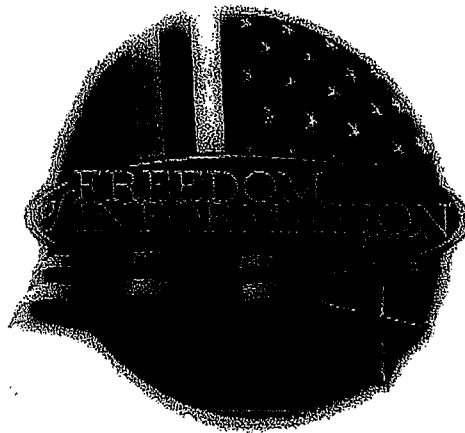


FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: SuLius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub E (3)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## NOTICE

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT

Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO.

65-15348

Sub. SEC. E

VOLUME NO.

3

SERIALS

150

thru

230

File No 65-15348Re Julius RosenbergDate 2/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
150	1/11/53	Daily Worker News Clip	2	2	
151	1/11/53		2	2	
152	1/11/53		1	1	
153	1/11/53		1	1	
154	1/11/53		1	1	
155	1/12/53		3	3	
156	1/12/53		1	1	
156A	1/13/53		1	1	
156B	1/13/53		1	1	
157	1/14/53		1	1	
158	1/14/53		1	1	
159	1/14/53		1	1	



edh/edhFile No: 65-15348Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date:

2/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
160	1/14/53	Daily Worker News Clipping	2	2	
161	1/14/53		2	2	
161	1/14/53		2	2	
162	1/14/53		2	2	
163	1/14/53		1	1	
164	1/14/53		3	3	
165	1/15/53		2	2	
166	1/15/53		2	2	
167	1/15/53		1	1	
167A	1/15/53		1	1	
168	1/16/53		1	1	
169	1/21/53		1	1	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78  
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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
170	1/21/53	Daily Worker News Clipping	1	1	
171	1/22/53		1	1	
172	1/22/53		1	1	
173	1/22/53		1	1	
174	1/23/53		1	1	
175	1/25/53		1	1	
176	1/25/53		1	1	
177	1/25/53		1	1	
178	1/25/53		2	2	
179	1/25/53		1	1	
180	1/25/53		1	1	
181	1/26/53		4	4	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78  
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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
182	1/27/53	Daily Worker News Clipping	1	1	
183	1/27/53		1	1	
184	1/28/53		2	2	
185	1/29/53		1	1	
186	1/29/53		1	1	
187	1/29/53		1	1	
188	1/29/53		1	1	
189	1/30/53		1	1	
190	1/30/53		1	1	
191	1/30/53		1	1	
192	2/2/53		1	1	
193	2/2/53		1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
194	2/2/53	Daily Worker News Clipping	2	2	
194A	2/3/53		2	2	
194B	2/4/53		1	1	
194C	2/5/53		1	1	
194D	2/8/53		1	1	
195	2/9/53		2	2	
195A	2/11/53		2	2	
196	2/12/53		4	4	
196A	2/13/53		2	2	
196B	2/13/53		1	1	
196C	2/13/53		3	3	
197	2/18/53		1	1	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/28  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
199	2/18/53	Daily Worker News Clipping	2	2	
200	2/19/53		1	1	
201	2/19/53		3	3	
202	2/20/53		2	2	
203	2/20/53		2	2	
204	2/22/53		3	3	
205	2/23/53		1	1	
206	2/23/53		2	2	
207	2/24/53		2	2	
208	2/24/53		1	1	
209	2/25/53		1	1	
210	2/26/53		1	1	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78  
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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
208	2/16/53	Daily Worker News Clipping	5	5	
209	2/17/53		2	2	
210	2/17/53		1	1	
211	2/17/53		2	2	
212	3/2/53		2	2	
213	3/3/53		4	4	
214	3/10/53		1	1	
215	3/10/53		1	1	
216	3/11/53		1	1	
217	3/12/53		1	1	
218	3/12/53		1	1	
219	3/13/53		1	1	

File No: 65-15348Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
220	3/13/53	Daily Worker News Clippings	1	1	
221	3/13/53		2	2	
222	3/15/53		1	1	
223	3/15/53		1	1	
224	3/16/53		1	1	
224A	3/16/53		1	1	
225	3/18/53		1	1	
225A	3/20/53		1	1	
226	3/24/53		2	2	
227	3/25/53		1	1	
227A	3/25/53		1	1	
227B	3/27/53		1	1	

Julius Rosenberg

**Datum**

2/78

(month/year)

**Review**



U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

See Nos.

CLASSIFICATION NO.

65

Serial

Volume Number

150

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Pending kept  
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PROPERTY OF  
TRAINING UNIT

# THEY CAN BE SAVED!

## An Editorial

THE CONSCIENCE of America is waking up in the case of the two Rosenbergs condemned to die in the electric chair.

It is no longer a sure thing that the men who planned this horrible execution in order to create fear and hysteria are going to be able to go through with it.

Washington's Congressmen and Senators heard the people's voice on Monday when nearly 3,000 men and women came from 22 states to urge commutation of the death sentence.

These delegations, which included Americans of all political views, told Congressmen and Senators truths about this case which they had never heard. They told them that this was the first death sentence ever handed down in peace time against alleged espionage agents in the history of the United States. They told them that leading world authorities, atom scientists, lawyers, religious leaders, and political figures were in grave doubt about the verdict and the trial. They told the Congressmen and Senators that the word of one single man is the entire evidence in this case.



Michael and Robert, sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, try to look cheerful after a visit to their parents in Sing Sing.

65-15348-E-150  
65-15348-A-1515

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 11 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

*Daily Worker*

DATED

*Jan 11, 1953*

FORWARDED BY

**MANY CONGRESSMEN** listened earnestly. Some promised to act for clemency. The people's entry into the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs brings new hope that the fight can be won. The pleas for clemency are pouring in from every capital in the world. They come from men like the Rev. Charles Raven, chaplain to the British Queen, from 15 members of the Israel Knesset, from rabbis and priests, from writers and men and women of good will everywhere, regardless of how they view the innocence or guilt of the doomed mother and father of two children.

We believe this crusade for clemency can be won as the hours tick by.

But it will take ceaseless action from now on to win this fight for two human lives.

It means that everyone should be asked to speak out for clemency. This includes organizations, men and women, who up to now may have refused or been uninterested. Many people are changing their minds. The demand for clemency is now coming from many conservative sources. They feel that America's security does not require this execution, and that America's world position will be deeply undermined if the execution takes place.

It means letters, wires, delegations. It means peoples vigil picketing in front of Mayors, City Halls, state legislatures, asking them to memorialize the President to commute the death sentence. Killing the Rosenbergs who proclaim their innocence in the death house itself will not protect America or serve justice. Act now!

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PROPERTY CLERK  
TRAINING UNIT

# 'Between Me and Reader'

Nov. 28, 1952

Dear M—:

I'd like this to be a conversation between me and the reader, whoever he or she may be and as I go along I'll tell you, dear person, why I take the liberty to communicate with you.

Our government through the instrumentality of one of its Federal Judges Irving R. Kaufman has decreed that my wife and I be put to death in 45 days.

Almost daily there are individuals convicted of capital crimes and sentenced to death. But, this is the first time in the history of our country, in a civil case, that the authorities have set the death penalty for a conviction of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The peculiar circumstances are these that two innocent people are condemned to death in a political frameup. I will discuss every element of this in detail. Particular attention will be paid to the purpose and motives of the prosecution as exemplified by their actions and statements, by the propaganda of interested parties and only incidentally to the witnesses whose oral testimony against us was the only evidence. It was of poor quality, unreliable, uncorroborated, full of extraneous hysteria engendered by the cold war and anti-Communist prejudice and still it was empty. It did not even warrant submission to a jury much less have any grounds for a finding of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Events have chosen us as the principals in this case. I hope you our reader are acquainted with our background, our experience and know a little about us from the material in the trial record and the letters we have written. Then it will be easier to understand our reactions. At the very outset of our trial, the district attorney Mr. Irving Saypol in his opening statement to the jury said and I quote from the record P. 163—

"We will prove that the Rosenbergs devised and put into operation, with the aid of Soviet Nationals and Soviet agents in this country, an elaborate scheme which enabled them to steal through David Greenglass this one weapon, that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and means the peace of the world, the atomic bomb."

In Saypol's summation to the jury P. 1518-19 of the trial record and I quote, "We know of these other henchmen of Rosenberg in this plot by him, by Sobell, by the Soviet Union and its representatives and by other traitorous Americans to deliver the safeguards of our security into the hands of a power that would wipe us off the face of the earth and destroy its peace."

Judge Kaufman stated and I quote from the record P. 1614-15, "I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-Bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions of innocent people may pay the price of your treason."

I have gone to the trouble of quoting verbatim these statements even though they are complete inventions of those who made them, are false and not based on the evidence or any sane reasoning but because they touch on what I am convinced is the most significant factor of this case. It makes obvious the true purpose of the government. The issue raised is peace and should be discussed thoroughly to show how it is really threatened and what the roots of war are.

What relation does our trial and death sentence have to this?

Every student of history knows that World War I, World War II and the danger of World War III

stem from the same source. The existence of world cartels, controlled by finance capital and its resultant imperialism that in the normal course of its activities sets in motion economic and political forces in the state and countries it controls that inevitably lead to war.

(Julius Rosenberg then documents the Big Business control of Nazi Germany and shows that similar forces are trying to take America down the same path). He continues:

The court wanted me to confess crimes I did not do, to hear false witness against innocent people and to allow myself to be used as a tool to create anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda to add to the hysteria and the cold war. I would not allow myself to be used even for propaganda purposes to increase the tensions between the United States and Russia. Only better relations between these two countries can benefit the peoples of both lands and insure world peace.

The only documentary evidence produced by the government to tie us up with this case was a tin collection can. "Save a Spanish Republican Child" and our lawyer in summation said hollow, hollow like the case against the Rosenbergs for in no way can anyone infer any connection to espionage.

This can was supposed to be used to collect funds to aid the innocent victims of the fascist butcher Franco. We admit we are ardent anti-fascists.

Long live Liberty! Julius

The articles by Oliver Pilat—whom Julius calls Pontius Pilat—in the N. Y. Post were filled with distortions and untruths. From the death house, Julius wrote reply answering these in detail. Excerpts follow:

Dec. 2, 1952

Dear M—

... They are fuming because we refuse to be stoolpigeons.

65-15348

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. Daily Worker 65-15348-E-151

DATED Dec 11, 1953  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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~~We never~~ claimed to be Communists—it was never proven that ~~we~~ were Communists. Even taking the meaning of what he says gives the lie the government. The entire trial was full of our opinions on politics. On Spain. On the second front. Our union activity and talks with progressive friends. . . . We never claimed we were 'convicted of being Jews.' This is his straw man and his answer has nothing to do with the question. . . . His statement about the photographer is a complete lie; we did categorically deny the photographer's story—it should be easy to expose him.

JULIE



JULIUS ROSENBERG

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On this page, in its briefest terms, is the record of what the world now knows as The Rosenberg Case.

Here are bared the heart and soul of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small sons, ordinary citizens of New York's East Side struggling to make a living until the fatal day the FBI police knocked at their door.

From that day on, the tale of horror unfolds and deepens. A terrorized brother, David Greenglass, invents a fantastic tale of "atomic espionage" which sends his own sister, Ethel and her husband, Julius, to the electric chair, the first time in the history of America that death is imposed in peacetime for alleged espionage. There is not the slightest piece of evidence to back up Greenglass' miserable story about stealing "the atomic secret," a secret which scientists have declared is non-existent. Six years after the alleged stealing of the "secret," Greenglass, who failed to pass a single one of the nine technical courses he took in school, suddenly "remembers" how to draw in full detail a picture of "the bomb" after having been in contact with other government witnesses in prison. His drawing is called "unworkable" by a leading science magazine writer. Atomic scientists ridicule the idea of an "atom bomb" drawing. There is not the slightest evidence of any kind whatsoever to connect the Rosenbergs with espionage in any shape or form.

But the prosecution aided by J. Edgar Hoover, fills the press with hysterical propaganda about a "Soviet spy ring" which may soon bring atom bombs falling on New York City. The judge blames the Rosenbergs for the Korean war at a moment when the na-

tion is filled with hatred of this war which the government refuses to stop. And death is pronounced. In amazing exhibitions, the authorities promise the Rosenbergs that they will not die if they will "talk." If they will, that is, back up the government's lie that "communists" in America got them into "the spy ring" which did not exist.

But the heroic Rosenbergs refuse. They insist on their innocence. They reveal themselves to their fellow-Americans and to the world as made of the purest courage and sincerity in devotion to truth. Their letters from the death house bring before us the heart-rending and at the same time the heroic, inspiring portrait of two loving, tender, human beings, filled with all the joys and sorrows of ordinary parents, yet unflinching in their refusal to trade decency and truth for their lives as the political police cruelly demand of them.

We are printing these words of theirs so that all persons of good will, regardless of what their politics might be, can join this crusade even at this late hour to halt the scheduled execution of the Rosenbergs during the week of Jan. 12.

Had Sacco and Vanzetti lived, later justice would have released them from jail. Had Tom Mooney been hanged, his later exoneration of guilt would have been useless. Had Capt. Dreyfus died at the hands of his persecutors, his later-proved innocence would have been in vain. Save the Rosenbergs! America's honor will be deeply stained if they die. If they die, their torturers will seek new Rosenbergs wherever decent men and women seek peace, democracy and brotherhood.

-MILTON HOWARD.

CLIPPING FROM THE  
N. Y. *Daily Worker*  
DATED *Jan 11, 1953*  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-A-71E

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# I Cannot Contain My Sobs

May 8, 1952.

My Sweetest Dear:

This afternoon there arrived an altogether captivating Mother's Day card from Lee. It has a cardboard base on which is mounted a huge cat and over it is slung a bag from which a kitten waves a paw. Each pussy is adorably fuzzy, and the big one is wearing an outlandish costume consisting of blue and white striped trousers, red jacket and cap to match sitting jauntily between two perky ears, and shining black shoes. I guess they are intended to represent Michael and Robby; in any case, it's an awfully cute affair, which you will enjoy more fully when you can see it for yourself on Wednesday.

Darling at the moment I am listening to a record of Rise Steven's singing Brahms' "Lullaby," eyes streaming, and hurt and longing are so fearsome I cannot contain my sobs. Please, sweetheart, we must urge Manny to do his utmost to get action, as soon as it is humanly possible, on the children's needs, I have a feel-

ing he will most likely choose to come on Monday the 12th.

Which brings me right straight to my real reason for writing you

today. Julie dear, whatever greeting you may receive in my name will not possibly express the deep regard and love that fills me to

overflowing. I weep bitterly for the birthday joy that was once ours to share and am inconsolable.

ETHEL

65-15348-E-153  
15-15348-H-153

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## French Poet's Plea

"When death menaces a man and wife, who deny the crime of which they are accused, and which all the evidence does not show they did; when this pure couple face the fate that was McGee's, in spite of the voices raised in the world, it is necessary—no, essential—that French protest (one forgets that too often) for American ears, make itself louder, more urgent, more indignant than ever, because it speaks, not only to this President, who next gives way to a general, but to Lincoln's people,

who if they let flow this innocent blood, will have stained their starred flag with a stain that they will, one day, have to wash out with their sweat and tears, like the German people the crematoria of their vanquished masters.

"Thanks to all of you who undertake to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, to lift from the American people the responsibility of that shame."—Louis Aragon to 5,000 at Paris mass meeting.

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PROPERTY OF  
TRAINING UNIT

By MILTON HOWARD

In a 43-page document that will stir the conscience of the world, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg appealed directly to President Truman on Saturday to halt their scheduled execution on the ground that they were innocent and that the death sentence against them is a product of hysteria and vengeance.

"You must determine," they told the President, "whether this is a verdict so certain in its rectitude that this great nation can afford, in not staying the hand of the executioner, to risk its reputation

for justice and decency."

Meanwhile, the cry "Save the Rosenbergs!" was being heard in all parts of the world. Prominent conservatives, liberal weeklies, Jewish Labor-Zionist publications, France's leading Right Wing paper, Figaro, and scores of ministers, Rabbis, and others joined the plea for presidential clemency.

Vigils, like the Washington round-the-clock vigil continued.

U. S. embassies in Ottawa, Canada, Sydney, Australia, and London, were being picketed by committees of clergymen and trade unionists asking commutation of the death sentence for the two East Side parents charged with "conspiracy to commit espionage" but actually framed as "atom spies" solely on the word of one man and sentenced by a judge breathing war hysteria and the myth of the "atomic secret."

From her death cell in Sing Sing prison, where the execution by electric chair had been scheduled for the night of Jan. 14, Ethel Rosenberg, mother of two small sons, asked the President to save her and her husband's life as follows:

"The primary reason, I assert, and my husband with me, is that we are innocent. We are innocent . . . this is the whole truth."

*Handwritten signature/initials*

*Part of this article  
cut off  
See D. W. in  
Library.*

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*65-15348-A-765*

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# Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg cite the sensational admission by the Circuit Court of Appeals (Doc. 31) that the tactics of U.S. prosecutor Irving Saypol "cannot be too severely condemned" and that a new trial "should have been granted" in 1931.

They cited the cases of the eight Nazi spies and saboteurs during World War II, not one of whom was executed after conviction.

Referring to the insistent demand by Judge Kaufman that they "talk" if they want to live, the Rosenbergs ask, since when it has become American practice to resort to the method of "the rack and the screw."

"Our sentences cannot be accounted for by normal divergence" from the alleged crimes and punishment of others, none of whom got death, they say.

Of Judge Kaufman who twice gave the world the official myth that the Rosenbergs had "stolen the atomic secret" and "given it to Russia," thus causing the Korean war, the Rosenbergs are scornful and bitter.

"Where they could not prove the substance, they proved 'communism,'" they state to President Truman. "He tailored the crime to fit the punishment."

Tackling Kaufman's attack on them as "spies" during World War II, the Rosenbergs ask, if it was wartime espionage when the USSR was an ally, why is Ethel being sentenced to die, since the "record is bare of post-war involvement" even in the words of the government's own witnesses. Even in Julius' case, there is no overt act of post-war involvement during the "cold war" cited other than by words of government witness Greenglass, of words, not acts, told him by Julius. And for this there was no corroboration.

"We appeal to your mind and conscience, Mr. President," they say. "To let us live will serve all and the common good. If we are innocent, as we proclaim, we shall have the opportunity to vindicate ourselves. If we have erred, as

others say, then it is in the interests of the United States not to depart from its historic open-heartedness and its ideals of equality before the law by stooping to a vengeful and savage deed."

Legally this petition is presented to the pardons attorney of the Department of Justice, which then passes it on to the President with or without recommendation. To make its own recommendation, the Department can canvass the opinions of other officials, notably the judges who ruled earlier.

Truman has till Jan. 20 to act. If he takes no action, the petition falls into the hands of the new President, General Eisenhower.

Judge Kaufman has ruled that if the petition for clemency is denied, five days will elapse before execution.

Defense counsel may have recourse to the Supreme Court.

In letting the defense go to the President, Judge Kaufman made a ruling which foreclosed any action by the defense before the Supreme Court during this period.

President Truman is receiving wires from all parts of the world urging commutation of the death sentence because of doubt as to guilt, or because of the extreme nature of the sentence, the first of its kind in the history of the United States.

The Jewish Frontier, a spokesman of the Labor Zionist movement edited by Hayim Greenberg and Marie Syrkin, declared, "we join those who sincerely petition the President to exercise his right of executive clemency in this case."

The Frontier asserts its belief that the Rosenbergs are "guilty" but declares that "the request for executive clemency implies going outside the law, acting lifnim mes'hura' hadin, in accordance with considerations that transcend the law. . . ." The other consideration cited by the Frontier "concerns political ethics" and the editorial urges clemency because "this country should set an example of level headedness."

Dr. Bernard Loomis, Divinity School Dean at the University of Chicago, declared he was supporting the clemency appeal "not only because the sentence is out of proportion, to the crime committed but also because the effect of this sentence in our present cultural crisis is more destructive than the crime of which the Rosenbergs have been accused."

The national executive board of the National Lawyers Guild has forwarded to the President a statement urging that the plea of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for ex-

ecutive clemency be favorably considered, asserting that "the interests of justice will be better served" in that way.

## PRAY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—People seeking clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg stood in the cold and rain before the White House today and prayed for mercy for the young Jewish parents.

About 50 members of the Rosenbergs vigil interrupted their 24-hour picketing of the Presidential mansion to hold a brief prayer service. It was led by the Rev Harold S. Williamson, pastor of the Church of the Rugged Cross in New York.

The picketeers are about equally divided among men and women. Tallest of the signs they carry reads:

"For the honor of America, clemency for the Rosenbergs."

The ballroom of the Hotel Capitol was packed and overflowing Saturday night at the concert-rally organized by the Musicians Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs. It was not only the splendid inspirational program that featured this great meeting, but, even more remarkable, the audience went into immediate action in the fight for the Rosenbergs' lives.

In response to an appeal by Carl Margant, hundreds of hands went up pledging to report Monday evening, and all day Tuesday, at 1050 Sixth Ave. to help distribute a million and a half leaflets throughout the city.

There was not a dry eye in the house as Earl Robinson sang, to the music of the "Peat Bog Soldiers," a poem written by Ethel Rosenberg in her death cell.

Beula Richardson, famed Negro woman poet, stirred the audience with a dramatic poem about the struggle of the Maccabees that brought to the fore the theme of Negro-Jewish unity in the fight of oppressed peoples.

Paul Robeson sang a Jewish lullaby and a child's prayer by Moussorgsky, both heartbreaking reminders of the two young Rosenberg children whose parents have been torn away by the criminal fomentors of war hysteria.

The parallel of the Rosenberg case with the Dreyfus case was dramatized by Morris Carnovsky who read the speech by Emile Zola to the jury, taken from the film on the life of Zola.

Flora Jones, Negro woman tympanist, gave a performance of Tchernine's Sonata for Piano and Tympani, that was a masterpiece of craftsmanship.

Lil Goodman sang two songs based on Jewish liturgical themes of prayers for mercy, and Bob De Cormier sang the Warsaw Ghetto songs.

The Jewish Young Folk Chorus, led by De Cormier was also a worthy addition to this fine program and another high spot was choral dramatic work applying Carl Sandburg's poem, "The Quiet and Folded Yesterdays," to the Rosenberg case.

The National Council of Arts, Science and Professions, in a telegram to President Truman, urged "executive clemency in view of the unprecedented and inhumane nature of the sentence."

"We are convinced," said the ASP telegram, "that the death of these two people would not add anything to our national security. On the contrary, we firmly believe that their execution would reflect upon the reputation of the U. S. for democracy and moderation throughout the world."

## Leaflets Flood Times Square

To a jammed Times Square in New York City, where not a single newspaper will accept an ad on the Rosenberg case, demonstrators for clemency dropped thousands of leaflets from hotel windows, and a loud speaker for half an hour spoke the facts of the case.

The loudspeaker's voice came first from a building which flaunts the huge Camel cigarette sign. Then, when the police officials stopped this, it reappeared on the other side of the Hotel Astor. Thousands heard the facts for the first time. Many expressions of sympathy for the clemency fight were heard.

On the east side of Times Square, a demonstration that filled two long blocks with double, slowly moving lines, called, by voice and with placards, for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Leaflets giving the facts of the Rosenberg case were also distributed.

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PROPERTY CLERK  
TRAINING UNIT

## MISTER PRESIDENT

Look, Mister President,  
from your white citadel,  
Look on the Rosenbergs  
in a cold death cell.

Gentlemen of state,  
The hour is late;  
We carry here a message that has burned  
like fire;  
Why has Congress so suddenly adjourned?

We bring you in our outraged hands  
The flame of Justice burning in all lands;  
A fire that rages, though the headlines say,  
Rosenbergs Denied Appeal Today.

Yes, it is dark in courts of hate  
Where traitors cluster, deadly as sharks;  
But still our torchlight burns,  
and though tyrants stamp it into tiny sparks  
it flames up in men's hearts  
and returns!

Mister President, yours can be the flame;  
It can glow like gold beside your name;  
But if the words of doom are all you see,  
your name will sink in the gloom of infamy.

Mister President, your chance is now;  
The bent back of humanity watches from its plow;  
The eyes of ages watch you from the sea;  
The very air above you pleads that they be free;  
Your chance is now — think well, Mister President.

PAUL CARTER.

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# FATHER IN DEATH CELL HEARTENED BY HIS CHILD'S LETTER

The love and concern of a father for his children was the gist of a recent letter written by Julius Rosenberg from the Sing Sing death house where he and his wife Ethel face execution during the week of Jan. 12.

The Rosenbergs' letters have been increasingly concerned with the welfare of their two boys, Michael and Robert.

Following are excerpts from their most recent letter:

"We received an excellent letter from the children. The joy of reading Michael's own handwriting and hearing about his accomplishments in his own youthful account of the activities he is participating in brought his precious presence so close to us.

"I'm very happy they're both progressing beautifully at school, at shule, at play and most of all that they're surrounded by great love and deep affection. It does

us great honor to see such devotion and care visited upon our children."

Rosenberg went on to relate how the knowledge that their children were being cared for "inspired me and with this stimulus I sent out a batch of Chanukah cards the Jewish chaplain gave me. To our sweet children I composed a few verses. I must confess it is my first attempt and I

hope the sentiment is properly expressed.

"This I want to say to the number of people who have to our support—I am just an ordinary guy and I don't p to be anything extraordinary special. I feel my greatest accomplishment is being a successful father to my two boys. It is cause of them, and of all children, that my first duty in life work for their future."

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# ALARM !

Let all hearts like bells go ringing

**Alarm !! Save ! Help !**

Two young lives in the jaws of  
of death

In prison chamber of Sing Sing  
In agonizing struggle.

Resistless the hands of time  
are pressing ever onward—  
one hour after another  
one day after another—  
so near the frightful doom!

Alarm!! Time is closing in  
from near and far  
let life be demanded  
for the Rosenberg pair!  
Let us yell, implore,  
awaken and roar!

'Tis warmongers will to  
scare all opposers  
By this double crucifixion  
By this twofold blow at justice.  
Let all hearts like bells go ringing  
Save the Rosenbergs' lives !!

-I. L. Drucker.

WILL NOT BE FROM THE

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## MINISTER IN 'DENVER POST' EDITORIAL URGES CLEMENCY

In a signed guest editorial printed in the Denver Post, Denver, Col., The Reverend Rudolph Gilbert asks President Truman to commute the death sentence facing the Rosenbergs.

"As a layman," he says, "I am not completely satisfied with the verdict of guilty." He comes to this conclusion after having read the full transcript of the case, he says.

"Reading the transcript," he says, "I was impressed by the fact that the two principal and material witnesses were themselves self-confessed spies. . . . The testimony of the Greenglasses seems to build up to fantastic levels—with nothing

but their word as evidence. It is not conceivable in the light of American jurisprudence that a person should be found guilty on the testimony of an accomplice who had much to gain by turning state's evidence. It is not conceivable to me that the death sentence should be imposed on the basis of such evidence only."

"It is not too far fetched to think that the President will act on the conscience of the people—if that conscience finds expression in letters and telegrams. For my part, my conscience compels me to request a reprieve from the death sentence."

*Wiley*

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AD. ASST.  
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CLERK  
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INTELLIGENCE  
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LEGAL COUNSEL  
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# Jewish Papers Flays Attempt to Extort Rosenberg 'Confession'

In a direct answer to a recent statement of a seven-man group demanding death for the Rosenbergs, unless they "talk," the influential Jewish Examiner editorially says "And if the Rosenbergs are innocent what is there for them to confess?" (Jan. 9).

Also, says the Examiner such tactics "could come more naturally from the police department or from a TV writer's perverted pen ('So you won't talk, eh?') than from spiritual leaders."

"We are dealing with human beings," continues the Examiner, "not with bushels of potatoes. Two lives are at stake and two children may be orphaned."

The Examiner asks "Why does our government spare the lives of Nazi mass murderers like Gen. Eberhard Von Mackensen who ordered 335 Italian hostages killed in Rome?"

The Examiner notes also in its reply that such a mass killer from the Auschwitz gas ovens as Eiren-

schmalz had his death sentence reduced to nine years.

The Examiner says that "like Dr. Harold Urey, foremost atomic authority, and many others who have studied the trial record, we are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the Rosenbergs are guilty."

"But even those who hold a contrary view should support the clemency appeal, if only to assure an opportunity for ultimate repentance and confession—if there is anything to confess."

*[Handwritten signature]*

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# EINSTEIN, THE ROSENBERGS AND U. S. LABOR'S DUTY

## An Editorial

WITH DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN, the world's most noted atomic scientist, asking President Truman to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, this modern "Dreyfus Case" takes on new meaning. It means that every honest American, every man and woman of good will, no matter who he is or what his policies may be, now faces a duty of conscience.

It is not only that Dr. Einstein asks for clemency. He also associates himself directly with the now-famous letter of another of America's top atomic scientists, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner. Dr. Urey—who ought to know about the so-called "atomic secret" perhaps more than anyone else along with Einstein—flatly told his fellow-Americans: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses." And the Greenglass, David and Ruth, were the sole witnesses giving evidence of alleged "conspiracy to commit espionage." They had nothing—absolutely nothing—to substantiate their words.

WHAT WE HAVE then in the case of these two world-famous scientists is a plea for clemency based on two grounds—flat disbelief in the government's case against the Rosenbergs; flat denial of the whole "atomic secret" myth so hysterically enunciated by the government, Judge Irving R. Kaufman and the press. As a conclusion from

(Continued on Page 5)

*Walef*

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## **EINSTEIN AND THE ROSENBERGS**

(Continued from Page 1)

this, they request Presidential commutation of the death sentence.

• • •  
WHATEVER OTHERS may think about the opinions of Einstein and Urey—in which they are joined by another top American scientist, Dr. Edward U. Condon—it is now unmistakably clear that there should exist for millions of Americans of all creeds and faiths a reasonable doubt not only as to their guilt but certainly as to the death penalty.

Will death solve this case? Will death contribute one iota to the security of the U. S.? Can death be recalled if new evidence, new facts, arise to support the Rosenbergs who reaffirm their innocence in the shadow of the electric chair?

It seems to us that these are the questions which now must confront the labor movement, the AFL, CIO, railroad unions, and independents with a new urgency they have not felt up to now.

Is the Rosenberg case unconnected with the fact that Labor's most bitter enemies now propose in Congress the death penalty for "espionage" in time of peace? Is it a secret that the employers and the witchhunters can easily classify strikes, or any trade union activity in the "defense plants," as "espionage"? And what plant cannot be defined as a "defense" plant? Are the corpses of the Rosenbergs—falsely labelled "atom spies for Russia"—to be a warning to all Americans "to keep your mouth shut"?

The hours are ticking by for the Rosenbergs. President Truman has until Jan. 20 to commute the sentence. He may act at any moment if he wishes. Only five days would then remain if he denied the clemency plea. Let all unions act now! Let the veil of fear be broken by the demands of conscience. Let every local, international, every individual member, wire or write to President Truman, visit Congressmen and Senators, write to and visit the local papers. For America's honor and her health as a nation, the Rosenbergs must not die!

# Cry of 'Save Rosenbergs' Sweeps World Art, Science, Literary Circles

The cry 'Save The Rosenbergs' is sweeping the world and the writers, artists, musicians, scientists and educators of every country are among those urging Presidential clemency for the young couple charged with "conspiracy to commit espionage" but actually framed as "atom spies." Following is a partial list of the notables who have raised their voices against the death penalty for the innocent pair:

## U.S.A.

### WRITERS:

Waldo Frank  
Ossie Davis  
Marian Sackler Lamont  
Gertrude Saxton  
Alexander Saxton  
Nelson Algren  
Dashiell Hammett  
Arthur Pollock  
Sam Moore  
Millen Brand  
Arnaud D'Usseau  
Waldo Salt  
Edward Eliscu

### ACTORS AND MUSICIANS:

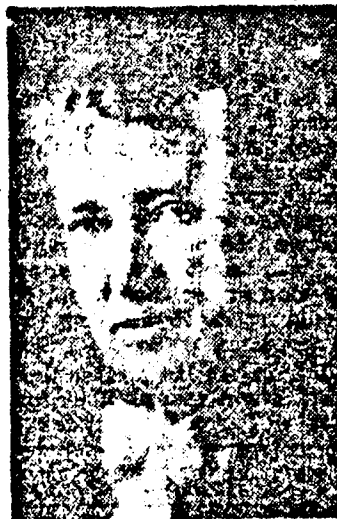
Paul Robeson  
Howard DaSilva  
Morris Carnovsky  
Ruby Dee  
Lucy Brown  
Max Goberman  
Ray Lev  
Martin Wolfson

### SCIENTISTS:

Albert Einstein  
Dr. Harlow Shapley  
E. S. Condon  
Philip Morrison  
Harold C. Urey



JEAN COCTEAU



MARY VAN KLEECK



DIEGO RIVERA



ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

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**ARTISTS:**

Karl Mettler  
 Anton Refregier  
 Rockwell Kent  
 David Burliuk  
 Philip Evergood  
 Jack Levine  
 Robert Gwathmey  
 Mervin Jules  
 Frank Kleinholz  
 Peter Blume  
 Hugo Gellert

**ACADEMICIANS:**

Dr. Robert Morss Lovett  
 H. Hubert Wilson  
 Malcolm Sharp  
 Prof. William C. Houk  
 Rudolf Carnap  
 Paul L. Whitely  
 Anatol Rapoport  
 Roland H. Bainton  
 Frank W. Weymouth  
 Charles Morris  
 Harry Kelven  
 Stephen Love  
 C. Murray Branch  
 Mary Van Kleeck  
 Francis R. Walton  
 Dr. Katherine Dodd  
 Bernard M. Loomer  
 George Sarton  
 N. Coburn

**MEXICO****ARTISTS:**

Diego Rivera  
 Frida Kahlo  
 David Siqueiros  
 Juan O'Gorman  
 Jose Chavez Morado  
 Olga Costa  
 Leopoldo Mendez  
 Gabriel Fernandez Ledezma  
 Raul Anguiano  
 Adolf Mexiac  
 Angel Brancho  
 Francisco Mora  
 Elezabeth Mora  
 Fanny Rabel  
 Paul Anguiano  
 Celia Calderon  
 Pablo O'Higgins  
 Lercenzo Jimenez  
 Jose Sanchez  
 Rosa Vulmaro Garcia  
 Garcia Bustos

**ANTHROPOLOGIST:**

Dr. Alfonso Casco

**WRITER:**

Andres Henestrosa

**POET:**

Juan Rejano

**ART CRITICS:**

Ignacio Marquez  
 Gabriel Garcia

**ENGLAND****WRITERS:**

John St. John  
 J. Smit  
 Edith Pargeter  
 Duke of Bedford  
 Antony Borrow  
 Henry Marshall, dramatist  
 Honor Arundel  
 Shaw Desmond  
 Doris Lessing  
 Herbert Read  
 Professor C. M. Joad  
 Lawrence Houseman  
 Gwyn Thomas  
 Roger McDougall  
 Olivia Manning  
 Ethel Manning  
 Basil Davidson  
 Chrichton Porteous  
 Phyllis M. Pickard  
 J. Allen Skinner  
 Naomi Lewis  
 Allen M. Laing  
 Hamish Henderson  
 Neil McCallum  
 J. Lipetz  
 I. Robinson  
 W. J. Murray  
 Bertha Malnick  
 Anthony Thorne  
 John Hartley  
 Kenneth Ingram  
 Douglas Goldring  
 Pearl Binder  
 Reginald Reynolds  
 Ronald Ridout  
 Sylvia Townsend-Warner  
 Archibald Robertson  
 Ewart Milne  
 Peter Vansittart  
 Maurice Dobb  
 Mervyn Jones  
 Anna Kavan  
 Montague Slater  
 John Sommerfield  
 Pat Miles  
 Alick West  
 Jack Lindsay  
 Florence James  
 James Aldridge  
 Henry Collins  
 Monica Whately  
 Whitbread

**FRANCE****WRITERS**

Jean Cocteau  
 Claude Bourdet  
 Mme. Romain Rolland  
 Julian Benda  
 Claude Roy  
 Jean Paul Sartre  
 Rene Jouglot  
 Francoise Rosay  
 Jacques Prevert

**Suzanne Arlet**

Marie Math  
 Helene Parmelin  
 Elsa Triolet  
 Louis Aragon  
 Josette Daix  
 Mathilde Dougnac  
 Janine Bouissounouse  
 Helene Todd  
 Reta Sadoul  
 Josette Meleze  
 Josette Mousett  
 Columba Varonca  
 Olga Wormser  
 Jacques Coucheron  
 Andrew Mathieu  
 Gilberte de Jouvenel  
 Tristan Tzara  
 Jacques Ronband  
 Francois Monod  
 Pierre Daix  
 Jacques Servione  
 Gilbert Duprez  
 Jean Zurlah  
 Michel Granet  
 Lucien Scheler  
 E. Jacquemin  
 J. V. Brocheolichi  
 Noel Mausset  
 F. Hirsch  
 R. de Jouvenel  
 Claude Sernet  
 Alain Couerin  
 Joseph Kosma  
 Francis Cohen  
 J. F. Laglenne  
 Philippe Durand  
 Claude Bourdin  
 Roger Stephanie  
 Marcel Aymé (playwright)  
 Marc Beigbeder  
 Jean Cau  
 Jean Dutourd  
 Louis Martin-Chauffier  
 Gilles Martinet  
 Claude Mauriac  
 Marguerite Dukas  
 Louis Guillox  
 Jean deline  
 Francis LeMarque  
 Eddy Murpay  
**ARTISTS**  
 Pablo Picasso  
 Jean Lureat  
 Edourd Pignon  
 Andre Fougeron  
 Boris Taslitsky  
 Emanuel Auricoste  
 Josette Bourmet  
 Louise Roue  
 Cachin-Signac  
 Clariet-Mouillac  
 Chapront  
 Alice Cherset  
 Andree Fontaines

(Continued tomorrow)

# Cry of 'Save Rosenbergs' Sweeps World Art, Science, Literary Circles

The cry 'Save The Rosenbergs' is sweeping the world and the writers, artists, musicians, scientists and educators of every country are among those urging Presidential clemency for the young couple charged with "conspiracy to commit espionage" but actually framed as "atom spies." Following is a partial list of the notables who have raised their voices against the death penalty for the innocent pair:

## U.S.A.

### WRITERS:

Waldo Frank  
Ossie Davis  
Marian Sackler Lament  
Gertrude Saxton  
Alexander Saxton  
Nelson Algren  
Dashiell Hammett  
Arthur Pollock  
Sam Moore  
Millen Brand  
Arnaud D'Usseau  
Waldo Salt  
Edward Eliscu

### ACTORS AND MUSICIANS:

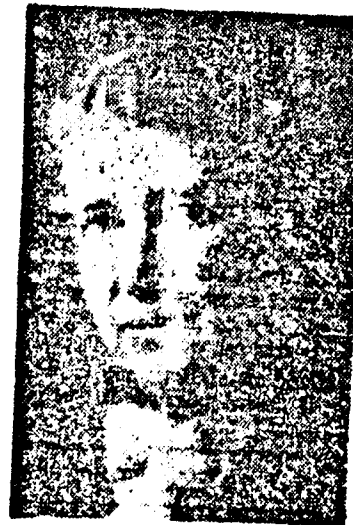
Paul Robeson  
Howard DaSilva  
Morris Carnovsky  
Ruby Dee  
Lucy Brown  
Max Goberman  
Ray Lev  
Martin Wolfson

### SCIENTISTS:

Albert Einstein  
Dr. Harlow Shapley  
E. U. Condon  
Philip Morrison  
Harold C. Urey



JEAN COCTEAU



MARY VAN KLEECK



DIEGO RIVERA



ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

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N. Y. *Daily Worker*  
DATED *Jan 14, 1953*  
FORWARDED BY *62*

**ARTISTS:**

Karl Metzler  
 Anton Refregier  
 Rockwell Kent  
 David Burliuk  
 Philip Evergood  
 Jack Levine  
 Robert Gwathmey  
 Mervin Jules  
 Frank Kleinholz  
 Peter Blume  
 Hugo Gellert

**ACADEMICIANS:**

Dr. Robert Morss Lovett  
 H. Hubert Wilson  
 Malcolm Sharp  
 Prof. William G. Houk  
 Rudolf Carnap  
 Paul L. Whitely  
 Anatol Rapoport  
 Roland H. Bainton  
 Frank W. Weymouth  
 Charles Morris  
 Harry Kelyen  
 Stephen Love  
 G. Murray Branch  
 Mary Van Kleeck  
 Francis R. Walton  
 Dr. Katherine Dodd  
 Bernard M. Loomer  
 George Sarton  
 N. Coburn

**MEXICO****ARTISTS:**

Diego Rivera  
 Frida Kahlo  
 David Siqueiros  
 Juan O'Gorman  
 Jose Chavez Morado  
 Olga Costa  
 Leopoldo Mendez  
 Gabriel Fernandez Ledezma  
 Raul Anguiano  
 Adolf Mexiac  
 Angel Bracho  
 Francisco Mora  
 Elezabeth Mora  
 Fanny Rabel  
 Paul Anguiano  
 Celia Calderon  
 Pablo O'Higgins  
 Lorenzo Jimenez  
 Jose Sanchez  
 Rosa Vulmaro Garcia  
 Garcia Bustos

**ANTHROPOLOGIST:**

Dr. Alfonso Casco

**WRITER:**

Andres Henestrosa

**POET:**

Juan Rejano

**ART CRITICS:**

Ignacio Marquez  
 Garbriel Garcia

**ENGLAND****WRITERS:**

John St. John  
 J. Smit  
 Edith Pargeter  
 Duke of Bedford  
 Antony Borrow  
 Henry Marshall, dramatist  
 Honor Arundel  
 Shaw Desmond  
 Doris Lessing  
 Herbert Read  
 Professor C. M. Joad  
 Lawrence Houseman  
 Gwyn Thomas  
 Roger McDougall  
 Olivia Manning  
 Ethel Manning  
 Basil Davidson  
 Chrichton Porteous  
 Phyllis M. Pickard  
 J. Allen Skinner  
 Naomi Lewis  
 Allen M. Laing  
 Hamish Henderson  
 Neil McCallum  
 J. Lipetz  
 I. Robinson  
 W. J. Murray  
 Bertha Malnick  
 Anthony Thorne  
 John Hartley  
 Kenneth Ingram  
 Douglas Goldring  
 Pearl Binder  
 Reginald Reynolds  
 Ronald Ridout  
 Sylvia Townsend-Warner  
 Archibald Robertson  
 Ewart Milne  
 Peter Vansittart  
 Maurice Dobb  
 Mervyn Jones  
 Anna Kavan  
 Montague Slater  
 John Sommerfield  
 Pat Miles  
 Alick West  
 Jack Lindsay  
 Florence James  
 James Aldridge  
 Henry Collins  
 Monica Whately  
 Whitbread

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 Rene Jouglot  
 Francoise Rosay  
 Jacques Prevert

Suzanne Arlet

Marie Math

Helene Parmelin

Elsa Triolet

Louis Aragon

Josette Daix

Mathilde Dougnac

Janine Bouissounouse

Helene Todd

Reta Sadoul

Josette Meleze

Josette Mousett

Columba Varonca

Olga Wormser

Jacques Coucheron

Andrew Mathieu

Gilberte de Jouvenel

Tristan Tzara

Jacques Roubaud

Francois Monod

Pierre Daix

Jacques Servione

Gilbert Duprez

Jean Zurlflah

Michel Granet

Lucien Scheler

E. Jacquemin

J. V. Brochcolichi

Noel Mausset

F. Hirsch

R. de Jouvenel

Claude Sernet

Alain Couerin

Joseph Kosma

Francis Cohen

J. F. Laglenne

Philippe Durand

Claude Bourdin

Roger Stephanie

Marcel Ayme (playwright)

Marc Beigbeder

Jean Cau

Jean Dutoird

Louis Martin-Chauffier

Gilles Martinet

Claude Mauriac

Marguerite Duka

Louis Guilloz

Ican deline

Francis LeMarque

Eddy Murpay

**ARTISTS**

Pablo Picasso

Jean Lureat

Edourd Pignon

Andre Fougerson

Boris Taslitsky

Emanuel Auricoste

Josette Rournet

Louise Roue

Cachin-Signac

Clariet-Mouillac

Chapront

Alice Cherset

Andree Fontaines

(Continued tomorrow)

# EINSTEIN, THE ROSENBERGS AND U. S. LABOR'S DUTY

*An Editorial*

WITH DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN, the world's most noted atomic scientist, asking President Truman to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, this modern "Dreyfus Case" takes on new meaning. It means that every honest American, every man and woman of good will, no matter who he is or what his policies may be, now faces a duty of conscience.

It is not only that Dr. Einstein asks for clemency. He also associates himself directly with the now-famous letter of another of America's top atomic scientists, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner. Dr. Urey—who ought to know about the so-called "atomic secret" perhaps more than anyone else along with Einstein—flatly told his fellow-Americans: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses." And the Greenglass, David and Ruth, were the sole witnesses giving evidence of alleged "conspiracy to commit espionage." They had nothing—absolutely nothing—to substantiate their words.

WHAT WE HAVE then in the case of these two world-famous scientists is a plea for clemency based on two grounds—flat disbelief in the government's case against the Rosenbergs; flat denial of the whole "atomic secret" myth so hysterically enunciated by the government, Judge Irving R. Kaufman and the press. As a conclusion from

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## EINSTEIN AND THE ROSENBERGS

(Continued from Page 1)

this, they request Presidential commutation of the death sentence.

• • •  
WHATEVER OTHERS may think about the opinions of Einstein and Urey—in which they are joined by another top American scientist, Dr. Edward U. Condon—it is now unmistakably clear that there should exist for millions of Americans of all creeds and faiths a reasonable doubt not only as to their guilt but certainly as to the death penalty.

Will death solve this case? Will death contribute one iota to the security of the U. S.? Can death be recalled if new evidence, new facts, arise to support the Rosenbergs who reaffirm their innocence in the shadow of the electric chair?

It seems to us that these are the questions which now must confront the labor movement, the AFL, CIO, railroad unions, and independents with a new urgency they have not felt up to now.

Is the Rosenberg case unconnected with the fact that Labor's most bitter enemies now propose in Congress the death penalty for "espionage" in time of peace? Is it a secret that the employers and the witchhunters can easily classify strikes, or any trade union activity in the "defense plants," as "espionage"? And what plant cannot be defined as a "defense" plant? Are the corpses of the Rosenbergs—falsely labelled "atom spies for Russia"—to be a warning to all Americans "to keep your mouth shut"?

The hours are ticking by for the Rosenbergs. President Truman has until Jan. 20 to commute the sentence. He may act at any moment if he wishes. Only five days would then remain if he denied the clemency plea. Let all unions act now! Let the veil of fear be broken by the demands of conscience. Let every local, international, every individual member, wire or write to President Truman, visit Congressmen and Senators, write to and visit the local papers. For America's honor and her health as a nation, the Rosenbergs must not die!

# Jewish Papers Flays Attempt to Extort Rosenberg 'Confession'

In a direct answer to a recent statement of a seven-man group demanding death for the Rosenbergs, unless they "talk," the influential Jewish Examiner editorially says "And if the Rosenbergs are innocent what is there for them to confess?" (Jan. 9).

Also, says the Examiner such tactics "would come more naturally from the police department or from a TV writer's perfervid pen ('So you won't talk, eh?') than from spiritual leaders."

"We are dealing with human beings," continues the Examiner, "not with bushels of potatoes. Two lives are at stake and two children may be orphaned."

The Examiner asks "Why does our government spare the lives of Nazi mass murderers like Gen. Eberhard Von Mackensen who ordered 335 Italian hostages killed in Rome?"

The Examiner notes also in its reply that such a mass killer from the Auschwitz gas ovens as Eiren-

schmalz had his death sentence reduced to nine years.

The Examiner says that "like Dr. Harold Urey, foremost atomic authority, and many others who have studied the trial record, we are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the Rosenbergs are guilty."

"But even those who hold a contrary view should support the clemency appeal, if only to assure an opportunity for ultimate repentance and confession—if there is anything to confess."

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# 1,500 Protestant Pastors Ask Truman to Save Rosenbergs

Fifteen hundred of America's leading Protestant clergymen yesterday asked President Truman to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, Ethel and Julius. Their plea came soon after Dr. Albert Einstein, one of the world's leading atomic scientists who played a leading part in creating the A-bomb, joined Dr. Harold E. Urey, atomic Nobel Prize winner, in urging clemency. The date for execution of the two East Side, New York, parents had been set for Jan. 14. A plea to the President is now in the hands of the Department of Justice. Truman may act at any moment if he desires, up to Jan. 20. If he denies the

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ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

clemency plea, the execution will take place five days later, or may be delayed possibly pending a final plea to the Supreme Court for a stay.

The letter of the 1,500 clergymen added their names to hundreds of others including Rabbis and priests who have similarly asked clemency. The latest plea was released by

Dr. Jesse W. Stitt, pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church on W. 13 St., New York City.

The letter, Dr. Stitt declared, urges President Truman, "in the spirit of love which casts out fear," to mitigate a punishment of "such terrible finality." He added that the group is not "partisan."

"Our plea," the letter says, "does not hang on the decision of the Rosenbergs' guilt or innocence, or the degree of their wrongdoing."

Co-sponsors of the letter, with Dr. Stitt, are the Rev. Dr. James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological Seminary; Roland H. Bain-  
tion of Yale Divinity School; the

Rt. Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, retired Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York; Rev. Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, Golden Rule Foundation; Bernard Loomer, dean of Chicago University divinity school; Rev. Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Mount Olivet Baptist Church, New York.

Others are Robert H. Nichols, professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary; Prof. Paul Schorer; Rev. Dr. Albert J. Penner, Broadway Tabernacle, New York; Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the Master, New York, and the Rev. Dr. T. K. Thompson,

(Continued on Page 6)

## Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

National Council of Churches.

In his letter, Dr. Einstein associated himself with another leading nuclear scientist, Dr. Harold C. Urey, who had asked clemency after flatly stating that the testimony of the Rosenbergs was "more believable" than that of the one government witness against them, David Greenglass. The world-famous atomic scientist wrote:

"Dear Mr. President:

"My conscience compels me to urge you to commute the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"This appeal to you is prompted by the same reasons which were set forth so convincingly by my distinguished colleague, Harold C. Urey, in his letter of Jan. 5, 1953, to the New York Times.

"Respectively yours,

"ALBERT EINSTEIN."

Requests for Presidential clemency are pouring in from all parts of the world as world opinion notes that there is no evidence that the Rosenbergs ever stole any "atomic secret," that they ever met any Russians, or that they were guilty of anything except having anti-fascist opinions. They face death solely on the word of one man, millions are saying everywhere. It is also noted that this Jewish couple are the first ever to be sentenced to death in the history of the United States during peacetime in a civil court for such an alleged crime.

William L. Patterson, chairman

# World Clemency Drive Jolts McCarthy Press

By MILTON HOWARD

The men who want the Rosenbergs to die as a "warning" are fearful that world protest will yet snatch their intended victims out of their hands. This became plain as the McCarthyite-Hearst press began to deluge the country with front-page propaganda intended to disrupt the moun-

popular uneasiness about the scheduled executions and to make Presidential clemency impossible.

In a series prepared by Bob Considine for the Hearst press, and by James Daniel of the Scripps-Howard press service, the country is being told the unsupported and uncorroborated tale of David Greenglass about "Soviet atomic espionage" as if his story

had actually been proved in court. In this, they are following the example originally set by the New York Post writer, Oliver Pilat.

The Scripps-Howard press refers to "the mountainous of evidence" against the Rosenbergs. The same press talks about the Rosenbergs "passing them (atomic secrets) to the Russians." This is

echoed in the Considine series.

Yet, an actual reading the court and trial record shows:

- That the government did not dare to indict the Rosenbergs for committing espionage, but only for "conspiracy to commit espionage." In this way, they did not have to prove that any espionage had actually been committed, or that any information had actually been passed to a foreign power.

- That no evidence of any kind was adduced to show that the Rosenbergs had ever met any Russians. All that there is the unsupported word of one man, Greenglass, and alleged recollection of another witness that the Rosenbergs had said that "Russians" had given them a coffee-table as "reward." For this there is no substantiation of any kind.

- The government was so afraid that its so-called "atomic secret" hoax would be debunked that it did not call in a single well-known atomic scientist to prove its contention that a "secret"

had been stolen. Actually atomic scientists have scoffed at this "atomic secret" myth.

Dr. Edward Condon in a letter to Judge Kaufman said that (a) "glass" free-hand drawing of a plosion lense, made six years after the alleged espionage in question, could not have been of any value since it was not based on knowledge of the lense shape could not be transmitted by hand drawing of any kind.

The McCarthy-Hearst press appeals from its readers the fact that top atomic scientists like Einstein and Harold C. Urey do not believe the very key testimony of the Greenglass case, the Greenglass testimony.

The appearance of a V

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# Rosenbergs

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Winchell rumor story in the New York Mirror saying that the White House would commute the death sentence was seen by some as reflecting the tremendous protest on

It is a commentary on the press in this case that up to now not a single major New York newspaper has been willing to accept a large advertisement giving the facts of the case or quoting any of the leading figures urging clemency. Such ads have appeared in the Washington Star, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

the one hand, and by others as a means for rousing the "kill-the-Rosenbergs" forces to insist on the execution as Truman weighs the Rosenbergs' fate.

A special role is played in this "kill the Rosenbergs" propaganda by the New York Post which initiated the newspaper series intended to defeat the clemency pleas.

The Post went so far as to give the statement of Dr. Einstein, one of the most revered figures among the Jewish people, one sentence in the middle of a story. They gave it no headline. The Post's readers find themselves uncomfortably in the company of the worst Jew-baiters who are issuing leaflets and scurrilous literature demanding that the Rosenbergs must die.

President Truman has until Jan. 20 to act. If he denies clemency, five days of grace will remain, pending other possible legal moves before the Supreme Court.

The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case urged all Americans, regardless of what they thought about the verdict of ~~guilt~~, to urge Truman to commute the death sentence because of the reasonable doubt and the

first-time nature of the death sentence.

A number of papers have editorially suggested that while Judge Kaufman was right to give death, President Truman had other considerations of national policy to weigh. They point to the enormous sentiment throughout the world for clemency on the ground that the verdict is suspect as a product of hysteria, or that the death penalty is unprecedented and therefore suspect as a political act of vengeance and terrorization.

The McCarthyite-Hearst propaganda takes contradictory forms. In one place, the argument is that "The Communists" want to save the Rosenbergs in order to prove that Washington is "weak." In another place, sometimes in the same paper, the argument is that "the Communists" are asking Truman to save the lives of the Rosenbergs in order to make sure that he refuses to save their lives so they won't be able to "talk."

These falsehoods overlook the fact that "the Communists" who want clemency for the Rosenbergs include members of parliaments, leading Rabbis and Knesset members of Israel, thousands of American clergymen, as well as the leading conservative newspapers of France, Canada, etc.

Also included in those who want clemency are Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Jewish leader who supported GOP candidate Eisenhower, Rev. Charles Craven chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and such papers as the Jewish Forward, The Day and the Jewish Examiner.

day, when Judge Dimock is scheduled to begin his charge to the jury.

The prosecutor spent the entire day distorting and confusing the defense evidence. At one point he struck at the basic right of freedom of the press, claiming the Daily Worker was a "vital part" of the alleged conspiracy.

He named the defendants one by one, giving his version of the evidence. This evidence, in the main, dealt with their membership in the Communist Party, the fact that they held offices in the party and attended party conventions and committee meetings.

The prosecutor is apparently relying on quotations torn from the context of Marxist-Leninist classics in his plea for a guilty verdict.

# Reporter Tours Garment Area on Rosenbergs

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The solidly anti-Rosenberg bias of the commercial press was reflected only in part among workers in the garment district who were asked by this reporter in the noon hour yesterday "What do you thing President Truman should do about the Rosenbergs?"

Those who felt the President should grant clemency outnumbered those who didn't almost two to one.

In the four block area bounded by 36th and 37th streets and Seventh and Eighth avenues, garment workers and others were interviewed. Among those who had "no opinion" some admitted it was because of fear.

Mrs. Martha Schostl, house-

wife, of 7866 Austin St., said, "I don't think they should die. My husband and I wrote a letter to the President saying so. I don't know whether they're guilty, but it is terrible to sentence them to death."

"We won't sign anything," two women workers, one gray-haired, the other red-haired, began. "What do I think?" the gray-haired woman went on. "I think they should get out. I have been in this country for 45 years and never heard of the chair being given for something like this. They are young people and have children."

Shown the Mirror story by Walter Winchell that the President reportedly would commute the death sentences, the red-

haired woman clasped her hands. "God should bless him if he does," she said. "I pray to God and wish them all the luck in the world."

"That Greenglass who saved his neck by blaming it on his sister..."

**'LOWEST OF LOW'**

"Yes," the other interrupted, "he is the lowest of the low."

By this time they were both talking at once. Judge Kaufman came in for their ire, too. "He didn't want to do it," said the gray-haired worker. "But they picked a Jewish judge. He figured if he didn't do what he did he'd be called Communists."

"Yes, but for what he did it takes the heart of a murderer," the other said impassionedly.

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"My husband says he did it because he wants to go higher, and he doesn't care if it's over the bodies of persons he sent to death. But we must get back to work now."

Asked their names, they threw up their hands. Both of us have children in the Army and I have some in the government," said one.

The effect of newspaper "atom spy" headlines and relentless anti-Communist hysteria was seen, however, in the replies of some. Joseph Greenberg, Harry Galber and Al Kramer, garment workers, all felt they should die.

Three others who refused to give their names began by saying, "Now I'm an American,"

and panned the Soviet Union, the Daily Worker, dealt with any number of newspaper slanders against Communists and as an afterthought mentioned the Rosenbergs.

A few were cagey, making it clear they were for commutation only because they were against the death penalty.

William Lippmann, a younger man, member of the Teamsters' Union, who had his own truck nearby, began by saying he didn't care one way or another what Truman did. "But they won't burn," he said. "Not after Einstein comes out and writes the President they're not guilty. They can't burn 'em now. And that other scientist, Urey," he

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added, alluding to Harold Urey, atomic scientist who found the testimony of David Greenglass dubious.

"There was only one man against them," the trucker went on. "How can they take his word when he saved himself by naming 'em? Like Hiss," he said, alluding to Alger Hiss, in prison on a perjury frame-up.

A stocky man who said he was a striker and a member of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Suit Makers Union, and therefore couldn't give his name, said deliberately: "We don't wish anyone to die."

One wizened garment worker hesitated, then said, taking a deep breath, and glancing over his shoulder: "Giving life imprisonment would be better—I think the President should do that. But no, no name."

# Editorial and Letters in Canada Paper Assail Kaufman Decision

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—Two editorials and a flood of correspondence have appeared in the Ottawa Citizen as a result of the "Clemency Vigil" here. One lead editorial, Jan. 9, titled "On Trial before World Opinion" reported that many Americans "have an uneasy feeling that Western civilization is under test—on trial before world opinion."

Challenging Judge Kaufman's final address to the jury and referring to the purported sketches of atomic secrets supplied the Rosenbergs the editorial declared: "At worst . . . they did not 'alter the history of the world,' notwithstanding Judge Kaufman's opinion. The editorial noted that Kaufman 'appeared often to take the side of the prosecution.'"

"It is small wonder," concluded the editorial writer, "in view of these circumstances, that many thoughtful people in the U. S. and elsewhere, feel that clemency should be extended."

Paul A. Gardner, Ottawa, in a letter headed, "Deserve Another Trial," wrote: "The Rosenbergs deserve another, and a fair, trial, and deserve not to be condemned

on the sole evidence of self-confessed spies. Letters to President Truman may help, and I am writing one."

Catherine Fraser, of Billings Bridge, Ont., wrote Citizen editors: "My hope is that President Truman will exercise his power in granting clemency to the Rosenbergs. Does the world not believe still in the promise from scripture, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy?'"

Charles W. Macdonald in a letter congratulated the Citizen editorial as "sane and sober." He wrote, "It made me feel proud as a Canadian to realize that we in this country have avoided much of the hysteria that appears rampant in other places."

On the day of the 500-member Vigil, Rev. Glendon F. Partridge, Presbyterian minister, spoke to an Ottawa radio audience over CKOY on the theme "They Shall Not Die" reviewing the purpose of the Vigil. Earlier in the week, local radio stations CFRA and CKOY did live interviews with walkie-talkie sets on the scene of the demonstration before the U. S. Embassy. TV films were taken of the Clemency

Vigil, and many news photos.

Among those who deposited separate appeals to be transmitted via the U. S. Embassy to President Truman were Robert Had-dow, president of Canadian District 10 of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union of the U. S. and Canada, representing over 5,000 Canadians; five delegates representing 3,000 members of UE Local 525 of Welland, and four representatives from Sud-bury who visited the Embassy yesterday. Spokesman for the Sud-bury group was Jack Queuneville, a member of the executive board of the Mine-Mill union.

Rev. Fern Sayles of Welland, Ont., who earlier in the week marched before the U. S. Embassy in a letter to the press said:

"The people of Canada are concerned about what happens in the United States because of the U. S. overflow into our town life. Therefore we protest against too ready convictions and too harsh penalties. We work to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs, having in mind what may well be the effect of American ideas and pressures on Canadian life."

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DATED

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# Claude Roy, French Writer, Appeal To John Hersey to Aid Rosenbergs

Claude Roy, a leading French writer living in Paris, has sent an eloquent open letter to John Hersey, author of 'The Wall' and 'Bell for Adano' appealing to him to end his silence and demand clemency for the Rosenbergs. Following are excerpts from Mr. Roy's letter:

Dear Mr. Hersey:

I am quite unaware of your political opinions or religious beliefs. I simply know your books, and your talent goes to my heart. . . . You have made alive again the martyrdom of the Jewish population of Warsaw, explained the inhuman mechanism of racial persecution, shown how the determined will to fight was born and grew within the heart of the survivors of the massacres in the ghettos. . . .

This is why I ask you to let a French writer, who has never accepted the despair of the American people, who has told the reasons of his hopes, and reaffirms his friendship and in whose eyes the crimes of one America are not sufficient to obliterate the virtues of the American people—that is why you will allow the French writer to speak to the American writer that you are.

By making your voice heard loudly in favor of the Rosenbergs, John Hersey, you will not only contribute to get two victims out of their chains, you will also help to remove the gag which keeps millions of your co-citizens silent. What matters most is the life of the Rosenbergs, but what also matters is the dignity and honor of those who remain silent, of those who are afraid.

The Rosenbergs must live, but also all Americans who believe in the depths of their hearts that the death of the Rosenbergs would be an indignity, must tomorrow be able to look at themselves without shame. . . .

I hope with all my heart that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg live; that the men and women of your country will not carry the shame of having been accomplices of the torturers by taking refuge in the dreadful silence of the frightened.

Please believe, dear John Hersey, that I admire your talent and have hopes in your generosity.

Sincerely,  
CLAUDE ROY.



JOHN HERSEY

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## MRS. MORTON SOBELL PLEADS: 'DON'T STOP FIGHTING'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—"We have 30 years to establish my husband's innocence but only a few hours remain in which to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's lives. Don't stop fighting back for one minute." This was the message left with 250 residents of San Fernando valley over the weekend by Mrs. Morton Sobell, wife of the man sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for his alleged involvement in the atombomb "conspiracy" frameup. Mrs. Sobell spoke at a rally held by the Valley Clemency Committee for the Rosenbergs.

Mrs. Sobell moved the capacity audience to tears with her simple, yet eloquent, account of what happened to her husband, herself and the Rosenbergs since their arrest in 1959.

"Mortie is my husband, but he

is your 'brother' in this never-ending fight for a decent world for ourselves and our children. And Ethel and Julie are your 'brother and sister.' They stand between you and concentration camps, between you and death," Mrs. Sobell. She asked:

"How much are their lives worth to you?"

The standing room only audience answered eloquently as they contributed \$185 to help save the Rosenbergs.

Other speakers were Mrs. Terry Duxler and Mrs. Lee Solomon, two of the valley delegates to last week's Washington, D. C. vigil.

Both delegates urged the continuous sending of telegrams, letters and telephone calling to the President demanding clemency for the Rosenbergs.

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## ROSENBERGS AND EISENHOWER

HARRY TRUMAN left the White House without acting on the clemency plea of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. He did not order their death nor did he save their lives.

It was the Truman Administration which launched the frame-up of the Rosenbergs. It intended to use this case to fan war madness, to use the Rosenbergs as the scapegoat for the country's hatred of the Korean war.

But world opinion prevented the Truman Administration from carrying out the execution, originally scheduled for Jan. 14. The murder plan could not go through.

World opinion, from the far Right to the Left, wondered why two people had to be killed on the word of one man. They wondered why death had to be imposed for the first time in American history in peacetime for alleged espionage—not even for actual espionage but for “conspiracy to commit espionage.”

Now the case goes to Eisenhower and his arch-reactionary administration. Among those who have been vigorous in their demand for clemency is Dr. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland religious leader, who was active as a GOP supporter of Eisenhower. The clemency fight goes beyond political or religious affiliations.

There have been some who have tried to confuse the fight to halt the crime of the planned executions by a hue and cry about mythical anti-Semitism in the Socialist countries. Certainly, their propaganda should not be allowed to divide and confuse the simple plea that the Rosenbergs shall not be the first in American history to die for an alleged crime which they deny even in the shadow of the electric chair.

Time has been won. Every hour, every minute is now precious. Let peoples delegations visit rabbis, ministers, Negro people leaders, mayors, editors, radio stations, Congressmen, etc. Let trade unions which have voted for clemency contact other unions, union leaders, and organize delegations to see notables and community leaders. Let there be vigils, prayer meetings, picket lines.

To help save the Rosenbergs is to help save not only two innocent lives, but to help America resist hysteria and madness.

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# MRS. FDR SEES HOPE FOR ROSE

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said yesterday, "I think there is a great deal of hope" that there will be a Presidential commutation of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Mrs. Roosevelt made the statement at a news conference at St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Minn.

In answer to questions put to her by students, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"We might say that we would like to substitute the life sentence on humanitarian grounds. I think there is a great deal of hope that this will be done."

Mrs. Roosevelt's statement was made as President Truman spent his last hours as chief executive and as the new GOP President-elect Eisenhower prepared to take office.

Mrs. Roosevelt's statement for clemency "on humanitarian grounds" was being echoed up and down the world by persons

who questioned the trial itself, or who did not question the trial but doubted the justness of the extreme penalty during peace time.

As Truman prepared to leave, the Justice Department state it had not yet completed its work on the clemency petition presented by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the pardons attorney. It was not stated how soon this work would be completed before the petition is presented, with or without recommendations, to the new President.

## ISRAEL PLEA

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20.—The Jerusalem Post, leading newspaper of Israel, editorially urges clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Said the Post:

"Humane opinion looks to the President of the United States to commute the capital sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg marked out to bear a burden of punishment far beyond the heinousness of their crime."

The Post cites the prison sentences of Klaus and Fuchs as a reason for commutation of the death sentences. It also notes that "a sentence has been passed which in the opinion of very many people is not justified by the circumstances. . . . It adds, "Democracy's cause is not so desperate that it must be won with irretrievable ruthlessness and exact extreme penalties which can never be mitigated or revoked." (Jan. 7.)

Leading personalities in the arts and sciences cabled the White House to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs, the Post reported in the same issue. Among these, it listed Miss Hannah Rovina, star of the Habima Theatre; Moshe Smilansky; Prof. Martin Buber of the Hebrew University; Prof. Shmuel Bergman; Dr. David Warner, Senator; Paul Ben-Haim, composer, and George Singor, conductor.

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## CRC Urges New Clemency Wires To Eisenhower

Sharply criticizing ex-President Truman for failing to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, William L. Patterson, chairman of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday urged new demands for clemency to be sent to President-elect Eisenhower.

Patterson warned that the "Eisenhower crew care no more for the lives of the Rosenbergs than did Truman's mink coat and deep freeze brigade." He added, "The cry of Communism will be raised to water down opposition to their murder. Yet no man or woman will or can prove that the death of the Rosenbergs safeguards the interests of the people. It would only advance the interests of the terrorists."

"Reach the people! Move them into action. President Eisenhower must save the lives of these innocent people. In this, he can be made to heed the will of the people."

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# Eisenhower Refers Rosenberg Appeal to New Attorney General

President Eisenhower will not act on the clemency plea of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg until he gets a recommendation from his new Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, the White House said yesterday.

Local 1782, AFL, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Newark, New Jersey, directed that a telegram be sent to Washington urging the President to grant clemency, the Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs announced yesterday. The telegram was signed by Albert Laderman, president; Philip Israel, financial secretary; and Irving Simon, recording secretary.

Local 523 of the United Electrical Workers of Welland, Canada, with a membership of 3,000, sent a clemency wire noting the

"unprecedented severity" of the sentence and the fact there was widespread doubt about the verdict.

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer," in its Jan. 11 issue carries several letters urging clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. They are part of nearly a half page of pro-and-con letters on the subject.

The latest issue of "Message to Israel" declares: "We have written to the President appealing to his senses of humanity and fairness, asking that he commute this death sentence to life imprisonment. Prayer is also being offered that an opportunity will be afforded us to help this couple in spiritual ways, especially with a view that they be visited with God's great salvation."

On Dec. 31, the Saratoga, N.Y., "Saratogian" editorially asked a number of questions concerning the case. "This is the first time in American history that the death penalty has been assessed in peace time for an offense of this nature. Will American security and American morale gain or lose by beginning it now?"

And from the McKeesport, Pa., "News" comes the editorial admission that "... the question of the Rosenbergs continue to haunt our consciences. Should they be killed as the penalty for their crime? The courts have decreed so and in accordance with the statutes. Still, in the normality of American though there arises the vision of a father and mother and two young boys."

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# CLEMENCY

Prof. Anatol Rapoport, University of Chicago is among the many U. S. educators, clergymen, writers, artists, and scientists who have urged clemency for the Rosenbergs. He wrote:

"Mr. President, I strongly urge you to exercise executive clemency in the Rosenberg case. No one except the vengeful-minded and the petty-minded will blame you for this. To the vast majority, to those who have faith in the greatness of our heritage, your act will be an indication of your stature as a man and a leader."

*[Handwritten signature]*

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San Francisco, Jan. 22.—

many papers. They have been told signed anyhow. Others indicate that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are atomic spies<sup>6</sup> and traitors to their country, that they are even responsible for the Korean war, because they were responsible for the Korean war, because they were responsible for the Korean war. Yet they are still not convicted. The Rosenbergs should be ex-government.

Others indicated they hoped the Rosenbergs would not be executed, but apologized for not signing because they were aliens, naturalized citizens or worked for the government.

welcomed by an elderly Negro man and his wife. Asked to sign the telegram the woman said she hoped the young couple would be spared, but said they wouldn't sign because "my husband is a government worker and you know how it is."

She insisted the Rosenbergs had "confessed." When told they have

The young people got 101 planned in advance, took place in names on telegrams asking the a mixed neighborhood on the President to spare the couple, with fringes of San Francisco's Fillmore banner 78 indicating support or distrust. The day before a leaflet indecision. They received \$8 to was distributed explaining the case help cover the cost of the tele- and indicating someone would call on the reader, and found almost two on the reader.

While his wife was talking, the continuously sworn their innocent husband, obviously familiar with the case, calmly signed the telegram, gave the two young petitioners \$1 and wished them luck. Two foreign born workers listened carefully, but they refused to sign the telegram.

Before the actual mobilization, petitioners took part in a 50-minute briefing, outlining facts of the case, questions which might be

carefully to the facts of the case, interrupting once to inquire if they could be called to testify. A solemn Japanese man listened to the older of the two testified to, and promised to

Many of those who signed, the petitioners reported, would write to tubulate favorable and unfavorable responses, in addition to collecting signatures.

In one home the circulators were asked to be taken. All petitioners were asked to give their names, give money, then in-able responses, in addition to col-

"Do you think I'll be visited by the FBI for signing?" But they!

In one home the circulators were

An elderly, gray-haired lady opened the door to the petitioners, a husband or wife reached to the door to write his own letter. Others took

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# 'Confident of the Justness of Our Cause'

IN HIS DEATH CELL, Julius Rosenberg, read the statement of Judge Kaufman denying commutation of the death sentence. Bitterly and with the greatest clarity he answered this judge in the following words.

January 6.

Dear M——,

It is now obvious to all that Kaufman's legal opinion, which could be entitled, 'Alleged Communists or Proven Communists Are Better Off Dead,' was deliberately conceived for use as a distorted judicial monument and the base for political propaganda. It is aimed at preventing the spread among the people of grave doubts that many have about our guilt, and doubt that there is a grave miscarriage of justice in the Rosenberg case. The trial record damns them!

"How terribly afraid of the truth they are!

"We two little people, even when facing death, are strong in our innocence and confident of the justice of our causes.

"Even eloquent syllogisms, however firmly pyramided by the judge, when based on the Big Lie are completely demolished by right and the facts.

"The facts of our case have touched the conscience of civilization. Adjudged war criminals guilty of mass murder and the most ghastly crimes are daily being delivered to freedom. Our sentence represents a reversion to barbarism from which humanity recoils in horror.

"Long live liberty!

"Julius."

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## 'I worked in a Harlem Drug Store'

Three weeks ago, Julius Rosenberg wrote a long letter to his attorney Emanuel Bloch telling of the experiences which made him think about the world we live in. Part of this letter follows:

Dec. 27, 1951

"I took a part-time job as a clerk in a drug store on Lenox Ave. near 125th Street in order to earn enough to make ends meet. Daily I walked through the Negro neighborhood from school to work. I saw what discrimination meant. Overcrowding in slums, 25 to 50 percent higher prices than those charged in other neighborhoods for the same items and higher rents. The store employees in the neighborhood were all white. There were many incidents where the police were charged with brutality.

it is brought home to you; when you see the thing, you have done; when it's blinding your eyes, stifling your nostrils, tearing your heart—then, then—Oh, God, take away this sight from me—Oh, Christ! deliver me from this fire that is consuming me—She cried to thee in the midst of it: Jesus! Jesus! Jesus! She is in thy bosom, and I am in hell for evermore!"

And there shall you be, Judge Kaufman, for a crime "worse than murder!"

ETHEL

"One night while I was working in the store there was an accident on Lenox Ave. A speeding bus ran over a middle-aged Negro man and he was brought into the store bleeding profusely from his leg that was almost completely severed off. It took the ambulance more than three-quarters of an hour to answer this emergency call, while this man bled to death. I had to mop up this man's life's blood and I'll never forget this crime that permits such a thing to happen to a human being."

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# 'Tears Stream Down Her Face'

*As the New Year was ushered in, Julius wrote of his wife and his children.*

Jan. 1, 1953

Dear Manny:

"... Day and night, pacing back and forth, lying on my bed and endless thoughts crowding through my mind. So little time left so much to say and live in a couple of weeks. What should be put down first? To whom? How?

Please listen look, see, hear, feel. Learn the truth and get at the facts. Each for his own defense must defend right and life.

Over and over again I began to write to my sons. I wrote a few lines and tore up the paper. Then I put it off again and sent Ethel a letter and again I could not make it and I continue to write you dear friend. It is futile to tell a mother not to grieve for her children. We'll do we realize the terror and emotional hardships our two bunnies are going through. We, their parents, see the terrible hurt visited on our boys and know the mark that has been made on their lives.

And when I look through the screen at my wife in her cell and see the tears streaming down her face and her body straining with all its might to contain the sobs of pain, I try to quiet her, while inside of me I'm crying all over. It's the damnable injustice and horror of it all. We feel and love so strong. Because we are so sensitive we must do right by our children and for others like them we must do what we can to prevent a similar catastrophe a product of hysteria and cold war, from being visited on thousands of other innocent parents.

JULIE.

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# A Boy of 9 Waits Nightly at the Rad

By ART SHIELDS

A LITTLE BOY of nine with blue eyes and ash blond hair is waiting tonight for word that his parents won't die. He is desperately waiting by his radio for news from the White House that his beloved mother and father will not perish in the electric chair.

That little boy by the radio is Michael Rosenberg, the eldest son of the young man and woman who proudly assert their innocence in the death house at Sing Sing.

"I know Michael well," a woman friend of the Rosenberg family told me. "He's a brilliant boy, who knows all about the case. He's one of the most affectionate children I ever met. And he'll be sitting by the radio every hour after school. He'll be waiting all week to hear that his mother and father

will live to see him again."

I MET the Rosenbergs' friend at a street meeting at Tremont and Prospect Aves., in the Bronx. She wasn't just an ordinary friend. She had visited Michael and his younger brother Bobbie many times when they lived with Julius Rosenberg's mother in Washington Heights in 1951 and 1952.

"Michael was eight years old then," the friend said. "He was terribly shocked by the death sentence. He had spent several months in a 'sheltering home' for children, after his parents were taken away. The atmosphere was formal and cold. It was no place for a child who needed love."

LITTLE ROBBIE, who looks just like his mother, Ethel, was too young to know what 'Here's Australia, Are there mil-

lions there? Or 'here's E are there millions there 'here's America. Are there lions here.'"

MOTHER ROSENBERG was always talking of Julius Ethel, the friend said. Mother Rosenberg once bed as she told of a visit to Julius in the death house. "I so dark I could hardly see through the bars," she said. "There are double bars. I hear his voice but couldn't see his face."

There WAS a very warm, loving relationship between Ethel and Julius and the children," the friend continued. "And Michael was always asking what he could do to help them."

He would ask how many people knew that his papa and mama were innocent. We would say 'millions.' Then Michael would look at the map and say:

lions there? Or 'here's E are there millions there 'here's America. Are there lions here.'"

MOTHER ROSENBERG was always talking of Julius Ethel, the friend said.

Mother Rosenberg once bed as she told of a visit to Julius in the death house. "I so dark I could hardly see through the bars," she said. "There are double bars. I hear his voice but couldn't see his face."

The mother is ill. But prays for her son continues the synagogue and at 1 And she's confident that he will be saved. They can Julius and Ethel die. The innocent," she says.

And Michael, who is sitting the radio tonight, believes victory of the justice-and-ency drive too.

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N. Y.

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THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN, Robert, 9, and Michael, 5, are pictured with Attorney Emanuel Bloch during a visit with their parents at Sing Sing prison.

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# 'Make a Deal, They Tell Me'

On Christmas morning Julius told how the authorities wanted him to "make a deal" to save his and Ethel's life and why he refused:

Dear Manny:  
 "... They tell me in many

devious ways you can save your wife and yourself. Make a deal; do what the government wants. "Can I deny all the truths I know?"  
 "Can I deny the principles of democracy that are so much a part of me? This I can never do.

I cannot live a lie nor can I be like the Greenglasses and the Bentleys. My entire life and my philosophy negates this. ... The plain truth is that we are completely innocent and we are confident that we will prove this to the people."



Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

## Ethel Rosenberg Answers Judge Kaufman

When she heard of Judge Kaufman's attack on her and her husband as having "committed a crime worse than murder," Ethel Rosenberg quickly became passionate and proud, "pointing the finger at the man who had told them that they should

Jan. 9, 1953

Dear M—

It strikes me that Judge Irving R. Kaufman's immortality is at best assured. Future generations will cite his decision denying us clemency as the epitome of that artful double-talk and intellectual dishonesty so prevalent in the "Age of Hypocrisy" (more conventionally known as the 20th Century) and bestow upon him with refreshing candor, the eminently fitting title of "Master of Sophistry!"

Full of the most extraordinary inaccuracies and omissions and the kind of specious reasoning that lends credibility to distortion, it strains so hard to be profound and fails so dismally to be anything but puerile.

Enamored of quotations as the good judge seems, however, I would hazard the guess that a study of the following excerpts from Shaw's "Saint Joan" would not have inclined him to press them into service against the Rosenbergs!

As you will recall, the English chaplain, who had been one of the most blood-thirsty advocates of Joan's proposed burning, comes rushing in from this "glorious" spectacle, overcome with remorse and sobbing like one demented.

"You don't know; you haven't seen it; it is so easy to talk when you don't know. You madden yourself with words: You damn yourself because it feels grand to throw oil on the flaming hell of your own temper. But when

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CLIPPING FROM THE  
 N. Y. Daily Worker  
 DATED Jan 25, 1953  
 FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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# **ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG TOLD: SIGN FAKE FBI CONFESSION OR DIE**

65-15348-E-181

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CLIPPING FROM THE  
Daily Worker  
JUL 26, 1953  
RECEIVED BY NEW YORK OFFICE

By MILTON HOWARD

Will the government kill Ethel and Julius Rosenberg because they refuse to sign a fraudulent "confession" which has already been prepared for them by the FBI political police? This question is sharply raised by the appearance in the New York Times of a significant letter written by William I. White, a member of the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union.

White says that the Rosenbergs must die unless they "confess," but he goes further. He says that they must not only "confess," but that their "confession" must meet with the approval of the FBI's political police. Says White: "So if at this late hour they could be made to see their true situation and in atonement make WHAT THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WOULD RECOGNIZE AS A FULL AND COMPLETE CONFESSION, then we would have a different situation." (Jan. 22.)

If Ethel and Julius Rosenberg refuse to sign the "confession" that the FBI will judge to be what it wants, then says White, ACLU board member, "let them die."

#### A VICIOUS MEMORANDUM

The American Civil Liberties Union is on record as "consulting" with the Washington authorities of the Department of Justice. On May 29, 1952, there appeared on ACLU stationery a Memorandum written by ACLU counsel Herbert H. Levy, which, said the National Guardian, "gave positive support to the death sentence." This Memorandum was widely circulated by the American Jewish Congress to all its affiliates. Later, the word of one man, David Greenglass, was used to prove the Rosenbergs' innocence.

The use of a proposed "deal" to the Rosenbergs to trade their lives for a "confession" appeared in the case with Judge Kaufman's notorious death sentence speech, and again in his denial of their final clemency plea to him.

On both occasions, Kaufman referred to the possibility of commutating the death sentence if the Rosenbergs would "talk."

#### AFFIRM INNOCENCE

The Rosenbergs, against whom there is not one iota of real evidence but only the unsupported word of one man, David Greenglass, were used to prove the Rosenbergs' innocence.

## 55 Socialists Of Belgium Wire Clemency Plea

glass, have steadily answered all this implied offer of a "deal" with unchanging statements of their innocence. They repeated this in their clemency plea to Judge Kaufman and to President Truman. "We are innocent before God and man," they stated.

Writing from his death cell at Sing Sing prison, New York, Julius Rosenberg told his defense counsel, Emanuel Bloch:

"They are fuming because we refuse to be stoolpigeons. We never claimed to be Communists. It was never proven that we were Communists."

A month later, Julius returned to the same point.

"Dear Manny:

"... They tell me in many devious ways that you can save wife and yourself. Make a deal; do what the government wants.

"Can I deny all the truths I know?

"Can I deny the principles of

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—Fifty leading Belgian Socialists sent a telegram at the weekend to President Eisenhower asking him not to "darken" his entry into office by allowing the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, atom spies.

Socialist Senator Henri Rolin said Socialists "feel repugnance" at associating themselves with Communist protests, but "we must yield to the evidence."

democracy that are so much a part of me? This I can never do. I cannot live a lie nor can I be like the Greenglasses and the Bentleys. . . . The plain truth is that we are completely innocent, and we are confident that we can prove this to the people."

It was in his Nov. 23, 1952 letter that Julius spoke most directly as to the kind of "confession" which

(Continued on Page 6)

# Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 8)  
the political police want to wring from him and his wife as the price for their lives. He wrote:

"The court wanted me to confess crimes I did not do, TO BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST INNOCENT PEOPLE AND TO ALLOW MYSELF TO BE USED TO CREATE ANTI-SOVIET AND ANTI-COMMUNIST propaganda and to add to the hysteria and the cold war. I would not allow myself to be used even for propaganda purposes to increase tensions between the United States and Russia. Only better relations be-

tween the two countries can benefit the people of both lands."

From the entire tenor of the U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol's tirades in court, from the news in the press planted during the trial by J. Edgar Hoover and the prosecutor about "Communist spy rings," it was plain from the trial that what the authorities wanted was a case that would link the alleged "atomic spies" to the Communist movement as a sort of "Reichstag Fire" frame-up. (The Nazis burned the German Reichstag in 1933 and charged the Communists with the crime in order to stampede Germany into fascism and later into war).

Julius' letters confirm the opinion of observers of the case that this is what was wanted from him and Ethel.

It must be the kind of "confession" that William L. White, the Civil Liberties Union board member, is now proposing once more through the columns of the New York Times to the East Side mother and father whose case has aroused the conscience of mankind.

## NEW TRIAL DESERVED

William L. White states the "overwhelming majority" of the ACLU's board members "felt that the trial was fair."

But this opinion is not shared by the three federal judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, including Justices Swan, Jerome Frank and Chase. Though they denied the appeal for a new trial on Dec. 22, 1952, they bluntly said the defendants' rights had been outraged by the tactics of the U. S. prosecutor Saypol and that they should have had a new trial in 1951 had it been asked then.

Of Saypol's planting of the story in the New York Times (March 25, 1951) that the government has a key witness—which Saypol never produced—to corroborate the key testimony of Greenglass and his wife, the three federal judges said:

"Such assumed tactics cannot be too severely condemned. . . . Such a statement to the press we regard as wholly reprehensible. . . . We

may assume that in this case a cautionary instruction would not suffice, and that, if defendants had moved for a new trial, IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN GRANTED." (Dec. 22, Docket No. 22570, Pages 320-321.)

## "KILL THEM" DRIVE

Truman did not dare to carry out the death sentence in the face of the enormous world opinion, stretching from the far Right to the Left all over Europe, which expresses deep uneasiness about the verdict, and even more about the death sentence. President Eisenhower now has the Rosenbergs' clemency plea before him, or will have it officially when the Department of Justice completes its study of the plea.

There is a concerted campaign meanwhile on the part of certain circles to beat back the clemency campaign or to divert attention from it by demanding that clemency signers join in hysteria whipped up to hide the fact that "Project X" spies have been caught inside the Socialist countries.

The White Letter is seen as a planned move by certain circles to disrupt the clemency campaign and to prepare for the Rosenbergs' execution.

## ENORMOUS CRUELTY

Indicative of the cruelty which has entered this case—apart from the enormity of the now widespread anti-Semitic hoax that "the Rosenbergs caused the Korean war," a hoax launched by Judge Kaufman in his death sentence speech, there is the planted item (Jan 12) in the New York Post in Leonard Lyons' column. This item says that there is a rumor that Eisenhower will let Julius die and commute Ethel's life, but offer her Julius' life if she will "confess." This use of the "thumb and rack" method with two warm-hearted, innocent human beings whose two children face orphanage dishonors our country before the world.

No time can be lost in reviving and renewing the campaign for clemency in the first place, and for a new trial and justice in the second. Whether they believe in their guilt or not, millions are urging clemency. The Rosenbergs must not die if America is not to be pushed across the moral boundary which still divides our country from a nation that would be helpless before McCarthyite madness and war-hust.

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## A Letter to Eisenhower On Clemency

Editor, Feature Section:

The following letter, in long-hand, on the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case was sent to the President of the United States:

"The President of the United States, White House, Washington, D. C.

"Sir:

"There are reams of comment on the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case, now under sentence of death in Sing Sing Prison.

"The greatest minds, here and abroad, have appealed to you for clemency.

"My appeal may not carry much weight. I am but a waiter, patiently waiting that, you, also, will show compassion, and as a sublime act of your exalted position as President of the United States, will favorably consider the reasons brought forth by atomic-experts and other men and women famous for their achievements in science and industry; their accomplishments in art and literature, and commute the appalling sentence against this, obviously innocent, couple, if only to prevent, and not be a party to, a very possible judicial-murder.

"Most respectfully,

"LUDWIG BELLMUND."

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# DAYTON UE MAKES PLEA FOR CLEMENCY TO EISENHOWER

The United Electrical Workers District Council 7, of Dayton, O., has written a letter to President Eisenhower urging he commute the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. It was announced yesterday by the Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

District president Sterling O. Neal further wrote, "The sentence of death is savage and without precedent in this coun-

try. It is harsher than those imposed on Nazi saboteurs and those who have confessed to the same crime of espionage of which the Rosenbergs still insist they are innocent.

"If the Rosenbergs are guilty, commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment would be penalty harsh enough for the parents of two young children.

... If they are innocent, commutation will permit them at some later date to prove that in-

nocence. How terrible a mark on America's conscience if the Rosenbergs were executed and their innocence proved after their death."

"Throughout the world people are watching to see if the principles of mercy, humanity, and equal justice will prevail in the U. S. As members of a labor union which seeks to maintain and extend American democracy and liberty, we urge that these principles prevail."

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# Rosenbergs Denounce Confess-or-Die Threat

by MILTON HOWARD

Pressure to force Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to sign a fake "confession" was denounced by Julius Rosenberg in a letter made available yesterday.

"Truth must out," he wrote from his death cell at Sing Sing Prison, "we are not surrendering to either fear or cajoling. Again at this late hour, I must reassert with all the emphasis I possess that we are completely innocent. We sincerely believe that we will

again be reunited with our darling boys and live once more as the happy family we were before the catastrophe befell us. We await the decision with courage, confidence and perspective."

In a letter written several weeks before, on Nov. 28, 1952, Julius accurately revealed to the world the kind of "confession" which he and his wife are being offered as part of a trade to save their lives:

"The court wanted me to confess crimes I did not do, to bear false witness against innocent people and to allow myself to be used to create anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda."

Julius Rosenberg's letter threw light on the now notorious letter by W. L. White, writing to the New York Times (Jan. 23) as a member of the "majority" of the board of the American Civil Liberties Union. In this letter, which White knew both Julius and Ethel would read in their death cells, he proposes to the Rosenbergs that they shall get support for their clemency plea provided they sign a statement which "the Federal Bureau of Investigation would

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recognize as a full and complete confession.

This "thumb and screw" method of signaling to the Rosenbergs that they can save their own lives by "fingering" innocent men and women for the electric chair in such degree and in such numbers as will satisfy the political aims of the political police has shocked public opinion.

#### HEARST DRIVE

Observers noted a renewed "kill-the-Rosenbergs" drive throughout the country, with the Hearst press taking the lead. As throughout this frameup, the Big Lie is peddled that the Rosenbergs "gave Russia the A-bomb."

There was not the slightest evidence in the trial that the Rosenbergs had ever had the slightest contact with any "Russians" or that they had ever engaged in espionage. And world-famous atomic scientists have pooh-poohed the idea of an "a-bomb secret" that could be written down by anyone, let alone a scientifically illiterate witness like David Greenglass, sole witness against the Rosenbergs.

From France, came the political warning by a leading right wing political writer, Henri Pierre of the conservative paper, *"Le Monde"*, that "my opinion (for clemency) is not an extreme one but is shared by a great number of liberals and Socialists (on that subject read the articles in *France-Tireur* and the *Populaire*)."

Pierre sent his statement to the *Washington Post*, where it appeared Jan. 23. He had written it as a reply to a previous editorial in which the *Post* attacked *Le Monde* for doubting both the verdict and the extreme penalty.

In his statement, Pierre, speaking for an important section of Right Wing French opinion, re-

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## Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

news his reasons for opposing the death sentence. He says: "I repeat that it has not been irrefutably established that they were the leaders of a plot or that they transmitted vital information."

In its reply, the *Post*, while repeating all the standard inaccuracies current about the case, nevertheless significantly concedes that "whether this justified the maximum penalty imposed by Judge Kaufman is open to legitimate question."

The Department of Justice is still studying the Rosenberg clemency petition in which they assert their innocence and also state that if the law considers them guilty they surely do not deserve to die for an alleged crime which atomic scientists deny could have ever been committed in the way the government and the hysterical press have charged. They note in their clemency plea that the Circuit Court fully stated that the government's tactics were "wholly reprehensible" and that "if a new trial had been requested it should have been granted" in 1951.

President Eisenhower has not yet received the Justice Department's recommendations, the White House said.

It is of the greatest importance, active workers in the defense state, that the clemency drive be renewed once more after a sharp falling off in recent weeks.

It is urgent that delegations visit all prominent community leaders, Congressmen, Senators, ministers, rabbis and local officials to present the facts of the case and the enormous worldwide sentiment for commutation of the death sentence in which men like Dr. Albert Einstein and Professor Harold C. Urey, atomic scientists, have joined.

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# VICTOR RABINOWITZ WILL ADDRESS CLEMENCY RALLY

Victor Rabinowitz, labor attorney, will speak on the facts of the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, at the Labor Rally for Clemency to be held Wednesday, 8 p.m. at Palm Garden, 52nd St. and Eighth Ave.

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# Third Seattle Clemency March Held

SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—Clemency marchers returned in double strength Saturday for a third picketline protesting the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Some 60 pickets paraded in a quiet, disciplined manner alongside the Post Office building, Third and Union Sts. Attempts at provocation were absent.

The marchers included Negro and white men and women. An elderly blind man proudly carried a sign reading: "Einstein calls for clemency!" A 14-year-old high school girl marched with a banner urging letters and wires to President Eisenhower.

Throngs of shopping passerby paused to read the signs. Many took literature describing the frameup nature of the case against the Jewish-American mother and father, and outlining the breadth of the world-wide clemency demand.

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DATED Jan 29 1953

**Join Labor's Rally**  
**CLEMENCY FOR**  
**THE ROSENBERGS**  
 • PALM GARDEN  
 806 W. 82nd St., N.Y.C.  
 • WED., FEB. 4, 1953  
 8 P.M. Sharp  
 • Tickets: 50c (incl. tax)  
 Sponsors: Labor Committee to Secure  
 Clemency for the Rosenbergs  
 1934 6th Ave. — BR 9-9895

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# Don't Let the Stars Get in Your Eyes

(Revised version)

"Don't let the stars get in your eyes,  
don't let the moon break your heart. . . ."

Not if the stars are glassy lies  
spit like poisoned fire-flies  
saying the Rosenbergs are spies;

Not if the moon's a crescent knife--  
a twisted trial of hate and strife  
thrust into the heart of life;

But if the stars are prison-pent--  
eyes that cry, "WE'RE INNOCENT!"--  
may they inflame this continent;

May they shine out from letters sent  
and piled before the President,  
crying, "THEY ARE INNOCENT!"

And if the moon, in that death-pen,  
is their hope to smile on life again,  
may it grow, and fire the hearts of men!

May it shine in warmth and fullness when  
the Rosenbergs are free again;  
(Who would not want to see it then?)

May it shine across the troubled skies,  
and fill the world's weary eyes,  
that Truth may reign, and Justice rise--

For the Rosenbergs, and for all men!

LET STARS OF TRUTH GET IN YOUR EYES--  
LET THE MOON BREAK FULL FROM YOUR HEART . . .

-Paul Carter

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**Join Labor's Rally**  
**CLEMENCY FOR**  
**THE ROSENBERGS**  
• PALM GARDEN  
306 W. 52nd St., N.Y.C.  
• WED., FEB. 4, 1953  
8 P.M. Sharp  
• Tickets: 90c (incl. tax)  
Ausp: Labor Committee to Secure  
Clemency for the Rosenbergs  
1630 6th Ave. — BR 9-5085

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N. Y. *Daily Worker*  
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# TIMES MILITARY EDITOR LAUDS ISRAEL SPY SERVICE

Hanson Baldwin, N. Y. Times military editor, stated yesterday that Washington has at least 15,000 undercover agents, and that the Israel government has "perhaps 300" intelligence operatives.

Baldwin paid tribute to the Israel spy service as one of the best in the world. He stated its espionage agents "produce excellent results in the form of facts and analyses that are fully useful in guiding national policy and perhaps more accurate than those produced by our much larger agencies." (Jan. 29.)

On Jan. 28, Harry Schwartz, the Times anti-Soviet socialist, published a broad hint as to the major work of the Israel secret service. He said there are what he called "kernels of truth" in the Soviet charge of espionage among top Zionist officials.

Schwartz stated that the Soviet government "could point to . . . concrete evidence of Zionist activity within the Soviet Union . . . during 1945 and 1946. . . ."

Schwartz, seeking to give this espionage network a favorable character, calls it "an underground railroad" for alleged "refugees." He says they "smuggled out thousands" of persons "so they could go to Palestine." But what did they smuggle in? This question he leaves unanswered.

Recent revelations in Prague and Moscow show that this praised espionage outfit did not confine itself to "smuggling" but reached

out to greater crimes not excluding planned murder of top Socialist officials and leaders.

The existence of this alleged spy network, which Schwartz calls "an underground railroad," became, he says, "known after the war when some of those involved wrote letters to the Union of Russian Jews, a charitable organization in this city, asking for aid."

Thus Schwartz admits that this "charitable organization" was fronting for something other than charity inside the Socialist lands.

"A summary of these letters," he says, "was prepared some time ago for the American Jewish Committee by A. R. L. Gurland."

What would these letters reveal if they were published?

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# Negro Elks Make Plea for Clemency

The Negro Elks have asked of the Improved Benevolent and President Eisenhower to commute Protective Order of Elks of the the death sentence of Julius and World, in a letter to the President. Ethel Rosenberg it was announced dated Jan. 23, from Washington, yesterday. The plea was made by D. C. W. C. Hueston, Grand Secretary. "I am not going into the guill

States of America could lessen the harshness of their sentence in keeping with the punishment dealt out by other countries for similar crimes. The Elks organization numbers recent death.

among its leaders many influential Negro Republicans, including Hueston. The late J. Finlay Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, was prominent in Republican politics for a quarter of century before his

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# THE ANGRY DENIAL

13th January 1953



Dear Mr. Bloch,

I am shocked and distressed beyond words by your letter and enclosure of the 8th. instant, which has reached me only this morning. It reveals about as shameful a bit of dishonest reporting as I have come across for a long time.

On 6th January I took part in a public Forum in London about the Prague trials. I said that they were certainly not anti-Semitic; that they were certainly anti-Zionist; that they might therefore lead to unintended anti-Semitic results. I said, in passing, that it would be as wrong to infer anti-Semitism merely from the fact that many defendants were Jews as it would be to infer anti-Semitism in the Rosenberg case merely because the Judge, both counsel, both defendants, and the chief prosecuting witness were all Jews whereas there was not a single Jew on the Jury.

So far from intending to imply any support for the hysterically extravagant sentence on the Rosenbergs (even if guilty, which seems to me very doubtful) I had only the previous evening been the principal speaker at a large and very crowded public protest meeting which apparently the United States press did not report at all! In the course of my speech I said that I did not think a conviction on the evidence could have been obtained or held on appeal in the United Kingdom and that to carry out the capital penalty would be to indict not the Rosenbergs but the United States Government.

I renounce that opinion and you may make such use of this letter as you wish.

Yours very truly

*Sydney Silverman*  
Sydney Silverman.

P.S. I have talked to the United Press News Editor here this morning. He informs me that he has no record and has no knowledge of any such report and that in any case the New York Post does not take the U.P. service. G.S.

Above are reproduced the original news item giving a false report about an attack on the Rosenberg clemency campaign by British Laborite Sydney Silverman and the indignant denial by M.P. Silverman branding the item "a shameful bit of dishonest reporting."

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CLIPPING FROM THE  
N.Y. Daily Worker  
DATED Feb 2, 1953

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JAN 7 1953

THE POST STORY

NEW YORK POST, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1953

# Denies U. S. Anti-Semitic On A-Spies

London, Jan. 7 (UP)—Left-wing Laborite Sydney Silverman told the World Jewish Congress forum last night that Communists are "stupid" for accusing the U. S. of anti-Semitism in the trial of doomed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"The judge, both defendants and both prosecuting and defense attorney all were Jews," he said. "It would be stupid to deduce it was an anti-Semitic trial."

Silverman challenged the Czechoslovak government, on the other hand, to prove that its recent purge trial of Rudolf Slansky and other "Zionist traitors" was not anti-Semitic.

CLIPPING FROM THE

*Daily Worker*

DATE: *Jan 7 1953*

65-15348-E-192

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JAN 7 1953	
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# Who Planted Fake Press Story Against Rosenbergs?

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CLIPPING FROM  
 N.Y. *Daily Worker*  
 DATED *Feb 2, 1953*  
 FORWARDED BY *Mr. E. J. [illegible]*

65-15348-E-194

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FEB 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

by MILTON HOWARD

Who tried to knife the save-the-Rosenbergs campaign in the U.S. by planting a fake story from London quoting from an anti-Rosenberg speech by the Labor member of parliament, Sydney Silverman, a speech which he never made?

This question is raised by the arrival in this country of an angry letter from Laborite Silverman in which he calls the Jan. 7 New York Post story from London "as shameful a bit of dishonest reporting as I have come across in a long time."

In an adjoining column, the reader can read the photostat of the London news report which purported to show that a leading British Laborite, who is a well-known figure in the Jewish community in England, was attacking the trials of Washington-hired spies in Prague as anti-Semitic and was sneering that "Communists are stupid for accusing the U.S. of anti-Semitism in the trial" of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. This report raised questions among many persons here. They knew that the Labor M.P., Silverman, had strongly urged clemency for the Rosenbergs in an

earlier statement. In the London report which the Post printed, there is not a word to indicate that Silverman urged clemency for the framed Rosenbergs. On the contrary, the impression is left that the British Laborite is opposed to clemency and is attacking "the Communists" who urge clemency.

**BUT A READING** of Laborite Silverman's outraged letter, which appears in full on this page, shows that on the two issues raised in the New York Post news report, the Prague trials and the Rosenberg case, Silverman's views are exactly the opposite to those attributed to him in the Post version.

Thus, the British Labor Party member of the House of Commons flatly denies that the Prague trials of the Slansky spy ring was anti-Semitic. He also says that it is not the Rosenbergs but the United States which is on trial before world opinion, that the guilty verdict is "very doubtful" and that the death sentence is "hysterically extravagant."

An unusual feature in this episode of journalistic deceit is that the United Press editor in London, according to Mr. Silverman, "has no record and has no knowledge of any such report."

We sincerely hope that however the distorted report got into the Post that it will tell its readers now that the original report was false and the Laborite Silverman's views are the opposite of what was at first told the Post readers.

**THE "KILL THE ROSENBERGS" drive has been filled**

with unbelievable falsehoods from the beginning. It began with the fantastic and wholly unsupported yarn of David Greenglass after the FBI seized him as an obscure Army Sergeant. It continued with the fraudulent reports planted in the press by the government prosecutor about key witnesses whom he never called to trial.

It went on with the FBI secretly and illegally bringing a witness into the courtroom for an identification rehearsal the day before he was legally brought in. And it continues to this day with the million-time repetition of the newspaper lie that the Rosenbergs were indicted and convicted for "treason," for being "atom spies" and for having "given Russia the A-bomb secret."

The fact is that since the government did not have one single item of evidence to connect the Rosenbergs with any espionage or with any "Russians" or with any A-bomb secret, they were indicted not for actual espionage but for "conspiracy to commit espionage." Top atomic scientists have repeatedly stated that there never was "an A-bomb secret" and that a scientific illiterate like Greenglass could never have drawn such a "secret" anyway if there were such a thing.

President Eisenhower will soon get the Rosenbergs petition for commutation of their death sentence.

World figures from all walks of life have urged commutation, some because a reading of the trial records convinced them that there is no evidence against the Rosenbergs, others because they

are shocked by the death penalty, the first time in American history that it is being applied in peace time for such an alleged crime. They especially note that known Nazi killers who murdered millions, including helpless Americans at Malmedy, were not given death, and that many were pardoned and released.

New messages to President Eisenhower are being urged asking clemency. It is urged that community leaders, rabbis, ministers, Congressmen and Senators be visited for clemency support.

# Harold Ward, Who Faced Chair, Asks Clemency for Rosenbergs

A Negro union leader who himself faced the electric chair in a murder frameup has written a plea for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Harold E. Ward, of Local 108, FE, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Chicago, wrote: "I know by my own experience how easy it is to put human life in jeopardy."

Ward's letter, released yesterday by the National Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, is as follows:

"Dear Brothers and Sisters:

"My family and I do not want to see Ethel and Julius Rosenberg die in the electric chair.

"We know what hours of torture this family must have endured in this past year, for, last December I faced the electric chair myself. Had I been put to death, my children would be fatherless, my wife a widow.

"I was charged with murdering a scab during a strike at the Chicago International Harvester Plant. I was innocent, but that made no difference to the newspaper, the radio and television experts. They really went 'gunning' for me. I was labeled a 'red,' a 'subversive,' a 'murderer'.



WARD

This is what the newspapers did to the Rosenbergs before their trial.

"When the jurors were picked, I knew they had read the papers, listened to the radio and seen the stories on television. I knew it would be difficult to get a fair trial in such an atmosphere. But I was fortunate in having my union behind me. They knew that I was innocent and rallied to my defense, rais-

ing sufficient funds to guarantee the best possible legal defense and to make public the true facts of my case.

"I was found 'Not Guilty.'

"It did not happen this way with the Rosenbergs. They had no one to back them up. There was no challenge to what the newspapers and radio said. The jury got a one-sided picture. One of the witnesses against the Rosenbergs was proven to be a liar recently—in a sworn affidavit by the FBI. How would the jury have voted if they knew THEN that this witness had lied?

"The Rosenbergs say they are innocent. I believe them—you may or you may not. But, in any event, the death penalty is a penalty far too severe. The Rosenbergs will never have a chance of proving their innocence unless they remain alive.

"I want to urge all people, irrespective of religious, social or political beliefs to join the appeal for Clemency for the Rosenbergs. I know by my own experience how easy it is to put human life in jeopardy. Please help.

"Fraternally,  
"HAROLD E. WARD."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKMAN

DATED FEB 3 1953

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The "Christian Century" of Jan. 14 declared that 10 years from now "the sentence of death will be deplored as needlessly severe, particularly when contrasted with the sentences imposed on men who had far more to do with passing along atomic secrets to the Russians."

The "New Religious Frontier" of Dec. 11, issued by The Church of the People, Seattle, Washington, declared that "to put the Rosenbergs to death for their crime puts a very considerable strain on our conscience. We are troubled and will be more troubled if the sentence is carried out."

Also, the "Jewish News Letter" for Jan. 19 notes that "several petitions urging clemency for reasons of justice and humanitarianism, signed by prominent American personalities including Albert Einstein, Nobel-prize winner Harold C. Urey, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, and many other voices were heard urging the same measure for entirely different reasons."

The "News Letter" notes that "well-known conservatives . . . and other such quarters in France have cautioned against the execution of the Rosenbergs, and concludes, 'in other words, from the point of view of the Western camp in the cold war, political expediency in this case seems to coincide with the requirements of humanity and mercy.'"

2/4/53

# Zachariah Chafee Supports Clemency for Rosenbergs

Dr. Zachariah Chafee, Jr., authority on constitutional law and a professor at Harvard University, has supported clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced yesterday. Dr. Chafee's appeal

was made during a lecture on "Freedom of Speech" at Memorial Hall, University of North Carolina.

"There is some doubt of their guilt; they should live. Other people have committed worse offenses and have been allowed to live," declared Dr. Chafee.

The noted legal expert also declared that Federal Judge Irving Kaufman's statement that the Rosenbergs were responsible for the death of U. S. soldiers in Korea was questionable.

Meanwhile, the Jan. 6 "Daily Republic" of Mitchell, South Dakota, takes issue with "a committee of prominent Protestants, Catholics and Jews . . ." for saying that anyone who has joined in organized campaigns for clemency for the Rosenbergs has "knowingly or unwittingly given assistance to Communist propaganda."

The "Daily Republic" declares, "Americans must continue to stand up for what they think is right . . ."

In the midwest, the Jan. 25 University of Minnesota "Daily" called for commutation of the death sentence to "life imprisonment."

*Indef*

CLIPPING FROM THE  
DAILY WORKER  
DATED 2/4/53  
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MAR 30 1953  
FBI - NEW YORK  
*[Signature]*

# ***Hungary's Jewish Leaders Urge Rosenberg Clemency***

Hungary's Jewish leaders and Rabbis have urged President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The United Hungarian Jewish Communities and the Council of Hungarian Rabbis sent the following message to the White House:

"In the name of Hungarian Jewry which escaped from the death camps of the fascist anti-Semitic murderers, we join with hundreds of millions who have reached the point of indignation at

the wickedness of the death sentence pronounced by a court in the U. S. against the couple, the Rosenbergs. That sentence was born of anti-Semitic pressure! The living memory of our beloved ones obliges us to raise our words in

protest and for cancellation of the sentence and freedom of the innocent!"

The message was released to the press by the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case in New York City.

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# Negro Elks, Afro-American Speak Up for Rosenbergs

**PLEAS FOR COMMUTATION** of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, framed victims of the "A-bomb spy" hoax continued to be heard last week. Such prominent Negro voices as the Negro Elks and the Baltimore Afro-American spoke out for clemency. Dr. Zahariah Chafce, Jr. Harvard authority on international law, said at a meeting at the University of North Carolina: "There is some doubt about their guilt; they should live. Other people have committed worse offenses and have been allowed to live." Professor Chafce took issue with Judge Kaufman's statement that the Rosenbergs were responsible for the Korean War.

**GRAND SECRETARY** of the Negro Elks, largest Negro fraternal organization, W. C. Hueston wrote to President Eisenhower, "I am not going into the guilt or innocence of Ethel and Julius Rosen-

berg, but I am joining with the petition to commute this sentence to life imprisonment or a lesser term."

The Afro-American editorially urged commutation of the death sentence on four grounds. First, that "the feeling is inescapable that the severe sentences would not have been passed had not this couple been a member of a minority group."

Second, "never before in the history of the United States has a civil court given a death sentence in such a case of alleged espionage."

Third, "there are also grave doubts in this case. One is that

the government based its case almost exclusively on the uncorroborated testimony of a free lance spy who by involving the Rosenbergs managed to escape the death penalty and secure for himself a 15 year sentence."

Finally, the Afro noted that leading atomic scientists like Dr. Harold Urey and Robert Oppenheimer have said that "there existed no basic atomic secrets."

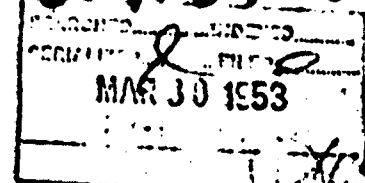
**THE WHITE HOUSE** says it has not yet received the Department of Justice report on the clemency plea. The defense urges that "press and letters be sent to President Eisenhower and that delegations be organized to visit all local community leaders to get them to urge Presidential clemency."

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 2-8-53

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# Utah Chief Justice Urges Clemency For Rosenbergs

The Hon. James H. Wolfe, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, from Salt Lake City, wrote the President of the United States for a commutation of the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was learned yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Chief Justice Wolfe said in part, "From the standpoint of Justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to detail the risk of accepting in a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning state's evidence. . . . On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been passed on, it did not do the slightest good for the USSR. . . .

"In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent."

## FULL TEXT

The full text of Chief Justice Wolfe's statement follows:

"I am writing this letter to ask you to exercise clemency in the case of the death sentence given by the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"From the standpoint of justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to detail the risk of accepting

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*Harvey*

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

*Daily Worker*

DATE

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# Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

in a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning State's evidence. This conviction was obtained during a period of mounting hysteria by evidence of witnesses whom the law considers unreliable because of the very hope of reward or mitigation. Besides the general hysteria generated by fear and hate of communism which was interjected into that trial, it appears that there may have been the influence of anti-Semitism in a reverse sort of way. The trial judge was Jewish, the prosecutor was Jewish, and the defendants in the conspiracy trial

were mostly, if not all, Jewish. In the light of the fact that many of the idealistic Jews, especially in New York City where the trial was held, have been tinged with leanings toward Communism, there may have been unconsciously an effort to lean over backward against the Jews who were accused of obtaining espionage information for the benefit of the USSR. I think the likelihood that the sketches made by Greenglass (who had no more than a high school education, which included no course in physics) said by him to have illustrated material picked up from overheard conversations at Los Alamos while he worked as a mechanic could hardly have done the great damage feared by Judge Kaufman. Atomic scientists tell us that it would take pages of fine print material and accurate information to intelligently expound the structure of the atomic bomb.

"On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been passed on, it did not do the slightest good for the USSR. Of course, if the Rosenbergs were guilty, that would be legally irrelevant, but it certainly would not be irrelevant in the matter of fixing the penalty of death. To further detail elements which make the conviction untrustworthy would only prolong the length of this letter.

"Under these circumstances, it seems utterly disproportionate to the offense for this couple with two young children to be put to death. There seems to be doubt as to their guilt. In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent.

"I join the host of persons who have petitioned you to commute these sentences. I hope you will take this opportunity to perform that deed of mercy before the termination of your term."

# Denver Minister, Chicago Lawyers In Clemency Plea

Denver's leading Protestant minister and a leading attorney associated with the Democratic Party have sent out several hundred letters to prominent citizens asking that they join the clemency plea for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The Very Rev. Dean Paul Roberts of St. John's Cathedral and attorney Philip Hornbein are circulating the letters, along with a two-page memorandum signed by four noted Chicago attorneys headed by Prof. Stephen Love of the University of Chicago and chairman of the Illinois Commission on Fitness for the Supreme Court. This memo signed also by noted attorneys, Joseph Grant, A. M. Curtis, and Henry W. Kenoe, details the flaws in the Rosenberg trial and the absence of proof in the government's case.

Defending the clemency pleas against attacks in the local press, Rev. Rudolph Gilbert of the First Unitarian Church said:

"We are in the dangerous situation of losing our freedom of thought and freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution.

"At the time this occurred, we were allies of Russia, not enemies as today. In my judgment if instead of it being Russia it had been England or France that received the information, a slap on the wrist would have been the worst to happen to the Rosenbergs."

Hornbein said of his support of the movement that "a plea for

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mercy is "always in order. It is always proper," and declared that he felt the Rosenbergs should not be executed.

Gilbert was author of a guest editorial in The Denver Post Jan. 8 expressing "sincere concern" over the sentence of death given the two convicted spies.

He denounced as "a vicious practice" what he called "your (The Denver Post's) usual practice of association, by which anyone who would do anything like this is a Communist sympathizer or pink."

He contended two statements were left out of his guest editorial. One, he said, was the following:

"This is a serious departure from our tradition of decency and fair play—all the more serious against the background of the McCarran internal security act, the preparation of detention camps for political suspects and the entire pattern of McCarthyism."

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DAILY WORKER

DATED

2/11/53

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# URGENT PLEA REJECTED!

*Eisenhower Spurns Rosenbergs;  
Appeal to Supreme Court Readied*

65-15348

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FBI - NEW YORK	

WASHINGTON., Feb. 11.—President Eisenhower today turned down the clemency appeals of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, an appeal backed by millions of peoples of all political opinions throughout the world. The decision meant that Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman would set a new execution date for the framed couple next Monday.

In New York Emanuel H. Block, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said he would continue the fight to save the East Side parents from the electric chair. He will ask the U. S. Supreme Court for a stay of execution and a review of the case.

"I'm going to keep fighting . . ." said Block. "I have



Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

a right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and I'm going to do it."

He said the first thing he must do is ask the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Supreme Court to grant a stay of execution "lest the Rosenbergs are executed before I can appeal to the Supreme Court." As soon as he can prepare the necessary papers, he said, he will ask for a review of the entire case.

Labor's number-one enemy in Congress, Sen. Taft, voiced immediate approval of the death order.

As this edition went to press last night, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was meeting to plan immediate steps to stop the death sentence.

The Committee to Secure Justice had announced last week that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, the Hon. James H. Wolfe, had written Eisenhower urging commutation of the death sentence.

"In view of that doubt," Chief Justice Wolfe wrote in part, "there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent."

Repeating the baseless hysteria with which Kaufman tried to justify the first such execution in peacetime in U.S. history, Eisenhower today said the alleged crime exceeded murder and that the Rosenbergs "betrayed the

(Continued on Page 8)



## MERCY PLEA REJECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

cause of freedom for which free men are fighting and dying at this very hour."

Just last week the Rosenbergs, in a letter from the Sing Sing death cell, reiterated their innocence and again rejected government pressure to save their lives by "admitting" something they did not do and implicating innocent people to help bolster war hysteria.

### NO EVIDENCE

The Rosenbergs were convicted on the unsupported testimony of one man, without a shred of evidence. The scientifically illiterate David Greenglass, who was in the hands of the FBI, spun a story of drawing a map of the intricate atom bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and giving it to Rosenberg, his brother-in-law.

So shocking and unprecedented was the savage sentence based on such "evidence" that a national and world wide movement of protest spread quickly, with European newspapers from left to right asking clemency.

Chief U. S. atom experts Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold Urey urged commutation of the sentence and cast doubt on the whole frameup, and 1,500 Protestant ministers signed an appeal for clemency.

This growing sense of outrage in the land given ex-President Truman pause, but before the Rosenbergs' official clemency appeal to the White House had been passed along to him by the Department of Justice he was succeeded by Eisenhower.

# Religious Leaders Who Urged Clemency

Thousands of leading clergymen from all faiths and religions have urged the President to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Among those who asked mercy are the following:

Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles	Rabbi T. A. Greenberg, Los Angeles	Rabbi Jacob Hoffman, New York	Rev. Paul Bollin, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Rev. J. C. Collins, Newark, N. J.	Rev. Frank A. Hamilton, Evansville, Ind.	Rabbi Abraham Horowitz, New York	Rabbi Abraham I. Friedbin, Long Island, N. Y.
Rev. Carl L. Carin, Los Angeles	Rev. Clarence D. Heriott, California	Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter	Rev. Robert S. Hoagland, Minister, All Souls' Church (Unitarian)
Rev. Stephen T. Fritchman, Los Angeles	Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, New Haven, Conn.	Rev. Moskey P. Mann, Arkansas	Schenectady, N. Y.
		Rev. Howard Matson, Los Angeles	Rev. and Mrs. Kayle Haselden, Rochester, N. Y.
		Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston	Rev. Robert Horton, Minister, Methodist Church, West Webster, (Continued on Page 4)
		Rev. Frederick Reustle, Queens	
		Rev. L. V. Kofod, Woodinere, N. Y.	

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N. Y.  
Rev. Lee A. Howe, Jr., Webster,  
N. Y.

Rev. Kenneth DeP. Hughes,  
Rector, St. Bartholomews Church  
(Episcopal) Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart, Kato-  
nah, N. Y.

E. Winston Jones, Assistant  
Professor, Boston University, Bos-  
ton, Mass.

Wayne R. Jones, Registrar, Bos-  
ton University School of Theology,  
Boston, Mass.

Rev. Carl A. Hansen, Connecti-  
cut Conference of Congregational  
Christian Churches, Hartford,  
Conn.

Rev. Donald S. Harrington,  
Minister Community Church, New  
York City.

Alfred Hassler, Editor, Fellow-  
ship Magazine, New York City

Rev. Ambrose Hering, Lutheran  
Minister, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Rev. Walter F. Hendricks, Jr.,  
Rector, Grace Episcopal Church,  
Mohawk, N. Y.

Rev. Newman W. Hess, Minis-  
ter, Woodlawn Heights, Presby-  
terian Church, New York City

Dr. Merritt B. Queen, Minister,  
Methodist Church, Southampton,  
N. Y.

Prof. J. H. Randall, Jr., Depart-  
ment of Philosophy, Columbia  
University, New York City.

Rev. I. Leslie Reid, Minister,  
University Presbyterian Church,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. Samuel P. Reinke, Minister  
Protestant Moravian Church of  
Midland Beach and Moravian  
Community Church of New Dorp  
Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.

Rev. John N. Sayre, Chairman,  
International Fellowship of Re-  
conciliation, New York

Dr. E. A. Schaaf, American  
Friends, Service Committee Sec-  
retary, Middle Atlantic States,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. Paul Scherer, New York  
City

Rev. Mark R. Shaw, New Eng-  
land Secretary, National Council  
for Prevention of War, Melrose,  
Mass.

Rev. Franklin J. Sheeder, Ex-  
ecutive Secretary, Board of Chris-  
tian Education and Publication,  
Evangelical and Reformed Church,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Frederick W. Siebert, Su-  
perintendent, Long Island District  
of the Evangelical United Brethren  
Church; Pastor, Glendale, L. I.

Rev. Clyde V. Sparling, Minis-  
ter, Methodist Church, Ogdens-

burg, N. Y.

Bishop F. W. McGee, Jamaica

Rev. Raymond E. Kinney, Con-  
gregational Minister, Los Angeles,  
Cal.

Rev. John B. Kirby, Jr., Minis-  
ter, St. James Methodist Church,  
New Brunswick, N. J.

Florence B. Kirk, Great Barrin-  
ton, Mass.

Rev. Wendell B. Karner, Min-  
ister, Christ Methodist Church,  
Glendale, Brooklyn.

Rev. John Howland Lathrop,  
Unitarian Minister, Brooklyn.

2/13/63

## DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT



EINSTEIN

Dr. Albert Einstein, the country's leading authority on atomic power and one of the leaders in the making of the atom bomb, wrote this letter to the President one month.

"Dear Mr. President:

"My conscience compels me to urge you to commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"This appeal to you is prompted by the same reasons which were set forth so convincingly by my distinguished colleague, Harold D. Urey, in his letter of Jan. 5 to the New York Times."

*Wife*

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 2/13/53

To 2 Col. 13

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*Jill*

# **Utah Chief Justice's Plea to White House**

The Hon. James H. Wolf, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, from Salt Lake City, wrote President Eisenhower Feb. 5 urging a commutation of the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

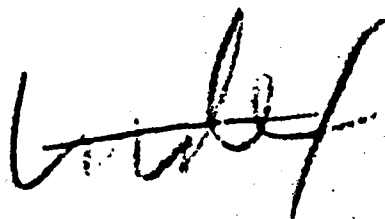
Supreme Court of Utah  
The Capitol  
Salt Lake City

Feb. 5, 1953.

James H. Wolf, Chief Justice.  
The Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower,  
President of the United States,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

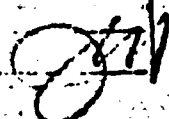
Dear Mr. President:

I am beseeching you to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for the reasons given in the following letter which I sent to President Truman while he was



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still in office:

"I am writing this letter to ask you to exercise clemency in the case of the death sentence given by the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"From the standpoint of justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to detail the risk of accepting in a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning State's evidence. This conviction was obtained during a period of mounting hysteria by evidence of witnesses whom the law considers unreliable because of the very hope of reward or mitigation. Besides the general hysteria generated by fear and hate of communism which was interjected into that trial, it appears that there may have been the influence of anti-Semitism in a reverse sort of way. The trial judge was Jewish, the prosecutor was Jewish, and the defendants in the conspiracy trial were mostly, if not all, Jewish. In the light of the fact that many of the idealistic Jews, especially in New York City where the trial was held have been tinged with leanings toward Communism, there may have been unconsciously an effort to lean over backward against the Jews who were accused of obtaining espionage information for the benefit of the USSR. I think the likelihood that the sketches made by Greenglass (who had no more than a high school education, which included no course in physics) said by him to have illustrated material picked up from overheard conversations at Los Alamos while he worked as a mechanic could hardly have done the great damage feared by Judge Kaufman. Atomic scientists tell us that it would take pages of fine print material and accurate information to intelligently expound the structure of the atomic bomb.

"On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been passed on, it did not do the slightest good for the USSR. Of course, if the Rosenbergs were guilty, that

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would be logically irrelevant, but it certainly would not be irrelevant in the matter of fixing the penalty of death. To further detail elements which make the conviction untrustworthy, would only prolong the length of this letter.

"Under these circumstances, it seems utterly disproportionate to the offense for this couple with two young children to be put to death. There seems to be doubt as to their guilt. In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent.

"I join the host of persons who have petitioned you to commute these sentences. I hope you will take this opportunity to perform that deed of mercy before the termination of your term."

To these reasons may be added the fact that, at least during some of the time the alleged acts of espionage were committed, this country was in wartime alliance with Russia. Further, even during the last war German saboteurs were slipped into the U. S. and were tried and sentenced to death but "not executed while the war lasted, and when it ended and the problem of dealing with them arose, their sentence was commuted and they were sent to federal prison." See editorial by Freda Kirchwey, editor and publisher of The Nation, issue Jan. 10, 1953, p. 24.

I want to second the words of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and several hundred more petitioners for clemency in stating that the commutation of the death sentence would provide a striking demonstration that the spirit and behavior of a democratic people can be . . . objective, restrained and humane, serving as an example to multitudes in all countries including the totalitarian lands.

Respectfully submitted,  
James H. Wolfe.

CLIPPING FROM THE

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# Thousands Called to Mercy Crusade Mon.

Plans to bring thousands of men, women and children down to Washington next Monday and Tuesday, to renew pleas to President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death sentence for the Rosenbergs were announced yesterday by the National Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The second message of the Pope to the White House citing the strenuous clemency feeling in West Europe, and the court stay of execution pending a new appeal to the Supreme Court were cited by the Committee yesterday as spurring new efforts to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, whose death had been scheduled by Judge Irving Kaufman for the week of March 9.

The committee said that on Monday it expected there would be an outpouring of families from all parts of the country, including the children, who would join the around-the-clock vigil now marching in front of the White House.

On Tuesday, the committee said, there would be visits to Congress-

men, Senators and government departments.

The Monday morning delegations would leave New York at 8:30 a.m. from the foot of Liberty St., taking the ferry to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The same train would return late that afternoon.

The committee, with headquarters at 1050 Sixth Ave., BR 9-9694, urged that families begin to make their arrangements now for the next Monday vigil.

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N. Y.

Daily Worker

March 18, 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. BUREAU



# ***The Rosenbergs and the War Danger***

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE SUDDEN DEMAND for the cancellation of the death sentence in the case of the Rosenbergs is unparalleled in the history of this or any other country. Only a few months ago the couple, framed up in the capitalist courts, were being quietly hustled off to the electric chair and only a handful were protesting. Then, the case of the Rosenbergs soared in importance, until now it has attracted the attention of the whole world. How is this extraordinary phenomenon to be explained? It

cannot be understood, as the reactionary commentators would like us to believe, on the grounds that it has all been cooked up by the Communists. Of course, as in every frame-up, the Communists and other progressive groups have raised their voices vigorously on behalf of the Rosenbergs. But this is not sufficient to explain the huge mass movement in the capitalist countries that has been strong enough to make even the Vatican speak out, however weakly, against the executions.

The peoples of the world are

aghast at the savagery of the sentence upon the Rosenbergs and at the cynical way in which it is being carried out in defiance of world opinion. They do not feel that the Rosenbergs are guilty; they do not believe they have had a fair trial, and they are convinced that, in any event, the punishment is entirely out of proportion to the alleged crime.

THE ROSENBERGS have been condemned for having  
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given the "atom secret" to the Russians, and, on this basis, President Eisenhower has assumed the personal responsibility of sending them to the electric chair. The charge against the Rosenbergs is doubly unjust; first, because the Soviet government was our war ally at the time of the alleged crime, and, second, because there is every reason to believe that the Russians knew the so-called secret of atomic fission as soon as, if not before, we did. To make the situation more outrageous, ex-President Truman says he does not believe the Russians have the atom bomb at all, and Professors Urey, Einstein, and other scientists have stated that there was no "atom secret" in the first place.

Nevertheless, the Rosenbergs are being sent to the electric chair—that is, if the mass protest does not halt this official murder.

England sentenced her alleged "atom spies" to seven years in jail; the United States sends hers to the electric chair. Nor is all this disconnected from the fact that the Rosenbergs are Jews. No wonder the world has risen in protest at the outrage being perpetrated against the Rosenbergs.

BUT ALL THE ABOVE does not fully explain the significance of this celebrated case. Underlying the present great mass support of the Rosenbergs lies the war fear of the world's peoples, their burning desire for peace. They sense in the brutal treatment being accorded the Rosenbergs an expression of the fascism that is sprouting in the U.S., and of the growing world war danger that the U.S. is cultivating. They feel the connection of the Rosenberg case with the McCarthyism that is now poisoning the U.S., and with the warlike policies of the Govern-

ment that has produced the Korean war, the mad armaments drive, and the sharpening world political tension.

The Rosenbergs are victims of this warlike hysteria, and the mass support of the condemned pair all over the world is at the same time a protest against the war spirit which has sentenced these two innocent people to die. Eisenhower, Truman, and their assorted warmongers understand this basic fact perfectly well.

The gigantic worldwide support of the Rosenbergs by the masses is a most hopeful and inspiring thing in the fight for world peace. But a tragic feature of the whole affair is the almost complete silence of the decisive leaders of the trade union movement in this country. It is another, even more dramatic expression of their utter subordination to the war program of Wall Street.

They are crassly betraying the working class and the nation in-

to the hands of the warmongers. Others may protest vigorously against the execution of the Rosenbergs, against the spreading of the war into China, against Dulles' recent arrogant ultimatum to Western Europe—but not these labor bureaucrats, lickspittles of Wall Street. They say nothing at all, except to stimulate and support big business in its sinister drive towards war.

If the Wall Street warmongers dare to go through with the Rosenberg execution, they will pay dearly for it in a vastly increased mass opposition all over the world to their fascist-like plans of war and imperialist aggression. It will come as a tremendous eye opener for the world's people, exposing to them the savagery and aggression of the capitalist monopolists who are completely in control of the American government. Efforts to free the Rosenbergs, victims of the atom-maniacs, should be redoubled.

# Finerty, Sacco-Vanzetti Attorney, Joins Defense

By MILTON HOWARD

Three judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday granted Ethel and Julius Rosenberg a stay of execution so they could carry a new appeal for a new trial to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The stay gives the defense to March 30 to file its appeal. It will remain in force until the Supreme Court acts on the appeal. Judge Irving Kaufman had set the execution date two days ago for the week of March 19. The basis on which the stay was given, against the frantic appeals of the government for a swift legal murder, was that Circuit Court judges felt that the Supreme Court may find it necessary to look into the "reprehensible" tactics of the U. S. prosecutor Irving Saypol during the original trial.

"People don't dispose of lives," Judge Learned Hand told the government attorneys, "just because an attorney didn't make a point."

"You can't undo a death sentence," he added. "There are some justices on the Supreme Court on whom the conduct of the prosecuting attorney might make an impression."

Justice Frank added that while he still believed the Circuit Court was correct in not granting a new trial in December even though the defendants were entitled to one, he felt now that the crucial point of the prosecution's tactics could very well be reviewed by the higher court, which had the power to do so.

"The Supreme Court might not agree with us," he said, "though I think we were correct. I should be unwilling to foreclose on the defendants' petition to the Supreme Court. I would not want

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# Rosenbergs

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that to be on my conscience."

Judge Frank agreed with the defense that there were "substantial questions" which could properly come before the Supreme Court.

## FINERTY ENTERS CASE

Another development in this world-famous case is that John F. Finerty, attorney for Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti, officially entered the case yesterday as associate counsel yesterday with Emanuel Bloch. Finerty had written to the court previously that he was convinced from a reading of the record that the conviction of the Rosenbergs was procured by perjured testimony. He repeated this opinion to the press and for TV broadcast. Finerty is a noted lawyer and a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

## McGRANERY SUPPRESSION

The new turn of events in this frameup, which has shocked the civilized world, now opens up for the clemency movement, especially for the American labor movement which has been inactive thus far, the opportunity to renew pleas to President Eisenhower to reconsider his last week's refusal to commute the death penalty.

It was pointed out that neither Eisenhower nor Truman had been given the full facts of the clemency pleas coming from every walk of life.

It is now known that the Democratic machine politician, James McGranery, had, as U. S. Attorney General suppressed the fact that the Pope Pius XII had sent an urgent message to the White House in December telling of the enormous pleas for clemency throughout Europe.

Justice Learned Hand, Augustus Hand, and Jerome N. Frank sat on the bench yesterday as Myles Lane, exposed as a friend of the underworld boss, Luchese, and his assistant, James B. Kilsheimer, tried eagerly to get the execution over with as quickly as possible.

The main point on which the defense asked for a stay and a new trial rests, among other things, on the cunning tactics of the government during the trial which were calculated to deceive the public and to rouse hysteria against the defendants.

The defense cited the fact that U. S. Attorney Saypol (who had been rebuked by the higher courts in the Remington case for anti-Semitic appeals to the jury) had planted in the New York Times (March 15) a news report that the government would call a sensational witness, M. Perl, who would back up the fantastic story of the key witness, David Greenglass, whose unsupported word alone doomed the Rosenbergs.

## NEVER CALLED

Though the public had been led to believe that this witness would prove the government's case, he was never called to the stand.

In the court opinion which was handed down Dec. 31, 1952, the present Circuit Court had said:

"Perl was indicted for perjury committed in denying that he knew Sobell, Julius Rosenberg and certain persons whose names were prominently men-

tioned in the trial of the petitioners. The indictment when returned, was ordered sealed. It was made public on March 25, 1951. The affidavits show that Mrs. Greenglass was still on the witness stand when the story of the Perl indictment was published in the city papers, and the New York Times carried a statement ascribed to the United States Attorney, then in office as follows:

"Mr. Saypol said also that Perl had been listed as a witness in the current espionage trial. His special role on the stand, Mr. Saypol added, was to corroborate certain statements made by David Greenglass and the latter's wife, who are key government witnesses at the trial."

Commenting on this planting of a pledge to produce a key witness, who was never produced at the trial, the three judges of the Circuit Court said six weeks ago:

"Such assumed tactics cannot be too severely condemned. . . . We may assume that in this case a cautionary instruction would not suffice, and that if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted. . . . Such a statement to the press in the course of a trial we regard as wholly reprehensible."

Though the Circuit Court felt on Dec. 31, 1952 that it could not grant a new trial even though the Rosenbergs were legally entitled to it, the same Court yesterday, with Justice Frank of the original judges present and agreeing, ruled that the Supreme Court might well decide that such a new trial could be granted.

## NEW CASE

While assistant U. S. Attorney James B. Kilsheimer, with Myles Lane assisting him insisted that the defendants were "not entitled to relief" because of earlier refusals of the court, Judge Learned Hand said that this was a new case now.

# **PEOPLE'S STRENGTH**

## **IN ROSENBERG CASE**

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# France Shocked At Eisenhower Clemency Denial

Leading French papers and personalities are shocked at President Eisenhower's refusal to commute the death penalty in the Rosenberg case. "Le Monde," a leading French conservative paper, condemned President

Eisenhower's action in these words: "The harshness of Ike, whom we know to be a good man, frightens us and makes us unhappy. . . . Clemency would not have impaired the security of the U. S. . . . The U. S. does not approach this affair as we do. . . ." The comment appeared in a lead editorial on Feb. 13.

In a signed editorial which appeared on the same day in "Le Figaro," leading French rightist daily which has the largest circulation in the country, Remy Roure, Catholic anti-left member of the Resistance, declared: "Refusing clemency for the Rosenberg couple is a mistake. . . . Must it not be said also that the question of innocence or guilt was no longer the important one? For many a month, in the whole world, voices have called, begging for clemency. . . .

"Certainly, democracies have the right to defend themselves," Roure went on. "But they should be noble enough to use only their own weapons and to reject that of totalitarianism. They have no right to deny respect for life in order to live themselves."

The paper "Franc Tireur," anti-Communist French daily, wrote in an editorial: "We had hoped until the last minute that the President would inaugurate his term with an act of clemency. . . . The free people of America have the right and the duty to tell of their deep consternation, to protest, to cry aloud, that liberty does not need the services of an executioner. . . .

The liberal periodical "Combat" castigated the President's action in these words: "Such is the decision of the new President, whose smile

shown to us. But Europe will know, from now on, what this smile really hides."

Nobel prize winner Francois Mauriac, a leading Catholic layman and literary and political figure, has come out for clemency for the Rosenbergs, it was reported yesterday.

## PARIS RALLY

A large mass meeting in Paris yesterday, with a reported attendance of 12,000 was addressed among others by Jacques Duclos, French Communist leader.

In New York yesterday, David Alman, executive secretary of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, declared:

"The court has confirmed that the Rosenbergs are entitled to an appeal to the Supreme Court. . . .

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
New York  
Mar 19, 1953

**WORLD OPINION** has entered the Rosenberg fight in a new and powerful way. For the second time, the kill-the-Rosenberg forces have been balked in their plan to execute these innocent Americans against whom there is not a shred of evidence. The new delay was clearly won by the enormous world protest which reached proportions which Washington had not expected. Eisenhower's blunt refusal to commute the death sentence, far from quieting West Europe, has roused new anger, new determination to press the fight. It was the same force of seething popular anger which made it necessary for Pope Pius to reveal that his December statement to the White House had been shamelessly suppressed by the cabal which has been rigging this horrible frame-up from the beginning.

One thing has been proved—the popular masses can stop the executioners. They can halt the political frameup which the majority of West Europe now sees in its horror, and which American public opinion is also grasping more and more.

**FOR EUROPE** is not deceived. They know what the anti-Semitic Dreyfus frameup was. They saw the German Nazis plot the Reichstag Fire and get hold of their own David Greenglass in the stoolie, Van Der Lubbe, who "angered" the Communist Party of Germany as the Hitlerites demanded and as the FBI demands now.

How can any American of good will stay aloof now in this hour when the chance to save the Rosenbergs has been gained?

How can the great American labor movement fail to see that if the Pope's message was suppressed, much else in this terrible case has been suppressed, twisted and lied about?

One could feel in the courtroom two days ago that the bones of the government frameup were showing through under the force of popular pressure. The judges, who in December agreed that a new trial was justified, but did not grant it, now would not agree with the frantic demands of the prosecution for speedy execution. They admitted that "substantial questions" would have to be faced by the Supreme Court.

**BUT THIS SUPREME COURT** has twice turned its back on the Rosenbergs. Let there be no illusions that anything will be won without new and more powerful popular activity, without taking the truth about the Rosenberg case to every trade union, every church, every community, every factory and office.

The executioners are still lying to America about the Rosenberg case. They still call them "the atom spies" though there was not an iota of proof to show that; not even the indictment charged that. But the door to saving the Rosenbergs has been kicked open again by hundreds of millions of decent human beings who refuse to accept Eisenhower's off-handed refusal.

Let everyone rally to the Washington Vigil Monday and Tuesday. Let every trade unionist see to it that the Pope's message and the meaning of Einstein's and Urey's letters are brought to their fellow-unionists in their locals. Let delegations visit all clergymen, priests, parishes and local officials.

The world has changed the character of the Rosenberg fight. Let us save America's peace and democracy by saving the Rosenbergs. Into the fight! Urge commutation of the death sentence. Urge a new trial and the exposure of this frameup.

## Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

ions have long contended that there are grave and serious doubts in the case which demand reconsideration. In light of this and the Rosenbergs' insistence that they are innocent we believe it is obligatory for the Supreme Court to grant a new trial."

Alman urged additional hundreds of community representatives to swell the Clemency Pilgrimage which the Committee has already called for Washington next Monday and Tuesday.

"The Clemency Pilgrimage now takes an added importance," Alman declared. "There must not be a moment's let-up in the efforts to obtain expressions for justice from hundreds of thousands of Americans who have still not spoken out, in spite of their sympathies."



# Rosenbergs, If Convicted There, Would Get 2 Years

Dudley Collard, one of England's most noted lawyers, has written a letter refuting the anti-Rosenberg propaganda of Daniel Bell, Henry Luce's editor of Fortune and formerly managing editor of the New Leader, Social-Democratic weekly. Bell has been demanding death for the Rosenbergs in the British New Statesman and Nation.

Collard's letter (Feb. 14) follows, in full:

## THE ROSENBERG CASE

SIR: I have attentively studied the verbatim transcript in the Rosenberg case and I entirely disagree with Mr. Bell's opinion that "the court evidence is quite conclusive."

It is far from conclusive if one considers not merely what was said, but also who said it. The witnesses relied on by Mr. Bell are:

1. Elitcher. He admitted having lied on oath in suppressing his Communist Party membership, although significantly the authorities had not chosen to prosecute him.

2. Gold. He is serving a 30-year sentence for espionage. He gave no evidence admissible against the Rosenbergs, whom he had never met, and he was not even cross-examined by their counsel.

3 and 4. Mr. and Mrs. Greenglass. Without the testimony of this couple the verdict could not possibly stand. They claimed to be the Rosenbergs' accomplices; and the judge gave the jury a caution with regard to their testimony incomparably milder than the emphatic warning required by English practice that it is unsafe to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of one or even several accomplices.

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*[Signature]*

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This is quite untrue. The court said: "This court is not allowed to consider the credibility of witnesses or the reliability of testimony."

Mr. Bell omits to mention that Dr. Urey, who has expressed doubts about the case, was one of the principal atom scientists concerned, and was well qualified to express them. Such doubts cannot be airily dismissed by phrases like "hasty reading of the court transcript."

OTHER DISTURBING features of the case are:

### The Judge's Intervention

1. Continual intervention by the judge, which can have left the jury in no doubt as to his views. During Rosenberg's examination in chief, that is to say, before even the prosecution had had an opportunity of cross-examining, the judge intervened on no fewer than 27 occasions with questions in the nature of cross-examination designed to elicit or stress some point unfavorable to the Rosenbergs.

2. The constant emphasis placed on the defendants' Communist associations, which, of course, introduced prejudice out of all proportion to its weight as evidence as a possible motive for spying.

In my opinion, the verdict would not be upheld outside the atmosphere of hysteria which unfortunately prevails in America today. But even those who, like Mr. Bell, accept the jury's verdict must surely be shocked at the death sentence.

The Rosenbergs were not charged with committing any act of espionage, but with conspiracy. This, incidentally, is a common law misdemeanor in England, for which a normal sentence might be two years (it has recently been held that the sentence can exceed two years).

THE CONSPIRACY was alleged to have lasted from 1944 to 1950. The American statute provides that where the offense is committed in wartime, the death penalty (or up to 30 years' imprisonment) may be awarded. If committed in peacetime, it is punishable by up to 20 years' imprisonment. The clear implication of the law is that the death penalty is appropriate to cases where information is transmitted to an enemy.

Where (as here) the information is said to have been transmitted to an ally, the existence of a state of war seems almost irrelevant. It is ironical that the judge regarded the continuation of the alleged conspiracy after the war was over as an aggravating circumstance because relations with the Soviet Union had then deteriorated, and apparently overlooked the fact that if the alleged conspiracy had existed only during the years of strained relations after the war, he would have been powerless to pass a death sentence.

The Circuit Court of Appeals has no power to alter sentences (unlike our Court of Criminal Appeal), but it is of interest to quote from their decision, which, as Mr. Bell says, was written by Jerome Frank, "one of America's great liberal jurists": "Had this court such power, it might take into consideration the fact that the evidence of the Rosenbergs' activities after Germany's defeat (as well as of their earlier espionage activities) came almost entirely from accomplices."

Temple, E.C.4.

DUDLEY COLLARD.

### Suspicious Evidence

WHAT MAKES the Greenglasses' evidence doubly suspect is the failure to follow the salutary English practice of sentencing an accomplice before he testifies against his fellow defendants, which removes an obvious incentive to embroider evidence in the hope of earning a light sentence.

Greenglass was given 15 years (a mild sentence in contemporary America) only after the Rosenbergs had been convicted and sentenced to death. His attorney, Rogge, even claimed that Greenglass' cooperation had been so commendable that three years would meet the case. Mrs. Greenglass, a self-confessed conspirator, was never prosecuted, for which no reason was given.

Mr. Bell attaches importance to the Rosenbergs' alleged plans for flight. This evidence came from the Greenglasses. I can find no evidence that the Rosenbergs had "taken medical shots." The evidence that they had had passport photographs taken came from a witness called at the last minute. He ran a professional photographer's studio. He claimed that he never preserved any negative for more than 24 hours, and admitted in cross-examination that some of the photos he took for the Rosenbergs were family groups, and that all the photos he took were the same size.

Since the trial it has been admitted that on the day before giving evidence he was secretly introduced into the courtroom by FBI agents to identify the Rosenbergs, although in his evidence he swore that he had never seen them since the day they visited his studio.

MR. BELL CLAIMS that the Circuit Court of Appeals said that the Rosenbergs were guilty.

**3,600 in Coast Save**

**-Rosenberg Rally**

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y.

*Daily Worker*

DATE *Feb 20, 1953*  
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*[Signature]*

By CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—This city's weekend campaign to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from the death chair was sparked by an overflow crowd of 3,600 who pledged themselves to extend every effort to:

- Set up 500 Rosenberg committees in neighborhoods of the city.

- Collect 250,000 signatures to telegrams and night letters to President Eisenhower, urging reconsideration of his refusal to grant clemency to the "atom spy" frameup victims.

- Visit churches, synagogues and legislators to win backing for the plea for Presidential reconsideration of the petition for commutation of the death sentence.

- Distribute 100,000 copies of a "You Are Wrong, Mr. President" answer to Mr. Eisenhower's clemency-refusal message.

- Participate in reestablishment of a national vigil for clemency at the White House with the sending of 25 representatives from Los Angeles.

- Form delegations of "at least 50 persons" to the county and state Republican committees, to Mayor Bowron, Governor Warren and to newspaper editors.

The Rosenberg supporters gathered in three halls of the Embassy auditorium from which hundreds were turned away, and heard clemency demands from the Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Rev. C.

## Clemency Train

The Monday morning delegations will leave New York at 8:30 a.m. from the foot of Liberty St., taking the ferry to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The same train will return late that afternoon.

The committee, with headquarters at 1050 Sixth Ave., BR 9-9694, urged that families begin to make their arrangements now for the next Monday vigil.

Randolph, actress Anne Revere, commentators Averill Berman, Mrs. Janet Stevenson, chairman of the evening attorney Daniel C. Marchant.

Rev. Fritchman declared "the voices of millions of Americans must be heard on Pennsylvania Ave.

"They will not be sectarian voices," he said, "but the voices of the . . . vehemently anti-Communist . . . the Socialist . . . the Republican . . . the Catholic . . . the Protestant.

"Those hundreds of thousands," he said, "are not concerned solely with whether Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are Jewish, whether they are Communists, whether they are guilty . . . they are concerned with the name and honor of the United States of America—with our record of justice as a people."

Rev. Randolph, Negro pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, delivered the invocation and a brief message in which he implored his listeners to act as they had in the case of the Scottsboro boys. Had it not been for the people, you know what would have happened to them.

"The people, now," he said, "can save the Rosenbergs."



VIGIL AT WHITE HOUSE FOR ROSENBERGS.—Part of the picket line at the White House on Feb. 14 to obtain President Eisenhower's reconsideration of his denial

of clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The vigil is continuing on a 24-hour round-the-clock basis. A mass vigil of thousands is planned for Monday.

# ROSENBERG DEATH STAY SPURS NEW MERCY DRIVE

65-15348

CLIPPING  
N. Y. Times

DATE: Feb 22, 1953  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-E-204

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

By MILTON HOWARD

**THE NAKED BONES** of the government frameup in the Rosenberg case broke through all the legal talk in downtown New York's federal court as three Circuit Court judges threw out the scheduled March 9 execution date and granted a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The federal judges swept aside the crude demands of the government prosecutors, Myles Lane and his assistant James B. Kilsheimer, for a swift judicial lynching at Ossining, N. Y.

The judges noted that they had branded the government prosecutor, Irving Saypol's tactics in the original trial as "reprehensible" and that "a new trial should have been granted" back in 1951. They said that even though they could not grant the new trial as requested six weeks ago, because of a technicality, the Supreme Court might not agree with them.

**THUS, THE DEFENDANTS,** Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose courageous defiance of the frameup against them has roused civilized humanity round the world, have until March 30 to file their petition. The stay of execution remains in force till the high court acts.

This means that the world now has a new opportunity to save the lives of Ethel and Julius, parents of Michael 9, and Bobby 6, provided this opportunity is swiftly grasped by men and women of good will, especially in the American trade unions. A powerful push for clemency by the many-millioned labor movement in the U. S. A. could be decisive in winning commutation, particularly after the scandal of McGranery's suppression of vital data in the case.

**THE DRAMATIC** developments came as others piled thick and fast in the unfolding struggle to get President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death sentence. Among these developments were:

- The revelation by Pope Pius that in December he had sent an urgent message to the

(Continued on Page 13)



**PRAYER AT ROSENBERG VIGIL**—The Rev. H. S. Williamson, of the Church of the Rugged Cross of New York, is shown reading a prayer that opened the White House Clemency Vigil for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on Saturday, Feb. 14. Spokesmen for all three leading faiths have urged President Eisenhower to reconsider his clemency denial.

# Rosenberg Death Stay Spurs New Mercy Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

White House telling of the enormous feeling in Western Europe for clemency.

• The revelation that U. S. Attorney General James McGranery had suppressed this Pope's message completely, that neither Truman nor Eisenhower knew of it. The suppression was so complete that there is no record of the Papal message in the files of the Department of Justice! This could only mean that the White House had not been informed either of the pleas made by Europe's leaders, or of other vital data in the case. What else has been suppressed in this notorious case, millions are asking this week.

• To make sure that his interest in the case could not be mistaken, Pope Pius sent a second message directly, as his Apostolic Delegate in Washington stated, to the resident.

• Noted lawyer, John Finerty, who defended Tom Mooney andacco and Vanzetti, entered the case as associate counsel for the Rosenbergs with Emanuel Bloch. Finerty wrote to the Circuit Court judges that the conviction of the Rosenbergs had been obviously achieved with perjured testimony.

## The Rosenbergs Can Be Saved! Here's What to Do . . .

WORLD OPINION has entered the Rosenberg case in a new and powerful way.

That is the meaning of the Pope's second message to the White House Saturday after his December message was shamefully suppressed in the Department of Justice.

That is also the meaning of the fact that the Circuit Court of Appeals has granted a stay of execution to allow a new appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Rosenbergs can be saved

from death?

The people can do it if they get into this fight as never before. We urge:

• Full support for the Clemency Vigil Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 23 and 24, at Washington, D.C.

• Messages to President Eisenhower urging reconsideration.

• Visits to all unions, priests, rabbis, and officials citing the Pope's message and the Circuit Court opinion that the Rosenbergs deserve a new trial.

More than 2,000 persons marched in a three-hour vigil before the White House last Saturday urging reconsideration by President Eisenhower in view of the fact that McGranery had suppressed the message of the spiritual leader of the world's Catholics. The vigil was continuing on an around-the-clock basis.

• A new vigil of 10,000 was expected on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 23 and 24, in Washington. It was announced by the National Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Entire families, including children, were urged to come to Washington on Monday to plead for reconsideration of the clemency plea.

THE REAL AIM of the kill-the-Rosenbergs drive was seen in the national broadcast of Fulton J. Lewis, Jr., NAM spokesman, who ranted that the death penalty should be thought of in connection with many New Dealers "like Henry Agard Wallace" and others "who betrayed America in high places." Lewis' call for a search of the government files for new victims among the Roosevelt New Dealers was broadcast Wednesday, Feb. 11 at 7 p.m.

West Europe, far from being quieted by Eisenhower's blunt refusal to grant clemency, reacted with new anger. French public opinion was typically expressed by the left-of-center weekly, *Combat*, which said editorially of Eisenhower:

"Europe will know from now on what his smile really means."

# Hit Use of Electric Chair to 'Third Degree' Rosenbergs

CHICAGO. — Chicagoans fought all the harder this week for the lives of the Rosenbergs, determined that they must not die because they refused to make a false confession.

It was the Chicago Daily News which last week revealed that the refusal of clemency was in fact a barbarous attempt to extort such false testimony against others from the Jewish couple.

The News explained that "the electric chair has been used as part of the third degree," to torture the Rosenbergs into framing their friends.

A newly-formed broad emergency committee on the east last week answered the editorial with a full-page ad in the News pointing out:

"Americans have always abhorred the third degree . . . the system of beating and torturing people to make them say what police and prosecutors want them to say.

"We will not tolerate the killing of the Rosenbergs for being unable or unwilling to give testimony demanded of them by prosecutors."

Convinced that the Rosenbergs can be saved in spite of the setting of the execution date on March 9, Chicagoans took these actions:

—Gauges were arranged to be held in numerous Chicago

## The Rosenbergs' Crime

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER refused to commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs. He held, correctly,

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS  
★ ★ Fri., Feb. 12, 1953

It is not solely for that crime that they are doomed to die, however. Others who participated in the same crime are not going to die. The Rosenbergs are going to die because they wouldn't tell on any of their other fellow conspirators.

If in this case the electric chair has been used as part of the third degree, it is not the first time and it will not be the last.

churches, synagogues and temples, praying for clemency.

• Ads were inserted in a dozen community papers calling on the people to ask President Eisenhower to reverse his refusal to grant mercy.

• Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, sent a new

plea to the White House on behalf of 2,300 clergymen, asking that the Rosenbergs' lives be spared.

• Nelson Algren, noted author and chairman of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, urged that Chicagoans step up the campaign of messages to the White House asking clemency.

CLIPPING FROM THE  
N. Y. Daily Worker  
DATED Feb 23, 1953  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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FEB 23 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	



# Thousands in Capital Rosenberg Vigil Today

Thousands of men, women and children are expected to be in Washington today to join the Clemency Vigil for the Rosenbergs before the White House.

Typical of the groups leaving for Washington yesterday was the motorcade of 200 members of District 65 of New York City. They left from Cooper Union yesterday afternoon.

As in previous vigils, the pickets will carry the message of clemency to President Eisenhower, urging he reconsider his recent refusal to commute the death penalty. This is the first time in American history that anyone has been sentenced to die in peacetime for espionage.

The Rosenbergs were convicted not for espionage but for "conspiracy to commit espionage."

In Western Europe the clemency campaign which had been dramatically brought into the open by the "Pius" second direct state-

ported word of one man who got off with a prison sentence for acting as government witness.

The Italian bureau of the Times notes that the clemency campaign has "succeeded in arousing a great part of public opinion in their favor."

The bureau states: "How widespread this feeling is may be gauged by the fact that even the Right-Wing press says the Rosenbergs should be pardoned even if guilty..."

In East Germany, the radio issued hourly bulletins on the Rosenberg case, which has become a major topic in all homes and factories, the Times noted also several days ago.

The Sunday roundup of the Times reported yesterday that a huge portrait of Ethel and Julius

Rosenberg covers the wall in the railroad station, and that loud-speakers urge all travelers to write to the White House for clemency.

Noted lawyers have analyzed the trial record of the case and show that there was no evidence to prove for a conviction.

In West Germany, too, protests are coming from many cities and notables.

The Paris correspondent of the Times admits that "the Communist campaign" has "fitted in nicely into a general pattern of opinion in this country which is, on the whole, hostile to executing the Rosenbergs."

The correspondent adds that "almost without exception there is a feeling that the sen-

(Continued on Page 4)

## Letters Flood White House For Rosenbergs

On his 12:45 broadcast, yesterday, Bill Costello, CBS commentator, said that mail at the White House had spouted from the usual 25,000 letters to 35,000. Of these, he said, nearly half were messages urging President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence in the Rosenberg case.

Thousands of letters came from overseas, Costello said, and the State Department is handing them over to the Justice Department for analysis. The government wants to organize "propaganda backfire," he said.

65-15348

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MAR 23 1953	
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CLIPPING FROM THE  
Daily Worker  
Feb 23 1953  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

## Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

tence is too harsh."

Meanwhile the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case revealed that expressions of sentiment from various parts of the world to save the Rosenbergs' lives are continuing to pour in to Washington.

In a cable from Basle, Switzerland, 34 university professors and instructors appealed to Eisenhower not to carry out the death sentence. The Lausanne Branch of the Free Youth of Switzerland wired the President reiterating its appeal to halt the execution, stating its conviction that "political passions are at the source of this infamous sentence."

Women members of the Democratic Women's Organization of Germany in the town of Radcheul near Dresden, called on the President to halt the execution "so that our own children can look forward to a happy life."

# 2,000 Pray for Mercy At White House Gates

by HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—More than 2,000 men, women and children stood in the bright sunshine at the gates of the White House this afternoon and offered a mass prayer for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The prayer, led by the Rev. Harold S. Williamson and Cantor Jacob Kaminisky,

climaxed and brought to a close the round-the-clock clemency vigil in which people from across the nation, for 243 unbroken hours, had voiced a powerful plea to President Eisenhower to commute the death sentences imposed on a man and wife who have steadfastly maintained their innocence of passing A-bomb secrets to the Soviet Union.

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MAR 2 1953	
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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Daily Worker*  
DATED *Feb 24 1953*

Following the mass prayer, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced:

"Now that the clemency sentiment of millions of people here and throughout the world has been registered in the Court of Appeals decision granting a stay of ex-

## 500 in Chicago Hold Prayer For Rosenbergs

CHICAGO, Feb. 23. — Some 500 persons attended an interfaith "hour of prayer" yesterday for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The meeting, held at Olivet Presbyterian Church, was led by Bernard N. Loomer, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, and Rabbi Ralph Simon, president of the Chicago Rabbinical Association.

Loomer is honorary chairman of the Emergency Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, who recently forwarded to President Eisenhower a letter signed by 2,300 Protestant clergymen urging him to reconsider his refusal to grant clemency.

Loomer said the hour of prayer was dedicated "not alone to the Rosenbergs, but to the people of our country." He said clemency for them "would be hailed as an expression of the noblest traditions of American morality and justice."

Execution to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the committee is bringing its clemency vigil to a close.

A committee from the Vigil presented a plea to the White House which concluded:

"Mr. President, because recent developments have shown that not all the pertinent information concerning this case, which involves the good name of our country throughout the world, was given to you before you made your decision, we urge you to reconsider, review the case again, and grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

The picket line at the White House

## Vigil

(Continued from Page 1)

House began growing at an early hour this morning. While families joined the marchers.

"The electric chair can't kill doubts in the Rosenberg case," said a large placard carried alternately by a father, a mother and two children.

Pennsylvania Ave., where the pickets marched, was bedecked with hundreds of flags in celebration of George Washington's birthday.

### THOUSANDS WATCH

Thousands of people out strolling on the holiday stopped to watch the men and women in the vigil and read the slogans on the banners. Many spectators expressed sympathy.

One banner which attracted considerable attention said: "Mr. President, the Rosenbergs Maintain Their Innocence."

By 2 p.m. the picket line was spread all along the high iron fence in front of the White House lawn.

Many pickets came long distances in cars to join the vigil. Later delegations arriving by spe-

cial train from New York joined the line.

A detachment of metropolitan police and White House secret service men were spread out along the line of march. One lone sergeant of the armed forces police stood alternately at attention and at ease near the curb.

The vigil swelled to such proportions that police were compelled to halt all pedestrian traffic in front of the White House and reroute it across the street along the park.

(Continued on Page 6)

# Use Your Paper to Save Rosenbergs

In case you missed it, we bring to the attention of our readers a story we ran last week about some Worker supporters in the Bronx, and the historic, world-wide struggle to save the lives of the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg couple.

These supporters decided that one good way to enlarge the struggle was to get The Worker around, since the real story of the tragic, ruthless frameup against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—as the movement against it—was being told in the pages of The Worker and Daily Worker.

With 25 copies of The Worker, they canvassed a large housing development. They talked to dozens of families about the case, featured prominently in story and editorial on the front page of The Worker. They met a friendly response from most, dispelled wrong ideas, changed people's minds, got some interested in active par-

ticipation in the struggle to save the framed parents.

They found quite a few who did not know there was a newspaper presenting "the other side" of the case, and some who thought it was fine there was such a paper.

They also sold a number of Workers, left others to people who were genuinely interested, laid the groundwork for widening the readership.

We repeat this story not because it is isolated. Several readers have reported to us how they have won adherents to the campaign to save the lives of the Rosenbergs through canvassing with, and otherwise spreading, The Worker and Daily Worker.

Needless to say, we are proud of whatever help we may have given to this campaign, and we (Continued on Page 6)

## SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

will continue with others to fight until it is won. We have conceived our part to be not only to explain the issues to the many who are misled by the monopoly-dominated newspapers, but also to rally our readers to the fight.

But bringing the issues of the case to the people and telling them what they can do about it is no small part of the job. More, much more,

advantage can and should be taken of this paper by its readers to do this regularly and consistently.

We urge our readers to order bundles of papers, especially of the weekend Worker, for use in reaching the workers in shops and communities with the issues of the Rosenberg struggle, and winning their active support.

We urge this be followed up with the view of making these workers regular readers of The Worker and Daily Worker.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Daily Worker*

DATE: *July 24, 1953*

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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MAR 24 1955	
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# AFL BUTCHERS UNION HEAD ASKS CLEMENCY

Patrick Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, has come out for clemency for the Rosenbergs. The veteran labor leader, who is one of the chief officials of the 200,000-member trade union, said that though he believed the Rosenbergs had "had their day in court," he felt that the death penalty should be commuted by President Eisenhower.

He gave the following reasons:

"There is of course a possibility, as has happened in so many other cases, that there may have been a miscarriage of justice. One's conscience lacks for surety in matter of this kind and particularly mine since the Rosenbergs so far refused to make additional statements at the risk of their own lives and have so far stoutly maintained their innocence."

Gorman also said he was opposed to capital punishment in any cases.

His letter follows:

Mr. David Alman, secretary, Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case:

"I have your letter of Feb. 13 concerning the Rosenbergs.

"Let me say to you again, very sincerely I feel that the Rosenbergs have had their day in court and have been found guilty of a crime which to me seems abominable. There is of course a possibility, as has happened in so many other cases, that there may have been a miscarriage of justice. One's conscience lacks for surety in a matter of this kind and particularly mine, since the Rosenbergs so far have refused to make additional statements at the risk of their own lives and have so far stoutly maintained their innocence. Because of this, I believe that their sentence should be commuted, and particularly this is my feeling for another reason as I advised you.

"I have never believed in capital punishment. The taking of one's life as the penalty for a crime committed has not, throughout the ages, deterred crime in any way.

"I sincerely trust that no portion of my letter will be used unless all of it is used."

65-15348-E-209

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 19 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

u. r. *Duty Hook*  
*Gilbert, 5, 1953*  
BATCH

# CHIEF FRENCH RABBIS ASK CLEMENCY; MESSAGE SUPPRESSED, LIKE POPE'S

BY HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The office of the Chief Rabbinate of the Republic of France communicated Jan. 2 with former President Truman urging clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was revealed here today. But the Chief Rabbinate, according to the Rev. Harold S. Williamson, pastor of the Church of the Rugged Cross of New York, "received no acknowledgment of this communication."

The story of the apparent suppression of the clemency plea of the French-Jewish religious head-quarters was brought to light when the Rev. Williamson led a delegation of 15 to the Department of

Justice. Rev. Williamson said his group consulted with Kenneth Harvey, assistant pardons attorney.

"We placed information before Mr. Harvey to the effect that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case had been advised that the office of the Chief Rabbinate of France, which received no acknowledgment of

represents all registered orthodox, conservative and reformed rabbis of France, had communicated with President Truman on Jan. 2, 1953, urging clemency on humanitarian and religious grounds," said Rev. Williamson.

He said the group informed the chief rabbinate had received no acknowledgment of the Justice Department as giving

the plea. Nobody in official circles seems to know what happened to the appeal of the French-Jewish religious leaders.

The disclosure recalled the Justice Department's suppression of the December statement by Pope Pius XII on clemency in the Rosenberg case. A second plea by the Vatican itself after President Eisenhower had denied clemency. The Vatican communication exposed how the Justice Department as giving

a casual brushoff to the request of people throughout the world. Rev. Williamson said his group told Harvey they "expressed hope the Justice Department would not oppose the application to the Supreme Court asking a new trial for the Rosenbergs."

A second delegation of 15 visited the State Department and urged Secretary Dulles to interpose to secure a rehearing of the Rosenberg clemency application now before President Eisenhower.

65-15340

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MAR 19 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE  
N. Y. *Daily Worker*  
DATE: Feb 26, 1953  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

**POPE RENEWS**

**APPEAL**

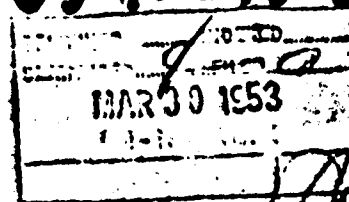
**AFTER GAG**

**BY GOV'T**

***Start Round-the-***

***Clock Mercy Vigil***

2/16/53





By MILTON HOWARD

Following the suppression of his first clemency message to the White House in December, Pope Pius XII has sent a new message to the U. S. Government telling of the world's plea for commutation of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. In this unprecedented move, the spiritual

leader of millions of Catholics throughout the world told President Eisenhower through his Apostolic Delegate Amleto Cicognani that the Pope wanted the President to know that "many new demands are being received at the Vatican urging the holy father to intervene for clemency in behalf of the Rosenbergs."

The Pope sent his second urgent message telling of the world's profound anxiety over the planned executions as demands were made for a Congressional probe of the suppression of the Pope's original December message by Department of Justice head U. S. Attorney General James P. McGranery. The question has been raised in many quarters as to what other facts in this sensational case have been similarly suppressed or distorted.

Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch urged a Congressional probe, and called President Eisenhower's attention to the fact that possibly other data in the case has not been made available.

Did the White House know that America's two atomic scientists, Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold Urey, did not believe the government's case and urged commutation of the first-time-in-American history death penalty? This question is being asked in many quarters.

The revelation that the Pope's December message for clemency had been stifled by the Department of Justice head, U. S. Attorney General James P. McGranery, has shocked the country and the world. McGranery, himself a Roman Catholic who had been knighted by the Vatican, brazenly informed the country that he had received the Apostolic Delegate's urgent message in December but that he had done nothing about it.

(Continued on Page 8)

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 2/16/53

Pg. 1 Col. 3

# Pope Pius

(Continued from Page 1)

Both ex-President Truman and the White House told the country that they had never heard of the Pope's December intervention.

A search of the files of the Department of Justice revealed no record of any such papal message, indicating the thoroughness with which the suppression of the Vatican's interest in the Rosenberg case had been carried out.

It was only after the Italian press had accused the Pope of callous indifference to the moral issue in the Rosenberg case that Pope Pius XII instructed his delegate in Washington to make his December intervention known.

Then the Pope over the weekend sent still one more such message. In significant words, the Pope, having in mind no doubt what happened to his earlier message, had his Washington delegate say: "In view of the many reports that have appeared in the press I felt that I should inform you of this statement directly."

## PAPAL MESSAGE

The text of the papal message  
Apostolic Delegation  
United States of America  
3339 Massachusetts Avenue  
Washington 8, D. C.  
Feb. 23, 1953.

My Dear Mr. Adams:

May I call to your attention the following statement which I have released to the press today?

"At the request of the Holy See the Apostolic Delegation last December communicated to the Department of Justice the fact that the Holy Father had received numerous and urgent appeals for intervention with intercession in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg which, out of motives of charity proper to his apostolic mission, without being able to enter into the merits of the cases, His Holiness felt appropriate to bring to the attention of the U. S. civil authorities."

In view of the many reports that have appeared in the press I felt that I should inform you of this statement directly.

Furthermore, I am directed by the Holy See to inform the competent U. S. authorities that many new demands are being received at the Vatican urging the Holy Father to intervene for clemency in behalf of the Rosenbergs and that Leftist newspapers insist that His Holiness has done nothing. I will be most grateful if you will kindly notify this to the President.

With sentiments of esteem and every best wish, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A. C. CIGOGNANI,

Archbishop of Laodicea,  
Apostolic Delegate.

The kill-the-Rosenberg forces in the country are making deceitful efforts to water down the meaning of the Pope's intervention in the Rosenberg case. They are pretending that the Vatican is merely mak-

ing a routine transmission of facts.

But it is obvious that the Vatican's double intervention is due to enormous pressure among the Catholic peoples of Italy, France and Germany, and particularly to direct pleas by high government circles in these countries. It is known for example that leading Catholics in France, like Marc Beigbeder, have resigned from their newspapers over the Rosenberg issue.

A leading Catholic revue, like La Quinzaine, recently warned that "the death penalty for the Rosenbergs is in the opinion of the world a serious warning of the consequences of witchhunts which are showing signs of starting here at home too."

White House secretary James C. Hagerty said that Eisenhower thanked the Vatican for its statement, but Hagerty added, "The President's statement on the Rosenbergs speaks for itself."

It was noted that Eisenhower's statement upholding the executions was careful on the one hand to stick the indictment, which charged only "conspiracy to commit espionage" while later it repeats the Judge Kaufman theory that the Rosenbergs had actually committed espionage in what Eisenhower called "a monstrous crime." But no crime of espionage or transmission of data had been charged in the indictment or proved in the trial.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

2/11/53

Page 1 of 3

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—More than 2,000 American men and women marched the entire length of the block in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Ave. for three hours on Saturday and carried through the iron gates and past the broad lawn up to the window of the President the message which is

now rocking the civilized world: "Reconsider! Commute the Death Sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg!"

Last night 100 persons were housed by the Committee at Inspiration House and at private homes so they could join the around the clock vigil.

And all day today, during the heavy rain, the Vigil line never fell below 20 persons.

The Committee said that a San Francisco delegation was coming in by plane and was expected late today.

A Philadelphia delegation of 100 was expected in the afternoon.

As the more than 2,000 marched yesterday on Pennsylvania Avenue, 200 more men and women, around

the corner at the East Gate of the White House marched the 40 yards, up and back, up and back, refusing to let America stand before the world as a barbarous nation which murders a father and a mother against whom there is no evidence, whose "guilt" rests solely on the unsupported word of one man, and who maintain their complete innocence without flinching even as death looms before them.

#### SHORT NOTICE

The new Rosenberg Vigil was summoned within 48 hours by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. With but a few hours notice thousands came, unwilling to let Eisenhower's brutal "No" stand as the word of the American people. They came on the special train which pulled into the city at 12:30 p.m. yesterday. They gathered at 2 o'clock in front of the White House and left at 5.

Though Washington's streets were not as crowded as on a weekday, the impact of this great moral act was unmistakable as thousands of cars sped by, and as groups of spectators began to gather across the street to ponder the unwavering purpose of fellow-Americans who would not surrender this moral struggle even at this hour.

It was noticeable that the atmosphere in Washington on the Rosenberg Case was markedly different from that of the last vigil several weeks ago. There was practically none of the hostility, expressed at the occasional jeering of some anti-Semite who would

(Continued on Page 2)

### Daily N.Y. Vigil Set to Start Today

A daily vigil for clemency for the Rosenbergs will be launched today (Monday) at 4 p.m. before the National Republican Club, 34 West 40 St., New York City, the Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday. The vigil will continue daily from 4 to 8:30 p.m. and Saturday from 11 to 1 p.m.

The CRC urged that New Yorkers join this picket line to help save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

## Vigil

(Continued from Page 1)

bravely shout from his speeding car "We'll burn all you Jews yet. In the three hours, there was heard but once the hoarse epithet "traitor" which was the standard exclamation either of some confused person or of some fascist-minded onlooker.

### POPE'S PLEA

As the marchers carried their banners urging the President to reconsider his verdict, the local papers carried eight-column headlines streaming across the page: "Pope Cites New Pleas for Rosenbergs." The local radio and TV stations were broadcasting the Vigil marching lines as the commentators in the papers and on the air were wondering, who killed the Pope's December message for clemency, and why did the Pope go out of his way to reiterate the message which indicated Europe's horror at the approaching execution?

"Our pilgrimage to the White House," David Alman, executive secretary of the Rosenberg Committee told the press, "will be continuous around the clock after two o'clock today as a constant reminder to the President that he can and should reconsider."

### LEAFLETS

At each end of the Vigil, leaflets were being distributed to passers by who took them in a serious and dignified way, reading them carefully as they passed on. The leaflets stated:

"The electric chair cannot kill the doubts in the Rosenberg case."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 2/16/53

Fr. 1 Col. 1

# LABOR AND THE POPE'S PLEA

## An Editorial

JUDGE KAUFMAN says that the Rosenbergs must die in three more weeks.

In these three weeks, civilized humanity must find the ways to stay the hand of the executioner and save the United States of America from committing a crime against morals, justice and mercy.

Of all the social forces in our country that can play the greatest part in saving the Rosenbergs, and thus help to save America from "the reign of fear," there stands the powerful American labor movement.

Doesn't it stand to reason that if a world figure like the Pope found himself up against the tactic of frameup right in the Department of Justice grave questions must arise in the minds of the American labor movement regarding the death penalty and the case as a whole?

If the Department of Justice was capable of suppressing Pope Pius' statement to the White House in December—it is not even recorded in the official files!—then the question arises what else has been suppressed or distorted in this notorious case?

THE TRADE UNION movement in the United States is no stranger to the tactic of frameup and falsehoods; it has been victimized by both for many generations.

Did not the enemies of Labor and American democracy solemnly intone that Tom Mooney was guilty because "the courts have found him guilty"? But was it not a fact that it was not Mooney but the courts and the prosecution who were really guilty? As they also were in the Sacco-Vanzetti frameup 25 years ago? As they were in the Scottsboro case and in so many other cases?

Have not AFL and CIO organizers been

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framed time and time again in courts and by prosecutors who did not hesitate to suborn perjury, incite hysteria in the press, and terrorize juries? Certainly, unions are not unfamiliar with hired informers who make money or make deals with the conviction-hungry officials?

We urge our fellow-Americans in the labor movement to ponder these questions, and the reasons for the Pope's unprecedented double message to the White House—one in December and the latest on Saturday.

We appeal to every trade unionist to realize what the death of the Rosenbergs can mean to America — more anti-Semitism, encouragement to the enemies of labor to make death "normal" for what the McCarthyites will call "espionage" or "subversion" whenever they feel like it.

If the Rosenbergs can be killed solely for  
(Continued on Page 8)

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"intent" to commit espionage, as the indictment against them said, then how safe can Labor be against such frameups for "intent"?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER can reconsider if the people insist that he does so. How could Eisenhower have given the facts in this case a real study in the half an hour that elapsed between the time he got the Department of

Justice papers and the moment he refused to commute the death penalty?

The Pope's urgent messages prove that the world fight for clemency is not "the Communist line" that the kill-the-Rosenberg forces sneer it is. All groups and classes urge commutation of the death sentence because they feel there is doubt, because there has never been such a penalty before in the same circumstances.

Every trade union local, international owes

it to itself and to the fight against the reign of fear to take another look at this Rosenberg case, to ponder the facts, and to join in the plea to President Eisenhower to reconsider and stop the execution three weeks from now. If the Rosenbergs die, much of our right to criticize, much of labor's right to challenge official Big Business policies, may die with them. But the Rosenbergs still can be saved if Labor, the giant of America's life, makes their fate its cause at this late hour.

CLIPPING FROM THE

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**Mercy Vigil Here**  
**Daily 4-8:30 p.m.**

A daily vigil for clemency for the Rosenbergs is being held before the National Republican Club, 54 West 40 St., New York, from 4 to 8:30 p.m. and Saturday from 11 to 1 p.m.

The Civil Rights Congress has urged that New Yorkers join this picket line to help save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

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# Trade Unionists Bring New Plea to White House

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—All night last night and all day today men and women from cities across the nation marched before the high iron fence of the White House, maintaining a vigil for the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. "Our country is strong enough to be merciful, Mr. President," said a large white cardboard placard behind which the determined delegations marched all night. "Reconsider, commute the

death sentences."

But there was yet no new word from President Eisenhower, who last Wednesday refused to commute the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs, parents of two small children convicted of espionage on the unsupported testimony of one government witness.

This afternoon, delegations from trade unions began arriving here to join the vigil. They came from New York, Cleveland, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Following hurried conferences at Rosenberg vigil headquarters, Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Rd. N. W., the union groups began the round-the-clock procession on Pennsylvania Ave. before the White House.

Carl Wise, of New York, trustee of the United Furniture Workers Union, led a delegation of union men to the gate of the White House. He told White House guards and secret service agents the group came to make a personal appeal to the President for commutation of the Rosenbergs' death sentence.

## BARRED

The group was barred from the President's executive offices. A young White House aide came out to the gate and heard Wise's fervent plea for the lives of doomed Jewish mother and father. (Continued on Page 5)

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aide said this appeal and other appeals would be brought to the attention of the President.

The trade unionists also saw the pardons attorney, Daniel Lyons, at the Department of Justice, to ask that the Department not oppose any new legal moves for a stay of execution. Lyons said he would transmit the plea to the Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

Meanwhile, citizens of Washington and visitors to the capital paused in silence to read the signs held aloft by the group that marched day and night with slow but firm step before the broad green White House lawn.

A new banner appeared in their midst. It said:

"Mr. President, 3,000 ministers appeal to your conscience. Reconsider clemency for the Rosenbergs."

Another banner carried these words: "Professor Einstein says he has grave doubts."

This city, which seldom gets excited about anything, has been deeply stirred by the news of the suppression by former attorney general James P. McGranery, a Papal knight, of the December appeal of Pope Pius XII for clemency.

The massing of more than 2,000 persons on Saturday before the White House in a plea to the President for reconsideration, and the current round-the-clock vigil have been sympathetically received by Washingtonians.

The vigil is led by Don Rothenberg, of Cleveland, and the Rev. Harold S. Williamson, pastor of the Church of the Rugged Cross, New York City.

Every two hours a new group goes out of Inspiration House by car or taxicab to join the White House vigil and relieve those who have done a two-hour turn of duty. Food and hot coffee is served to members of the vigil when they return to the Rosenberg Committee headquarters.

Many who came here to join the vigil for one day are arranging to stay a week. A group of fur workers arrived from New York this morning. They did a two-hour turn at the White House, and arranged with their union and their families at home to stay with the vigil the rest of the week.

"The sentence is excessive and cruel," declared the banner behind which the union fur workers marched.

2/17/63

# Prison Rabbi Spikes Slander On Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

Another fake in the Rosenberg case has been nailed. It was nailed by Julius Rosenberg himself writing from the death cell at Sing Sing Prison, and by the Jewish prison chaplain, Rabbi Irving Koslowe. Rabbi Koslowe flatly gave the lie to Walter Winchell

and Leonard Lyons, both of whom told millions of American listeners and newspaper readers that the Rosenbergs had been making contemptuous remarks about Jewish rabbis.

While Winchell and Lyons—both members of the Jewish community—were trying to drive rabbis and ministers away from the clemency campaign, by quoting the Rosenbergs as calling Jewish rabbis "tools of the capitalists,"

the Sing Sing Jewish chaplain told defense counsel Emanuel Bloch:

"Julius Rosenberg has always been most respectful not only to me but to all other clergymen of other denominations. Both Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have regularly attended Jewish services."

AS FOR Julius Rosenberg himself, his blazing telegrams and

letters from the death cell unmask the Winchells and the Lyonses as incredibly dishonest men who do not hesitate to manufacture lies out of the whole cloth. They are doing this to make sure that the FBI's political police will get the electricuted bodies of the Rosenbergs as "proof" of their "atomic spy" frame-up for which they do not have one single shred of evidence.

The Winchell and Lyons items had quoted the Rosenbergs as having told U. S. Marshall William Carroll that rabbis were "bearded politicians" as well as the above-quoted semi-literate remark about "tools of capitalists."

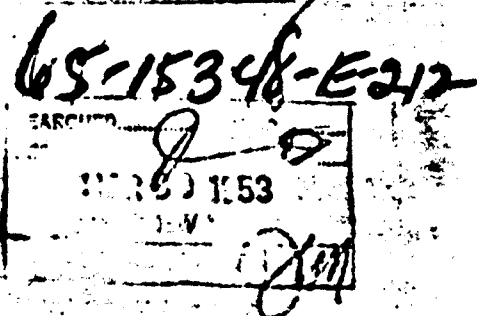
Julius Rosenberg reveals that the U. S. Marshall did not come to Sing Sing, and if he did he never saw the Rosenbergs.

In a telegram to Bloch, Rosenberg declared:

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"Lyons and Winchell items fabrications made out of whole cloth. Never refused services of Rabbi nor U. S. Marshall Carroll on arrangements executions. Never made these two or any statement directly or indirectly about Rabbis that showed anti-Semitism. Rabbi Irving Koslowe, Sing Sing Chaplain, U. S. Marshall and authorities here can verify. See my letters Feb. 22-23 to you decrying these outrageous frauds."

In his letters, amplifying his telegram, Rosenberg stated:

"In the first place, U. S. Marshall William Carroll did not come to Sing Sing, and, if he did come, he did not see me. We never made any such statement to the U. S. Marshall nor to anyone else concerning any Rabbi. Nothing short of a complete retraction in kind, publicly in the press and radio, would give me any degree of satisfaction in this matter. I believe you and my family should take this matter up with the N. Y.

## Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)  
Board of Rabbis, for this is a terrible insult to them as well as to us."

Rosenberg added:

"At first I thought they Lyons items was an isolated case. Now I am sure that it is the latest twist in the campaign against us. However, it still retains the singular features of fraud that have characterized the entire legal and public case."

Further on in his letter, Rosenberg observed: "A psychologist would probably be able to analyze these warped minds and say that the true feeling of these bigots have slipped out and by their self-serving statements they have vicariously indulged in this type of filthy anti-Semitism."

THE TIMING and the origins of this latest "kill-the-Rosenbergs" fraud are significant.

It is well known that Winchell is a toady and bootlicker of FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover, who appears to have singular power over the shady newspaper columnist. Winchell is often viewed as a sort of semi-official voice of the FBI's political police.

Observers believe that behind Winchell's damnable fraud is the hand of the FBI, the same hand which started Rosenberg frame-up the way it was deep in the Sacco-Venzetti frame-up.

It was the FBI which illegally smuggled a last-minute witness into the Foley Square courtroom to rehearse an identification of Julius Rosenberg for the next day. It was the same FBI and Department of Justice which suppressed the fact that Pope Pius XII had sent an urgent message on clemency to President Truman in December. Only the Vatican's second message several weeks ago revealed this suppression.

There is also no apparent trace of the message sent on January 2 to the Department of Justice of the leading Rabbis of France through their organization, the French Rabbinate.

It is obvious that Washington higher-ups who are determined to kill the Rosenbergs fear a new world wave of clemency opinion. They are fearful that as the defense files its last appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court sometime on or before March 30 American opinion will strongly urge that President Eisenhower commute the death sentence. They are meeting this world-wide clemency sentiment, and the growing doubts as to the whole shabby frame-up in the only way they know how, with still more frame-ups.

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# **World-Telly Fears**

## **Clemency Fight**

### **Will Uncover New Rosenberg Data**

By MILTON HOWARD  
THE NEW YORK WORLD-  
TELEGRAM is worried that  
the Rosenbergs will not be killed  
in time.  
In time for what?

That question is raised by the  
appearance of a frightened ed-  
itorial demanding that the execu-  
tions be hurried up.

Here is what the Scripps-  
Howard millionaires who run the

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World-Telegram and the other papers of their national chain have to say:

"Prospect of still more stays and postponements in executing the deserved death sentence on the Rosenbergs can only look revolting to the public.

"Even the date of March 30, fixed by the U.S. Court of Appeals as the limit for petitioning the U.S. Supreme Court to review the case: it has already refused to review, is not a sure limit.

"After the petition has been finished and filed the Supreme Court would still have time to consider and reach a decision. Meanwhile the court might even decide to defer its decision until after its summer recess. . . .

"All this in deliberate Communist exploitation of two callous, unrepentant traitors who would have gladly helped murder their fellow Americans by millions. Also who, after being given full measure of justice in American courts, have been sternly and rightly refused clemency by the American President.

Repeated stays and reprieves for the Rosenbergs only show up one serious weakness in American justice:

"Framers of the federal Constitution insisted that criminal trials must be public and speedy. But they failed to specify the point at which criminal justice must be accepted as complete, compelling and final.

"In the Rosenbergs' case, the federal Department of Justice, which represents the people, can help cure the omission. It can at least now formally but respectfully remind the Supreme Court that the public expects a swift decision that will put a quick stop to the unseemly Rosenberg run-around."

We have quoted most of this heartless and false editorial because it reveals several things.

First, it is plain that the "kill-the-Rosenbergs" groups - which is not the American public - are afraid that the Supreme Court, which has twice turned the Rosenbergs down and refused to hear their case, may now be confronted with a new wave of popular doubts and requests for clemency. This may make it difficult for the Court to turn down the Rosenbergs' plea for a new trial, especially since the Circuit

Court of Appeals itself quite openly said that there are "substantial questions" of law in the Rosenberg case which the high court could consider if it chose to do so. This is how Justice Jerome Frank put it in refusing the prosecutor, Myles Lane, his demand for a quick execution.

A combination of this solemn statement by the U.S. Court of Appeals and a strong people's movement urging commutation of the death penalty where there are so many doubts, could

(Continued on Page 5)

3/3/53

# World-Telly Fears Clemency Fight Will Uncover New Data

(Continued from Page 2)

change the entire situation and rob the frame-up officials of their prey, the World-Telegram fears.

But if this happened what would happen to the crude, official myth that an "atomic secret" had been stolen and "given to Russia" by "Communists" and that this had caused the Korean war which all of America hates? Since there does not exist any evidence whatever for this illiterate myth, which all atomic scientists deny, the bodies of the Rosenbergs are needed to "prove it."

SECOND, there are other and more immediate reasons, perhaps, for the Scripps-Howard fear that the Rosenbergs may not be legally murdered according to schedule.

These fears arise out of the insistent questions which are beginning to be asked about the whole "kill - the - Rosenbergs" clique in the Department of Justice. Such a question as this, for example:

"If Truman's appointee, James McGrannery, deliberately suppressed the world-important statement by Pope Pius XIII in December telling of the Vatican's interest "out of charity" in the case, then what other vital facts have been concealed or twisted in this case which has ended in the first peace-time death sentence in U.S. history.

ALSO, IS THERE not a danger that millions of Americans may find out in the next few weeks before March 30 that the Rosenbergs did not get "a full measure of justice in American courts," because there is no evidence against them?

Or that the country may discover that the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said Dec. 31, 1952 that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial because of the "reprehensible tactics" of the U.S. prosecutor Irving Saypol?

Finally, and perhaps most immediate, is the World-Telegram afraid that something may be revealed about Myles Lane, friend of the underworld leader, Luchese, and now deeply entangled in the latest mess about an FBI-New York police deal to cover up brutality against Negroes? Lane is the U.S. prosecutor responsible for the campaign to get the Rosenbergs killed as quickly as possible.

Is that why the Scripps-Howard press is telling the Department of Justice—which suppressed the messages of the pope and the French Rabbinate and who knows what else—to press the Supreme Court for a quick death verdict?

**THERE IS THIS** final thought on the Telegram editorial—its attack on the "weakness" in the U.S. Constitution which has thus far prevented the unhindered legal lynching of the two chosen victims in the police frame-up.

This is not the first time that the "weakness" of the American Constitution has been cited by the Scripps-Howard witchhunters. They have also cited the "weakness" of the Fifth Amend-

ment to the Constitution which still permits innocent people to refuse to be incriminated or framed for perjury. The Scripps-Howard press wants this legal democratic "weakness" in the Constitution to be eliminated in theory as it is being eliminated in practice.

The "hurry-up-and-kill-the-Rosenbergs" forces in high places show more and more that is American liberty and the American Constitution itself that they would like to execute as well as the bodies of their victims, the Rosenbergs. This is what the people in their millions should know, in all shops, streets, churches, etc. as they call for clemency, a new trial, and the shattering of this more horrible Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up.

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# ITALY'S CULTURAL LEADERS IN CLEMENCY PLEA

Well-known cultural leaders in Italy, it was made known yesterday, have joined in pleas for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

gained an international audience, for clemency," called the dooming of the Rosenbergs "an infamous act" which moved him "to indignation." "Humanely speaking," said Moravia, "there is no proportion between the guilt attributed to the Rosenbergs and the death penalty."

Joining Moravia was the outstanding film director, Giuseppe De Santis, famed for his movie "Bitter Rice," who scored President Eisenhower's denial of clemency to the Rosenbergs. "Too many doubts have sprung up on all sides," De Santis declared. "Even the conservative press has had to admit it and is fighting... Terraced called for clemency."

Salvatore Quasimodo, poet and dean of Italian letters, who is strongly anti-Communist, said: "How shameful is the spilling of this blood!"

In addition to these and other statements, a group of leading cultural figures addressed a crowded public meeting on March 1 in one of Rome's largest theatres, Teatro Valle. Under the slogan: "Save the Lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg," such leaders as Prof. Conetto Marchesi of the University of Padua, film star Marina Berti, poet Similia Aleramo and Senator

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# Letters from Readers

## The Way to Save The Rosenbergs

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the "Daily Worker" last week you printed a clipping on What to Do in the Rosenberg Case. Does this clipping cover all the avenues open to win clemency?

You say visit unions, priests, officials, etc. Do you think winning these people over will save the lives of the Rosenbergs? Not by a long shot! But winning over the union members, church parishioners, and populace in general will save their lives.

Patrick Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, is a case in point. He made a very equivocal statement on the Rosenbergs. How about the 200,000 members of his union? Have they been reached and solicited? I doubt whether one in a 1,000 has been reached.

If we want to save the Rosenbergs we must reach the man in the street, not only his leaders. In fact, it is more important to reach the man in the street than his leaders.

The way to reach the populace is by radio, TV, newspapers and leaflets, among others. The only means readily available to us is leaflets. The streets should be flooded with leaflets explaining all aspects of the Rosenberg case. Without this we cannot guarantee that their lives will be saved.

Dramatic actions like 2,000 New Yorkers going to Washington on a weekend may make a newspaper headline occasionally, but they don't educate and move the masses. Without the masses in motion the Rosenbergs will not be saved.

*Indel*

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## DOOR IS NOT CLOSED

AT HIS PRESS conference last week, President Eisenhower said that the door had not been irrevocably shut on clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. He said he would deal with the case if the situation changed and in the light of any new developments.

What Eisenhower meant by a new situation is evidenced by the pressure to get the Rosenbergs to sign a fake FBI-approved "confession" which would then be used to fan higher the flame of war hysteria and silence all criticism.

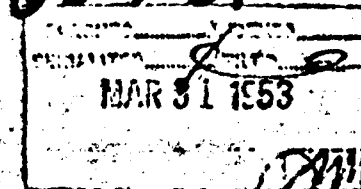
Yet it is significant that Eisenhower felt compelled to state that the case was not completely closed. It is clear that Eisenhower took this tack at his press conference because his denial of clemency had not shut off public protests against the threatened executions of these innocent parents of two small children.

On the contrary public opinion all over the world was outraged by the denial and the demands for clemency reached a new high. It is an indication that clemency can be won—but only if the people, especially labor, continue to press for clemency.

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# State Dept. Bars British MP Coming Here to Urge Clemency

Sidney Silverman, Labor member of Parliament scheduled to speak here on behalf of clemency for the Rosenbergs, has been denied an entrance visa by the State Department. The McCarran Act was used as the pretext for barring the prominent English MP who is also a leading member of England's Jewish community.

Silverman is slated as one of the well known American and international speakers of a Clemency Dinner at the Hotel Capitol on March 18 at which Prof. Stephen S. Love, professor of law at Northwestern University, will be chairman. He was invited by the Rosenberg Clemency Committee, sponsor of the \$250,000 plate affair, headed by Dr. Bernard Loomer, dean of the divinity school of the University of Chicago.

In London, Silverman said the visa was ostensibly refused him on the section of the McCarran Act which refers to "Communists, totalitarians and a variety of other people, none of whom could apply to me."

The American Jewish Congress has filed a protest with the State Department over the amazing exclusion of a member of the British governmental body. Silverman is a member of the world executive of the World Jewish Congress.

Silverman last month exploded

a crude journalistic hoax which had him denying that he had asked for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Observers agreed that if he were against clemency for the Rosenbergs he would be granted the normal visa with no trouble at all. The invoking of the McCarran iron curtain against a member of the British Labor Party was seen as an indication of the frantic nature of the government attempt to stem the tremendous campaign for clemency for the framed New York parents.

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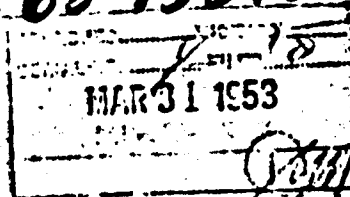
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## **Germans Push Campaign for Rosenbergs**

BERLIN, March 12 (ALN).—

An unceasing campaign is being conducted in East Germany to help save the lives of the young American couple, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, under sentence of death in Sing Sing penitentiary.

Every day the newspapers here devote considerable space to reports of protest meetings and resolutions from factories, unions, universities, etc. In addition, many have published editorials on the subject.

A similar fight is being carried out in West Germany. Recently Stuttgart women and mothers marched to the U. S. consulate where they demonstrated for over an hour. A deputation asked officials to inform the U. S. government that the people of South Germany demand the lifting of the death sentence.

In Hamburg women staged a similar protest march.

In West Berlin leaflets calling for protests against the threatened execution were distributed in the vicinity of the American occupation headquarters.

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## How 2 Schoolgirls Cut Through Hysteria to Get Rosenberg Facts

OAKLAND, Cal., March 12.—The story of how two determined high school girls became convinced of the innocence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and fought their way through hysteria and distortion to the facts about the young New York couple's trial was reported here.

The two girls, Marion Van Hurch and Musiel Baldwin, 11th grade students at Fremont High School, did not obtain the facts until they finally contacted the East Bay office of the Save The Rosenbergs Committee.

They debated the "guilt or innocence" of the Rosenbergs, who are condemned to die on charges of "conspiring to commit atomic espionage," at a school current events class against two other students.

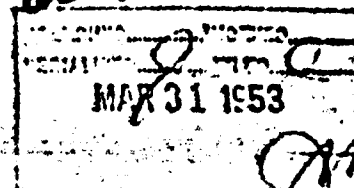
Mrs. Genola Burks, director of the Rosenbergs Committee, who witnessed the debate at the invitation of Miss Hurch and Miss Baldwin, said the two girls "really set

the record straight." She added that the teacher and the students appeared to be startled when the girls declared the Rosenbergs were not charged with "turning over secrets to the Russians but conspiring to do so." She quoted the girls as saying: "In other words, the court never proved that the Rosenbergs committed a single act of treason or transmitted to the Russians a single object."

Mrs. Burks said the girls mastered many facts in the case that have long been suppressed by commercial newspapers. She said the opponents "more or less parroted the newspapers."

The girls told Mrs. Burks that they had combed both newspaper offices and public libraries "trying to find an impartial report on the Rosenbergs."

It was at the library, they told Mrs. Burks, that some man overheard their conversation and told them of the committee's office. Mrs. Burks supplied them with a transcript of the trial and other data.



3/13/53

# Rochester Pastor Urges President Reconsider Rosenberg Decision

The following two letters urging clemency for the Rosenbergs appeared in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of Feb. 25. We reprint them both in their entirety. The letter by Rev. Williams assumed some degree of "guilt" or "subversion" by the Rosenbergs, who have maintained they are innocent. Nonetheless, he urges President Eisenhower to commute the sentence. The letter from Mrs. Merson cites the Pope's appeal.

## REV. WILLIAMS' letter:

As one who covets for your administration the enduring respect of all men of goodwill and good faith, I am writing to urge you to reconsider seriously your recent decision in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for the following reasons:

1—When scientists like Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold C. Urey, who had as much to do with unlocking the secret of the atom as anyone else, question the extent of the Rosenbergs' guilt in their disclosure of scientific knowledge concerning the atom, there will always remain a grave doubt in the conscience of mankind about the justice of the death penalty in this instance. I should like to suggest the probability that in the verdict of history, the testimony of these men will far outweigh a multitude of less informed and otherwise less qualified judgments.

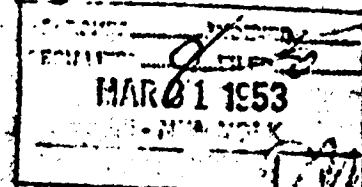
2—The exaction of the death penalty will not remove this doubt but will only tend to in-

crease it and thus gratuitously furnish the enemies of this country with a potential martyrdom to exploit for their own propaganda purposes.

Would not a Presidential commutation of the death penalty to one of life imprisonment better serve the long range security interests of this country as well as the requirements of immediate justice? It is not the severity of punishment that deters so much as its certainty.

3—To sentence to death the Rosenbergs who were convicted of conniving, not with a nation with which we were actually at war at the time but with a nation which was recently our ally, while exacting much less than the death penalty of several other traitors who were convicted of conniving with nations with which we were actually at war, is to proclaim a confusion in our standards of justice and mercy.

4—If I am correctly informed, not only are the Rosenbergs Jews but also the prosecuting attorney and the presiding judge in the case. In ordinary times this coincidence would have enhanced the general assurance in the impartiality of the justice that required the extreme penalty. But these are not ordinary times, especially for the Jew. It would be only natural for an American judge of Jewish faith to be deeply concerned for the reputation of his fellow Jews as a group of loyal Americans and thus to have been unconsciously motivated to bend over back-



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ward to avoid showing leniency toward two individual Jews. This is not to attribute to the presiding judge anything more heinous than the possibility of an excess of one virtue at the expense of another equally important.

In other words, was the presiding judge in a position to be completely free to judge only the merits of the two individuals before him without the temptation to judge them also in relation to the welfare of a group which has suffered so much persecution in recent years at the hands of the Gentile world? The sensitive Gentile conscience rightly protests against the current trials in certain Communist countries which have apparently been condemning Jews as Jews. Should not the sensitive Gentile conscience therefore make doubly sure that no Jew in America gets less than his full rights as an individual because he comes as a Jew before a judge who is in no position to be completely impartial in his judgment?

You, as President of the United States, are in a stronger position to give due weight to the moral and political issues involved in the Rosenberg case than the Supreme Court which is governed by legal restrictions, and yet you are just as much a part of the judicial process as the Supreme Court.

Surely, the argument that traitors similarly convicted of treason in certain other countries would have long since been

executed can be no valid argument with those who claim a higher standard of civilization for America.

In punishing the subversion that betrays the military secrets of our country, do we not all need to be on guard against the greater subversion that betrays the spiritual secret of its true genius and greatness?

DAVID RHYS WILLIAMS,  
Minister, First Unitarian Church.

THE SECOND LETTER,  
under the heading "Insulted?" follows:

It is extremely insulting to thousands of educated American the way the press, and more especially the radio, iterates and reiterates (briefed, I take it, by the FBI) that Communists are the only Americans who know enough to grasp the improper conduct of the Rosenberg trial and the improper sentence; and that the rest of us are being led around by the nose without even eyes enough to see who has hold of our nose.

Famous clergymen, well known authors, scientists, legal lights in Britain, France, Canada, etc. who are expressing their views, must feel very cordial to the U. S. A. to be called ignorant dupes by every news reporter, big and little, in the country (with exceptions of course.) Wonderful for NATO, good feeling—just wonderful!

The Pope has taken his stand. We thank God. The President has announced his decision but thousands will keep on praying.

MRS. FANKIE C. MERSON  
Kenosha Park, N. Y.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 3/13/53

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## CATHOLIC SUPPORT GROWS FOR ROSENBERG CLEMENCY

IF THE "Kill the Rosenberg" paign this week were some of the most famous figures in Italy's cultural life, including world famous movie director Giuseppe De Santis, who made "Bitter Rice."

He said: "Too many doubts have sprung up on all sides. Even the conservative press has to admit it and is fighting . . . for clemency."

Pressure for clemency to the crudely framed New York parents has continued, both internationally and in the United States. Large numbers of Catholics, it has been learned, have moved into the clemency campaign since the dramatic news of the Pope's appeal, which had to be announced by the Vatican itself since the Department of Justice never passed the information along to the White House.

De Santis was joined by internationally famed novelist Alberto Moravia, author of the best seller "A Woman of Rome," who called the Rosenberg sentence an "infamous act."

Salvatore Quasimodo, poet, known as the dean of Italian letters, and anti-Communist in politics, added his voice, saying: "How shameful is the spilling of this blood."

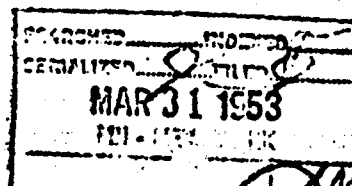
Best indication of the continuing drive for mercy came when President Eisenhower last week felt compelled at his press interview to state cautiously that the door to executive re-consideration was not closed.

Giving an inkling into the magnitude of this fight, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced in New York that it had distributed more than six million pieces of literature giving the facts on this case. (This figure does not include leaflets and materials put out by local groups.)

While Eisenhower's phraseology hinted that he was referring to a Rosenberg "confession" (the couple has steadfastly maintained their innocence despite pressure to save their lives by giving the FBI new frameup victims), it was obvious that his denial of clemency had not shut off protest.

It also revealed the significant fact that the entire edition of the full transcript of the trial record had been sold out, and a new edition of thousands was being prepared.

JOINING HUMANITY'S cam-



### ASP Announces Rosenberg Meeting

Dr. Bernard Loomer, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, will be the featured speaker at a meeting for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to be held March 29 at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. It was announced by Irving Adler, National Director.

Dr. Loomer, prominent educator and theologian, was one of the leading spokesmen for the 2,300 Protestant clergymen who petitioned President Eisenhower for clemency.

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## TRANSCRIPT OF ROSENBERG TRIAL IS A BEST SELLER

For the first time in history, a court record has become a "best seller." The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announces that it has completely sold out its first printing of the massive verbatim trial record and another printing of thousands of copies is on the way. This in spite of the crude refusal by the New York Post and most of the other New York papers to accept paid advertisements offering the transcript for sale.

This phenomenal, unprecedented public interest in the court transcript reveals the depth of the disquiet about the case by many people, including lawyers, who clearly feel that they did not get the facts on the case from their newspapers and want to read and

see for themselves, at the cost of \$10 a transcript. It has been the experience of all working for justice in the Rosenberg case that, without exception, anyone actually reading the transcript is amazed at the verdict of guilty, let alone the death sentence.

The committee also reports that it has passed the six and one-half million mark for pieces of literature on the case which have actually been distributed. Some of the out of New York papers which have run big ads, often full pages, on the case including the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Washington Star, Chicago Sun, Michigan Daily, New Rochelle Standard Star and many others.

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# Furriers' Clemency Plea to President

Members of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, joining their voices "to those of millions of Americans and of people all over the world," have urged President Eisenhower to reconsider and grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The letter signed by Leon Straus, executive secretary, follows:  
President Dwight D. Eisenhower  
The White House  
Washington.

The annual conference of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, attended by over 300 elected shop delegates representing 8,500 members of the Union, unanimously adopted a resolution urging that you reconsider your decision and grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

In doing so, we join our voices to those of millions of American and of people all over

the world who have spoken out against the execution of the death penalty in this case. We feel particularly strongly because of the serious questions raised about the case by such outstanding scientists as Dr. Harold Urey and Professor Albert Einstein. The thousands of religious leaders who have appealed for clemency have made eloquently clear that the execution of the Rosenbergs would constitute a blot upon the record of our country. For all of these reasons, we urge that you reverse your decision and grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Yours truly,  
**LEON STRAUS**  
Executive Secretary

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# Britain Asks Why Clemency Speaker Is Denied U. S. Visa

The British Government has made representations to the U.S. State Department on behalf of Sydney Silverman, British Labor M.P., who last week was refused a visa to enter the U. S. to speak at the Clemency Dinner for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This was learned from the British Embassy in Washington, by the Rosenberg Clemency Committee, sponsors of the dinner, slated for tonight (Wednesday) at the Hotel Capitol in New York.

Silverman was quoted in the London Telegraph of March 11 as saying that the provision of the McCarran Law under which he was excluded "refers to anarchists, atheists, Communists, totalitarians and a variety of other people, none of whom could apply to me."

A member of the world executive of the World Jewish Congress, Silverman also stated that the American Jewish Congress was "much perturbed" by the U. S. Government's action.

It was learned here that the congress had protested the visa refusal as had a number of other U. S. organizations in opposition to the McCarran Law.

A Reuters dispatch from Washington quoted State Department spokesman Joseph Reap as denying that the visa refusal had anything to do with Silverman's connection with the Rosenberg Case. In any case, Reap reportedly said, "he would still be ineligible to enter the country."

The Rosenberg Clemency Dinner Committee, wired this protest to both the State Department and the Department of Justice.

"Since a great number of Americans of the most splendid reputation and unquestioned loyalty are urging such clemency . . . it seems unwarranted interference with freedom of discussion and an inexcusable affront to a legislator of a friendly nation . . . Will you please review the situation personally and approve the issuance of the necessary visa."

In the event that Mr. Silverman is finally refused entry to this country, plans are being made for him to address the dinner by transatlantic telephone.

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## FRENCH-CANADIAN EDITOR ASKS CLEMENCY

MONTREAL, March 19. — "Clemency sometimes demands courage". Le Devoir this week titled a lead editorial urging clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Written by Gerard Filion, editor of the French-Canadian nationalist daily, the editorial stated that "before the Vatican brought to the attention of the U.S. government the requests it had received urging it to intervene in favor of the Rosenberg couple, it would have been dangerous, not to say fool-hardy to introduce such a question in Quebec."

Dealing with the question of

guilt, Filion notes that "it has been claimed that the Rosenberg couple have been the victims of the anti-Communist hysteria which reigns today in the United States. . . It is little probable that only anti-Communist passion inspired their (jury) decision."

In the next breath, however, he states: "A demand has been made for a new trial. In the present state of excitement, it is little probable that a second verdict would be calmer than the first."

"If it is difficult for the man on the street to arrive at an opinion on the degree of guilt of the Rosenbergs", Le Devoir continues, "many people on the other hand

find the sentence pronounced by Judge Kaufman excessive."

Judge Kaufman said that the crime of the Rosenbergs was the worst one could imagine, because it could eventually lead to the death of thousands of people. On this count, one could say as much for the inventors of the atomic bomb. The victims of Nagasaki and Hiroshima cry vengeance against those who created this engine of death which exterminated them.

"There are moments when one needs more courage to practice clemency than severity. The case of the Rosenberg couple offers the occasion to demonstrate it."

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John Harry Jones

# 104 Clerics Sign Clemency Plea for Rosenbergs

## RALLY FOR ROSENBERGS TO BE HELD APRIL 26 IN TRIBOROUGH STADIUM

A letter to President Eisenhower signed by 104 clergymen appealing for executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg has been released by the Rev. Dr. W. Stitt, pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church.

The letter, made public by 10 ministers in various parts of the country, was dated March 6 and reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"One of our number, the Rev. Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the School of Theology of Chicago University, has asked you for an appointment at which a small delegation can present to you personally the considerations which moved some 2,300 of us to ask for

commutation of the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"We are informed that Dean Loomer enclosed with his request a full list of the signers of our appeal. We respectfully call your attention to the representative character of this group of Protestant and non-Roman Catholic leaders.

"Further indication of the wide support for commutation of the death penalty is the plea for clemency advanced by Pope Pius XII, spiritual head of the Roman Catholic community. It is indeed regrettable that the Pope's message was not communicated to you until after you had announced your decision. That circumstance sug-

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gests the possibility that you may wish to order an examination of all appeals for mercy with a view to re-evaluating their importance.

"It is our earnest plea that you reconsider your decision against executive clemency. We add our names to Dean Loomer's request for a personal appointment."

Dean Loomer, chairman of a group called the Rosenberg Clemency Committee, made public his appeal to the President on Feb. 15.

The nine ministers, in addition to Dr. Stitt, are the Right Rev. Dr. Middleton Stuart Barnwell, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia; the Rev. T. L. Corklin, Cooperstown, N. Y.; the Rev. Bruce T. Dahlberg, pastor of

Lefferts Park Baptist Church, Brooklyn; the Right Rev. Goodrich Robert Fenner, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kansas.

Also, the Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Dwight Putnam, president of the Central Pennsylvania Synod of the United Lutheran Church; the Rev. Dr. Jesse D. Reber, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches; the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Ridout, secretary, Baltimore area, The Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Washburn, dean emeritus of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

One of the largest outdoor amphitheatres in the New York area, the Triborough Stadium on Randall's Island has been engaged for the afternoon of Sunday, April 28 for a rally appealing to President Eisenhower to reconsider clemency for the Rosenbergs.

The program, featuring outstanding speakers and artists and an interfaith prayer, will begin at 2 p.m.

The Triborough Stadium can be reached by 125th Street cross-town busses from Lexington Ave. No solicitation of funds will be made. Free parking facilities are available.

Tickets can be obtained at the Committee office, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York.

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# Harry Pollitt Describes Rallies in Britain for Rosenberg Clemency

British workers are constantly demonstrating before the American Embassy in London on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the British Communist Party, tells of the overseas struggles to save the lives of the innocent young couple in the following letter from London to his friend Steve Nelson.

Pollitt addressed the letter to the Allegheny County Prison in Pittsburgh. Before the message arrived here Nelson had won his release on bail after serving eight months of his 20-year sentence.

Pollitt's letter follows:

"Dear Steve: Many thanks for yours of the 11th, and I have passed your greetings on to all the comrades. Glad to know you are in such powerful and optimistic mood, and I can assure you we are doing everything possible in relation to campaigning to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Despite the dreadful weather we have had in London in particular, our comrades have tirelessly

besieged the American Embassy with poster parades. There have been meetings after meetings, and a resolution protesting against the sentence on the Rosenbergs was adopted at a demonstration on Sunday, Feb. 15, attended by 10,500 people. We shall keep this campaign up as long as it is necessary.

"I am sure you will be pleased to know that we held our annual demonstration for the Daily Worker on Sunday, 15th, in the great Harrington Arena. 10,500 people were present and the demonstration was of a most enthusiastic character. The French Party sent Comrade Florimonte as its speaker

to the demonstration, and his speech created a very big effect.

"It is very good indeed of you to send me the cuttings, which I read with very great interest.

"I am speaking with Callacher in Glasgow next week, and from there I go down to Southampton. I am also in Manchester this coming weekend—so we do get out and about.

"By the way, Pat Devine took the collection at the Daily Worker demonstration, and as you know, he is an expert at this kind of thing and secured 950 pounds, which, in view of the shortage of money in this country at the present time, is truly magnificent."

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# Four French Notables Ask Rosenberg Clemency

Four leading legal, political and military figures of France have urged clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who face death on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Statements were made by Andre Mornet, Chief Government Attorney of France; Gilbert de Chambrun, deputy to the National Assembly, a descendant of Lafayette and an honorary citizen of the United States; General Le Petit, a leader of the French Forces of Resistance at the time of Liberation, and General Le Corguille.

"I have a very painful impression, a lingering doubt, about the testimony in the Rosenberg case," said Mornet, who presided at the trial of Marshal Petain. "The inequality of the treatment of the defendants in this case disturbs me greatly because it seems that a brother confessed and sent his sister to the death house in order to escape with a light sentence."

"This is a drama that transcends

all frontiers. It is taking place in a country whose influence is so important to our history, and whose love for the rights of man is akin to our own."

De Chambrun wrote: "I express to you my solidarity with the noble action you have taken. I hope from the bottom of my heart that Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg will obtain clemency, a clemency which is desired by the majority of public opinion in all countries."

General Le Petit, citing doubts raised in the Rosenberg case by prominent Americans, declared: "I join all the men and women who believe in justice and human dignity to ask the President and the Supreme Court of the United States to honor the great people and themselves by granting to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg the grace that the world calls for with its fervent and ardent voice."

In his plea for clemency, General Le Corguille said: "It is with very great sadness that we are shown once again that a great friendly nation for which we have always had a loyal understanding and high esteem, finds itself today, by a mistake of its government, enmeshed in a great misportage of justice of the most inhuman kind."

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*John Harrington*

Margaret McCaden, interpreter of songs of the Negro people, headlines the Spring Music Festival to be given this Sunday evening at the Hungarian House, 181 St. and Southern Boulevard. The Festival is sponsored by Bronx Artists for the Rosenbergs.

Featured with Miss McCaden and her variety concert group are William Goodman, concert and folk singer; Guy Caravan, guitarist and folk singer, the Bronx String Ensemble and other artists.

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*John Harrington*

# High Court to Get 3d Rosenberg Plea

FOR THE THIRD TIME, the U. S. Supreme Court will get a chance to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Defense counsel for the Rosenbergs, Emanuel Block and John Finerty, will file an appeal March 30 asking the high court to review the world-famous case. The court has twice refused to grant such a request. The defense on Monday will ask for the right to argue for such a review. The court could grant the plea for the right to argue for an appeal and still reject the appeal itself.

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals last month granted the Rosenberg defense a stay of execution which had been set for March 9 by Federal Judge Irving Kaufman. In their granting of the stay of execution, the three federal judges, August and Learned Hand

and Jerome Frank, had stated that there were "substantial questions" which the Supreme Court could consider in granting a review if they wished.

AMONG THESE "substantial questions" are:

- The Circuit Court's own opinion (Dec. 31, 1952) that the conduct of the case by the U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol in the original trial had been "reprehensible" and that if a new trial had been asked "it should have been granted."

- The fact that in refusing to grant a new trial, the lower Circuit Court did not pass on the reliability of the evidence against the Rosenbergs, but solely on the points of procedure.

- The fact that the FBI admitted officially in an affidavit that one of its key witnesses, Schneider, the photographer who had been brought into the court to identify the Rosenbergs, had lied under oath when he said that he had never seen the Rosenbergs since he allegedly photographed them. Actually, the FBI had secretly and illegally brought him into the courtroom to rehearse his identification the day before.

LEADING FIGURES in Europe continued to ask President Eisenhower to reconsider his January refusal to grant commutation of the death sentence, the first of its kind ever to be handed down in peacetime in the history of the United States. Typical was the message sent by France's attorney general, Andre Mornet.

"I have a very painful impression, a lingering doubt about the testimony in the Rosenberg case," wrote France's chief judicial officer last week in a new plea for clemency.

From many parts of the country individuals and groups were sending to the U. S. Supreme Court, either to the court as a whole or to individual justices, their respectful plea for a review of the case in the form of "friends of the court" statements. Americans have this legal right to submit such "amicus curiae" briefs or statements.

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John Harrington

# Supreme Court Gets New Rosenberg Appeal Today

By MILTON HOWARD

The U.S. Supreme Court this morning will receive the final appeal of the defense counsel of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for a review of their case. The world-famous case, which has aroused demands for clemency among leaders of opinion in all countries of the world goes to the high court for the third time.

On two previous occasions the court would not intervene in the case. The defense was granted the right to take its final appeal by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Feb. 17. This decision set aside the execution date of March 9 set by Judge Irving Kaufman.

In an earlier decision (Dec. 31, 1952), the Circuit Court had admitted in effect that the Rosenbergs had not received a fair trial when it stated that the tactics of the government prosecutor Irving Saypol were "reprehensible" and, if it had been asked, "a new trial should have been granted." But this court would not order the new trial it said the doomed Ethel and Julius deserved.

On Feb. 17, however, the judges of the Circuit Court rejected the government's demand for a quick execution and said that there are "substantial questions" for the Supreme Court to consider.

Following the appeal this morning, there will be 10 days for the defense to inform the government of its demand for the right to argue for a new trial before the high court. If the government waives its right to dispute the defense on this point, the fate of the Rosenbergs will be directly in the

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*John H. Herrington Jr.*

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# Rosenberg

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hands of the Supreme Court justices.

The court could even grant the defense the right to argue its appeal without granting the new trial the Rosenbergs request.

## CHANGED OPINION

The climate of opinion has changed greatly since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were railroaded to the electric chair in 1951 amid a manufactured hysteria, without the slightest evidence against them. Though they were charged in the press with being "atomic spies for Russia" the government indictment charged them only with "conspiracy to commit espionage," because the government did not have any evidence that they had ever committed espionage or had ever transmitted any information of any kind.

The recent statements by Pope Pius XII telling of the enormous Catholic opinion in Europe urging clemency or a new trial showed the change in the thinking of millions.

## CARNEGIE HALL RALLY

At Carnegie Hall last night a clemency for the Rosenbergs meeting was held under the auspices of the ASP (National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.) Scheduled speakers included Dean Bernard Loomer, dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago; Miss Ruby Dee, motion picture actress; Jack Levine, artist; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Professor Louise Pettibone Smith, and William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle, one of the oldest Negro newspapers in the country. Harry Pratt Fairchild, of the ASP, was chairman.

"For myself," said Dean Loomer, "I agree with those who believe that there are reasonable grounds for doubting the Rosenbergs' guilt as charged. At least the evidence appears something short of conclusive. But I have left that aspect of the case to those more technically qualified."

Dean Loomer then went on to say that "the Rosenberg case is one of the best scapegoats that have been offered to the American people for some time. . . . I suggest that this factor accounts for some of the pathology illustrated in discussions of this case. I urge a more sober examination of the wisdom of the sentence."

Rev. Forbes said, referring to President Eisenhower: "We ask you to give heed to the demands of more than 2,000 American clergy whose awareness of what 'doing justly' means is at least as keen as your own. The millions of common people throughout the world ask the same thing of you—to do justly, that is all." Rev. Forbes said that Eisenhower could show "Christian humility in admitting that you were mistaken in your first decision in this case, and by so doing give justice to this young couple."

William Harrison said, "I venture to guess that the Pope's unusual intervention was at least partly caused by his recognition of the fact that excessive punishment had been imposed upon

## Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Jack Levine said, "The state can execute them, but the state cannot resurrect them when the 'ever drops and their case can be evaluated in a calmer light."

Miss Ruby Dee in an impassioned plea criticized those who had turned their backs on this case. She said that this lag had opened the door to many of the people's worst enemies, like McCarran and McCarthy. She called for the country to halt "this Rosenberg atrocity."

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BROOKS

### Van Wyck Brooks Joins In Plea for Clemency

Van Wyck Brooks, author, lecturer, critic and major historian of American literature, yesterday expressed his strong belief that clemency be forthcoming for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. He stated this opinion in a letter to the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Brooks is the author of "The Flowering of New England" and "The Time of Melville and Whitman."

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*[Handwritten signature]*

# Gov't Lied to Convict Rosenbergs; Court Told

WASHINGTON, March 20. — The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday was told that the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was procured by the "deliberate use of false testimony. . . and sordid scheming to secure a conviction by fair means or foul."

In a hard-hitting petition asking for a new trial, the Rosenberg defense counsel headed by Emanuel Bloch flatly charged and documented the fact that "the conviction for which they may die was procured by the knowing and deliberate use of false testimony by their prosecutor."

The petition also hits at the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which, while admitting that the Rosenberg trial was a mockery because of the "reprehensible" tactics of U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol, nevertheless refused to set aside the death sentence and order a new trial.

The defense attacks this as follows: .

"The court uniquely sentenced two people to their death despite its own confirmation of the corruption of the verdict upon which the conviction rests."

The fraud and perjury which the defense charges in its petition consist of the following:

1. The testimony of key government witness David Greenglass was perjured. His claim that he could draw an "atom bomb secret" in two hours, and then reproduce it six years later in the courtroom from memory, is a perjured claim.

The defense notes that there is no evidence or other witness to confirm this crucial testimony which has sent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the death cells at Sing Sing prison.

2. The admitted perjury by the FBI-procured witness, Schneider, who lied on the witness stand

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# 200 British Scientists Ask Clemency for the Rosenbergs

LONDON.—Nearly 200 leading British scientists met at Holborn Hall in this city a few days ago to map a plan for future action of their one-year-old Science For Peace organization.

A resolution calling on the President of the United States to grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was passed by an overwhelming majority of the scientists present.

They heard Dr. R. L. M. Syngé, F.R.S., Nobel prize-winner for chemistry in 1952, say that there is a magnificent basis for developing science "once a government could show that it has some faith in the future."

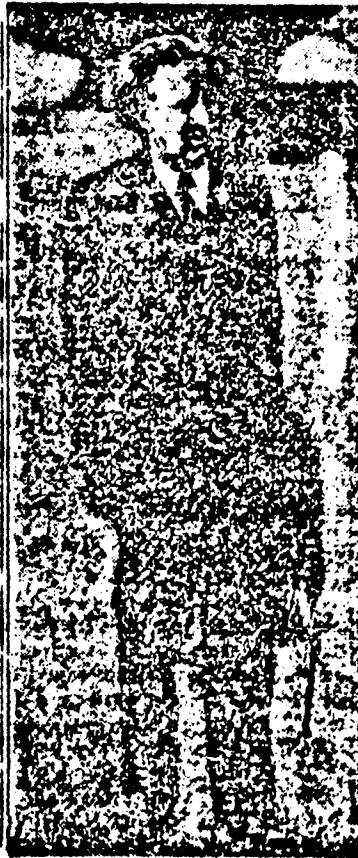
Delivering the opening address on "The Scientist's Responsibilities," Dr. Syngé told the conference that the main application of pure science during the past 50 years had been for the "technology of war."

"The most important activity for us here and now is to work to put a stop to existing wars and prevent future wars by agreement between the nations. That is why I support the work of the British Peace Committee," he added.

Dr. A. H. Gordon, secretary of the organization, suggested a series of exhibitions for the public showing the constructive uses of science as a possible way of enlisting support.

Discussing the harmful effects of certain science-fiction books, Dr. Nora Wooster, M.A., Ph.D., suggested cooperation with writers of the Authors' World Peace Appeal to produce "science-fiction, but based on fact."

Another resolution deplored "the pressure on men and women who have recently graduated from university to undertake military research."



PROF. J. D. BERNAL

DAILY COURIER

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within the universities under schemes financed by such establishments." It was carried unanimously.

Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, an Australian and former atom scientist, moved a resolution which called for a new approach by the government to America and Russia to secure agreement on international control of atomic energy.

He said, "I think the results of the Monte Bello tests underline the great danger in which this country stands when a few dozen atom bombs exploded under water in the harbors of this country could render the whole dockland areas untenable."

The resolution, which was unanimously approved, declared that recent developments "have in no way lessened the special dangers faced by this country from atomic attack in the event of a third world war."

Dr. Burhop said: "There has been no change during the past year in the question of international negotiation or control. Our own government has done precisely nothing in this matter."

The conference unanimously passed a resolution expressing profound regret that the Labor Party should have decided to proscribe Science for Peace.

Describing himself as a "member of the Labor Party for a great many years," Prof. F. C. Gregory, F.R.S., of Imperial College of Science, moving the resolution,

declared: "It is surprising that the Labor Party should find itself at variance with our aims."

The delegates agreed that a peace pact between the Five Great Powers is necessary.

A telegram wishing the conference success was received from Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie on behalf of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

Summing up this conference of scientific workers of greatly varying political opinions, Prof. J. D. Bernal, F.R.S., said: "Our job now is to try and change what is a conviction in all our minds to something that is going to affect events."

## Israel Folk Songs, Mandolin Orchestra Heard at Town Hall

Songs of Israel, in Hebrew and Arabic, were a remarkable feature of the 29th annual concert given Saturday at Town Hall by the New York Mandolin Symphony Orchestra. They were sung by two guest artists, folk singers Aviva and Hillel.

Aviva accompanied her songs with what she told the audience was known in Israel as "Miriam's drum," for it is said to be the drum used by the sister of Moses when she danced at the foot of Mount Sinai. It is made of a goatskin stretched across an hour-glass shaped earthenware vessel, and it makes a soft yet thrillingly reverberating sound that fills the hall.

Hillel blew haunting melodies on a shepherd's pipe, which he himself made, and which is the kind that shepherds have played on Palestine's hills for thousands of years.

The mandolin symphony orchestra gave its usual melodious and pleasant concert, and showed what the mandolin and its kindred instruments like the mando-cellist, can do with the regular symphonic music. The mando-cellist, Samuel Schneider, and the orchestra gave a sensitive interpretation of a Sonata by Eccles (late 17th Century English composer), which was arranged by Samuel Firstman, the conductor.

The Tadjik dances by Knipper, arranged by Jacob Gabbin, and Tchaikovsky's "In the Village," arranged by Firstman, were among the other most interesting numbers. An ambitious attempt was made to fill out the vast designs of Beethoven's First Symphony No. 1.

The mandolin orchestra, whose headquarters are at 106 East 14 St., states in a program note that it is always ready to welcome newcomers and anyone interested in learning to play the mandolin or explore its possibilities. —B. L.

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