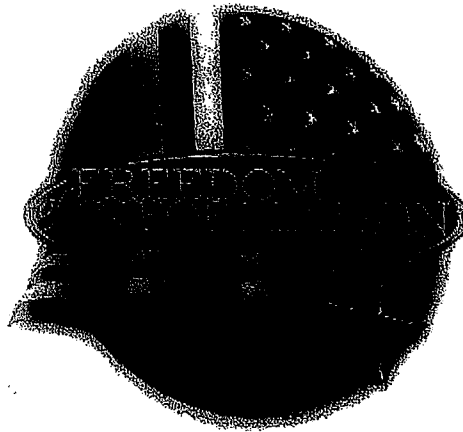


FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub E (4)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius Rosenberg

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub. Sec. E

VOLUME NO. 4

SERIALS 231
thru
301

File No: 65-15348 Sub E

Re: 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		
231	4/2/53	Daily Worker	1	1		1
232	4/2/53	" "	1	1		
232A	4/2/53	" "	1	1		
232B	4/2/53	" "	1	1		
233	4/2/53	" "	2	2		
234	4/3/53	" "	1	1		
235	4/3/53	" "	1	1		
236	4/6/53	" "	2	2		
237	4/8/53	" "	1	1		
238	4/9/53	" "	1	1		
239	4/10/53	" "	1	1		
240	4/12/53	The Worker	1	1		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

FBI/DOJ

W.D. / J.C.File No: 65-15348 Sub E Re: 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	
241	4/13/53	Daily Worker	2	2	1
242	4/14/53	" "	1	1	
243	4/15/53	" "	1	1	
244	4/15/53	" "	1	1	
245	4/15/53	" "	1	1	
246	4/15/53	" "	1	1	
247	4/16/53	" "	1	1	
248	3/15/53	The Worker	1	1	
249	3/15/53	" "	1	1	
250	3/16/53	Daily Worker	1	1	
250A	3/16/53	" "	1	1	
250B	3/16/53	" "	1	1	

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wls/19

File No: 65-15348 Sub E

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 2/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		b	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
250C	3/20/53	Daily Worker	1	1		1
250D	3/20/53	" "	2	2		
251	3/22/53	The Worker	2	2		
252	3/22/53	" "	3	3		
252A	3/22/53	" "	1	1		
252B	3/31/53	Daily Worker	2	2		
252C	4/1/53	" "	1	1		
252D	4/3/53	" "	2	2		
252E	4/5/53	The Worker	1	1		
252F	4/5/53	" "	2	2		
252G	4/4/53	Daily Worker	1	1		
252H	4/6/53	" "	2	2		

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Re: Julius Rosenberg

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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		
252 I	4/7/53	Daily Worker	1	1		1
252 J	4/8/53	" "	1	1		
252 K	4/9/53	" "	1	1		
252 L	4/10/53	" "	1	1		
NR	4/12/53	The Worker	10	10		
252 M	4/12/53	Daily Worker	1	1		
252 N	4/13/53	" "	2	2		
252 O	4/14/53	" "	1	1		
252 P	4/15/53	" "	1	1		
252 Q	4/15/53	" "	1	1		
252 R	4/15/53	" "	1	1		
252 S	4/15/53	" "	3	3		

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JLD/jr

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Re: Julius Rosenberg

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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		
252T	4/4/53	Daily Worker	1	1		
252U	4/19/53	The Worker	1	1		
253	4/19/53	Daily Worker	1	1		
254	4/24/53	" "	1	1		
255	4/19/53	" "	1	1		
256	4/29/53	" "	1	1		
257	4/30/53	" "	1	1		
258	4/21/53	" "	1	1		
259	4/22/53	" "	1	1		
260	4/24/53	" "	1	1		
261	4/24/53	" "	1	1		
262	4/24/53	" "	1	1		

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Re: Julius Rosenberg

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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		
263	4/28/53	Daily Worker	1	1		
264	4/28/53	" "	1	1		
264A	5/6/53	" "	4	4		
265	5/4/53	" "	3	3		
266	5/7/53	" "	2	2		
267	5/10/53	" "	3	3		
268	5/8/53	" "	1	1		
268	4/19/53	The Worker	1	1		
269	5/14/53	Daily Worker	1	1		
270	5/18/53	" "	1	1		
271	5/19/53	" "	1	1		
272	5/24/53	" "	3	3		

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File No: 65-15348

Re: Julius Rosenberg

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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		
273	5/26/53	Daily Worker	1	1		1
274	5/27/53	" "	3	3		
275	5/28/53	" "	1	1		
276	5/28/53	" "	2	2		
277	5/29/53	" "	1	1		
278	6/1/53	" "	2	2		
279	6/1/53	" "	1	1		
280	6/1/53	" "	1	1		
281	6/4/53	" "	1	1		
282	6/4/53	" "	3	3		
283	4/12/53	The Worker	12	12		
284	4/12/53	" "	13	13		

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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		
285	4/5/53	Daily Worker	3	3		1
286	4/8/53	" "	1	1		
287	4/9/53	" "	2	2		
288	4/8/53	" "	1	1		
289	4/8/53	" "	1	1		
290	4/9/53	" "	2	2		
291	4/9/53	" "	1	1		
292	4/9/53	" "	1	1		
293	4/10/53	" "	1	1		
294	4/11/53	" "	2	2		
295	4/11/53	" "	1	1		
296	4/11/53	" "	2	2		

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Sube.

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 2/78

(month/year)

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

FOR SALE

U. S. Department of Justice

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

FEDERAL BUREAU of INVESTIGATION

See also Nos. _____

65-15348
APC - Andy Warner

Sub-File "C"
Section 4
Serials 231-307
(4/15/52)

Replied
4/17/52
4/17/52

ROSENBERGS JOIN TONIGHT IN DEATH HOUSE 'SEDER'

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, chaplain, will officiate at the dinner, during which the traditional Passover rituals will be observed. The "seder" is customarily held the first two nights of the holiday, which began at sundown on Monday. But Rabbi Koslowe said catering difficulties and other considerations made tonight the earliest possible time the "seder" could be held.

Rabbi Irving Koslowe, visiting

DATED 4/2/53
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Debate Tonight In Brooklyn on Rosenberg Case

A debate on the Rosenberg case will be held tonight (Thursday) at 8:30, at Habonim Center, 4720 15th Ave., Brooklyn.

The case for the Rosenbergs will be presented by David Ahnan, executive secretary of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Paul Windels, Jr., of the New York Bar Association, will take the opposing side.

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ROSENBERGS JOIN TONIGHT IN DEATH HOUSE 'SEDER'

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who this week appealed to the Supreme Court to save them from death on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, will attend a special Passover "seder" in Sing Sing's death house tonight (Thursday) together with other Jewish prisoners.

Rabbi Irving Koslowe, visiting

chaplain, will officiate at the dinner, during which the traditional Passover rituals will be observed.

The "seder" is customarily held the first two nights of the holiday, which began at sundown on Monday. But Rabbi Koslowe said catering difficulties and other considerations made tonight the earliest possible time the "seder" could be held.

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MAY 6 1953	
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John Harrington

CLERK, U.S. COURT

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Rosenberg Case Taken to Plant Gates on Coast

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—"It's about time something was done about it."

That's the response from most rank and file union members when they learn the truth about the Rosenberg case, according to the Los Angeles Clemency Committee for the Rosenbergs, which reports tremendous backing for clemency among workers in the Los Angeles area.

Supporters of clemency now have a table set up daily in the lobby of the CIO Building. "We get a magnificent response," one person said, describing how many sign petitions and write letters to the President.

Early each morning there are leaflet distributions at the gates of

steel, auto and other large plants. Here also the reception is encouraging, with workers carefully folding the leaflets and tucking them in their pockets to read later.

Tables are manned at the long-shore hiring halls at Wilmington harbor. Not only are U. S. seamen interested in the clemency campaign, but foreign seamen also express their support for the Rosenbergs.

"We've found that the best way to get the facts in the case across to the public is by going to the rank and file of the people," a representative of the committee declared. "When persons in organizations are interested in clemency their leaders also join the fight."

Wide support has also been found among the Mexican-American people, the Negro community

and students. One day, three Mexican-American children came into the committee office, each offering a savings bond to help save the Rosenbergs.

Negro churches of all denominations have opened their doors to speakers on the Rosenberg case. The Rev. Glenn Randolph recently opened a new church called the "People's Baptist Church" and the first discussion held was on the Rosenbergs.

Such sympathy for clemency has developed on the campus of UCLA that the students are planning a large rally. There is a student committee with representatives from many universities, and the students issue weekly bulletins on the case.

New ways to reach people are constantly being found in the Los

Angeles Rosenberg campaign. Women have taken 100 names each from the telephone book, written letters, and then followed up with phone calls. An 85 percent favorable response has been found.

Polls are being taken in the streets on people's opinions about clemency. The Los Angeles committee said that about three-fourths of those polled are not familiar with the facts in the case and ask that material be sent to them.

Some 35,000 chain letters asking for signatures have been sent out. This has been accomplished by 7,000 women agreeing to send letters to five persons each. In the Bay Areas, some 157 subcommittees have been established to fight for clemency.

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John H. ...

Rosenberg Case Taken to Plant Gates on Coast

LOS ANGELES. April 1.— steel, auto and other large plants. Here also the reception is encouraging, with workers carefully folding the leaflets and tucking them in their pockets to read later.

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Early each morning there are leaflet distributions at the gates of can people, the Negro community

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New ways to reach people are constantly being found in the Los

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2 1

Gov't Asks Court Bar Rosenberg Hearing

The Justice Department moved swiftly yesterday to get the U. S. Supreme Court to hasten the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The department submitted its brief urging the high court to uphold the conviction of the framed victims of an "atom spy hoax."

The Rosenberg defense had presented its brief on March 30 urging a review of the case. In its brief, the government took refuge in a legal maneuver and disregarded the direct charge of the defense that the conviction had been gained by perjured testimony. The government said the defense petition raised "no issues which could not have been previously presented." Thus the gov-

The Supreme Court has twice refused to review the case. On Feb. 17, the Circuit Court of Ap-

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued from Page 1)

peals in New York sent the case to the Supreme Court again. The judges said there were "substantial questions" for the high court to review.

The government takes refuge in the timing of the defense's proof of perjury rather than in trying to refute the charge. The government's action increases the danger to the Rosenbergs, whose execution date had been previously postponed. Observers noted that it is now extremely urgent that messages be sent to the Supreme Court in the form of "amicus curiae," or friends-of-the-court statements respectfully calling attention to the fact that the Circuit Court denounced the government's actions in the original trial as "reprehensible" and that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial.

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CO. 2

22 SOUTH JERSEY PASTORS SIGN PLEA FOR CLEMENCY

CAMDEN, N.J., March 29.—A letter to President Eisenhower, signed by 22 clergymen in the area of South Jersey, of a variety of church affiliations, asks for a reconsideration of the decision to an appeal for clemency by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The letter gives two reasons for its request for reconsideration of the clemency appeal: First, that the alleged crime was committed at a time when Soviet Russia and the U. S. were active allies, so that the crime of which the Rosenbergs were convicted was not one of giving secret information to an enemy. Second, not one of the other persons involved in this affair was given more than a prison sentence.

The letter concludes, "We therefore believe that the sentence

given this couple was a savage and unjustified one. We beg you to reconsider your decision from motives of justice and mercy, and for the sake of America's good name throughout the world."

The clergymen are: Rev. Percival C. Bailey, Elder Fred Barnes, Rev. Donald L. Collins, Rev. J. H. Devose, Rev. Glenn W. Eagle, Rev. Calvin J. Felton, Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Rev. Ralph V. Graham, Rev. Albert F. Hartman, Rev. Harry S. Henck, Rev. William Hill, Rev. Walter C. Houtsinger and Dist. Elder George M. Johnson.

Also, Rev. Richard B. King, Rev. H. August Kuehl, Rev. William McGee, Jr., Rev. M. L. McKenny, Rev. J. Purnell, Rev. J. D. Staley, Rev. H. H. Watts and Rev. Ham E. Wilson.

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J. H.

Brooklyn Debate Brings Out Facts on the Rosenberg Case

Special to the Daily Worker

One hundred and twenty-five persons intently followed a debate on the Rosenberg case in which David Alman, chairman of the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and Paul Windels, Jr., attorney, argued opposing viewpoints.

The debate, which was held Thursday in the Boro Park section of Brooklyn under the auspices of the Compass Club, brought out into the open the amazing facts in the trial record which few Americans are familiar with.

In his opening presentation, Alman showed that the government promised to produce 125 witnesses to prove the Rosenbergs guilty. Actually, they produced only 23, of whom 18 had nothing to say about the Rosenbergs but merely identified public documents.

Of the remaining witness, Elizabeth Bentley, who spilled the usual FBI lies about "communist rings," admitted she had never heard of the Rosenbergs.

Similarly, Harry Gold never knew of the Rosenbergs and had never seen them.

PREPOSTEROUS STORY

The only witness the government produced who had anything directly to say about the Rosenbergs as alleged spies was David Greenglass, Ethel's brother. His story could not be corroborated by a single item of evidence or a single witness. Yet the jury convicted because of the tremendous hysteria, Alman said, and because the judge and prosecutor linked the case to the Korean war, with which it had nothing to do.

Alman asked if America could

believe that Greenglass actually was able to gather "atomic secrets" by listening to the passing conversations of Los Alamos scientists as he claimed. The trial record shows that Greenglass claimed he could draw the "atombomb" and did so "to give the Russians" by scraps of talk he overheard in the machine shop he was working in as atom scientists passed through to other departments.

Paul Windels, in his statement upholding the conviction, admitted there were many things that troubled him in the case, but said he believed the Rosenbergs guilty. Windels said that what impressed him was that the Rosenbergs had been indicted by a grand jury and found guilty by a jury, and were refused appeals by the Appellate and Supreme Court. This, he felt, he believed the Rosenbergs guilty, since the judicial process could not err so badly except in rare cases.

He admitted that Prosecutor Saypol's bringing into the court of a newly-bought Jello-box which was accepted by the judge as an exhibit was "stretching matters" to get a conviction.

The death penalty also troubled him, he said, but he felt that the nature of the crime might justify it as a deterrent.

He asserted, though there is not a word of proof in the court record, that the Rosenbergs gave information which "was passed up the ladder to Soviet contacts."

In rebuttal, Alman showed that the Circuit Court did not rule on the credibility of Greenglass or on the verdict but solely on the points of law and the court felt

it could not reverse the lower court on this though the judges admitted that a new trial should have been granted if the defense had asked for it, because of the "reprehensible" tactics of Prosecutor Saypol.

Alman also said that the fight for clemency and for a new trial is not an attack on the courts but is an effort to correct a miscarriage of justice.

The pressure of the jurors for a conviction on the basis of anti-Communist hysteria was irresistible since the judge joined in this hysteria, he declared.

Many questions from the floor were asked of Windels and Alman, showing a keen interest in the facts which the press has kept from the public. It was brought out in the questioning that the government could not indict the Rosenberg for actual espionage because it had no proof, and therefore indicted them for conspiracy only.

Windels concluded by reaffirming his belief in the guilt of the (Continued on page 8)

W. H. P.

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W. H. P.

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Rosenbergs but said that he thought that those who differed should continue their activity to prove their innocence. He urged faith in the courts.

Windels also said, "Maybe Greenglass did lie to save himself even though it got his sister the death penalty, but this would be an extraordinary thing."

He also referred to the fact that "at every critical point in the case there were Jews all along the line, and this may have been unfair since they were on the spot and would lean over backward."

There were Jews "at every critical point" except on the jury, it was pointed out later in the rebuttal, and this could not have been accidental in a city like New York.

"In the 99 chances of 100 the Rosenbergs are guilty," Windels said, "but there is that one chance that they may not be, and I am worried about it."

On the amazing "Jello-box" that Greenglass claimed he tore in half as identification, Windels said, "The FBI may have slipped it to him, and it sure made an impact on the jury," but he felt that this did not alter his belief in Greenglass' story.

In his conclusion, Alman said that the clemency movement includes many shades of opinion, from those who believed them guilty to those who believed them innocent, to those who did not know but had doubts and urged a commutation of the death sentence. He warned that the death of the Rosenbergs would seriously alter American life and would open the way to the framing of innocent people solely on the word of a single person.

CLIPPING FROM THE

NEW YORK TIMES

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Background of a Frameup

Don't miss this Sunday Worker's detailed expose of the world-famous Rosenberg Case! This four-page supplement gives the startling facts which the press has kept from the country.

The Supreme Court is now deciding the fate of the Rosenbergs. Get this four-page supplement into the hands of your friends and neighbors.

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Charge Indecent Rosenbergs Haste by Gov't Rosenberg Brief

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, charged in Supreme Court today that the government's brief opposing a plea for a hearing to appeal the death sentence verdict was "conceived in indecent haste."

In a reply brief filed with the court, Bloch declared the government "cavalierly disposes of the issues raised by the (Rosenberg) petition without any serious attempt to meet them and by deliberately evading those which it cannot meet."

"It is not surprising, therefore," said Bloch, "that its presentation contains significant omissions and misstatements of fact and law. . . ."

The attorney for the Rosenbergs told the high court that the government attorneys, in their reply brief, filed in print form 3 days after Rosenbergs' petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on March 30, evaded the issue of the "glaring failure of the court below to acknowledge or deal with the petitioners' major allegation of perjury by David Greenglass with respect to his incapacity to have

(Continued on Page 6)

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produced, in September, 1945, a sketch of the cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb and a 12-page explanatory report."

The Rosenberg charge Greenglass, star prosecution witness, committed perjury when at the trial in 1951 he claimed to have produced from memory a cross section drawing of the bomb.

Bloch told the court a scientific affidavit attested that Greenglass could not have aroginally sketched a cross-section of the bomb or explained its workings "because of his lack of scientific knowledge."

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FBI - NEW YORK	

4 PAGES OF STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE ROSENBERG CASE

Don't miss this Sunday Worker's detailed expose of the world-famous Rosenberg Case. Four extra pages gives the startling facts which the press has kept from the country.

The Supreme Court is now deciding the fate of the Rosenbergs.

Get this issue of The Worker into the hands of your shop-mates, friends and neighbors.

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J. [signature]

Rosenberg Rally April 26

A CAST OF 500, including choral groups and professional stage, screen and radio performers will be featured in "The Rosenberg Story," the dramatic spectacle to highlight the world's largest Rosenberg clemency rally at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday afternoon, April 26.

The presentation, to be in the form of a living newspaper, will

dramatize the two-year efforts of people in the United States and throughout the world to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are appealing their death sentence on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Top-flight writers have created an original script portraying through narrative, drama and song the outstanding moments of the

dramatic movement that has thus far succeeded in staying the execution of the East Side couple.

Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting are priced at \$1 and can be obtained from the New York Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Ave.

The meeting is scheduled for 2 p.m. In case of rain, it will be held the following Sunday. Free admission is provided for all under 16.

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THE WORKER

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Court May Act on Rosenbergs Today

By MILTON HOWARD

The U.S. Supreme Court may hand down its opinion today in the appeal of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for a review of their case. The Rosenbergs are now in death cells at Sing Sing Prison, New York, facing execution.

It was expected that the court would render its decisions on a number of cases today, and that the appeal of the Rosenberg defense counsel for a writ that would give it the right to argue for another trial might be one of these cases. If the court does not act on the Rosenberg case today, then April 27 will be the next possible date for a verdict. The court has twice refused to review the case.

Thus the world-famous case is

approaching a climax.

In its petition for a hearing on a new trial, the Rosenberg defense told the Supreme Court that the government had knowingly procured its conviction with perjured and false testimony.

The defense made a detailed analysis of the story of David Greenglass, the key witness against the Rosenbergs, and showed that it could not be true. Greenglass, the brother of Ethel Rosenberg,

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Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

claimed he overheard atomic scientists at Los Alamos, Nevada, talking about the atom bomb in 1944 and that on the basis of what he overheard he went home and drew "the secret of the atom bomb" in two hours.

Top atomic scientists have scorned the possibility of any such thing ever taking place, but this yarn of Greenglass is the basis for the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The only other witness who in any way could tie the Rosenbergs in with espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage was Max Elitcher, a classmate of Julius over whom the FBI held the threat of a prosecution for perjury in a loyalty statement. Elitcher claimed that though he hardly knew Julius and had not seen him for six years, Julius talked to him about the possibility of "giving information." Both Elitcher and Greenglass were represented by the law firm headed by O. John Rogge, former Department of Justice lawyer and U. S. agent for the Tito government.

Elitcher was never brought to trial for perjury. On the contrary, he has been certified by the FBI as "loyal" now that he gave this testimony about Julius Rosenberg.

The defense showed that the government brought into the trial terrific propaganda about "Communism" to secure a conviction. The defense also showed that an FBI witness, Ben Schneider, had been coached by the FBI illegally in court before he was called to the witness stand.

The Rosenbergs have denied completely the yarn told by Greenglass. There is no evidence against them of any kind other than Greenglass' unsupported statement.

World protest has reached enormous proportions. Pope Pius twice told the White House that the demand for clemency in Europe is very great. The Pope's message to Truman was suppressed by Attorney General McGranery. Eisenhower denied clemency soon after he came into office.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DALEY CHIEF

DATE 4/13/53

PR 1

Cast of 500 in Rosenberg Drama at Big Rally April 26

A cast of 500, including choral groups and professional stage, screen and radio performers will be featured in "The Rosenberg Story," the dramatic spectacle to highlight the world's largest Rosenberg clemency rally at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday afternoon, April 26.

The presentation, to be in the form of a living newspaper, will dramatize the two-year efforts of people in the United States and throughout the world to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are appealing their death sentence on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Top-flight writers have created an original script portraying through narrative, drama and song, the outstanding moments of the dramatic movement that has thus far succeeded in staying the execution of the East Side couple.

Re-enacted in the living news-

paper will be the outstanding trial scenes where the legal battle to reverse the Rosenbergs' conviction were fought out, as well as the clemency and prayer vigils that took place in Washington and all over the world.

The cast will include many who took part in the clemency vigils.

Another aspect of "The Rosenberg Story" will be the participation of the audience in the portrayal, as well as in helping to build new strength to the Rosenberg campaign. The hour-long spectacle will employ a wide variety of theatrical techniques carried out by leading people in the field.

After the Randall's Island meeting the script will be made available for production at other large Rosenberg meetings expected to take place in cities throughout the United States and abroad. The New York Committee for Clem-

ency for the Rosenbergs, which is sponsoring the rally, plans to film the drama.

The condemned couple appealed to the High Court after the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York had granted a stay of execution to allow the appeal to be made.

At that time, Circuit Court Justice Jerome N. Frank, declared: "There are substantial questions of law. I would not want to preclude their right to appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that on my conscience."

Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting can be obtained from the New York Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City, 18, N. Y. The phone number is BR 9-9694.

The meeting is scheduled for 2 p.m. In case of rain, it will be held the following Sunday.

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JM

EXCERPTS FROM AFFIDAVIT

Following is the affidavit that shatters the government attorney's lie about the Rosenberg console table.

On March 14, 1953, there was submitted to me for observation and examination, certain photographs of a console table, depicting various views of the same and parts of the same. I have marked each of these photographs with my signature; there are a total of six photographs and I have marked them "A" to "F," both inclusive.

I make the following statement voluntarily and based upon what I observed from the said photographs. I am assuming that the photographs, and the markings as shown on the console table, are genuine:

(a) The table is a type and style which was handled and sold by Macy's in the furniture and occasional furniture department. It is possible that Macy's handled and sold the particular table shown in these photographs during the years 1944 and 1945.

(b) The markings on the table are not in sufficient detail for me to state that Macy's handled or sold this particular table, or this type or style of table during any particular year.

(c) The table would appear to have been manufactured by the Brandt Manufacturing Company and the markings "NN 4046-760-F4-1997" on the under side of the table would indicate the following information:

"N N" means Macy's occasional furniture department.

"4046" is the pattern number assigned by Brandt Manufacturing Company to this style in the year 1940.

"760" means the Brandt Manufacturing Company Cabinet Works of Hagerstown, Md.

"F4" is a symbol of a Macy season; "F4" was last used as a symbol in the fall season of 1936; however, "E4" was last used as a symbol in the early part of 1944. A view of photographs of "E" and "F," which are close-ups, show that the seasonal symbol could be read as either "F4" or "E4." The use of "E4" would be consistent with the manufacturer's pattern number.

"1997" is Macy's retail selling price of \$19.97.

(d) This console table was one of the lower priced tables sold in Macy's furniture department sometime during or subsequent to the year 1944; if the symbol "E4" is correct.

(The name of the signer has been deleted and will be made public at the proper time).

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NEW EVIDENCE DESTROYS VITAL POINT MADE BY GOV'T AT ROSENBERG TRIAL

Another hole has been knocked into the government frame-up of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. A sworn affidavit proves that the mysterious console table which the FBI stoolies said had been given to the Rosenbergs by the "Russian government" as reward "for stealing the atom bomb" was bought at R. H. Macy just as the Rosenbergs

(Continued on Page 2)

Mass Picketing Wins Quick Macy Victory

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The nearly 8,000 Macy's workers, members of Local 13, United Department Store Workers of America (U.D.S.W.A.), struck all five stores of the giant corporation at 12:01 a.m. yesterday, and won most of their demands and a new contract shortly after noon. The new contract provides for a \$1.75 weekly wage increase, retroactive to Feb. 1; an increase in the minimum wage from \$35.50 to \$75; sick benefits to start four days following the beginning of illness rather than the old six days; a guaranteed \$100 a month pension plan, and protection of job security provisions in the con-

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter

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Teachers, P

During the trial Julius Rosenberg said he bought the table in 1944 or 1945 and paid about \$21 for it. Add the 2 percent sales tax to the \$19.97 marked on the table and the total comes to \$20.37. This flatly contradicts the statement of U. S. Attorney General Irving Saypol to the jury that "you couldn't buy a console table in Macy's if they had it, in 1944 and 1945, for less than \$85."

Both David Greenglass, without whose testimony the Rosenbergs could not have been convicted, and Ruth Greenglass, his wife, testified under oath that the Rosenbergs reported getting the table from the Russians.

The Justice Department never offered the table as evidence to support these charges. Photographs of other tables which were admitted by the prosecution never to have been in the Rosenberg home were introduced and the witness was asked to state which one most closely resembled the Rosenberg table.

"We Are Innocent"

**—Julius and Ethel
Rosenberg**

See

**"THE ROSENBERG
STORY"**

A Dramatic Presentation
Cast of 500

★

**World's Largest
CLEMENCY
RALLY**

Randall's Island

Sunday Afternoon

April 26, 2 P.M.

HEAR:

Prof. Stephen Love

Chicago, Ill.

And Other Speakers

★

Admission \$1

• ALL UNDER 16 FREE

Tickets Available At:

**NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR
CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSEN-
BERGS, 1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.**

BR 9-9691

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Rosenberg Leaflets Flood Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES. — Leaflets urging Argentínians to petition the U. S. embassy for clemency for the Rosenbergs were distributed throughout the city.

Many leaflet distributors marched down fashionable Florida Street handing clemency petitions to hundreds of passers-by. Police moved against the leaflet distributors and jailed two. But the whole city got the facts in the Rosenberg frame up.

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MORE FRAMEUP PROOF

WHEREVER YOU TOUCH the Rosenberg case, you find the mechanics of a frame-up.

The latest revelation is around the "Soviet gift" of an "expensive console table with microfilm compartments" which the prosecution made much of to create the fake atmosphere of espionage and conspiracy.

It is now shown by an affidavit signed by an R. H. Macy employee that this console table was nothing but a cheap \$21 model bought by the Rosenbergs from the New York department store when they said they did. The prosecution was careful not to bring this piece of "evidence" into court.

Two seized Vienna ex-GIs seem to have been given this "Rosenberg treatment." One of them, in Washington, suddenly pleaded guilty after stating his innocence of charges of espionage. But his sentence was delayed until he would testify against the other. The same blackmail trick pulled in the Rosenberg case where the cowed and lying Greenglass was not sentenced—until he had done his work for the prosecution, when he got off with a relatively light sentence.

With the Department of Justice not daring to deny the defense charges of perjury and deceit but only claiming that these charges were not timed properly, the national fight for clemency and a new trial becomes more needed than ever. The Supreme Court is expected to act on the case April 27. Decent Americans should tell President Eisenhower to commute the death penalty, and the Supreme Court judges should be asked in "friend of the court" briefs by individuals and groups to grant a new trial. And everybody should get ready to go to the Randall's Island clemency rally, April 26.

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CATHOLIC SUPPORT GROWS FOR ROSENBERG CLEMENCY

IF THE "Kill the Rosenberg" forces expected a lull in the intensity of the drive to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from the Sing Sing electric chair after the Court of Appeals decision to grant a stay until at least March 30, they were badly mistaken.

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.

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.

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.

JOINING HUMANITY'S cam-

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."

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 Quadimodo, 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."

Giving an inkling into the mass nature 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.)

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.

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John Harrington

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 2,500 Protestant clergymen who petitioned President Eisenhower for clemency.

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John Harrington

Clemency Plea by Italian Poet

Appealing for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Salvatore Quasimodo, one of Italy's outstanding poets, who is strongly anti-Communist, writes:

"The meaning of the world's culture, of the people's culture and, we could say, of contemporary civilization has been unable to sway a general's decision.

"A general will always be a man that will dismay superior reason by being unable to listen to prayers and cries and invocations.

"A general is a man who gives

orders and sees the whole world carousel about his medals and his crosses; his brain will be continuously tuned to the drums that will announce the explosion of a bomb so powerful it will modify the structure of the earth and the stars, so that all commercial avenues to come will be at the mercy of his all-powerful State.

"A general cannot give recognition to two simple names, say, Ethel or Julius, a man and a woman that ready their affectionate hearts for the fury of the tempest they will reckon with in Singapore's chair.

"Ethels and Juliuses will be sacrificed forever while generals and barbarians will believe that the death penalty can change a man's ideal, his political conviction or his cultural heritage.

"The glory of arms cannot possibly compare with the death of two obscure individuals, Ethel and Julius; and yet their death will some day have more fame than the glory arms can give.

"How shameful is the spilling of this blood and how ironical that generals should be addressed by a poet."

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John H. Harrington

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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W. H. Harrington

AN MP AND U.S. ANTI-SEMITES

PARLIAMENT MEMBER Sydney Silverman of the British parliament, has learned something about anti-Semitism in Washington.

Washington refused to permit this member of the British parliament and member of the World Jewish Congress executive committee to enter the United States.

Silverman had made three mistakes, it seems. First, he is a Laborite. Second, he is a Jew. And third, he doesn't believe that the Rosenbergs should be electrocuted solely on the unsupported word of one single government witness. He joined the millions of Catholics whose views were transmitted by the Pope.

With such a record, isn't it plain that our United States could not afford to let him come here to speak at a clemency banquet for the Rosenbergs?

Of course, if this world Jewish leader had been a fascist pogrom maker who had collaborated with the Nazis in murdering 6,000,000 Jews, he would be in New York City by this time. Here in our lower East Side, there are many professional Jew-haters, gladly welcomed to America recently by the McCarran-minded State and Justice departments. Here in New York City, this type of "anti-communist" immigrant is slugging Jewish children on their way to synagogues, as was reported recently by Rabbis to the Chasens Jewish War Veterans post.

The government's affront to this noted Jewish and Laborite leader makes a mockery of the official Washington pretenses that it wants to denounce the "Soviet anti-Semitism" cooked up by the hired liars of the press.

The McCarranism which bars Jewish immigrants, colored and Asian peoples because of the racial "quotas" is the real face of official Washington. That is what one more Jewish notable like the pro-clemency British Laborite, Sydney Silverman, has found out. Undoubtedly, he will make his discovery well known to the British people. And the Jewish masses here will certainly want their leaders to demand an explanation from Washington without delay and a reversal of the bar to Silverman's entry.

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John Harrington

5 Lies in 5 Paragraphs

The World-Telegram news item yesterday on the magnificent 1,100-person clemency dinner for the Rosenbergs contains five lies in the space of five paragraphs, something of a record, we believe.

1. The W-T said yesterday the dinner was for "convicted spies." This is a lie. The government did not indict the Rosenbergs as spies. They were not convicted of being spies. They were framed for "conspiracy to commit espionage," not for espionage itself.

2. The W-T says "the group adopted a resolution calling for a new trial." This is a lie. The resolution put called for President Eisenhower to take a new look and to reconsider his refusal to grant clemency.

3. The W-T says "Prof. Stephen Love cited alleged irregularities in the handling of the Rosenberg trial before Judge Kaufman here." This is a lie. Prof. Love did not cite "alleged irregularities." He cited the official record of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which flatly stated that the irregularities in the original trial were "reprehensible" and that a new trial for the Rosenbergs "should have been granted."

4. The W-T says that "two of the speakers were avid Communist-front supporters, Dr. Philip Morrison, Cornell atomic physicist, and Earl B. Dickerson, of the Lawyers Guild." This is a lie. Neither Morrison nor Dickerson was a speaker, leaving aside the McCarthyite hoax about "Communist front supporters."

To clinch its collection of lies, the W-T attacks the printing firm which printed the dinner's stationery on the ground that it also

(Continued on Page 6)

5 Lies in 5 Paragraphs

(Continued from Page 1)

prints Communist Party literature. By this reasoning, the Consolidated Edison and American Telephone Co. are "Communist fronts" because they supply electricity and telephones to left-wing organizations.

This kind of false reporting on subjects vital to all Americans is typical of the Big Money press. It shows why the Daily and Sunday Worker deserves wide circulation. Have you sent in your sub? Have you gotten a new reader for our circulation drive?

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John Harrington

1,100 at Dinner in Clemency

Alea to Eisenhower

By MILTON HOWARD

Eleven hundred New Yorkers who crowded the Rosenberg Clemency Dinner Thursday night at the Hotel Capitol heard leading American spokesmen call for new people's pleas to President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Hundreds were turned away, as the dining hall filled to capacity with New Yorkers and with individuals and delegations that had come to the \$25-a-plate dinner

from points as far away as Los Angeles.

The outrageous refusal of Washington authorities to permit the entry of British Laborite Sydney Silverman, who was to have been the main speaker, did not dampen the jam-packed gathering. On the contrary, it was apparent that the kill-the-Rosenberg forces who used the McCarran anti-Semitic law to bar Silverman, who is a member of the executive board of the World Jewish Congress, were fearful of the new upsurge in clem-

ency feeling in the U. S. and the world. The gathering's chairman Dr. M. R. Camiel, cancer specialist, announced that the tape recording made by Silverman in London and rushed here by plane especially for the meeting had not arrived, though newspapers mailed in London a day later had already arrived here. Plans for a trans-Atlantic phone speech could not be carried out because of weather conditions.

Prof. Stephen Love, member of the Fitness Committee of the Ri-

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John H. ...

ing the Supreme Court and a nationally recognized legal authority, said that a deep study of the trial record revealed a clear bias against the defendants by Judge Irving Kaufman.

"The animus of the judge was clearly shown," he said, citing many passages in the record which show the judge moving to save the government's case after testimony had weakened it. Professor Love said that as a lawyer he was convinced that the government's key witness, David Greenglass,

whose unsupported testimony was the only basis of the conviction, could not be believed.

"David Greenglass' story," said Professor Love in ringing tones, "that he drew the plans of the atom bomb from memory within the space of two hours in Los Alamos shows me that he is telling an untruth! His entire testimony should be rejected!"

Professor Love then showed that not a single government witness could prove any direct connection (Continued on Page 6)

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 3)

between the Rosenbergs and the so-called "Soviet agent" Yakovlev. He showed that Harry Gold, on whose unsupported words the government and the press built up the headlines about a "Soviet spy ring," had never even met or heard of the Rosenbergs.

Professor Love refuted the idea told him by many of his colleagues and friends that the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had passed on the reliability of the evidence and that they had approved the Rosenbergs' "day in court."

He showed that the Court of Appeals had definitely not passed on the sufficiency of the evidence, and specifically denied that it was doing so. Actually, the higher court has said that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial because of the "reprehensible" conduct of the U.S. government prosecutor Irving Saypol.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Negro people's leader, came from Washington despite her 80 years, and thrilled the audience, which gave her a standing ovation, with her passionate pledge: "I will do everything in my power to help get clemency for the Rosenbergs, and I shall be honored and privi-

leged to do so. I am shocked at the death sentence."

Rabbi Cronbach took up the "let-them-confess" propaganda used by the press to attack the clemency pleas. "For all you and I may know, they may have nothing to confess," this noted Hebrew scholar told the aroused audience.

Rabbi Cronbach deflated the argument that the A-bomb had given America any national security.

"International amity is only our defense," he told the cheering crowd. "The atom-bomb has brought not security but national jeopardy in accord with the ancient wisdom that he who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword."

INCLUDES MANY GROUPS

Dr. Bernard Loomer, dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, said the clemency campaign included people of all opinions on the case, those who thought them guilty, those who thought them involved in espionage but not to the extent the government claimed, those who thought there were doubts in the case, and those who believed them innocent. He warned that the execution of the Rosenbergs would "tighten up and freeze our democracy."

A searching analysis of the manufactured myth that the Rosenbergs had "caused the Korean war" was made by Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati. He showed that to believe this claim one would have to make eight assumptions, "and if one assumption fails, they all fail."

Among the assumptions would be:

- That the Soviet Union got the North Koreans to attack the South Koreans.

- That the U. S. could not stay out of Korea.

- That the Soviet Union could not have made the A-bomb without the alleged information dished up by David Greenglass.

- That the Soviet Union has the A-bomb though ex-President Truman says they haven't.

- That the A-bomb provides real defense and that the USA could have had a monopoly on it.

Rabbi Cronbach, in biting, dry tones, ripped into these assumptions, one by one, he left little of the claim made by Judge Irving Kaufman, echoed later by President Truman and the press, that

the "Rosenbergs were responsible for the casualties in Korea."

He said he thought the Rosenbergs were at least partly involved in espionage.

Many messages from overseas were read. By a voice vote the gathering, which refused to be intimidated by the slanders leveled against all citizens who sought clemency, approved a resolution urging President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death penalty.

The Rosenberg defense has till March 30 to file its appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. If the court refuses to hear the appeal only Presidential action can save the framed-up couple.

Many individuals and groups are sending messages to Supreme Court justices as "friends of the court," urging that the court consider the case and grant a new trial on the basis of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals flat statement that "a new trial should have been granted."

The banquet was organized by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Neighbors to the World . . .

By JOSEPH NORTH

OSSINING, N. Y.

YOU SWITCHED the dial on for the five a. m. news, keeping it low so it wouldn't wake the family. A man from the County Committee on behalf of the Rosenbergs is to pick you up in his car at 5:15 sharp to go down to Yonkers and pass out leaflets to the morning shifts at the Otis Elevator works and Smith carpet. You listen to the radio wondering whether there would be something on the air about Rosenbergs. Lately you find yourself turning on the radio every chance you get hoping maybe there would be something new again, big, like the Pope's intercession, maybe news about the French rabbin's appeal has finally broken through.

The man's car lights up the foggy dark outside exactly at 5:15 and you drive through the deserted streets and down the empty parkway silent and you are still a little sleepy. The man stops for a slight, young woman in Ossining who is waiting in a doorway. She too has volunteered to distribute leaflets and she is still rubbing the sleep out of her eyes. She had gone to a meeting the night before and was up till one, she apologizes.

THE DRIVER tells about the last leaflet distribution in Yonkers for the Rosenbergs. Most people took them, only a few crumbled them up and threw them on the pavement. One fellow even asked for a batch to hand out in his shop, he says. He wondered

at the time whether the guy was on the up and up or whether it was a gag and the guy would throw the leaflets to the winds. The guy meant it. Each time you distribute now, he says, there are less and less who yell "Let 'em burn." Maybe one in ten. It was different the first time, a few months back, the driver says.

Dawn is breaking as you pull into Yonkers and the earliest workers are hurrying along the gray streets, dinner pails underarm. You park the car and walk up an old cobblestoned alley to Otis Elevator which is a big plant. You find the main gate and hand out the leaflets wondering how the people will take them. They take them, glance at the print and nine out of ten fold them up and stick them in their pockets. A cop stands across the street but he doesn't say anything, just stands watching.

Nobody yet has thrown one leaflet away. The shift is in, the street is deserted and we hurry down to Smith's where they are due in at 8. Smith's surprises you by its size. It is vast, a sprawly plant with scores of red-brick buildings stretching over blocks. You see the textile union headquarters across the street from a main gate.

Many women, as well as men are hurrying to get in before the whistle blows. The three of us take different corners and pass out the leaflets as fast as we can. They're taking them, you feel with excitement.

They are used to getting leaf-

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John Harrington

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lets, you figure, because they are union men and women. One man, with a broad, round dark face reaches for a leaflet: Here, give me one he says, "don't we all belong to the same union?" You figure he thinks you are from the textile union while you hope maybe he could mean we are all brothers, all in the same boat. He reads the leaflet carefully, a short, sturdy figure, and he looks at you, folds it up, and puts it in his coat pocket.

★

NOW AND THEN, about one out of twenty, glance at the big print and toss the leaflet down, muttering something about dirty Reds, but they don't look you in the eye. They just mutter and go on. At that moment a man about forty, who seems to be of Italian origin, with a button on his hat, reads the leaflet and startles you when he says: "Don't worry, bud, they won't burn. Too many against burning them." You want to shake hands, you say you think he's right but to make sure you're out here distributing leaflets.

By 8 a.m. you're finished, the last hurrying workers are in and the long street is deserted. It is broad daylight, the sun is shining, and you stop in for a cup of coffee feeling that sense of accomplishment when you've handed out leaflets and people have taken them. You're in the car again and as you're passing some marble Westchester mansions you wonder what the workers

are thinking who've read the leaflets. What are they thinking about the Pope's intervention? What can they be thinking about the electric chair near the young father and mother. You figure the way they took the leaflets is a sure clue. You know many of them are Catholics and the Pope's words must have had some effect, despite the papers,

★

YOU'RE BACK in Ossining, by Sing Sing, the big, gray fortress of stone on the blue river. You see the high tower and the guards in those towers and you know that somewhere inside a young couple sit in the death house and the clock is ticking away.

You wonder what the Rosenbergs can be thinking this bright winter morning, the sun shining and turning the blue river gold. You wonder if they slept last night. The Ossining woman looks at the high walls. She says, she thinks of the Rosenbergs often, all the time, living as she does in the same town with them, and they in a death cell a few blocks away, five minutes walk. "They are in your mind all the time," she says, "these neighbors."

And you think the Rosenbergs are everybody's neighbors these days. In Paris, London, Berlin, Rome, Moscow, Melbourne. The little woman with the round face who writes poetry to her children from the death cell, and the young father with the great dark eyes are neighbors to the world.

Another Scientist Debunks Rosenberg Frameup

[Atomic secret . . . can't be written on a scrap of paper, or a ton . . .]

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John Harrington

By MILTON HOWARD

ANOTHER top American atomic scientist has completely debunked the myth that the Rosenbergs could have "stolen" America's "atomic secrets" and "given it to Russia."

He is Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, one of the scientists who had a top position in the Manhattan Atomic Project during the war.

Speaking over the CBS network in New York, March 2, Dr. Lapp was asked directly by the radio commentator, Bill Leonard about the Rosenbergs at the atomic bomb as follows:

LEONARD: "Incidentally, while we are on the subject of atom bombs and atom spies, do you think that whatever information the Russians might have gotten from people like Fuchs, the Rosenbergs, or other people that have come into the news lately, do you think that the information might have appreciably hastened the development of the Russian A-Bomb? I am asking you to talk just personally in your own personal opinion, Dr. Lapp?"

DR. LAPP: "... My answer to that one is going to be sort of categorical. I would say this, that an atomic secret is a very hard thing to give away, very difficult."

LEONARD: "It can't be written on a piece of paper?"

DR. LAPP: "Unfortunately, it can't be written on a scrap of paper, or on a ton of paper."

THIS LEADING American atomic authority then added for emphasis:

"Unless, Gen. Groves who was our wartime bomb leader had gone berserk and sent them the material to make a bomb you just couldn't have given any bombs to the Russians."

"You couldn't give it to them by writing something—'Use it with MC squared' for example on a slip of paper."

"This is just not possible."



ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

So spoke one of America's atom scientists who had much to do with the wartime atomic project.

Dr. Lapp's statement leaves nothing whatever of the government's myth against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg as expressed in hysterical terms by U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol, Judge Irving Kaufman, and just recently by President Eisenhower in denying clemency.

THE BASIS of the government's demand for the death penalty for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is that they "gave the secret to the Russians" and thus brought on America the Korean war and all the ills attendant thereto. Eisenhower echoed this official Kaufman Thesis when he said the Rosenbergs endangered the lives of millions of Americans.

But this official lie—dinned into the ears and minds of millions of Americans by press, radio and TV—is categorically denied once more by a top American atom scientist.

THE SOLE "proof" of the government's case against Ethel

and Julius Rosenberg was a "piece of paper" drawn by the frightened informer, David Greenglass. This semi-literate, unskilled mechanic had the gall to tell the American people in court that he could draw from memory, six years after he worked at Los Alamos, New Mexico Army project, a free-hand sketch of "the atomic secret" in the form of a "bomb lens."

This "piece of paper" is why Ethel and Julius Rosenberg face the electric chair as the defense counsel prepares to file his third appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court on or before March 30.

But the atom scientist, Dr. Lapp tells every open-minded, honest American who does not seek human life for political purposes, that the "atom secret" cannot be written on "a piece of paper or on a ton of paper!"

The government's key witness did not have "a piece of paper." He didn't have certainly the "ton of paper" which Dr. Lapp refers to. David Greenglass manufactured his "piece of paper" in the courtroom!

And for this ludicrous political and scientific forgery Ethel and Julius Rosenberg face elec-

Execution, while millions of deceived Americans honestly believe what they have been so cynically told—that two Jewish parents, tied in some way to "Communists" and to "Russia" transmitted a "secret" which never existed and which could not be transmitted "on a ton of paper" even if it did exist!

Top atomic scientists, Dr. Albert Einstein and Prof. Harold Urey, don't believe the Greenglass fantasy anymore than Dr. Lapp of the Manhattan Atomic Project can believe it. They have all said so in public now. But the Kaufman-Eisenhower thesis is still standard in the press and radio.

★
NO LOOPHOLES were left by Dr. Lapp in his statement.

This writer remembers the astounding performance of Judge Kaufman in the Foley Square courtroom as he could not answer the defense proof that the scientific knowledge of the atom was not an American monopoly, but the product of world science involving many countries. Kaufman tried to close this loophole by claiming that the Rosenbergs may not have "given away" the generalized "secret" but did transmit "the know-how."

Dr. Lapp knocks this on the head too. He flatly stated that what determines the day of production of the A-bomb was not any private "secret" or private know-how, but only the time it took to build the atomic plants.

LEONARD: "However, it's conceivable that it might have cut short to a degree the work that they (the Russians) would have to do?"

DR. LAPP: "Certainly, it wouldn't hinder them if you would tell them that there are certain blind alleys they should not go down. . . . However from my own experience on the bomb project, I know the thing which determined the final day when we were ready to test the weapon was not our scientific or technical ability to make one of these

things, but the lag that occurred from the time we got those huge plants built at Oak Ridge. . . . It was the production problem that determined when the bomb was actually first used."

For good measure, Dr. Lapp added firmly "There is no secret to a production line."

★
HOW DID the Soviet Union produce its atomic weapons?

With the same knowledge and technical ability which was possessed by many nations, plus the ability to put into production the great plants required to do so. It was impossible for "spies" to transmit either the "secret" or the factories required. In fact, Soviet science and British science, as well as German and French science were well on the way to the same mastery of the atom which Washington now claims was an American monopoly. Britain, for example, could make bombs right now if it had the plants. So could any country, Argentine or Belgium or Japan.

★
FEW WEEKS still remain before the fate of the Rosenbergs, branded vilely and falsely up and down our country as "atom spies," will be known.

But can any decent person rest quietly while this miscarriage of justice is being pushed by evil men in the Department of Justice who did not hesitate even to suppress the December clemency message of Pope Pius XII?

Remember the sole "evidence" against the Rosenbergs—David Greenglass' manufactured "piece of paper"—and then remember Dr. Lapp's scientific truth—"not on a piece of paper or a ton of paper."

And then take this truth to your shop, your office, your street, your church and your synagogue. Get all honest men to tell President Eisenhower that two people must not die for the sake of the fraudulent "piece of paper" which alone has doomed the Rosenbergs.

THE LAW IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- How to Make Frameups Easier
- More Ask Rosenberg Clemency

GOP ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT BROWNELL boasted that he is going to try to revise the laws of evidence in so-called "espionage cases."

It has been an open secret that the FBI and the witchhunters cannot obtain any evidence that could stand up in court for their "communist espionage" hoaxes. Only in such as the Rosenberg case, where no evidence was submitted, did they get a conviction for "espionage" on the basis of the unsupported word of a frightened stoolie.

Brownell told a St. Patrick's Day dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City (March 18, N. Y.

Times) that his department is out to deport 10,000 naturalized citizens and 12,000 non-citizens for "espionage" and "subversion."

But Brownell complained that to do this he will have to get new and more lenient laws of evidence. Accordingly we are sponsoring a legislative program to strengthen the application of the rules of evidence in "espionage cases."

In plain talk, Brownell and the FBI have no evidence, but want new rules that will make easier new frameups.

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Gov't Lied to Convict Rosenbergs, Court Told

WASHINGTON, March 30. — 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 confines 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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John Harrington

when asked if he had ever seen the Rosenbergs between his alleged photographing of them and the day he was identifying them in court. An FBI affidavit admitted later that Schneider had testified falsely.

The defense noted that prosecutor Saypol had filled the press with propaganda that he would procure key witnesses to corroborate his key witness' story about the Rosenbergs, but had never produced such witnesses. This prosecution propaganda in the press played a big part in securing the conviction, the petition points out in a lengthy appendix in which the enormous press attacks on the Rosenbergs during the trial are analyzed.

The defense petition insists that the testimony of David Greenglass is sheer perjury. It was manufactured, many observers have asserted, to provide the FBI with a

conviction of "communists" as "spies."

Leading atomic scientists like Dr. Urey and Einstein have stated flatly that they think the Rosenberg's denial of the Greenglass yarn "more believable" than his FBI-sponsored tale. Atomic scientist Dr. Ralph E. Lapp stated on March 2 that the so-called "secret" Greenglass drew in the courtroom "could not be written on a piece of paper or on a ton of paper."

The government has 25 days in which to reply to the new petition of the defense.

World opinion has denounced the death sentence. These denunciations prevented the prosecution from killing the Rosenbergs, observers noted. But they pointed out that only with a tremendous new drive to educate the American people on the facts in this frame-up can clemency and a new trial be won.

**~~Debate Tonight~~
In Brooklyn on
Rosenberg Case**

A debate on the Rosenberg case will be held tonight (Thursday) at 8:30, at Habcain Center, 4720 15th Ave., Brooklyn.

The case for the Rosenbergs will be presented by David Alnan, executive secretary of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Paul Windels, Jr., of the New York Bar Association, will take the opposing side.

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John H. [Signature]

Gov't Asks Court Bar Rosenberg Hearing

The Justice Department moved swiftly yesterday to get the U. S. Supreme Court to hasten the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The department submitted its brief urging the high court to uphold the conviction of the framed victims of an "atom spy hoax."

The Rosenberg defense had presented its brief on March 30 urging a review of the case. In its brief, the government took refuge in a legal maneuver and disregarded the direct charge of the defense that the conviction had been gained by perjured testimony. The government said the defense petition raised "no issue which could not have been previously presented." Thus the gov-

The Supreme Court has twice refused to review the case. On Feb. 17; the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York sent the case to the Supreme Court again. The judges said there were "substantial questions" for the high court to review.

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John H. ...

Rosenbergs

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ernment takes refuge in the timing of the defense's proof of perjury rather than in trying to refute the charge.

The government's action increases the danger to the Rosenbergs, whose execution date had been previously postponed. Observers noted that it is now extremely urgent that messages be sent to the Supreme Court in the form of "amicus curiae," or friends-of-the-court statements, respectfully calling attention to the fact that the Circuit Court denounced the government's actions in the original trial as "reprehensible" and that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial.

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Says Bible Supports Rosenberg Defense

Michigan

About the Rosenberg case, I hear they have but one witness against them, I read in the Bible, Deut. 19:23, that one witness shall not raise up against a man for any iniquity, or for any sin that only by the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses shall the matter be established.

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Rosenbergs Convicted by Deceit, High Court Is Told

THE GOVERNMENT knew that its witnesses were lying in the Rosenberg case, the Rosenberg defense counsel charged in a hard-hitting petition to the U. S. Supreme Court asking a new trial. In its plea to save the lives of the framed spy-scare victims, the

defense counsel says that the conviction and death sentence were "procured by the knowing and deliberate 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.

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THE DEFENSE attacks this as follows:

"The court uniquely confines 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 cruel 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 when asked if he had ever seen the Rosenbergs between his alleged photographing of them and the day he was identifying them in court. An FBI affidavit admitted later that Schneider had testified falsely.

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John Harry [signature]

THE DEFENSE noted that prosecutor Saypol had filled ~~the press~~ with propaganda that he would procure key witnesses to corroborate his key witness' story about the Rosenbergs, but had never produced such witnesses. This prosecution propaganda in the press played a big part in securing the conviction, the petition points out in a lengthy appendix in which the enormous press attacks on the Rosenbergs during the trial are analyzed.

The defense petition insists that the testimony of David Greenglass is sheer perjury. It was manufactured, many observers have asserted, to provide the FBI with a conviction of "communists" as "spies."

Leading atomic scientists like Dr. Urey and Einstein have stated flatly that they think the Rosenberg's denial of the Greenglass yarn "more believable" than his FBI-sponsored tale. Atomic scientist Dr. Ralph E. Lapp stated on March 2 that the so-called "secret" Greenglass drew in the courtroom "could not be written on a piece of paper or on a ton of paper."

The government has ~~25 days~~ in which to reply to the new petition of the defense.

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ROSENBERG CASE CLIMAX

ONCE MORE the Rosenberg case is moving toward a climax.

The Department of Justice is moving swiftly to make sure that these innocent people are burned in the electric chair.

Its answer to the defense petition for a Supreme Court review is a cold-blooded document which does not dare to deny the key contentions of the defense, but which takes refuge in the legal cynicism that "these issues could have been raised earlier."

In its petition for a new trial, the defense shows that the FBI admitted that a key witness had perjured himself. They show that the sole witness, on whose unsupported word the Rosenbergs face death, was talking sheer falsehoods on the face of it. His claim that he could "steal" non-existent "atomic secrets" by listening to the conversations of passing scientists, and then write these "secrets" down from memory six years later, simply proves that he is lying, as Prof. Stephen Love, noted Illinois lawyer, recently told a New York audience.

But the moment is filled with danger for the Rosenbergs and for the American people. The clique which prepared the Rosenberg frameup is afraid that the truth is marching fast; that the clemency movement will stop the killings and thus enable the doomed couple to vindicate themselves, as Tom Mooney vindicated himself. This clique in high places is prepared to murder the Rosenbergs in the hope of burying the case for good.

The Supreme Court has twice refused its clear duty to review the case and sent it back for the "new trial" that the Circuit Court of Appeals admitted the Rosenbergs should have had (Dec. 31, 1952).

It is the right of every American to act as an "amicus curiae," as a friend of the court. This right provides that every American can send his respectful message to the Supreme Court urging that the grave doubts in this case make necessary a new trial. Also, every American who wonders why so flimsy a case should have resulted in the first peacetime death sentence should write to President Eisenhower urging clemency.

The time is growing short. Revive the campaign for clemency!

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Brooklyn Debate Brings Out Facts on the Rosenberg Case

Special to the Daily Worker

One hundred and twenty-five persons intently followed a debate on the Rosenberg case in which David Alman, chairman of the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and Paul Windels, Jr., attorney, argued opposing viewpoints.

The debate, which was held Thursday in the Boro Park section of Brooklyn under the auspices of the Compass Club, brought out into the open the amazing facts in the trial record which few Americans are familiar with.

In his opening presentation, Alman showed that the government promised to produce 125 witnesses to prove the Rosenbergs guilty. Actually, they produced only 23, of whom 18 had nothing to say about the Rosenbergs but merely identified public documents.

Of the remaining witness, Elizabeth Bentley, who spilled the usual FBI lies about "communist rings," admitted she had never heard of the Rosenbergs.

Similarly, Harry Gold never knew of the Rosenbergs and had never seen them.

PREPOSTEROUS STORY

The only witness the government produced who had anything directly to say about the Rosenbergs as alleged spies was David Greenglass, Ethel's brother. His story could not be corroborated by a single item of evidence or a single witness. Yet the jury convicted because of the tremendous hysteria, Alman said, and because the judge and prosecutor linked the case to the Korean war, with which it had nothing to do.

Alman asked if America could

believe that Greenglass actually was able to gather "atomic secrets" by listening to the passing conversations of Los Alamos scientists as he claimed. The trial record shows that Greenglass claimed he could draw the "atombomb" and did so "to give the Russians" by scraps of talk he overheard in the machine shop he was working in as atom scientists passed through to other departments.

Paul Windels, in his statement upholding the conviction, admitted there were many things that troubled him in the case, but said he believed the Rosenbergs guilty. Windels said that what impressed him was that the Rosenbergs had been indicted by a grand jury and found guilty by a jury, and were refused appeals by the Appellate and Supreme Court. This, he felt, he believed the Rosenbergs guilty, since the judicial process could not err so badly except in rare cases.

He admitted that Prosecutor Saypol's bringing into the court of a newly-bought Jello-box which was accepted by the judge as an exhibit was "stretching matters" to get a conviction.

The death penalty also 'troubled' him, he said, but he felt that the nature of the crime might justify it as a deterrent.

He asserted, though there is not a word of proof in the court record, that the Rosenbergs gave information which "was passed up the ladder to Soviet contacts."

In rebuttal, Alman showed that the Circuit Court did not rule on the credibility of Greenglass or on the verdict but solely on the points of law and the court felt

it could not reverse the lower court on this though the judges admitted that a new trial should have been granted if the defense had asked for it, because of the "reprehensible" tactics of Prosecutor Saypol.

Alman also said that the fight for clemency and for a new trial is not an attack on the courts but is an effort to correct a miscarriage of justice.

The pressure of the jurors for a conviction on the basis of anti-Communist hysteria was irresistible, since the judge joined in this hysteria, he declared.

Many questions from the floor were asked of Windels and Alman, showing a keen interest in the facts which the press has kept from the public. It was brought out in the questioning that the government could not indict the Rosenberg for actual espionage because it had no proof, and therefore indicted them for conspiracy only.

Windels concluded by reaffirming his belief in the guilt of the

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B'klyn Debate

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Rosenbergs but said that he thought that those who differed should continue their activity to prove their innocence. He urged faith in the courts.

Windels also said, "Maybe Greenglass did lie to save himself even though it got his sister the death penalty, but this would be an extraordinary thing."

He also referred to the fact that "at every critical point in the case there were Jews all along the line, and this may have been unfair since they were on the spot and would lean over backward."

There were Jews "at every critical point" except on the jury, it was pointed out later in the rebuttal, and this could not have been accidental in a city like New York.

"In the 99 chances of 100 the Rosenbergs are guilty," Windels said, "but there is that one chance that they may not be, and I am worried about it."

On the amazing "Jello-box" that Greenglass claimed he tore in half as identification, Windels said, "The FBI may have slipped it to him, and it sure made an impact on the jury," but he felt that this did not alter his belief in Greenglass' story.

In his conclusion, Alman said that the clemency movement includes many shades of opinion, from those who believed them guilty to those who believed them innocent, to those who did not know but had doubts and urged a commutation of the death sentence. He warned that the death of the Rosenbergs would seriously alter American life and would open the way to the framing of innocent people solely on the word of a single person.

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SWEDISH NOTABLES VISIT U.S. EMBASSY ON CLEMENCY

Swedish artists, trade union leaders and women's organizations have sent delegations to the U. S. Embassy in Stockholm to demand clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was learned yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

One delegation consisted of 79 of the nation's leading artists. Another group of 37 trade union officials visited the embassy. Pro-

tests against the death sentence were also voiced to American representatives by a delegation from Swedish women's organizations.

"There has seldom been such a great campaign for individual personalities in this country," according to Dr. John Takman, one of the leaders in the Rosenberg clemency movement in Sweden.

"In all of Sweden, meetings are being held. The Rosenberg case has become the concern of the

rank and file of especially the trade unions, the workers' organizations and the women's clubs. Protests are voted, telegrams are sent, individual aerograms are written, and deputations to the Embassy are elected."

On March 13 a public meeting was held in Stockholm, with the Rev. Sven Hector, chairman of the Swedish Rosenberg Committee, as a speaker.

In cities throughout the country

men and women are going through their neighborhoods getting people to send appeals to President Eisenhower.

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Morton Sobell Urges Stepped-Up Clemency Drive

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Morton Sobell, serving a 30-year sentence at Alcatraz as the third defendant in the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case, is well, in good spirits, and considers his present imprisonment as temporary, it was stated last week by Sobell's wife, Helen, who has just visited him.

Mrs. Sobell is allowed to see him, and talk to him by phone, during their monthly 1½ hour visit, separated by a steel wall broken only by a glass panel, six by eight inches.

For this, she travels from New York, enduring great expense, after having made arrangement for special care for their two children.

"We talked about many different things," Mrs. Sobell said. "About our children—about Mark, our 3½ year old boy—whether he should be allowed to have a cap pistol. . . . Morty wanted to know everything about the children, how they are, what they are doing. . . ."

As for Sobell's conditions, Mrs. Sobell reported that so far his only complaint is waxing the floors in the mess hall, but that he has been

promised work in the carpenter shop when a position opens. Other than that he reads, and is allowed to walk outside.

Convicted with the Rosenbergs of conspiracy to commit espionage, Sobell is one of only 200 out of 20,000 federal prisoners who are confined in Alcatraz as maximum security criminals.

"Naturally," Mrs. Sobell continued, "we talked about the Rosenberg case. There is no separation in our minds between his case and the Rosenbergs'.

"We talked about the appeal filed this week with the Supreme Court asking for a new trial. A similar appeal will be filed for him later this month.

"Although it includes the same points as in the Rosenberg appeal, perjury, adverse publicity, etc., it also raises separate points."

These mainly concern the fact that "the prosecution knows there was never at any time any connection even in their own case between my husband and the atomic project. Yet, he continues to be labeled an atomic bomb spy."

Mrs. Sobell said her husband is not allowed to receive the daily papers and was thirsting for news on peace developments. He is allowed some weekly magazines and seven letters a week. He may write two single page letters a week.

While here Mrs. Sobell is at-

tending several meetings and affairs in the campaign to save the Rosenbergs and free her husband.

She emphasized that the defense campaign has reached a crisis stage since the filing of the Supreme Court appeal, and activity and letters are more important now than ever.

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John Harrington

Charge Indecent Haste by Gov't Rosenberg Brief

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, charged in Supreme Court today that the government's brief opposing a plea for a hearing to appeal the death sentence verdict was "conceived in indecent haste."

In a reply brief filed with the court, Bloch declared the government "cavalierly disposes of the issues raised by the (Rosenberg) petition without any serious attempt to meet them and by deliberately evading those which it cannot meet."

"It is not surprising, therefore," said Bloch, "that its presentation contains significant omissions and misstatements of fact and law. . . ."

The attorney for the Rosenbergs told the high court that the government attorneys, in their reply brief, filed in print form 3 days after Rosenberg's petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on March 30, evaded the issue of the "glaring failure of the court below to acknowledge or treat with the petitioners' major allegation of perjury by David Greenglass with respect to his incapacity to have

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Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 3)

produced, in September, 1945, a sketch of the cross-section of the Nagasaki atom bomb and a 12-page explanatory report."

The Rosenberg charge Greenglass, star prosecution witness, committed perjury when at the trial in 1951 he claimed to have produced from memory a cross-section drawing of the bomb.

Bloch told the court a scientific affidavit attested that Greenglass could not have aroginally sketched a cross-section of the bomb or explained its workings "because of his lack of scientific knowledge."

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NEW YORK	

John Harrington

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France's Top Atom Scientists Form Committee to Defend Rosenbergs

Special to the Daily Worker

PARIS, April 9.—A committee to defend the Rosenbergs has just been announced in France's highest atomic body, the Bureau for Atomic Energy. A majority of the engineers and scientists in this official French body have stated their support for this Rosenberg committee, which is seeking clemency and a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

In a prepared statement, the new

Rosenberg committee rejects completely the idea that there is an atomic secret to be stolen. They state that the testimony of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, is unbelievable and fantastic. Greenglass claimed he overheard Los Alamos scientists talking about the "atom bomb secret" and then went home and drew it on a piece of paper.

The French atomic scientists cite

American atomic experts Dr. Einstein and Prof. Harold Urey as confirming their own views that Greenglass' claim cannot be believed. Greenglass claims, they say, are "completely suspect." On Washington's insistence, France's top atomic scientist, Joliot-Curie, was fired last year from the French atomic commission. Joliot-Curie is a leader in the peace movement and favors the outlawing of the atomic bomb.

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John Herring

The Record of a Frameup

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NOTHING IN THE LAST 20
years can equal the worldwide
putty that has gone up to drive
the lives of Ethel and Julius
Rosenberg sentenced to death
on the charge of "conspiracy to
commit espionage."

On Feb. 12, 1953, the U. S.
Court of Appeals granted the
Rosenbergs a stay of execution
to allow them to appeal to the
Supreme Court for a new trial
on the grounds of perjury, fraud
and the discovery of new evi-
dence. At this time, Justice
Jerome N. Frank said, "There
are substantial questions of law
involved. I would not want to
preclude their right to appeal to
the Supreme Court. I would not
want that to be my conscience."

The Rosenberg Case is one of
the most official of modern
times. Involved here is not only
the fate of two human beings
against whom not the slightest
proof of guilt has been offered,
but also the future of the entire
American people who live today
under the shadow of war and
wholesale McCarthyism.

To enable more of our fellow
Americans to make their voices
heard on a case about which
little if any truth has been told
is the commercial purpose of
publishing this analysis of just what
the Rosenberg Case is all about.

Background to a Frame-Up

On July 17, 1950, Julius
Rosenberg, a young East Coast
engineer, father of two small
children, was arrested by the
FBI and charged in a statement
officially issued by J. Edgar Hoover
and Attorney General J. Howard
McCarthy with having recruited
his brother-in-law, David Greenglass,
into a Soviet spy ring in 1945.
On Aug. 31, Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, was arrested
on a similar charge.

For months before this
case, Julius had been a target
of suspicion about the breaking of
an international spy ring and
the arrest and confessions of
Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold.

However, the only finding that
Julius Rosenberg got up to the
time of his arrest was that he was
suspected to be involved in this
in any way. When FBI
agents questioned him on June
15 with regard to his brother-in-
law David, he said:

"At that time, FBI agents told
Rosenberg that Greenglass had
been arrested the day before and
had confessed to stealing atomic
secrets for the Soviet Union.
They pressed Rosenberg for
dates of David's wartime fur-
ther and then to New York."

After this point, one of the
FBI agents mentioned to Rosen-
berg, "David told you told him to
supply information for Russia."

ROSENBERG indignantly de-
manded to be allowed to con-
front Greenglass to hear those
"foolish accusations" from his
own lips. The FBI ignored his
request. Rosenberg then de-
manded permission to call his
lawyer. The lawyers told him
to put his hat on and leave if he
wasn't under arrest. Rosenberg
did just that.

For a month, Rosenberg heard
nothing more from the FBI. No
agents contacted or visited him.
There was no testimony at the
trial that he made any effort
in this interval to leave the
country or in any way to
be involved in espionage.

Greenglass had been thrown into solitary
confinement and held in \$100-
000 bail. Through another brother-
in-law, Greenglass retained
O. John Rogge, registered agent
for the Unions of Illinois govern-
ment. His lawyer, who
promptly appeared at the ar-
rangement and protested Green-
glass' innocence of the charge
against him.

On July 6, a Federal Grand
jury in New Mexico indicted
Greenglass on four counts of
espionage. Conviction on any one
of which carried the death
sentence. A New York Federal
Commissioner ordered Green-
glass' immediate removal to New
Mexico, but Rogge asked and
secured a week's delay in spite
of the protest of Federal District
Attorney Irving Saypol.

The next week, after confer-
ences with Saypol and with
Greenglass' wife, Ruth, Rogge
requested another postponement
of Greenglass' removal and this
time Saypol agreed.

In a public statement issued
at that time, Saypol said: "I do
not feel it is appropriate to state
publicly the substance of discus-
sions which have been going on,
but I acknowledge in this applica-
tion for adjournment."

A few weeks later, however, look-

place between Rogge, Saypol,
FBI agents and Ruth Green-
glass.

Then, suddenly, on July 17,
Julius Rosenberg was placed un-
der arrest.

A Case Is Created

For Julius Rosenberg, arrest
on the charge of conspiring to
turn over atomic secrets to a
foreign power was the beginning
of a long nightmare.

For the FBI, however, it was
the prelude to a frameup.

Immediately after the arrest,
swarms of FBI agents were put
to work digging up everything
they could about Rosenberg's
past and present.

Every one of his classmates at
GCNY was put through an in-
tensive grilling, which, with one
exception, netted exactly nothing
in the way of "support" of
Greenglass' accusation that Ros-
enberg was a "master-spy."

That one exception was a
man by the name of Max Elit-
cher, a former classmate and
government employee, then work-
ing as an electrical engineer for
a New York firm.

Elitcher was made to order
for a stoel pigeon's role.

FBI agents, confronting him,
told Elitcher they had informa-
tion he was involved in espionage.

over from 51 to 52. The FBI will say. The information they were apparently told by the FBI, that Elitcher had refused to report membership in the Communist Party in taking his former government job. For this Elitcher knew he stood to go to jail for five years on a "felony charge."

After several hours of questioning, Elitcher came to the home to consult his wife. FBI agents accompanied him. Twelve hours later, Elitcher made a statement claiming that Rosenberg had been two children visited his home in Washington during the war and asked him to engage in espionage, but that he had never done so. Shortly after signing his confession, Elitcher made for the law office of O. John Rogers, who was also defending Greenglass.

Armed with the Elitcher statement, the FBI now threw its dragnet outside the U. S. and came up with Morton Sobell, another of Rosenberg's claimants.

Sobell at the time was vacationing in Mexico with his wife and family. On Aug. 10, five armed men broke into his apartment in Mexico City, black-jacked him, dragged him to a car and drove there, day and night, to the U. S. court house.

Subjected to similar treatment. At the Jordan, Sobell was thrust over to waiting U. S. authorities. "Totally" arrested, brought to New York, arraigned on Aug. 25, and held in \$100,000 bail, while the headlines thrilled about the other "atom" brought to book.

At this time the only case against Sobell existed entirely of the fact that he and Rosenberg had visited each other on occasion. But here too, the picture Elitcher painted in hand. All through the trial, Elitcher's statements had made and made of Sobell. He signed a third statement in October, 1950, in which he quoted Rosenberg as saying, "Sobell is also in this."

IN THE MEANTIME, the FBI had also been after Elitcher. When found was being a hole in the Rosenberg case, before the Court. Elitcher's statement, most of the questions were about his own role in the case. Elitcher's statement, standing as a constitutional document, he refused to answer these questions. On Aug. 11, he left the FBI and never returned. The two were placed under guard in the U. S. Court House, New York.

On Nov. 17, 1950, the Department of Justice announced that Elitcher had been released from custody. On Jan. 11, 1951, the Justice Department announced that Elitcher had been released from custody. On Jan. 11, 1951, the Justice Department announced that Elitcher had been released from custody.

THIS INDICTMENT MADE it clear that the Government had no intention of prosecuting either of the Greenglasses, William Emmanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, charged that Saypol had made a deal to let the Greenglasses go free if they would finger the Rosenbergs. Saypol hotly denied it. But the second indictment, on Oct. 17, named Greenglass as a defendant too. The same indictment, for the first time, charged Sobell with being a member of the conspiracy. Then, on Jan. 31, 1951, shortly before the trial began, a third indictment was handed down, extending the conspiracy to June 8, 1944, and charging Julius Rosenberg with a new overt act on that date—visiting the home of Elitcher in Washington.

To an incessant fanfare of publicity about "atomic spies" finally being brought to justice, the trial opened on March 6, 1951, in the Federal Court House, Foley Square, New York. After 200 potential jurors were examined, a jury was empaneled. Not a single juror or assistant was Jewish, although there are over 2 million Jews in the City of New York. Then opening statements were made by the prosecution and the defense, and the first witness for the Government was called.

The Hopeful Witness

In his testimony, Elitcher made two admissions which, in any court of law in "normal" times should have led the judge to throw his entire testimony out of court. He admitted that when he was first questioned by the FBI he was fearful of what might happen to him as a result.

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

He also admitted he had hoped that, as a result of being a cooperative witness, "the best will happen to me." When the question was put to him: "Well, you certainly do hope that nothing will happen to you?" his answer was: "Yes, that is correct."

In spite of these admissions that he stood to gain from giving the kind of testimony that was wanted, all his witnesses were allowed to remain on the record.

Ellsberg declared that on June 8, 1951, Rosenberg called him on in his Washington apartment and came over to see him. They had not seen each other for nearly four years. Ellsberg declared: After a half-hour of small talk, the story went to Rosenberg, asked him why he leave the room then told Ellsberg he wanted his assistance in committing espionage for the Soviet Union. Not that this was supposed to have taken place after a full hour of conversation and after the two had not seen each other for four years. Ellsberg further testified that Rosenberg requested to him in an offhand way that Sobell too, was in on the conspiracy.

Ellsberg declared, however, that he had never given to Rosenberg or Sobell a single bit of material, the kind of and the quantity of material. Nor did he ever discuss with them the details of the atomic bomb. He said two subsequent occasions Rosenberg returned to him for more data, but could be traced only to the Soviet Union and on the second time he was in contact with Rosenberg at that time. Ellsberg said he had in fact never given to Rosenberg or Sobell a single bit of material, the kind of and the quantity of material. Nor did he ever discuss with them the details of the atomic bomb.

The remainder of the testimony of Ellsberg, who was a former member of the Communist Party, was given in a series of statements with Sobell about the charges, which were made to the United States. Ellsberg, who was a former member of the Communist Party, was given in a series of statements with Sobell about the charges, which were made to the United States.

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Witness Without

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a pathological liar. Cold promptly proceeded to paint a lurid picture of the latter's activities, including his own self-styled role as a secret courier who made trips to New Mexico to pick up stolen atomic data from the Czechs. And a British atomic scientist Klaus Fuchs, for transmission to the Soviet Union.

But nowhere—not once in his entire tale, did Cold link the Rosenbergs to espionage in the slightest way. On the contrary, he admitted he had never seen or heard of the Rosenbergs before in his entire life. Yet Cold's testimony, too, was accepted and allowed to remain.

IT WAS THE SAME with Elizabeth Bentley, next on the stand, who acknowledged she made a living as a professional witness, writer and lecturer on "Communist Espionage." Bentley's testimony was one long playing photograph record of previous testimony before Congressional committees, that she personally knew that all Communists take orders from Moscow and that they commit blunders at all hours of the day and night.

Yet even Bentley confessed she had never seen or heard of the Rosenbergs before and failed in any way to give the slightest support to the Czech planter big lie that the Rosenbergs did it.

In connection with her statement that she had received mysterious phone calls from someone identified only as "Julius," Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner listed as a witness for the government, about a year called, said that Elizabeth had mentioned "Harold" instead of "Julius." He Urey could have been a defendant in the case.

By the time the government rested, it was clear that its case against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg hinged solely on the oral, unsubstantiated story of Ruth and David Greenglass, who, as we shall see, had very special and telling reasons for implicating the Rosenbergs.

The U. S. Court of Appeals observed: "Doubtless if the Greenglasses' testimony were discredited, the conviction would not stand."

Nevertheless, it was on the basis of such unproven testimony that the jury found the Rosenbergs guilty of espionage and Judge Kaufman sentenced them to die for a crime that was worse than murder.

The Double Case

From the very outset of the trial, Prosecuting Attorney Irving Saypol (later rewarded with a N.Y. State judgeship) made it plain that he wasn't only after the Rosenbergs.

Saypol wanted a conviction for the Rosenbergs, but even more than that he wanted and had to have a death sentence pronounced for Communism, although "Communism" wasn't mentioned in the indictment.

The reason for that is clear once the background to the trial is examined.

For five long years, the American people had been told they were in a "cold war" against Communism. Under that banner, the anti-labor Taft-Hartley act had been passed, the Hollywood Nine sent to jail for standing on the constitutional right of the privacy of political beliefs and 11 Communist leaders convicted for the "crime" of "teaching and advocating" ideas.

But now, the cold war was about to get hot. In the first week of June, 1950, shortly after Greenglass had been picked up and two weeks before the government decided to arrest Julius Rosenberg, U.S. troops were ordered to Korea and the

most hated war in our country's history was on. It was clear that the sentences alone weren't going to win the cold war. The position to war and the suppression of civil rights from rising. The test of death had to be thrown into the American people. An example had to be made. At all costs the people had to be convinced that Communism was their deadly enemy. At the same time, everything had to be done legally, because of the deep hold of the democratic tradition upon the American people.

The Rosenberg Case was carefully engineered with all these political considerations in mind.

SAYPOL SHOWED what he was after as soon as he began his opening speech.

After proclaiming to the jury that his witnesses would prove the truth of the indictment charging the Rosenbergs and Sobell with conspiracy to commit espionage, Saypol added:

The evidence will also show that the loyalty and the allegiance of the Rosenbergs and Sobell were not to our country, but that it was to Communism; Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world.

Immediately, Defense Attorney Emmanuel Bloch rose to his feet with an objection. "I ask the Court to instruct the District Attorney to desist from making any remark about Communism, because Communism is not on trial here."

But Saypol would not budge. He asked the Court to order him to. Instead, Judge Kaufman made the following ruling:

The charge here is espionage." (He corrected himself later and admitted the charge was "conspiracy to commit espionage.") "It is not that the defendants are members of the Communist Party or that they had any interest in Communism. However, the Judge went on, with an insight into the Government's case that is truly astounding, 'if the Government intends to establish that they did have an interest in Communism, for the purpose of establishing a motive for what they were doing, I will, in due course, when that question arises, rule on that point.' (Bokl face added.) Immediately, Saypol chimed in: 'That is the purpose of my remarks.'

From that moment on, and throughout the entire course of the trial, the Judge allowed every remark about Communism to remain on the record "subject to connection," in spite of defense objections and his own acknowledgement that it could only have an influence on the jury that was prejudicial to the defendants.

By the time Elizabeth Bentley appeared on the stand in the guise of a master political pipe-fitter ready to do a connecting job, the Rosenbergs were already so thoroughly tagged with the label of "Communists" ("subject to connection," of course!) that their conviction was virtually assured.

But Bentley, whom the Appeal Court, with unconscious wit, termed the "missing link" to the Government's case, was produced for more reasons than just to help convict the Rosenbergs. She was the prosecution's elephant gun, aimed at larger prey. Her job was to assert the syllogism: all Communists take orders from Moscow; Moscow orders Communists to commit espionage; therefore, all Communists commit espionage or they are kicked out of the party.

And so, like a trained puppet, Bentley repeated every bit of idiosyncrasy that had been drilled into her head. She had been a Communist in the "underground"; she knew, of her own

(Continued on Page 2)

knowledge (that the Communist Party was a feature of Moscow she had been the lover of the secret Soviet Overseer of local Communists; she had herself given orders to Earl Browder, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera).

True, she was forced to admit that she had never been in contact with Julius or Ethel Rosenberg, engaged in espionage or anything else with them, but Saypol feebly forgave this limitation to her "evidence."

For, by now, it was more than the Rosenbergs had been "casually connected" to a conspiracy to use Judge Kaufman's infectious phrase. Bentley had now sworn, at a trial, that ALL "Communists" were spies or potential spies. This was no longer a matter of headline-making testimony parroted at Congressional hearings. Once a verdict was reached and upheld by the highest courts, a sheet of formalism to the existing state of anti-Communist hysteria. Bentley's datum became reinforced by law. ALL "Communists" would now go the way of the Rosenberg-unless they saw the light in the Government's commanding eye and went the way of the Greenglasses instead!

AND SINCE "Communism" by McCarran-McCarthy definition, is anyone who disagrees with the McCarran-McCarthy definition, the death sentence now became a perfectly proper punishment for dissenters, peace advocates, pro-Soviet unionists, "defense plants," etc. HUGO BOSS: 20 years' hard labor was about to be pushed deeper into the country, while the law added, mischievously, and said: "It's just R!"

What proof offered to substantiate Bentley's remarks? But what proof could possibly have been offered? Didn't Bentley say it was true and didn't Saypol the Attorney for the Government of the United States? And, as the jurors went home, didn't the newspapers tell them it was true, and the radio and the movies and television and magazines and books and even the ads? And all that wasn't enough, hadn't the President of the United States been telling the country from 1947 on that Communism was a mortal enemy of the American people that had to be removed from the face of the earth?

Shortly after Bentley's testimony was concluded, Saypol drew his case to a close. He had produced people to state the case against the Rosenbergs and Sobell. He had produced Bentley to state the other connecting case against Communism. He sat back with the feeling of a man who has a job to do and done it the best he knows how. He rested the Government's case. He was now ready for his judgeship.

The Rosenbergs Take the Stand

On March 21, 1951, the defense opened its case. Two main witnesses for the defense were put upon the stand—the defendants themselves, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. In accordance with the American theory that the accused are innocent until proven guilty, the Rosenbergs were under no compulsion to take the stand in their own defense.

There had been only declaration that they were guilty.

But there hadn't been a single scrap of proof.

By all normal standards, the case should have been thrown out of court in 1949 as the government rested.

Furthermore, repeated references in testimony to the defendants' alleged Communist views and affiliations had treated a hopeless situation for them, without the slightest possibility remaining that they could get fair and unbiased consideration from the jury.

But Judge Kaufman's denial of the defense's requests to declare a mistrial—or at least to strike out all the prejudicial remarks about Communism which had nothing to do with the indictment—immediately made it clear that normal standards were no longer operating in a case of this character.

THE ROSENBERGS therefore took the stand. Sobell, on the advice of counsel, did not, confident that the absolute lack of evidence against him would win a speedy acquittal.

With regard to Elitcher's testimony, Julius Rosenberg denied, in whole and in part, all of Elitcher's charges that he had tried to enlist him in an espionage conspiracy.

The meetings Elitcher had mentioned between the two of them had taken place most at Elitcher's invitation. But there had never been the slightest reference to espionage or stealing military material or anything of the sort. Instead, Rosenberg stated, their talk had been about all times, what they were doing now for a living, and discussions about the war.

WITH REGARD to the Greenglasses' testimony, both Rosenbergs denied in whole and in part all the charges that they had induced David Greenglass to commit espionage, that Julius had paid David for stealing secrets, etc., etc.

They stated flatly that they had no conversations or dealings with either of the Greenglasses regarding stolen matter that David would transmit to them, or anything of the kind. Point by point, they flatly denied every assertion the Greenglasses had made about their involvement in espionage in any way at all.

In his testimony, Julius Rosenberg pointed out that Ruth Greenglass had asked to see him.

[illegible]

DOUBT THAT WILL NOT DOWN

The Defense Department and the State Dept. today expressed no doubts as to the tendency of death or maiming over the Baltic Sea—dies as well as every effort to minimize their actions—the idea was met, at least, with the usual resistance of Communists, a formal denial, a Communist-inspired "Communist" day.

AARHUS, DENMARK, Jan. 10.—(AP)—The government has since been forced up to 200 ft and that of change. The unprecedented steps of the world-wide movement for democracy (which is now Western Europe) is a minority movement today, chairman, London and supporters of all religious faiths and political beliefs had made it impossible for them to do more than kill the Soviet Union in a limited proportion with its capital. The said proportion for Wall Street are ready to do many things, but they are not quite prepared to call for a full XII-1 (other travel).

for the attorney for the Rosenbergs. It was the only one.

The verdict continues to be heard on all sides, in spite of the blackout in the press which has gone to such extremes that even the "objective" New York Times refuses to accept any paid advertisement from the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, not even one announcing the trial record for sale.

Dr. Bernard Loomer, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, expressed the sentiment of many when he said that the Rosenberg sentence was a reflection of the fear, insecurity, timidity and hysteria of our society.

Dr. Harold C. Urey in his letter to the Times summed up some of the most prevalent doubts among wide sections of public opinion: 1) Max Elitcher's testimony is of doubtful value; 2) No Berlin conspiracy between Sobell and Rosenberg is established; 3) The connections to others than Ruth and David Greenglass are not established; 4) No contact between the Rosenbergs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev is established; 5) The Government's case rests on the testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass; 6) I found the Rosenberg testimony more believable than that of the Greenglasses.

Cynical Deals With Witnesses

Actually, there are even more compelling reasons for rejecting the verdict and demanding that the Rosenbergs go free.

The whole case is a scandal from the start to the end, saturated with the most cynical and sinister deals and shenanigans.

Urey, Einstein and others have pointed to the fact that Ruth Greenglass, who admitted her guilt, was never even brought to trial. They note correctly that this was obviously a government "reward" for her testimony. Her husband, David Greenglass, was let off with a sentence of 15 years (he will be out of jail, with good behavior, two years from now).

But the evidence shows that at first the government did not even intend to prosecute Greenglass at all.

It was only after Emmanuel Bloch charged Saypol with making a deal to allow Greenglass to go free in return for fingering his sister and brother-in-law that a second indictment was returned in October, 1930, naming Greenglass as a defendant. In view of the death sentence for the Rosenbergs, 15 years was the least that could have been given Greenglass without making the frameup stick out like a sore thumb.

The Elitcher deal is equally cynical. In return for his testimony, Elitcher, like Ruth Greenglass, was never brought to trial either, although he had admitted lying under oath. In fact, Elitcher, an admitted perjurer, was subsequently cleared by the FBI to work in defense plants!

FBI Coddled Perjurer

One of the most flagrant bits of fraud on which the whole case was built was the testimony of the photographer, Max Schneider, brought in by the government to testify as a rebuttal witness.

On Dec. 21, 1932, FBI agent John Harrington swore in an affidavit that he aided Schneider to give false testimony under oath.

The Court of Appeals itself called another outrage against justice perpetrated by Saypol, in the course of the original trial. Saypol issued a statement to the press announcing that he had obtained an indictment

Against one William F. Sullivan, a physicist, director of Columbia University's atomic energy project.

It is to recall, in support of the Greenleafs' education. Although the first gave Baylors statement wide publicity, Paul was never brought to the stand at all. (For two years now Paul's name blackened and fired from his job on the basis of Baylors' letter, has fought for the right to go to trial or have the indictment quashed. The government had done nothing.)

The Appellate Court called Baylors' action in this case "disgraceful" and ruled that if the defense had moved for a new trial at this time, it should have been granted.

But the new trial, which the defense had demanded for the first and other grounds—adverse prejudicial publicity, the use of perjured testimony in obtaining the conviction—has not yet been granted. It is this request which the defense is now taking to the Supreme Court.

A-Spy Hoax In the Press

Another important matter is the so repeated by the press that the Rosenbergs are convicted spies and traitors. They are no such thing. The Rosenbergs were never accused of acts of espionage, much less of treachery to their government. They were accused and convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage, which means, in legal terms, that they agreed to commit espionage in the future. And they were never accused of intent to injure the United States, only of "acting in advantage" of foreign government, the USSR. It is here where that government will ally with the American government.

It is to recall, in support of the Greenleafs' education. Although the first gave Baylors statement wide publicity, Paul was never brought to the stand at all. (For two years now Paul's name blackened and fired from his job on the basis of Baylors' letter, has fought for the right to go to trial or have the indictment quashed. The government had done nothing.)

The Appellate Court called Baylors' action in this case "disgraceful" and ruled that if the defense had moved for a new trial at this time, it should have been granted.

Suppression of Appeals

But the most monstrous of all the trials was the one by the Atomic Energy Commission's deliberative act of withholding from the White House the message for clemency sent by Pope Pius XII.

This was not an international scandal, but the press had to lift its blackout long enough to give the American people a feeling of the magnitude of the deception practiced in the case.

It is a result, millions who had gone along with the verdict now began to have second thoughts and to feel that there was something rotten in the Department of Justice and the sentence of death. The renewed demands for clemency that followed unquestionably were reflected in the Appellate Court's stay of execution to permit a new Rosenberg appeal to the Supreme Court.

Now the public is asked to think that the full story of the death of the Rosenbergs is a Sobel story, how terribly

as each day goes on, more of the truth is brought to light, and the more the people of the world, including the people of the United States, will know that the Rosenberg Case was a hideous frame-up from start to finish. To insure that the Rosenbergs do not die in the meantime has become the dominant concern of the phenomenal movement for clemency that has developed in this country and abroad.

The Rosenbergs are not political leaders. There is no evidence whatsoever of their party affiliations, if any. To the prosecution with its police mentality, the Rosenbergs are Communist because they contributed to the Spanish Refugee Appeal, because they were unionists, because they respected the anti-fascist achievements of the Soviet Union, because Ethel signed a nomination for Peter V. Cacchione, because the Rosenbergs acknowledged wanting the opening of a second front in the course of the war.

The principled resistance of the Rosenbergs—loyal, yielding, is tortures and temptations, adhering to truth, confident from the first moment of their arrest that the people would stand to their defense in this resistance taken on the dimensions of unparalleled heroism precisely because the Rosenbergs were always ordinary and unassuming people.

But this should surprise no one, least for all progressives. The Rosenbergs epitomize all that is best in the American people. Their courage is the courage of our country's millions. Their devotion to the truth, even if it costs their own lives, and the future of their two young sons, reflect the enduring vitality of the American people. There are no Rosenbergs among the American people, and a Wall Street story to the contrary.

Here the most solemn obligation falls upon the American people, and especially American workers to speak and act in waker numbers to guarantee that the Rosenbergs live. This is a matter of sheer self-interest. For if the Rosenbergs go, others are due to follow.

Already, the worst reactionaries in Congress have introduced bills broadening the term "sabotage" to include strikes in defense industries, and to make such strikes "crimes" punished by death. Attorney-General Brownell, disturbed at the difficulties in railroad innocent people to death, just three weeks ago demanded a revision of the laws to make it easier to convict people charged with "conspiracy" and "espionage." The wheels to hell in America are being greased in preparation for heavy traffic.

But such wheels need not roll if American unionists, who have so far been largely silent on the Rosenberg Case, begin to speak out. Letters, telegrams and demonstrations, demanding that the Justice Department consent to a new trial and Eisenhower reconsider his denial and grant clemency, can make the legal march to new frame-ups in support of war.

THE ROSENBERG'S RESISTANCE is the promise of the people's coming victory for peace. The future reveals itself in the form of this young working-class engineer and his wife. Their will to live has already shattered the arrogance of executioners, armed with the full power of state and press. They have already prevented a wave of unchecked terror from breaking upon the heads of the American people. Behind bars they have proven themselves more powerful than guns and lies. They have relieved the American people; now they call upon the people to save them and thereby save themselves.

Argentinian Writes Songs For Rosenbergs

The musical director of the National University of Mendoza in Argentina has composed songs for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are appealing their death sentence, and for their two children, Michael and Robbie. It is learned by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The composer, Juan Luka Bulgovic, sent copies of the songs to the Rosenbergs accompanied by a letter, which said in part:

"Music is a universal language that attempts to unite men, signifies friendship and solidarity.

"The ties that bind us, although we have never met, show that men of all opinions join in justice."

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John Harrington

Court May Act on Rosenbergs Today

By MILTON HOWARD

The U.S. Supreme Court may hand down its opinion today in the appeal of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for a review of their case. The Rosenbergs are now in death cells at Sing Sing Prison, New York, facing execution.

It was expected that the court would render its decisions on a number of cases today, and that the appeal of the Rosenberg defense counsel for a writ that would give it the right to argue for another trial might be one of these cases. If the court does not act on the Rosenberg case today, then April 27 will be the next possible date for a verdict. The court has twice refused to review the case.

Thus the world-famous case is

approaching a climax.

In its petition for a hearing on a new trial, the Rosenberg defense told the Supreme Court that the government had knowingly procured its conviction with perjured and false testimony.

The defense made a detailed analysis of the story of David Greenglass, the key witness against the Rosenbergs, and showed that it could not be true. Greenglass, the brother of Ethel Rosenberg,

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John Harrington

thing ever taking place, but this yarn of Greenglass' is the basis for the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The only other witness who in any way could tie the Rosenbergs in with espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage was Max Elitcher, a classmate of Julius over whom the FBI held the threat of a prosecution for perjury in a loyalty statement. Elitcher claimed that though he hardly knew Julius and had not seen him for six years, Julius talked to him about the possibility of "giving information." Both Elitcher and Greenglass were represented by the law firm headed by O. John Rogge, former Department of Justice lawyer and U. S. agent for the Tito government.

Elitcher was never brought to trial for perjury. On the contrary, he has been certified by the FBI as "loyal" now that he gave this testimony against Julius Rosenberg.

The defense showed that the government brought into the trial terrific propaganda about "Communism" to secure a conviction. The defense also showed that an FBI witness, Ben Schneider, had been coached by the FBI illegally in court before he was called to the witness stand.

The Rosenbergs have denied completely the yarn told by Greenglass. There is no evidence against them of any kind other than Greenglass' unsupported statement.

World protest has reached enormous proportions. Pope Pius twice told the White House that the demand for clemency in Europe is very great. The Pope's message to Truman was suppressed by Attorney General McGranery. Eisenhower denied clemency soon after he came into office. The

Cast of 500 in Rosenberg Drama at Big Rally April 26

A cast of 500, including choral groups and professional stage, screen and radio performers will be featured in "The Rosenberg Story," the dramatic spectacle to highlight the world's largest Rosenberg clemency rally at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday afternoon, April 26.

The presentation, to be in the form of a living newspaper, will dramatize the two-year efforts of people in the United States and throughout the world to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are appealing their death sentence on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Top-flight writers have created an original script portraying through narrative, drama and song, the outstanding moments of the dramatic movement that has thus far succeeded in staying the execution of the East Side couple.

Re-enacted in the living news-

paper will be the outstanding trial scenes where the legal battle to reverse the Rosenbergs' conviction were fought out, as well as the clemency and prayer vigils that took place in Washington and all over the world.

The cast will include many who took part in the clemency vigils.

Another aspect of "The Rosenberg Story" will be the participation of the audience in the portrayal, as well as in helping to build new strength to the Rosenberg campaign. The hour-long spectacle will employ a wide variety of theatrical techniques carried out by leading people in the field.

After the Randall's Island meeting the script will be made available for production at other large Rosenberg meetings expected to take place in cities throughout the United States and abroad. The New York Committee for Clem-

ency for the Rosenbergs, which is sponsoring the rally, plans to film the drama.

The condemned couple appealed to the High Court after the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York had granted a stay of execution to allow the appeal to be made.

At that time, Circuit Court Justice Jerome N. Frank, declared: "There are substantial questions of law. I would not want to preclude their right to appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that on my conscience."

Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting can be obtained from the New York Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City, 18, N. Y. The phone number is BR 9-9694.

The meeting is scheduled for 2 p.m. In case of rain, it will be held the following Sunday.

DATE: 4.14.53
TIME: 8:00

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John H. Harrington

Garment Open Air Rally Today on Rosenberg Case

The first in a series of six street meetings to be held within the next week in the garment, fur, and clothing districts, on the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will take place at noon today (Wednesday) at 15th St. and Fifth Ave.

The meetings, sponsored by the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, publicize the rally to be held at Randall's Island Stadium Sunday afternoon, April 26.

Other street meetings, at noon will be held as follows: Thursday, at 20 St. and Seventh Ave.; Friday, at 38 St. and Seventh Ave.; Tuesday, April 21, at 15 St. and Fifth Ave.; April 22, at 18 St. and Seventh Ave., and April 23, at 38 St. and Seventh Ave.

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John H. Harrington

Rosenberg Leaflets Flood Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES. — Leaflets urging Argentinians to petition the U. S. embassy for clemency for the Rosenbergs were distributed throughout the city.

Many leaflet distributors marched down fashionable Florida Street handing clemency petitions to hundreds of passers-by. Police moved against the leaflet distributors and jailed them. But the whole city got the facts in the Rosenberg frame-up.

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John H. Harrington

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Garment Open Air Rally Today On Rosenbergs

The first in a series of six street meetings to be held within the next week in the garment, fur, and clothing districts, on the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will take place at noon today (Wednesday) at 15th St. and Fifth Ave.

The meetings, sponsored by the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, publicize the rally to be held at Randall's Island Stadium Sunday afternoon, April 26.

Other street meetings, at noon will be held as follows: Thursday, at 29 St. and Seventh Ave.; Friday, at 38 St. and Seventh Ave.; Tuesday, April 21, at 15 St. and Fifth Ave.; April 22, at 19 St. and Seventh Ave., and April 23, at 38 St. and Seventh Ave.

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John Harrington

NEW EVIDENCE DESTROYS VITAL POINT MADE BY GOV'T AT ROSENBERG TRIAL

Another hole has been knocked into the government frame-up of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. A sworn affidavit proves that the mysterious console table which the FBI stoolies said had been given to the Rosenbergs by the "Russian government" as reward "for stealing the atom bomb" was bought at R. H. Macy just as the Rosenbergs

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John Harrington



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

NEW EVIDENCE DESTROYS VITAL POINT MADE BY GOV'T AT ROSENBERG TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

said it was. The FBI claimed that this cheap table was an expensive gift. The FBI did not dare produce the table in court, but forced witnesses to testify that photographs "looked like" the console table referred to. An affidavit made public by the Rosenberg defense committee shatters the lie of the government witnesses. It shows that the console table did not

4-15-53

contain any of the secret compartments alleged by the government for microfilm.

An affidavit obtained from a staff member of R. H. Macy after an examination of photographs of the table states that the markings found on the table are those of Macy's.

The markings, "N N 4046-760-F4-1997" were explained in the affidavit as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM AFFIDAVIT

Following is the affidavit that shatters the government attorney's lie about the Rosenberg console table.

On March 14, 1953, there was submitted to me for observation and examination, certain photographs of a console table, depicting various views of the same and parts of the same. I have marked each of these photographs with my signature; there are a total of six photographs and I have marked them "A" to "F," both inclusive.

I make the following statement voluntarily and based upon what I observed from the said photographs. I am assuming that the photographs, and the markings as shown on the console table, are genuine:

(a) The table is a type and style which was handled and sold by Macy's in the furniture and occasional furniture department. It is possible that Macy's handled and sold the particular table shown in these photographs during the years 1944 and 1945.

(b) The markings on the table are not in sufficient detail for me to state that Macy's handled or sold this particular table, or this type or style of table during any particular year.

(c) The table would appear to have been manufactured by the Brandt Manufacturing Company and the markings "NN 4046-760-F4-1997" on the under side of the table would indicate the following information:

"N N" means Macy's occasional furniture department.

"4046" is the pattern number assigned by Brandt Manufacturing Company to this style in the year 1940.

"760" means the Brandt Manufacturing Company Cabinet Works of Hagerstown, Md.

"F4" is a symbol of a Macy season; "F4" was last used as a symbol in the fall season of 1936; however, "E4" was last used as a symbol in the early part of 1944. A view of photographs of "E" and "F," which are close-ups, show that the seasonal symbol could be read as either "F4" or "E4." The use of "E4" would be consistent with the manufacturer's pattern number.

"1997" is Macy's retail selling price of \$19.97.

(d) This console table was one of the lower priced tables sold in Macy's furniture department sometime during or subsequent to the year 1944, if the symbol "E4" is correct.

(The name of the signer has been deleted and will be made public at the proper time).

"N N" means Macy's occasional furniture department.

"4046" is the pattern number assigned by the Brandt Manufacturing Company to the style table in the year 1940.

"760" means the Brandt Manufacturing Company Cabinet Works of Hagerstown, Md. "F4" is a symbol of a Macy season; "F4" was last used as a symbol in the fall season of 1936. The photographs show this symbol could be read either as "F4" or "E4." The letter was last used as a symbol in the early part of 1944. The use of "E4" would be consistent with the manufacturer's pattern number. "1997" is Macy's retail selling price of \$19.97.

During the trial Julius Rosenberg said he bought the table in 1944 or 1945 and paid about \$21 for it. Add the 2 percent sales tax to the \$19.97 marked on the table and the total comes to \$20.37. This flatly contradicts the statement of U. S. Attorney General Irving Saypol to the jury that "you couldn't buy a console table in Macy's if they had it, in 1944 and 1945, for less than \$85."

Both David Greenglass, without whose testimony the Rosenbergs could not have been convicted, and Ruth Greenglass, his wife, testified under oath that the Rosenbergs reported getting the table from the Russians.

The Justice Department never offered the table as evidence to support these charges. Photographs of other tables which were admitted by the prosecution never to have been in the Rosenberg home were introduced and the witness was asked to state which one most closely resembled the Rosenberg table.

MORE FRAMEUP PROOF

WHEREVER YOU TOUCH the Rosenberg case, you find the mechanics of a frame-up.

The latest revelation is around the "Soviet gift" of an "expensive console table with microfilm compartments" which the prosecution made much of to create the fake atmosphere of espionage and conspiracy.

It is now shown by an affidavit signed by an R. H. Macy employee that this console table was nothing but a cheap \$21 model bought by the Rosenbergs from the New York department store when they said they did. The prosecution was careful not to bring this piece of "evidence" in to court.

Two seized Vienna ex-GIs seem to have been given this "Rosenberg treatment." One of them, in Washington, suddenly pleaded guilty after stating his innocence of charges of espionage. But his sentence was delayed until he would testify against the other. The same blackmail trick pulled in the Rosenberg case where the cowed and lying Greenglass was not sentenced—until he had done his work for the prosecution, when he got off with a relatively light sentence.

With the Department of Justice not daring to deny the defense charges of perjury and deceit but only claiming that these charges were not timed properly, the national fight for clemency and a new trial becomes more needed than ever. The Supreme Court is expected to act on the case April 27. Decent Americans should tell President Eisenhower to commute the death penalty, and the Supreme Court judges should be asked in "friend of the court" briefs by individuals and groups to grant a new trial. And everybody should get ready to go to the Randall's Island clemency rally, April 26.

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John Harrington

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- New Rosenberg Case Evidence
- Rap McCarthyism at N.Y. Hearing

ANOTHER BIG HOLE was such men as Gen. Marshall, Bishop knocked in the frame-up case Oxman, Dulles and Bohlen. rigged by the government against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This was the revelation that the so-called "expensive console table" allegedly given to the Rosenbergs as a reward for having "stolen the atom bomb" was really bought at New York department store, R. H. Macy, as the Rosenbergs said. A signed affidavit of a Macy employee knocks the government's yarn about the console table into a cocked hat. The government never dared to bring this evidence into court. It is expected that the Supreme Court may act on the case April 27. The court has twice refused to review the case whose shabby frame-up character has shocked millions the world over.

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John H. Harbington

Rosenberg Rally Sun. At Randall's

A NATION-WIDE survey made this week indicates that the Randall's Island Rosenberg Rally next Sunday afternoon, April 26, will usher in a period of intensive clemency activity throughout the country.

The rally, sponsored by the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, will feature among the speakers Prof. Stephen Love, noted legal authority of Chicago, in addition to a dramatic presentation entitled "The Rosenberg Story."

The survey, conducted by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, showed heightened public interest in the case as communities were informed of newly uncovered evidence of perjury and fraud in the trial.

The Los Angeles campaign was found to be one of the strongest in the country. In the past few weeks chain letters circulated to ask signatures for clemency reached 35,000.

Activities included formation of some 157 committees in surrounding towns and cities, tables in a number of union halls at which signatures are being solicited for the friend-of-the-court brief, as well as independent committees of students.

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Boston Minister Assails FBI Smear Of Clerics Who Speak Up for Rosenbergs

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, April 23—This city celebrated with many events Patriots Day, commemorating the famous ride of Paul Revere on April 19, 1775, calling upon his fellow citizens to arm, for the British were coming. The most impressive of these ceremonies was a service held at the Old North Church, where the signal lanterns had been hung in 1775.

The main address was given by Rev. Gardiner M. Day of Cambridge. He called upon the people to be unafraid to speak their minds boldly and to "carry on the spirit of Paul Revere against the strong winds of repressive and reactionary doctrines."

Rev. Day went on to say that "if the Congressional investigating committees continue to pursue their present methods, we may make it plain that our government has adopted the very methods of

totalitarians that we as Christians and Americans abhor."

He protested strongly against guilt by association, saying, "We are fast moving toward the time when no will be able to speak his mind in true American democratic fashion in accordance with the freedoms guaranteed under the Bill of Rights without being called a Communist or a dupe of the Communists." He also said it would encourage people to "play cops and robbers in spying on their neighbors."

Rev. Day then told how he had written President Truman some time last year urging that the Rosenberg sentence be commuted to life imprisonment, and that his opinion had been formed independently after reading all the information he could get on the case.

He took issue with an article written by a former undercover FBI agent who implies that min-

isters who signed the petition for the Rosenbergs were incapable of thinking for themselves but were influenced by Communist propaganda.

"The Communist hunt has become so popular," declared Rev. Day, "that it is actually developing into a racket whereby some people get publicity that pays off or may make money by writing articles against Communism."

He concluded his address by saying, "Now is the time to stand up and be counted on the side of freedom if we are to continue to enjoy the liberties which we have always cherished as part of the very foundation of our democracy. If this freedom is suppressed, we may not have Communism, but we will wake up to find ourselves slaves to a thought-controlling totalitarian state, whatever its name may be."



Paul Revere

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THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- New Rosenberg Case Evidence
- Rap McCarthyism at N.Y. Hearing

ANOTHER BIG HOLE was knocked in the frame-up case rigged by the government against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This was the revelation that the so-called "expensive console table" allegedly given to the Rosenbergs as a reward for having "stolen the atom bomb" was really bought at New York department store, R. H. Macy, as the Rosenbergs said. A signed affidavit of a Macy employee knocks the government's yarn about the console table into a cocked hat. The government never dared to bring this evidence into court. It is expected that the Supreme Court may act on the case April 27. The court has twice refused to review the case whose shabby frame-up character has shocked millions the world over.

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HOLLAND COUPLE NAME BABY AFTER ROSENBERGS

A couple in Holland have named their new-born daughter after Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, learned yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Haaren of the Hague named their daughter, born March 6, "Ethel Julia," combining the names of the couple condemned to death for "conspiracy to commit espionage."

The Hague Committee for the Defense of the Rosenbergs reported that the couple decided upon the name after reading one of the letters that Julius Rosenberg wrote to his wife in the death cell. The letter, written after the last visit of the Rosenberg children to their parents in the Death House at Sing Sing, read in part: "Oh, dearest, it was wonderful despite the anxious atmosphere to live again as one happy family and this is worth any sacrifice for it is true love of family. . . . The boys are making much progress, Michael is doing much better and I am convinced our little baby needs a great deal of help. I got the feeling there is too much of a burden on their young minds. The sweet memory of the smile, the kiss, the gay laughter and the young voices still pleases the hours of my loneliness."

The Hague committee reports that delegations have visited Dutch Premier William Drees with demands for clemency from thousands of organizations and outstanding individuals of Holland.

The action of the Hague couple and the visits to Premier Drees were only a few of the many recent expressions for clemency abroad. Many more will be made public at the Rosenberg Clemency Rally to be held in New York at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday, April 26, at 2 p.m.

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"We Are Innocent"

**—Julius and Ethel
Rosenberg**

See

**"THE ROSENBERG
STORY"**

A Dramatic Presentation
Cast of 500

★

World's Largest

CLEMENCY RALLY

Randall's Island

Sunday Afternoon

April 26, 2 P.M.

HEAR:

Prof. Stephen Love
Chicago, Ill.

and Other Speakers

★

Admission \$1

• ALL UNDER 16 FREE

Tickets Available At:

**NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR
CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSEN-
BERGS, 1037 Sixth Ave. N.Y.C.
BR 9 9691**

DATE

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MAY 3

Rosenberg Rally Sunday Will Hear New Revelations

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, just back from a trip to Europe, will disclose sensational new developments in the Rosenberg case at the clemency rally to be held at Julius Rosenberg with members of Randall Island Stadium this Sunday at 2 p.m. Brainin visited England, France and Italy in his two week trip. He discussed the case of Ethel and from leaders of Rosenberg Com-

mittees in the three countries. month.

Also speaking will be Prof. Stephen Love of Chicago, Ill., noted legal authority, who addressed the Rosenberg case and the world-wide demands for clemency, will be presented.

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The electric
chair can't
kill the
doubts in
the

**ROSENBERG
CASE!**

See:

"THE
**ROSENBERG
STORY**"

A Dramatic

Presentation

With Cast of 500

★

WORLD'S
LARGEST

**Rosenberg
Clemency
Rally**

★

**Randall's Island
Stadium**

**Sunday Afternoon
April 26, 2 pm**

★

Heart
**Professor
STEPHEN
LOVE**
Chicago, Ill.

★

Admission \$1

• ALL UNDER 16 FREE

In case of rain rally will
be held on the following
Sunday, May 3

Tickets Available At:

**New York
Committee
for
CLEMENCY
for the
ROSENBERGS
1050 6th Ave.
New York City
LO 4-9585**

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Hear:

• Sensational developments in the Rosenberg Case!
Revealed by Joseph Brainin, Chairman, Nat'l Rosenberg Comm.

- New Statement of the Vatican!
- A Special Statement---
from DR. HAROLD UREY

Admission \$1

- All Under 16, FREE

ROSENBERG CLEMENCY RALLY

Randall's Island Stadium

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 26 at 2 P.M.

Hear:

**Professor
STEPHEN**

LOVE

**Noted Legal
Authority**

*In case of
rain, rally will be
held Sunday, May 3*

**TICKETS AT:
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MITTEE FOR**

- CLEMENCY for
the ROSENBERGS
1050 6th Ave., N.Y.C.
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See:

"THE

**ROSENBERG
STORY"**

A Dramatic

Presentation

With Cast of 500

DIRECTIONS: By Bus: to Randall's Island — from 125th St. & Lex. Ave.
Manhattan—a six-minute ride. By Auto: via the Triboro Bridge

105-11340-12

4-24-53

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SPEAK OUT AT SUNDAY RALLY

TO SAVE ROSENBERGS!

An Editorial

The world-known case of the Rosenbergs is approaching its climax.

There is a strong likelihood that the Supreme Court will hand down its decision Monday. The world is watching the Court.

The world is watching us

Americans to see if we will permit this terrible miscarriage of justice to be carried through without raising our voices to stop it.

The Sunday Randall's Island rally to save the Rosenbergs must be a great outpouring of decent, thinking Americans who want to stand up to challenge

the forces of indecency, inhumanity and hysteria.

The facts in the Rosenberg case have shocked literally hundreds of millions of people the world over. The Vatican has felt this tremendous moral wave in West Europe, and has spoken out in an effort to reach the ear of the White House.

The clique which rigged the horrible frameup in the Rosenberg case were aiming at stampeding America's reason with war-breeding myths and fears. They want to kill the Rosenbergs to fan new hatreds, new fears, new terrorization of the nation's conscience and will for reason and peace. We must not

let them do this to our country!

We urge every man, woman and child to fill the large Randall's Island stadium! Let us speak out for clemency, for decency, for a new trial, for peace! The country and the world will understand if 25,000 Americans pack that rally on Sunday! This is our most immediate, noblest duty.

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CLEMENCY RALLY TO HEAR NEW VATICAN STATEMENT

A new statement of the Vatican on the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will be read at the Rosenberg Clemency Rally at Randall's Stadium Sunday afternoon.

The statement, which appeared on April 16, in L'Osservatore Romano, official Vatican paper, and will be read in full at the rally, said the appeal for clemency made by Pope Pius XII "admirably fits in with the entire work of his Pontificate."

The statement said in part:

"Elevated to an office which puts him above differences which can divide peoples and individuals, Supreme Head of a religion erected on the law of love, representative on earth of Jesus who died forgiving His crucifixers, the Pope has received from God a law which is not that of common rulers. Father of all men, his appeal for the Rosenbergs, rendered more solemn by the suffering of the illness which struck him at that time, admirably fits in with the entire work of his Pontificate, which coincides with one of the unhappiest periods in all history."

Sensational new disclosures on the Rosenberg case will be re-

vealed at the rally by Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, who just returned from a two-week trip to Europe, where he conferred with political and religious leaders of all parties and faiths in England, France, and Italy.

There will also be a new statement from Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner and nuclear scientist, who had previously urged clemency for the Rosenbergs. Dr. Urey's position was agreed to by Professor Albert Einstein.

Speaking at the rally, to begin at 2 p.m., will be Prof. Stephen Love, of Chicago.

The gathering will also feature "The Rosenberg Story"—a dramatic presentation depicting the world-wide fight for clemency. The rally is sponsored by the New York Committee for Clemency for the

Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, issued the following statement yesterday:

"Something is happening in this country that the whole civilized world cannot understand. Two little people—a man and his wife—face death at the hands of the federal government. Hysterical newspapers, witch-hunting politicians, and all the gigantic machinery of big business propaganda cry out for the blood of this man and wife, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

"All of these powers are directed toward putting these two people in the electric chair. Never before has anyone died for the crime with which they are charged. But the whole majestic machinery of law and government is bent

on taking their lives. On the testimony of a self-admitted stool pigeon. On a conviction won by a witchhunt trial.

"Nowhere in the civilized world do people understand why this is happening . . . how this can happen in America. It must not happen here. Labor must join the host of Americans who say—the Rosenbergs must not die.

"Sunday afternoon, April 28, at Randall's Island, there will be a mass meeting at 2 p. m. to save the Rosenbergs. Labor, which had itself known the danger of witch-hunts and of frameups pushed through by hysteria, must recognize its sacred responsibility to bring justice to the Rosenbergs.

"It is therefore the duty of every American and especially of every trade unionist to attend this rally and to join in the work of saving the Rosenbergs from the electric chair."

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18M

No High Court Decision Yet On Rosenberg Case

The Supreme Court yesterday met briefly without handing down its decision on the appeal of the Rosenberg defense for a hearing on a petition for a new trial. It was said that there had been a delay in transmitting to the court the appeal of Morton Sobell, framed along with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the charge "conspiracy to commit espionage for a foreign power."

The court will be in session till June 6. This means that there are still five more Mondays on which they can hand down their decision if they do not hand it down next Monday.

As the high court pondered this third appeal—it has already denied two appeals by the Rosenberg defense—the American public learned that the Vatican had, through an editorial in its official paper, *Osservatore Romano*, emphatically denied that the Pope was merely transmitting other people's clemency pleas from Western Europe to President Eisenhower. The Pope was intervening in the case out of mercy, the Vatican paper said. None of the standard press services or large metropolitan papers gave this information to the American people.

A large rally for clemency will be held next Sunday, 2:30 p.m., at Randall's Island.

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THE ROLE OF THE PRESS IN THE CLEMENCY FIGHT

When it was revealed last month that Pope Pius had made representations to the President concerning the Rosenbergs, the monopoly-dominated newspapers were caught off guard and reported the fact.

But they quickly recovered, and soon tried to "prove" that the Pope had not really asked for clemency; he had merely transmitted requests for clemency made by others. The Attorney General's office, which had suppressed the Pope's plea, also insisted there had been no such papal request for clemency.

On April 16, however, 11 days ago as of this writing, the Vatican organ, L'Osservatore Romano, spoke flatly of the Pope's "appeal for the Rosenbergs" and declared this appeal "fits in with the entire work of his Pontificate. . . ."

If the monopoly press did not at first see this statement of the official Vatican paper, though this is hardly likely, they had ample time to catch up with it following its appearance in the Daily Worker and The Worker. Their failure to do so is an act of suppression. It is in line with current journalistic practice in our country.

The Worker, and the Daily Worker, printed the Pope's words, of course, as they have printed every fact which throws light on the massive frame-up and which advances the struggle for clemency. Can there be any doubt that the campaign to save the lives of this courageous, persecuted couple would be greatly enlarged if the circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker were expanded?

We suggest to the many readers who are actively lining up attendance at the rally this coming Sunday for the Rosenbergs, and all of us should be doing this—that they take with them copies of the weekend Worker, and show how essential it is to become a regular reader.

The same goes for May Day. Our great city was disgraced last week when Mayor Impellitteri invoked McCannism—the ally of McCarthyism—to attack the May Day parade.

The monopoly press approved Impellitteri's embrace of McCannism. Opposition to it, and organization of the people to fight it through winning a parade permit and getting up a big demonstration against it on May Day, are reported mainly through The Worker and Daily Worker.

As our readers organize for the May Day demonstration Friday, we suggest they also get the paper around and win regular readers for it.

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The Greenglass Documents Analyzed One Story in June, 1950 — Another at the Trial

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On Sunday, May 3, the country was given sensational new evidence adding new weight to the charge that the entire government case against the Rosenbergs is a frame-up. The so-called new evidence, written June, 1950, is now in the hands of President Eisenhower, sent to him by the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case in its appeal for clemency and a new trial.

The new evidence consists of two documents whose authenticity is unquestioned, one in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key witness against the Rosenbergs, and the other a typewritten statement summarizing the pre-trial statements of his wife, Ruth. There are sensational contradictions between these early statements by the key witnesses and their later testimony in the courtroom.

Another amazing fact is that neither of the key witnesses mentioned Ethel Rosenberg until they got to the courtroom in March, 1951.

The Rosenberg committee has sent the analysis given below to President Eisenhower.

BELOW IS PRESENTED an analysis of these two documents, comparing them to each other where they meet, and comparing them to the testimony in the court record.

1—In Mrs. Greenglass' summarized statement, she characterizes her husband as follows: As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria.' At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants," "Lead Pants."

"She had known him since she was 10 years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it."

Greenglass, in his written statement, corroborates his wife's description of him in this fashion:

"They (the FBI) told me that I had told him (Harry Gold) to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement."

At the trial he repeats this willingness to have others remember for him in another connection (p. 590) "A. I—I had told them about this—what they put in the statement, what they wanted me to put in the statement in the first thing, they told me was just to make a general statement, that is all."

Also, at the trial, he testifies, in respect to Harry Gold, as follows: P. 457, Q. "Now, after mutual identification was effected, did you have any conversation with Harry Gold?"

"A. Yes, I offered him something to eat and he said he had already eaten. He just wanted to know if I had any information and I said 'I have some but I will have to write it up. If you come back in the afternoon I will give it to you.' I started to tell him the story about one of the people I put into the report, and he—

"Q. Who was one of the people you put into the report?"

"A. A fellow by the name of Bederson, and he cut me short."

This is an example of how Greenglass' memory improves to the point of recollection of minute details, though starting from a total absence of recollection of an entire incident.

In the light of his wife's description of him, these discrepancies have to be viewed as more than innocent slips and recoveries.

Later, more such examples shall be given.

Three Basic Allegations

2—The guilt of the Rosenbergs revolved around three basic allegations, a) that they involved Greenglass in espionage; b) that they sent Gold to Greenglass to obtain information; c) that they personally received a sketch of the a-bomb and twelve pages of scientific formulas and notes from Greenglass.

a) In his document Greenglass says: "I told them (the FBI) that on a visit to me in November, 1944 my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the FBI that she was transmitting this information from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea."

"She was doing this because she felt I would be angry if she didn't ask me."

In the typewritten document one finds: "Mrs. Greenglass discussed her visit to New Mexico. She was there between March, 1945 and March 1946."

(Note that Mrs. Greenglass was not under arrest when she made this statement, but was actually home, having just returned from the hospital after an accident. It may be presumed that she felt less pressure than her husband to "color" a story.)

Mrs. Greenglass thus establishes that she did not go to New Mexico until four months after the date her husband established as the time of her visit.

It is also significant ~~that~~ the government charges ~~an~~ overt acts after January, 1945.

If Mrs. Greenglass did not get to New Mexico until March, 1945, as her statement indicates, then there is no basis for any corroboration she attempts to give to events in New Mexico prior to her arrival! The government brought no documents to show that Mrs. Greenglass was in New Mexico before March, 1945.

Nevertheless, she testified at the trial as follows: p. 678-679.

Q. And did you in fact go out to New Mexico in Nov. 1944?

A. I did.

Q. And prior to the time that you left New York to go to New Mexico did you have a conversation with the defendants Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?

A. Yes, I did.

A. (Continued) And he said— I wanted to know how he knew what David was doing. He said that his friends had told him that David was working on the atomic bomb, and he went on to tell me that the atomic bomb was the most destructive weapon used to far . . . (Also p. 727, 399, 423, 424).

Elsewhere in the typewritten document, however, she makes a statement that casts doubt on

whether such a conversation actually took place. "She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was."

The Hiroshima bomb was dropped in July, 1945. If that was when she first (?) learned about the atom bomb, as she says here, then the conversation with the Rosenbergs either never took place, or else it did not concern the atom bomb in any way.

The time at which she places her visit to her husband (March 1945) and the time she establishes as her first knowledge that she visited her husband in November, 1944 and that she already knew before her visit of the atom bomb from Julius Rosenberg.

This casts doubt on the government's first premise that the Rosenbergs recruited Greenglass into espionage activities.

Atomic Data Not Mentioned

THIS DOUBT is strengthened by the complete absence in Greenglass' written statement of any passing of atomic data to Rosenberg, although he testifies otherwise at the trial, as well as by the absence of such a charge in Ruth Greenglass' summarized statement.

b) In his handwritten statement Greenglass states specifically, "Also I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

Nevertheless he testifies at the trial, p. 457, "A. There was a knock on the door and I opened it. We had just completed eating breakfast, and there was a man standing in the hallway who asked if I were Mr. Greenglass, and I said yes. He stepped through the door and he said, 'Julius sent me,' and I said 'oh,' and walked to my wife's purse, took out the wallet and took out the matched part of the Jello box."

This portion of his testimony is further undermined by his written statement, "Also I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit."

On page 699-700, Mrs. Greenglass testifies that she was present during the visit of Gold, and repeats the same account her husband gives.

But in her summarized statement she says, "She had remembered no visitors at her house (in Albuquerque)."

Whether Gold ever visited them is less important than whether the Rosenbergs sent Gold. It is upon this latter point that both David and Ruth Greenglass now cast considerable doubt. This is apart from the

JULIUS ROSENBERG

unlikely that a discredited master spy would use his own name as a password.

Gold Never Heard Of Rosenbergs

THIS DOUBT is reinforced by Gold's testimony. During this testimony, Gold said that he never heard of the Rosenbergs, and by the absence of any attempt by the government to show a connection between Gold and the Rosenbergs.

One final statement in Greenglass' handwriting casts additional doubt on this episode. He writes: But this I'll tell you I can honestly say the information I gave Gold maybe not at all what I said in the statement." This is preceded by, "I also made a pencil sketch of an H. E. mold set up for an experiment."

At the trial, he recalls the incident vividly, p. 459.

His handwritten statement inclines one to disbelieve that Greenglass "recovered" his memory. Rather, it tends to show that he was simply eager to please the prosecution.

(c) The government's third major promise was that the Rosenbergs received from Greenglass a sketch of the atom bomb plus 12 pages of scientific notes and formulae.

The contradictions in points a and b already begin to throw doubt on this premise.

Those doubts are strengthened by the absence of even a hint of such an action in Greenglass' handwritten statement or in his wife's summarized statement. Certainly one cannot say that Greenglass was attempting to shield his brother-in-law, since elsewhere, as shown, he says that he was recruited into espionage work by Julius Rosenberg.

This doubt is further bolstered

by the following testimony, designed to test Greenglass' background and his ability to sift overheard data, evaluate it, and integrate it into the sketches and notes, p. 610.

Q. Now, Mr. Greenglass, I believe you testified that you graduated from high school here in New York City?

A. Yes.

Q. And I think you testified that you went to Brooklyn Polytech?

A. Right.

Q. How long did you go to Brooklyn Polytech?

A. Six months.

Q. And how many courses did you take during those six months?

A. About eight different courses.

Q. Did you fail in your subjects?

A. I was quite young at the time, about 18, and I liked to play around more than I liked to go to school, so I cut classes almost the whole term. Simple.

Q. How many of the eight courses that you took did you fail?

A. I failed them all.

Greenglass then denies any study or knowledge of calculus, differential calculus, thermodynamics, nuclear physics, atomic physics, quantum mechanics, or advanced calculus. (p. 612).

THERE IS A FURTHER contradiction between Greenglass' omission of the Rosenbergs as alleged recipients of information and his testimony in court concerning his first and subsequent statements to the FBI. P. 578.

Q. Are you now stating that you did not withhold conscientiously and information concerning your illegal activities at Los Alamos and elsewhere to the FBI authorities on the evening of June 15, 1950 and the early hours of the morning of June 16, 1950?

A. That is substantially what I mean.

Comparing this to his handwritten statement, with the aforementioned omission, it is plain that Greenglass is lying. The passing of the secret of the atom bomb to Rosenberg cannot be considered less than substantial, or that Rosenberg had sent Gold to him.

One can only conclude that "remembered" this later.

NO WHERE in the handwritten document or in Ruth Greenglass' summarized statement is there any mention of Ethel Rosenberg. But in all the foregoing portion of transcript Greenglass and his wife mention Ethel as being active in the conspiracy.

(To Be Continued)

New Greenglass

Letter Bares

His Lies Against

Rosenbergs

CITIZENSHIP

INVESTIGATION

DATE: 5/4/53

BY: 1 1

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By MILTON HOWARD

A document, made public yesterday, in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key government witness in the case against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, shows that Greenglass' story in the court was based on FBI coaching and not on Greenglass' own memory, and that as a result his testimony, on which the Rosenbergs face the electric chair, was perjured testimony.

5/4/53

mony. This sensational development in the world famous case took place yesterday afternoon at the clemency-for-Rosenbergs rally held at Randalls Island, New York City. The U.S. Supreme Court may hand down its decision today on the Rosenberg appeal for a new trial.

The damning Greenglass document, whose authenticity has been established by Elizabeth McCarthy, a nationally known handwriting expert, first appeared in the anti-Communist French paper, Combat, in Paris. It was made available to the American public yesterday after having created a sensation in France through its publication also in the leading French conservative paper, Le Monde.

MAJOR POINTS

The Greenglass document confirms these major points in the charge that Greenglass lied on the witness stand with the connivance and knowledge of the FBI:

1—He told the court and the jury that he told Harry Gold, another witness, to come back to see him about alleged atom information. Actually, it was the FBI that told him to say that.

2—He did not say at first that he had met a Russian. But after meeting with the FBI, he made a firm identification of this Russian as Yakovlev in the Soviet embassy.

3—He allowed the FBI to place into his "confession" things of which he himself had no recollection.

4—He described in detail in March, 1951, during the trial a conversation of which he had no real recollection in June, 1950, when the FBI was questioning him.

5—He lied when he told the jury that Julius Rosenberg had sent Harry Gold to see him, since he did not know Gold nine months before when this meeting was alleged to have taken place.

AFTER CITING a document in which Greenglass' wife, Ruth, shows that her husband was hysterical, unbalanced, given to fantasies and lies, chairman of the Rosenberg committee, Joseph Brainin told the rally audience:

"In the light of this description, what shall we make of a second document published on April 18 by Le Combat, a French newspaper, and reprinted in Le Monde, the well-known newspaper, a document which purports to be written in Greenglass' own handwriting. I repeat. Le Combat, a Parisian anti-Communist daily, published a statement by David Greenglass in his own handwriting. I wish you could see this man's handwriting. It is that on an immature child. The document starts out by saying:

"These are my approximate statements to the FBI."

"And what are these statements?"

"Greenglass says that he told the FBI that he met Harry Gold in New Mexico, and now listen carefully to this: 'They (FBI) told me that I had told him to come back later. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement.'"

"Let us pause for a moment, for this statement by David Greenglass gives us the key to his subsequent testimony at the trial."

"The FBI told him something he didn't remember, yet

(Continued on Page 8)

Greenglass

(Continued from Page 1)

he readily agreed to accept it as his own statement.

"Let me read further what Greenglass writes:

"I told them (FBI) that on a visit to me in 1944 my wife asked me to give information."

"And following that, in the language of a man who is carefully investigating a story, Greenglass writes: 'I made sure to tell the FBI that she was transmitting this information from my brother-in-law Julius.'

"Is this the language of a man telling the truth, or of a man creating a story, a fiction?"

"I quote further from David Greenglass' statement:

"Also I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit. Also I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

Not only is this the language of a perjurer, but it is the absolute opposite of what Greenglass testified in court!

"At the trial he placed his wife in the room, contrary to what he said in his handwritten statement, because the prosecution needed corroboration. And when he and the prosecution needed corroboration at the trial, the truth goes out the window.

"At the trial Greenglass said that Julius Rosenberg sent Gold to him, the very opposite of what he says here in the statement.

"In his own handwriting Greenglass says he told the FBI of a meeting with a stranger in midtown Manhattan. He cannot remember who this man is. By the time the trial begins, his memory is considerably improved to the point where this stranger acquires a nationality — and, strangely enough, it is a Russian. Are all these matters — not knowing who sent Gold, not knowing who the stranger was, not remembering what they talked about, not remembering the details of Gold's visit to New Mexico — are all these matters as he summed up in Greenglass' statement in his own handwriting that: 'I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement.'"

"And in this summary in Greenglass' own handwriting there is not a word, not a mention of ever having passed atomic sketches, atomic data, atomic secrets to Julius Rosenberg.

"And not a single word about his sister, Ethel Rosenberg. Not one word, not one mention. Yet at the trial David Greenglass sent his sister to the death house.

"Can these contradictions also be explained by Greenglass' key formula, 'I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement.'"

"Shall the Rosenbergs face the electric chair in this sort of testimony?"

"One of these statements made a year before he testified

in Foley Square contradicts what he told the jury which sent the Rosenbergs to their death.

The description of Greenglass' character given by his wife to an investigator was read by Joseph Brainin as follows:

"As to her husband, she stated that he had a tendency to hysteria. At other times he would become delirious and once, when he had the grippe, he ran nude through the hallway shrieking of 'elephants,' 'lead pants.' . . . She had known him since she was 10 years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies, but she didn't think he would do it."

HANDWRITING CHECKED

The authenticity of the Greenglass statement is unquestioned. His handwriting was checked by the handwriting expert against his writing on his marriage certificate, a physician's statement, a certificate of partnership, and on a Certificate of Conducting Business on file in New York.

The expert stated: "There are such unique and remarkable similarities between questioned and standard writing in all of the important, underlying unconscious writing characteristics that I can come to no other conclusion than that they were written by one and the same person."

The Greenglass document was written June 9, 1950, nearly a year before the trial. In it he stated, in part:

"Here are some of the statements I made to the FBI."

He then goes on to say, "I identified Gold by a torn or cut piece of card, but I didn't tell them where or how I got it. Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of the visit. Also, I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

He then adds, "I can honestly say that the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."

5/4/53

The Greenglass Documents—2

On Sunday, May 3, the country was given sensational new evidence adding new weight to the charge that the entire government case against the Rosenbergs is a frame-up. This new evidence, written June, 1950, is now in the hands of President Eisenhower, sent to him by the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case in its appeal for clemency and a new trial.

The new evidence consists of two documents whose authenticity is unquestioned, one in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key witness against the Rosenbergs, and the other a typewritten statement summarizing the pre-trial statements of his wife, Ruth. There are sensational contradictions between these early statements by the key witnesses and their later testimony in the courtroom.

Another amazing fact is that neither of the key witnesses mentioned Ethel Rosenberg until they got to the courtroom in March, 1951.

The Rosenberg committee has sent the analysis given below to President Eisenhower.

Following is the concluding section of this new evidence, of which the first part was published yesterday:



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

4. In his handwritten document Greenglass states, "I then mentioned a meeting with a man who I didn't know arranged by Julius. I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date. The place was a car, an Olds owned by my father-in-law, somewhere above 42nd Street on 1st Avenue in Manhattan. I talked to the man but I recall very little about which we spoke. I thought it might be that he wanted me to think about finding out about H. Z. lenses used in experimental tests to determine data on the a-bomb."

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first paragraph of this statement. "She was in bed as she had just returned from the hospital."

But at the trial she testifies as follows, p. 733.

Q. Were you interviewed by newspaper men at any time between the 15th of June, and three, four or five days thereafter?

A. No.

Q. You are quite sure of that?

A. I was in bed. Nobody came into the house.

And yet on June 19th, "people keep flocking in the house."

The discrepancy would not be important were it not for the fact that she is attempting to deny that she ever maintained that she and her husband were innocent, thus eliciting neighborhood sympathy.

This is proven in the following lines, p. 733.

Q. When did you go to see Mr. Rogge?

A. He came to see me.

Q. At your home?

A. That's right.

Q. Do you remember the day?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Rogge that you were innocent?

A. No, I told him the whole truth.

The summary document belies this later pose of instant

confession in these words:

"OJR (O. John Rogge) pointed out that if Dave was innocent he should talk; that if not it would be advisable not to talk but to let the Government prove its case. The third course was that of cooperation. That was also discussed at length."

If the third course, "cooperation," was discussed at length in the absence of any definite statement of innocence or guilt, it could only lead to the situation which these documents reveal, namely that Greenglass and his wife were both prepared to help "make" a case in order to save their own skins.

It is significant that the statement on discussing cooperation is the next to the last sentence in the document. The last one is, "There was a long discussion about JR."

There the document ends, with JR (Julius Rosenberg?) mentioned for the first time!

THE SUMMARY DOCUMENT, far from giving a hint of guilt, actually gives one the impression that Mrs. Greenglass feels herself an object of persecution. There is a hint that Greenglass had brought home some uranium, and had been questioned about it by the FBI. Mrs. Greenglass complains that she and her husband were followed about and bothered by the FBI.

7--Doubt is even cast on the testimony that the Greenglass family brought \$4,000--David's espionage wages--to Rogge almost immediately upon David's arrest. "Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try."

It is very unlikely, unless the Greenglasses were prepared at that time to plead innocent, that they would consider \$4,000 too small a sum to pay for an attorney. Had they, as they claim in their court testimony, at once confessed their guilt, they would undoubtedly have considered

\$4,000 a very adequate sum of money to pay a lawyer to plead them guilty.

FINALLY, WE COME to one characteristic of the Greenglass handwritten statement.

In portions it does not read like a man narrating the truth, but more like a man carefully framing a story.

"I made sure to tell the FBI that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law"--"I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date"--"Also I definitely placed my wife out of the room."

To any one familiar with taking statements from accused persons, this language is inventive rather than narrative.

CONCLUSIONS: These two documents, taken together, indicate:

That the Greenglasses were at first prepared to plead innocent;

That they quickly chose to "cooperate" with the prosecution;

That their "cooperation" consisted of making statements at variance with other known statements and facts.

The documents are arguments for two steps: (1) Presidential clemency, so that the danger of electrocution in the face of newly raised doubts will be set aside, thus giving time for further exploration. (2) Recognition by either the appropriate District Court, the Court of Appeals, or the Supreme Court that the case merits a full scale investigation by the Courts.

By the time the trial took place, the stranger--the "man I didn't know" had acquired a Russian nationality, p. 451.

Q. Did he (Julius Rosenberg) tell you who this person he wanted you to meet was?

A. He said it was a Russian he wanted me to meet.

Did People Visit Her?

IN MRS. GREENGLASS' summarized statement, the following appears: "People keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice including that perhaps a right-wing lawyer should be selected."

At this time, according to the

New Evidence Bares Frameup Of Rosenbergs

By MILTON HOWARD

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER now has on his desk two documents sent to him by the Rosenberg defense committee, which if millions of Americans could see, would surely prevent the planned execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Sing Sing prison, New York.

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These documents, one in the handwriting of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, and the other summarizing his wife's original statements, are absolutely authentic beyond all dispute.

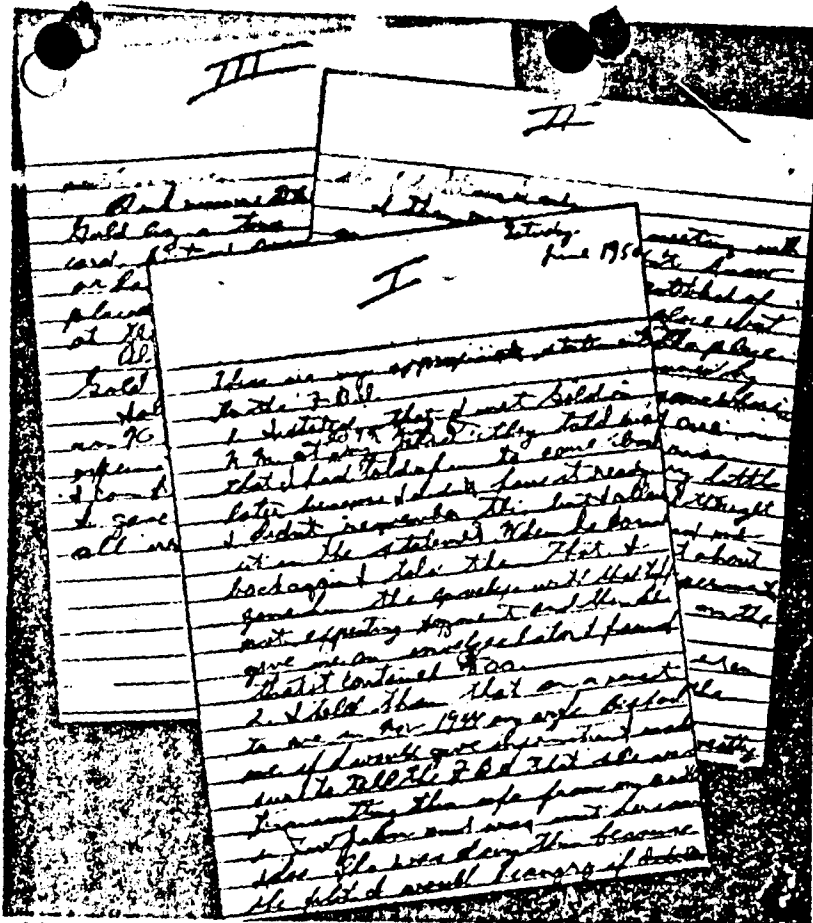
What they show to the American people, as the two doomed parents await the Supreme Court's final word on their fate is this—

- That the Greenglasses were at first prepared to plead innocent;

- That they chose to "cooperate" with the prosecution after consultations with their attorney, O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer, paid agent of the Tito government in the USA, and leading government witness in the effort to jail Negro leader Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a "foreign agent."

- That their "cooperation" consisted of making statements one year before the trial, June 1950, which do not jibe with what they told the jury in March 1951.

- That the things they added to their stories at the trial were precisely those things needed by the prosecution to plug up the yawning holes in the prosecution's effort to implicate Greenglass' sister, Ethel, and her husband, Julius.



The documents in the handwriting of the government's chief witness.

THE WORLD NOW knows of the fantastic yarn—unsupported by a single item of evidence or by a single witness—told by the semi-educated, obscure Army sergeant, Greenglass who claimed he overheard scraps of scientists' conversations at Los Alamos before the Hiroshima atom-bombing, and on the basis of these conversations, drew from memory a 12-page plan of "the atom bomb secret" which was then "given to the Russians."

The two new documents, made public at first in France by the anti-Communist papers *Combat* and *Le Monde*, now destroy completely what was always an inherently unbelievable tale, branded as such by Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey, Prof. Albert Einstein, and the Manhattan Project atomic expert, Dr. Ralph Lapp.

The documents' authenticity was confirmed this week in a remarkable statement by O. John Rogge who tried to explain away their damaging effect on the Greenglass testimony by saying: "He told part of his story to the FBI and later gave the rest." (N.Y. Times, May 4.)

But it was precisely the way Greenglass' original "part of the story" was elaborated "later" to fit the prosecution's needs which constitutes the amazing lifting of the lid on this incredible political frame-up.

HERE ARE the main points which a contrast of the two new documents and the court record brings out:

- Greenglass' wife Ruth, declared before the trial, as her first comment on her husband's yarn:

"She said he would say things (Continued on Page 13)

Rosenberg Frameup Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)
were so even if they were not."
(Typewritten memo, June 19,
1950).

- Greenglass did not know Harry Gold, alleged contact between him and the Rosenbergs, in June 1950, nor did he invite Gold to "come back later" in his original statement; nor did he say that Gold had told him "Julius sent me." But in the trial testimony, he changed all this. He reveals that the FBI "told me that I had told him (Harry Gold) to come back later because I didn't have it ready." The he adds this damaging revelation:

"I didn't remember this, but I allowed it in the statement."

Thus, the FBI was coaching him to say what was needed for the trial and the prosecution.

- Greenglass claimed that his wife talked over with him the giving of "information" to Julius Rosenberg when she met him in New Mexico in November, 1944. But, Mrs. Greenglass' typewritten statement now reveals that she could not have been in New Mexico when this alleged conversation was supposed to have taken place. She stated at first that she did not get to New Mexico until four months later, March 1945! She changed this in the trial however, nine months later!

- She claims that Julius Rosenberg discussed the atom bomb with her before she went to New Mexico, March, 1945; but in her statement it comes out that it was only after Hiroshima, July, 1945, that she became aware of the atom bomb! Thus, she either never talked with Julius Rosenberg, or if she did, it could not have been about the atom bomb as she claimed at the trial!

- In his handwritten statement, Greenglass said about the alleged arrival of Harry Gold, (this is the highly dubious character sent to jail after his "confession" to Judge McGranery, the same man who later as U. S. Attorney General, suppressed the Pope's plea for

clemency) that "I didn't know who sent Gold to me."

But at the trial, he changes this basically to involve the Rosenbergs by saying a year later at the trial: "He said 'Julius sent me'." (P. 457, trial record).

- In her statement before the trial, Mrs. Greenglass says "She had remembered no visitors to her house at Albuquerque, New Mexico." But at the trial, she conveniently recalls the visit of the government witness, Gold, even though Greenglass' statement definitely places her outside the room during this alleged visit!

- Nowhere in the original statements was Ethel Rosenberg ever mentioned by either of her accusers! Only at the trial did they bring her in; but even then not as having engaged in any espionage, but only as knowing about it.

- In his original statement, Greenglass says he did not know whom he allegedly met in New York as a "contact," nor did he recall what was said. But at the trial his memory amazingly revived enough to say that the "contact" was a "Russian." (p. 451, Trial Record). This is just what the prosecution needed for its case!

★

THERE ARE further staggering contradictions, all fitting the government's needs later on. On page 578 of the record, Greenglass swears on the stand that he "did not withhold conscientiously any information" concerning his activities at Los Alamos. He had told the full story, according to his own words a year before the trial! At the trial, he added heavily, in new details, what the prosecution needed.

With such facts before them, how can the American people, how can the labor movement sit by and watch this planned execution take place to "prove" the government's fantasy that the Korean war was caused by "Russians" getting non-existent "secret" given to them by non-existent "Communist atom spies," the Rosenbergs?

If ever President Eisenhower should hear pleas from the people for clemency so that justice can look into this amazing case, that time is now. The Supreme Court may hand down its final verdict in two weeks.

~~President Gets~~ Mothers Day Mercy Pleas

People throughout the country are sending Mothers Day telegrams and postcards to President Eisenhower reminding him that there is a mother in the death house and urging that he grant clemency to Ethel Rosenberg on Mothers Day this Sunday.

Greetings are also being sent to Ethel Rosenberg by thousands taking part in the appeal for clemency. This will be the second Mothers Day Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have spent in the shadow of the electric chair. The condemned couple have two children, Michael, 11, and Robby, 5.

The New York Committee for Clemency announced that mothers throughout the city will distribute leaflets this weekend and urged people to send messages to the President and also to send greetings to Ethel Rosenberg. Many of the mothers will be on street corners with their baby carriages.

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Rosenberg Rally Sun. At Randall's

A NATION-WIDE survey made this week indicates that the Randall's Island Rosenberg Rally next Sunday afternoon, April 26, will usher in a period of intensive clemency activity throughout the country.

The rally, sponsored by the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, will feature among the speakers Prof. Stephen Love, noted legal authority of Chicago, in addition to a dramatic presentation entitled "The Rosenberg Story."

The survey, conducted by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, showed heightened public interest in the case as communities were informed of newly uncovered evidence of perjury and fraud in the trial.

The Los Angeles campaign was found to be one of the strongest in the country. In the past few weeks chain letters circulated to ask signatures for clemency reached 35,000.

Activities included formation of some 157 committees in surrounding towns and cities, tables in a number of union halls at which signatures are being solicited for the friend-of-the-court brief, as well as independent committees of students.

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John Harrington

Drive to Make New Rosenberg Evidence Public

A nationwide campaign has been launched to bring the newly-discovered evidence of perjury in the Rosenberg Case to the American people.

Full texts of the new documents together with a detailed analysis of their meaning are being made available throughout the country by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Volunteers were called for in New York to get word of the new evidence into the streets in the race against time to save the Rosenbergs from the chair.

"We need volunteers day and night," declared Emily Altau, executive secretary of the N.Y. Committee for Clemency. "We urge everyone who possibly can do so to report to our office at 1050 Sixth Ave. (corner 40 St.) to help inform the public.

"It is vital that people know that the Rosenbergs were sentenced to die, and Morton Sobell sentenced to 30 years at Alcatraz, on the testimony of perjurers. If the facts are made known, the Rosenbergs can be saved."

Meanwhile, reports on the new evidence are beginning to appear in the nation's leading newspapers. Among the papers that have carried stories are the New York Times, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the New York Post, and the New York World-Telegram and Sun.

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John Harrington

Can FBI Have It Both Ways On New Greenglass Expose?

by MILTON HOWARD

In an effort to alibi a possible Supreme Court action against the Rosenbergs today, the Department of Justice has tried to cover up the sensational documentary evidence that its key witness, David Greenglass, lied in the notorious "atom spy" case.

In an obviously planted news item, the press carried on Saturday

the report that "Justice Department source said today that no credible evidence had been presented that warranted action" (N.Y. Times, May 16) in the appeal of the framed pair to escape the electric chair.

The Department's attack was made directly against the handwritten and typewritten documents produced at the May 3 meeting called by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The "kill-the-Rosenbergs" propaganda said that this paper's report on these damning documents had been picked up from "the Communist press" in Europe.

But the fact is that the revelation of the Greenglass handwritten document, plus the typewritten document of his wife's original story which contradicts their trial testimony, came from the well-known anti-Communist French paper, Combat, and the highly conservative Le Monde in Paris.

What is remarkable in the latest Justice Department trick to hide the evidence of perjury and frame-up is the way its latest effort contradicts the May 4 statement made by Greenglass' lawyer, ex-FBI official O. John Rogge.

The Friday "leak" by the Justice Department states that the new evidence in Greenglass' own handwriting is not "credible."

But, this is given the lie by O. John Rogge's statement to the press:

"Mr. Rogge said that the original memorandum appeared to

have been 'filched' from his files, and had been missing when the FBI first inquired about it last Wednesday . . ." (New York Times, May 4).

Thus, the complete authenticity of the Greenglass documents were confirmed by Rogge himself.

But, even more, the FBI obviously itself knew of these documents which cast such a shadow on its case for the FBI had asked Rogge's office for them "last Wednesday," that is on April 29.

How then can the FBI this past Friday have the gall to tell America that "there is no new credible evidence" on which to commute the death sentence for the Rosenbergs when they know that the new evidence is credible and irrefutable?

ADDED DETAILS

The Greenglass documents prove that this key witness—who had nothing whatever to back up his yarn—added vital new details to his story in the courtroom ten months after he had given his full story to the FBI. These newly added details were what the government needed for its case.

In his original story, Greenglass did not know who had "sent Harry Gold"; in the trial he said that Gold said "Julius sent me."

In the original, he did not know the identity of the man he allegedly met in New York; in the trial this man became "a Russian."

The document of Mrs. Greenglass

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Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 5)

glass' statement revealed that her husband was given to lying and fantasy for many years, and that conversations allegedly about "the atom bomb" could not have been what she said because the dates she gives for these talks took place before the world knew there was such a thing, and before she found out about it from the news of the Hiroshima bombing.

It is even more amazing when one recalls that the FBI in its brief before the court did not dare to deny the defense's charge of perjured testimony but confined its demand for the execution to the argument that the defense points were made "too late."

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N. Y. Daily News
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Perl Trial Seen As Pressure on Rosenberg Case

By MILTON HOWARD

The U.S. Supreme Court did not act yesterday on the appeal of the Rosenberg defense for a new trial. The court meets every Monday, and is expected to adjourn some time early in June for a summer recess.

The defense appeal is based on charges that the government's key witness, David Greenglass, perjured himself when he said that he overheard atomic scientists talking about the A-bomb at Los Alamos, Nevada, rushed home to make a "picture" of the a-bomb, and then gave this "drawing on a piece of paper" to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Since this appeal was made to the court, the world has seen in Greenglass' own handwriting a statement made 10 months before the trial in which his original story contradicts the yarn he told the jury on a number of basic questions.

A number of developments showing behind-the-scenes activity on the part of government sources marked this week's news on the Rosenberg case:

1. The government launched the trial of William Perl, Columbia University physicist, on charges of perjury. Perl had said he did not know the Rosenbergs.

The remarkable fact about this prosecution is not only its character but its timing. During a vital turn in the Rosenberg trial, prosecutor Irving Saypol told the press that he would produce Perl at the trial to corroborate the Greenglass testimony. But Saypol never produced Perl.

It was on the basis of this headline "sensation" to the press that the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals told the Rosenberg defense that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial.

The timing of the Perl case, nearly two years after it was announced, was seen as deliberate propaganda to deceive the country once more with new headline sensations as the final decision by the Supreme Court is awaited momentarily.

2. The Department of Justice issued a statement through a "high source" attacking the credibility of the new manuscript in Greenglass' handwriting.

This latest press item flatly contradicts the item in the N. Y. Times (May 4) in which Greenglass' attorney, O. John Rogge, confirmed the authenticity of the documents

and revealed that the FBI had been seeking for these documents itself during the last week of April.

3. Leonard Lyons, New York Post columnist, whose column has been observed to carry planted items on the Rosenberg case, said yesterday that the government had been planning to bring Julius Rosenberg to the William Perl trial in order to "have him plead his Constitutional privilege against self incrimination." This would provide another sensational headline with the intent of smearing the Rosenbergs and Perl.

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 18.

A resolution asking for executive clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who face death for conviction on a conspiracy charge, was passed last week at the 94th annual Massachusetts Universalist Convention at the Community Universalist Church here.

The convention resolution, passed after considerable discussion, declared the death sentence of the Rosenbergs was without precedent in this country.

It pointed out that "... the Rosenbergs were not charged with espionage or treason" but with conspiracy to commit espionage. Moreover, the resolution said, no civilian court in the U.S. ever decreed a death sentence for espionage.

The same church convention heard the Rev. Charles Milligan, of the West Somerville Congregational Church, object to terming Congressional investigators of "Communism" "witchhunters," for the reason that it "is a libel" on the original Salem witchhunters, he said.

Rev. Milligan, an instructor in the philosophy of religion and church history at Tufts, declared: "Those who are standing up for constitutional liberties are not introducing new foreign ideas but are trying to preserve what is best in the American tradition."

He alluded to attacks on such distinguished persons as Bishop Oxnham and said it was clear that the investigators "were not alter facts but were trying in many cases to get certain people—namely those who criticized their investigations."

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REJECT ROSENBERG PLEA NEW EVIDENCE SENT TO EISENHOWER

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3/10/53
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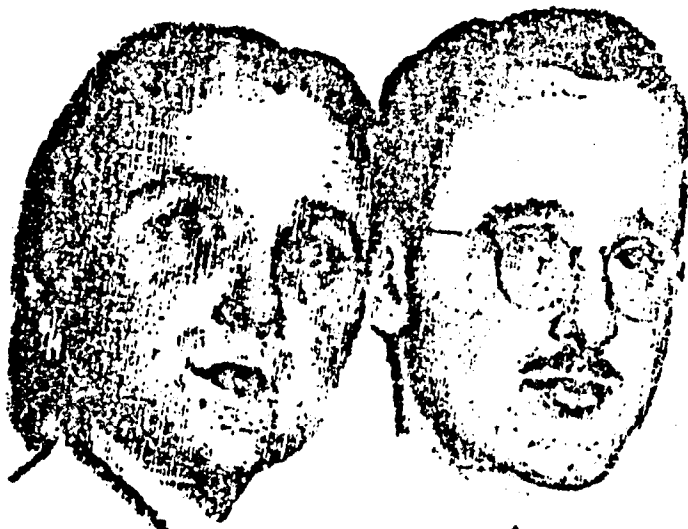
Handwritten signature: J. A. H.

The U. S. Supreme Court, in a decision which will shock the world, yesterday refused to grant the Rosenberg defense the right to argue for a new trial. The decision came as leading world papers had printed documentary evidence, in the handwriting of David Greenglass, key witness against the Rosenbergs, which tended to show that he had changed his evidence in vital respects between the time he was arrested in 1950 and the time he testified in court 10 months later.

This evidence has never been viewed in any court.

Meeting in emergency session the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case quickly sent an urgent message to President Eisenhower urging that he study the new documentary evidence in Greenglass' handwriting, and that he grant clemency.

The Committee said that hundreds of millions would be shocked by the court's action, noting that the Rosenbergs had been granted stays of execution three times and that after each stay new evidence had been forthcoming adding new doubts. They cited the FBI affidavit admitting perjury after of a government witness the first stay, the appearance of the console table which confirmed the Rosen-



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

bergs against the Greenglass, and now the Greenglass handwritten document showing vitally altered testimony before and during the trial. They said that this "warranted an act of clemency" citing Eisenhower's February statement that he might consider clemency if a new situation arose in the case.

The court vacated the stay of execution which had been handed down earlier by the U.S. Appellate Court. It now remains for the original court, presided over by Judge Irving Kaufman, to set a new day of execution.

Two of the U.S. Supreme Court judges said they thought that the Supreme Court should have reviewed the case. They were Judge William O. Douglas and Justice Hugo Black. Justice Frankfurter said he adhered to his earlier opinion of last November, when he said that he could not find legal grounds for a new trial but did not pass on the case or the sentence.

Technically, defense lawyer Emanuel Bloch can ask for reconsideration of yesterday's action. In that case, he could apply to a single Supreme Court judge for an extension of the stay of execution.

Last February, President Eisenhower denied a plea for commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment. Attorney Bloch said he would go to the White House again with a new plea.

Adding to the horror of this notorious case, was the repetition within the past few days of the "talk or die" pressure which the Department of Justice has used on the Rosenbergs from the beginning. It is known that the FBI wants the Rosenbergs not only to "confess" a crime they say they never committed, but demands that they "finger" Communist leaders and others as the price for their lives. Such an "offer" was made to the Rosenbergs via a letter in the New York Times signed by W. L. White.

Similarly, William Perl, a Columbia physicist who faces a possible 10-year jail term after being found guilty on Friday of perjury for having said he did not "know" the Rosenbergs after the jury handed in its verdict.

U. S. Attorney Martin told Judge Ryan that the government can prove that Perl was part of the "Rosenberg ring" but cannot make its "proof" known to the public. It was then asserted that Perl could lessen his jail term if he "confessed"—just as the Supreme Court was

(Continued on Page 6)

ROSENBERGS

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to hand down its decision.

Perl, at the trial, angrily told the court how Roy Cohen had demanded that he "confess or face indictment" in 1951. Perl said he had "nothing to confess."

It was expected that the shocking decision to prevent the courts from ever seeing the new evidence would arouse a new wave of protests and demands for commutation of the death sentence all over the civilized world.

THEY MUST NOT DIE!

An Editorial

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, even at this late hour, must halt the scheduled killing of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg!

Because if the Rosenbergs die, for a crime which they have denied despite all efforts to make them "confess," then America will have taken another step along the path to infamy, disgrace and dishonor in the eyes of civilized humanity.

The decision of the Supreme Court not to let them even argue for a new trial comes just at the very moment when the whole world has been startled by the appearance of authentic, amazing new evidence. This evidence is in the form of David Greenglass' own handwriting. It shows that the key government witness against the Rosenbergs told one story in 1950 and another in 1951.

The court's action comes just as the Vatican and Pope Pius have renewed their strong plea for commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment. (Osservatore Romano, April 16).

Why the rush to the electric chair, instead of the commutation of the death sentence?

Can those who say that the country's security requires the death sentence, claim that America will be safer if the Rosenbergs, who deny their guilt, are killed? That America will be weaker if President Eisenhower commute their sentence to life? That it will hurt America if the courts are allowed to look at the new Greenglass documents?

Two of the Supreme Court judges, Black and Douglas, think they should have the right to argue for a new trial. Another, Frankfurter, says that though he cannot change the lower court's death penalty, he is not judging the case or the sentence as such. Appellate Court judge Learned Hand said that the defense' appeal had created "a new case." In fact, the lower court said the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial altogether if it had been asked!

FIVE YEARS after their execution, Sacco and Vanzetti were found to be innocent—by Justice Frankfurter who now sits on the Supreme Court. Tom Mooney was found innocent—20 years after he was scheduled to die on the evidence of witnesses later found to be perjurers!

Can the American people, can American labor, close its eyes to these experiences in this hour when a new and more terrible Dreyfus Case looms up to shame and dishonor America before civilized humanity? What will we say if, after the Rosenbergs are dead, new proof is found to confirm their unwavering denial of guilt?

THE MYTH that they could steal "the A-bomb" and "give it to the Russians" is not believed by a single atomic scientist in the country. On the contrary, three leading such scientists—Einstein, Urey and Lapp—flatly say they don't believe it!

Why then the rush to kill them, to shut off any possible chance to let them prove their innocence, if they can, later on?

THESE QUESTIONS are being asked by most of the civilized world today?

We cannot ignore them. We cannot close our eyes to the crime that is being hatched not only against the Rosenbergs but against everyone of us Americans. It was not only Dreyfus who was framed; it was France! It was not only labor leader Mooney who was framed; it was the American trade unions, raided and attacked in the Palmer Raids that came soon after! It is not only the Scottsboro boys who were framed; it was the Negro people and the whole United States.

LET US WAKE UP to what is happening here. The killing of the Rosenbergs—two Jewish parents called "communist" because they favored Republican Spain and a Second Front!—will be seen as a signal for new McCarthyite frameups, new racist violence, new pro-fascist moves inside the United States. It is being planned that way.

Let every thoughtful, compassionate American throw off the fears spread by the McCarthyites around this case! Let a deluge of wires go to President Eisenhower from every union, community and individual asking for a commutation of the death sentence so that justice shall not be fed by corpses, so that the doors can stay open for justice to remedy any error. Death can never be recalled or remedied.

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James Earl Ray Review Denies New Stat. Defense Evidence

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WASHINGTON, May 26.—Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson today denied a stay of execution to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Vinson issued no statement. He merely wrote the word "denied" on the papers submitted to him.

Throughout the day yesterday, defense counsel for the Rosenbergs sought to get one U.S. Supreme Court Justice to grant a stay of execution so that new and vital evidence in the case could be brought before the courts. President Eisenhower has received this new evidence, in the form of documents in the handwriting of key witness, David Greenglass.

These documents clearly show that this key witness, on whose uncorroborated word alone the Rosenbergs face death, basically changed his testimony in the ten months between his first statement and the March 1951 trial.

Moving swiftly, the Justice Department filed a brief statement with the chief justice opposing any stay of execution. In

its statement, the government made no reference of any kind to the new evidence which has

been presented to President Eisenhower and which the defense is trying to get before the courts which have never seen it. The eagerness of the government to get a quick execution just as the new evidence has

been made available is considered unprecedented by observers. Defense attorneys Emanuel
(Continued on Page 3)

ASKS FUNDS TO PUBLICIZE NEW ROSENBERG DOCUMENTS

The Rosenberg Committee yesterday appealed for funds to help it get the new documentary evidence in the Rosenberg case "to 150,000,000 Americans."

The new evidence, it said, "must be splashed across our newspapers, spoken from the radio, seen on television, put up on billboards, printed in leaflets and brochures."

"All this must be done within the next 10 days."

Emergency funds can be rushed to the committee, Joseph Brainin, chairman, at 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

Bloch and John F. Finerty moved for a stay of execution in the chambers of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson. They conferred for almost an hour with court clerk Harold M. Willey while filing the necessary papers seeking a stay.

The papers asked that the execution be stayed until June 9, the last day for filing a re-hearing petition. Unless the stay is granted, the petition said, the Rosenbergs' "lives and liberties will be destroyed and the issues rendered academic."

Court aides said that the papers have been served on the Justice Department, which is expected, according to late reports, to oppose a stay. After the Justice Department is heard from, Justice Vinson will get the defense papers. He may or may not hold a hearing on the question.

The defense petition pointed out that the government knew that Greenglass' testimony must have been perjured since his claims to have drawn from memory "the secret of the atom bomb" after overhearing conversations of Los Alamos scientists simply could not be true.

The defense also noted that the prosecution procured the testimony of a key witness at the last minute after bringing him illegally into the court the day before to rehearse his testimony and that this witness testified falsely under oath.

Also, the defense referred to the grave misconduct of Prosecutor Irving Saypol, who got page one headlines with his claim that physicist William Perl would corroborate Greenglass' testimony but who never brought Perl into the trial at all.

Perl was finally tried and convicted this past week, two years after Saypol promised to use him as a corroborating witness in the Rosenberg case of 1951. This trial was timed with the high court's decision yesterday.

An alleged "connection" between Perl and the "Rosenberg ring" was dramatically announced over the weekend by the government.

In their statement to President Eisenhower on documents whose authenticity cannot be questioned, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said:

"These documents which have been placed before you reveal that David Greenglass, chief witness in the Rosenberg case, bore false witness against his sister and brother-in-law. The false witness confirms his himself in his own handwriting that he lied to the government, to the court, to his family and to his country when he testified against the Rosenbergs."

Can Labor Fail to Act?

An Editorial

CAN LABOR stand by while one of the biggest frame-ups in our national history is being rushed to its tragic and fateful conclusion?

We refer to the Rosenberg death sentence which now looms.

It is being rushed just as sensational new documentary evidence has been made public proving that the key government witness lied.

Labor knows what frame-ups are, how innocent men and women can be made to appear guilty by stoolpigeons, bosses, and ruthless corporations.

If the Rosenbergs can be killed without the slightest evidence against them—either documentary or any other kind—solely on the unsupported word of a single witness making a deal under threat of dire punishment for himself, then what union member or leader can feel safe?

What could prevent another Mooney or Sacco and Vanzetti frameup all over again?

Opinions may differ on the exact facts in the case, on guilt or innocence. But can there be two opinions about the horrible death penalty which shuts forever the doors to any future remedy, to any future clarification of what millions consider a miscarriage of justice?

Labor's worst enemies rigged this frameup. If they can get away with this, they will be hungry for more.

Commutation of the death sentence by President Eisenhower should be the demand of the entire labor movement. Even at this late hour, their lives can be saved. Clemency would not hurt America. On the contrary, it would save our honor before the world. It would defeat the makers of frameups, the enemies of labor.

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Launch New Nationwide Petitions for Clemency

Petitions urging President Eisenhower to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs in the face of new documentary evidence are now being signed in all the major cities of the country, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said yesterday.

At the same time, the Justice Department announced it would appear Monday at the N. Y. Federal court to demand the execution of the Rosenbergs as speedily "as possible."

Thousands of Americans have already signed clemency petitions in the past two days, the Committee said. The response to this petition has been greater than to any previous one, the Committee added.

Addressed to President Eisenhower, the petition states:

"Dear Mr. President:

"We believe that no one should ever be put to death on the word

of those who violate the Commandment against bearing false witness.

"New documents have revealed that Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of the prosecution's chief witness in the Rosenberg case, has called her husband unworthy of belief; and that David Greenglass, himself, has admitted lying to the Government, to the Court, and to his family.

"Even if we were to set this new evidence aside, we find ourselves in agreement with the April 16, 1953 statement of the Vatican newspaper, that the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration and believe with Pope Pius XII and over 3,000 American Protestant Ministers that clemency should be granted to the Rosenbergs.

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"We therefore appeal to you, Mr. President, in the name of fairness and mercy, to spare the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

Cities where these petitions are being circulated include Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Los Angeles, the Committee announced.

Defense attorney Emanuel Bloch said yesterday he would file two petitions in New York. He would ask the Circuit Court of Appeals to resentence the Rosenbergs on the ground that matters having nothing to do with the case had been brought in by the prosecution and the court to inflame opinion and justify a death sentence. This undoubtedly refers to the fact that Judge Kaufman in issuing the unprecedented death penalty in this case of "conspiracy to commit espionage," launched a savage attack on the defendants as being responsible for the Korean war.

U. S. Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, acting for the Justice Department, expressed impatience with the efforts of the defense to win a stay pending new legal moves. He said he would appear

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Rosenbergs

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in the Federal Court on Monday to demand a death date be set "as expeditiously as possible."

The Justice Department fears the spread of the new documentary evidence in the case, observers emphasized. These documents in the handwriting of the government's key witness, David Greenglass, prove conclusively that this witness lied flagrantly on basic issues on the case, and that he changed his testimony from his original stand to the one he took 10 months later at the trial.

'DEATH HOUSE' LETTERS

"Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," a collection of letters written by the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing, will be published June 10 by the Jero Publishing Co., Inc., New York.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will handle sales of the book in the U. S.

All proceeds from the book, to sell for \$1 in a paper-bound edition, will go into a trust fund for the Rosenberg children, Michael 10, and Robert, 8.

The letters, which total 160 pages, start with Julius' arrest in July, 1950, and continue through March, 1953, when the couple awaited a Supreme Court decision on their appeal.

The letters reflect the Rosenbergs' steadfast affirmation of their innocence and their grief at being separated from each other and their children. The Rosenbergs wrote the letters to each other, to their attorney, children and family.

Save the Rosenbergs!

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman on Friday set the week of June 15 for execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the frameup charge that they conspired to give atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. Judge Kaufman acted despite a plea by Alexander Bloch, who told the judge:

"I'm pinch-hitting for my son [Emmanuel H. Bloch, chief defense counsel], who is absent from the city. In view of the two motions returnable Monday morning affecting the sentence, I am constrained to ask for a delay until 2 p.m. Monday."

Motions are scheduled to be argued today in the Court of Appeals and the District Court to reduce the sentence.

It was also understood that Emmanuel Bloch might soon file a motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WITH THE REFUSAL of the Supreme Court to re-hear their case, the fate of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has now reached an extremely critical stage.

Judge Kaufman has set their execution for June 15, and there can be no doubt that the legal lynching of these two victims of war hysteria will take place if



the masses do not make the most vigorous fight to save them.

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the Rosenberg Case, in view of the new evidence positively proving that the Rosenbergs were frameup by perjury, is quite in line with the reactionary history of the top court. Never, since that body was established, a century and three quarters ago, has it served as a bulwark of protection of the people's liberties that it is supposed to defend. On the contrary, save upon the rarest of occasions, when mass pressure upon it was great, it has never failed to betray democracy into the hands of its worst enemies.

The Supreme Court's reactionary course in the Rosenberg Case fits right in with its cooperation with the reactionaries in the Scottsboro, Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti, and many other such legal outrages against the rights of the people—not to go back to the days of the Court's infamous decision in the Dred Scott Case.

One of the most disgraceful features of the Rosenberg Case, a proceeding that is now shaming the American people before the whole world, is the pressure that is being put upon the Rosenbergs to "confess" or be executed. Over their heads is being hung the deadly ultimatum that they will be electrocuted if they do not come forward and act as stoop pigeons, in the approved manner of Government informers in Smith Act cases and before Congressional thought-control committees.

This is the clear implication in the refusals of the President and the Supreme Court to give their case proper legal and human consideration. Obviously, if the Rosenbergs would become themselves as perjurers,

clemency would be extended to them.

AMERICAN COURTS, during their long and sordid history in labor, Negro, and general civil rights cases, have often descended to the most outrageous methods, but this attempt to blackmail the Rosenbergs by the threat of death if they do not become perjurers, is about the worst ever. It goes to show the great lengths that fascist methods of ideological terrorism have reached in the United States. This is McCarthyism in the extreme.

Hundreds of millions of people, all over the world, have their eyes upon the Rosenberg Case. Not since the days of the Sacco-Vanzetti and Tom Mooney cases, if even then, has

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Rosenberg

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there been such a broad international protest against a legal lynching in an American court. This great world demand for justice for these two victims arises and takes on such huge volume basically because the world's peoples see in this case a sharp expression of the war hysteria and fascist terrorism that is being cultivated in the United States by the war-minded barons of Wall Street.

American democratic prestige is sinking rapidly all over the world. This country, because of the militant warmongering of its government leaders, is coming more and more to be looked upon by the world's peoples as the source of the most deadly dangers of war and fascism. The barbarous way in which the Rosenbergs are being manhandled has been a powerful factor in the creation of the world fear and hatred of American imperialism. If they dare to execute the Rosenbergs, the Wall Street warmonger will pay dearly for it in the creation of new and higher obstacles in the path of their insane drive for world domination.

The fate of the Rosenbergs has now become a great test of American democracy. Their protection against being legally lynched is a heavy responsibility of the working class and its democratic allies. What is at stake is much more than the lives of these two victims of war hysteria; the whole body of the people's liberties is involved. The Rosenbergs must be saved from the McCarthys and other warmongers.

The country should ask that President Eisenhower commute the death sentence ~~or~~ that a new trial can take place and the frame-up exposed.

TEXAS NEWSPAPER DOUBTS ROSENBERGS HAD FAIR TRIAL

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

offer me their rotten deals."

The government today is expected to appear at Federal Court to demand a new date for the execution as the defense seeks a stay in order to permit new documentary evidence to be judged by the courts and the people.

Thousands of names have already been signed to petitions going to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death sentence.

Government-inspired propaganda that the Rosenbergs can "save their lives" if they "talk" and implicate other victims for the electric chair shows "that it was impossible for the Rosenbergs to have received a fair trial" stated the Laredo Texas Times in its Tuesday editorial.

"Our highest authority in Washington has said," the paper wrote, "that if the Rosenbergs would confess they would expect to have their death sentence lessened!"

"In our minds," the paper concludes, "under this type of thinking it was impossible for the Rosenbergs to have received a fair trial."

This statement, part of a long editorial taking up many national issues, was reprinted Wednesday in the Washington Daily News by the Laredo paper along with the rest of the editorial in a half page advertisement.

The "talk or die" proposition has been the main propaganda

alibi used by the "kill-the-Rosenberg" forces.

It implies that the Rosenbergs, who have never wavered in their denial of the rigged "case" against them, must be willing to admit the FBI claim that "Communists" are "spies" if they want to save their lives.

The Rosenbergs have repeatedly denounced this cruel pressure on them to "make a deal" to say what they know is false in order to avoid the execution which has been made ready for them without a single item of evidence against them.

In a letter to Ethel, dated March 15, taken from the advance copies of the collected letters soon to be

published, Julius Rosenberg again revealed how the government is seeking a forced "confession" which would justify its frame-up of new innocent people from the Left. He

"It is we who have a conscience and decent feelings that are forced to suffer the tortures of the damned in order to uphold our principles. . . .

"Your family didn't even make an attempt to see me! Can you imagine they didn't even have the nerve to face me. They are probably waiting for further instructions from the FBI or district attorney before they venture to

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MICHAEL ROSENBERG SENDS A LETTER TO EISENHOWER



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

Ten-year-old Michael Rosenberg, who will be orphaned along with his six-year-old brother if Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are put to death, wrote President Eisenhower asking him to "let my mommy and daddy go," after seeing Mrs. Oatis on television and listening to her story.

Michael, speaking also for his brother, Robbie, wrote the letter on May 20. He is assuring everyone that he will get a favorable reply.

The letter, a copy of which the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case obtained from Michael, said:

"Dear President Eisenhower:

"I saw on television on Monday Mr. Oatis is not in prison any more because the President of the country let him go. It said his wife wrote a letter to the President over there and she told why Mr. Oatis should be let go. I think it is a good thing to let him go home because I think prison is a very bad place for anybody to be.

"My mommy and daddy are in prison in New York. My brother is six years old and his name is Robby. He misses them very much and I miss them too. I got the idea to write you from Mr. Oatis on television. Please let my mommy and daddy go and not let anything happen to them. If they come home Robby and I will be very happy. we will thank you very much.

"Very truly yours,

"MICHAEL ROSENBERG."

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A TRAIN THROUGH THE NIGHT

By DORA TEITLEBOIM

Dora Teitleboim is the internationally known Yiddish workingclass poet, fighter for peace. She has authored two books of poems and a recent volume of travels through the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

Through the dark night, a train of light
Speeds on to meet the morning
To tear the knife from the breast of life—
And our hearts beat out a warning!

We are white, we are black, in age apart.
We are grown like the leaves of a single
bloom.

And our train throbs wild as a mother's
heart
Who would snatch her child from doom.

A night like a dark, unending sea
Is drowning my country's soul. . .

Fie moon, you hasten like us to be
At dawn in the Capitol.

Two names in the window frost I trace.
Two names like hands on our hearts are laid.
Two names are wings as we rush through
space

To check the killers who whet the blade
Stars glint down with their eyes of gold
To shadows whirling on sweeps of snow.
Under white umbrellas the cities hold
Their slumber. We of the night-watch go.

O guide me, Moon, to the prison dread
Where the glorious two eat bitter bread.
From the people's bosom issuing.
Like dawn stars, gifts of love I'd bring.

Ye stars, bow down to the stony cell
Where they pace the days; this man, this
wife,

And weave their dreams in a shadow-hell,
Each step ticked off on the clock of life.

O Ethell O Julius! heroic ones! lovers—
Of courage unyielding ye bear a crown.
At dawn, at the gate, a shade, I hover
Where the waves of your torment are
pouring down.

Twin does! O captives in werewolf den,
With you, our freedom, our life they'd kill
Your cause shall blaze from the lips of men,
And justice rise with the people's will.

(Translated from the Yiddish by Martha Millat)

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THE NEW EVIDENCE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (3)

Did Greenglass Steal Uranium?

Following is the third instalment of the "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case," issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The prosecution posed an important question—why did Ethel and Julius Rosenberg try to get a vaccination certificate for David Greenglass to leave the country? The defense stated the Rosenbergs believed that Greenglass may have been involved in theft—possibly uranium theft.

The document quoting the interview with Mrs. Greenglass admits she and her husband were questioned about uranium when an F.B.I. agent visited their home in February, 1950. But in the trial, Greenglass refused to say why the F.B.I. visited them. The document says:

"She (Ruth Greenglass) pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they had been watched constantly and feels as if they are the object of persecution. Shortly before their accident the F.B.I. asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience."

The uranium question was brought out by the trial testimony of Julius Rosenberg who stated that he believed David Greenglass was "in trouble" because of a possible theft of uranium.

And I recall at that time in my mind the incident—the instant he told me what happened to him in February when the FBI had come around to visit him and question him about some uranium. I thought maybe it had something to do with that or had something to do with a conversation Ruthie had with me many years back.

1221

"I said, 'Dave are you in trouble or something?'
"He said, 'Don't ask me anything about it. You got to do this for me. If you can't give me the money I need, at least do this for me.'"

And the Court asked you at the time some questions about the fact that you were unfriendly or you were hostile to each other, and in the face of that you said he came to you and he put this twofold request to you, the \$2,000, and if you ~~can't~~ do that for him, the certificate showing that he had been vaccinated for smallpox, and also this additional matter of asking the doctor while you were at it what was required to go into Mexico.

Q. Did anybody ever ask you for \$2,000 for a smallpox certificate or what kind of injections were required to get into Mexico?

A. Yes, David Greenglass.

Q. I say, did anybody else ever ask you for anything like that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you proceed to find out why?

A. He was very agitated, and I asked him in the best way I knew how to ask him.

Q. Did you suspect why he wanted it.

A. I suspected he was in some trouble.

Q. Did you suspect perhaps that it had to do with the theft of gasoline from the Army.

A. Possibly, part.

Q. Did you suspect perhaps that it had something to do with the theft of uranium from Los Alamos?

A. Possibly.

Q. Did you suspect that it had something to do with the type of information relating to the atomic bomb?

[fol. 1201] A. No, I didn't suspect that.

Trial Transcript, pp. 1121, 1251

But the Greenglass testimony in the trial deliberately evaded the uranium issue. Greenglass—you will note—purports not to remember why the F.B.I. agent visited him.

Q. Where did these FBI representatives see or speak to you in February, 1950?

A. One man called me up on the phone and he said he would like to see me. He came to my house; he sat down at my table; I offered him a cup of coffee and we spoke—he did not say to me that he suspected me of espionage or anything else—he just spoke to me about whether I had [fol. 1201] known anybody at Los Alamos, and that was the gist of the whole conversation. He walked out of the house maybe an hour later, and that is all there was to it.

Q. All right now, let's see. Did he introduce himself as a member of the FBI?

A. He did.

Q. Did he ask you any questions, either directly or indirectly, with respect to your knowledge of any illegal activity that occurred at Los Alamos while you were there?

A. I don't recall exactly what the whole conversation was about. It made very little effect on me, because I didn't—I mean, it didn't seem like anything—I mean—

A. (Continuing:) He discussed with me—when he came into the house it was very difficult to find out what he wanted. He didn't come out and say that he wanted some information. He just talked around the point. I didn't get what he really wanted to find out.

Trial Transcript, pp. 564, 565

SUMMARY—Ruth Greenglass admitted to her attorney that an F.B.I. agent visited them in February, 1950, to question them about uranium.

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KNOWLEDGE OFFERS IT'S OFFERS CASHOWS FROM DEATH CELL: FALS GOVT

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By MILTON HOWARD

OSSINING, N.Y., June 3.—Blazing with anger at the government offer to make a deal with them as they face the electric chair, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg today told America through their attorney that the "talk-or-die" deal offered Tuesday by U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell shows that the government knows that its case does not carry any weight before the eyes of the world. Coming from a two-and-a-half hour talk with the framed couple, Emanuel Bloch read the full text of the statement to the TV cameras and reporters. The Rosenbergs, who had bitterly accused Brownell's agent, prison director James V. Bennett, of trying to torture them into a falsehood, said:

"By asking us to repudiate the truth of our innocence, the government admits its own doubts concerning our guilt."

They went on: "Yesterday, we were offered a deal by the Attorney General of the United States. We were told that if we co-operated with the government our lives will be spared."

"We will not help purge the foul record of a fraudulent conviction and barbaric sentence."

NEW MOVES

"We solemnly declare now and forever that we will not be coerced, even under pain of death to bear a number of important new legal false witness and to yield up our rights as free Americans."

The Rosenbergs then concluded: "We do not intend to introduce the sensational new evidence which has come to light since President Eisenhower's order of innocent people and the

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ROSENBERGS

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refused clemency and the Appellate Court and Judge Kaufman refused to make any change in the execution plans.

The Supreme Court earlier last week had refused the defense the right to argue before it on a motion for a new trial based on the fact that government witnesses had clearly perjured themselves.

The defense expects to bring this new evidence before the U.S. District Court last this week.

The execution date has been set for June 18, 11 p.m.

Bloch listed his further legal moves as follows:

He will appeal to the Court of Appeals at New York for a stay of execution pending appeal of the court's decision yesterday refusing to direct sentencing Judge Irving R. Kaufman to reduce the death sentence.

He will file appeal from that decision with the Supreme Court. He will ask the District Court to grant a new trial on the ground that witnesses at the original trial can be proven, by new documen-

tary evidence, to have perjured themselves.

If that motion is denied, he will appeal to the Supreme Court.

If all else fails, he will appeal again to President Eisenhower, who has once previously refused to grant the Rosenbergs executive clemency.

The Record of a Frameup

11/12/53

OLDFIELD ROAD TTD

N.Y. *Philip Barker*

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<i>John Harrington</i> JAH	

by Fred E. Daniels

NOTHING IN THE LAST 20

years has equal the worldwide outcry that has gone up to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, sentenced to death on the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

On Feb. 14, 1953, the U. S. Court of Appeals granted the Rosenbergs a stay of execution to allow them to appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial on the grounds of perjury trial and the discovery of new evidence. At this time, Justice Jerome N. Frank said: "There are substantial questions of law involved. I would not want to preclude their right to appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that on my conscience."

The Rosenberg Case is one of the most crucial of modern times. Involved here is not only the fate of two human beings against whom not the slightest proof of guilt has been offered, but also the future of the entire American people who live today under the shadow of war and wholesale McCarthy persecutions.

To enable more of our fellow Americans to make their voices heard on a case about which little if any truth has been told in the commercial press, we publish this analysis of just what the Rosenberg Case is all about.

Background to a Frame-Up

On July 27, 1920, Julius Rosenberg, at young, married, electrical engineer, father of seven small children, was arrested by the FBI and charged with a statement orally given by a confidential informant and Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover. McCarthy with some mention of his brother-in-law David Greenglass into a Soviet espionage case in 1945. On Aug. 31, Rosenberg and Ethel were arrested on a similar charge.

A few months before this, the papers had been full of headlines about the breaking of an international spy ring and the arrests and confessions of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold.

However, the only finding that Julius Rosenberg got up to the time of his arrest that he was supposed to be involved in this in any way was when FBI agents questioned him on June 15, 1945, and to his brother-in-law David.

At that time FBI agents told Rosenberg that Greenglass had been arrested the day before and had confessed to stealing atomic secrets for the Soviet Union. They accused Rosenberg for dates of David's wartime fulfillment and visit to New York.

After three hours, one of the FBI agents mentioned to Rosenberg: "Dave told you told him to supply information for Russia."

ROSENBERG indignantly demanded to be allowed to confront Greenglass to hear those foolish accusations from his own lips. The FBI ignored his request. Rosenberg then demanded permission to call his lawyer. The lawyer told him to put his hat on and leave if he wasn't under arrest. Rosenberg did just that.

For 3 months Rosenberg heard nothing more from the FBI. No agents contacted or visited him. There was no testimony at the trial that he made any effort in this interval to leave the country as a spy might have been expected to do. Instead, he continued his business as usual, working for the same firm.

In the meantime, Greenglass had been thrown into solitary confinement and held in \$100,000 bail. Through another brother-in-law, Greenglass retained O. John Rogge, registered agent for the Yugoslav Titoite government, as his lawyer who promptly appeared at the arraignment and protested Greenglass' innocence of the charge against him.

On July 6, a Federal Grand Jury in New Mexico indicted Greenglass on four counts of espionage, conviction on any one of which carried the death sentence. A New York Federal Commissioner ordered Greenglass' immediate removal to New Mexico, but Rogge asked and secured a week's delay in spite of the protest of Federal District Attorney Irving Saypol.

The next week, after conference with Saypol and with Greenglass' wife Ruth, Rogge requested another postponement of Greenglass' removal and this time Saypol agreed.

In a public statement issued at that time, Saypol said: "I do not feel it appropriate to state publicly the substance of discussions which have been going on, but acquiesce in this application for adjournment."

The following confidential took

place between Rogge, Saypol, FBI agents and Ruth Greenglass.

Then, suddenly, on July 17, Julius Rosenberg was placed under arrest.

A Case Is Created

For Julius Rosenberg, arrest on the charge of conspiring to turn over atomic secrets to a foreign power was the beginning of a long nightmare.

For the FBI, however, it was the prelude to a frame-up.

Immediately after the arrest, swarms of FBI agents were put to work digging up everything they could about Rosenberg's past and present.

Every one of his classmates at CCNY was put through an intensive grilling, which, with one exception, netted exactly nothing in the way of "support" of Greenglass' accusation that Rosenberg was a "master-spy."

That one exception was a man by the name of Max Elitcher, a former classmate and government employee, then working as an electrical engineer for a New York firm.

Elitcher was made to order for a stoolpigeon's role.

FBI agents confronting him, told Elitcher they had information that he was involved in espionage.

Sobell, at the time, was working in Mexico with his wife and family. On Aug. 18, 1950, he and his wife were arrested and taken into custody. They were held in the Federal House of Detention in New York City. Sobell was charged with conspiracy to commit espionage. He was found guilty and sentenced to 30 years in prison. His wife, Mary, was also found guilty and sentenced to 30 years in prison. They were both released in 1955.

[illegible]

In his testimony, Elitcher made two admissions which, in any court of law in "normal" times should have led the judge to throw his entire testimony out of court. He admitted that when he was first questioned by the FBI he was fearful of what might happen to him as a result of his involvement in the case.

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MINNIE WINNOC

10-10-68, FBI, New York, in
 the subject's apartment, set to
 try to make a case from an
 all-in-all, to prove in
 favor of "Communism". He said the
 "Communist Party" is a "Socialist". The
 first sentence in the "MAGAZINE" of some
 of the best problems, including
 and political issues, were
 written in construction and after
 atom-bomb. As well as FBI
 "Selling" and "and" (presumably
 "Proven") the name of the time
 has been found, however,
 only in the "Class" and has
 been called to "Selling". Not one
 of the leading figures connected
 with the "Communist" had been
 but in the "MAGAZINE". Neither had
 any of the "Proven".

[illegible]

Continued from Page 111

[illegible]

~~He studied physics, thermodynamics and other subjects connected with atomic energy. He had no college degree in science or anything else.~~

Nevertheless, he and his wife told the following story: David told that Julius Rosenberg, with Kibitz's cooperation, induced David to steal secret information dealing with the atom-bomb from the U. S. Atomic Energy at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where Greenglass was assigned by the Army as a machinist during 1944-45. David claimed that by snooping around in the most highly-guarded security-conscious war-time project in the United States, he was able to learn the "secret" of the atom-bomb, make a sketch of the actual bomb and pass it on with 12 pages of technical notes to the Rosenbergs. All this was presented solemnly as indisputable proof in spite of admissions, before the trial and after, by leading scientists and the Atomic Commission itself that there never was a "secret" to the atom-bomb in the first place and that all that was involved was time and technical facilities.

Almost without exception, among experts, derided the "Secret Greenglass" had supposedly passed on. In the words of the science editor of "Life" Magazine: "Greenglass' imploded bomb appears flimsy, if not downright unworkable," and the authoritative "Scientific American" wrote, ironically: "History's most elaborately guarded secret—how to make an atomic bomb—was actually let out of the bag in a court-room last month. Or was it?"

But the Greenglasses' Mother Goose tale did not end here. Although this evidence showed that the Rosenbergs lived frugal lives, always on the edge of poverty, the Greenglasses contended that Julius Rosenberg was "sympathetic" for the Soviet espionage ring, liberally handing out cash and treating members of the ring to lavish nights of entertainment. And, again, according to the Greenglasses, the Soviet Union paid off the parents of Rosenberg for his work with atom-bombs. It was

12-18-55-200-6-10 (Continued)
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 12-18-55-200-6-10 (Continued)

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THE 2025 GRANTS

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In the way of objective evidence of bias on the Greek side, there is nothing official in the United States absolutely nothing at all.

What the government did do with obvious political purposes was to put in evidence a collection of letters from the Spanish Refugee Appeal taken from the Romanian apartments and a dominating position for former New York Communist Peter V. Cacchione, a Communist, which Ethel Rosenberg had signed along with 80,000 other New York residents—although these had nothing to do with the case.

THEY ON THE apparent
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the pathological liar, the Gold digger, the swindler, the con man, the hard player of the inner operations of "Soviet Espionage" including his being full-styled role of a secret courier who made trip to New Mexico to pick up stolen atomic data from the Greenglass and British atomic scientist Klaus Fuchs, for transmission to the Soviet Union.

But, nowhere—hot, taste—in his native tale, did Gold link the Rosenbergs to espionage in the slightest way. On the contrary, he admitted he had never been or heard of the Rosenbergs before in his entire life. Yet Gold's testimony, too, was accepted and allowed to remain.

IT WAS THE SAME with Elizabeth Bentley, most of the stand, who acknowledged the made a living as a professional writer and lecturer on "Communist espionage." Bentley's testimony was one long-playing phonograph record of previous testimony before Congressional committees, that she personally knew that all Communists take orders from Moscow and that they commit sabotage at all hours of the day and night.

Yet even Bentley confessed she had never seen or heard of the Rosenbergs before, and failed in any way to give the slightest support to the Government's case that the Rosenbergs did it.

In connection with her affidavit that she had received my-
self a phone call from some-
one identified only as "Julius"
or Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize
winner listed as a witness for
the government, but never
named, that E. Bomie had
been a Harvard student of
Julius. As Urey could have
been a defendant in the case,
by the time the government
went to trial that is, the
case against Ethel and Julius
was being brought solely on the
unsubstantiated story of
my friend David Greenback
of the Hall and very
real and definite reasons for
suspecting the Rosenberg
of U. S. Court of Appeal be-
lieved, Deborah E. (the Green-
back) Malinow, were dis-
missed the prosecution could not
proceed.

Nevertheless it was on the testimony of such unimproved testimony that the jury found the Rosenbergs guilty as charged, and Judge Kaufman sentenced them to die for a crime that was "worse than murder."

The Double Case

From the very outset of the trial, Prosecuting Attorney Irving Saypol (since rewarded with a N.Y. State Judgeship) made it plain that he wasn't only after the Rosenbergs.

Saypol wanted a conviction for the Rosenbergs, but even more than that, he wanted and had to have a death-sentence conviction for "Communism," although Communism wasn't mentioned in the indictment.

The reason for that is clear once the background to the trial is examined.

For five long years, the American people had been told they were in a "cold war" against Communism. Under that banner, the anti-labor Taft-Hartley act had been passed, the Hollywood Nine sent to jail for standing in the constitutional right of the privacy of political beliefs, and 11 Communist leaders convicted for the new crime of "teaching and advocating" ideas.

But now the cold war was about to get hot. In the first week of June, 1950, shortly after Greenglass had been picked up and two weeks before the Government decided to arrest Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, U.S. troops were ordered to Korea and the

most hated war in our country. The fear of death had to be thrown into the American people. An example had to be made. At all costs the people had to be convinced that Communism was their deadly enemy. At the same time, everything had to be done legally because of the deep hold of the democratic tradition upon the American people.

The Rosenberg Case was carefully engineered with all these political considerations in mind. SAYPOL SHOWED what he was after as soon as he began his opening speech. After proclaiming to the jury that his witnesses would prove the truth of the indictment charging the Rosenbergs and Sobell with conspiracy to commit espionage, Saypol added:

"The evidence will also show that the loyalty and the allegiance of the Rosenbergs and Sobell were not to our country, but that it was to Communism. Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world."

Immediately, Defense Attorney Emmanuel Bloch rose to his feet with an objection. He asked the Court to instruct the District Attorney to refrain from making any remark about Communism, because Communism is not on trial here.

But Saypol would not desert. He told the Court once again to instruct Judge Kaufman to make the following ruling:

"The charge here is espionage. The defendant himself has admitted the charge was conspiracy to commit espionage. It is not that the defendant is a member of the Communist Party or that they had any interest in Communism. However, the Judge went on with an insight into the Government's case that is truly astounding. If the Government intended to establish that they did have an interest in Communism, for the purpose of establishing a motive for what they were doing, I will, in this court, when that question arises, rule on that point." (Sobell later added) "Immediately, Saypol chimed in. That is the purpose of my remarks."

From that moment on, and throughout the entire trial, the District Judge allowed every remark about Communism.

It is connection. It is a defense objection and his own acknowledgment that it could only have an influence on the jury that was prejudicial to the defendants.

By the time Elizabeth Bentley appeared on the stand in the guise of a master political puppeteer ready to do a "connecting job," the Rosenbergs were already as thoroughly tagged with the label of "Communists" (subject to connection or control) that their conviction was virtually assured.

But Bentley, whom the Appeal Court, with unconscious wit, termed the "missing link" to the Government's case, was produced for more reasons than just to help convict the Rosenbergs. She was the prosecution's elephant gun, aimed at larger prey. Her job was to assert the syllogism all Communists take orders from Moscow; Moscow orders Communists to commit espionage; therefore, all Communists commit espionage or they are kicked out of the party.

And so, like a trained puppet, Bentley repeated every bit of theory that had been drummed into her head. She had been a Communist in the underground and knew of her own

THE ROSENBERGS had foreseen the stand. The advice of counsel did not convince them that the absence of evidence against him would win a speedy acquittal. With regard to Ethel, the testimony of Julius Rosenberg, who denied in whole and in part all of Ellitcher's charges that he had tried to enlist him in an espionage conspiracy, was a factor.

Their meetings, Ellitcher, the Gallones, between the two of them had taken place now in Ellitcher's invitation. But they had never been the slightest reference to espionage or stealing military material or anything of the sort. Indeed, Rosenberg stated, their talk had been about old times, what they were doing now for a living, and discussions about the war.

WITH REGARD to the Greenglasses' testimony, both Rosenbergs denied in whole and in part all the charges that they had induced David Greenglass to commit espionage, that Julius had paid David for stealing secrets, etc., etc.

They stated flatly that they had no conversations or dealings with either of the Greenglasses regarding stolen matter that David would transmit to them, or anything of the kind. Point by point, they flatly denied every assertion the Greenglasses had made about their involvement in espionage in any way at all.

In his testimony, Julius Rosenberg pointed out that both Greenglass had asked to see him

one of them in 1945 and told him that he had been asked to join the Army to make money. Rosenberg told him to join the Army and to do so, that he would only be in trouble. Rosenberg further pointed out that he and David had had a number of other mutual and business matters they were involved in after the war and that one of these matters had been a partnership in a business. (Greenglass had been questioned by the FBI after their return.)

He also testified that in May 1950 Greenglass came to his shop and offered \$50,000 for \$2,000 that he claims Rosenberg owed him as a result of buying his share of the business. Rosenberg stated he told Greenglass that he had that he didn't have that kind of money, and that he owed him only \$1,000. Greenglass then asked him to tell him a certificate for a loan for vacation and to find out the type of certificate needed to enter Mexico. Rosenberg stated that when he discussed this with his wife, she tried that he do what he could to help her brother.

He stated they had thought Greenglass might have been a trouble maker, but nothing. Let Alvin.

As a result, Julius, in his next regular trip to his doctor for his fever, took the doctor to a place possible to give a certificate to him to someone who had never had them. When the doctor came back, he told him to look about it.

But in June, 1950, Greenglass told Rosenberg he had to have \$8,000 immediately.

When Rosenberg once more pointed out he wasn't able to give him that kind of money, Greenglass then said, "Well, Julius, you got to have that money. And if you don't get it, that money you are going to be sorry you didn't have."

ETHEL ROSENBERG'S testimony was substantially a similar denial to her husband's of the Greenglass accusations that they had been involved in espionage. Point by point, she denied all the Greenglass charges. Great examination by Saypol consisted mainly of probing into her alleged political beliefs. Standing on her Constitutional rights, she declined to answer these questions.

The Rosenbergs' denial of the accusations charging them with conspiracy to commit espionage presumably put the jury in the position of having to decide whether to believe the Greenglasses and convict the Rosenbergs and acquit.

But this balanced judgment that Americans are entitled to expect from a jury was, as we have shown, impossible in this case.

When the case was finally sent to the jury, it took only 6 1/2 hours for them to bring back a verdict of guilty against the Rosenbergs and Ethel.

Then, in a statement that has shocked the world, Judge Kaufman sentenced the boys to death and Robert to 30 years in jail.

The Hanging Judge

Of many men, Judge Kaufman was the only one who had a right to be called a "hanging judge." He made his own law, and he made his own rules. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision.

He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision.

Did you think Butcher Sykes was the only one who was not afraid to make a decision? No, there were many others. There were many others who were not afraid to make a decision. There were many others who were not afraid to make a decision.

Apparently not. The judge's complete disregard for scientific thought and world opinion was revealed after when he finished the same Dr. Urey's plea for judicial clemency with a contemptuous comment.

ON FEBRUARY 18, 1953, when Attorney Bloch pleaded for further stay of execution to allow him to carry a new appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, Kaufman hit him down with a long display of what can only be called pure barbarism.

He refused to delay the trial of the defendants except to increase the emotional impact of the trial. He refused to allow anyone to delay the trial. He refused to allow anyone to delay the trial. He refused to allow anyone to delay the trial.

AN EXAMINATION of his trial record gives a considerable picture of the character of the man. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision. He was a man who was not afraid to make a decision.

If his role had been confined to that of a gad-fly pricking the defense's heels, it would have been bad enough, but Kaufman didn't confine himself at all to a negative role. His role was a very positive and biased one, as the record conclusively reveals.

As we noted, Kaufman's ruling which allowed references to "Communism" to be made "subject to connection," hopelessly prejudiced the defense at the start.

When the first government witness, Max Elitcher, was put upon the stand, Kaufman went one step further. Interrupting questioning, he remarked to the jury: "I want you to understand right at the outset that the fact that they (the defendants) were members of the Communist Party does not establish the elements necessary to prove them guilty of the crime charged in the indictment." (bold face ours).

William Reuben, Guardian reporter, who first disclosed the real significance of the case, wrote in this connection:

There had been no evidence up to this point that the Rosenbergs were Communists, yet the judge referred to this as a 'fact.' This Judge Kaufman, in the spirit of an act of conspiracy, the

(Continued on Page 4)

Physical instructor at Courville and that Perl would be in to testify in support of the Greenglass accusations. Although the press gave no statement, wide publicity, Perl was never brought to the stand at all. (For two years now, Perl, his name blackened and fired from his job on the basis of Saypol's action, has fought for the right to go to trial or have the indictment withdrawn. The government has done neither.)

The Appeals Court called Saypol's action in this connection "reprehensible" and stated that if the defense had moved for a new trial at that time, it should have been granted.

But this new trial, which the defense has demanded on this and other grounds—adversarial publicity, the use of perjured testimony in obtaining the conviction, etc.—has not yet been granted. It is this request which the defense is now taking to the Supreme Court.

A Spy Hoax in the Press

Another blatant fraud is the lie repeated by the press that the Rosenbergs are convicted atom spies and traitors. They are no such thing! The Rosenbergs were never accused of acts of espionage, much less of treachery to their government. They were accused and convicted for "conspiracy to commit espionage," which means, in legal terms, Judge Kaufman conceded in the course of the trial, that they would have committed acts. And they were never accused of intent to injure the United States, only of intent to advantage a foreign government—the USSR, at a time when that government was allied with the U. S. A.

The fact that the Rosenbergs had such full measure of justice, what the fact is that the Rosenbergs have actually had a long series of denials of justice. Not one higher court has ever passed on the merits of the facts or the sentence of death. The Appeals Court limited itself to limited questions of law and the Supreme Court twice refused even to consider the case at all.

The top of the criticism was Eisenhower's out-of-hand refusal of clemency. The half hour after the case was laid on his desk, with the solemn comment that he had given the appeal "long and careful consideration."

Suppression of Appeals

But the most notorious of all the deals was former U. S. Attorney General, McChesney's deliberate act of withholding from the White House the message for clemency sent by Pope Pius XII.

This was such an international scandal that the press had to lift its blackout long enough to give the American people a fleeting glimpse into the incredible deceptions practiced in the case.

At the result, millions who had gone along with the verdict now began to have second thoughts and to realize that there was something rotten in the Department of Justice and the sentence of death. The renewed demands for clemency that followed unquestionably were registered in the Appeals Court's stay of execution to permit a new Rosenberg appeal to the Supreme Court.

No one is naive enough to think that the full enormity of the deals against the Rosenbergs and Sobell is now entirely known. It is a fact that the

truth is brought to light, and there is no doubt that one day the entire world, including the people of the United States, will know that the Rosenberg Case was a hideous frame-up from start to finish. To assure that the Rosenbergs do not die in the meantime has become the dominant pattern of the phenomenal movement for clemency that has developed in this country and abroad.

The Rosenbergs are not political leaders. There is no evidence whatsoever of their party affiliations, if any. To the prosecution with its police mentality, the Rosenbergs are Communist because they contributed to the Spanish Refugee Appeal, because they were unionists, because they respected the antifascist achievements of the Soviet Union, because Ethel signed a nomination for Peter V. Cacchione, because the Rosenbergs acknowledged wanting the opening of a second front in the course of the war.

The principled resistance of the Rosenbergs—never yielding to tortures and temptations, adhering to truth, confident from the first moment of their arrest that the people would come to their defense—this resistance taken on the dimensions of unparalleled heroism precisely because the Rosenbergs were always ordinary and unassuming people.

But this should surprise no one, least of all progressives. The Rosenbergs epitomize all that is best in the American people. Their courage is the courage of our country's millions. Their devotion to the truth, even if it costs their own lives and the future of their two young sons, reflects the abundant loyalty of the common people. There are more Rosenbergs among the American people than Wall Street cares to imagine.

Here the most solemn obligation falls upon the American people, and especially American workers to speak and act in wider numbers to guarantee that the Rosenbergs live. This is a matter of sheer self-interest. For if the Rosenbergs go, others are due to follow.

Already, the worst reactionaries in Congress have introduced bills broadening the term "sabotage" to include strikes in defense industries, and to make such strikes "crimes" punished by death! Attorney-General Brownell, disturbed at the difficulties in railroad innocent people to death, just three weeks ago demanded a revision of the laws to make it easier to convict people charged with "conspiracy" and "espionage." The wheels to hell in America are being greased in preparation for heavy traffic.

But such wheels need not roll if American unionists, who have so far been largely silent on the Rosenberg Case, begin to speak out. Letters, telegrams and demonstrations, demanding that the Justice Department consent to a new trial and Eisenhower reconsider his denial and grant clemency, can halt the legal march to new frame-ups in support of war.

THE ROSENBERG'S RESISTANCE is the promise of the people's coming victory for peace. The future reveals itself in the form of this young working-class engineer and his wife. Their will to live has already shattered the arrogance of executioners, armed with the full power of state and press. They have already prevented a wave of unchecked terror from breaking upon the heads of the American people. Behind bars they have proven themselves more powerful than guns and lies. They have revived the American people; now they call upon the people to save them and thereby save themselves.

The Record of a Frameup

CLIPPING FROM THE

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By Fred E. Daniels

NOTHING IN THE

years can equal the worldwide outcry that has gone up to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg sentenced to death on the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

On Feb. 22, 1953, the U. S. Court of Appeals granted the Rosenbergs a stay of execution to allow them to appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial on the grounds of prejudice, fraud and the discovery of new evidence. At this time, Justice Jerome N. Frank said: "There are substantial questions of law involved. I would not want to preclude their right to appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that as my decision."

The Rosenberg Case is one of the most crucial of modern times. Involved here is not only the fate of two human beings against whom not the slightest proof of guilt has been offered, but also the future of the entire American people who live today under the shadow of wit and wholesale McCarthy investigations.

To enable more of our fellow Americans to make their voices heard, on a basis about which little if any truth has been told in the confidential press, we published this analysis of just what the Rosenberg Case is all about.

Background to a

Frame-Up

On Jan. 17, 1950, Julius Rosenberg, a young electrical engineer, father of two small children, was arrested by the FBI and charged, in a statement jointly issued by J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, with having recruited his brother-in-law David Greenglass into a Soviet spy ring early in 1945. On Aug. 11, 1950, Julius and Ethel were arrested on a similar charge.

For a few months before this, the papers had been full of headlines about the breaking of an "international spy ring" and the arrest and conviction of Klaus Fuchs and Harry Gold.

However, the only inkling that Julius Rosenberg got up to the time of his arrest that he was supposed to be involved in this in any way was when FBI agents questioned him on June 15 with regard to his brother-in-law David.

At that time FBI agents told Rosenberg that Greenglass had been arrested the day before and had confessed to stealing atomic secrets for the Soviet Union. They pressed Rosenberg for dates of David's wartime travels and FBI visit to New York.

After three hours one of the FBI agents mentioned to Rosenberg: "Dave said you told him to supply information for Russia."

ROSENBERG indignantly demanded to be allowed to confront Greenglass to hear those "foolish accusations" from his own lips. The FBI ignored his request. Rosenberg then demanded permission to call his lawyers. The lawyers told him to put his hat on and leave if he wasn't under arrest. Rosenberg did just that.

A few months Rosenberg heard nothing more from the FBI. No agents contacted or visited him. There was no testimony at the trial that he made any effort in this interval to leave the country, as a spy might have been expected to do. Instead, he continued his business as usual.

Non-ferrous adjuvants

FBI agents, confronting him, told Ellichser there had been no

Sobel, at the time, was vacationing in Mexico with his wife and family. On Aug. 18, five armed men broke into his apartment in Mexico City, blackjacked him, dumped him into a car and drove three days and nights to the U. S. border. SA

...they and families were subjected to similar...
 At the border, Sobell was turned over to waiting U.S. authorities. Legally arrested, brought to New York, assigned to a cell, and held in \$100,000 bail while the headlines shrilled about his other "atom spy" brought to book. At 11:15 a.m. the day after against Sobell continued strictly to the fact that he and Rosenberg had visited each other on occasion. But how, how the place Elitcher said in Randy. All though it is an official statement, Elitcher had made the mention of Sobell in his third statement in October, 1950, in which he named Rosenberg as having "Sobell" and in this...

IN THE MEANTIME
 FBI and also went after Julius Rosenberg. While Julius was being held, Elitcher Rosenberg was called before the grand jury for questioning. Most of the questions were about his own and his mother's activities. Sobell, Elitcher, and his brother-in-law, who had been arrested, refused to answer these questions. On Aug. 31, 1951, the grand jury heard the two were biased under stress. Now, with the subpoenaing of the two, the FBI and the U.S. District Attorney wanted to see them. Sobell, Aug. 17, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1951, and in the mean time remained in the prison on Aug. 17, the two and Julius Rosenberg with Elitcher, conspired to commit espionage over to the Soviet Union. It dated with them was in the fact that they had been in the full knowledge of the fact that the Soviet Union was in a co-conspiracy with the United States. David and Elitcher Rosenberg and Elitcher Sobell was in the knowledge of the fact...

THE INDICEMENT MADE
 ...that the U.S. District Court had no jurisdiction to prosecute...
 When Rosenberg, Elitcher, and Sobell were charged that they had made a deal to let the Government go free if they would forget the Rosenberg case, Sobell, Elitcher, and Sobell, they denied it. But the actual indictment was dated Oct. 10, 1950, and the case was heard on the first time, charged Sobell with being a member of the conspiracy. Then, on Jan. 31, 1951, shortly before the trial, Elitcher's third statement was handed down, revealing the conspiracy to Julius B. 1944, and charged Julius Rosenberg with a New York act in that date. Elitcher, the home of Elitcher in Washington.

It is an indictment against Elitcher, about a million dollars, being brought to justice, the trial opened on March 6, 1951, in the Federal Court House, Foley Square, New York. A jury of 200 potential jurors were examined, a jury was empaneled. Not a single juror of assistant was Jewish. Although there are said to be million Jews in the City of New York, when opening statements were made by the prosecution and the defense, and the first witness for the Government was called.

The Hoped Witness
 In his testimony, Elitcher made two admissions which, in any court of law in normal times should have led the judge to throw his entire testimony out of court. He admitted that when he was last questioned by the FBI, he was fearful of what might happen to him if he spoke. (Continued on Page 7)

(Continued from Page 1)
 of having committed perjury. He also admitted he had hopes that, as a result of being a co-operative witness "the best will happen to me." When the question was put to him: "Well, you certainly do hope that nothing will happen to you," his answer was: "Yes, that is correct."

In spite of these admissions that he stood to gain from giving the kind of testimony that was wanted, all his remarks were allowed to remain on the record.

Elitcher declared that on June 8, 1944, Rosenberg called him up in his Washington apartment and came over to see him. They had not seen each other probably 18 or 19 years, Elitcher declared. After a half-hour of small talk, his story went on, Rosenberg asked his wife to leave the room, then told Elitcher he wanted his assistance in committing espionage for the Soviet Union. Note that this was supposed to have taken place after a half-hour of conversation, and after the two had not seen each other in six years! Elitcher further testified that Rosenberg mentioned to him in an offhand way that Sobell, too, was in on the "conspiracy."

Elitcher admitted, however, that he had never given to either Rosenberg or Sobell a single bit of material that could be used for "espionage" purposes. Nevertheless, he declared that on at least two subsequent occasions Rosenberg returned to him for secret data that could be transmitted to the Soviet Union, and, on one occasion, asked him to remain in Washington so that he could continue to engage in espionage work.

The remainder of his testimony consisted of references to alleged conversations with Sobell about espionage, and references to the alleged political activities of himself, Rosenberg and Sobell. Under cross-examination, he admitted that he and his wife had been under regular psychiatric care for close to four years.

pathological liar. Gold promptly proceeded to paint a lurid picture of the inner operations of Soviet espionage, including his own self-styled role as a spy. He said he made trips to New Mexico to pick up stolen atomic data from the Greenglasses and British atomic scientist Klaus Fuchs, for transmission to the Soviet Union.

But nowhere did Gold link the Rosenberg to espionage in the slightest way. On the contrary, he admitted he had never seen or heard of the Rosenbergs before in his entire life. Yet Gold's testimony, too, was accepted and allowed to remain.

IT WAS THE SAME with Elizabeth Bentley, then on the stand, who acknowledged she made a living as a professional witness, writer and lecturer on "Communist espionage." Bentley's testimony was one long playing photograph record of previous testimony before Congressional Committees, that she personally knew that all Communists take orders from Moscow and that they commit sabotage at all hours of the day and night.

Yet, even Bentley, who said she had never seen or heard of the Rosenbergs before, and failed to say why she gave the slightest support to the Greenglass big lie that the Rosenbergs did it.

In connection with her statement that she had received mysterious phone calls from someone identified only as "Julius," Dr. Harold G. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, stated in a statement to the Government that he never called, and that he had never had any contact with "Julius," he Urey could have been a defendant in the case.

The time the Government tried it was clear that its entire case against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg rested solely on the oral, unsubstantiated story of Ruth and David Greenglass, who, it was said, had very special and definite reasons for implicating the Rosenbergs. The U. S. Court of Appeals observed, "Doubtless if the Greenglasses' testimony were disregarded, the conviction would not stand."

Nevertheless it was on the basis of such unproven testimony that the jury found the Rosenbergs guilty of charged, and Judge Kaufman sentenced them to die for a crime that was worse than murder.

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From the very outset of the trial, Prosecuting Attorney Irving Saypol (since rewarded with a N.Y. State judgeship) made it plain that he wasn't only after the Rosenbergs.

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But now the cold war was about to get hot. In the first week of July, 1950, shortly after Greenglass had been picked up and two weeks before the Government decided to arrest Julius Rosenberg, U.S. troops were ordered to Korea and the

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asked the Court to instruct the Dis-
trict Attorney to desist from
making any remark about Com-
munistism, because Communism is
not on trial here.

But Saypol would not desist,
nor did the Court order him to.
Instead, Judge Kaufman made
the following ruling:

"The charge here is espionage."
He corrected himself
later and admitted the charge
was "conspiracy to commit es-
pionage." It is not that the
defendants and members of the
Communist Party of the United States
had any interest in Communism.
However, the judge went on,
with an insight into the Gov-
ernment's case that is truly al-
bouding, "if the Government
intends to establish that they did
have an interest in Communism
for the purpose of establishing
a motive for what they were
doing, I will, in this court,
when that question arises, rule
on that point." (Bokl fact added.)
Immediately, Saypol chimed
in: "That is the purpose of my
remarks."

Throughout the entire course of
the trial, the judge allowed
every remark about Communism
to remain in the record. The
fact is that, in spite of
defense objections and his own
acknowledgment that it could
only have an influence on the jury
that was prejudicial to the de-
fendants.

By the time Elizabeth Bentley
appeared on the stand in the
role of a master political pipe-
fitter leading to the "connecting
link" the Rosenbergs were al-
ready so thoroughly tagged with
the label of "Communists" (sub-
ject to connection, of course)
that their conviction was vir-
tually assured.

But Bentley, whom the Ap-
pel Court, with unconscious
wit, termed the "missing link"
to the Government's case, was
produced for more reasons than
just to help convict the Rosen-
bergs. She was the prosecution's
elephant gun, and it larger
prey. Her job was to assert the
syllogism: all Communists take
orders from Moscow. Moscow
orders Communist to commit
espionage. Therefore, all Com-
munists commit espionage or
they are kicked out of the party.
And so, like a trained puppet,
Bentley repeated every bit of
idiotry that had been drummed
into her head. She had been
a Communist in the "under-
ground," she knew of her

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 2)

knowledge that the Communist
Party was a creature of Moscow,
she had been the lover of the
secret Soviet overseer of local
Communists; she had herself
given orders to Earl Browder,
etcetera, etcetera, etcetera.

True, she was forced to admit
that she had never seen or met
Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, or
engaged in espionage or anything
else with them, but Saypol read-
ily forgave this limitation to her
evidence.

For, by now, far more than
the Rosenbergs had been "casu-
ally connected" to conspiracy,
to use Judge Kaufman's infelicit-
ous phrase. Bentley had now
sworn at a trial that ALL "Com-
munists" were spies or potential
spies. This was no longer a
matter of headline-making testi-
mony parroted at Congressional
investigating committee hear-
ings. Once a verdict was reach-
ed and upheld by the higher
courts, a sheer formality in the
existing state of anti-Communist
hysteria, Bentley's dictum be-
came reinforced by law. ALL
"Communists" would now go the
way of the Rosenbergs—unless
they saw the light in the Gov-
ernment's commanding eye and
went the way of the Green Glases
instead!

AND SINCE a Communist
by McCarran-McCarthy defini-
tion, is anyone who disagrees
with the McCarran-McCarthy
definition, the death sentence
now became a perfectly proper
punishment for dissenters, peace
advocates, pro-militant unionists
in "defense plants," etc. Huey
Long's 20-year-old prophecy
was about to be fulfilled. Fasc-
ism was now to be pushed
deeper into the country, while
the law nodded majestically,
and said: "It's just, it's true!"

Was any proof offered to sub-
stantiate Bentley's remarks? But
what proof could possibly have
been needed? Didn't Bentley
say it was true, and didn't Say-
pol say it was true—and wasn't
Saypol the attorney for the Gov-
ernment of the United States?
And, as the jurors went home,
didn't the newspapers tell them
it was true, and the radio and
the movies and television and
magazines and books, and even
the ads? And, if that wasn't
enough, hadn't the President of
the United States been telling
the country from 1947 on that
Communism was a mortal ene-
my of the American people that
had to be removed from the
face of the earth?

Shortly after Bentley's testi-
mony was concluded, Saypol
drew his case to a close. He had
produced people to state the
case against the Rosenbergs and
Sobell. He had produced Bent-
ley to state the other "connect-
ing" case against Communism.
He sat back with the feeling of
a man who has a job to do and
done it the best he knows how.
He rested the government's case.
He was now ready for his judge-
ship.

The Rosenbergs Take the Stand

On March 21, 1951, the defense opened its case. Two main witnesses for the defense were put upon the stand—the defendants, themselves, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. In accordance with the American theory that the accused are innocent until proven guilty, the Rosenbergs were under no compulsion to take the stand in their own defense.

There had been only declarations that they were guilty.

But there hadn't been a single scrap of proof.

By all normal standards, the case should have been thrown out of court as soon as the government rested.

Furthermore, repeated references in testimony to the defendants' alleged Communist views and affiliations had created a hopeless situation for them, without the slightest possibility remaining that they could get fair and unbiased consideration from the jury.

But Judge Kaufman's denial of the defense's requests to declare a mistrial—or at least to strike out all the prejudicial remarks about Communism which had nothing to do with the indictment—immediately made it clear that the government was going to have its way in a case of this character.

THE ROSENBERGS therefore took the stand. Sobell, on the advice of counsel, did not insist that the absolute lack of evidence against him would make a speedy acquittal.

With regard to Ethel's testimony, Julius Rosenberg declared in whole and in part all of Ethel's charges that he had tried to enlist him in an espionage conspiracy.

The mother, Ethel, had mentioned between the two of them and when Clara took at Ethel's invitation. But there had never been the slightest reference to espionage or stealing.

They stated flatly that they had no conversation or dealing with either of the Green-glases regarding stolen matter that David would transmit to them. In anything of the kind. Point by point, they flatly denied every assertion the Green-glases had made about their involvement in espionage in any way at all.

In his testimony, Julius Rosenberg testified that Ruth Green-glass had asked him to

one day in 1945 and told him that her husband David was thinking of taking things from the army to make money. Rosenberg told her to urge Green-glass not to do so, that he would only get in trouble.

Rosenberg further pointed out that he and David had had a number of bitter quarrels over business matters, they were involved in after the war, and that one of these quarrels had resulted in a fist-fight. (Green-glass had been questioned by the FBI some time before.)

He also testified that in May, 1950, Green-glass came to his shop and insisted on receiving \$2,000 that he claims Rosenberg owed him as a result of buying his share of the business. Rosenberg stated he told Green-glass at that time that he didn't have that kind of money, and that he owed him only \$1,000. Green-glass then asked him to get him a certificate for a small por vacation, and to find out the type of injections needed for enter Mexico. Rosenberg stated that when he discussed this with his wife, she urged that he do what he could to help her brother.

He stated they both thought Green-glass might have been in trouble over Betty Stealing at Los Alamos.

As a result, Julius, on his next regular trip to his doctor for hay-fever shots, asked the doctor if it was possible to give a certificate for shots to someone who had never had them. When the doctor said no, he reported this to Green-glass who told him to forget about it.

But in June, 1950, Greenblatt told Rosenberg that he had been told by a source that the Rosenberg brothers had been involved in the Manhattan Project. Greenblatt then told the Rosenbergs that they had been involved in the Manhattan Project. The Rosenbergs denied the accusations charging them with conspiracy to transmit atomic secrets and convert to the Rosenberg and Albert. But this balanced judgment that Americans are entitled to expect from a jury was, as we have shown, impossible in this case. When the case was finally sent to the jury, it took only 3 1/2 hours for them to bring back a verdict of guilty against the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

Intercession, in a statement that shocked public opinion throughout the United States and the rest of the world, Judge Kaufman sentenced the Rosenbergs to death and Sobell to 30 years in jail.

The Hanging Judge

So many lies and such flagrant violation of sheer judicial procedure revealed, in Judge Kaufman's notorious statement sentencing the Rosenbergs to death that it is hard to decide where to start picking up the pieces. He made clear his own political motivation when he said: "The issue of punishment in this case is presented in a unique framework of history. It is so difficult to make people realize that this country is engaged in a life and death struggle with a completely different system. Then, too, the Rosenberg-Kaufman trial is a part of the history of the A-bomb. Just before our best scientists predicted Russia would possess the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 60,000, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason." He then, by a judge's decree, Harry D. Truman stands absorbed in the crime of plunging the U.S. into an undeclared war which is the most hated in our nation's history. Did you think, Eugene McCarthy, that the responsibility for the Korean War, Dr. John Foster Dulles, or other American big business interests which have never made a secret of their desire for the valuable materials and the North Korean or their need for a war to keep the economy going? Not at all. Elmer and Julius Rosenberg are the scapegoats.

Did it matter to the judge that Dr. Harold C. Urey, who should know, said, in 1945, six years before the judge passed sentence, that there were no secrets to the A-bomb, and that any spy who wanted to pass on secret atomic information would do better to stay home and work in his own laboratories?

Apparently not. The judge's complete disregard for scientific thought and world opinion was revealed later when he dismissed the same Dr. Urey's plea for judicial clemency with a contemptuous comment.

This hostility toward the Rosenbergs runs through the entire course of the judge's conduct both during the trial and after it.

ON FEBRUARY 13, 1953, when Attorney Bloch pleaded for a further stay of execution to allow him to carry a new appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, Kaufman turned him down with a fine display of what can only be called strong barbarism: "I do not think any purpose would

be served by further delay of the date of execution except to increase the mental anguish of the defendants and possibly to raise false hopes for them." Kaufman is not a man to allow anyone to suffer. On the very next day, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals virtually slapped Kaufman's face by granting Bloch the very stay Kaufman had denied, with Justice Frank remarking: "There are substantial questions of law involved. I would not want to preclude their right to appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that on my conscience."

But evidently Judge Kaufman's conscience was not that sensitive.

Why such desperate haste to have the switch thrown? Was Kaufman an impartial arbiter or a willing accomplice to a political lynching?

AN EXAMINATION of the trial record gives a considerable portion of the answer.

The record is threaded throughout with instances after instance of Kaufman's hostility toward the defense. His attitude toward defense attorneys contrasted to his attitude toward the prosecution, was invariably abrupt, disdainful and lordly. He cut in on the Blochs with repeated requests for "speed." He wanted to be sure the trial wasn't "unduly prolonged." He was fretful lest the defense "go over" material that had already been touched upon. He reminded elderly Defense Attorney Alexander Bloch, that "lawyers like to hear the sound of their own voices." He worried the trial along like a nervous sheep-dog whenever the defense seemed pressing a point.

If his role had been confined to that of a gad-fly pricking the defense's back, it would have been bad enough, but Kaufman didn't confine himself to all to a negative role. His role was a very positive and biased one, as the record conclusively reveals.

(Continued from page 3)

...which allowed reference to Communism to be made subject to objection, effectively prejudged the defense at the start.

When the first government witness, Miss Fletcher, was put upon the stand, Kaufman went one step further. Interrupting questioning, he remarked to the jury: "I want you to understand right at the outset that the fact that they (the defendants) were members of the Communist Party does not establish the elements necessary to prove them guilty of the crime charged in the indictment." (bold face font).

William Reuben Gerdard, reporter, who first disclosed the real significance of this, also wrote in this connection:

"There had been no building up to this point that the Rosenbergs were Communists, yet the judge related to this as a fact."

And Judge Kaufman, in his explanation of Communist law...

The Crime of Punishment

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THE POLITICAL MURDER

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And Judge Kaufman, in his explanation of Communist law...

[illegible]

Although the line has not changed, the Government has since been forced to go easy on this kind of charge. The unprecedented scope of the world-wide movement for democracy (which is most Western Europe is a majority movement today, embracing leaders and supporters of all religious faiths and political beliefs) has made it impossible for those who thirst to kill the Rosenbergs to dismiss opposition with an epithet. The paid abologists for Wall Street are ready to do many things, but they are not quite prepared to call Pope Pius XII a fellow-traveller.

Dr. Harold C. Urey in his letter to the Times summed up some of the "most prevalent doubts among wide sections of public opinion: 1) Max Elitcher's testimony is of doubtful value; 2) No certain conspiracy between Sobell and Rosenberg is established; 3) The connections to others than Ruth and David Greenglass are not established; 4) No contact between the Rosenbergs and Antell A. Yakovlev is established; 5) The Government's case rests on the testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass. I found the Rosenbergs' testimony more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

Cynical Deals

With Witnesses

The whole case is a cynical deal with the witnesses. The government has demanded that the witnesses be brought to trial.

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William F. Perl, a physics instructor at Columbia, and that Perl would be brought to trial in New York.

Although the press has reported Perl's statement widely, Perl was never brought to trial.

Perl, his name blackened and fired from his job on the basis of Sapp's action, has fought for the right to go to trial or have the indictment quashed.

The government has done neither. The Appeals Court talked Sapp's action in this connection as "prejudicial" and stated that if the defense had moved for a new trial at that time, it would have been granted.

But this new trial, which the defense has demanded on this and other grounds—adverse prejudicial publicity, the use of perjured testimony in obtaining the conviction—has not yet been granted.

It is this request which the defense is now making to the Supreme Court.

Aspy Hoax
In the Press

Another rampant fraud is the lie repeated by the press that the Rosenbergs are convicted spies and traitors.

They are no such thing. The Rosenbergs were never accused of acts of espionage, much less of treachery to their government.

They were accused and convicted for "conspiracy" to commit espionage, which means, as even Judge Kaufman conceded in the course of the trial, that they would have committed acts of espionage if caught.

And they were never accused of intent to injure the United States, only of "intent to advantage" a foreign government.

Even the USSR, at a time when that government was allied with the U.S., was not the enemy.

The press is also guilty of the lie that the Rosenbergs have had their "full measure of justice," when the fact is that the Rosenbergs have actually had a long series of denials of justice.

Not one higher court has ever passed on the merits of the case or the sentence of death. The Appeals Court confined itself to limited questions of law and the Supreme Court twice refused even to consider the case at all.

The top in cynicism was Eisenhower's out-of-hand refusal of clemency one-half hour after the case was laid on his desk, with the solemn comment that he had given the appeal "long and careful consideration."

Suppression of Appeals
But the most notorious of all the deals was former U. S. Attorney General McGranery's deliberate act of withholding from the public the message from the Pope.

The international scandal that the press had to lift its blackout long enough to give the American people a fleeting glimpse into the incredible deceptions practiced in the case.

As a result, millions who had gone along with the verdict now began to have second thoughts and to sense that there was something rotten in the Department of Justice and the sentence of death. The renewed demands for clemency that followed unquestionably were registered in the Appeals Court's stay of execution to permit a new Rosenberg appeal to the Supreme Court.

No one is naive enough to think that the full enormity of the deals against the Rosenbergs and Sobell is now entirely known. Only time and access to the files will reveal that.

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It goes on, more of
 the light, and there is no doubt that one
 day the people of the United States
 will know that the Rosenberg
 Case was a hideous frame-up
 from start to finish. To assure
 that the Rosenbergs do not die
 in the meantime has become the
 dominant concern of the pro-
 nounced movement for democracy
 that has developed in this coun-
 try and abroad.
 The Rosenbergs are not po-
 litical leaders. There is no
 evidence, whatever, of their
 party affiliations, if any. To the
 prosecution with its police fan-
 tasy, the Rosenbergs are Com-
 munist because they contributed
 to the Spanish Refugee Appeal,
 because they were unionists, be-
 cause they respected the anti-
 fascist achievements of the So-
 viet Union, because Ethel signed
 a nomination for Peter V.
 Cacchione, because the Rosen-
 bergs acknowledged wanting the
 opening of a second front in the
 course of the war.
 The principal reason for the
 Rosenberg case is the fact that
 the Rosenberg have yielded
 to the charge and temptation of
 being so forthright from the
 first moment of their arrest
 that the people would come to
 their rescue. The fact that
 the Rosenberg were always
 working and making pa-
 pers, and that they were
 not in the habit of making
 any kind of political
 statements, is a fact that
 the Rosenberg are not aware of.
 The Rosenberg are not aware
 that it is the American peo-
 ple that counts, and the 500,000
 of our country's millions. Their
 devotion to the truth, even if it
 costs their own lives and the
 future of their two young boys,
 reflects the enduring vitality of
 the American people. The
 more the Rosenberg are known
 the more the American people
 will know that the Rosenberg
 Case is a matter of their self-interest.
 For if the Rosenbergs go, others
 will follow.

Already, the worst reactions
 in Congress have introduced
 bills demanding the total
 embargo to include strikes in de-
 fence industries, and to make
 such strikes "crimes" punished by
 death. Attorney General Brown-
 well, disturbed at the difficulties
 of railroad ing innocent people
 to death, just three weeks ago
 demanded a revision of the
 laws to make it easier to convict
 people charged with "conspir-
 acy" and "espionage." The
 wheels to hell in America are
 being greased in preparation for
 heavy traffic.
 But such wheels need not roll
 if American unionists, who have
 so far been largely silent on the
 Rosenberg Case, begin to speak
 out. Letters, telegrams and
 demonstrations demanding that
 the Justice Department consent
 to a new trial and Eisenhower
 reconsider his denial and grant
 clemency, can halt the legal
 march to new frame-ups in sup-
 port of war.
**THE ROSENBERGS' RE-
 SISTANCE** is the promise of the
 people's coming victory for
 peace. The future reveals itself
 in the form of this young work-
 ing-class engineer and his wife.
 Their will to live has already
 shattered the arrogance of ex-
 ceptionism, armed with the full
 power of state and press. They
 have already prevented a wave
 of unchecked terror from break-
 ing upon the heads of the Amer-
 ican people. Behind bars they
 have proven themselves more
 powerful than guns and lies.
 They have relieved the Amer-
 ican people; now they call upon
 the people to save them and
 their children.

N.Y. *Daily Worker*
6/5/53

THEFT FROM ARMY WAS BEHIND FBI HOLD ON ROSENBERG WITNESSES

By MILTON HOWARD

With only two weeks before the scheduled execution date for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, President Eisenhower has just been sent more new documents which conclusively prove that the FBI held a secret club over the key witness, David Greenglass. That secret hold on the key witness was the fact that the FBI had caught Greenglass

engaged in private stealing of valuable uranium when he was an Army Sergeant at Los Alamos, New Mexico. What purpose Greenglass had in stealing this uranium did not come out, but it definitely had nothing to do with any of his or the government's claim that he was working with the Rosenbergs in an espionage ring.

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JUN 1 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-15348-285

During the trial, Greenglass carefully denied that the FBI had ever visited him with reference to any uranium as charged by his victim, Julius Rosenberg, who cited the possible theft of uranium as a reason for Greenglass' willingness as stoolpigeons for the police and thus escape full punishment.

SIGNED STATEMENT

The newest document is a signed affidavit by David Greenglass' brother, Bernard, signed May 31. It shows that David lied in the court when he stated that he had not been probed by the FBI for uranium thefts. It also shows that Greenglass threw the stolen materials into the East River, and that his stealing had nothing to do with any espionage but with private

Greenglass' brother, Bernard,

states flatly in his affidavit:

"Sometime in the year 1946, my David told me that he had taken a sample uranium from Los Alamos without permission of the authorities. . . .

"About a month ago, on Friday night, David Rosenberg, Julius' brother, came to my home to discuss the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. There was present also Ruth Greenglass and my mother Tessie Greenglass. The subject of uranium came up; I told David Rosenberg the same story I am stating here.

"Ruth, David's wife, said 'David took a sample of uranium but he threw it into the East River.'

This completely proves that both David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, as well as the FBI and the prosecution, all knew that David was lying when he told the court that the FBI did not discuss urani-

um with him.

The fact is that Ruth, in one of the documents sent to Eisenhower, reveals she knew that the FBI did discuss uranium with her husband before the indictment and before the trial. In fact, Ruth told Julius, as he testified, that "David has an idea to make some money and take things from the Army." This reveals the hold the FBI had on their key witness.

The new documents sent to Eisenhower by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case also include proof that the government had definitely made a deal with the Greenglasses, David and his wife Ruth, to "finger" the Rosenbergs and that neither would be indicted as payment. It turned out that only David was indicted after the possibility was discussed that he

(Continued on Page 8)

Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 1)

might be a witness as a "co-conspirator" and not as one of the indicted. Ruth Greenglass was never indicted, as a reward for her services.

LIED ABOUT PERL

The documents also show that the prosecution flagrantly lied when it claimed during the Rosenberg trial that it had a "confession" from William Perl, Columbia physicist, implicating the Rosenbergs in espionage. Perl never "confessed" any such thing, and is now facing the pressure of a possible 10 year jail term for "perjury" after having been convicted two weeks ago on the flimsiest possible evidence that he may have met the Rosenbergs socially.

The government is clearly trying to pressure Perl into a statement on the Rosenbergs with its outrageous announcement, after his conviction, that they had facts tying him to the Rosenberg "ring." They did not dare to bring these "facts" to the court or the jury.

Other documents show both David and Ruth Greenglass were told at first they were not to be indicted at all if they would testify. One document, which apparently refers to a memo sent to Greenglass' attorney, John Rogge, by one of his assistants, states:

"I spoke to Ruth Greenglass this morning. She is feeling better and so is David apparently about the fact that we were not named as defendants." (8/21/51).

Defense protests at this open deal caused the government to make it look better by indicting David Greenglass but arranging for him to get a relatively light sentence, with Ruth not being indicted at all.

Earlier documents sent to Eisenhower by the Committee proved that Greenglass, in a statement in his own handwriting, had changed his story on a number of key points between the time the FBI interviewed him at the time of the trial.

The Rosenberg defense make every effort to get these documents before the U. S. District Court here today or tomorrow. It was announced.

An effort will be made to get a U. S. Supreme Court justice to stay the planned execution of June 19 to permit the new evidence to be reviewed by the courts.

Meanwhile, protests at the execution are coming to the White House from all parts of the world, to judge from the reports of intensified overseas activity, as well as renewed activity in the major cities of the USA.

Bloch announced yesterday that Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School had joined the Rosenbergs' defense counsel to help draw up papers for a new trial. Sharp was quoted as saying he joined the defense because he feared there is "danger of miscarriage of justice" in the light of the "new evidence."

'Theatregoer, Stirred by 'Crucible,' Pleads to Audience for Rosenbergs

By DAVID PLATT

No one seeing Arthur Miller's powerful play "The Crucible," which deals with the monstrous Salem witch trial of John and Elizabeth Proctor in 1692, can fail to note its resemblance to the witch trials of 1953.

To many in the audience it is easy to substitute Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for the Proctors.

The frameup of these two brave Americans by the Truman-Eisenhower pro-war administration reveals the same contempt for justice and human rights that prevailed in those days.

The last minute attempt to make the Rosenbergs confess to a lie to save their lives, has its parallel in the last scene in "The Crucible."

Deputy Governor Danforth—Salem's chief prosecutor knows that the Proctors are innocent. He also knows that quick action is needed to head off the people's resistance.

Thus his last, desperate effort to make them confess that they saw witches.

A few nights ago an incident occurred at a performance of "The Crucible" that showed in a forceful manner how this play about the 17th century Salem persecutions compels audiences to think about the intolerable things that are going on in our country today.

At this particular performance, the audience interrupted the courtroom scene in Act Three with applause for courageous Giles Corey when he said he'd rather burn in hell than become a stoolpigeon.

They applauded John Proctor in the final act, when after much searching of soul he decides against confessing a lie to save his neck because he has "three children and how may I teach them to walk like men in the world were I to betray my friends."

They applauded loud and long as the play ended with Proctor being hurried off to the gallows, and Rev. Parris urging Elizabeth, his wife to "go to him—woman, plead with him—what profit him to bleed—shall the worms declare his truth"—and Elizabeth answering, with a cry: "He has his goodness now. God forbid I take it from him."

They showed how deeply moved they were with the play by calling out the cast for at least a dozen curtain calls and when the final curtain went down—at that moment—a very clear voice sang out from the gallery, saying:

"Only two weeks are left to save the Rosenbergs from death. They are victims of the same kind of a frameup that you have just seen on this stage."

A friend of mine who was in the audience that night said most of the people around him were very sympathetic to these words from the gallery. He saw "faces just shining with delight."

There were two exceptions.

Two young men yelled out—"shut up."

But they were overruled by the majority who felt the young man had a right to say what he did.

Two women were heard arguing the point. One said: "I don't think the theatre is the place for this."

The other answered: "It certainly is. Every place is the place for this."

It was a fitting off-stage climax to this play about an earlier frameup. It brought the audience back to reality and the Rosenbergs in the sharpest way.

The tragedy of the Proctors need not be repeated today.

There is still time left for the American people to act to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

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New Rosenberg Evidence Is Submitted to Court

GREENGLASS DATA GIVEN TO KAUFMAN

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg petitioned for a new trial over the weekend on the ground that a witness against them had stolen uranium from a government atom plant. The young Jewish couple, sentenced to die on their 14th wedding anniversary June 18 on the phony frameup charge of "atomic espionage," said in their petition that David Greenglass, the government's principal witness against them, had stolen the uranium from Los Alamos, N. M.

The Rosenberg petition was submitted by Attorney Emanuel H. Bloch, who said Greenglass' theft was discovered by the government and was used to make him a main witness in the frameup against the Rosenbergs.

Bloch said he hoped the new trial motion would be argued before Judge Irving R. Kaufman either this afternoon or tomorrow morning. He seeks from Kaufman, the trial judge who four times already has set the execution dates of the couple, an order granting them a new trial, and setting aside the judgments of conviction and the death sentence.

The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs announced that during the week 300,000 leaflets asking clemency had been distributed, and over 125 sound truck street meetings were held. Even more extensive distribution of leaflets and organization of street meetings is planned this week.

These activities will head up in a giant Union Square demonstration on Thursday, at 5 p.m., and in the mobilization of a large delegation to Washington Sunday.

The committee also announced yesterday that according to reports received by it, thousands of telegrams and phone calls to the White House have been sent on behalf of the youthful couple now in the Sing Sing death house.

The new evidence was contained in sworn affidavits, one submitted by Bernard Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass, who said David has informed him of his theft of uranium in 1946. Bernard swore that his brother had confessed taking the uranium from the Los Alamos plant, where he was assigned as a machinist, to his Brooklyn home and later threw it into the East River.

The Rosenberg petition asserted
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that David Greenglass had concealed it from the public.

In addition, Bloch urged other grounds for the new trial. He repeated an earlier stated proof of perjury by government witnesses. The fact that the Rosenberg console table, identified by Mrs. David Greenglass as a "gift to the Rosenbergs from the Soviet Union," was in fact a table purchased in 1944 or 1945 from Macy's for \$21. Nor had the table been "equipped for micro-photography," as asserted by David Greenglass.

This was attested to in a sworn affidavit by Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, who said that the table had been used for meals and decoration in the Rosenberg's four-room apartment at 10 Monroe Street.

Meanwhile, a petition is now on the desk of President Eisenhower asking Presidential clemency for the Rosenbergs.

ISRAEL NOTABLES IN PLEA TO EISENHOWER

Dr. Martin Buber, leading Jewish philosopher and historian; S. Y. Agnon, one of the greats of Jewish literature, and Dr. David Werner Senator, chancellor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, as well as profes-

sors, scientists, artists and other notables have joined in a plea sent to Jerusalem to President Eisenhower for clemency for the Rosenbergs, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case learned yesterday.

The group wrote:

"From Jerusalem, the Eternal City of the people of Israel, from the City of Peace, the city of vision of the prophets, we, men of science, literature and the arts appeal to you together with the foremost intellectuals throughout the world with the fervent plea that you grant amnesty to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"We who reject the death penalty plead with you to prevent the destruction of a family, to prevent the loss of their parents to children, to act for clemency to which the whole enlightened world looks forward."

The signers are Nathan Agnon, of the Jewish National Fund, writer and educator; S. Y. Agnon; Dr. Ernst Ahlha, professor of philosophy, Hebrew University; Dr. Ernest Alexander, scholar; Mrs. Paula Appenschlack, editor and member of the Jewish Agency; Mordchai Aron-Bronstein, director of the Bialik Art School and of the National Museum, Asiglor

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Israel

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Ariha, novelist; Rabbi M. Benjamin, writer and philosopher; Dr. Buber.

Also, Zalmon Efros; Mrs. Paula Eichenbaum; Dr. H. Friedlander; Dr. Haim Gouri, poet and hero of the Palmach, the Israel Command force; Dr. Simon Halkin, professor of Hebrew Literature, writer and translator of Walt Whitman; Prof. Israel Hellprin; Dr. S. Haruvi; Mrs. Shoshana Hayman, Hebrew University; Haim Hefer, writer; Y. Karni; Dr. Raphael Mahler, historian, author of the forthcoming "The Forerunners of American Zionism"; Dr. Yitzhak Mann, Jew-

ish National Fund, translator of Philosophical Library.

Dr. Israel Mehlman, professor of Hebrew Literature, Hebrew University; Shulamit Riltin, poet; Dr. Martin Rothensreich, professor at the Hebrew University and contributing editor of the Mapai journal, "Molad"; Dr. Frantz Schiff; Itzhak Schoenberg, writer and translator; Dr. Senator; Dr. Zvi Strauss; Dr. David Sutzik, professor of botany; Dr. Samuel Alexander Shtzupak, jurist; Yehoshahu Wolfberg, philosopher, member of Hapoel Hamizrachi, the religious labor party and its delegate to the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organization, and Zvi Zabor, director of the Tel Aviv Teachers' Seminary and member of the Jewish National Fund.

42 JOIN IN PLEA

The following letter asking clemency was sent to President Eisenhower by the Rev. James A. Polite of the Thessalonian Baptist Church:

"Enclosed you will find 42 individual letters from rabbis and ministers of the clergy, of all denominations (residing in the Bronx) addressed to your honorable attention.

"The signatories of these letters, without reference to the guilt or innocence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, appeal to you in the spirit of their calling for mercy and justice for these people.

"It is, in my mind, a sign of the inestimable wisdom of our American people, that the final power to grant mercy in cases of this kind resides not in the courts alone, nor in the press, both of which may be influenced by prevailing hysteria, but in the President of the United States.

"We therefore humbly submit our petition for mercy to you, Mr. President, and hope that you will grant clemency to these unfortunate people."

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DEFEND THE ROSENBERGS!

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

DAILY the peril of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg grows greater. Organized reaction is determined to execute this guiltless couple, and it is systematically sealing off every legal avenue for them to secure justice and release. The situation for them is desperate, and undoubtedly they will be executed if the masses do not intervene powerfully in their behalf. There is the gravest danger that there will be committed one of the worst legal crimes in the history of the United States.

One of the most deadly aspects of this case is the cold-blooded way that the courts are refusing them even the most elementary justice. The judges, from the Supreme Court on down, deny them a rehearing, although new evidence is at hand proving that there was perjury used to convict them in their trial; refuse to reduce the out-

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DEFEND THE ROSENBERGS!

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rageous death sentence; and reject motions of the defendants to a stay of execution long enough for them to carry out necessary appeals and other legal moves. The court judges seem to have in mind only one thing, to rush the Rosenbergs to the chair as quickly as possible.

The basic reason for this brutal haste and injustice is that the courts are bone and sinew of the reactionary forces that have set up the war hysteria in this country. But there is another sinister element in their shameless actions. This is the ideological terrorism that has been set up by Senator McCarthy and other thought-control dictators.

This fascist-like campaign is not only intimidating teachers, politicians, artists, and others, but also the courts. They go far to explain the indecent haste and violation of the most elementary legal procedure in the Rosenberg case.

The judges, afraid of the lash of the McCarthy, Jenners and McCarrans, are falling all over each other in their rush to demonstrate that they, too, are "loyal" and are up to their necks on the anti-Red, pro-war crusade. All of which goes to emphasize the basic fact that the only protection of the Rosenbergs is in a broad mass protest. As far as they are concerned legal justice and the courts have broken down.

ONE OF THE MOST shameful of the many disgraceful features of the frameup against the Rosenbergs is the attempt of the Federal government to force a "confession" from them, with a promise of commutation of sentence if they "confess" and a threat of electrocution if they do not.

Many men, especially Negroes, have been railroaded to prison or to the electric chair, on the basis of false confessions wrung from them by third degree police methods. We are also now seeing the same methods being employed by the McCarthy, Jenner, and Velde Congressional committees, with witnesses being confronted with the alternative of going to jail if they refuse to "confess" and act stoolpigeons against others.

Now the Federal government sinks to the depths of using this terroristic technique against the Rosenbergs. Flying in the face of all justice and humanity, it cynically tells the Rosenbergs that if they do not cook up some sort of a "confession" they will surely die. This McCarthyite, pro-fascist intellectual terrorism is adopted as official policy by the Eisenhower Administration.

THE ROSENBERGS are responding magnificently against

this dastardly intimidation. They declare, what is obviously the truth, that they are guiltless of espionage and have no confession to make. They refuse to become perjurers and stoolpigeons, as so many have done, by "confessing" to "crimes" that have never taken place. The Rosenbergs, by this brave and principled stand, are writing their names high on the list of American democratic heroes.

If the government dares to electrocute these heroic and innocent people, upon whom the eyes of the whole democratic world are fastened, it will pay a heavy price in a further growth of anti-American spirit throughout the world. But such considerations will not of themselves stay the hands of the atomaniacs who are pushing through the Rosenberg frameup. If these victims are to be saved it will only be through the insistent demand of the people.

In every trade union, Negro organization, and other people's organizations the demand should be raised, vigorously and at once, for the freedom of the Rosenbergs. Time is short, the fatal day is nearing, urgent action is needed to awaken the people to prevent this outrageous crime.

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Judge Kaufman

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ney J. E. Lombard. He also added some of his own.

He spurned the Bernard Greenglass affidavit with the remark that if Greenglass threw the stolen uranium into the East River as Bernard swore David and Ruthy had told him, "it was a strange way for him to act when he was serving a spy ring." But defense had charged that Greenglass was stealing uranium not as a spy but for crooked purposes connected with making money as an individual.

As for the table, Kaufman hammered the defense for not having produced it, but passed over the glaring failure of the government to produce it after they had been told about it.

Similarly, with all the flagrant contradictions in Greenglass' statements, Judge Kaufman always either took refuge in the argument that Greenglass had made many statements, "filling out his state-

ments," or else that the contradictions were not important. Perhaps the most amazing statement was made by U. S. attorney Lombard who dismissed the Greenglass theft of uranium as "like stealing an ash tray." Yet this was supposed to be the heart of the government's case regarding the atomic secret.

As this paper goes to press, it is not possible to detail the astounding contempt for justice displayed in yesterday's hearing. More details will be forthcoming.

Defense counsel plans to rush an appeal to the Supreme Court for a ruling on the recent Appellate Court's denial of a stay and on yesterday's action.

"Let's not rush and kill two people," defense counsel Emanuel Bloch said. "This is a case where millions are questioning. . . ."

Kaufman leaned forward angrily and said:

"Let us not talk about that. There has been so much distortion and misstatement spread by others who take an interest in the case. There is no one on the other side to set that record straight. Many are led like poor little lambs who know nothing about the case."

Among the "little lambs" who have urged commutation of the death sentence have been Pope Pius, some of the leading lawyers of Europe, and atomic experts Prof. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold Urey.

The Rosenberg 'Death House Letters' in Print

'Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg' written by the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing, will be published by the Jero Publishing Co. Inc., New York City this week.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which advocates clemency for the Rosenbergs because of evidence of perjury in their trial will handle sales of the book in the U. S.

All proceeds from the book, selling for \$1 (paper bound), will go to a trust fund for the Rosenberg children, Michael 10, and Robert 6.

The letters total 160 pages. They start with the arrest of Julius Rosenberg in July, 1950, and continue through March 1953, when the couple awaited a Supreme Court decision on their appeal.

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French Film Star in Plea for Rosenbergs

Sinone Signoret, famous French movie star has appealed for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Miss Signoret was recently awarded the title of 'Best Foreign Actress' by the British Film Academy.

Her husband, well known singer Yves Montand, has also signed the appeal.

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Rosenberg Mother To Plead for Couple

As the Supreme Court received another plea for a stay of execution pending the fight to get vital new evidence before the courts, it was announced that Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, would make a plea to the nation at the Union Square clemency mass rally tomorrow (Thursday). It is expected that thousands will gather from 5-7 p.m. to urge that President Eisenhower commute the death penalty.

Defense attorneys sent a messenger to the Supreme Court asking a stay while they sought to reverse the refusal of Judge Irving Kaufman to grant a hearing on the new evidence.

The fight to save the lives of the innocent couple is being stepped up all over the world, it was announced by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

While Americans will gather at Washington this Sunday for a final clemency plea, there will be mass meetings and prayers in all the big cities of Italy at the same time, it was announced.

In their petition to the Supreme Court, defense attorneys Emanuel Bloch and John F. Finerty sharply criticized the high court's recent blunt refusal to grant a hearing on the plea for a new trial.

Referring to the careful timing of the indictment of William Perl, Columbia scientist, in order to create the impression on the Rosenberg jury that Perl could support

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Rosenbergs

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Greenglass' testimony, the defense attorneys said:

"If this court permits this (the timing of the Perl indictment) and worse improprieties by the Department of Justice in the Rosenbergs' case to pass unrebuked, and if the majority persist in their determination to not permit review in open court of whether or not Greenglass' testimony was perjured, this court will have only itself to blame if 'justice under the law' becomes a term of derision," the petition said.

The petition was also filed on behalf of Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

In New York, the U. S. Court of Appeals reserved decision on a motion by the defense counsel to set aside Judge Kaufman's denial of application for a new trial on the basis of new evidence.

In an unusual step, the federal judges insisted Bloch argues his appeal immediately after he presented it, though the defense asked for time to prepare the argument, something usually granted in cases involving death.

The Rosenberg defense committee at 1050 Fifth Ave., Lo 4-9585, said there was a heavy demand for reservations for the Sunday morning clemency train which will leave for Washington.

On Monday, Judge Kaufman who handed down the original sentence, rudely brushed aside all the new evidence which the defense brought to light to show the Greenglasses had lied on many vital points of the case they had built up against the Rosenbergs with the aid of the authorities.

Kaufman's explanation for the inconsistencies in the Greenglass yarn was that Greenglass had gradually built up his story and had not told all at once. But this could not explain why the later details contradicted the earlier ones.

Kaufman also refused to look at the console table, of which the prosecution had made much during the trial but which it had not produced for the jury to see

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THE SITUATION of a man and a woman—a wife and a husband, a father and a mother of two young children, hourly grows more desperate in their adjoining cells in Sing Sing prison. The whole world watches the U.S.A. in horror. Wherever there are representatives of the government of this country, they hear from delegation after delegation of aroused citizens of that country.

Every American, newspaper reporter or private citizen, is besieged by anxious, angry people. "What's happening to the Rosenbergs?"

These two people have become in 1953 what Sacco and Vanzetti were in 1927—innocent symbols of American prejudice, injustice, frame-up, political persecution, their lives sworn away by perjurers and craven cowards, abetted in this case by a Throite lawyer.

After the tremendous international repercussions of the Sacco-Vanzetti execution, one would think the American ruling class could hardly be that stupid and defiant of world opinion—a setback. A governor of Massachusetts was forced to leave France by the indignant populace. The American Legion was refused the privilege of holding a convention in France. Then as now, the Supreme Court, last bulwark of reaction, refused to reopen the case, in face of new evidence confirming their innocence.

A man sits today in the Supreme Court who wrote a book demonstrating the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and the evils of the frame-up system. Today he is silent on the Rosenbergs—while even the Pope speaks out.

Twenty-six years have passed, yet the names of Sacco and Vanzetti are still fresh in the memories of millions and are invoked today around the globe in behalf of their modern prototypes—the Rosenbergs.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

BUT STRONG as the worldwide protest is, there is no such movement in this country as there was for Sacco and Vanzetti—two humble and unknown Italian anarchists arrested 29 years ago on the false charge of murder and hold-up. The entire labor movement, headed by William Green, demanded a new trial.

Little has been heard from the unions yet—even the most progressive ones—on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

The American Civil Liberties Union led in the fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Today they raise their voices against the Rosenbergs—except for a few individual members.

Journals like the Nation and the New Republic spoke out then. Now they are silent.

Trade union papers campaigned vigorously then. They are silent today.

The facts are as strongly ex-
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COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Zero Hour for the Rosenbergs

Rosenbergs as they were for Sacco and Vanzetti. Yet a terrible fear to speak out has gripped the liberals and labor.

The strongest American voices for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have been from ministers, and rabbis. The appeal of Pope Pius XII should move a heart of stone. Since it was issued many priests and Catholic laity have joined the other religious forces in appeals to President Eisenhower. Last minute protests and appeals are pouring into Washington from all over the world.

But is the real voice of America loud enough, strong enough—to command the attention of the President?

Action on behalf of the Rosenbergs could be stepped up for the next week to a degree to mark a real mass change. The date of execution is set for a week from today—Thursday, June 18, at 11 p.m. The last touch of cruelty is added in that this date is also their wedding anniversary.

TWO ACTIONS are planned for last-minute efforts here in N.Y. City and vicinity. Today, Thursday, June 11—at 5 p.m. there will be a Zero Hour Clemency Rally, at Union Square. This should be of such proportions as to equal or surpass anything ever done at the same spot for Sacco and Vanzetti, over a quarter of a century ago.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, which has done such heroic work on their behalf, calls upon all New Yorkers, especially workers from the shops, to gather at Union Square today.

The last word from the Rosenbergs, in reply to shameful offers made to them "tell all and save their lives" deserves tremendous support. They said there is nothing to tell.

"If we are executed it will be the murder of innocent people and the shame will be upon the government of the United States."

Historically Union Square is the appropriate place for the Voice of the People to be heard. Here have been held demonstrations for the Haymarket martyrs in the 80's; for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at the turn of the century; for Ettor and Giovannitti in 1912; for Tom Mooney and his companions in 1916; and for Sacco and Vanzetti in the 20's.

Can this present generation fail to do its duty to demonstrate

on behalf of innocent victims of today of the same dastardly frame-up system that has so long shamed our country? If the Courts remain adamant in their refusal to re-open this case and hear the new evidence which has been secured, the only person who can act to save their lives is the President of the United States. It is to him that meetings, petitions, letters, wires, etc., must now direct their clemency appeals.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER directed his personal appeal to the President of Czechoslovakia, on behalf of Oatis, the American newspaper man accused of espionage in that country. He served less than two years. On his return to this country Mr. Oatis admitted frankly at the press interview at Idlewild Airport that he had violated the espionage laws of that country—or in other words he was guilty. But the Rosenbergs are not guilty. That's the difference between them and Oatis.

A last minute appeal to President Eisenhower is planned for Sunday by a clemency train to Washington. All details can be secured from the office of the committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., phone LO 4-9585. They urge those who plan to go to get tickets in advance, as the train must be reserved by then.

They ask that all affairs planned for this coming Sunday be postponed to encourage people to go to Washington. The big excuse in New York is always, "So many other things are going on." With 60 lives at stake and the future of two little children in the balance, I join with the Committee in urging that the calendar be cleared Sunday of all other activity. This takes priority.

This should be a mass not a token delegation. "You can't delegate responsibility for your conscience to some one else" the Committee advises. This is true. Every human being on this clemency train will carry tremendous weight. They need thousands to physically appear before the White House to appeal to the President.

This may be your last opportunity to speak out for the Rosenbergs. The death date is a week from today—June 18. The President alone can commute their sentences and save their lives. Let Americans not lag in addressing him on their behalf, join our voices with those of the world.

French Writers Ask Queen Elizabeth To Help Save Lives of Rosenbergs

PARIS, June 10.—A group of French writers today asked Britain's Queen Elizabeth II to help prevent the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Among them were Louis Aragon, Georges Lecomte, Jacques Madaule, Francis Carco and Pierre Mac Orlan. They said: "June 18, an anniversary deep with memories between France and England,

(This is the date when Gen. Charles De Gaulle announced over the British radio that France could continue to resist the Nazis during its occupation.)

"It is impossible to ignore the fact that there is extreme doubt as to their guilt. It appears as if they will be sacrificed for reasons of state.

"After the Pope, there is no

voice which could be addressed to the President of the United States today which would be more resounding than yours. We beg of you to intervene to spare the world the horror of this execution."

MEETINGS IN ITALY

Meetings are being planned throughout Italy in behalf of

clemency for the Rosenbergs this Sunday when persons throughout the U. S. will make a clemency appeal before the White House, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case learned yesterday.

Reports of increased demands for clemency from throughout the world have been pouring into the

office of the National Committee.

In Italy there have been prayers in towns all over the country since the new execution date has been set. Delegations, further angered at the fact that the execution date chosen was the Rosenbergs' 14th wedding anniversary, planned to visit the U. S. Embassy and consulates.

The influential French newspaper *Le Monde*, in an editorial entitled "Bargain of Death," criticized the talk-or-die ultimatum designed to extract a confession from the Rosenbergs. The paper said that even if such a confession were obtained, in the light of the new evidence introduced and in light of the fact that it would be obtained in the shadow of the electric chair, the world would be inclined not to believe it.

In Switzerland, *Le Tribune de Geneve*, the foremost French-Swiss newspaper, also rebuked the attempt to make a "deal." In an editorial titled "Torture Through Hope," the newspaper wrote that "this horrible game, this new torture by hope, continues to move world public opinion and undermines the most precious faith in justice."

Thousands attended an open-air meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, on June 5. The speakers included Dr. John Takman, child psychiatrist at the Stockholm Child Welfare Board, and Hilding Paulson, chairman of the Stockholm Plumbers Trade Union. The stage had as a background a huge painting of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by the Swedish artist, Adelyne Carl Eriksson.

In the past week there have been editorials for clemency in leading Swedish newspapers.

Meanwhile, the list of prominent persons throughout the world coming out for clemency grew swiftly.

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THE PEOPLE CAN SAVE THE ROSENBERGS
DEMONSTRATE TODAY AT UNION SQUARE, 5 TO 7 P.M.

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An Editorial

WE AMERICANS—as a people, as a nation, as working men and women—cannot let the Rosenbergs be dragged off to the electric chair to be murdered just when new evidence adds new light on the frameup, just when the tides of peace and amnesty are rising every day in the world.

We must act with the day-and-night fervor and determination which this crisis calls for.

We must act with the knowledge that all of West Europe is seething with outrage at this scheduled execution of two Jewish parents, whom their tormentors wanted to use as proof of a "Communist" plot to "betray the atom bomb"—that vicious myth which reminds one of the Big Lies of the Hitler savages against "the Jews and the Communists."

From today, a week remains before the June 18 murder. If it happens, it will stain our country with dishonor and shame before mankind. It will shock millions of Catholics throughout Europe for whom Pope Pius spoke three times urging clemency. It will disgrace us as the other horrible frameups in our national history.

Can Labor afford to ignore the fact that with this frameup the worst enemies of the trade unions hope to be able to use the death penalty against so-called "subversion" and "espionage," by which the McCarthyites mean political opinions, and economic resistance to Big Business in the factories?

The planned murder of the Rosenbergs is worse perhaps than any of them, in that it aims to kill a mother of two children, against whom there is not a shred of evidence.

CAN THE ROSENBERGS be saved?

Yes! They can be saved!

They can be saved by the same American people who,

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THEY CAN BE SAVED

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deluged with lies as they were, nevertheless refused to let the Korean war be spread by the war plotters! The American people, along with the rest of the world, insisted on peace in Korea. The American people and the world are getting what they wanted! They can do the same with the Rosenbergs!

It is a fact, too, that the force of the new documentary evidence showing the amazing changes in the Greenglass testimony, has affected the thinking of millions who up to now had no doubts about the Rosenberg case. The appearance in court of an authority like Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School shows that the new evidence is making a powerful effect, as it must on any honest person.

Furthermore, the great strength of the trade union movement has not yet been brought to bear on this case. If the Pope, leader of the world's Catholics in faith and morale, can urge repeatedly that President Eisenhower commute the death penalty, can the labor movement do any less?

The masses of West Europe will not let this planned murder take place in silence and acceptance. The U.S. embassies and consulates are being deluged with protests every day! It is up to every decent American to join with this tremendous world fight to prevent this new Dreyfus case from being carried out.

While the Rosenbergs are alive, they can be saved from the crucifixion plotted by the new Pilates.

1. Wire, write now to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death penalty! Get your neighbors to do the same. Visit all unions, churches, ministers, rabbis.
2. Crowd the Union Square Rally today from 5-7 p.m.
3. Be sure to join the Clemency train Sunday to Washington, D.C., to make a final plea to the White House.

Three Ministers In Chicago Area Urge Clemency

CHICAGO, June 15. — Three Chicago area Unitarian ministers have appealed to President Eisenhower to spare Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. They are the Rev. Preston Bradley of the People's Church of Chicago; the Rev. Lawrence T. Pennington of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago, and the Rev. Homer A. Jack of the Unitarian Church of Evanston.

In a letter to the President, the ministers said they oppose the execution because of "a number of doubts and obviously extenuating circumstances."

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High Court Recesses To Noon Today

An appeal to all men and women of good will to deluge the White House today with wires—arguing President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence in the Rosenberg case was issued last night by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The appeal came as press services told of huge crowds swarming around U.S. consulates and embassies from Melbourne, Australia, to Paris, France, protesting the execution and urging the White House to commute the sentence.

The Committee urgently asked that everyone see to it that every member of their families, every neighbor, friend and fellow-unionist be reached at once to send individual wires to the President.

BY BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were spared for at least another 24 hours tonight as the Supreme Court recessed until noon tomorrow. In a nearly unprecedented action, Chief Justice Fred Vinson had recalled the Justices from summer vacations to act on the demand of Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. for vacating the stay granted Wednesday morning by Justice William O. Douglas. They met at noon today, and in a

packed but quiet courtroom heard arguments from both sides. At 3:32 p.m. the court recessed, and at 6:25 p.m. Justice Burton returned to announce the recess until noon tomorrow.

Seldom, if ever, did the court meet under such frantic pressure from Government officials and reactionary Congressmen. Additional pressure for death was exerted by action in Congress to impeach Justice Douglas for issuing a stay because he felt a substantial question of law had been raised. Several hundred spectators who jammed into every corner of the ornate courtroom waited patiently while the Justices were deliberating for three hours. Outside the courtroom, in the corridors, hundreds more stood in line waiting a chance to get in. Hundreds more queued up outside the building.

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High Court

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During the three hours in which the nine judges heard arguments, three attorneys spoke in behalf of the Rosenbergs. The first was Daniel Marshall of Los Angeles, who with attorney Fyke Farmer of Nashville had presented the arguments to Justice Douglas that opened new legal technicalities to win a stay.

Emanuel Bloch, the New York attorney who has defended the Rosenbergs for more than two years, told the court he agreed with the two attorneys on the point of law they had raised.

ASKS MONTH'S TIME

Bloch pleaded for more time—at least a month—to collect material on the new point of law raised under the Douglas stay.

Bloch declared the government's insistence that the court overrule Douglas was "not only unreasonably but shocking." He noted that Justice Douglas, in granting the petition of Attorney Fyke Farmer for a stay, had put in at least 12 hours of "laborious research" and had "found that there is a substantial question of law."

The Farmer petition maintains that the Rosenbergs should have been sentenced under the Atomic Energy Act of 1916 rather than the Atomic Energy Act unless the defendants have been shown to have committed acts with "intent to injure the United States" or unless a jury recommends death. Neither occurred in the Rosenbergs' trial.

The government, through acting solicitor general Robert Stern, contended that the Atomic Energy Act was not applicable, since the Rosenbergs' alleged overt acts were stated before passage of the

act. Stern was questioned sharply by several of the justices, notably Frankfurter, Black, Jackson and Douglas.

Stern said the case covered more than atomic energy. In answer to questions, he stated:

"You have the advantage of me in time. I have not mastered all the events in this case."

Douglas asked whether Stern had found anything in the Congressional hearings on the matter of possible repeal—by implication or otherwise.

"I only spent about 12 hours on the case," Douglas said, "but I didn't find anything in the legislative history that was explicit."

Stern agreed there were no outright statements in the Congressional hearings. But he said there is a clause in the Atomic Act which Congress intended to mean as non-repeal of the Espionage Act.

"I would have been very reluctant to grant a stay if their act had not come under the Atomic Energy Act," Douglas said. "After reading the record, I would say atomic energy dominated it from beginning to end."

Bloch pleaded with the court to avoid making a fast decision on this new point. He asked the court if it had given it thorough study.

He said this was not only a new substantial issue for the court but also for defense counsel, and that he was "not prepared to enlighten the court in the fundamental issues" of the case at this time.

A MONTH NEEDED

"I would need a month's time to do solid research work," Bloch said.

He pleaded that the court follow its customary procedure when a new issue of substance is raised and that the issue be sent back to the lower courts so that it can be weighed in regular fashion.

Bloch said that after Douglas

issued his stay yesterday he sought desperately to get more enlightenment on the Atomic Energy Act. He noted he had finally prevailed on Joseph Newman, former general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission, to interrupt his vacation to come to Washington to provide him with information. He said, however, that Newman was "troubled" by "the many apparent conflicts in the punitive provisions of the espionage law and the Atomic Energy Law."

As Bloch concluded, Justice Jackson interrupted to state that the Rosenbergs "were fortunate to have a counsel of your courage and persistence. I'm all for you."

Bloch replied he came to the defense of the Rosenbergs to "uphold the dignity of the legal profession." He added, "it is very easy to represent clients with a popular cause. I think it is too bad that there are not more lawyers willing to represent clients with unpopular causes."

Farmer told the court that in his opinion the death sentence was a void one. Under questioning by Frankfurter, Farmer said the indictment calls for the penalty provisions of the Atomic Energy Act even though the Rosenbergs were indicted under the espionage law, and that the death sentence must be recommended by the jury. He said it was a "very serious question" whether the Rosenbergs had a "fair trial."

Associate counsel John Finerty said that if the court overrules Douglas the public will "doubt the integrity and dignity of this court in view of all the pressure put on it to cavate the stay. He said it was improper for the attorney general to have rushed the case and not to have given counsel and the court time to study it objectively."

ROSENBERGS INNOCENT

Finerty reasserted his conviction that the Rosenbergs are innocent. "They have been convicted on deliberately perjured testimony," he declared.

He criticized Brownell for "public pronouncements" which condemned Douglas' action, and he said that acting solicitor Stern had failed to present any argument for invalidating Douglas' stay.

He declared, "There never was a more crooked district attorney in New York than the one who tried the Rosenbergs."

After the court recessed at 3:32 p.m., newspapers continued to run stories having the effect of pressuring the court to overrule Douglas. Rep. Frank Chelf (D-Ky), member of the Judiciary Committee, who yesterday demanded Vinson call a special term to overrule Douglas, today announced he had introduced a bill to repeal the law under which Douglas had granted his stay.

One veteran court aide said he never recalled a case where a new point involving an issue of substantial law had been brought before the court with the court immediately taking it under consideration for a decision. Generally the Supreme Court waits for such an issue to be brought up in the lower courts or else it takes a long time for research and study. Nobody here could cite an exception to this practice.

4,000 JOIN IN CAPITAL VIGIL

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Four thousand marched here today urging presidential clemency. The first clemency train brought 2,000, the second train 1,000, and 1,000 came in by chartered buses, trucks, planes and cars. People are being asked to stay overnight, and others being asked to come to Washington tomorrow (Friday).

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg's step was firm and a little confident smile was on her lined face as she walked out of the rail station here and onto the ramp to meet the first of the vast delegation of her son's well wishers arriving from New York.

But the Washington committee members who accompanied her soon whisked her away before any chance remark struck her ears.

The mother of Julius Rosenberg still did not know of At-

torney General Brownell's desperate efforts to have Justice Douglas' stay vacated and the
(Continued on Page 6)

Rosenbergs Told Of Action

OSSINING, N.Y., June 18.—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg heard on a prison radio broadcast, a few minutes after finishing their dinner, that they would not die tonight.

Prison guards said the Rosenbergs "appeared overjoyed" at the news.

Today was the Rosenbergs' 44th wedding anniversary.

4,000

(Continued from Page 1)
summoning of the Supreme Court.

She doubtless thought that the train bearing 1,919 men and women and youths was filled with persons celebrating the stay of execution. On the lapel of her grey suit she wore an orchid, part of the committee's plan to let her observe the wedding anniversary of Julius and Ethel happily—so long as there was hope the waiting electric chair would not claim its victims at 11 o'clock tonight.

The mother, had she lingered long, might have wondered by the solemnity of the throngs, who marched in orderly file to one end of the station, there to be joined by delegations from Boston, Indiana, and reportedly some who had flown in this morning from Ohio and Pennsylvania. On the train were 1,871 from New York and Newark, about 150 of whom bordered the already crowded cars at Newark, and 48 from Philadelphia.

The Rosenbergs' two children, Michael, 10, and Robert, six, had come earlier. They were in a Washington hotel with their aunt, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg Goldberg, sister of Julius.

The 21 cars of the station in Philadelphia stood in line.

The second clemency train of the day left New York at 2:30 p.m.

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The Washington Committee to Secure Justice for the Roeburgs reported that a group arrived from Detroit and that others from California and Washington State were reportedly flying in.

GATHER EARLY

In New York's Pennsylvania Station, they had begun gathering before 8 a.m., many not knowing whether the clemency train was in fact departing. A committee spokesman said the turnout was remarkable considering the confusion resulting from reports in the late afternoon papers declaring the trains were cancelled.

"Many persons," she said, "who had worked their hearts out for two years came into the office in jubilation in the afternoon to celebrate the Douglas stay, only to learn the later news," she said. "It was as if someone slugged them."

Committee offices kept open till 3 a.m., calls flooding their switchboard. Talk on the train was limited. "I stayed up until 2 calling people," and, "No, he couldn't come, but his wife and two children are here," and "Six of us got 14 people to send wires to Brownell."

Many brought lunches and opened them, only to pass most of them on to others. "I can't eat when my heart's like this," a grey-haired woman said.

IN SILENCE

As they filed in groups of five beneath Washington's sheltering eaves, up to the Capitol, their picket signs left behind, their stepped dogged, they were for the most part silent, their thoughts on what was happening in that white marble building where the Supreme Court was holding its extraordinary session.

In Washington, they were told to visit their Congressmen and

Senators to urge them to phone Brownell, to phone the President.

Meeting later on the Mall, delegates turned in written reports on their experiences with Congressmen and Senators.

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., reportedly said he was glad the clemency spokesmen came to him, but that it was a matter for the courts and he could not step in.

Rep. Emanuel Celler told the clemency pleaders who visited him that he had stood on the floor of the house to defend Douglas against impeachment action.

But Rep. Edna F. Kelly (R-NY) failed to bother with any amenities. Her office door was barricaded by four guards, who had to declare through a hole that it was the place where it was opened—but the guards bearing written queries. A secretary within told guards that the Congresswoman was in a committee meeting.

Speaking through the guards, the 200 constituents assembled outside the door asked that Mrs. Kelly be telephoned. The reply came back that this was a matter for the courts, and that her opinion was her own.

The entire city was hushed and expectant, waiting for the Supreme Court to decide the fate of the young couple.

"See what that ticket says? We return at midnight. That means . . ." A mother clutched her curly-headed three-year-old to her. "Oh, they can't . . ."

She left it unfinished. It was a dazed throng which faced the Capitol guards and filed slowly in to fill the floor of the House, sending in cards to the Congressmen.

Into the Fight to Save the Rosenbergs —Communist Party Statement Declares

Day and night activity can still save the lives of the Rosenbergs, the National Committee of the Communist Party declared yesterday.

The statement, signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, said:

THE LIVES of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg must be—can be—saved between now and the execution date set for Thursday, June 18.

Every dispatch from abroad, whether from West Europe or from Latin America, from Asia or from other lands, proves one stark fact:

The planned execution of these innocent people is viewed with world-wide horror as an act of sheer political vengeance on two Jewish persons who have been picked as scapegoats for the war-makers and democracy-haters.

IT IS NO SMALL band which is fighting to save the lives of the Rosenbergs. It is literally hundreds of millions of human beings of all races, colors and political convictions.

That is why Pope Pius spoke out three times for commutation of the death sentence! That is why the leading workingclass organizations of the world, as well as the leading cultural and politi-

cal figures of France, Italy, Great Britain have spoken out for a halt to the execution. That is why the statements of atomic experts Einstein and Urey, expressing flat disbelief of the government's case, have shaken the consciences of millions.

BUT LET US FACE the fact that if this hideous crime against decency, justice and America's safety is to be prevented, then it is we Americans, especially we of the working class, the labor movement and the Negro people in whose hands is the fate of the Rosenbergs!

The innocent Rosenbergs defy the shameless effort to buy their

lives through an FBI "is-or-dis" deal which is aimed at spreading a wave of hysterical, anti-Semitic, anti-Communist lynch violence in the United States.

The Rosenbergs prefer death rather than become GreenGLasses to "finger" other innocent American men and women for the McCar-ran-McCarthy executions.

EVEN AS THIS is written the meaning of the Rosenberg executions is being spelled out for American labor and the American public in ominous words from the Department of Justice.

On the eve of the planned Rosenberg executions, "It is rumored

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CP Statement

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in Washington" that the Department of Justice is preparing wholesale arrests of "suspected spies" whom the McCarthyite police have been unable to arrest up to now "because the government lacks conclusive proof!" (World-Telegram, June 11.)

There it is, American labor and all decent citizens!

The "Rosenberg formula" of FBI arrest and conviction—WITH-OUT PROOF — under the direst charges of "spying" is being planned for use against anyone whose anti-war, pro-labor politics is branded by the McCarthy fascists as "espionage."

This is what is at stake for Labor in this most shameful "spy" frame-up since the Dreyfus case!

YET, THE AMERICAN people can win their lives of the Rosenbergs if we make up for lost time and act now in the spirit of our great national democratic heritage!

The executioners of the Rosenbergs have felt the power of the world clemency fight! Three times it has stayed the hand of the executioner! They know that the world demands a halt to this plot-

ted murder of an innocent mother and her husband!

We say that the American people who were able to join with the world forces demanding an end to the Korea slaughter can achieve the same victory against the would-be killers of the innocent Rosenbergs!

The political tides of the world are running for peace, decency, amnesty!

The hour is late, but not too late.

In Italy, for example, the cry "A vote for us is a vote for the Rosenbergs!" helped bring two million more Italians to the side of the peoples parties in their biggest election gains in modern history.

The world pressure for clemency is enormously. It grows by the hour!

We earnestly appeal to every progressive, to every member of working class and people's organizations, to view it as his most sacred of all obligations in these hours to plunge fully into the peoples fight to save the Rosenbergs. No other duty or task can be higher than this between now and June 18.

Here is what you can do without delay:

1. Wire or write personally to President Eisenhower urging commutation of the death sentence.

2. Collect signatures for such appeals in your neighborhood, apartment house, shop, office, retail stores, and streets. Phone friends and neighbors and ask them to join the clemency plea.

3. Ask your fellow trade union members and union officials to urge Eisenhower to grant commutation of the death penalty.

4. Organize delegations of your neighbors, ministers, union members and leaders to visit Congressmen, state and city officials asking them to memorialize the President to reverse the death sentence.

5. Support and help organize all demonstrations, picketings, and committees engaged in fighting for clemency.

To save the Rosenbergs is to help save our country, America, from injustice, anti-Semitism, and the plots of those who would spread hysteria, repression and fear in the U. S.

National Committee,
Communist Party, U.S.A.
William Z. Foster,
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn,
Pettis Perry.

DAILY WORKER

6/12/53

4

Mother Rosenberg

**Pleads for
Clemency at**

Union Sq. Rally

5/12/53

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Sophie Rosenberg made a public plea to President Eisenhower to save her son and daughter-in-law from execution as thousands crowded into Union Square yesterday. Mrs. Rosenberg, the mother of Julius Rosenberg, said that Ethel and Julius were innocent.

"I have come here to plead," she said. "To you, to President Eisenhower, to the whole world. Save my children. Let them die. They are innocent."

Throughout her talk, Mrs. Rosenberg burst into sobs, and many in the audience wept with her. When Mrs. Rosenberg told of her visit to Ethel and Julius, and related how they asked her to take care of their children if they should die in the electric chair, the audience shouted, "No, no!"

Mrs. Rosenberg said that next Thursday should be a happy day for the young parents because it is their 11th wedding anniversary, but instead they are scheduled to die. She added:

"What can I—a mother and grandmother—say. My Julius and

A three-judge Federal Court of Appeals yesterday denied an appeal for a new trial and a stay of execution for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

My Ethel said everything for me. Only last week they said, 'If we die, it will be the murder of innocent people.'

"They are telling the truth. I know it. I know Julius. I know Ethel. They never stole any atom secrets. They know nothing about atom secrets."

Dr. Ephraim Cross, professor of English at City College, told the crowd that "the prosecution did not have clean hands," and warned that "the execution of this married couple will produce a wave of horror throughout the world that will do the U. S. no good."

"American justice and mental balance will be dealt a blow equivalent to the loss of many battlefields," he said.

The unscrupulous exploitation of the issue of the table purchased at Macy's; the false testimony admitted by the FBI in the case; the photographer who was

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Rosenbergs

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tified against the Rosenbergs, and the revelations indicating a concocted testimony on the part of Greenglass, all prove that here again a trial was a mere contest of forces, not an effort to obtain the truth."

Rabbi Max Felshin of the Radio City synagogue and Richard Bishop, patrolman of the Marine, Cooks & Stewards Union, also spoke.

Favorite songs of Ethel Rosenberg were sung by Martha Schlamme.

Announcement was made at the rally of a Clemency train to Washington this Sunday. Reservations were being made with the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Those

traveling in the New York area will

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