through its directness, its awkwardness, its sincerity, encourages us to make sure such cruel distortion does not happen again. ■

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Each new shock wave of duplicity in high places makes it imperative that we look vigorously and fearlessly into the most controversial case of the McCarthy Era and the Cold War — the Rosenberg - Sobell case.

When the Soviet Union exploded the A-bomb in 1949, the advocates of the Cold War began a frantic hunt to find scapegoats who could be blamed. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed on June 19, 1953 on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. Despite serious questions as to the legality of the procedures in the trial and the dubious validity of the evidence, and despite worldwide appeals for clemency, they were convicted and died in the electric chair, maintaining their innocence to the end. Today, Michael and Robert Meeropol, the sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, are trying to clear their parents' names.

Commencing long before the execution and mounting steadily throughout the years, a body of evidence has grown to support the position of those asserting that the case was riddled with perjury and falsification of evidence by officials in government trying to feed the Cold War, exploit the hysteria and frighten dissenters. Yet, as Justice Hugo Black observed on the eve of the Rosenbergs' execution, the Supreme Court "never reviewed this (trial) record and never affirmed the fairness of this trial."

We the undersigned, believing our country should now confront this cornerstone case, related in a fundamental way to what government does with power, call for:

1. FULL DISCLOSURE under the Freedom of Information Act of all material pertaining to the Rosenberg case in the files of the FBI, CIA, AEC, White House, and Departments of Justice, State, and Defense. Recent disclosures have already pointed dramatically to new avenues of inquiry. Meanwhile, steps must be taken to prevent any more Rosenberg files from being "lost," as the FBI has claimed.

2. FULL INVESTIGATION by an appropriate arm of Congress as to why the government agencies have not complied with the Freedom of Information Act, why the agencies have refused to release ALL the Rosenberg files, and why "national security" continues to be used as an excuse for government non-compliance with the law and refusal to let Americans know the truth.

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Margery Rosenthal, Director

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-61)

Hoover Plea For Ethel Rosenberg

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

N.Y. Post

P. 35

Government documents show the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and other top law enforcement officials favored sparing the life of convicted spy Ethel Rosenberg.

The documents, revealed yesterday, showed that Hoover, then U. S. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath and James Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons, all opposed her execution in 1953.

Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband Julius were put to death at Sing Sing prison after they were found guilty of supplying atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Other declassified documents alleged that Julius Rosenberg confessed his guilt to an unnamed cellmate whom he had tried to recruit as a spy. Rosenberg publicly maintained his innocence even after his conviction.

The Rosenberg papers were made public as the result of a suit filed under the Freedom of Information act by the couple's sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol, who have launched a campaign to prove their parents innocent.

Among the documents was a memorandum from Hoover to McGrath dated April 2, 1951.

"This woman is the mother of two small children," Hoover said of Ethel Rosenberg. "As the wife of Julius Rosenberg she would, in a sense, be presumed to be acting under the influence of her husband."

Hoover recommended that she receive a 30-year prison sentence.

In a 1957 memo, a Justice Department official said McGrath had told him he had recommended a life sentence for Mrs. Rosenberg, "purely on humanitarian reasons, she being the mother of two small children."

The same document

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38 NOV 18 1975

FBI—NEW YORK

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hoover Asked Mercy for Wife Of Rosenberg

By PAUL MESKIL

The U.S. attorney general, and the heads of the FBI and the Bureau of Prisons all recommended mercy for Ethel Rosenberg, who was executed with her husband, Julius, in 1953 for giving America's atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Documents released by the Justice Department and the U.S. attorney's office here disclosed yesterday that J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, had opposed Mrs. Rosenberg's execution. So did Hoover's boss, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, and James Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons.

Other declassified documents alleged that Julius Rosenberg, who publicly protested his innocence until he and his wife were electrocuted at Sing Sing Prison, confessed his guilt to a cellmate whom he had tried to recruit for a Russian spy ring.

Sons' Suit

The Rosenberg papers were made public as a result of a suit filed by the Rosenbergs' sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol, under the Freedom of Information Act. The sons took the name of their adoptive parents.

Among the material released here, Acting U.S. Attorney Thomas Cahill said, was a memo written by Hoover to McGrath on April 2, 1951, more than two years before the double execution. "This woman is the mother of two small children," Hoover said of Ethel Rosenberg. "As the wife of Julius Rosenberg she would, in a sense, be presumed to be acting under the influence of her husband.

"The evidence at the trial showed her participation as consisting of assisting in the activation of David Greenglass (her brother) as an espionage agent and the typing of data furnished by Greenglass."

30-Year Term

Hoover recommended a 30-year prison sentence for Mrs. Rosenberg. McGrath, attorney general under President Truman, also recommended leniency. In a 1957 memo, a Justice Department official said that McGrath had told him "that he recommended a life sentence for Ethel Rosenberg and purely on humanitarian reasons, she being the mother of two small children." The same document said Bennett "was of a similar view."

McGrath's successor, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, did not oppose the death penalty.

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Daily News
P.10

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F.B.I. to Let Rosenbergs' 2 Sons Take 30,000 Pages of Its Files

By LINDA CHARLTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—The Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed today that it would make available about 30,000 pages of documents on the investigation of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the couple's sons.

The bureau released the text of a letter written by the F.B.I.'s director, Clarence M. Kelley, to the attorney for Robert and Michael Meeropol, who filed a freedom of information suit to obtain all the Government's files on their parents' case.

In the letter, Mr. Kelley wrote that 28,438 pages would be available to the Meeropols, plus "at least 1,500" more pages referred to in the first documents. The charge for the documents, he wrote, would be $23,451.80, to pay for the searches and there would be a charge of 10 cents a page for copying.

In late August, the first of the secret material on the cases, 725 pages, was made available to the Metropol brothers and to Allen Weinstein, a Smith College history professor who had filed a smlilar suit.

Jeffrey Axelrad, a Justice Department attorney, said that the same documents would also be made availabel to Mr. Weinstein. Today, the F.B.I. filed justifications in Federal Court here to detail their reasons for withholding documents from the Roseinberg file, or deleting portions of released documents. The bureau filed an inventory of its entire file, listing what was released and what withheld, with accompanying explanations.

Marshall Perlin, attorney for the Metropols, is expected to challenge the bureau's exemptions—that is, those documents not released.

Mr. Axelrad said "I don't think anyone knows "when he wa sasked the total number of pages i nthe Rosenberg file. He said that it was "fair to state that the buk lof the F.B.I. file sare now available." He said "most" of the deletions were short, such as a single name.

The Rosenbergs were executed in June, 1953, after being convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage by passing atom-bomb secrets to Soviet agents.

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FBI—NEW YORK

FD-350 (Rev. 7-11-53)

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A Rosenberg Plan To Infiltrate FBI

WASHINGTON (AP) — Convicted atom spy Julius Rosenberg once told a prison confidant that he had "seriously considered" a plan to infiltrate the FBI with members of an espionage ring, according to recently disclosed Justice Dept. documents.

The fellow inmate, who was acting as a government informer, told department officials he had talked to Rosenberg about the activities of the Soviet espionage ring in which Rosenberg was allegedly involved.

The informer, identified in the document as Jerome Eugene Tartakow, "asked Rosenberg why it hasn't been possible for them to penetrate the FBI," the department memo said.

Rosenberg "replied that the thought was an old one and that he personally had seriously considered such a proposal years ago," the memo continued.

"He stated to effect this successfully, it would be necessary to concentrate on young men while they were still in high school and had no connection with progressive activities and whose families were in no way connected with progressive work," the memo said.

Tartakow reported that Rosenberg "said to do this, it would take a long, long time and much planning," the memo said, indicating that Rosenberg had not acted on the plan.

The documents identified Tartakow as an inmate at the Federal House of Detention in New York City while Rosenberg was confined there awaiting trial.

Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, were executed in 1953 after being convicted of conspiring to slip atomic bomb secrets to Soviet agents.

The Justice Dept. documents are part of thousands the government is disclosing in response to a Freedom of Information suit filed by the Rosenberg's sons, Robert and Michael Meeropol, who use the name of their adoptive parents.

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N.Y. Post

P. 6

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Rosenberg Son Charges a File Cover-Up

By PETER KIHSS

Michael Meeropol, a son of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were executed as atomic spies in 1953, charged here yesterday that Federal agencies were "laundering" the Rosenberg files in a continuing "cover-up of the fraud and frame-up in our parents' cases."

Mr. Meeropol said he and his brother, Robert, who are suing to get data from files of six Federal agencies under the Freedom of Information Act, intend to use information from the files to start a civil suit against a variety of individuals and agencies for "wrongful deeds" against their parents.

Marshall Perlin, the Meeropols' counsel, charged that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency were trying to make the act "ineffective" by denying access to "thousands" of pages on grounds of national security, individual privacy and investigative techniques and demanding "improper" search fees. He said they would be sued for "contempt of court."

In a news conference here, Walter Schneir, co-author of a 1965 book on the Rosenberg case, cited one newly disclosed document as contradicting what he called a main element in the case against Mrs. Rosenberg.

This, Mr. Schneir said, was a record from the files of the Department of Justice's Criminal Division in Washington in which Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, later the star witness against her, was questioned by Myles J. Lane, then chief assistant United States attorney here on Aug. 1 or 2, 1950.

Sketches Allegedly Given

Mr. Greenglass had been a machinist foreman at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic-bomb project. Questioned by Mr. Lane, the document said, he asserted as he did later in the trial that he gave Juluis Rosenberg a complete description of "the bomb" in writing and sketches in the fall of 1945.

As displayed by Mr. Schneir, the 1950 document went on:

"Q. Was Ethel present in any of these occasions? A. Never. Q. Did Ethel talk to you about it? A. Never spoke about it to me, and that's a fact. Aside from trying to protect my sister, believe me, that's a fact."

At the Federal Court trial here, Mr. Greenglass testified on March 12, 1951, that Ethel Rosenberg and his own wife, Ruth, were present when he handed the material to Julius.

He quoted Julius Rosenberg as saying: "This is very good. We ought to have this typed up immediately." And he went on: "Ethel did the typing, and Ruth and Julius and Ethel did the correction of the grammar."

Mr. Meeropol, an assistant professor of economics at Western New England College, and Mr. Perlin and Mr. Schneir addressed a news conference at the National Committee to Re-Open the Rosenberg Case. Held at 250 West 57th Street

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FBI — NEW YORK

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-64)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Son of Rosenbergs Accuses FBI, CIA

By STEVEN MATTHEWS

Michael Meeropol, the older son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of espionage and executed in 1953, charged yesterday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency were attempting to subvert the nation's Freedom of Information Act by requesting that he pay more than $37,000 for previously classified documents pertaining to his parents' case.

Meeropol, who assumed the name of his adoptive parents after the Rosenbergs' execution, and his lawyer, Marshall Perlin, contended also that the agencies had failed to release all the pertinent papers as ordered by Attorney General Edward Levi.

Call the Case a Fraud

The papers are being withheld, they charged at the office of the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, to cover up prosecutorial abuses by government lawyers and investigators.

Meeropol and his brother, Robert Meeropol, believe that their parents were innocent and that the information in the government files will prove that the case against them was a "fraud" and a "conspiracy."

As evidence of the type of exculpating material they believe is contained in the 300,000 to 500,000 documents on file, Walter Schneir, writer of a pro-Rosenberg history of the case, read at the press conference notes taken by prosecutors during pre-trial interrogation of several of the key government witnesses at the 1951 trial.

According to Schneir, the notes prove that the witnesses changed their testimony to incriminate the Rosenbergs when they testified in open court.

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No Bombshell In N.Y. File on Rosenbergs

By STEVEN MATTHEWS

Memories — and six battered, government-issue file drawers—are all that remain in the U.S. attorney's office here of what the late J. Edgar Hoover called the "crime of the century"—the alleged transmittal to the Russians of America's atomic secrets by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted and executed.

The memories are dim. Thomas J. Cahill, the present U.S. attorney for the Southern District, is the 12th man to occupy that office since Irving Saypol successfully prosecuted the Rosenbergs for espionage.

The bulk of the Rosenberg papers are in Washington, but there are as many as 25,000 documents here, ranging from prosecutors' hand written pretrial notes to an empty box in which the Rosenbergs' wrist watches and rings were kept when the prisoners were taken to Sing Sing after their conviction.

Suit Opened Files

An extensive search of the documents here, following their release to the public as a result of a suit by the Rosenbergs' children, revealed little more than graphic footnotes to history.

There are, however, papers that undoubtedly will fuel the controversy over the case that continues even today.

Several documents, for instance, concern conferences between Saypol, who is now a Manhattan Supreme Court justice, members of his staff and representatives of the Justice Department and the old Atomic Energy Commission.

They show that the government prosecutors were concerned that security precautions would prevent them from introducing certain information about the atom bomb at the trial, thus weakening their case. They also show that David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, a co-defendant in the case who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 15 years in jail, had stolen information about the reduction of plutonium—information that even in 1950 was considered to be "highly sensitive."

And there is testimony by neighbors of the Rosenbergs that he "must" be a Communist because he once lived with one and because there were "a lot of noisy meetings in their apartment until late at night."

From the same file there is also Rosenberg's statement that he was not "and never have been a Communist member."

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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What U.S. Didn't Use on Rosenbergs

By MARVIN SMILON

The key government witness against convicted atomic-bomb spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed in 1953, did not testify about "the most sensitive" secrets he claims he turned over to the Rosenbergs because of security objections raised by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The research information which David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, was prepared to describe for a federal court jury 24 years ago involved an experiment designed to reduce the amount of uranium and plutonium used in the bomb.

But files concerning the case released by the government recently show that the prosecutors had been persuaded by AEC officials to refrain from questioning Greenglass about the matter during the trial, thus presumably weakening their case.

The documents were uncovered in an examination of more than 20,000 pages of records kept in six dusty cabinets in the U. S. Attorney's office here, where the trial was held.

They were among tens of thousands of pages of files about the case released by several government agencies, including the FBI and the CIA, as a result of a lawsuit brought under the Freedom of Information Act by the Rosenberg's two sons.

Michael and Robert Meeropol (they use the name of their adoptive parents) are seeking to prove that their parents were innocent of the espionage charges by trying to uncover new evidence from the previously classified files.

But several adverse stories have been printed since the release of the files, including one which indicated that a fellow prisoner of Rosenberg claimed that Rosenberg had discussed his espionage activities with him while in jail.

Robert Meeropol yesterday threatened to sue the FBI and the CIA for "vindictively" holding the Rosenberg files "for ransom" by allegedly demanding $37,000 in fees for the search of their files and copying costs.

Greenglass, a former Army sergeant who worked on atom-bomb projects in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Los Alamos, N. M., from 1944-46, admitted his guilt after his arrest and testified against his sister and brother-in-law in their March 1951 trial.

He described how he passed A-bomb secrets to the Rosenbergs for transmittal to Russia.

He pleaded guilty to espionage charges, was sentenced to 15 years in prison

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and serve 9 years before his release in 1960.

An inter-office memo dated Feb. 14, 1951, from Asst. U.S. Attorney Myles J. Lane to the then U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol, recounted a meeting Lane had had with AEC officials to discuss what portions of Greenglass' testimony they were willing to declassify for the trial.

Four areas of testimony were mentioned by Lane at that meeting:

¶ A description of the buildings and general layout of the Los Alamos plant, together with the names of scientists who were working there in 1945 and the names of employes who might be potential Russian espionage agents.

¶ The sketches of a lens-mold used in the bomb.

¶ A description of the bomb itself.

¶ A description, together with sketches, of the experiment involving smaller amounts of uranium and plutonium needed to detonate the bomb.

AEC officials and scientists had no objection to the first two items being declassified, Lane had noted in the memo, and were inclined to go along on the third.

But as to the last one, Lane had written, the AEC people "felt this was a very dangerous bit of information and if possible, that it should not be used in the trial."

A second document records the minutes of a March 9, 1951, meeting between the prosecutors and AEC scientists concerning the same subject.

During that discussion, Saypol quoted from a letter written by the then AEC chairman, Gordon Dean, which described the experiment as "the most sensitive technical information disclosed by Greenglass.

The commission officials again urged the prosecutors to bypass the subject in questioning Greenglass during the trial, but Saypol and his associates kept pressing to have it included in their case.

The prosecutor raised the possibility that the experiment might be brought up in cross-examination and hurt Greenglass' credibility with the jury.

Saypol said he feared that if the matter was disclosed in cross-examination, the defense might make "a lot of fuss and fury about the tactics of the prosecution in withholding from its case the most vital and damaging proof affecting the defendants."

At the trial, Greenglass was never asked about the experiment by the prosecution and the subject was never raised by the defense.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

More on Rosenberg and The Informer He Had Called

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The details o Justice Dept. allegations that Julius Rosenberg admitted to espionage while in jail have been revealed.

They revolve around Jerome Eugene Tartakow, a convicted car thief who was an FBI informant at the time Rosenberg was arrested [illegible] by FBI.

Little is known about Tartakow, including whether he is still alive.

His name is contained in just-revealed Justice Dept. records which Rosenberg's sons sued to have released. It was supposed to have been deleted, but was missed twice.

The records show that he told the FBI about Rosenberg's purported confession —and that his reliability was questioned by officials at the time. His sentence was later reduced because of his cooperation.

Rosenberg allegedly described in rich detail—names, dates, places — his record as a recruiter of spies.

He allegedly talked of photographing stolen materials and financing a business venture to be used for transmitting information.

He reportedly told of secret journeys to upstate New York to pick up material from an accomplice.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed for conspiracy to commit espionage -- arranging to steal atomic secrets.

The case created an international uproar in the early '50s, and their friends and relatives insist to this day that they were framed by the government.

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the FBI, Rosenb[illegible] all[illegible]y told him of his [illegible] activities and named [illegible] plices who the [illegible] considered prosecuting [illegible]

The revelations are [illegible] tained in Justice Dept. [illegible] moranda that refer to [illegible] interviews with Tarta[illegible] His name was suppo[illegible] have been kept secret, [illegible] someone forgot to del[illegible] in two places prior to re[illegible] ing the documents.

According to Tarta[illegible] one document says:

"Rosenberg stated [illegible] were two (espionage) [illegible] operating in the New [illegible] area, one unit being he[illegible] by Rosenberg and the oth[illegible] unit by two other men. R[illegible] enberg said one of the[illegible] men was in Europe at [illegible] time of Rosenberg's arr[illegible] (in 1951) and the other fi[illegible] one week after his arrest.

Little is known of Ta[illegible] kow, except that he had [illegible] sentenced in 1949 for [illegible] state transportation [illegible] stolen vehicles.

The files do not tell [illegible] why or when he became [illegible] FBI informer. It could [illegible] be learned whether he [illegible] still alive.

A native New York, Tartakow was in his late [illegible] when he was in jail [illegible] Rosenberg. He had [illegible] rested in September 1949 [illegible] was serving a two-year [illegible] He was released about [illegible] months before the term e[illegible] pired, having earned wh[illegible] the Justice Dept. calls "good time" for jobs performe[illegible] while in custody.

Did Not Testify

Tartakow was not call[illegible] to testify against the Ros[illegible] bergs. However, it is believe[illegible] that he provided informa[illegible] that the FBI checked o[illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] bergs' conspiracy trial.

There are indications [illegible] the Justice Dept. had [illegible]

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Reason for Suit

Their sons, Robert and Michael Meeropol, brought the freedom-of-information suit hoping to obtain evidence of a frameup.

Instead, the most sensational information obtained so far has been the revelation of the informer to whom Rosenberg allegedly described the espionage acts that he denied on the witness stand.

Rosenberg was in the Federal House of Detention when he encountered Tartakow, a convicted car thief. In a series of meetings, which Tartakow reported to

Continued from Page 4

about Tartakow's usefulness and reliability.

One document describes him as "a confidential informant of unknown reliability . . ." It added that "while certain of the information furnished by [Tartakow] has been corroborated to some extent, the majority has not."

A 1956 memorandum from Thomas K. Hall, then chief of the Justice Dept.'s Subversive Activities Section, dealt with the possibility of using Tartakow before a grand jury to seek indictments of persons associated with the Rosenbergs. Hall wrote:

"The information furnished by [Tartakow], while supplying greater insight into the Rosenberg activities, is clearly hearsay. In this character, and standing alone, it does not constitute an appropriate basis for convening a grand jury."

Denounces Information

Tartakow's information is denounced as "inherently incredible" by Marshall Perlin, the lawyer for the Meeropol brothers.

Had the government believed Tartakow's stories, Perlin asserted, it could have put him on the stand to testify against Rosenberg.

"If the Meeropols, who took the name of their adoptive parents, and their lawyers have found anything helpful in the files released so far, they are not talking about it.

Perlin said he has found "contradictions" and "conflicts of testimony that the government had knowledge of" at the time of the trial. But he declined to identify any of those contradictions last week.

With one exception, the Tartakow story so far appears only in Criminal Division memos referring to FBI interviews still concealed in the files.

The exception is one page of an FBI interview in which Tartakow reported that Rosenberg had "seriously considered" a plan to infiltrate the FBI.

"He [Rosenberg] stated to effect this successfully, it would be necessary to concentrate on young men while they were still in high school and had no connection with progressive attitudes," the FBI account quotes Tartakow as saying.

"He said to do this it would take a long, long time and much planning."

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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The Rosenberg Files: A Rumor Near the End

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Four days before Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed for espionage on June 19, 1953, a rumor swept the government that its star witness was recanting.

The witness was David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, who was then serving his term in the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa. (He was released in 1960.)

A report from the Rosenbergs' lawyer pictured Greenglass as having "begun to shout in his cell that the Rosenbergs were innocent . . . and that he was being held incommunicado to prevent the story of his confession from leaking out," according to a memo from Robert L. Stern, then the acting U. S. Solicitor General.

Released Files

The incident is one of thousands of glimpses inside the government during the last agonizing days of the Rosenberg case which emerge from Justice Dept. files made public in recent weeks.

According to the files, Stern called the director of the Bureau of Prisons about the report. The director checked the story out, called it untrue, and reported back that Greenglass was, in fact, "acting normal."

Thoughout the final months before the executions, the memos and letters indicate the government hoped daily for a last-minute confession from the Rosenbergs that would reveal information that would help in the prosecution of at least three other espionage cases.

Late in 1952, as the Rosenbergs' first execution date approached, the Justice Dept. concocted a plan (which may never have been implemented) to have a representative stand by in Sing Sing prison. He was to stay there, recommended William E. Foley, chief of the Internal Security Section, ". . . in the event the Rosenbergs decide to confess in the hope of obtaining a commutation of sentence from the President."

The Rosenbergs' final appeal to President Eisenhower for executive clemency was denied on the day they were executed, the same day that the Supreme Court met in an extraordinary summer session to turn down their last legal bid for a new trial.

Two days earlier, on June 17, 1953, Attorney General Brownell had advised the President in strong blunt language, that clemency should be denied.

" . . . The evidence of the guilt of these petitioners for a crime of heinous proportions, affecting the safety of our country and its people, is credible and convincing. The verdict is justified, and the completeness and fairness of the trial cannot be questioned," Brownell wrote.

"There is plenary proof that this couple constituted the head and center of a conspiratorial espionage group bent on betraying this country's interest into the hands of another nation."

Nearly ten weeks after the executions at Sing Sing, the government was to receive another bit of reassurance from an unexpected source—Tessie Greenglass, the mother of David Greenglass and Ethel Rosenberg.

The FBI went to interview Mrs. Greenglass on Aug. 27, according to a memo in the files just released. The memo reports that on that date she told FBI agent John Harrington "that she did not attend the funeral of her daughter and son-in-law, and that she believed that her daughter, Ethel Rosenberg, was guilty and a soldier of Stalin."

Will Sons Get a Break?

The Justice Dept. says it is considering waiving a fee of more than $20,000 for access to thousands of pages of FBI files on the Rosenberg case.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley said last week that the Rosenberg sons, Robert and Michael Meeropol, who had filed suit to obtain the records, could have the 30,000 pages of documents if they paid a fee for search and copying.

Robert Meeropol had responded that the FBI and the CIA—which also is demanding a fee for release of its Rosenberg files—were holding the documents "for ransom."

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Mail Request on A-Spies' Files

Washington, Nov. 24 (UPI) — The Justice Department said today it would consider a request that it waive a $23,451.80 search fee for release of nearly 30,000 pages of FBI files on convicted atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Civil Division attorney Jeffrey F. Axelrad said that the department would take the waiver request under consideration and make a status report later. Deputy Attorney General Harold

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R. Tyler Jr. will make the final decision.

"The curtain remains down on the documents," said Marshall Perlin, attorney for Michael and Robert Meeropol, sons of the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs were electrocuted in 1953 after conviction on espionage conspiracy charges.

The Meeropols, now using the name of adoptive parents, won a court ruling under the Freedom of Information Act that they were entitled to documents that are not exempted under the act. But the act provides for search fees.

Spy said to tell of guilt

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN

WASHINGTON — Julius Rosenberg, who went to his death professing his innocence on spy charges, allegedly gave a detailed confession to a cellmate who turned out to be an FBI informer, according to Justice Department documents.

Rosenberg allegedly described in rich detail — names, dates, places — his record as a recruiter of spies. He allegedly talked of photographing stolen materials and of financing a business venture to be used for transmitting information. He reportedly told of secret journeys to upstate New York to pick up material from an accomplice.

The source for Rosenberg's alleged jailhouse confession has been hidden in government files for nearly a quarter of a century. His name — Jerome Eugene Tartakon — emerged inadvertently when the Justice Department was forced recently to release documents by a suit brought by the sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 for conspiracy to commit espionage — arranging to steal atomic secrets. The case created an international uproar in the early '50s, and their friends and relatives insist to this day they were framed by the government.

Their sons, Robert and Michael Meeropol, brought the freedom-of-information suit hoping to obtain evidence of the frame-up. Instead, the most sensational information obtained so far has been the revelation of an informer to whom Rosenberg allegedly described the espionage acts that he denied on the witness stand.

Rosenberg was in the Federal House of Detention awaiting trial when he encountered Tartakon, a convicted car thief. In a series of meetings, which Tartakon reported to the FBI, Rosenberg allegedly told him of his espionage activities and named accomplices the government considered prosecuting later.

The revelations are contained in Justice Department memoranda that refer to FBI interviews of Tartakon. His name was supposed to have been kept secret, but someone forgot to delete it in two places prior to releasing the documents.

According to Tartakon, one document says, "Rosenberg stated there were two (espionage) units operating in the New York area, one unit being headed by Rosenberg and the other unit by two other men. Rosenberg said one of these men was in Europe at the time of Rosenbergs arrest (in 1951) and the other fled one week after his arrest."

Little is known of Tartakow, except that he had been sentenced in 1949 for interstate transportation of stolen vehicles. The files do not indicate why or when he became an FBI informer. It could not be learned whether he is still alive.

A native New Yorker, Tartakow was in his late 20s when he was in jail with Rosenberg. He had been arrested in September 1949 and was serving a two-year term. He was released about three months before the term expired, having earned what the Justice Department calls "good time" for jobs performed while in custody.

Tartakow was not called to testify against the Rosenbergs. However, it is believed that he provided information that the FBI checked out for possible use in the Rosenbergs' conspiracy trial.

There are indications that the Justice Department had doubts about Tartakow's usefulness and reliability.

One document describes him as "a confidential informant of unknown reliability . . ." it added that "while certain of the information furnished by (Tartakow) has been corroborated to some extent, the majority has not."

Tartakow's information is denounced as "inherently incredible" by Marshall Perlin, attorney for the Meeropol brothers.

Had the government believed Tartakow's stories, Perlin asserted, it could have put him on the stand to testify against Rosenberg.

If the Meeropols, who took the name of their adoptive parents, and their attorneys have found anything helpful in the files released so far, they are not talking about it. Perlin said he has found "contradictions" and "conflicts of testimony that the government had knowledge of" at the time of the trial. But he declined to identify any of those contradictions last week.

(Washington Post)

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From "Long Island Press" 11/24/75

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Federal Agencies Waive Fees For Release of Rosenberg Data

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI) —The Justice Department and the Central Intelligence Agency have waived nearly $35,000 in search fees for release of the files on the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, officials said today.

The Justice Department said it was waiving $20,458 in search fees because of the "public interest and historic significance" of the espionage case. The C.I.A., meanwhile, disclosed that it waived last week its $14,155.30 fee on 953 pages of Rosenberg documents.

The Rosenbergs' sons, Robert and Michael, won a Federal court order releasing the files under the Freedom of Information Act. But they have been unable to pay the large fees for searching through the files and copying them.

Both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the C.I.A. had said anyone seeking copies of the documents would have to pay a copying charge of 10 cents a page. But Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler Jr. said he had ordered the search fee waived after receiving several requests.

Mr. Tyler said, "The Rosenberg case is close to being unique in terms of both current public interest and historical significance.

"I am convinced that my action is in the public interest in this particular case inasmuch as release of these records will benefit the general public far more than it will any individual requester."

"In taking this action," he said, "I wish to affirm my belief that public examination of these records will demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt the integrity of the investigative, prosecutorial and judicial [illegible] they were carried [illegible] in the Rosenberg."

The Rosenbergs were electrocuted in 1953 after being convicted of passing atomic secrets to the Russians. Their sons, who use the name Meerepol, which is the name of their adoptive parents, had not requested the waiver but had threatened court action to get the charge removed.

The waiver requests were made by Prof. Allen Weinstein, a professor of history at Smith College, and by reporters for The Washington Star and The Washington Post.

Mr. Tyler ordered the F.B.I. to make the papers available as soon as possible to all who wish to see them. The entire bureau file consists of about 29,000 pages.

The F.B.I. had already waived a charge for the time that executives spent reviewing the documents to remove information that would encroach on the privacy of innocent persons and other matter exempted by the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Tyler said this charge would have totaled $215,000.

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Rosenbergs: No File Fees

Washington, Dec. 1 (UPI)—The Justice Department and the CIA have waived nearly $35,000 in search fees for release of the files on atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, officials said today.

The Justice Department said it was waiving $20,458 in search fees because of the "public interest and historic significance" of the espionage case. The CIA, meanwhile, disclosed that it had quietly waived last week its $14,155.30 fee on 953 pages of Rosenberg documents.

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Both the FBI and the CIA had said anyone seeking copies of the documents would have to pay a 10-cent-a-page copying charge.

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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Jack Anderson

With Les Whitten

FBI & THE ROSENBERGS

WASHINGTON.

Newly released documents have revived interest in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed for espionage 22 years ago. But still buried is the stark story of how the FBI plotted to wring a confession from Julius by trying to have his wife executed first.

It was the FBI's grisly hope that Julius, horrified by the trauma of his wife's death and his own impending electrocution, would blurt out a last-minute confession.

The late FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover was worried about public doubts that the Rosenbergs were guilty, doubts that still stubbornly persist. Hoover wanted a dramatic, 11th-hour confession to clear up the doubts.

The FBI was convinced, according to our sources, that the Rosenbergs not only were guilty but that the strong-willed Ethel was preventing her weaker husband from confessing.

Indeed, the FBI had learned from Julius Rosenberg's cellmate, a secret FBI informer, that he had admitted guilt. The informer's reputation for credibility, however, was uncertain, so the "confession" couldn't be used.

The FBI needed an admission from Julius' own lips. An attempt was made, therefore, to make sure Ethel went to the electric chair first. An agent was standing by, with an open line to Washington, ready to relay the first words of the stunned husband's confession.

But the FBI was unable to change the execution schedule. Julius was executed first, then his wife 10 minutes later. Neither gave a dying confession.

* * *

Daniel Rathbun may be the most valuable double-agent in the history of corporate intrigue. Or he may be an innocent, unwise in the ways of public perceptions.

In any event, his story is a fascinating one. Rathbun headed up perhaps the most crucial government study in a decade: how much oil and gas is really available in the United States. The study will be a basis for many far-reaching domestic and foreign policy decisions.

The need for such a study was obvious. In the past, the government had only the word of the oil and gas industry. And their word on oil and gas reserves, it was suspected, was heavily influenced by the profit motive. No one was really sure whether there was an energy crisis, or whether the industry was simply holding out for higher prices.

So Congress authorized the study in 1973, and Daniel Rathbun was placed in command. Early last month, the study was completed. It gave the industry a clean bill of health, assuring that the figures compiled by the American Petroleum Institute were essentially accurate.

Now here's the rub. Daniel Rathbun has turned up on the American Petroleum Institute payroll. This is a little like a judge going to work for a man he just declared not guilty; it raises doubts about the integrity of the verdict.

Rathbun and his former employers at the Federal Energy Administration hotly deny any impropriety. Eric Zausner, Rathbun's former boss at FEA, claims that Rathbun could not have influenced the study on behalf of industry because it was "locked in cement" over a year ago.

One FEA official confided, never-

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FBI — NEW YORK

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Julius and Ethel Rosenberg's sons and other parties seeking FBI files on the 1950s spy case needn't pay the Justice Department $20,500 for storing the 30,000 pages of documents, the department ruled. It cited the historical significance of the case. The CIA recently waived a similar fee for Rosenberg files, obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

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Wall St Journal

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FBI — NEW YORK

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Rosenbergs: No File Fees

Washington, Dec. 1 (UPI)—The Justice Department and the CIA have waived nearly $35,000 in search fees for release of the files on atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, officials said today.

The Justice Department said it was waiving $20,458 in search fees because of the "public interest and historic significance" of the espionage case. The CIA, meanwhile, disclosed that it had quietly waived last week its $14,155.30 fee on 953 pages of Rosenberg documents.

The Rosenbergs' two sons, Robert and Michael, won a federal court order releasing the files under the Freedom of Information Act. But they have been unable to pay the fees for searching through the files and copying them.

Both the FBI and the CIA had said anyone seeking copies of the documents would have to pay a 10-cent-a-page copying charge.

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Daily News

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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F.B.I. Yields Rosenberg Files in Bid by Sons to Prove Parents Were Innocent

By PETER KIHSS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—A quarter century after Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were arrested as atomic spies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation today released 29,000 pages of investigative reports and other files that the Rosenberg's sons hope may reveal that their parents were innocent.

Neither son, Michael or Robert Meeropol, nor their representatives appeared here. But inspection of some of the papers stapped together in 70 clumps showed, among other things, the following:

A poignant appeal from the star witness, David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, against the death sentences for her and his brother-in-law was made three months before their electrocution June 19, 1953. Mr. Greenglass wrote that they were guilty, but that imprisonment might make them confess and "if these two die, I shall live the rest of my life with a very dark shadow on my conscience."

Mr. Greenglass admitted at just about the same time, March 23, 1953, that he had stolen a two- or three-ounce hemisphere of uranium-238 from the Los Alamos bomb laboratory, an action he denied in a 1950 interrogation. His wife, Ruth, said he had kept it in "an old sock" as a souvenir. Mr. Greenglass said he threw it into the East River after his first denial of the theft.

Mr. Rudolph Peierls, head of the British mission to Los Alamos, expressed doubt that a confessed spy-scientist, Klaus Fuchs, ever transmitted information on atomic research to the Soviet Union and said that in his opinion Dr. Fuchs "surrendered himself and created the story of his espionage activities" in 1950 to induce declassification of the secrets.

The British leader's suggestion was derided as "a lot of baloney" by his American opposite, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. An F.B.I. memo on interviews with Dr. Oppenheimer on March 24 and 27, 1950, quote him as saying, "The atomic bomb exploded by the Russians was so like the American atomic bomb" that Dr. Fuchs's confession let him "logically understand why."

Opening of the files resulted from a Federal court suit by the Meeropol brothers under the Freedom of Information Act. The bureau said that the files were available first to the petitioners and some researchers who had already filed requests, but that other would-be perusers could telephone or write to the F.B.I. freedom of information section to ask for an appointment to read the files.

15-Year Sentence

The first scrutiny by newsmen—seven of them—started today under the watchful eyes of Deputy Attorney General Quinlan Shea and Edward Gooderham, an agent from the bureau's press section, and continued with agents on hand to see that the documents remained intact.

Mr. Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years on the charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, charges that led to the Rosenbergs' deaths and to a 30-year sentence for Morton Sobell. Mr. Greenglass was an Army machinist at Los Alamos in 1945. He testified that he had given information on the bomb project to Mr. Rosenberg—information Mrs. Rosenberg then typed, he said—and that he had given similar data to Harry Gold, another prosecution witness.

In a letter his attorney, O. John Rogge, sent to President Eisenhower urging that the death sentences be commuted, Mr. Greenglass wrote that his own testimony had been an "act of contrition for the wrong I had done my country, my family and myself."

"Here I had to take the choice of hurting someone dear to me," he wrote, "and I took it deliberately. I could not believe that this would be the outcome. May God in His mercy change that awful sentence."

The documents showed efforts by Mrs. Rosenberg's mother, Tessie Greenglass and another brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, Samuel, in 1950 pretrial visits to her in prison in New York, to convince her to cooperate with the bureau. One memorandum said that the mother had suggested that Mrs. Rosenberg "divorce Julius," and that Mrs. Rosenberg had declared that she and her husband were innocent and had then "told her mother never to return" to visit her.

A memorandum on a Sept. 12, 1950, F.B.I. interview with Samuel Greenglass said he had asserted that between 1932 and 1935, "both Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg became violent Communists, and since that time have maintained that nothing is more important than the Communist cause."

Samuel Greenglass was quoted as saying he "became so concerned over the Communist

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influence of Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Greenglass [Mrs. Rosenberg] over David Greenglass that he offered to pay their transportation to Russia if they would agree to stay there" but that "they declined."

F.B.I. View of Rosenberg

After the death sentences the mother and another brother, Bernard, visisted Mrs. Rosenberg in Sing Sing Prison March 14, 1953. A memorandum said she "yelled and raved" that they were "trying to get her to confess and involve innocent people."

A May 18, 1951, post-trial memorandum from the F.B.I. office in New York responded to a request by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau, for personality data on the Rosenbergs.

"Rosenberg," the memorandum said, "believes that he is brilliant both as an engineer and as an espionage agent and feels that he is a martyr to 'the cause,' resolving that he will not reveal his associates in espionage and relying on the advent of a 'sovietized America' to free him."

"The associates of Rosenberg," the report went on, "describe his engineering ability as poor and his business sense as bad."

Ethel Rosenberg, the 1951 memorandum said, "has completely disowned her family, and has specifically ordered that no one named Greenglass visit her in prison." The memorandum added that she and her older son, Michael, were "taking joint psychiatric treatment" for about a year before her arrest.

Mr. Sobell served nearly 18 years of a 30-year sentence. Mr. Greenglass was released after serving nine years of a 15-year sentence, and his wife, although she had testified that she relayed Mr. Rosenberg's request for atomic information to her husband, was not indicted. The Greenglasses assumed new identities upon his release.