

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub E (1)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348

VOLUME NO. Sub File E
SEC. 1

SERIALS 1
Thru
75

File No

65-15348

Re

Julius Rosenberg

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Exemptions used or, to whom referred
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U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

*65-15348
Wyo Daily Worker*

*Sub file E
Vol 7
Dec 1-1957*

See also Nos. _____

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ROSENBERG APPEAL TO BE HEARD HERE TOMORROW

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals announced yesterday it will hear argument Thursday in the appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg against their conviction and death sentence on a charge of A-bomb espionage.

A 143-page brief filed with the court on behalf of the doomed couple by their attorney Emanuel Bloch charged the Rosenbergs were arrested and tried in a "frantic atmosphere" and the conviction was based on a "shifty foundation" of evidence.

Papers filed with the court as-

serted the sentence of death pronounced by Federal Judge Irving Kaulman violated the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution by inflicting "cruel and unusual punishment." The death sentence, the Rosenbergs charged, was unprecedented.

"Never before in the entire history of the United States," said the Rosenberg brief, "had a civil court, either in peace or war, decreed a sentence of death for the crime of espionage; nor for that most grave of all crimes, treason, had

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there occurred a single ~~evacuation~~
of the ~~adoption~~ of the Consti-
tution."

Although the case was set down
to be heard yesterday, Judge
Thomas W. Swan recessed hear-
ing on the appeal until Thursday,
10:30 a.m., because of a crowded
court calendar. Assigned to hear
the case with Judge Swan are
Judge Harrie B. Chase and Judge
Jerome N. Frank.

Saypol-Rogge 'Deal'— Convicted Rosenbergs, Attorney Says in Plea

By HARRY RAYMOND

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted as A-bomb spies and sentenced to death last year as the result of a "deal" to make them scapegoats for a government witness who admitted illegal meddling with alleged atomic secrets at the Los Alamos, N. M., bomb

project, it was charged yesterday in their appeal before the U. S. Court of Appeals.

The "deal," defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch told the court, was cooked up between former U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol and O. John Rogge, attorney for David Greenglass. Greenglass is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, the government witness who pleaded guilty of violating the espionage law and was sentenced to 15 years.

The "deal" between Saypol and Rogge, and Greenglass' testimony against his sister and brother-in-law, Bloch said, was an act of "self-preservation" on behalf of Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, who was never brought to trial although she admitted direct involvement in her husband's well-publicized illegal acts.

Trial of the Rosenbergs began last March in a "frantic atmosphere," in an "atmosphere charged with tension," with the prosecution "presenting the case with Cameraman," the defense attorney argued.

The trial became a circus before it even started," he declared, "and these defendants were convicted for their political ideas rather than the charges against them. They found themselves the center of a case which was the most celebrated in the annals of United States jurisprudence."

Trial Judge Irving Kaufman, he pointed out, illegally permitted the prosecutor to stress the defendants' political beliefs. These beliefs, Bloch said, which included Julius Rosenberg's declared warm feeling for the Soviet Union "because it contributed the major effort in destroying the Nazi beast that destroyed 6,000,000 Jews," were held up before the jury as clear-cut motives for espionage.

Judges Harrie Chase and Jerome Frank asked Bloch whether such

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testimony was not proper to "show attitudes of the defendants."

"The authorities say no," Bloch replied. He referred the judges to earlier court rulings cited in his 143-page brief as supporting his argument.

Bloch reminded the court that the Rosenbergs took the witness stand and "controverted all testimony of the Greenglasses." They would have been exonerated, he said, if they were believed by the jury.

But, he continued, Judge Kaufman's "prejudicial instructions to the jury" which had the effect of "questioning the patriotism of the jury" brought forth a "lurking bias" among members of the jury against the defendants. He cited the court's instructions relegating to the category of "some unknown reason" the defense contention that the Greenglasses' testimony was motivated by the "dictates of self-preservation."

Bloch asserted that the trial judge, in addition, displayed prejudicial conduct in the course of jury deliberations. After deliberating for some time the jury asked Judge Kaufman to have each Greenglass' testimony read to them. Bloch pointed out that the court permitted only the direct testimony to be read, denying a defense motion to have the cross-examination read also.

Judge Chase asked the lawyer whether he thought reading of the cross-examination would change the jury's mind.

"This is not a case where someone is getting four months for petty larceny," Bloch replied, "but a case where people's lives are at stake. We must assume that reading of the cross-examination would have possibly changed the jury's mind."

The court also asked when it purported to read testimony of the professional informer Elizabeth Bentley whether she knew a "spy" named "Julius." Bloch argued, when it was shown the "Julius" she claimed she knew was not Julius Rosenberg.

The testimony of "this notorious character," the defense attorney added, was "most charging, most prejudicial," the "most incredible I have ever heard in my 27 years of practice of law."

Judge Thomas Swann, senior jurist of the three-judge appeals tribunal, recessed the Rosenberg appeal argument until under 10:20 a.m. He said he would see Bloch, who addressed the court for an hour and a half yesterday, a half hour to complete his argument.

The court is then scheduled to hear argument on appeal by Harold M. Phillips, attorney for Morton Sobell, convicted of espionage in a separate trial and sentenced to 30 years. Judge Swann said he would permit Assistant Government James L. MacInnes to argue both the Rosenberg and Sobell appeal in a single argument, overruling Phillips' request that the case be argued separately.

Charges Judge's Bias Barred Fair Verdict in Rosenberg Case

By HARRY RAYMOND

Openly expressed prejudice of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman against the defendants in the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted and sentenced to death last year as A-bomb spies, prevented the jury from reaching a fair and impartial verdict in the case, defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch told the U.S. Court of Appeals Friday.

Bloch would up two days of argument on appeal of the case by asserting, in addition, that Judge Kaufman violated the 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution by imposing the unprecedented death sentence. The sentence, he said, was "cruel and unusual."

"Never before in the entire history of the United States had a civil court, either in peace or war, decreed a sentence of death for the crime of espionage."

Bloch contended the trial judge committed a serious judicial error when he:

- Employed devices "to shore up the case of the prosecution and to gut the foundations of the defense."
- Disrupted the orderly presentation of evidence by grasping the "opportunity, time and again, to re-emphasize the key points of the government's case."
- "Prompted and coddled the

witnesses for the prosecution and invoked his powers to shield them from blows of impeachment."

- "Minimized or neutralized the effects of wavering or impaired credibility of prosecution witnesses."

- Treated the defendants with "animosity, disbelief and hostility."

- Broke up direct examination of the defendants to subject them to "ubiquitous, over-vigorous and prosecutive questioning."

- Bared himself as an "advocate straining to bend the jury to his will for conviction."

INFLECTED INJURY

The injury caused by Judge Kaufman's attitude to the Rosenbergs, who denied the spy charges from the witness stand, inflicted "substantial and irreparable injury on the accused," Bloch told the Appeals Court.

"The defendants secured a hollow trial," he said, "devoid of the substance of fairness."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the lawyers charged, were sentenced to death "for their political ideology, because they were non-conformists."

"I say this is outrageous," Bloch declared. "I say it shocks the conscience. Read the government's brief, your honors. It castigates the defendants for their (alleged Communist) political ideology. This sentence is cruel and unusual. It was imposed here as a warning against political heresy."

The only primary documentary evidence introduced against the accused, he pointed out, was a collection can, said to be in their possession, for the Joint Anti-Fas-

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nist Refugee Committee and the signature of one of the defendants on a nominating petition for the late Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione.

NO PROOF

Sketches of alleged atomic bomb moulds and a version of the A-bomb produced by government witness David Greenglass were "secondary evidence," Bloch said. They were drawn by Greenglass in jail and there was no proof they were copies of alleged drawings said to have been used for espionage purposes, he argued.

He charged introduction of the drawings was an unfair way of making the witness Greenglass appear truthful.

"The jury might not believe Greenglass' oral testimony," Bloch stated, "but when the prosecution brings in drawings, they are led to believe this is it."

Also argued before the appeals tribunal was the case of Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment as an atomic spy. Harold M. Phillips, Sobell's attorney, asserted his client, too, was punished for testimony alleging his one-time Communist Party membership. "The judge was in error in admitting this testimony," Phillips said.

Phillips said testimony of "that incredible Elizabeth Bentley," a professional informer, concerning communism was clearly inadmissible.

"That Bentley woman seemed to over the top of her own experience, rather than upon scandal to show all Communists were like her," Phillips declared. "Tenets of the Communist Party surely do not advocate such activities. You would not denounce all members of a religious faith because some members violate the precept 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

James E. Sullivan and Stanley Robinson, assistant prosecutors, characterized Bentley's testimony as "expert." Robinson said the woman informer, who never held any post in the Communist Party, was a "former high-ranking Communist." His argument dealt chiefly with the prosecution's claim that the Communist Party is "pro-Soviet."

Kilshammer stressed that the Rosenbergs were revealed as being "sympathetic to Russian socialism, not the type of Norman Thomas." He said Judge Kaufman's charge to the jury was a "model charge."

The three-man court of Judge Thomas Egan, Harry Chase and Eugene Frank reserved decision on the appeal. They gave Attorney Bloch until next Wednesday to file a final brief in answer to arguments of the prosecution.

N. Y. Meeting
March 12 on
Rosenberg Case

The first major New York meeting to win justice in the Rosenberg case will be held on March 12 in Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St., at 8 p.m.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were convicted and sentenced to death for alleged "espionage" in April, 1951, the first persons ever sentenced to death on such a charge in a U.S. civil court.

The meeting will be sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, among whose 130 members are Robert Moses Lovett; Rabbi Louis D. Gross, editor of the Jewish Sentinel; Waldo Frank, writer and critic; Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, Negro leader; Rev. Spencer Ken-

nard; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell; Prof. Edwin Berry Bergum; Prof. Ephraim Cross, Rev. John E. Evans and Prof. John Marsalka.

Admission to the meeting is 60 cents.

The committee headquarters are at 246 Fifth Ave., telephone MUrray Hill 5-2144.

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Court Upholds Death In Rosenberg Frameup

By HARRY RAYMOND

The notorious death sentence imposed last April on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, on a charge of being A-bomb spies trial were upheld yesterday by the U. S. Court of Appeals. Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the condemned couple, asserted the three judges on the appeals bench had "misconstrued applicable law and arguments advanced" against the conviction and the unprecedented death sentence.

Bloch said that within 15 days he would file a motion for reargument of the case. If he fails there, he said, he will go directly to the U. S. Supreme Court.

"We are going to fight this conviction to the bitter end," he declared.

The Rosenbergs, parents of two small children, have been in the Sing Sing Death House for nearly a year.

The death sentences imposed by U. S. District Judge Irving Kaufman last April 5 were condemned by Bloch during the appeal as a result of the court's bias against the defendants.

Jewish newspapers throughout the land denounced the sentences.

The conservative Jewish Daily Forward termed the sentences "too horrible."

The Jewish Day said: "We hope that a way will be found to set aside the death sentence."

H. Leivik, one of the best-known living Yiddish poets, wrote: "I feel completely on the side of

those who are saddened by the death sentence."

The decision of the Appeals Court, written by Judge Jerome Frank, said it had no power to modify the death sentence "unless we are to overrule 60 years of undeviating federal precedents."

The decision, nevertheless, was precedent-shattering. The Rosenbergs, in fact, were the first persons in the U. S. condemned to death on espionage charges by a civilian court.

They were convicted along with Morton Sobell, electronics expert,

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last March 29, on charges of conspiring to commit espionage for the Soviet Union during World War II, when the USSR was an ally in the war against Hitler Germany. Sobell, sentenced to serve 30 years in prison, has his conviction upheld in a 2 to 1 decision.

Conviction of the Rosenbergs was unanimous, with Judge Frank dissenting only on minor points of law. Other judges voting to uphold the Rosenberg conviction were Thomas Swan and Harrie Chase.

The death verdict was reached in the District Court after David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, arrested for violating security regulations in the Los Alamos A-bomb project, pointed his finger at his sister and brother-in-law, declaring they were spies.

Greenglass, whose fantastic courtroom description of the A-bomb was discredited by leading science writers, including the science editor of Life Magazine, was let off with a 15-year prison sentence as payments for involving his sister.

NO CORROBORATION

Both Julius and Ethel Rosenberg testified under oath they were not engaged in espionage. It was Greenglass's word against theirs. There was no corroborative testimony during the trial linking the Rosenbergs with the alleged espionage.

"I am not that they were sentenced to death, not for espionage, but for political subversion and adherence to the Communist Party," said the court decision reviewing the Rosenbergs' arguments on appeal, "and that (assuming they are guilty) they had only the best motives in giving information to Russia, which at that time was an ally of the country, and proceed as such for leading patriotic Americans."

CITY 'COOL' WAR

The appeals judges then proceeded to gear their decision to the cold war policy of the State Department, asserting the alleged conspiracy "did not end in 1945, while Russia was still a friend" and "during a period when it was apparent to everybody that we were dealing with a hostile nation."

"We must then consider the use is due in which death sentences have been imposed on Americans who conspired to pass important information to Russia, not only during 1944 and 1945, but during the cold war," the judges said.

The court's ruling completely ignored opinions of leading nuclear scientists that there are no secrets in the field of atomic science that are not known to scientists all over the world. These

scientists have pointed out that Soviet atomic science was producing highly advanced achievements long before the Hiroshima atom bomb massacre staged by President Truman.

Although government witness Elizabeth Bentley failed to identify the Rosenbergs as members of the Communist Party, she delivered to the jury a long lecture claiming Communists were potential espionage agents.

The appeals judges grasped at this vague and false testimony of the paid FBI informer, and ruled that Bentley "supplied the missing link" in the case, showing that membership in the Communist Party was sufficient to show "motives" or "intent" for espionage.

THE ROSENBERG FRAMEUP

THE ROSENBERG CASE is a ghastly political frameup. It was arranged to provide blood victims to the witchhunters, to open the door to new violence, anti-Semitism, and court lynchings of peace advocates and Marxists as "spies."

The war-hungry witchhunters consider all opponents of their war-mad policies—of whatever tendency, Marxist or otherwise—as "spies" and "potential spies." The judicial lynching of the Rosenbergs can mean a wave of frameups against citizens of every political belief if they cross the path of the McCarthyites and the McCarrans saving victims.

There is not one iota of evidence to show that the Rosenbergs committed the fantastic "crime" for which they have been made the first victims in the entire history of the United States to face death on these charges. There is only the unsupported word of a single man—the brother of Mrs. Rosenberg—which brought the death verdict.

In the astounding decision of the Court of Appeals, Judge Jerome Frank notes that it was the testimony of the notorious Miss Elizabeth Bentley which provided the "missing link" in convicting the Rosenbergs. What was this "missing link"? She could not identify them in any way; but she threw at the jury her private theory that to be a Communist, or to admire the Soviet Union, is to have a "motive" for espionage. And this vile stoopigous "opinion" according to Judge Frank's own admission, was "highly inflammatory" before the jury.

In plain language, Judge Frank is admitting that it was anti-Communist hysteria and the worked-up popular atmosphere, not evidence, which brought in the death verdict.

THE "ATOMIC SECRET" is a newspaper headline myth. There never was such a "secret." In the second place, Soviet science had mastered atomic energy long before the Hiroshima massacre; it did not need the scribbles of an Army sergeant on a matchbox to explain the intricate problems of atomic power. Even the science editor of Life Magazine showed that this Sergeant's "atomic drawing" was a weird and unworkable contraption.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS patched up this frameup to sell the fraud that a belief in Marxism, friendship with the Soviet Union, or membership in the working class Communist Party is to make one a "spy" or a "potential spy." This was the meaning of the Bentley performance. The government has no evidence, and could never have any evidence that working class Marxist activity for peace, democracy, and socialism constitutes "espionage." The government is compelled to manufacture this myth; the Rosenbergs are the sacrificial victims for it.

As it always has been in the advance of this fascist style brutality, the Rosenbergs will not be the last victims if it is not halted by the country now. The blood of the Rosenbergs is intended to pave the way for McCarran's concentration camps, for the roundup and murder of political leaders of all views, and for the arrest and judicial murder of any political opponents of the McCarthy, McCarran and the war plotters. The Rosenberg defense committee should unite citizens of all views in halting this revolting injustice. President Truman should get demands from the whole country for a halt to this judicial lynch-

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DENOUNCE COURT'S OK OF DEATH FOR ROSENBERG

In upholding the A-bomb "spy" conviction and death sentence imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the U. S. Appeals confirmed the "fears that blind hysteria and political passion motivated the trial, verdict and sentences," the National Committee for Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case charged yesterday.

"Like the prosecutor and judge, the higher court, in the absence of sufficient proof of guilt . . . in effect based its decision instead on considerations of foreign policy, the Korean war, anti-Communism at home and abroad," said a statement of the committee made public by its chairman, Joseph Brainin.

Brainin pointed out that the decision of the court, "unlike the opinion of the court, written by Judge Jerome Frank, admits that the charges of Communism, denied both by the Rosenbergs, 'can be highly inflammatory in a jury trial,' but"

allows these unsupported charges because, in the court's own words, 'one may reasonably infer that (Communists are) more likely to spy.'"

The court further admitted, the statement said, that in times of high hysteria, a judge's warning against bias may "be no more than an empty ritual," but at the same time it refused to reverse the guilty verdict because, to use the court's words, "this danger is one of the risks run in a trial by jury." The court then suggested, the statement said, that the doomed couple might have been better off if they had agreed to "a trial by a judge alone."

"The court admits that the Rosenbergs were convicted solely on the basis of unsupported testimony of a single witness (David Greenglass), a confessed spy, and that the testimony, if true, 'can be highly inflammatory in a jury trial,' but"

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conviction could not stand. The committee noted that the court ignores the utter improbability that David Greenglass, a machinist who admitted failing in eight out of eight technical courses, could draw a blueprint of the atom bomb from memory, admitting he had never seen such a blueprint to remember.

The committee charged the court failed to protect the Rosenbergs from the hysteria.

Reversal of the verdict and death sentences has "therefore become a matter of life and liberty to all Americans," the statement added.

The committee announced it would hold a public meeting March 12, 8 p.m., at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St.

The TRUTH about the ROSENBERG CASE

The Circuit Court decision upholding the verdict and death sentences against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg confirms the fear that blind hysteria and political passion dominated every step of their trial.

Like prosecutor and judge, the higher courts, in effect based its decision on considerations of foreign policy, the Korean war, anti-communism at home and abroad, etc., since sufficient proof of the guilt of the Rosenbergs was absent.

The Circuit Court admits that the Rosenbergs were convicted solely on the uncorroborated testimony of the Greenglasses, testimony which arose out of negotiations with the government and which was rewarded by freedom for Ruth Greenglass and a relatively minor sentence for her husband.

The Court failed to protect the Rosenbergs from the hysteria which it admitted was a factor, and promulgated two doctrines that place the liberty and lives of millions of persons in jeopardy, namely, that certain political views can become the basis for accusations of espionage and death sentences; and that defendants in such trials cannot expect the protection of higher courts if they avail themselves of the right to trial by jury.

Reversal of the verdict and death sentences has therefore become a matter of life and death to all Americans.

Wednesday
MARCH 27th

at The
PYTHIAN HALL
235 W. 70th St.
New York City

Admission: 60 Cents

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Admission: National Committee
To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 206 Fifth Avenue,
NY 53111.

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'Truth Will Be Known in Time'—Rosenbergs

Calling the U. S. Appeals Court's charge would be taking "the blood of the innocent," no evidence of guilt beyond that has yet been established. . . .
 a product of "high political hysteria." Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house, said they share the faith of thousands of Americans "that the truth will be known before it is too late." It was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
 The Committee also revealed that Nelson Algren, winner of the National Bookeller's Award for his "Man With the Golden Arm," has said that execution of the five-

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What's On?

Coming

BROOKLYN LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE
Sisters Colonial Youth—Friday, March
15th, 1952 at 2200 Coney Island Ave.
First Brooklyn Performance—"Medal for
Willie"—William Villa guest speaker, Mrs.
McCrea and his band. Donation \$1.00
to advance at the door \$1.50.
SONG FESTIVAL with the Duke of Iron
Hope Faye, Les Pine, Jerry Silverman.
Social dancing to follow. Sat. March 16th,
Club Aueron, 603 Aueron Ave., 8:00 p.m.
Tickets in advance \$1. at door \$1.50.
THE TRUTH IN the Rosenberg case.
Wednesday March 19th—4 p.m. Pyth-
ian Hall—135 West 15th Street. Promi-
nent speakers. Admission 50 cents. Am-
plifier. Committee to Secure Justice in
the Rosenberg Case.
BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION—March
15. Cultural presentations also dancing,
mumbo and popular. Yugoslav-American
Hall, 605 W. 41st St. Door \$1. Sponsored
by Young Progressives of America—New
York State.

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The
TRUTH
about the
ROSENBERG
CASE

The Circuit Court decision upholding the verdict and death sentences against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg confirms the fear that blind hysteria and political passion dominated every step of their trial.

Like prosecutor and judge, the higher courts, in effect based its decision on considerations of foreign policy, the Korean war, anti-communism at home and abroad, etc., since sufficient proof of the guilt of the Rosenbergs was absent.

The Circuit Court admits that the Rosenbergs were convicted solely on the uncorroborated testimony of the Greenglasses, testimony which arose out of negotiations with the government and which was rewarded by freedom for Ruth Greenglass and a relatively minor sentence for her husband.

The Court failed to protect the Rosenbergs from the hysteria which it admitted was a factor, and promulgated two doctrines that place the safety and lives of millions of persons in jeopardy, namely, that certain political crimes can become the basis for accusations of espionage and death sentences; and that defendants in such trials cannot expect the protection of higher courts if they avail themselves of the right to trial by jury.

Reversal of the verdict and death sentences has therefore become a matter of life and liberty to all Americans.

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PUBLIC MEETING

Wednesday

MARCH 21st

at the

PYTHIAN HALL

335 W. 70th St.

New York City

Admission: 50 Cents

'Truth Will Be Known in Time'—Rosenbergs

Calling the U. S. Appeals Court's hergs would be taking "the blood ity: no evidence of guilt beyond decision upholding death sentences of the innocent." that has yet been established. . . .

a product of "high political hysteria," Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Exactly as though, as a nation, our now in Sing Sing's death house, said conscience is so troubled that we they share the faith of thousands hope to gain peace of mind by of Americans "that the truth will Mather—the execution of a decent offering the blood of the innocent. It be known before it is too late," it man and woman for non-conform- is nothing less than medieval." it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Committee also revealed that Nelson Algren, winner of the National Bookseller's Award for his "Man With the Golden Arm," has said that execution of the Rosen-

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RABBI GROSS TO ADDRESS RALLY ON ROSENBERG CASE

Rabbi Louis D. Gross, editor of the Jewish Examiner; Mary Van Kleeck, sociologist, and William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, will address a meeting Wednesday at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St., on the Rosenberg case. A message from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house, will be read to the meeting.

Other speakers are Mrs. Helen

Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, a co-defendant sentenced to 30 years; Rev. Spencer Kennard, Biblical scholar; B. Z. Goldberg, Jewish journalist; Albert Kahn, author; S. Federman, chairman of the United Landsmanshaften Societies, and William Reuben, journalist whose articles on the case have aroused interest all over the world.

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Daily Worker
March 9, 1952

WE ARE INNOCENT

—JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

PUBLIC MEETING

to hear the truth in the Rosenberg Case
Wednesday, March 12th — 8 P. M.

PYTHIAN HALL

135 West 70th Street, N.Y.C.

SPEAKERS:

RABBI LOUIS D. GROSS, editor, Jewish Examiner
MARY VAN KLEECK, eminent sociologist
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, civil rights leader
B. Z. GOLDBERG, well-known Jewish journalist
REV. SPENCER KENNARD, famous Biblical scholar
ALBERT KAHN, internationally-famous author
MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of one of the Rosenberg Case
defendants now in prison
WILLIAM REUBEN, crusading journalist
S. FEDERMAN, Chairman of the United Landsmanshaften
Societies

Admission 60 cents, incl. tax

Auspices: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case—216 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C., telephone MURRAY 3-2141

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Rally for Rosenbergs to Hear Protests

Those attending the "Truth in the Rosenberg Case" meeting this Wednesday at Pythian Hall will get a report of the large number of organizations in the U.S. and abroad who have called for a new, fair trial for the Rosenbergs, now in Sing Sing's deathhouse, and for Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years.

Typical of the protests sent to the White House is this from the Joint Board For Dressers and Dyers:

"Upholding conviction and death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg indicates clearly that this is a case of political persecution. . . . Urge you act to revoke death penalty and to insure fair trial. . . ."

The Lakeland Unity Club of the Canadian National Federation of Labor Youth wrote the White House and the Attorney General: "We unhesitatingly condemn . . . political persecution, terror and brutality, nowhere perhaps more open or biased than in the shame-

(Continued on Page 6)

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Daily Worker
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Rosenbergs

(Continued From Page 3)

ust right in their community. Once small shops or stores had been won, Mrs. Atkins said, they have all proven to be willing to fulfill sentences imposed . . . on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

The meeting at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St., will begin at 8 p.m., and will hear Rabbi Louis D. Gross, editor of the Jewish Examiner; Mary Van Kleeck, sociologist, William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell; Simon Federman, chairman of the United Landsmanshaten Societies; Rev. Spencer Kennard, Biblical scholar; B. Z. Goldberg, Jewish journalist; William Renshaw, crusading newspaperman who first broke the Trenton Six Case and whose articles and pamphlet on the Rosenberg Case have created world wide interest, and Albert Kahn, writer.

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What's On?

Coming

THE TRUTH IN the Rosenberg Case. Wednesday, March 12—8 p.m. Pythian Hall—133 W. 70th St. Prominent speakers. Admission 60 cents. Auspices: Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION—March 13. Cultural presentations, also dancing, mambo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Door \$1. Sponsored by Young Progressives of America—New York State.

ONE AFFAIR that will be remembered for a long time will be "Harlem Music Festival and Dance" to help celebrate the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center on Saturday March 15 at 8:30 p.m. Guest of Honor William L. Patterson and grand entertainment by Bob DeCormier, Hope Foye, Duke of Iron and lots more. Saturday, March 15 at 8:30 p.m. at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets \$1.20 and \$1.80 (tax included). Tickets on sale at Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop and 44th St. Bookfair.

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March 10, 1952

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IP BACKS FIGHT TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

CONGRESS HERE URGES TO SAVE FRAMEUP VICTIMS

35 Examiner; William L. Patterson, Mary Van Kleek, Joseph B. Z. Goldberg, S. Federman, William Reuben, Mrs. Helen Sobell and Albert Kahn.

The Civil Rights Congress has issued a nation-wide appeal to all democratic, peace-loving Americans, Jew and non-Jew, white and Negro, to support the campaign now under way to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, innocent of any crime, from an anti-Semitic legal lynching.

The two young Jewish parents, who are seeking Supreme Court review of their conviction and death sentence for allegedly "giving to

Russia the atom-bomb," may be facing death within 60 days unless the high court agrees to grant them a review.

William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, warned that "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."

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AUSTRALIA RIGHTS GROUP BACKS FIGHT TO SAVE

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS HERE URGES - NAT'L DRIVE TO SAVE FRAMEUP VICTIMS

In a greeting to the "Truth in the Rosenberg Case" public meeting tomorrow (Wednesday), the Democratic Rights Council of Australia yesterday pledged "full support to the demand for a new trial in the Rosenberg case."

The Council spoke on behalf of 19 affiliated trade unions and hundreds of thousands of Australian supporters of the organization.

The meeting Wednesday eve-

ning will be at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St. at 8 p.m. Details of a 60-day campaign to stave off the death sentence and win a new trial will be announced at the meeting by Rev. Spencer Kennard. In addition to Rev. Kennard, other speakers will be Rabbi Louis D. Gross, editor of the The Jewish

Examiner; William L. Patterson, Mary Van Kleek, Joseph B. Z. Goldberg, S. Federman, William Reuben, Mrs. Helen Sobell and Albert Kahn.

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Negro, to support the now under way to save Julius Rosenberg, innocent crime, from an anti-Semitic lynching."

The two young Jews who are seeking Supreme view of their conviction sentence for allegedly

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**Meet Tonight in
Drive to Save
Rosenbergs**

— See Page 3 —

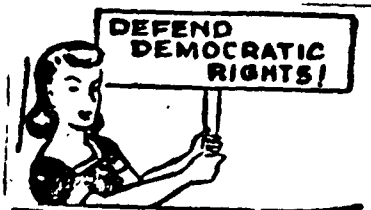
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*Daily Worker
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What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE TRUTH IN the Rosenberg Case.
Wednesday, March 12—8 p.m. Pythian Hall—135 W. 70th St. Prominent speakers. Admission 60 cents. Auspices: Committee Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. 246 Fifth Ave. MU 8-2144.

Coming

JUST FOUR MORE DAYS till you can attend the affair that you won't want to miss. And that is the Harlem Music Festival and Dance, on Saturday, March 16, at 8:30 p.m. to celebrate the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center. Guest of Honor is William L. Patterson plus stimulating entertainment by Betty Sanders, Bob DeCormier, Laura Duncan and many, many more! At the Golden Gate Ballroom, 1121 St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets \$1.50 and \$1.00 and they are on sale at Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop and 48th St. Bookfair.

BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION—March 15, Cultural presentations, also dancing, mambo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 493 W. 41st St., Door \$1. Sponsored by Young Progressives of America—New York State.

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PUBLISHED BY THE DAILY WORKER

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Ask Rehearing On Rosenbergs

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house, yesterday submitted an appeal for a rehearing before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which several weeks ago upheld the conviction and death sentences of the young Jewish couple.

Full facts on the case will be aired at a "Truth in the Rosenberg Case" public meeting today (Wednesday) at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St., 8 p.m.

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AUSTRALIA RIGHTS GROUP BACKS FIGHT TO SAVE THE

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS HERE URGES NAT'L DRIVE TO SAVE FRAMEUP VICTIMS

In a greeting to the "Truth in Rosenberg Case" public meeting tomorrow (Wednesday), the Democratic Rights Council of Australia yesterday pledged "full support to the demand for a new trial in the Rosenberg case." The Council spoke on behalf of affiliated trade unions and hundreds of thousands of Australian supporters of the organization. The meeting Wednesday eve-

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Examiner; William L. Patterson, Mary Van Kleek, Joseph B. Z. Goldberg, S. Federman, William Reuben, Mrs. Helen Sobell and Albert Kahn.

The Civil Rights Congress has issued a nation-wide appeal to "all democratic, peace-loving Americans, Jew and non-Jew, white and

Negro, to support the campaign now under way to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, innocent of any crime, from an anti-Semitic legal lynching."

The two young Jewish parents, who are seeking Supreme Court review of their conviction and death sentence for allegedly "giving to

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PEOPLE FIGHT TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

LEGISLATURE HERE URGES REVIEW OF FRAMEUP VICTIMS

William L. Patterson, Negro, to support the campaign now under way to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, innocent of any crime, from an anti-Semitic legal lynching.

Rights Congress has issued a nationwide appeal to "all peace-loving Americans, non-Jew, white and Negro, to support the campaign now under way to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, innocent of any crime, from an anti-Semitic legal lynching."

"Russia the atom-bomb," may be facing death within 60 days unless the high court agrees to grant them a review.

William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, warned that "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."

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WOMEN'S WORLD GROUP HITS ROSENBERG DEATH VERDICT

Expressing concern for the children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, the Women's International Democratic Federation, with affiliates in 62 countries, protested the "war hysteria" sentences in the "espionage" trial of last year, and called for a new trial. Their message was directed to the "Truth in the Rosenberg Case" meeting tonight (Wednesday) at Pythian Hall,

135 W. 70th St., at 8 o'clock.

Among speakers will be Rabbi Louis D. Gross, editor, Examiner; Mary Van Kleeck, sociologist; William L. Patterson, rights leader; William Reuben, journalist, and Albert Kahn Goldberg, Mrs. Helen Sobell, Rev. Spencer Kennard and Brainin.

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Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Dow Jones reports some new developments in the case of the man who confessed to starting the Singapore trouble. It seems that the Air Force Command "purportedly" confirmed the fact of interception, however, contrary to their subsequent claim that they were "lost in a fog," the plane, on a "foggy" night, got lost over Singapore, anyway. The Singapore government asserted that the plane was on a secret mission to aid pro-Soviet activities in the country, and Pearson's new news about getting lost as a result of fog would hardly seem to explain the Pentagon's angry move toward court-martining them.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S correspondent in Brazil unhappily settles on the date that the outlawed and harassed Communist Party is leading the struggle of the people against the high price of food and essential services and for the right of Brazil to own and operate its own oil resources. "The Communist slogan, 'a peace without the oil is war,'" he writes, "struck a national chord... and was echoed upon by all patriotic nationalists" opposing American imperialism. The Tribune, which backs the Communist line, adds the Communist line, right and left, to the cause of Brazil.

THE NEW YORK TIMES editorials of Earl Warren, California governor, that "we need the strongest action in the world 70 years ago. Now we haven't seen adequate plans to fight the long-ward Chinese Communism. Something is wrong. Someone has failed us." One could take a lesson on the doctrine of capitalism from that year. These people look, to all that count, make plans, don't follow the People's China is not "wrong." Now can they stand that the Communist are bent on dying for the sake of world conquest, that they have to kill about 100 million to fight China just as they do China down to the last fight on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Editorial says that an "important" group of "important" people. Now we need to tell his daily press from the population of the U.S. It is from Lyons is heading down a "new" Singapore, the McCarthy Committee has on top. It is unclear, he has the gloriously had back to get it with. It is through Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, the New York Times writes that they had better know than other people themselves if they want to live for their children.

CLIPPING FROM THE
"Daily Worker"
MARCH 18, 1952
NEW YORK, N.Y.

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MAR 18 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

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65-15348-E

THE POST in its desperate eagerness to have the framed Rosenbergs die, shrills that it is a "hollow Communist show" to charge that this father and mother are the victims of anti-Semitism. It's a "calculated and loathsome attempt to confuse the true issues," says the Post. But the fascists in America know why it was the Rosenbergs who were picked to die. Their gutter 'literature' contains thinly-veiled boasts on this anti-Jewish "triumph." They know why only Jewish teachers are fired by the Board of Education, why Attorney General McGrath makes vile, disgraceful anti-Semitic statements. But the Post, tied to the Truman war program, still continues its Julius role of defending the war program whose other face is that of anti-Semitism and white supremacy. —R. F.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Times*

DATE: 3-18-52

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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Ask New Trial For Rosenbergs

One hundred residents of Greenwich Village have wired Attorney General McGrath their appeal for a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. The wire, adopted at a mass meeting, was made public yesterday by the American Labor Party Club of the First A. D., Manhattan.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DATED 4-7-52
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TRAINING UNIT

Visit D. of J. Offices Today on Rosenberg Case

A delegation of prominent citizens will meet with Assistant U. S. Attorney General James McInerney today at 2 p.m. in Washington to urge that the Justice Department accede to a new trial for Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The delegation, sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, will include the Rev. Spencer Kennard, Bessie Mitchell, Prof. John Marsalka and Emily Alman. The delegation is part of the nationwide observance of "Rosenberg Day" today, during which activities will be carried on in behalf of the Rosenbergs, who are facing death on a frame-up espionage charge. Local delegations will visit Justice Department offices in various cities, a committee spokesman said, and telegrams and letters will urge a new trial.

JUDGE OFFERS AID

Judge Norval K. Harris, of the Circuit Court, Sullivan, Ind., announced yesterday he has offered his support to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker

DATED 3-28-52
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CLIPPING FROM THE

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Delegation Visits Justice Dept. on Rosenberg Case

A delegation of 10 people from New York, Connecticut and Washington, in an interview on the Rosenberg case with A. F. Oel-
man, special assistant Attorney General finally received a state-
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for a new trial. The delegation
was part of the activities in the
fight for a new trial for Edith and
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Oelman, in an hour and a half
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his department had no authority
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delegates succeeded in overcom-
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Delegates included Rev. Spen-
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and Mrs. Emily Alman of New
York and Dr. John Marsalka of
New Haven.

While the delegates were meet-
ing in Washington, the many
Rosenberg committees throughout
the country led a telephone and
telegram campaign directed to the
Department of Justice and its local
offices.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

APR 4 1952

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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4/18/52, p. 2, 3*

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COURT DENIES REHEARING TO FRAMED ROSENBERGS

The Circuit Court of Appeals today turned down a second appeal by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were condemned to death in an "espionage" frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war hysteria and anti-Semitism.

The court denied a petition for a rehearing on its Feb. 25 ruling upholding a Federal Court conviction. Thus, the U. S. Supreme Court was left to decide finally the case of the first civilians ever sentenced to death on such charges.

Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, announced previously he would take the case to the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Court also denied a rehearing to Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs. Sobell now is serving a 30-year prison sentence.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. *"Daily Worker"*
 DATED *Apr 9 1952*

REPRODUCED BY N.Y. DIVISION

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Ask McGranery Intercede for Rosenbergs

The newly appointed Attorney General J. McGranery, was asked yesterday to use his influence to bring about a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell and thereby "restore the faith of many thousands in our judicial processes."

In a letter to the Attorney General, Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, informed him of the Committee delegations interview on March 28 with Special Assistant to the Attorney General, A. F. Ochman, during which Ochman stated that the Department of Justice would give consideration to the request for a new trial.

Brainin called for renewed effort to bring immediately to the attention of the new Attorney General the facts in the case and the increasing determination of people throughout the country to see justice done through a new trial.

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"Daily Worker"
APR 10 1952

65-15348-E-31

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Rosenbergs Get 30-Day Stay for High Court Plea

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday granted a 30-day stay to May 8 in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to permit attorneys for the spy frameup victims to seek a hearing before the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals recently handed down a decision denying a rehearing to the Jewish-American father and mother who have been doomed to die on a frameup charge.

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, commenting on the refusal of a hearing to the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, declared:

"While attorneys for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell prepare to present appeals before the U. S. Supreme Court this committee will take the case to the great tribunal of American public opinion.

"Committees seeking justice have been formed in nearly every major city in the country, and scores of large public rallies are being scheduled for the next six weeks."

CLIPPING FROM THE

New York Times

DATED APR 15 1952

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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Letters from Readers

Warns of Frameup Of Rosenbergs

To the Editor:

The most brutal and shocking political frameup—that of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—has so far failed to stir the progressive movement sufficiently. If the progressive movement fails to come to the aid of this truly heroic couple what can one expect of those less politically alert and aware.

Are we to wait until the morning after the political murder, after the electrocution, of these two Jewish progressives to realize the significance of this Sacco-Vanzetti type frameup? Are we to wait until bold, black headlines around the world, proclaim their death, to write long, self-critical articles about our underestimation of this, our overestimation of that, and our failure to realize the other?

Now is the time to be self critical. Not when the Rosenbergs are dead!!! We need a clear, unequivocal line on the major political significance of this case, especially as it relates to the question of anti-Semitism. We need to broaden the committee working in defense of the Rosenbergs, to an international scale. Surely on the basis of exposing the idiotic "scientific" data concerning the atom bomb as presented in the frameup, such world-wide figures as Profs. Bernal, Currie, and Infeld (and others) can be involved in the defense of this simple, unassuming but profoundly courageous couple.

Fraternally yours,
GERALD DANIELS
204 Bay 29th St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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APR 25 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

"Daily Worker"
4-22-52

65-15348-E-34

Rosenbergs Get Until June 7 To File Supreme Court Appeal

WASHINGTON, May 1. — Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson yesterday extended until June 7 the time for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to appeal from their convictions in a "spy" frame-up trial during which anti-Semitic war hysteria was whipped up. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death, the first time in the history of the United States that such a sentence was handed down during peacetime.

A U. S. Court of Appeals upheld the conviction last February and denied a petition for a rehearing on April 8. Normally the Rosenbergs would have to file their appeal with the Supreme Court within 30 days.

Jackson's 30-day extension of the time for filing probably means the case will not be acted on by the high court until its fall term opens. The court usually quits for the summer the first week in June.

The appeal of Morton Sobell, who was given a 30-year prison sentence, is included in Jackson's time extension.

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They Wouldn't Let Mrs. Rosenberg Have the

A group of women went to Mrs. Rosenberg so that she might at least glimpse them. Nor would prison regulations permit delivery of a message declaring the women's resolution to bring about alleviation of Mrs. Rosenberg's cruel confinement while her case is on appeal.

The visit to see Mrs. Rosenberg was part of a nation wide expression for her and her children which in more distant communities across the country took the form of Mother's Day cards and letters to the imprisoned woman.

Mrs. Rosenberg and Julius, her husband, were convicted last year of charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage," and sentenced to death. They case, together with that of Morton Sobell, who was convicted with them and now faces 30 years' imprisonment, will be presented to the U. S. Supreme Court next month.

The women resolved to make every effort to secure a special order from the N. Y. State Supreme Court which, prison officials indicated, was necessary to permit visits and delivery of gifts. The message, which was finally put in the mails to Mrs. Rosenberg in the hope that officials in the correspondence would approve delivery on Monday, declared: "We want you to know that we believe in your innocence. We determined that during the months ahead while your innocence and your husband's innocence being established before the people of the land as well as the world, a more humane and reasonable relationship shall be arranged between you and your children. We have deep pride as women and mothers in your inspiring courage, strength, unbreakable in the face of a death house solitude we hope beyond our capacity to imagine."

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Let Mrs. Rosenberg Have the Flowers

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a more humane and reasonable
relationship shall be arranged for
you and your children. We take
deep pride as women and mothers
in your inspiring courage and
strength, unbreakable in spite of
a death house solitude which is
beyond our capacity to imagine ...

during the hours of normal hap-
piness and sorrow with our own
families, we think of you, - and
we measure our own security by
the tragedy that has overcome your
young life. Finally, we want you to
know of the thousands of women
all over America who have wept
for Ethel Rosenberg and who work
with resolution and love to restore
you to your rightful place to your
family and friends."
Among the group who made the
trip to Ossining, N. Y. were: Mrs.
Ruth Bassis, Mrs. Ida C. Solomon,
Mrs. Pat Miles, Mrs. Rose Stie-
glitz, Mrs. Edith Marzani and
Mrs. Emily Alman.

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MAY 1 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

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Bare Anti-Semitic Pressure on Judges In Rosenberg Case

A long, ornately printed "poem" being sent through the mails, published by "Pentagon Patriots," Washington, calls for lynching Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and threatens the judges of the Supreme Court if they should grant the Rosenbergs and Morton

Gobell a new trial. It was revealed yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Should a new trial be granted, the "poem" says, "An outraged nation with a yell / Shall drag them from their prison cell / And hang them high / Beyond life's hope / To swing and die / And dangle from / The Hangman's rope."

Of any judge who votes for a new trial, it says:

"We'll brand his brow / With marks of guilt / And link his name / With traitors / In the annals of shame."

The "poem" also threatens the defense attorney with these words:

"But with a shiver (tremor) / In paid with gold that comes from hell / To with God's look, he, too, should share / Death with this Communistic pair."

When this is done, the "poem" concludes: "Our nation shall appear and sing / And shout while three traitors swing."

The committee also revealed that it was in possession of a "sticker" being circulated in Boston. The sticker reads in part: "Who do you think the long list of JEWISH Marxists (whose names are in Rosenberg, Carver, B. Gold, Gold, Weinstock, et al, daily appear in newspaper headlines) know our defense secrets?"

The sticker, continued, calls for action against the Jewish people.

Such language is not confined to our "hate fringe," the committee pointed out. Similar attacks are being made in other parts of the country.

Reading North, indicated last reviewer, in the NY World Telegram on May 5, 1952, in his review of "The Atomic Spies" by Oliver Edel. North in one place refers to the CCNY (City College of New York) boys who sold out their country. Elsewhere he says, "If an immigrant does not know

(Continued from Page 4)

Marcel Scherer Critically Ill; Ask For Blood Donors

Marcel Scherer, executive secretary of the New York Peace Institute, collapsed Wednesday night and is in St. Michael's hospital in serious condition due to hemorrhaging stomach ulcers.

Scherer, former trade union leader and an "indefatigable organizer in the peace movement," had just finished speaking at the first executive meeting of the Peace Institute, at the Grand Hotel, when he was taken ill.

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SUBMITTED BY J. T. DUNN

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| NEW YORK | |

Oliver Pilat Does His Bit for the Anti-Semitic Frameup of Rosenbergs

THE ATOM SPIES. By Oliver Pilat. Putnam, New York. \$3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

While the outright Christian Fronters, Bundists and other Jew-baters make anti-Semitic capital out of the Rosenberg case, there are those who try to confuse and demobilize decent Americans from protesting this outrage by signing that there's no anti-Semitism in the case at all.

This degraded role is currently being performed by Oliver Pilat's new book, "The Atom Spies," in the spirit of the newspaper which regularly employs him, the New York Post.

Only last week, this anti-semitic inherent in the frame-up trial and conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as alleged spies for the Soviet Union during our wartime alliance with that country broke into print in the New York World Telegram and Sun.

In that violently reactionary but respectable organ, book reviewer Sterling North (a graduate of Pilat's "Post") applauded Pilat for having "little use for the CCNY boys who sold out their country."

Every Jew, every decent American will recognize with outrage (as every pro-fascist, bent by it with plea) in the standard gutter paper, the Bundists and other Jew-baters.

The "innocent" phrase "CCNY boys" has for decades been used as a cowardly and slanderous reference to the many Jewish young men and women attending that institution. Everyone, including Sterling North, surely, knows that.

That the "World Telegram" writer finds in the Rosenberg case justification for anti-Semitic sentiments would be indicated also in his next:

"If an immigrant does not learn how to read or write English after 24 months..."

in scientific terms, the evidence to show that this alleged secret drawing of the "atombomb" was a fraud.

How could this 'evidence' be otherwise? When reputable American scientists have long admitted that not only has there never been a U. S. atombomb "secret" to steal, but that as far back as 1939 Soviet scientific journals were openly publishing, for the world to see, their own atomic discoveries.

These discoveries preceded our own "secrets" by years.

Pilat's book, boils down, then, to a defense of the witch-hunt and of the plans for anti-Soviet aggression. The underlying theme of this book is that anyone fingered as a "spy" by renegades and professional anti-Communists (he quotes

the professional informer, Hede Massing, to 'substantiate' 'Green-glass' testimony) is automatically guilty.

But millions of Americans still remember how another government framed another innocent victim for espionage, forging elaborate documents and utilizing the whole power of the state to convict him. The world still remembers the Dreyfus Case as an example of the depravity and monstrous duplicity of reaction.

Now we have our own American Dreyfus Case. And one may confidently predict that tens of millions of people all over the world will clamor for justice for this American husband and wife as an earlier generation did to open the prison gates for Alfred Dreyfus.

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justification of anti-Semitic sentiments would be indicated also in his speech.

"If an immigrant does not learn how to read or write English after 34 years in this country he or she deserves such children as these sharp-witted gutter rats."

"This is the language of a Goebbels."

Used in a review of Pilat's own book, it demolishes utterly Pilat's attempt to justify the Rosenbergs' conviction and death sentence by dishonorably alleging "Communist willingness to arouse anti-Semitism in the guise of fighting it in the Rosenberg case."

"The brutal severity of the death sentence for this young Jewish-American father and mother shocked even the most conservative, rightwing observers. 'The Jewish Daily Forward' exclaimed, 'This is too much.'"

It is sickening to read Pilat's attempt to justify this death sentence, while it justifies the virtual whitewashing of those who served as Nazi agents during World War II.

The bulk of his book is written in a mystery-thriller style to cover up his futile effort to justify the spy charges against the Rosenbergs.

The fact is that the whole 'case' rested on the unsupported testimony of one man, David Greenglass. The government witness described before the Rosenberg jury the "atombomb" whose drawing the Rosenbergs allegedly delivered to the Soviet Union.

But the science writer for Life Magazine proved the sole 'evidence' against the Rosenbergs to be a fake. He wrote:

"At first glance Greenglass' implosion bomb appears illogical, if not downright unworkable."

The Life article then elaborated,

Oliver Pilat Does His Bit for the Anti-Semitic Frameup of Rosenbergs

THE ATOM SPIES. By Oliver Pilat. Putnam. New York. \$3.50

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

While the outright Christian Fronters, Bundists and other Jew-haters make anti-Semitic capital out of the Rosenberg case, there are those who try to confuse and demobilize decent Americans from protesting this outrage by arguing that there's no anti-Semitism in the case at all.

This degraded role is currently being performed by Oliver Pilat's new book, "The Atom Spies," in the spirit of the newspaper which regularly employs him, the New York Post.

Only last week, this anti-Semitism inherent in the frame-up trial and conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as alleged spies for the Soviet Union during our wartime alliance with that country broke into print in the "New York World Telegram and Sun."

In that violently reactionary but "respectable" organ, book reviewer Sterling North (a graduate of Pilat's "Post") applauded Pilat for having "little use for the CCNY boys who sold out their country for dimes, dollars, radio sets or what-are-you-offering."

Every Jew, every decent American will recognize with outrage (as every pro-fascist will greet it with glee) in this statement by Sterling North the standard gutter patter of the Fundists and other Jew-haters.

The sneering phrase "CCNY boys" has for decades been used as a cowardly and slanderous reference to the many Jewish young men and women attending that institution. Everyone, including Sterling North, surely, knows that.

That the "World-Telegram" writer finds, in the Rosenberg case, justification for anti-Semitic sentiments would be indicated also in his sneer.

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"At first glance Greenglass' implosion bomb appears illogical, if not downright unworkable."

The Life article then elaborated,

in scientific terms, the evidence the professional informer, Hede Massing, to 'substantiate' 'Greenglass' testimony) is automatically guilty.

How could this 'evidence' be otherwise, when reputable American scientists have long admitted that not only has there never been a U. S. atom bomb "secret" to steal, but that as far back as 1939 Soviet scientific journals were openly publishing, for the world to see, their own atomic discoveries.

These discoveries preceded our own "secrets" by years.

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10,000 Sign Brief for Rosenbergs

A mounting tide of public opinion has added 10,000 names in a single week to an Amicus Brief on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, Jewish victims of a "spy" frameup trial, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced yesterday.

The 10,000 names, among them many eminent public figures, came in from June 2 to 9. Deadline for signatures is June 30, 1952. These 10,000 are in addition to many thousands more secured previously.

The committee also announced that it is conducting three big public meetings in New York: June 17, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave.; June 24, at Manhattan Towers, 76 St. and Broadway; and Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St., New York City.

Heading the list of speakers at the June 17 meeting are: Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion; Rev. Reginald Bass of the Brooklyn Central Community Church; Prof. Ephraim Cross of City College; Yuri Suhl, famous Jewish poet and novelist; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, and others.

On June 7, a petition requesting review of the case was filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington. Among the points raised in the petition are:

- Vagueness and possible unconstitutionality of the espionage law.

- The prosecution's attempt to evade the obligations of submitting conclusive evidence of guilt.

- Prejudicial conduct by the trial judge.

- Prosecution's attempt to make the holding of lawful opinions a basis for "intent to commit espionage."

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America Asks: what is the truth in the ROSENBERG case?

- Were Ethel and Julius Rosenberg REALLY proven guilty of "conspiring to commit espionage?"
- Is there, as the Jewish Press said immediately after the trial, a Jewish aspect to the case?
- Was the death sentence imposed to appease anti-Semitic hate groups?
- These and other questions will be answered

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"Daily Worker"
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TOMORROW

Tues., June 17

8 P.M.

**Brooklyn Academy
of Music**

30 Lafayette Ave.

Admission 60 cents, tax incl.

SPEAKERS:

- Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus of Social Ethics and Theology at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion.
- Rev. Reginald Bass, Brooklyn Central Community Church.
- Prof. Ephraim Cross.
- Mrs. Helen Sobell.
- Yuri Suhl.
- And others.

★
These are among the thousands asking for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell: Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Judge Norval K. Harris, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Brigadier General Henry Clay Newcomer (retired), Dorothy Day, Rev. Spencer Kennard, Rev. Amos Murphy, Robert Kenny, Rev. Frank Glenn White, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, Rev. Harry F. Ward, Hon. Robert Morris Lovett, Nelson Algren, Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, B. Z. Goldberg, Waldo Frank, and others.

Auspices:

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

**Joseph Brainin, Chairman
David Almon, Exec. Sec'y**

246 - 5th Ave., N. Y. 1, N. Y.

NU 4-7140

Tickets may be purchased by phone or mail.

Rosenberg Case Is Front Page News From Scotland to China

From Scotland to China, the Rosenberg Case has become front page news and of concern to millions of people. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case disclosed yesterday.

Clippings and letters arrive at the Committee's office daily, attesting to the deep interest with which the Case is viewed all over the world.

For example, on May 1, 1952, the French newspaper "Droit et Liberté" carried a big front page story calling on the French people to support efforts being made for a new trial.

Droit et Liberté is published by a French association against racism, whose chairman is Marc Chagall, the world famous artist. Other leading members of the association are Maurice de Barral, of the Legion of Honor; Alain Le-Leap, secretary general of the CGT, largest trade union body of France; internationally known biologist Marcel Prenant; and members of the French Chamber of Deputies.

On April 20, L'Humanite, the Communist Party newspaper, ran a prominent story on the case. L'Humanite's circulation is over 400,000.

In January, 1952, The Word, a newspaper in Scotland, devoted almost an entire issue to presenting the facts in the Rosenberg case.

On June 30, 1952, Voix Ouvriere, a Swiss newspaper, front

paged a Rosenberg story whose headline read: "Innocent Americans, Victims of Hysteria."

A recent issue of one of Pekin's leading magazines likewise carried a factual article on the case.

In Hempstead, England, eight public figures signed a telegram pledging "full support for you," addressed to the Committee.

The Puerto Rican Committee for Civil Liberties writes: "Heartily join demand for new trial."

From Mexico comes a telegram from Vicente Lombardo Toledano, labor leader and Mexican statesman, supporting efforts for a new trial, and calling the Rosenbergs victims of hysteria.

The Congress of Canadian Women (Lakehead), recently wrote President Truman, "Your opposition to persecution for reasons of race prejudice, political beliefs and the setting of example can only be shown by your consent to a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Sobell."

The Progressive Youth League of New Zealand wrote President

Have you sent a birthday card to Eugene Dennis? He will observe his 48th birthday on Aug. 10—behind prison walls. His address is: Eugene Dennis, PMB 71488, Atlanta, Ga.

Truman: "We believe the evidence submitted . . . is so weak that the sentence of death is a crime against humanity."

From Cheltenham, England, a group of Theosophists write that they "believe that to carry out such a drastic sentence on this young couple can and will bring disaster upon those who have condemned them." They urge that the verdicts and sentences "be reversed, and that they be sent home to their two little children at the earliest possible moment."

A similar opinion has been expressed by the Canadian League for Democratic Rights.

In Sydney, Australia, the Democratic Rights Council writes: "On behalf of nineteen affiliates, trade unions, and hundreds of thousands of Australian citizens (we) support the demand for a new trial."

On June 19, the London Daily Worker carried a story calling the Rosenberg case "The greatest American Frame-up." It was written by Derek Kartun.

From Ireland comes word, as from a number of other countries, that delegations are being organized to see the American Ambassador about the case.

In addition to these and other newspaper and organization expressions, The committee has already received many hundreds of individual letters from all over the world, asking for additional facts, and expressing shock at the unfair trial.

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Kentuckian Likens Rosenberg Case To Sacco-Vanzetti

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Can Americans be executed today because of their "radical political opinions" as were Sacco and Vanzetti 25 years ago? A reader of the Louisville Courier-Journal comments on that paper's editorial speculations on the subject, and concludes that the death sentence imposed on Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg for allegedly "spying" for the Soviet Union during that country's wartime alliance with the U.S. is as much a frameup as that against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Now that 25 years have passed since Sacco and Vanzetti were legally murdered, it has become fashionable for even reactionary newspapers to concede their innocence. It is ironical, therefore, that the Courier-Journal notes under reader Anne Braden's letter that it is positive that "there seems no doubt" of the Rosenbergs' guilt. The pro-Big Business press was, or pretended to be, equally confident of Sacco and Vanzetti's guilt.

Anne Braden's letter, in part, follows:

"The Rosenbergs were charged with espionage to give atomic bomb secrets to Russia during World War II. But, if you in-

vestigate the facts in the case, you will find that not one bit of concrete evidence was produced at their trial to prove that they had ever been guilty of any such thing. What was proved was that they were guilty of holding political views considered by some to be radical, and many people believe that it is for this that they, like Sacco and Vanzetti, were sentenced to die.

"It is important to note that other persons involved in the Rosenberg case were actually proved guilty of atomic espionage. But these really guilty ones were let off with light sentences or freed entirely because they joined in the attempt to frame the Rosenbergs. The difference was that they held no radical political views.

"If the Courier-Journal believes in decency and justice, when will it come to the defense of the Rosenbergs? Will it speak out now, or will it let them be executed and then write an editorial 25 years later philosophizing about man's inhumanity to man?"

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N. Y. *Times*
DATED *Sept. 12, 1952*
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As We See It

by Rob F. Hall



WASHINGTON.
THE SUPREME COURT opened its October term on Monday with some 350 cases already filed. About 1,400 cases will be submitted to the court during the term, and of that number the justices will probably decide to review about 400.

Among the 1,400 cases there are some very vital ones. They include the appeals in the Smith Act frame-ups in Baltimore and California, as well as the perjury conviction of Harry Bridges and his colleagues in the longshoremen's union. Also before the court will be the charges of the newspaper publishers against the typographical union.

The court must also decide whether it will accept the appeals of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whose death sentences in America's Dreyfuss case shocked the whole world.

SPECIAL INTEREST attaches to the cases involving the issue of segregation in schools in 17 states and the District of Columbia. The issue is presented most sharply in cases filed by the NAACP on behalf of Negro students in South Carolina, Kansas and Virginia.

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N.Y. *Highly Confidential*

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Supreme Court Term Faces Crucial Issues

retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

In Virginia, the three-judge court stuck by the old doctrine of "equal but separate" and merely ordered Prince Edward County to provide "substantially equal" high school facilities for Negroes who constitute more than half the county's population. But the judges declined to strike down segregation which, they said, is "a part of the mores" of the people of Virginia.

THE WASHINGTON POST reported Sunday that some "believe that the justices will duck the main issue again and find some way to settle the cases without overruling or confirming 'separate but equal.'" In any event, says the Post, "the question of segregation per se is at last squarely before the court."

The South Carolina and Kansas cases will be argued before the court Oct. 14 and 15. Although the Justice Department participated in arguments on real estate covenants and several cases involving educational facilities at the university level, it has not indicated any intention of intervening in the current cases on the side of civil rights.

In the South Carolina case, the school officials of Clarendon County, in their brief filed last Monday, are relying heavily on the juncrow decision handed down by Circuit Judge John J. Parker. He is the judge who ruled against the Smith Act victims in the recent Baltimore case.

With typical reactionary logic,

Judge Parker wrote on the South Carolina case: "When 17 states and the Congress of the U.S. have for more than three-quarters of a century required segregation of the races in public schools, and when this has received the approval of the leading Appellate Courts of the country, including the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court . . . it is a late day to say that such segregation is violative of fundamental constitutional rights.

"It is hardly reasonable to suppose that legislative bodies . . . and the great judges of our high courts have knowingly defied the Constitution for so long a period or that they have acted in ignorance of its provisions. The constitutional principle is the same now that it has been through this period.

Judge Parker contends that Negro children should continue to be subjected to humiliation and second class status today because that was their lot 75 years ago. He argues that the Supreme Court in the Plessy decision in 1896 uttered the last word on the subject.

While segregation in the schools of the District of Columbia could be wiped out by a stroke of the President's pen, it appears likely now that the outcome in the capital will await a decision by the court.

All in all, the present session of the Supreme Court is crucial for fundamental liberties.

In South Carolina, a special three-judge court agreed that Clarendon County's Negro schools were inferior to white schools and ordered that the physical facilities in Negro schools be brought up to "equality" with white schools. But the judges rejected the plea that segregation in itself was unconstitutional.

In Kansas, a three-judge court held otherwise. The judges said that even though facilities in Topeka (where the first six grades are segregated) are equal, segregation "has a detrimental effect upon colored children" because it "has a tendency to

**'Save Rosenbergs'
Rally Oct. 23**

A SAVE THE ROSENBERGS rally will be held Oct. 23 at 8 p.m. at the Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave. (near Seventh St.), New York.

This rally, organized by the Civil Rights Congress, will feature prominent speakers. Admission is 75 cents.

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COURT DOOMS ROSENBERGS URGE APPEALS TO TRUMAN

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By ROB F. HALL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. — The Supreme Court today refused to consider the appeals of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to death, and of Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in prison. Justice Hugo Black dissented from the court's decision.

The three were convicted in March, 1951, in New York of charges that they sent atomic "secrets" to the Soviet Union. But evidence with respect to the conduct of the case by the Justice Department, the FBI and the lower courts indicates the three were victims of anti-Semitism and carefully cultivated anti-Communist hysteria.

(In New York the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case called for a supreme effort to save the lives of the Rosenbergs by public and private appeals to President Truman to exercise executive clemency and to instruct his Attorney General to consent to any new motion that may be made in the case.

(Plans for meetings are already under way, beginning with a meeting in Philadelphia today (Tuesday) at Town Hall, Broad and Race St.; Brooklyn on Oct. 22; Manhattan on Oct. 23; Teaneck, N. J., Oct. 28; Cleveland, Nov. 8; Boston, Nov. 9; Bronx, Nov. 19. Other meetings will be announced shortly.)

The Rosenbergs are in the death house at Sing Sing, and unless they are saved by action by President Truman or by a decision of the Supreme Court to reconsider

its refusal to examine the case, they will be executed. They have two children, Michael, 9, and Robert, 5, from whom they have been separated by prison walls for two years.

In refusing to review the lower court convictions, the Supreme Court ignored a petition signed by 50,000 persons who felt the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

(Continued on Page 6)

Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 1)
or who doubted they had received a fair trial.

Among prominent Jewish leaders who have condemned the verdict in the Rosenberg case are Rabbi C. George Fox, of Chicago, and Rabbi Louis D. Gross, of California.

The Jewish Daily Forward, the Jewish Day and the California Jewish Voice have urged that the death sentence be set aside.

UNPRECEDENTED

This case represents the first time in American history that the death penalty has been imposed by a civil court for "espionage" in peace time.

The only evidence against the Rosenbergs were unsubstantiated statements by David Greenglass, brother to Ethel Rosenberg. But objective persons from the outset discounted his testimony. Not only did he have a long standing feud with his brother-in-law over a business deal, but he was himself in prison on charges of selling military secrets when he suddenly decided to implicate the Rosenbergs. This decision came after lengthy conferences between his attorney, the turncoat O. John Rogge, and Irving Saypol, Government prosecutor.

Sobell was convicted solely on the testimony of Max Ellitchern, another shady character against whom the Government was preparing prosecution for perjury. Sobell was kidnapped by the FBI in Mexico City, where he was vacationing with his family, and brought back to the U. S. to be indicted and tried. The fact that he was in Mexico was offered as evidence by the Government of his "guilt."

INCREDIBLE EVIDENCE

The testimony of Greenglass was so incredible that a jury which included even one scientist would have laughed it out of court he said that, replying only on his memory of snatches of conversation overheard at the atom bomb plant at Los Alamos and his recollection of blueprints which he had seen, he had drawn up an elaborate sketch of the atom bomb which, together with 12 pages of written material, he allegedly gave to Rosenberg.

The defense pointed out, however, that Greenglass had no technical or scientific qualification for understanding the atomic bomb. It was also pointed out that Dr. Harold C. Urey, an atomic scientist, had declared: "Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require 8 to 9 volumes of close print which only a scientist or engineer would be able to read."

The Rosenbergs were convicted less on this pseudo-scientific fold-out than on the prosecutor's efforts to establish that they were Communists, although this had nothing to do with the indictment.

His "evidence" in this respect amounted to a showing that the Rosenbergs had helped raise money for Spanish Refugees; Ethel Rosenberg had signed the election campaign petition of Peter V. Cacchione in 1941; they carried an IWO insurance policy; they were members of trade unions.

URGENT WIDE STRUGGLE

The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case yesterday termed the Supreme Court refusal to hear the case a 'disappointment to the many scores of thousands of Americans who have petitioned for a new trial, and to millions more who are shocked by the unprecedented death sentence.

"We will continue making every effort to win a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Sobell," said the committee, "and we will make every effort to save their lives against the moment when it becomes impossible to deny the justice of our claim that their trial was devoid of those guarantees of fairness which should be taken for granted in our courts.

"We cannot have two kinds of justice in our country, one for confessed and convicted Nazi traitors who received 10 years sentences, and another for ordinary

people like the Rosenbergs who have maintained their innocence from the outset and who received death sentences. What the Supreme court has not done the American people must do. A new trial must be won for the Rosenbergs and Sobell."

Bronx Rallies for Rosenbergs Saturday

This Saturday the Bronx Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will have a day-long series of meetings in which the facts taken directly from the trial record will be presented to the people of the Bronx.

- 11:00 a.m.—Hunts Point (Kramers Square).
- 11:45 a.m.—Freeman Street and Southern Blvd.
- 1:00 p.m.—Jennings St. and Minford Pl.
- 1:45 p.m.—175 St. and Southern Blvd.
- 2:00 p.m.—Tremont Ave. and Prospect Blvd.
- 2:45 p.m.—182 St. and Crotona Parkway.
- 3:00 p.m.—Allerton Ave. and Olinville.
- 4:15 p.m.—Claremont Parkway and Third Ave.
- 5:00 p.m.—170 St. and Walton Ave.

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Ethel and Julius Rosenberg Appeal from Death House

In the death house in Sing Sing, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, on Sunday, the eve of the Supreme Court decision, declared they would not yield in their determination to expose the political frameup against them. Their statement follows:

"Our plea to the Supreme Court has been restricted by legal protocol, but before the bar of public opinion we cannot re-assert often or emphatically enough our complete innocence of the charge.

"One matter should be made unequivocally clear, no matter what the result. We will continue in our determination to expose the political frameup perpetrated against us by those who would silence by death, through spurious espionage accusations, our opposition to the conspiracy to impose war abroad and a police state at home.

"We do not want to die. We are young and yearn for a long life of accomplishment. Yet if the only alternative to death is the purchase of life at the cost of personal dignity and abandonment of the struggle for democracy.

(Continued on Page 8)



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG who face death

CALL UNION SQUARE RALLY OCT. 29 FOR ROSENBERGS

A "Justice for the Rosenbergs" rally will be held in Union Square Oct. 29, 4:30 to 7 p.m., it was announced yesterday by the National Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The meeting, said the committee, will be one of many held in New York in the days ahead to express the shock of the people of New York, Jew and Christian, Negro and white, at the unprecedented death sentence

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. JOURNAL
DATED OCT 14 1952
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

They Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)
racy and ethical standards, there is no future for us or any legacy we can leave our children or those who survive and follow us.

"For what is life without the right to live it. Death holds no horror as great as the horror of a sterile existence, devoid of social responsibility and the courage of one's convictions.

"We believe that our fellow Americans share these sentiments. We believe that they will save us and themselves from this conspiracy to put to death innocent Americans.

Ethel Rosenberg
Julius Rosenberg

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 NIGHT SUPERVISOR

Millions Have Asked Freedom for I



ETHEL ROSENBERG

Millions of people in the United States and throughout the world, as individuals and through organizations, have urged that the death sentence against Julius and Rosenberg be set aside. Great numbers, in addition, have branded the trial and verdict against the young Jewish-American parents as a vicious frameup.

America's version of Hitler's Reichstag Fire and France's Dreyfus Case.

The Jewish Day declared when the death sentence on the Rosenbergs was imposed that it could be set aside either by a higher court or "through commutation by the President." The influential New York daily said: "We hope a way will be found to set aside the death penalty."

Suggestive of the shock to the Jewish community at this vindictive sentence for the Rosenbergs, the Day pointed out: "If Soviet Russia would have gotten the information about the atom bomb, she would have used it not against America but against the Nazis."

The Rosenbergs denied at their trial the spy charges levelled against them.

The reactionary Jewish Daily

Forward used the words "horrible" and "cruel" about the death verdict.

The Women's International Democratic Federation, with affiliates in 62 countries speaking for millions of women members, denounced the trial and verdict as a product of "war hysteria."

On behalf of 19 affiliated trade unions with a membership of hundreds of thousands, the Democratic Rights Council of Australia pledged "full support to the demand for a new trial in the Rosenberg case."

IN 25 CITIES

In this country, local committees to secure justice in the Rosenberg case have been formed in 25 cities to support the work of a national committee.

Among the notables endorsing the call of thousands of Americans for a new trial were Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Henry C. Newcomer, of

Washington, who declared think they are the victims rent hysteria."

Others have been Dorothy editor of "The Catholic Worker," the Rev. Frank G. White, York; Prof. H. C. Landow, university of Chicago; Rev. Murphy, Boston; Rev. Har Ward, former chairman of American Civil Liberties and professor emeritus, Theological Seminary.

Also: Rabbi Abraham Cronin, professor emeritus of Hebrew Union College; Yuri Suhl, Y poet and novelist; Rabbi Bergman, Los Angeles; Rev. lard Uphaus, Connecticut; Mother Lena Stokes; Rev. Glenn White, New York; Charles William Campbell, bany; Rev. Stephen T. Fritsch, Los Angeles; Revs. Harold (Continued on Page 6)

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ked Freedom for Rosenbergs

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Ward, former chairman of the
American Civil Liberties Union
and professor emeritus, Union
Theological Seminary.

Also: Rabbi Abraham Croubach,
professor emeritus of Hebrew
Union College; Yuri Suhl, Yiddish
poet and novelist; Rabbi Ben Zion
Bergman, Los Angeles; Rev. Wil-
lard Uphaus, Connecticut; Rev.
Mother Lena Stokes; Rev. Frank
Glenn White, New York; Rev.
Charles William Campbell, Al-
bany; Rev. Stephen T. Fritchman,
Los Angeles; Revs. Harold O.
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JULIUS ROSENBERG

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Rosenbergs

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Schmidt and Howard Matson, Los Angeles.

To an overflow meeting of more than 1,000 Brooklynites last June, Rabbi Meyer Sharff of the Temple Absha Pokatilof, a member of the Rabbinical Board of Greater New York, declared:

"I am sure with all my heart that the Rosenbergs are innocent."

To President Truman, the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board declared in a wire: "Upholding conviction and death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg indicates clearly that this is a case of political persecution. . . . Urge you act to revoke death penalty."

Other protests on the sentence have come from Rabbi Louis D. Gross, editor of *The Jewish Examiner*; William L. Patterson, executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress; Mary Van Kleeck, sociologist; Simon Federman, chairman of the United Landsmanshaften Societies; Rev. Spencer Kennard, Biblical scholar; B. Z. Goldberg, Jewish journalist. Rabbi Gross, has declared: "I am not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the Rosenbergs are guilty."

Among the notables who joined with Joseph Brainin, author and

journalist informing the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case were Robert Morris Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands; Prof. John Marzalka, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, Capt. Hugh Mulzac, Dr. Gene Wolfish, and 120 others.

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TRAINING UNIT

THEY MUST NOT DIE!

An Editorial

THE SUPREME COURT'S refusal, with Justice Black dissenting, to review the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is a monstrous decision. It comes as a climax to a fraudulent prosecution by the Department of Justice and a trial rigged in an atmosphere of hysteria.

The Rosenberg case has no more to do with atombomb espionage than the Mooney case had to do with bombing, the Dreyfus case with espionage, the Scottsboro case with rape, the Sacco-Vanzetti case with robbery or the Mendel Beylis case of Czarist Russia with ritual murder.

The Rosenbergs, the first Americans ever to be given the death sentence in peace time on such charges, were the victims of a plot to whip up a war drive and promote repression and anti-Semitism here at home.

Even those who are not certain of the real facts in the case, are nevertheless horrified by the treatment given these two Jewish parents of small children. Virtually the entire Jewish community has condemned the savagery of the sentence.

Nazis, who were landed on these shores during the war to spy for the enemy, were given sentences of 10 years. But the frame-up charge against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was not in connection with an enemy but a country which was our war-time ally at that period. And they are sentenced to die!

ONLY THE OTHER DAY in Boston a Federal Court of Appeals set aside the conviction of a tax collector convicted of bribery charges, on the ground that the trial was conducted in a "hostile atmosphere" of publicity. But in the case of the Rosenbergs, who were tried in an atmosphere

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THEY MUST NOT DIE!

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of carefully whipped up war hysteria. the Supreme Court even refused to look into the matter.

Can anyone not feel deep admiration for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg when he reads their words from the death house:

"One matter should be made unequivocally clear, no matter what the result. We will continue in our determination to expose the political frameup perpetrated against us by those who would silence by death, through spurious espionage accusations, our opposition to the conspiracy to impose war abroad and a police state at home.

"We do not want to die. We are young and yearn for a long life of accomplishment. YET IF THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO DEATH IS THE PURCHASE OF LIFE AT THE COST OF PERSONAL DIGNITY AND ABANDONMENT OF THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ETHICAL STANDARDS, THERE IS NO FUTURE FOR US OR ANY LEGACY WE CAN LEAVE OUR CHILDREN OR THOSE WHO SURVIVE OR FOLLOW."

We urge our readers to respond with full energy to the appeal of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Individuals, unions, Jewish and other organizations should be called upon to appeal to President Truman to exercise executive clemency, and commute the death sentence, which is fully in his power, and to instruct his attorney general to agree to any new motion that may be made for further review.

All candidates for office on every ticket should be urged to speak out to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

We urge full support to the many meetings being called by the committee, especially the Union Square rally on Oct. 29.

Justice—not death—for the Rosenbergs!

Tom

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

On Clinton street, an elderly man begins in Yiddish, but switches to English because you don't understand. "My name is also Rosenberg," he smiles wryly. "You think I don't know why a Rosenberg gets picked to die?"

You find some people who haven't read the news that the Supreme Court refuses to review

"I don't read the papers much" these days," they tell you, "as if apologizing for their inability to stomach the kind of news which fills the papers.

But among others there is shock and anger, and sometimes surprise, born of lingering illusions about the objectivity of Wall Street's courts, that the Rosenbergs haven't been spared—or freed—by the higher tribunals.

You ask, "Should President man save the Rosenbergs from electric chair?" And her answer is explosive, "Of course!"

You ask the same question: the Orchard street market, on the platform of the Essex Street in Rutgers Street Park, across the street from the Jewish Daily Forward building, you remind the makers there how the Forward is "horrible" and "cruel" of the sentence and how the neighborhood "Jewish Day" urged that President Truman set aside the death ver-

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ROSENBERGS.

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President
death verdict.

You find a news vendor who says she's "so confused," she can't say, and a business man getting into his car on Ludlow Street who's "not interested." But everywhere else and with everyone else, whether people understand that the Rosenbergs are frameup victims or not, the people of the East Side want them to live.

Even the graying man going into the Modern Industrial Bank, who says: "If the court says it, they have to die," listens when you tell him that President Truman has the power to pardon the Rosenbergs.



Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

"I don't want them to die. If Truman can do it, let him do one decent thing before he goes."

'THEY MUST NOT DIE'

You hold the Daily Worker so that you fellow-passengers in the Essex Street bus can see the headlines: "Truman Urged to Save the Lives of Rosenbergs" and "They Must Not Die."

The young woman who sits down beside you stares in evident interest but does not speak. You turn and ask her: "You think they should be killed in the chair?" "I don't know. . . ." She hesitates. "No, I don't. It's all this McCarthy. . . ." Her voice trails off.

In front of the "Original Candy Kid" establishment on Orchard and Rivington, a middle-aged matron says: "If they didn't kill, why should they be killed?"

A Puerto Rican man on East Broadway is not too familiar with the details of the Rosenberg case. You tell him. You tell him how these people, who with dignity and courage maintain their innocence, are framed and ordered to die—not for helping the Nazis, but for allegedly having 'spied' for our wartime Soviet ally against the Nazis.

He knows all about how President Truman commuted the death sentence of Puerto Rican nationalist Oscar Collazo. "Sure, certainly" Truman should act in the same way in the Rosenbergs' behalf. "Many, many people" in South America deluged Truman with pleas for the Puerto Rican patriot's life, he gives you to understand.

"Many, many people" want the young Rosenbergs to live, too, you are convinced. But they must

pour into the White House such a torrent of pleas and protests that this monstrous legal murder, hatched in an atmosphere of war and hysteria, shall never take place.

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SCHEDULE OF RALLIES TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

The following rallies have been called to ask President Truman to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, two victims of the war and anti-Communist hysteria, who face execution in the next 30 days on frameup "espionage" charges:

- American Labor Party of the 6th and 4th A.D. North, Friday at 8 p.m., Norfolk and Delancey Sts. Yuri Suhl, noted Jewish poet, will speak.

- Bronx Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will hold a series of meetings Saturday as follows:

11:00 a.m.—Hunts Point (Kramers Square). 11:45 a.m.—Fremman St. and Southern Blvd. 1:00 p.m.—Jennings St. and Minford Pl. 1:45 p.m.—175 St. and Southern Blvd. 2:00 p.m.—Tremont Ave. and Prospect Blvd. 2:45 p.m.—182 St. and Crotona Parkway. 3:00 p.m.—Allerton Ave. and Olinville. 4:15 p.m.—Claremont Parkway and Third Ave. 5:00 p.m.—179 St. and Walton Ave.

- Civil Rights Congress, Oct. 23 at 8 p.m., Central Plaza 111 Second Ave.

- National Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Oct. 29, 4:30 to 7 p.m., at Union Square.

Out of New York City the following meetings have already been announced: Teaneck, N.J., Oct. 20; Cleveland, Nov. 8, and Boston, Nov. 9.

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Samuel Sillen Assails Plot to Electrocute the Rosenbergs

By SAMUEL SILLEN

(Editor, Masses & Mainstream)

No human being with a spark of conscience can remain silent in face of the threatened cold-blooded murder of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The whole judicial proceeding against them has been a terrible mockery. They were tried by headlines and hysteria. And now the Supreme Court, which turned its back on Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven, turns its back on them.

From the outset, the Rosenbergs were marked out by the prosecution as necessary victims of the whole drive to whip up war hysteria. They never had a chance to defend themselves against the

vicious fantasies of their assailants. They have confronted the ferocity of a wolf pack.

And in this long year of torment and trial, cut off from each other and their children, penned up in the deathhouse gloom of Sing Sing, they have maintained an unshatterable dignity and courage which should have overwhelmed their accusers, were they capable of feeling.

The Supreme Court, with the honorable exception of Mr. Justice Black, has committed a cowardly crime in refusing to review the case. It has thereby given a go-ahead signal to the most bigoted forces in American life.

It has sanctified war hysteria. It has put its imprimatur on the

vileness of anti-Semitism. It has proved itself the heartless and cynical creature of the corporations.

The fight to save the Rosenbergs is the fight to keep America free of Buchenwalds and Dachaus. We must win this fight not only for the sake of the Rosenbergs but for the sake of our children.

Snuffing out the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg would hasten the reign of the brute in America. A spinal cord of moral decency would snap in the electric chair with them.

I join in the appeal to all men and women of conscience, and particularly to all cultural workers, to give every ounce of their strength to the campaign to save the Rosenbergs.

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Court Temporarily Stays Order on Rosenbergs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Supreme Court yesterday stayed its order of Monday rejecting the appeal of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to give their lawyers another chance to file a petition with the high court for a re-hearing on the appeal.

Staying the order automatically postponed the date of execution of the two anti-fascists who have been in the death house in New York's Sing Sing prison for 18 months.

Attorneys must file the petition for a re-hearing in 15 days.

The Rosenbergs now must show new circumstances or legal questions that have arisen since their conviction to obtain a re-hearing.

The High Court Monday rejected the Rosenbergs' appeal from lower court actions upholding their conviction on a framed "espionage" charge in an atmosphere of war hysteria and anti-Communism.

Held up at the same time was an order rejecting the appeal of Morton Sobell, victim of the same frameup. He had been sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

If the tribunal's order had not

been stayed, it would have reached Federal District Court in New York City—the trial court—in about a week.

Government lawyers planned to request the trial court to set a date for the execution. Federal death sentences are executed according to the law of the state where the sentence was imposed.

The Rosenbergs still may appeal to President Truman for executive clemency after all court remedies have been exhausted.

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1,500 at Overflow Rally Pledge Untiring Struggle to Save Lives of Rosenbergs

An overflow audience of more than 1,500 jammed two halls at Central Plaza Thursday night to demand clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, young Jewish couple awaiting death at Sing Sing on a frameup charge of "conspiring to commit espionage."

"Every American who raises his voice for peace and freedom will be in peril if they should die," said Dr. Samuel Schwimmer, chairman of the Lower East Side Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress as he opened the meeting. "If we permit the Rosenbergs to die," he said, "the hunting season long opened against the Negro people will be extended to Jewish Americans. But this crime will not be permitted."

Cries of "no! no! they shall not die" were voiced in all parts of the hall by an audience in a fighting mood.

Many in the audience wept unashamedly as Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, who was railroaded to prison with the Rosenbergs, said, "We have been lied about, beaten, robbed, imprisoned, and now we are about to be murdered."

Mrs. Sobell deeply impressed her listeners with the gravity of the case when she asked, "If we are to be the first to be led into the gas chambers, will it be better for you if you are second or third?"

If we stay in prison, you move that much closer to prison. If we die, you move closer to death. You must give a little of your life that they may live."

HITLER PARALLEL

Elaine Ross, of the N. Y. State CRC elicited gasps of "yes, yes" from all sides of the hall when she said, "Every Jew knows in his heart that the Rosenbergs have been convicted because of anti-Semitism. What else can we think when the Rosenbergs are held responsible for the war in Korea. Hitler said the Jews were responsible for World War II."

Time and again the audience interrupted Dr. David Krinkin, editor of the Russian newspaper Russky Golos, with cries of "NO" when he asked: "Will you permit the Rosenbergs to be put to death in the face of the grave doubt of their guilt?"

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro scholar and leader, traced the history of the cold war that culminated in the frameup of the Rosenbergs. He noted the similarity between this case and the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti a quarter of a century ago in an earlier period of war hysteria and threat of financial disaster.

No one doubts the "frightful miscarriage of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case," he said. "Yet at that time some of the most influential Americans refused to say a word or raise a hand of protest." This must not happen again, Dr. DuBois declared. "Sacco and Vanzetti are dead; but we live. May we live to prevent another such crime as this."

One Sacco - Vanzetti case is enough for us here in America, said B. Z. Goldberg, writer for the Jewish Day. "We do not want

another. We must fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs."

The audience agreed wholeheartedly, and proved it by donating several thousand dollars to help the fight.

The meeting also heard Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Thomas English, defendant in the frameup of the Trenton Six Negroes; Yuri Suhl, poet, and James Aronson, executive editor, National Guardian.

Edith Segal's fine poem, "My Loved One," dedicated to the Rosenbergs case, was warmly received when sung by folk-singer Martha Schlamme. Actor Morris Carnovsky closed the meeting with an eloquent reading of excerpts from Pablo Neruda's poem, "Let the Rail-Splitter Awake."

A resolution adopted by the rally called upon President Truman to use his executive power to stop the legal murder.

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FILE HIGH COURT PLEA FOR ROSENBERG REHEARING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, filed a formal petition this afternoon with the U. S. Supreme Court for a rehearing on their appeal from the frameup death sentence.

Bloch called the death sentences imposed by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman on April 4, 1951, "A product of the abandonment of rational standards."

"We press upon the court that the sentences here outrage decency and offend civilized concepts of fair play, founded as they were on 'materially untrue' facts and extravagant assumptions," Bloch said in his petition.

The Rosenbergs' first appeal was rejected by the court Oct. 13. But two days later the tribunal agreed to give them time to file for a rehearing, although such pleas are seldom granted.

The court's next meeting day is Nov. 10.

Bloch said that in Kaufman's sentence, "judicial balance gave way to injudicial surrender to the political clamor that invades this case."

He also attacked the findings of the Second U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals that it had no power to modify the sentences. He said "the law gives the broadest power" to federal appellate court to "control in whole and in detail judgments of the lower courts."

Bloch also said the Rosenbergs got an unfair trial. He said they were not given the protections laid down in the Constitution.

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More Notables Ask Executive Clemency For the Rosenbergs

George Sarton, president of the International Historical Science Union, Stanley Moore, an outstanding British attorney, Rev. John Paul Jones, well known civil liberties advocate and pastor of the Union Church of Bay Ridge, and Waldo Frank, a dean of American writers, are among the latest who have spoken up for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the National Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Moore wrote that, "I can assure you that I speak on behalf of a number of lawyers in this Country (Great Britain), in expressing these views, and if these views can be brought before the Court in any way and will assist in the death sentence being commuted, I shall be extremely happy."

Mr. Sarton declared, "It is clear to me that the death sentence is as harsh and unjust as it is unprecedented . . . the sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg should be commuted for the sake of justice, not of charity."

Rev. Jones stated, in part, that he hoped that "in the event a new trial is not granted in persuading the Court to commute the death sentence to some term of imprisonment."

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Mr. Frank said, in part, "the generous way in which we have punished malignant and traitorous advocates of Fascism, like Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose and Ezra Pound, makes the death sentence against this unfortunate couple suspect to the entire world."

The Committee also announced that its Nov. 19 meeting, at the Bronx Terrace Gardens, would feature, among other speakers, B. Z. Goldberg, popular columnist for the Jewish Day, Father Clarence E. Duffy, and others.

The Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress sent a telegram to President Truman to which was affixed the signatures of 290 persons de

manding executive clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. and anti-Semitism here at home. The signatures were collected at a mass meeting at which William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, called this case the most important today in the fight for constitutional, civil rights and human rights.

The wire stated that the Rosenbergs were the first Americans ever to be given the death sentence in peace time on charges of espionage, and that they were victims of a plot to whip up a war drive and promote repression, discrimination

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Court Gets Plea of 50,000 For New Rosenberg Trial

The names of 50,000 Americans of every race and creed, including outstanding leaders in every field, are signed to an amicus curiae brief presented Friday to the Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., urging a new trial be given Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, young parents facing death after a trial which left grave doubts about their guilt.

Attorney for the signers was Royal W. France. The list of signers included: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, world-famed Negro historian and author; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, leading Jewish scholar and teacher; Nelson Algren, prize-winning novelist, Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Newcomer (Ret.).

Also: Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff, orthodox Jewish leader; Olin Downes, music critic of the New York Times; Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, pioneer fighter for Negro and women's rights; Rev. Harry F. Ward, Prof. Emeritus of Christian Theology at the Union Theological Seminary and former chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union. (Organization listed for identification only).

Appealing the unprecedented death sentence are people from

virtually every state of the union. One-third of the signatures come from outlying and rural communities, four-fifths collected outside of New York. Two thousand people rang doorbells and spoke to prospective signers for six months to amass the signatures. Scores of thousands of those who did not sign, explaining that they feared economic reprisals, distributed material on the case, and in other ways aided in bringing the truth to the public.

In recent weeks those collecting signatures reported that literally tens of thousands had sent personal letters, telegrams and postcards to President Truman, urging clemency.

In addition to scores of doctors, lawyers, businessmen, professionals and trade unionists, the signers included these outstanding cultural, religious and civic leaders: Rabbi Abraham Horvitz, New

York; A. L. Pomerantz, former Nuremberg trials prosecutor; Rev. R. L. Tinner, San Francisco; Hugo Cellert, Anthony Toney and Robert Gwathmey, internationally-famed artists; Dashiell Hammett, best-selling mystery writer; Rabbi Moskay P. Mann, Arkansas.

Also: Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, New York; Albert Maltz and Alvah Bessie, leading novelists and screen writers; Rev. Willard Upshaw, Connecticut; Prof. John J. DeBoer, Chicago; Barbara Giles and Ben Field, novelists; Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, California; Rabbi T. A. Greenberg, Los Angeles.

Also: Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Dr. Gene Weltfish, Columbia University anthropologist; Rev. Charles W. Campbell, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. R. R. Hester, Minnesota; John Gojack, United Electrical Workers Union leader; Yuri Suhl, leading Jewish poet and novelist; Lucy Brown, outstanding concert pianist.

Also: Rabbi Jacob Hoffman, New York; Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party; Rev. I. C. Collins, Newark, N. J.; Howard Fast, world-famous novelist and recent recipient of a Jewish historical society award; Dr. Joseph B. Furst, leading psychiatric worker; John Howard Lawson, screen writer and historian; Rev. R. D. Rudd, New York; Judge Norval K. Harris, Indiana; and Clemens J. France, former state official of Rhode Island.

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Nov. 10, 1952

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Play About Rosenberg Case Set for Nov. 19

Howard daSilva and Morris Caranovsky will appear in a dramatic sketch dealing with the Rosenberg Case, entitled "Midnight Visitor," written by Edward Eliscu, at a Theatre Rally, Nov. 19 at Palm Garden, 306 W. 52 St.

The event has been arranged by a group of writers, actors, musicians, and artists to urge executive clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Among the sponsors of the Rally are: Nelson Algren, Shirley G. DuBois, Philip Evergood, Waldo Frank, Arnaud D'Usseau, Max Gorkman, Dashiell Hammett, Mervin Jules, Jack Levine, Ring Lardner, Jr., Ray Lev, Arthur Pollock and Paul Robeson.

Tickets, at \$1, may be obtained at Room 2, 1050 Sixth Ave., Murray Hill 7-5360.

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THEATRE RALLY WED. TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

A group of leading American writers, actors, musicians and artists headed by Paul Robeson is sponsoring a rally to urge executive clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg Wednesday night at Palm Garden, 306 W. 52 St.

Howard DaSilva and Morris

Carmovsky will appear in a dramatic sketch dealing with the Rosenberg Case, entitled 'Midnight Visitor' written by Edward Eliscu.

'From the Record,' a living newspaper dramatization by Ted Pollack, author of 'Wedding in Japan' will also highlight the evening's program.

Other participants in addition to Robeson include John T. McManus, Martha Schlamme, Milroy Ingram, Lou Gilbert, DeWitt Drury, Al Moss and Virginia Downing.

Tickets at \$1 may be obtained at Room 2, 1050 Sixth Ave. Murray Hill 7-5380.

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Nov 17, 1952

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Rosenberg Case Stirs

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N. Y. *Daily Worker*
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47 MILTON HOWARD

"STEVE NELSON came toward me smiling his strong smile which no prison can ever crush, and the first words he said to me were: 'Pat, tell me how is the fight to save the Rosenbergs going?'"

It was William Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, talking to me in his 23rd St. office of his recent five-week national tour. The aim of the tour, which took him to Washington, California, Colorado, Missouri, and Pennsylvania, was to help organize defense for the Rosenbergs, the victims of the Smith Act and for the defense of American democracy by the trade union movement.

"Yes," said Patterson, his face warm with friendship and admiration for his great fellow-American in the Allegheny County prison, "Steve had hardly finished pumping my hand with pleasure at seeing a friend when he put that question about the fate of the Rosen-

bergs to me. Steve is a man of tremendous spiritual strength and serenity based on his faith in the people. He had few words about himself. It was the epic tragedy of the Rosenbergs and what this will mean to our country that filled his mind in our brief interview."

THE GROWING REALIZATION of what the Rosenberg case, as well as the thought control cases, meant to America's future marked all the meet-

ings Patterson had up and down the West Coast, he said.

"People are beginning to awaken to the fact," he said, "that in moving to execute this innocent father and mother, the government is moving to make advocacy of peace a capital crime in the United States. For while the government could not produce a single scrap of evidence that would show the Rosenbergs as spies, the sole evidence they could produce convicted the Rosenbergs of

being passionate advocates of peace between our country and the Soviet Union. Slowly but surely, the people are beginning to realize that the intended execution of the Rosenbergs by the government means more to America today than even the execution of Sacco-Vanzetti meant. That is how the world is quickly coming to see it."

WHEREVER HE WENT, Patterson met with enthusiastic receptions from audiences larger

than any that had been seen in several years, in churches, schools and trade unions. Everywhere he spoke about the "two Americas," the one loyal to the people, the other disloyal to the people. "But it is the latter who dare to brand us as subversive and disloyal," he told audiences in the California cities of Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Burbank, Vallejo, in Seattle and Aberdeen, Wash.; in Denver, Col., and others.

"THERE were two Americas when Jefferson was branded disloyal by the Federalists, when the Abolitionists and Lincoln were branded disloyal by the slaveholders. Which would you have chosen then?" he asked his big audiences everywhere as he summoned the country to save its democracy from the Smith Act and other political frameups. The response was highly encouraging, Patterson said.

In Seattle, he spoke to 250 trade unionists as the invited

(Continued on Page 6)

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 3)

guest of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards, to 500 more at five mass meetings, in Tacoma and Ballingham, too. "There were new people in these audiences," Patterson said. "People who have decided to join our fight to save democracy and through it peace."

In Burbank, Cal., 125 professional people listened to Patterson on the Rosenberg case. In the Embassy Hall in Los Angeles a crowd of more than 800 heard the message with enthusi-

asm. Fifty-two AFL members of machinist and building trade local heard him at a special meeting on the Smith Act and the Rosenbergs. "This was one of the most inspiring of all my meetings," Patterson said. "It shows that we have not understood how ready the labor movement is among the rank and file to join the fight for America's liberties. We need a new orientation on the trade unions, the backbone of democracy."

EFFORTS TO terrorize communities away from his meetings failed. In Oakland, FBI and Legion pressure failed to halt a meeting at a leading public school which was chaired by longshore union leader Jeff Kibre.

In Vallejo, despite great intimidation, two leading white doctors gave a reception for Patterson, attended by five white ministers, and 250 came to the Baptist Church in defiance of newspaper threats of all kinds.

In San Francisco, Patterson spoke to 350 people at the Macedonian Baptist Church, where Mrs. Oleta Yates, Smith Act victim, was chairman; to a Marine Cooks and Stewards membership meeting of 250, where 52 members for the CRC were obtained.

In San Francisco, Rev. Robert L. Turner lifted up his hands to the altar, Patterson said, "and prayed to God that he reach his hands out to save the Rosenbergs and the freedom of America which faces execution along with them. America is fighting back. That is the message my trip taught me. Let our friends know it in their struggles."

Andersen-Nexo, Siqueiros Greet Theatre Rally for Rosenbergs

Martin Andersen-Nexo, Danish novelist, David Siqueiros, Mexican painter and Paul Eluard, French poet, are among the world famous artists who have sent messages to the "Theatre Rally" to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs to be held this Wednesday evening, Nov. 19 at Palm Garden, 306 W. 52nd St., N. Y. (The rally is open to the public).

The statement of Mr. Nexo and his wife Johanna Nexo reads:

"The death sentence is a leftover of barbaric times. No authority has the right in these times to deny life to anyone. We are for the lifting of the death sentence for the Rosenberg couple."

David Siqueiros, in his message to the rally, states:

"If the American Government sends these young heroic parents to their death, it will be remembered always as the most shameful act ever committed against American democracy."

In his statement, Paul Eluard declared:

"I can only believe that all of us together, for our own sake, will save the Rosenbergs."

The expressions of these renowned artists, together with those of leading American artists, will bring to the "Theatre Rally" to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs "the spirit of Zola, Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse and other greats of the past who brought all their eloquence to bear in the fight for those other victims of gross injustice--Alfred Dreyfus and Sacco and Vanzetti, said a spokesman for the sponsors of the rally.

"In these cases, likened in the minds of countless people to the



MARTIN ANDERSEN-NEXO



DAVID SIQUEIROS

Rosenberg case, artists were moved to the creation of a veritable flood of protest literature and art. In the Sacco-Vanzetti case, more than 60 poets wrote poems decrying this awful miscarriage of justice. Three outstanding plays and nine novels were written about the case from 1927 to 1946. In the Dreyfus Case, Anatole France, Marcel Proust, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy and many others fought with Emile Zola in Dreyfus' defense.

"The struggle to save the lives of the Rosenbergs similarly has moved American writers to create, in increasing numbers, poems, songs and dramatic plays. The best of these will be used at the "Theatre Rally" on Nov. 19."

Participating in the rally will be Paul Robeson, Howard daSilva, Morris Carnovsky, Martha Schlamine, John T. McManus, Lou Gilbert, Milroy Ingram, Al Moss and others.

DaSilva and Carnovsky will appear in a dramatic sketch dealing with the Rosenberg case entitled "Midnight Visitor" written by Edward Eliscu.

"From the Record," a living newspaper dramatization by Ted Pollack, author of "Wedding in Japan" will also highlight the evening's program.

The rally, organized by leading American theatre artists, "will bring to the general public which will attend, that inspiration so necessary to carry on the fight to save the Rosenbergs," said a spokesman for the artists.

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'THEY CAN BE SAVED'

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the Rosenberg case is a tragic but not an irrevocable error, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said yesterday.

"This tragic mistake can be and must be corrected by President Truman through the exercise of executive clemency," declared Joseph Brainin, committee chairman, and David Alman, executive secretary.

"We believe that the President will be responsive to the plea for clemency, already joined in by thousands of Americans, providing that the number is multiplied by many times. We believe that the President will respect the unanimity of the entire Jewish press and the noted religious and civic figures who have become part of the great movement for clemency now stirring in the country.

"We call upon the scores of Rosenberg committees throughout the country to appeal to their fellow citizens through ads, radio, television, public meetings, letters and other means. We urge the great trade unions of our country to place themselves behind this clemency appeal as they have done in the past in the Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro, Martinsville Seven and other cases.

"We urge the religious leaders of our country of all faiths and denominations to pray for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to enlist the aid of their congregations in this humane cause and to communicate their feelings to the President."

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CLIPPING FROM THE
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An Editorial

The United States Supreme Court, in its eight-to-one decision, has slammed another door of justice against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and once again has doomed them to be the first peace-time spy scare victims to be executed.

As savage and monstrous as the death sentence is against this man and wife, who were convicted solely on the basis of stoolpigeon testimony, it is even more unspeakable in face of officially admitted doubts as to the legality of their prosecution. This doubt has twice been attested to by the opinions of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, who, last Monday and

on Oct. 13, maintained the two spy scare victims had a right to a Supreme Court review of their conviction and sentence.

But there is more to the Rosenberg Case than the mere shadow of doubt. Any person not blinded by Pentagon propaganda and the hysteria of the Un-Americans would recognize that it was impossible for the stoolpigeon David Greenglass to memorize all the data and operations necessary for producing the atomic bomb. And any open-minded school boy can explode the judicial lie, contained in the record of the Rosenberg case, to the effect that the doomed couple "turned the A-bomb over to

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Russia.

tence given the Rosenbergs with accusations to fit and to feed the current war hysteria.

He blamed the then 57,000 American casualties in Korea on the two Jewish defendants. The Rosenbergs, he charged, had "altered the course of history" and forced us to prepare for "an atombomb attack." And he linked belief in peace, the social philosophy of Marxism and friendship with the Soviet Union to motives for "espionage." This was part of the "judicial process" which landed the Rosenbergs in the death house at Sing Sing. These are the "facts" upon which is based the decision to snuff out two lives. It was this fantastically brutal procedure which the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review.

All of the hated tenets of McCarranism and McCarthyism are present in this so-called "judicial process." "Conform or die!" the war party is shouting, and their punctuation mark will be the limp and dead bodies of the Rosenbergs. It was the Rosenbergs themselves who summed up the case in a letter from prison:

"We are in the death house today as a warning . . . that there are forces which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy."

This newspaper believes the Rosenbergs to be innocent. But we also believe that no matter what one's opinion is as to the guilt or innocence of this now doomed couple, their death in the electric chair would be a crime against justice and humanity. For in more than 180 years of our national history no person has been executed for espionage during peacetime. Even during World War II Nazi spies landed on these shores were given 10-year sentences.

History has proven that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the charges for which the state of Massachusetts took their lives.

By staying the hands of the Alabama executioner, in 1931, the mass movement in defense of the nine Negro Scottsboro defendants finally proved their innocence and all were eventually freed.

It is now up to President Truman to commute the Rosenbergs' death sentence. It will be a cruel victory indeed to discover, after their children have been orphaned, that this mother and father were victims of hysteria.

The time to act is now! Let every good American write or wire to the President today.

Commute the death sentence!

The Rosenbergs Shall Not Die!

The preservation of simple justice above the din of war requires it. Our real American heritage makes it imperative.

DANGER SIGNALS

IN RECENT MONTHS we have seen an alarming number of wage struggles that ended on substantially the terms offered by the employers. The just-concluded International Harvester strike is only the latest of such cases.

The employers were greatly encouraged earlier this year when for the first time in many years a union submitted to a wage cut. This was when the CIO Textile Workers Union and the AFL's textile organization accepted cuts. Similar cuts were accepted by sections of the shoe and hosiery unions.

All the cases are not alike. There is a world of difference between submission to a cut without a fight, as in the case of textile, and a militant 12-week struggle, for something better than the pittance offered by the employer, as in the case of International Harvester, where the UE preserved its union and its fighting strength.

Business magazines hailed those cuts as the beginning of a "new era" in "labor relations." We have not seen any major wage-cut movements since then, although a rise in the cost of living accomplished the same effect. But we saw the CIO, AFL and independent unions submit to the terms of General Electric and Westinghouse.

Employers in textile are talking of demanding more "relief" to help them compete with southern mills.

Significantly, the employers have been making most headway for this "new era" in those spheres where the unions are most divided and where most energy and funds are expended in raiding or beating off raids. That's the story in Harvester, textile and electrical.

It need hardly be added that the new administration, when it takes office, will need no prodding by employers to follow up with even greater vigor the trend they had begun to develop under Truman.

But what is labor going to do about the situation? Isn't it time to give serious thought to the building of a united front of ALL unions, and turning all energies against the common enemy instead of expending it on divisive raids?

Nov 19, 1952

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

Murphy and Mrs. Emily Alman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The group decided to urge clemency upon the President.

On Sunday, the Rev. Lothrop of Community Church, Mrs. Alman and Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of the Rosenberg's jailed co-defendant, Morton Sobell, discussed the case before 300 persons at Morton Plaza Hall in Dorchester.

Yesterday, Mrs. Alman spoke to a group convened by the Americans for Democratic Action at Brandeis University.

On Saturday, Mrs. Alman, Mrs. Sobell and the Rev. Murphy spoke before an audience at Community Church.

NEWARK

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE in a spirited meeting at Wideaway Hall called on President Truman last week to commute the death sentence passed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg as an act of equal justice, besides paying an initial donation to further the work to aid the Rosenbergs, they donated \$800 to help the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. In addition, several hundred people sent telegrams to Truman urging him to commute the death sentence.

Dr. Leonard Tushnet of Irvington; Yuni Suhl, well-known Jewish poet and author, Mrs. Emily Alman, wife of novelist David Alman and Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, addressed the meeting.

PATERSON

FIFTEEN Patersonians have formed a temporary Committee to Save the Rosenbergs to enlist immediate aid to secure clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing's death house. Regardless of the merits of the conviction, the committee feels the death sentence is "extreme, harsh and exceptional."

The Committee is confident that many people will, like themselves, call for executive clemency and for equal justice once they know what has happened, and are given an

opportunity to compare the Rosenberg death sentence with the fact that no death sentences have been passed on proven Nazi spies in World War II.

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London Labor Cables Rosenberg Plea; Myles Lane Moves Today for Death Date

The London Trades Council, representing 600,000 British trade union members in the London area and other labor groups in England, have joined the growing world movement for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs was informed by cable yesterday.

The cable arrived as U. S. prosecutor Myles J. Lane announced yesterday he would go today before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman to seek a date for the execution of the young Jewish parents.

In addition to the London Trades Council, other British union organizations have sent pleas for clemency.

The North London District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union urged the release of the Rosenbergs and called on the national executive officers of the union, one of the largest in Great Britain, to take up the Rosenberg clemency question with leaders of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress.

The Gateshead Branch of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, a cable to the Rosenberg committee requested, has wired President Truman, asking a new trial for the Rosenbergs.

Before officers of the London Trades Council voted their clemency action, they heard a representative of the British Association of Scientific Workers declare that it would have been impossible for the Rosenbergs to carry out the alleged crimes without having expert scientific knowledge.

A picket line marched before the U. S. Embassy in Grosvenor

Square, London, calling for "a new trial for the Rosenbergs."

A photograph of the picket line in London newspapers showed pickets carrying signs reading: "Krupp Gets 30 Million Pounds—Rosenbergs—The Death Sentence—But We Can Stop It!" Another picket sign said: "We Demand A Fair Trial For the Rosenberg Couple."

Fifty oil refinery workers on the

Isle of Grain sent a telegram to the U. S. Embassy calling for a retrial for the Rosenbergs, "convicted," they said, "on a trumped-up spying charge."

A telegram from 60 London dock workers, the Royal Albert Group to the U. S. Embassy asked a stay of execution.

A group of shop workers in London's West End has wired the
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Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 1)
U. S. Embassy urging clemency.

Two overflow rallies, one at Palm Gardens in Manhattan, and the other at the New Terrace Garden in East Bronx, took action to help the campaign to save the Rosenbergs' lives.

The Manhattan event was a "Theatre Rally" that heard Paul Robeson, John T. McManus, Herbert Aptheker, Helen Sobell, Leon Bibb, Milroy Ingram, Barry Stavis, Edward Eliscu and others. The audience set up a permanent Cultural Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, and contributed many thousands of dollars to carry on the fight in the five weeks remaining in which to save the lives of the young couple.

Contributions were sent in even by those who couldn't get into the jammed auditorium.

The meeting was mostly in the form of a theatre production, with a professional cast reenacting in 'living newspaper' style, scenes taken verbatim from the court record.

Another sketch, written by Edward Eliscu, featured Howard da Silva and Morris Carnovsky in a scene in which Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, an earlier victim of government frameup, visits Judge Irving Kaufman.

The audience cheered Robeson's magnificent singing, responded warmly to the musical program prepared by Martha Schlamme and Al Moss, and agreed with Aptheker, that Truman should commute the sentences of the Rosenbergs so that when he left the White House he would win for at least one act the applause of the world.

More than 500 individual telegrams were sent to the President.

It was announced to much applause that part of the money contributed would go to buy a full-page ad in the Times.

BRONX RALLY

There were seats for 1,300 at the New Terrace Garden on Boston Road in the East Bronx, but by the time the meeting was opened by Joseph Gimpold, chairman of the Bronx Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, all seats were taken and there were several hundreds of standees.

The speech by B. Z. Goldberg of the Jewish Day, read to the meeting, cited parallels with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Herbert Randall, Negro community leader in the Bronx, was chairman.

There was applause for the fiery pledge of support by Murray Portnoy, of the United Electrical Workers Union, and his announcement that unionists, Jewish and Gentile, Negro and white, would plan an all-night vigil for the Rosenbergs.

TO VISIT ROSENBERGS

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah. It was announced yesterday by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.

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WORLD-FAMOUS BRITISH ATTORNEY EXAMINES THE EVIDENCE (2) The Motives of the Principal Witness in Framing of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

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THE AUTHOR

Denis Nowell Pritt is one of the senior members of the English bar; a Queens (formerly Kings) Counsel since 1927. Pritt was chairman of the International Committee for Investigation of the Reichstag Fire and as such he presided at the London inquiry which proved the top Nazi Goering guilty of that frameup of Communist leaders. Evidence which came to light after World War II corroborated the London inquiry's findings. Pritt was for many years a Labor Member of Parliament. He has also been chairman of the Bentham Committee for Poor Litigants and the Howard League for Penal Reform.

This is the second in a three-part article series. The first article, *Feeling showed that the Rosenberg case against the Rosenbergs could not be believed as reliable. Today's shows he had no evidence to offer. The series concludes tomorrow.*

By D. N. PRITT

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS

against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass. There were an unusually large number of reasons for mistrusting his evidence. To begin with, he had pleaded guilty to the conspiracy for which the Rosenbergs were being tried, but had not yet been brought up for sentence; thus, he might hope, and he expressly said that he did hope, to obtain some advantage for himself as a result of giving evidence against the Rosenbergs; for the Court might ultimately give him a light sentence, and even if it gave him a substantial one, the Government might well remit much or all of it. He thus had a strong motive to "pile it on." In addition, he was, of course, fully established by his plea of guilty, by his evidence, and by surrounding circumstances (such as his possession of substantial sums of money which could only be explained on the basis that he was telling the truth when he said that he was selling military secrets for money), to have been a party to a conspiracy which both he himself and the prosecution described as a most serious one.

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

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

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

witnesses, free from the taint of complicity, is always emphasized.

As an accomplice witness, David Greenglass was in the worse possible position; he had been neither pardoned nor sentenced, and he knew that so soon as the cases of the Rosenbergs and of Sobell had been disposed of he would come up for sentence.

(When he did come up, his Counsel made an eloquent and business-like plea to the effect that, unless people in his position could have some confidence that they would be dealt with leniently, they would not betray their associates, and the Government would therefore not secure convictions. If the Government wanted help it should give help. It should give Greenglass "a pat on the back"; he should be praised, not punished, said his Counsel.)

Greenglass was, however, given a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and his only chance of not serving this fully lies in the hope of leniency from a grateful government.

THE PECULIARITIES of David Greenglass as a witness in this case do not end with this already formidable circumstance. For it has to be added that Ethel Rosenberg, whom he was thus pushing towards a sentence of death, was his own elder sister who had always befriended and helped him; and Julius Rosenberg, whom he was treating in the same way, was her husband and thus his brother-in-law. To save his own skin he was quite willing to give evidence against his sister and his brother-in-law.

(It was also clear, if not perhaps very important, that there had been long disagreements between him and Julius Rosenberg over a business in which they were partners after his demobilization from the army, which evenuated in his instructing his lawyer to bring civil proceedings against Julius.)

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

His version of how he came to take part in the conspiracy was that his wife went down from New York to the neighborhood of Los Alamos, where he was working as a machinist, to take him a message—as she alleged—from Julius Rosenberg, inviting him to take part in espionage, and that by the morning of the following day he had decided to do so!

And, at a later stage, when according to him Julius Rosenberg warned him that he was in danger of arrest and ought to leave the country, he accepted from Rosenberg sums amounting to

\$5,000 in cash to enable him to do so; he stated on oath that he never had any intention of leaving, and that he concealed this intention from Rosenberg but nevertheless accepted and retained the money. He had, he added, such a distaste for the money that he wanted to flush it down the lavatory, but changed his mind and used it to hire Mr. O. John Rogge as his lawyer instead.

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

None of the alleged sketches



ETHEL ROSENBERG

or descriptions was produced, but Greenglass prepared—four or five years after the alleged incidents, from his own unaided memory—what he said were reproductions of the material, and these were put before the jury. Whether his limited education made it possible for him to do anything of this sort accurately is a matter for scientists rather than lawyers, but from the point of view of a lawyer it can be said that such reproductions, from even the most reliable of witnesses, would add little or nothing to their evidence and could not in any way constitute corroboration.

I pass over a number of minor points in his evidence which were designed to implicate one or both of the Rosenbergs, because examination of all of them shows that there is nothing in them to constitute any corroboration of his story; and it is true that not only his story again is corroborated by anybody but his wife, nor by any circumstance or material object. It is my considered professional opinion that a conviction based upon such evidence from such sources, without independent corroboration, cannot be regarded as re-

and should not be

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

I SHOULD ADD THAT, even if the evidence were regarded as providing a reliable basis for conviction, there would still be lacking, in my humble opinion, any good reason for imposing or upholding a death sentence.

Such a sentence could surely only be justified if it were clear that the secret information involved was of the utmost importance.

Scientists may be able to express expert views on the value or absence of value of what the witness, David Greenglass, alleges that he communicated to the Rosenbergs, and, in particular, to tell us whether the information was old or new; whether it revealed or conveyed what is called "the secret of the atom bomb"; whether it was of such a nature that a foreign country which could not have developed the atom bomb without it was thereby enabled to do so; and, finally, whether David Greenglass was sufficiently educated technically to be able to understand, remember and communicate it. All that a lawyer can say upon it is that there is no real evidence in the Record to show that it was of very great value.

In general, in charges of espionage, there is expert evidence to show exactly why the information is important; but in the present case only two scientific witnesses gave evidence on this topic, and they said little.

The evidence of the first of them, a Dr. Koski, read as a whole, constitutes no proof at all that there was any particular importance in what David Greenglass learned; it shows merely that the information was secret and that an expert, seeing what Greenglass alleges he had taken, "would know what was going on at Los Alamos."

The other witness, a Mr.

Derry, stated that the description and the sketch given by Greenglass "referred to the atom bomb which was in the course of development in 1945 and demonstrated substantially and with sufficient accuracy the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb"; and, further, that an expert could perceive from this information, to a substantial degree, what the actual construction of the bomb was. He added that the information was classified as "top secret"; but he said nothing as to how many people already knew as much, or how easy or how difficult it would be for other people to find it out by their own researches; he said, indeed, nothing more specific than that, so far as he knew, no foreign government other than those of Britain and Canada knew as much in 1945 about the development and structure of the atom bomb as the American scientists knew.

(Another witness, a Mr. John Lonsdale, Jr., was also asked "to establish the authenticity of the information that Greenglass gave" [i.e., said he gave] "to Rosenberg," but after a discussion between counsel and the judge the question was abandoned.)

Accordingly, while scientists can plainly make more effective comment than I can on this part of the evidence, I can assert as a lawyer that there was nothing



JULIUS ROSENBERG

in it to show that the information which David Greenglass claimed to have communicated to Julius Rosenberg was of any especial value or danger, such as to justify on any view the death penalty.

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

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Letters from Readers

**Act Quickly
For Rosenbergs**

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Last night I heard the news over the radio that the Supreme Court refused to review the Rosenberg case. How long are we going to permit this atrocious crime to go on? If we don't raise our voices now, and do something to save their lives, instead of just talking about it, then I say we are guilty of a crime too. Let the people hear of this case in shops, in butcher store, in apartment houses. Get a petition for friends to sign and send it to the President right away.

Don't forget that if we fail they will be the first Jews in our country to follow the millions killed by Nazi Germany in Europe. If the German people had listened to the progressives in time they could have prevented one of the worst episodes in history. Let us take a lesson from this experience.

-K. Y.

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They Shall Not Die!

By JOSEPH NORMAN

*There are two men with us tonight.
 They are in rather shabby dress,
 bent with years of hard toil*

*As they pass down your row,
 shake their hands, give your promise
 that they did not die in vain!*

*For they are here in our beloved America
 for the first time in twenty-five years.*

*They handed me a note,
 a note addressed to our President,
 and asked that I read it tonight.*

*It begins: "Dear Mr. President:
 You cannot kill the fight
 for life and love and what is right—
 You cannot destroy our America
 by stealing the lives of the innocent
 like a thief in the night—
 For we are watching, our eyes are on you!*

*"They stole our lives, that you well know—
 But what they stole they could not keep,
 for we went down in history
 as innocent of any crime,
 except loving justice, freedom, our America.*

*"Our death threw up a roadblock
 against the wave of terror then.
 We are here once again to see
 that the hard lesson is not forgotten.*

*"Let there be no more dead to mourn after,
 to say, when it is much too late,
 that it was all 'just a mistake.'*

"That was our fate, remember?

*"We can see the shame that today is
 being put on America's conscience:
 To kill two young Jews for a crime
 that no one can be sure was theirs—
 in a case riddled with doubt as to their guilt—
 in the face of their steadfast claim
 that they are innocent.*

*"A mother and a father convicted
 on evidence that's flimsy, shaky—
 the trial poisoned with the terror of our times,
 Yet the death penalty, no less!*

*"When even confessed, proven criminals
 receive no more than a few years in jail,
 shall theirs be the death penalty, no less!*

*"It is as though we were on trial once again,
 As though we, innocent of any crime, were facing
 death again.*

We cry out: NO! No, stop this crime!

*"We do not speak alone, Mr. President;
 We take heart in what we've seen
 in the meeting halls, the home, the shops
 of the plain people of America.*

*"We shake their hands in ours
 and say with them their pledge:
 'The Rosenbergs shall not die!'*

*That's the end of the note,
 except for two names at the bottom:*

SACCO AND VANZETTI

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MOTION IN ROSENBERG CASE CHARGES PERJURY

The charge that David Greenglass, key witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, committed perjury with the prosecutor's knowledge was made Monday by Emanuel Bloch, Rosenberg defense attorney, in the U. S. District Court at Foley Square. The charge was made in the course of submitting motions for a new trial.

and war-time director of the Scientific Department of the British Council.

The defense also charged that the prosecution knowingly permitted another witness, Ben Schneider, to testify falsely that the first time he had seen the Rosenbergs was the day he testified in court.

The defense also submitted affidavits from three world-famous scientists who termed Greenglass' testimony incredible. The three are Prof. Jacques S. Hadamard, mathematician, member of the French Academy of Sciences, great officer in the Legion of Honor, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Sciences, and in 1950 the honorary chairman of the International Congress of Mathematics; Prof. Thomas R. von Kármán, of the University of Manchester, an expert in nuclear physics, and James Gerald Crowther, author of 16 books on the history of science.

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3 Canada Jewish Papers Ask Truman Save Rosenbergs

TORONTO, Nov. 24. — The profound abhorrence of the Canadian Jewish community, as well as of the Canadian people generally, to the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs, has found expression in the Anglo-Jewish press of Canada.

In Vancouver, the entire Editorial Committee of the Jewish

Western Bulletin, the official organ of the Jewish Community Council of that city, went on record as unanimously favoring "the request for clemency directed to President Truman," and declared that in its opinion, this request for clemency for the Rosenbergs "is fully justified."

While not questioning the conviction itself, the Bulletin's editorial Committee pointed to the undue harshness of the sentence, its absolutely unprecedented character, and the similar demand voiced by leading U. S. Jewish newspapers, as the reasons for its stand.

In Winnipeg, Melvin Fenson, editor of the Jewish Post, the oldest Anglo-Jewish weekly in Western Canada, reprinted on his editorial page the full text of an appeal by Rabbi Abraham Conbach, a noted American religious leader, asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

In Toronto, The Daily Hebrew Journal, in an editorial, appealed for clemency for the Rosenbergs and asked President Truman to commute their sentence.

These facts indicate how profoundly disturbed the Canadian people, and especially Canadian Jews are, over the threat of death that now hangs ominously over the heads of the Rosenbergs.

Wulop

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Renowned British Lawyer Examines the Evidence (3)

The Judge in the Rosenberg Case And the Anti-Communist Hysteria

(This is the final article in a series of three. The first article showed that the sole witness against the Rosenbergs could not be believed as reliable. The second bared the motives of the principal witness and proved that he had no evidence to offer. In this concluding article, Mr. Pritt examines the testimony of the minor witnesses and shows the complete lack of evidence presented by them.)

By D. N. PRITT

THE EVIDENCE of the two witnesses, David and his sister, almost the only evidence against the Rosenbergs, is just

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

Elitcher made it quite plain that he himself was an accomplice. As he said, "I was part of it." He admitted, too, that he had told lies under oath, and that, being "scared to death," he had told the FBI "everything he knew" — although he had lied to them too — in the hope that he might "come out the best way" and that "nothing would happen to him." For some reason, he was neither indicted nor even mentioned in the indictment as a co-conspirator. It is obvious that his evidence can add practically nothing to the Greenglasses; it is of little volume and of almost equally poor quality.

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of the Rosenbergs had ever said or done anything in their presence or hearing.

Notwithstanding police searches of their home, no line of writing of any kind that they had ever written, received, or even seen, was adduced.

There was nothing of any kind in evidence against them except what the two Greenglasses and Elitcher had said.

I am unable to believe that, if the case had not involved political topics or had not been heard at a period when hysteria and prejudice played so strong a role, evidence so weak would have been put forward by the prosecution in any country in the world which followed the Anglo-Saxon traditions and procedure.

I think that under those conditions any Court would almost certainly have withdrawn the case from the jury. But this case was allowed to go to the jury and the Rosenbergs were not only convicted but were sentenced to death.

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

I MUST SAY a little about the conduct of the trial. The prosecution, both in the opening statement of the prosecuting attorney and throughout the evidence, repeatedly made play with the alleged Communist connections of the Rosenbergs; the usual "warning" was given that of course communism is not evidence of conspiracy or of espionage, and was immediately nullified by the assertion—wholly unproved—that Communists are more likely to commit espionage than other people.

The atmosphere of the case, as one can see from the observations in the Record alone, was indeed such that the mere suspicion of communist affiliation was almost enough of itself to make conviction certain.

(Much the same comment must be made about questions and assertions on the point that the information was alleged to have been obtained on behalf of the Soviet Union, and indeed on any suggestion of any kind in favour of that country or of anything in it. I get from the Record the impression that

both Communism and the USSR were such "red rags to a bull" that the bare mention of them, whether justifiable as relevant to the charges or not, of itself made it extremely difficult to secure a fair and judicial consideration of the evidence or of the case generally.)

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

THE LAST AND PERHAPS the most serious comment I have to make concerns the observations of the judge when passing sentence.

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

Of the remaining 17 prosecution witnesses, only four gave evidence of anything the Rosenbergs were alleged to have said or done. Dorothy Abel, the sister of Ruth Greenglass, gave evidence that she had once been asked to leave the room whilst her sister talked with Julius Rosenberg and that the latter had once in her presence praised the Soviet system and described the USA as "capitalistic!" A Dr. Bernhardt, Julius Rosenberg's physician, proved that Rosenberg asked him in 1950 what inoculations were needed for anyone entering Mexico.

Two other witnesses, a Mrs. Cox and a Mr. Schneider, gave evidence "in rebuttal," after the close of the defendants' case, about the Rosenbergs on points that may fairly be left unmentioned as trivial. The remaining 13 witnesses either gave no evidence at all that bore on the Rosenbergs, or merely mentioned their name as hearsay.

THUS, THE PROSECUTION CASE against the Rosenbergs rested on the evidence of three persons, two of them husband and wife, and all of them unreliable as accomplices and for other reasons too.

There was no corroboration of their story by any independent witness; no detective or other police official, let alone any member of the general public, was called to say that either

To begin with, it should be noticed, although it is far from being the most seriously objectionable of his remarks, that he made somewhat extravagant comments on "Russian terrorism" and on the administration of justice in the USSR; he said, in short, the sort of things that one is accustomed to read in the more irresponsible newspapers, things which some of the less thoughtful readers may be led to believe.

One might have hoped that persons holding high judicial office would have been less gullible; but in any case, these observations, made by the judge of an important court when passing sentence of death, were not merely inaccurate; they were unsupported by any evidence and were wholly irrelevant.

That the judge behaved in this way may indicate that anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria has gained such ground for the moment in the USA that it is difficult if not impossible to secure a fair and dispassionate trial of a political case involving either Communism or the USSR.

~~BUT THESE REMARKS~~ by the judge are, alas, not the

worst part of the matter. He went on to treat the case as if the information which the Rosenbergs were said to have communicated to the USSR — of the value of which, as I have already mentioned, there was no real evidence — had been established to be of the most fundamental importance. He began, for example, with the assertion that what the Rosenbergs had done "has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea." (about which, of course, there was once again no evidence.) He went even further and based his determination on sentence on the wholly unproved assumption that the Rosenbergs had obtained from David Greenglass and given to the USSR just the vital information that enabled that country to develop the atom bomb, which it could not have achieved without that information. The Rosenbergs had thus, as he put it, "altered the history of the world" to the injury of the USA. (Incidentally, although it could have been alleged in the indictment that the conspirators had acted with intent to injure the USA, no such allegation was pleaded.)

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

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

After full study, for the reasons which I have expressed above, I must express the view, from a purely professional standpoint, that it would offend against all Anglo-Saxon standards of justice that the convictions, let alone the sentences, of the Rosenbergs should be allowed to stand.

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ROSENBERG DEATH DATE: WEEK OF JAN. 12

Top scientists tear holes in Greenglass' trial story

By Lawrence Emery

FRESH from his exposure by a state Crime Commission as one of a circle of legal dignitaries friendly with New York's No. 1 underworld figure, U.S. Atty. Myles J. Lane moved swiftly in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. On Thursday he received notice of the Supreme Court's refusal to review the couple's conviction and death sentence as "atom spies." On Friday he was in trial judge Irving R. Kaufman's court to seek a new execution date. The judge set the week of Jan. 12.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, moved swiftly too. On Monday he filed with Judge Kaufman a petition to invalidate the convictions and set aside the sentences on these grounds:

- That the Rosenbergs did not receive a fair trial because of the climate of hysteria in which it was held;
 - That the prosecution knowingly used perjured testimony;
 - That the A-bomb secrets allegedly given the Soviet Union were not secrets at all, but available to any scientist who troubled to read scientific material already made public in 1944 and 1945.
- If the petition is denied, it will be appealed to a higher court. Failure there will leave only two other legal courses open to save the lives of the young couple: a formal request to the trial judge for a reduction of sentence, and a formal application for Presidential clemency.

"INCONCEIVABLE" FEAT: The lengthy petition (more than 100 pages) charged that

... the prosecuting and investigative officials of the Department of Justice "aroused and stimulated . . . massive pro-

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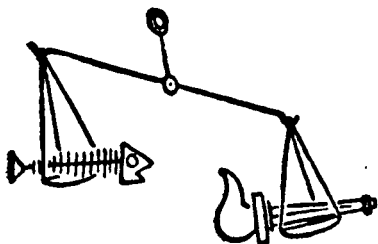
Top scientists tear holes in trial story

(Continued from Page 1)

trial publicity" [which constituted] . . . "prosecution without defense."

It pointed to the 30,000 column inches in New York's metropolitan press devoted to lurid tales of atom-bomb intrigues and the imminence of atom-bomb destruction—a hysteria campaign that continued uninterruptedly for a 14-month period preceding and lasting through the Rosenberg trial. The trial by press, the petition states, "inexorably preconditioned the public mind to acceptance of the petitioners' guilt:

The trial itself became a mere formality, to give judicial confirmation to evidence already imbedded in the memory of the jury.



The petition contains affidavits of four world-renowned scientists who, after studying the trial record, agree that the material allegedly transmitted by the Rosenbergs was not only not secret but well-known to the scientific world by 1940. Greenglass, who pleaded guilty to the charge against him, testified that he drew diagrams (the government's four major exhibits) wholly from memory and without outside aid at the time of the trial. But these were the opinions of the scientists:

• JAMES G. CROWTHER (Britain): It would have been "impossible" for Greenglass to produce the exhibits after a lapse of nearly six years "relying solely on memory and without any outside aid."

• THOMAS REEVE KAISER (Britain): It was "improbable" that Greenglass could have reconstructed three of the exhibits, "inconceivable" that he could have produced the fourth without technical aid.

• JACQUES K. MADAUARD (France): The performance was "highly improbable" and "inconceivable."

• J. D. BERNAL (British physicist): Fully documents the non-secret nature of the material allegedly transmitted; concludes that at the time of transmission it "would not be of substantial advantage to a foreign nation."

The scientists took note of Greenglass' lack of technical training (he did not go beyond high school, flunked eight courses he took in a single semester at a polytechnical institution). The petition charges Greenglass lied when he testified he had no aid in drawing his exhibits; says it can prove books were made accessible to him while awaiting trial and that he consulted during that time with Harry Gold, a confessed atom spy. His evidence, it asserts, was

. . . literally "manufactured" for trial.

"NOT IRREVOCABLE:" With time running out, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.) was still confident that the growing worldwide movement for clemency would prevail:

The Supreme Court refusal to review the case is a tragic, but not an irrevocable error. [It] can and must be corrected by President Truman through the exercise of executive clemency.

We believe the President will be responsive to the plea for clemency joined in by hundreds of thousands of Americans, providing that the plea is multiplied by many times. We will respect the unanimity of the Jewish press and the noted religious and civic figures who have been part of the great movement for clemency now stirring the country.

We call upon the scores of Rosenberg Committees throughout the country to appeal to their fellow-citizens through ads, radio, television, public meetings, letters and other means. We urge the great trade unions of our country to place themselves behind this clemency appeal as they have done in the past in the Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro, Martinville and other cases.

On Saturday the committee announced:

We are calling a nationwide gathering in Washington, D. C., for Sunday and Monday, Jan. 4 and 5, where thousands

will participate in meeting. Prayers and delegations to the President, Dept. of Justice, Senators, Congressmen and other public officials.

PRESSURE ON SOBELL: Other protests were called for: during the week Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs and sentenced to 30 years, was ordered transferred to Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, the government's "maximum security" penitentiary and its toughest. To Mrs. Helen Sobell, who has become a prime leader in the movement in behalf of her husband and the Rosenbergs, this was

"... the latest and severest step in a protracted effort ... to torture my husband into confessing to a crime he never committed."

The transfer would, she said, make it impossible for her to continue her defense work, deny her husband the opportunity to consult with his lawyers while new legal motions are being prepared. On Friday Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld stayed Sobell's transfer until Tuesday midnight to allow completion of a new court appeal.

The Civil Rights Congress urged all who could to join a "Holiday Delegation" to the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah. The worldwide movement for the Rosenbergs—especially active in Britain, where the U.S. embassy was being continually picketed—was boosted during the week when 20 prominent rabbis and religious leaders of Jerusalem, including Chief Rabbiinate officials, cabled President Truman urging clemency. The petition said:

"... We are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses alleged in this case in time of peace."

GHOULS: In New Haven, Conn., the local affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union appealed to the President for clemency; the 13-member executive committee signing the plea included five Yale professors.

At the week-end a morbid note crept into the case: U.S. Marshall William Carroll, who is charged with carrying out the execution, said he had received "countless requests to actually witness the execution" (the exact day, he said, would be kept secret). The Rosenberg Committee promptly protested to Atty. Gen. J. P. McGranery against what it called an attempt to "frighten, bewilder and intimidate" its supporters:

You cannot cancel out the appeal of hundreds of thousands of Americans for clemency with a few unnatural persons who wish to witness an execution.



DAVID GREENGLASS
He was the key



THOMAS MANN
Europe's art is freer

it will check the 17 for possible violation of passport regulations, reported that none has yet returned to the U.S.

Whatever harassing value the department's announcement might have, the U.S. Sponsoring Comm. for Representation at the (Vienna) Congress of the Peoples for Peace (86 Edgewood Av., New Haven 11, Conn.) went ahead with its work. Comprising now more than 55 religious, labor, educational and civic leaders, the committee was joined last week by Rev. Donald G. Lothrop of the Community Church of Boston. He said:

"Believing that all peoples should work for peace and that none should monopolize such work, I do heartily join with you to sponsor the effort to have an adequate and representative delegation from the U. S. . . ."

A NOBEL PRIZE WINNER: A similar sponsoring committee in Great Britain of 71 prominent leaders announced last week that more than 100 delegates to Vienna are already pledged in that country. Among the British sponsors is Dr. Richard Lawrence Millington Syngé, Fellow of the Royal Society, who recently shared this year's Nobel Prize for chemistry.

In Vienna world-famed novelist Thomas Mann, who fled the Nazis to become a U.S. citizen, told newsmen he plans to spend his remaining years in Europe, noting that "freedom of opinion is rather restricted at the present time in the U.S." He declined to say if he planned to attend the Peace Congress, but said he was pleased at the participation of such personalities as Jean Cocteau, Jean Paul Sartre and Pablo Picasso. For himself, he said:

"My task is to use my gifts to make mankind happier and more peace-minded."



THE OASE ON AMERICA'S CONSCIENCE: UNION SQ. RALLY FOR SACCO & VANZETTI, 1926
An innocent fish peddler and shoemaker died. Must the Rosenbergs be victims of the same ghastly justice?

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Pamphlet on Rosenberg Case

A vital pamphlet on the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now under sentence of death in Sing Sing Prison, is being rushed to press, the Civil Rights Congress has announced.

The author is Richard Boyer, who wrote "The Dark Ship," "If This Be Treason," and other works.

The 64-page pamphlet tells a succinct story of the frame-up in all its stages; it contains the statements and analysis of legal experts all over the world who have examined the transcript and who agree that the case is one of the flimsiest on record; it shows how the entire trial revolved about the testimony of a man who would himself have faced death had he not falsely denounced others; it tells of the long-standing private quarrel between this man, David Greenglass, and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg.

The pamphlet also includes much of the moving and eloquent correspondence between Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the death house.

The CRC is taking advance orders at its headquarters at 23 West 26 St., New York. The price is 25 cents per copy; 15 cents in bundle orders of 10 or more; 12 cents for 200 or more.

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Maurice Becker, Artist, Writes on Rosenberg Case

Editor, Feature Section:

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents, lovers of peace, must not perish on Jan. 12 in the American style crematory of the instigators of 'Operation Meatgrinders.' From the shocking rantings of the judge Irving Kaufman and the lack of any corroborating evidence against them, it is clear that the Rosenbergs are the victims of today's hysteria in a frameup of the cold war grown hot. Protests from the world over affirm this view.

Sing Sing and Korea and Kojie-the tie that links these widely separated death traps runs through the three-fingers of racketeer chief Brown (who has blessed the Rosenberg prosecutor Saypol, now a judge, U. S. Attorney Lane and various corrupt figures in high places) to the gloves of the generals at the Pentagon.

We must bombard President Truman with demands for the commutation of the Rosenberg's death sentence! Though millions have died needlessly in this blood-soaked era, let us assure that our humanity be not numbered among the casualties.

Yours for Operation Samtyt
- MAURICE BECKER.

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THE NEWS runs an initialed letter—you have to use your judgment as to which editor dreamed it up—offering to do the job of executing the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg “for nothing.” This clearly planted letter not only reveals a typical fascist zeal for taking human life, it is couched in language which only anti-Semites ever use.

THE MIRROR's Victor Riesel demands the framed Rosenbergs be killed. He assails the "good-in-heart" who appeal for clemency, finds it sinister the going to save the Rosenbergs. Dr. Edward K. Barsky, because he "set up the medical units" in the Spanish Republic against Franco fascism. Having thus made clear that anti-fascism is the big crime, Riesel also explains why the Rosenbergs must die. They haven't "talked," he complains. Despite pressures and promises, they haven't invented a phony story naming non-existent "accomplices" in a non-existent "crime" . . . Walter Winchell calls Josephine Baker "a snake." That's the code of fascistic gentility. Revile women, and particularly Negro women.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Attorneys for Rosenbergs to Ask Judge to Disqualify Self

Attorneys for the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell will argue this morning (Friday) before Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman that he disqualify himself from hearing motions to invalidate their convictions which had been secured in an atmosphere of anti-Communist and pro-war hysteria.

Judge Kaufman presided at the trial and sentenced Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the unprecedented sentence of death and Morton Sobell to serve 30 years after a trial characterized by a lack of evidence and obvious frameup.

The Rosenbergs, for whom a worldwide appeal for clemency has gone to President Truman, are scheduled to be executed at Sing Sing death house unless mass pressure saves them. Sobell was transferred yesterday from the Federal House of Detention here to the Federal prison at Alcatraz, Calif. Sobell's wife Helen charged this action was aimed at trying to break Sobell's spirit.

In a letter addressed to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and released by the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg case, one of the Paris sections of the French Anti-Racist Movement wrote: "You are not alone, dear friends, in your prison cell; you are surrounded by affection and the vigilance of hundreds of millions of people in all countries."

Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton

(Continued on Page 6)

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 3)

educator, states: "As an act of mercy I strongly urge that a new trial be granted and, failing this, that at least the Court commute the death sentence to a term of imprisonment. Prof. Wilson expressed doubt of the fairness of the trial, says, 'Conscience have to be satisfied fully resistant to that perverted society.'"

Prof. D. D. Kosambi, an Indian scientist connected with the Tate Institute for Fundamental Research, writes: "It is perfectly clear . . . that the trial was mainly a political rather than a juridical action. A generation ago I saw the protest aroused by the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti; today this is regarded as a blot upon the name of American justice. My friends and I hope that the American people will not add such disgraceful action to their record."

The Rosenberg committee announced that its nationwide Clemency Gathering in Washington Jan. 4 and 5 would feature a special afternoon Clemency prayer period and an evening Clemency meeting, both on Jan. 4. On Jan. 5, the Clemency gathering will present its appeal to President Truman, to the Department of Justice and to Senators and Congressmen.

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