FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111 Sub. Sec. B

VOLUME NO. 3

SERIALS 3 thru 70

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

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

VOLUME 3 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No. 100-10711 Sub B Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
3	8-2-55	Daily Worker News-Clipping	1	1	
4	8-3-55	" " "	3	3	
5	8-4-54	" " "	2	2	
6	8-5-55	" " "	3	3	
7	8-16-55	" " "	1	1	
8	8-15-55	" " "	1	1	
9	9-16-55	" " "	1	1	
10	9-23-55	" " "	1	1	
11	9-26-55	" " "	1	1	
12	9-27-55	" " "	1	1	
13	10-13-55	" " "	1	1	
14	10-16-55	" " "	3	3	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-16-77)

VOLUME 3 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY JEB/JEB

File No. 100-107111 Subj. Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
15	11-11-55	Daily Worker	3	3	
16	11-13-55	" "	4	4	
17	11-13-17	" "	1	1	
18	11-21-55	" "	1	1	
19	11-28-55	" "	1	1	
20	12-2-55	" "	2	2	
21	" "	" "	1	1	
22	12-18-55	" "	7	7	
23	12-19-55	" "	1	1	
24	12-22-55	" "	3	3	
25	12-26-55	" "	1	1	
26	12-27-55	" "	3	3	

Inventory Worksheet
FD-50J (2-18-77)

VOLUME 3 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY JJ / JJ

File No. 100-107111-B Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
27	12-30-55	Daily Worker	1	1	
28	" "	" "	1	1	
29	1-3-56	" "	3	5	
30	1-6-56	" "	1	1	
31	1-9-56	" "	1	1	
32	1-20-56	" "	1	1	
33	1-24-56	" "	1	1	
34	2-17-56	" "	1	1	
35	2-24-56	" "	1	1	
36	3-2-56	" "	1	1	
37	3-6-56	" "	4	4	
38	3-8-56	" "	1	1	

FD/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-302 (2-10-77)

VOLUME 3 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No. 100-107111 Sub B Re: Rosenberg / Sobell / Communist Party Date 3/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
39	3-25-56	The Worker	3	3	
40	3-24-56	" "	1	1	
41	3-28-56	" "	3	3	
42	4-3-56	" "	3	3	
43	4-6-56	" "	2	2	
44	4-2-56	" "	1	1	
45	4-9-56	" "	2	2	
46	" 10 "	" "	1	1	
47	" 13 "	" "	1	1	
48	4-20-56	" "	3	3	
49	4-24-56	" "	1	1	
50	" " "	" "	1	1	

FD-302

Inventory Worksheet
FD-500 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 3 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No. 100-107111 B Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
51	4-29-56	Daily Worker	5	5	
52	4-30-56	" "	1	1	
53	4-30-56	" "	2	2	
54	5-3-56	" "	1	1	
55	5-6-56	" "	1	1	
56	5-6-56	" "	1	1	
57	5-7-56	" "	1	1	
58	5-9-56	" "	4	4	
59	5-10-56	" "	3	3	
60	5-10-56	" "	1	1	
61	[illegible]	" "	1	1	
62	5-11-56	" "	4	4	

FD/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-302 (2-16-77)

VOLUME 3 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No. 100-109115-B Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
63	5-11-56	Daily Worker	1	1	
64	5-11-56	" "	1	1	
65	5-13-56	" "	4	4	
66	5-13-56	" "	1	1	
67	5-13-56	" "	3	3	
68	5-14-56	" "	1	1	
69	5-15-56	" "	1	1	
70	5-16-56	" "	1	1	
			126	126	

FD-245
Form No. 1—D. of I.

U. S. Department of Justice

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

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

Bufile 100-387835

INVESTIGATION

Green Sheets kept by Exhibits
[illegible]

See also Nos. A- General
B- Daily Worker & Worker
C- National Guardian
D- Morning Freiheit
E- Prosecution summaries
F- [illegible]

Pending
Kept
Closed

100-102441
[illegible]
Daily Worker

Sub [illegible] B
Section 3
Reg. 2, 1955 - 6/22/56

Next Un-Americans' Target: Defenders of Rosenbergs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Public hearings scheduled by the House Un-American Activities Committee for 10 a.m. tomorrow have as their chief target the former National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

More than 30 men and women, most of whom formerly were active in Rosenberg committees in various cities over the country, have been subpoenaed for tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday. The Un-American committee has let it be known it has lined up a number of "friendly" witnesses, moreover.

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, convicted in 1951 with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg of conspiracy to commit espionage, and Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell, will hold a press conference at 2 p.m. tomorrow in the Congressional hotel here.

Sobell is now incarcerated in the nation's most repressive federal prison, Alcatraz. The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is urging a new trial and his transfer to an ordinary federal prison.

Witnesses have been subpoenaed from New York, Boston, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Washington.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED August 2, 1955
Pg. 3 Col. 1

SEARCHED 21 INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 8 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

Clash at Hearing On Sobell Group

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED August 3, 195
Pg. 1 Col. 4

100-107111-84

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
AUG 1 0 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

#6

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Except for an initial "friendly" witness, a series of clashes marked the Un-American Activities subcommittee's opening hearing today, a hearing called to attack supporters of justice for Morton Sobell and of vindication for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Herman Tamsky, of Boston, said he thought it was silly, when the Senate Judiciary Committee was now being petitioned to investigate the miscarriage of justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, "that you gentlemen are spending time with me."

Chairman Francis E. Walter muttered that the hearing was "not inspired" by petition. News of the new petition was revealed earlier in the day by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell.

At one point Don Rothenberg, of Cleveland, in an exchange with committee members marked by the chairman's pounding of the gavel and two or more speaking at once, left the witness chair and started to the rostrum, extending the recently published book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

"Aren't you interested in facts?" he demanded as he was persuaded to return to the witness chair.

Rothenberg, chairman of the Progressive Party of Ohio, and former Washington representative of the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, asked Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R-O) "as a Congressman from my home state, to at least have the decency to read the book."

The committee counsel began a recital of the names of all the stoolpigeons who he said accused the author, Wexley, of Communist affiliation.

"Why don't you subpena everyone who writes a book?" Rothenberg demanded.

When Walter came back to asking the witness if Mary Stalcup, FBI plant and stoolpigeon, wasn't right in saying he joined the Communist Party while in George Washington University, Rothenberg replied serenely:

"In view of your obvious intent hereand your lack of concern over investigating this case, I refuse to answer on the basis of the Fifth Amendment."

When questions persisted on the stale Stalcup bought-and-paid-for tesimony, Rothenberg said to the committee counsel, Frank Tavenner:

"Mr. Tavenner, two people were executed on perjured testimony, refuse to answer."

During the most heated part of the tesimony of Philip Koritz of Boston, former trade union organizer, now a salesman, James W. Glatis, the stoolpigeon whose testimony had opened the hearing,

frequently jumped up in his seat and said audibly, "The son-of-a bitch."

Glatis said he had become a member of the Civil Rights Committee at the suggestion of the FBI and had reported on what he called "front activities" from 1948 to the time he testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1954. He claimed he had joined the Communist Party, also at FBI instigation, in April, 1949.

Glatis' testimony was less than momentous, however. Tavenner asked him if the CP exploited "front organizations" for funds, and he replied, yes, funds were raised at most every meeting of any organization.

"But would the money be used by the front organizations or the Communist Party?" A committee member asked. To that, the witness replied primly that he made "no distinctions between front organizations and the Communist Party."

He fingered Koritz, but when asked if Koritz took any part in the Rosenberg committee activities, all he could bring forth was that Koritz "took part in picketing the State House of Massachusetts."

Late in the day, after witness John Gilman of Milwaukee needed Walter on the Walter-McCarran Act, Walter, neglecting to shield the microphone before him, was heard to mention "that son-of-a-bitch," in an aside to Scherer.

Stoolpigeon Fizzles Out at Hearing on Sobell Group

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CLIPPING [illegible]

DAILY WORKER

DATED August 4, 195[illegible]

Pg. 1 Col. 2

100-107111 B5

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....

SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

AUG 11 1955

FBI - NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A second stoolpigeon was produced by the Un-American Activities subcommittee today in its hunt for some pretext on which to make the ghoulish claim that Communist Party coffers were enriched by the movement around clemency for the martyred Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

But Herman E. Thomas, hoary informer used in the Philadelphia Smith Act trial and before various Congressional committees, proved disappointing to the headline-happy Congressmen.

Not only were press table occupants plainly bored with Thomas, FBI plant recitals had been duly reported by them on other occasions, but apparently Thomas hasn't gained in alertness in his 11-year service to the FBI. Some of his answers appeared downright embarrassing to the harassed chairman Francis E. Walter and Rep. Clyde Doyle (D-Cal).

Doyle made quite a speech at one point, saying he always asked every witness who had been a Communist about one matter which concerned him deeply, to wit: "Was the American flag ever present at any of these Communist meetings?" and Rep. Doyle added triumphantly, not one had ever seen a flag.

But without any consideration for Doyle, the witness broke the Congressman's unblemished record of no American flags and even smiled about it.

He told, rather coyly for one who knew his bread was buttered by the FBI, how in 1946 a writer on the Sunday Worker came to Allentown, Pa., where he resides, to make a speech. And, he said, "there was a big to-do" because the American flag wasn't displayed in the hall, and the program was held up half an hour until one was found and installed.

Doyle hopefully asked if they didn't have "the Russian flag" there, too, and Thomas said no.

This apparently unnerved chairman Walter (D-Pa) to such an extent that in his speech of heartfelt thanks to the witness for helping "to expose the Communist conspiracy" he said his testimony showed "how good American are duped by worthy causes," before stammering a correction.

Thomas was put on the stand to finger some of the Allentown citizens who supposedly took a leading part in the Allentown Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. Only trouble was that there wasn't any such committee, which committee counsel Frank S.

(Continued on Page 4)

Stoolpigeon Fizzles Out

(Continued from Page 1)

Tavenner, Jr., admitted when the next witness, Mrs. Sylvia Friedland, suggested this.

Thomas was told by Tavenner to tell what discussions in the Communist Party led up to the formation of an Allentown Committee for the Rosenbergs. "I can't recall whether any discussions in the party as to setting up the committee took place," he said. Tavenner dropped that line of inquiry.

Asked to give the low-down on the money raised in Allentown for the Rosenberg case and its relation to the Communist Party, Thomas said yes, they raised money. He recalled Mrs. Friedland had called him and said money was needed "desperately" by the national committee. "I think we raised about $25," he said anticlimactically.

He said in answer to one question that the movement around clemency was "pretty broad," citing a local minister who signed a petition to the President.

Between sessions Walter was asked about a witness' unrefuted statement from the stand yesterday that the chairman had "come out for clemency" for the Rosenbergs. He said he didn't believe in capital punishment, and that he may have been asked, and if so would have thus answered. "Around the time that silly resolution to impeach Justice Douglas" was made in the House after he granted a stay of execution. Walter spoke against the resolution at the time.

Meanwhile the fact that the Committee for Justice for Morton Sobell submitted July 18 to the Hennings subcommittee of the Senate a petition for investigation of the Department of Justice's handling of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, while the Un-American subpenas were issued on July 18-19, went unexplained.

Rosenberg Fund Facts Embarra$s UnAmericans

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED Aug. 5, 1955
Pg. 3 Col. 3

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
AUG 12 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Emily and David Alman today battled for the right to tell the House Un-American Activities subcommittee more than they wanted to hear about the former National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. Each was active in the origin of the committee, now supplanted by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Hearings will continue tomorrow morning. Louis Harap, editor of Jewish Life, and Alman are scheduled to take the witness stand.

Other witnesses active in the one or another or both committes have invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if they were connected with the Rosenberg Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Alman invoked the First and Fifth when asked about other persons, but fully answered questions about the committee funds and activities.

Alman on five occasions challenged the Congressmen to ask him about the origin of the committee. He declared they were trying to make something sinister of it, and he was equipped and ready to tell the facts. But the question was not put.

Asked if he authorized certain literature about the Sobell case, he said of course he did, and that

Mrs. Alman testified before the House Un-American Activities subcommittee on the third day of public hearings on the old Rosenberg committee and on the present committee to secure justice for Morton Sobell.

Hearings, expected to close later today, had produced slim pickings so far for the committee bent on finding that the Rosenberg case was used by Communists to spread "propaganda" and fill the coffers of the Communist Party.

BIGGEST EXPENSE

"What was your biggest item of expense?" she was asked.

"Twenty-three percent, printing—that included 10,000 copies of the verbatim court record, like these," she replied, holding up a box of volumes. It included printing of a Cleveland Rabbi's appeal for mercy.

"That's all right," said Tavenner weakly. Again and again he called for a halt.

He asked about a leaflet he said he had, in which a lawyer, William Esterman, was listed as chairman, and did Mrs. Alman know if he was chairman. Mrs. Alman replied:

"People who were chairmen of local committees signed letters, put their names on ads in newspapers."

It would be hard to find a piece of literature put out by national or local committees that did not carry names, she said. All the work the committee engaged in was done openly. But she would invoke the First and Fifth Amendments when asked anything involving any name but her own.

Mrs. Alman was accompanied by attorney Victor Rabinowitz of New York. Many previous witnesses who declined to discuss their activities and affiliations on grounds of the Fifth Amendment were accompanied by attorney Joseph Forer of Washington.

Mrs. Alman's answers were a little too complete for chairman Francis E. Walter and committee counsel Frank S. Tavenner, who constantly interrupted her.

Asked how long she worked full time at the national committee, she said she worked for six months after the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in June, 1953. She explained that details of the burial and funeral had to be managed, and resultant expenses. Tavenner tried to shut off that line of testimony.

PETITION TO SENATE

She insisted on saying, however, "we also worked preparing material for our application to the Senate Judiciary asking an investigation of both the Rosenberg and Sobell cases."

An application was submitted July 18 to the Hennings subcommittee on civil rights.

When asked if the Sobell committee was formed after dissolution of the Rosenberg committee, she said persons got together and formed the Sobell committee "and are seeking a re-trial."

Tavenner questioned her about a check for $1,000 made out to cash which he failed to show her and which he said was for a loan, although he didn't reveal how he knew that.

Mrs. Alman, now operating a New Jersey farm with her husband, David, said she herself had no money at any time to lend the committee but had received moneys from many persons as loans, and they were repaid, but without seeing the check she couldn't identify it.

$300,000 SPENT

"You have to understand," she said, "this went on for two years. More than $300,000 was received and spent by the committee, as a tremendous campaign was going on at this time and it took money."

She referred to vigils at the White House, one lasting two weeks, before Tavenner finally stopped her, red-faced, expostulating, "That isn't what I'm speaking of."

She asked to submit a complete financial statement prepared by a certified public account. "We have it," said the chairman. Refusing to name any organizers, she referred to the statement to show $28,000 or 9 percent of funds were spent for salaries. She herself when on a salary received $30 a week, plus $35 for expenses for child care.

They included Josephine Grasat, of Chicago, who also invoked the fifth when asked if she headed the Lightfoot Defense Committee, and who said angrily at one point to Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La): "You will not tell me how to answer." She accused the committee of wasting the taxpayers' money.

Others included Theodore Norton, former librarian at Easton, Pa.; Don Rothenberg, Cleveland, his wife, Mildred; Philip Koritz, Boston; Herman Tansky, Boston, and Mrs. Ethel Weichbrod, Silver Spring, Md.

Lurking in the background and still uncalled as a witnes was S. A. Finelberg, author of a reactionary book on the Rosenberg case, who is giving "background data" to the committee, according to a committee aide. Asked by this reporter today if he were retained by the committee, Finelberg said he was not. "I'm here for one reason—to see that the Jewish issue isn't brought into this thing," he said.

Asked if he went to Europe for the State Department last year on a pay basis, he said it was "an exchange," that he had been sent by the State Department to Germany "to combat anti-semitism."

"Western Germany?" he was asked. Yes, he said, Western Germany.

An Innocent Man Is in Alcatraz

Assembly for Justice

FOR

MORTON SOBELL

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29

at 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL

Program to be announced

TICKETS $1.25 tax incl.

at

National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.
LO 4-9585

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED Aug. 16, 55
PG. 6 COL. 5

#6

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
AUG 24 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

'Assembly for Justice' to Ask New Sobell Trial

An Assembly for Justice will be held Sept. 29 at 8 p.m. to urge a new trial and a full investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee for Morton Sobell who is serving his fifth year of a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

The occasion marks the fifth anniversary of the illegal kidnapping of Sobell from Mexico.

Progress in the campaign for justice for Sobell, convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, is marked by the inability of the House Un-American Activities Committee to deny the facts in the case, it was emphasized yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, under whose auspices the assembly will be held. The committee pointed out that the House Un-American group "authenticated beyond any doubt the memoranda from John Rogge's office which verified the perjury of David Greenglass and Max Elitcher, the prosecution witnesses. Rogge was their attorney.

"John Wexley's 'The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg' is in great demand throughout the country, and thousands of copies have already been sold, the Committee reports.

DAILY WORKE
DATED Aug. 15, 19
No. 3 Col. 1

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
AUG 24 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

#6

Sobell Rally to Hear Langer, Waldo Frank

The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell announced yesterday that an Assembly for Justice for Morton Sobell will be held Thursday, Sept. 29 at Carnegie Hall at 8 p.m.

The gathering will urge a new trial and a full investigation by the Senate Subcommittee on Civil Rights which is opening its hearings Oct. 3.

Morton Sobell is serving his sixth year at Alcatraz as a result of his conviction as co-defendant with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Speakers will include Senator William Langer (R-ND), who is

LANGER

the ranking Republican member of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Waldo Frank, novelist and essayist, and John F. Finerty.

Finerty was co-counsel with Emanuel Bloch in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, and counsel in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Tom Mooney cases. He is also a member of the board of the American Civil Liberties Union.

In all parts of the country, support for a new look at the facts in the Sobell case is evidencing itself. Dr. Philip Morrison, physicist, in a message to the committee for Sobell, expressed the view of thousands of Americans when he stated, "Morton Sobell is perhaps more than any living American the sufferer from the rage and fear which now are beginning to leave our land. A just review of his cruel sentence is a necessary step in our path back to calm decency. Let us work for that step, not for his sake only, but for our own."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Sept. 16, 1955

4 Col. 1

100-10111

Minihan

Wexley Book Breaks Through on Sobell Case

The facts in the case of Morton Sobell and the Rosenbergs have been breaking through in numerous publications in reviews of John Wexley's new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Even papers critical of the book have printed statements acknowledging doubts in the case.

In the August issue of Library Journal, a review was written by George Adelman, assistant at the Boston Public Library. "Wexley emphasizes the point of view of many here and abroad, anti-Communist as well as Communist, that the Rosenbergs were victims of a national state of hysteria," Mr. Adelman wrote.

While criticizing some of Wexley's arguments, he said that the book "is an emotional one and a convincing one."

In the Indianapolis News of July 23, Herbert Kenny, Jr., commented: "One doesn't feel completely 'safe' with Wexley as a guide through the labyrinth of the Rosenberg case. And yet, he raises an awful doubt that perhaps justice wasn't done, that a political frameup was successfully pulled off."

Carey McWilliams, in a review titled "An American Tragedy" in the Aug. 27th issue of the Nation magazine, wrote: "Recognition that the handling of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, from its inception to the unseeming haste with which the final motions were disposed of, did not measure up to the standards of American justice will come slowly, painfully, one phase at a time, as the nightmare of fear and suspicion out of which it emerged is finally dispelled."

The Cleveland Call and Post, Negro newspaper, on July 2 lauded the expose made by author John Wexley and commented: "Some day, when the Rosenberg case has taken its place in history with the Dreyfus case in France, and the Scottsboro and similar cases here, copies of Wexley's remarkable work will be very difficult to obtain."

The New York Post, in a review on Aug. 21, by Nancy F. Wechsler accused John Wexley of being biased and not presenting the material fairly. However, the reviewer commented:

"To the extent that Wexley does succeed in casting doubt on certain aspects of the government's case and on the fairness of the trial, it is not because his politics or his method commend themselves to the reader's sympathy, but because in spite of them there are grounds for concern whether full justice was done."

The Post reviewer also commented: "Whether Sobell should have been convicted on the meagre record against him, whether Greenglass' claimed reproduction of a cross-section of the atomic bomb was sufficiently credible to support the convictions or the sentences, whether the subject of Communist affiliation was introduced in a way calculated to prejudice the defendants, whether the tactics of the prosecution or the demeanor of the judge impaired the fairness of the proceedings, whether the defendants were convicted and sentenced on a record which might not have produced the same result in calmer times—all these are real issues which call for honest appraisal."

Langer to Address Sobell Meeting

U. S. Senator Wiliam Langer will be a featured speaker at the Assembly for Justice meeting for Morton Sobell, to be held on Thursday, Sept. 29 at Carnegie Hall, 8 p.m.

Other speakers will include Waldo Frank, novelist and essayist; John F. Finerty, the attorney who defended Sacco and Vanzetti and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg; and Warren K. Billings, who was framed with Tom Mooney and won a complete pardon.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City.

DAILY W

DATED Sept. 23,

Pg. 7 Col. 1

BID

10-109111

SEARCHED ... INDEXED

SERIALIZED ... FILED

OCT 5 1 ...

FBI - NEW YORK

SOBELL RALLY IN ENGLAND TO HEAR CEDRIC BELFRAGE

Cedric Belfrage, editor of the National Guardian who was deported to England, will speak at a meeting for Morton Sobell to be held in November in London.

The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell announced yesterday it had received word from the British Sobell Committee that the meeting would be held in an effort to accelerate demands in England for a new Sobell trial.

Others who will appear with Belfrage include D. N. Pritt, prominent British attorney and the Rev. Stanley Evans.

Meanwhile, the Sobell Committee in New York was urging a large attendance at its meeting to be held Thursday night at Carnegie Hall at 8 p.m.

Speakers will include Sen. William Langer, Waldo Frank, novelist, John Finerty, attorney who defended Sacco and Vanzetti and Warren K. Billings, co-defendant with Tom Mooney.

The Sobell committee has asked the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Liberties to conduct a full investigation of the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

A new appeal for such an inquiry, which prominent persons throughout the country will be asked to sign, will be introduced at Thursday night's meeting.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORK
DATED Sept. 26, 19
PG. 4 COL. 1

B11

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
OCT 1 0 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

ASSEMBLY FOR JUSTICE

for

MORTON SOBELL

SENATOR LANGER

Hear:

- United States Senator WILLIAM LANGER
- WALDO FRANK Novelist and Essayist
- JOHN FINERTY Attorney in Sacco-Vanzetti and Mooney cases
- WARREN K. BILLINGS Co-defendant in Mooney-Billings case

CARNEIGE HALL – Sept. 29

(Thursday) 8 P.M.

Tickets $1.50 available at Box Office or

National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
1020 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.C. (nr. 40th St.), LOngacre 4-9202

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Sept. 27, 1955

Pg. 6 Col. 3

100-147111 B12

SEP 10 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

Italian Editor Hails Book On Rosenberg-Sobell Case

A prominent editor of an Italian newspaper had declared that the new book by John Wexley on the Rosenberg-Sobell case "proves beyond any doubt" that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were framed.

Gianfranco Corsini, editor of Paesa Serra, one of the major evening papers in Rome, wrote the following comment, announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell:

"The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the book written by John Wexley on the Rosenberg Sobell case, is to be placed among the basic documents of our time and should be read by everybody all over the world. Now that the world seems to be approaching the end of the cold war, it is vital to understand what price was paid by people like Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell to stress their faith in human decency and peace.

"Wexley's book explains how these people were victimized by the cold war and proves beyond any doubt that they were framed. It is the most dramatic story of our time and more than that, it is a warning: let us never allow this to happen again, and let us free Morton Sobell."

The Sobell committee reported that Vie Nuove, one of the major magazines in Italy, is serializing a portion of the book.

The Sobell committee has requested that the Senate Sub-Committee on Constitutional Rights investigate the conduct of the Attorney General's office in connection with the case.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Oct. 13, 55

Pg. 7 Col. 1

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
OCT 26 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

Some Prosecutors 'Poison' Air 'To Get Convictions'—Langer

Yet I can tell you this—of all the prisons in the United States, the worst hellhole of all is Alcatraz. I have been there time and again. I have made report after report that that prison be closed up. It was established by Spain during the period of the Spanish Inquisition over 400 years ago. There it is today, 12 acres, not enough land out there to give exercise to the prisoners. Former Attorney General Frank Murphy made an investigation of Alcatraz and he recommended that it be closed. I've taken this matter up as a U. S. Senator time and time

Sen. William Langer (R-ND) received an ovation at the Assembly for Justice in New York on behalf of Morton Sobell now in Alcatraz serving 30 years on framed-up espionage charges. "Everything I can do as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate," he said, "I shall do to see her (Mrs. Sobell) husband gets justice." The crowd was over 1,800. Others who spoke included Waldo Frank, noted novelist, Rose Sobell, mother of Morton and Mrs. Edna Griffin, Des Moines, Ia. Negro mother active in the Iowa Sobell Committee. Above are excerpts from Sen. Langer's speech:

DATED Oct 16, 1955

Pg. 7 Col. 3

OCT 27 1955

again, and I'm happy to inform you tonight that at last Jim Bennett, Director of Prisons of the United States Government, is also recommending that Alcatraz be closed

SEN. LANGER

forever in the United States of America.

MAY I say however that there's one thing that I've discovered down there in Washington that I don't like—an dit isn't only down there but I found that in state after state after state. It is when you get hold of a prosecutor who wants to make a record, a prosecutor who will get hold of the press and they commence to write up stories, just like they did in the Sobell case, month after month after month after month, and poison the feelings of the people in that community before the man ever comes to trial at all, stories that aren't true, stories that mention people who never are called to testify when the trial itself takes place.

They create an atmosphere—my friend Waldo Frank referred to the atmosphere in the courtroom—and so I say that in spite of the fact that a juror may be honest and say that he isn't prejudiced in that particular law suit, nevertheless, subconsciously, there in the back

(Continued on Page 14)

Langer

(Continued from Page 7)

of his head he's read these stories and he's heard this stuff over the radio. You can't tell me that it has not made an impression. I believe if we're going to have the kind of justice we're so proud of in the United States of America, the kind of justice we should have, and the kind of justice that I believe every member of the Senate Judiciary Committee wants, somehow or other we've got to do something when a poor man, or a rich man either for that matter, when any man is charged with a crime, so that the newspapers don't blazen a lot of stuff out that isn't true about that man or about that woman, and prejudice the community. . . .

★

But I want you folks to know that the Judiciary Committee has this very much at heart—this matter of convicting an innocent person, before he's proven guilty, in the minds of the public, so that when you finally get a jury, they've unconsciously prejudiced, with the result that instead of having a fair trial like our Constitution says every man or woman should have, that man or woman doesn't get it.

And I think that down there in Washington too we need legislation—I don't mean a new law, but I mean an interpretation which will say to the Attorney General of the U. S.: we believe it is just as much your duty to see to it that an innocent man is not sent to the penitentiary as it is to send a guilty man there—just as much your duty to use all the services of the FBI all the services of all these other men that you've got to see that all the evidence is brought out, to see that no evidence is suppressed and that the jury may have all the facts.

And so tonight, ladies and gentlemen, I can't tell you how delighted I've been to have been invited here tonight with my friend Mrs. Sobell. I want you to come forward Mrs. Sobell. (Motions to Mrs. Sobell to stand at his side).

My friends, I want you to know that I've got four daughters just about the same age as this young lady standing here beside me tonight, and I pledge you everything that I can do as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate will be done to see that her husband gets justice.

Framed, 23 Years in Jail, Takes Stump for Sobell

By HARRY RAYMOND

I FIRST heard about Warren K. Billings when I was in California in 1916. He was in the County Jail then, victim of a frame-up with Tom Mooney, charged with murder in connection with the unsolved bombing of the San Francisco Preparedness Day Parade.

I had always wanted to meet this remarkable man who served 23 years of a life sentence in grim Folsom Prison for a crime he never committed and was released through commutation of sentence demanded by an aroused labor movement.

Billings was studying the Manhattan telephone book at a desk in the headquarters of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Avenue, when I was introduced to him by a member of the committee.

★

HE STOOD up, shook hand with a firm grip and explained he was checking the phone book to get in touch with his many New York friends, labor leaders and others, who toiled in the long fight for freedom of Mooney and Billings.

Billings had come to Manhattan to join with Sen. William Langer of North Dakota to address a meeting in Carnegie Hall and rally support for the freedom of Morton Sobell, condemned to 30 years imprisonment in Alcatraz Prison, that barren rock in Frisco Bay.

"I think he is absolutely innocent," Billings said.

He referred to the Ethel and Julius Rosenber, where the man and wife condemned to death and Sobell was carted off to a long prison term on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage."

"I think the Rosenbergs were innocent, too," Billings declared. "When there is a witchhunt on you don't have to be guilty. Those people condemned to death in Salem for witchcraft were not guilty. Mooney and I weren't guilty."

★

BILLINGS is 62 years old now. He was 23 when he was sentenced to life in 1916. He was 46 when his sentence was commuted in 1939.

A wiry, muscular man, with a merry twinkle in his eye thinning red hair which is greying a bit at

WORKER
DATED Oct 16, 1955
Pg. 7 Col. 3

164-137 11 / B15

Warren Billings, now 62, fights to free Sobell. "I think he is absolutely innocent."

the temples, he has worn well over the rough years. His more than three-score years have not left the usual mark of age on him. He has the exuberance of youth, a wisdom born through years of struggle and suffering and he expresses a joyous humanist philosophy which keeps him ever active in the struggle for human freedom.

"When they arrested us in California they put me in the same position as Sobell," Billings said. "They tried to force me to be a witness against Mooney. Charles M. Fickert, the district attorney, said: 'If you don't testify we'll hang Mooney and we'll hang you, too.'"

★

HE TOLD how public and private agents worked on him in the San Francisco jail in an attempt to get him to appear as a witness and perjure Mooney to the gallows.

"I was offered $25,000 and transportation to Mexico if I would testify against Mooney," Billings said.

"How was this offer made?" I asked. He replied:

"Martin Swanson, a private detective for the Public Utilities Protection Association, came to the jail and made the offer. He was representing Pacific Gas and Electric, United Railroads and other big utilities."

He told how a policeman brought him into a corridor of the jail and threatened to beat him if he refused to testify for the state.

"They brainwashed with a club

(Continued on Page 14)

Billings

(Continued from Page 7)

in those days," Billings continued. "There was nothing refined about it."

★

HE TALKED about his prison days where he cut stone in the Folsom quarry for seven years.

"You have got to have a sense of humor to make it," he said. "That is what helped pull me through."

He became an expert granite cutter while working in the Folsom quarry. He used this skill to advantage after he was freed. He showed me pictures of a stone house high in the mountains east of Frisco.

"I cut the stone out of the hills and built this house with my own hands," he said, "all except the well and the chimney. Some old trade union brothers came up and did this work for me."

Billings showed me a picture of the mountain home and the men who helped build it. It is a beautiful, rugged work of building trades construction.

He talked about his boyhood days in New York.

★

"IF I was as good at taking orders as Jimmy Walker I'd perhaps have risen to where Jimmy was," Billing said. "I was a page boy in 1908 in Tammany Hall. I saw Jimmy Walker there then. The job lasted two weeks and I was fired when I got into a fight with another page boy.

"Later a Brooklyn Democratic Party leader asked me to work in the party machine there. He said I could become a leader some day. I told him I would not make a good Democratic Party leader. He asked me why. I told him I believed in being honest. And that ended my prospects of being a Democratic politician."

Billings said he is "going to keep plugging for the freedom of Sobell and all the political prisoners." And he is not letting the nation forget about the Mooney-Billings case. He told of his appearance, Sept. 4, in a San Francisco TV show for the Tubercular Fund with Wanda Rainey, former Miss America, and the famous ballerina Ida Wyatt, now 77.

"IT WAS a nice program," he said, "and I was introduced by Miss Rainey as 'a man with a past.' I told the TV audience about that past, reminding them how people are unjustly imprisoned."

Before returning to his little watch repair shop, 1095 Market St., San Francisco, Billings went over to the National Theatre to see Melvyn Douglas play the role of Clarence Darrow in "Inherit the Wind."

"I would hate to miss that play about Darrow's great great fight for academic freedom," he said. "Darrow was one of our great men. And I shall always remember Douglas and his wife for their work in California for the freedom of Mooney and Billings."

Dreyfus Case Has Its Parallel Today

Nov. 13, 1955
8 2

100-107111 B16

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
NOV 22 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

By JOSEPH KLEIN

CAPTAIN DREYFUS, The Story of a Mass Hysteria, by Nicholas Halasz, Simon and Schuster, 274 pp., $3.50.

IT WAS perhaps because of her own bitter experience in the famous Dreyfus Affair that France was able to unite in a world-shaking demand for justice in the Rosenberg - Sobell case.

The French have not forgotten those turbulent days in the 1890's, when Captain Alfred Dreyfus, first Jew on the French General Staff was suddenly framed on a charge of passing military secrets to Germany. The bewildered Dreyfus, who loved the army and had paid little attention to politics, was convicted by a military court and sentenced to prison.

First only a handful believed Dreyfus innocent, then others came to his defense, and soon the case tormented all of France. Families were torn with dissension, governments fell. The campaign for his vindication resulted in a second trial, but again he was found guilty because those who became committed to his guilt refused to admit a wrong had been done. Finally, when all of France knew Dreyfus was innocent, he was pardoned and restored to full military honors. In the process, France, too, was restored to her honored position among nations.

The valuable contributions of this new book by Halasz is that it clearly shows how the frame-up took place, how the hysteria

DREYFUS

grew, how the anti-Semites used the case, how the campaign for Dreyfus began, how those who believed in his innocence were persecuted and imprisoned, and how the truth was finally made known.

The reader acquainted with the Rosenberg-Sobell case will be struck by parallels with the Dreyfus affair. In fact, it would not be surprising if some of the material with which the author deals would be helpful in efforts to win a new trial for Morton Sobell.

★

IN THE DREYFUS case the charge was "espionage" — a charge aimed at bolstering French foreign policy and the rising tide of nationalism. The scapegoat was Captain Dreyfus. In the U.S. the scapegoats were the Rosenbergs and Sobell in a trial which aimed to justify U.S. foreign policy and frighten opposition to growing repression.

How do you convict people on "espionage" when they are innocent? You forge evidence, falsify testimony, and invoke the need for "national security." One of the acts which finally helped lead to the undoing of the framers of Dreyfus was the maneuver of giving the military court confidential documents allegedly too important to make ~~public or~~ even let the defendant's attorneys see.

In the same way, supposedly important sketches, allegedly dealing with the atomic bomb, were impounded in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. These sketches were asserted to be so essential to atomic secrecy that it was agreed they be held confidential from the court and from the jury. Thus, the Rosenbergs and Sobell, like Dreyfus, were victimized by unseen evidence.

★

WHEN THE FILE in the Dreyfus case was finally opened, it was discovered that outright forgeries had been created to implicate the victim. Forgeries were even added to the file after Dreyfus had been convicted.

What would we find if the impounded "evidence" in the Rosenberg - Sobell case were taken out of the secrecy imposed during the trial and examined today by competent scientists?

Another parallel is the barrage of lies that appeared in the newspapers. Most of the French press was so corrupt during that period

(Continued on Page 14)

DREYFUS CASE

(Continued from Page 8)
that complete fabrications were printed. For example.

A false story made the round that Dreyfus had escaped from Devil's Island—a story about an imaginary ship docking and an imaginary captain telling that he learned of the escape. The story not only was carried in the press, but one Paris paper was so enterprising as to publish an exclusive interview with the imaginary captain.

One of the other important comparisons of the two cases is the effort to force Dreyfus to "confess" in order to whitewash those who had convicted him. Thus he was sent to Devil's Island, the worst place the authorities could find, just as Morton Sobell was sent to Alcatraz, the cruelest prison in America, and just as the Rosenbergs were given the choice of "confess or die."

WHAT HAPPENED to those who framed Dreyfus? Major Henry, the perjurer and forgerer, committed suicide after he had been exposed. Esterhazy, the real criminal and false witness, died in disgrace. Others who collaborated in the case and in attempting to keep the truth hidden went down to defeat.

Those who stood for truth, despite the vilification and persecution which they suffered, emerged as the honored men and women of France. Today the whole world knows the truth.

As our own Mark Twain wrote in the New York Herald concerning the courageous fight of novelist Emile Zola to expose the Dreyfus frameup: "Such cowards, hypocrites and flatterers as the members of military and ecclesiastic courts the world could produce by the million every year. But it takes five centuries to produce a Joan of Arc or a Zola."

SENATE INQUIRY URGED

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has asked the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to investigate the violation of Morton Sobell's right to a fair trial.

The committee said that letters in support of such an investigation are being addressed to:

Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.
Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
U. S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATE [illegible]

PAGE [illegible]

100-107111-B17

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

NOV 22 1955

FBI - [illegible]

New Pamphlet On Sobell Case Off the Press

A pamphlet giving the text of a speech by U.S. Senator William Langer on the case of Morton Sobell was published yesterday by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

The speech was delivered by Senator Langer at a Carnegie Hall meeting in New York. The Senator pledged to do "everything I can as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate to see that Morton Sobell gets justice."

The Sobell Committee said copies of the pamphlet were available to the public on request.

The Committee has reported that on Nov. 25 the Federal Classification Board of Alcatraz is meeting to determine what prisoners should be transferred to regular federal prisons. Mrs. Morton Sobell will make an appeal for her hardened criminals.

The Committee has urged that letters supporting Mrs. Sobell's request for transfer be written to Classification Board, Alcatraz Prison, San Francisco, Cal.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WOR
DATED Nov 21, 19
Pg. 8 Col. 3

109-107111 B18

File Plea to Move Sobell From Alcatraz

Mrs. Morton Sobell yesterday made public an appeal which she has filed with the Alcatraz Classification Board requesting that her husband, Morton Sobell, be transferred from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison.

Mrs. Sobell cited her husband's exemplary prison conduct and his contribution to the World War II war effort.

"For our family," she wrote, "it is a tremendous expense and a tremendous burden to visit our loved ones when he is 3,000 miles away from us. We have managed to visit him infrequently during these last three years when he has been in Alcatraz, but the situation becomes an increasingly difficult one.

"For my young son," Mrs. Sobell continued, "there is not only the problem that he may not see his father in Alcatraz, but that each time I must leave for my visits, his home life is disrupted.

"We who know Morton Sobell's innocence have been devoting our time and energy to securing the proof of his innocence and while this may have no place in your deliberations, nevertheless the money that must be spent to travel to Alcatraz must be taken from our legal and investigatory activities. If my husband had not been sent so far away and separated from his attorneys, I know that the legal action which is now being prepared could have taken place much sooner and my husband would now be home with his family once more.

"You know perhaps better than I my husband's exemplary record at Alcatraz and at the West Street penitentiary and the tombs. I, on a very personal basis, would like to ask you to at least send my husband to a place where we may sit in a room together and touch each other's hands, and where I may bring the children to see him."

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is asking that the Senate Subcommitte on Civil Rights, now holding hearings on the Bill of Rights, investigate the Sobell case to establish the full truth.

CLIPPED FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 11/28/55
Pg. 2 Col. 3

B19

Tombs Scandal Raises Questions On How Rosenbergs Were Framed

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The arrest of seven guards charged with taking bribes and delivering contraband to prisoners in the Tombs, and disclosure of the luxurious like afforded well-heeled prisoners who could pay for it, leave undisclosed whether the District Attorney's investigation included goings-on in the de luxe 11th floor Tombs quarters.

It was the 11th floor, known as "Singers' Heaven," which Irving Saypol, then in the U. S. Attorney's office, picked as quarters for David Greenglass, so that he could be "more comfortable," and, as the late attorney Emanuel Bloch charged, in order to arrange his coaching with felicity. Greenglass was the key government stool-pigeon in the Rosenberg-Sobell espionage conspiracy frame-up.

Wednesday night's revelations by the District Attorneys of New York and Kings counties, following a month's undercover investigation and the arrests, give no hint as to whether the cheery adjuncts to jail life, such as a fifth of Scotch for $35 and a wald on the promenade after lockup for 50 cents, extended to all floors.

Neither do they exclude the possibility that privileges for singers on the 11th floor are free for the asking.

Attorney Bloch's charges, made Dec. 10, 1952, before Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan during arguments for a hearing for a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, executed, June 1953, as so-called "atom spies," concerned the Tombs' 11 floor alone. It was there that Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, and Harry Gold were housed for months before the 1951 trial.

Greenglass is serving a 15-year sentence and Gold a 30-year sentence as self-confessed "atomic spies" in the Lewisberg, Pa., federal prison.

COLLUSION CHARGED

It was Bloch's claim before Judge Ryan that there was collusion between the semi-literate Greenglass and the graduate chemist Harry Gold, during the more than half year preceding the trial, clouding the authenticity of Greenglass', so-called Nagasaki bomb sketch.

Greenglass, producing the sketch in court, said he had drawn it the previous day and that it duplicated one he turned over to Gold for a sum of money, and one he gave Rosenberg.

"Gold and Greenglass were lodged on the 11th floor of the Tombs for many months prior to the trial," Bloch told the court. "There are no separate cells on this floor, which is reserved for 'informers,' and they are permitted to fraternize without any molestation or restraint by the guards."

Judge Ryan commented that the 11th floor "is a certain portion of the jail known amongst those who practice criminal la was the singing quarters."

Bloch challenged the prosecution to produce records of the Tombs. He said:

"Moreover, your honor, I say to the court that if the records of the Tombs were subpoenaed, and the guards who were stationed at the 11th floor came before the court, you will find that books were brought in to Greenglass and that Gold was on consultation with others."

EVADES CHALLENGE

Myles Lane, the U. S. District Attorney, failed to accept the challenge. Instead, he tried to minimize Bloch's inference of collusion by showing that the trial jury was aware the two government witnesses were in contact prior to the trial.

"In fact," he said, "that Greenglass saw Harry Gold while the

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORK
DATED [illegible] 55
Pg. Col.

[illegible] -B20

two were lodged in the same prison was admitted by Greenglass at the trial."

As John Wexley brings out in his book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," Harry Gold (after seven days of questioning by the FBI during which he was free to go home every night) "confessed" to spy activities with Dr. Klaus Fuchs May 22, 1950. On July 20, immediately after he pleaded guilty in Philadelphia, he was taken to the Tombs.

Dated July 20, 1950, was a photostate of an inter-office memo from the files of O. John Rogge, attorney for David Greenglass, his wife, Ruth Greenglass, and Max Elitcher, informer-witnesses.

As quoted in the Wexley book, the memo, one of a number which Rogge admitted were taken from his office, later appearing in a French periodical, revealed that Saypol had called to say he'd made arrangements for Greenglass to be "transferred to the Tombs prison, 11th floor."

He would be "more comfortable" there, and "separated from Rosenberg," said Saypol, according to the Rogge office memo. Rosenberg, newly arrested, and Greenglass then were in the West St. House of Detention. The memo ended by saying:

"Saypol requested, in referring to where he is stationed, if we did refer to it, we simply mention the Tombs and not mention that it is the 11th floor."

The Wexley book describes how Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs and serving a 30 year sentence in dread Alcatraz prison, also was placed in the Tombs after he was arrested. He was on the fourth floor.

"From time to time," Wexley said, "one of the guards or a trusty would jokingly remark that special privileges were to be had up on the famous 11th floor."

Publish Transcript of Recent 'House' Hearings on Rosenberg-Sobell Case

The transcript of the hearings that the House Committee on Un-American Activities held in August on the Rosenberg-Sobell case has been published by the U. S. Government Printing Office in Washington.

The transcript, in two parts, includes the full discussion between the Un-American Activities Committee spokesmen and persons called to testify concerning the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Also included is a reproduction of a fact sheet published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, and the text of an appeal for clemency by Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati.

There is also the text of correspondence concerning new evidence introduced in the case, and the text of a statement concerning the perspetcive of securing justice for Morton Sobell.

The statements by those who testified set forth the reasons why thousands of people are interested in the case. There is much discussion of John Wexley's new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Material published by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., is customarily available to the public.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED [illegible]
[illegible] Col. [illegible]

[illegible] -B21

DEC 23 [illegible]

At 61, Mrs. Rose Sobell Works Dreams of Freedom for Son

By JOSEPH KLEIN

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED Dec. 18, 1955

Pg. 11 Col. 3

100-10711 B22

Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of imprisoned Morton Sobell, is filled with hope this holiday season that victories lie ahead in the efforts to free her son from prison. Mrs. Sobell, who at the age of 61 is working day and night to help free her son from Alcatraz, bases her hopes on new legal motions now being prepared, and on indications of growing public support. Interviewed at the New York office of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, she said she had just returned from visits to persons whose assistance she was seeking.

In her hand was a letter which she had just received from Alcatraz. It was difficult to read because the handwriting was crowded on two sides of a single sheet of paper—all Sobell is allowed to write in one letter. He doesn't divide the letter into paragraphs to avoid losing even a little of the limited space.

"Did you ever think you would be making speeches?" he wrote his mother, who recently addressed a meeting at Carnegie Hall.

When Sobell was a boy, he had stood on a street corner with his mother listening to the mother of Tom Mooney pleading for the freedom of her son. She never dreamed that in 1955 she would be speaking on the same platform with Warren K. Billings, who was framed with Tom Mooney, at a "Justice for Sobell" meeting!

Mrs. Sobell said the attorneys were preparing legal motions to be presented in court in the coming weeks in an effort to win a new trial.

It was in 1951 that Sobell was convicted with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and condemned to 30 years in prison. Arrested in August, 1950, he has served five years in prison, three of them in Alcatraz, the maximum security prison for "hardened criminals."

"We intend to present new evidence," Mrs. Sobell said. "However, the motions are taking longer than we had hoped. The fact that Morton is in Alcatraz has hampered the lawyers in their work. Each time the lawyers want to consult with Morton or he wants to consult with the lawyers, there is the expense of traveling 3,000 miles to Alcatraz. We must have attorneys in the East because the courts of jurisdiction are in New York."

Mrs. Sobell explained that this was one of the grounds on which efforts were being made to transfer Sobell from Alcatraz.

MRS. ~~ROSE~~ SOBELL

"The Life of Emile Zola" about the Dreyfus case. All through the picture I thought of Morton. Believe me, there are such similarities. Some very big people had to be exposed in France before Dreyfus was vindicated, but the truth won."

During the summer Mrs. Sobell last visited her son. "If I could only see him more often," she sighed. "My husband can't see him at all because he is so sick. If he could just visit Morton it would help his health so much. But it is impossible so long as Morton is in Alcatraz."

How is Sobell faring in prison?

"Of course, he's encouraged because so many people are working for him," he answered, trying to sound as hopeful as possible. "But how good can a person's morale be when he has been in Alcatraz for three years and when he hasn't even been able to see his son? Alcatraz is torture—especially for someone like Morton, who is a scientist and thrives on living a useful life.

"Morton always longed to be a scientist who would serve mankind. I remember when he was graduated from high school and how we met afterwards. He took out a handful of medals that had been awarded him and casually gave them to me. He was graduated at the top of his class. Then we struggled during the depression so that he could go through City College. There too he was graduated with honors.

"Morton was offered a fellowship, but he turned it down so he could do war work in World War II. He went on to important achievements in science. He became an expert in radar, helped the development of the big computing machines, and began to see his dreams coming true. Today he is deprived of everything—his career, his family. Look at this part of the letter."

She unfolded the letter once more, and to where Morton wrote:

"'As usual here—things are much the same as they always are. Now it has become rainy and foggy and windy—like it was three years ago when I got here in time for the holiday. Even the radio brings nothing new. We have a choice of two programs—three and one-half hours each night, and almost all day on weekends. And from all of this I am able to extract only one and one-half (less advertising time) to which I listen. There are prize fights and the jazz—the football games, and the hillbilly music—the quiz contests and the enlightened drama, like "Gunsmoke" and "The Lone Ranger." This is the radio! Yes, I do listen to the news such as it is. Otherwise, I eat and sleep, read and work, and occasionally study.'"

As she folded the letter again, Mrs. Sobell said: "This is how Morton has spent the last fe[illegible]

[illegible] will free Morton. To[illegible] day there are new people speak[illegible] ing out. But it must not take much longer. Five years is enough."

...d
So... the
Bro... day

A con... appeals in behalf of ... ell will be held this Sa... ght at Hunts Point Palace ... ronx.

Featured ... e the Jewish Young Folk Sin... s, Ossie Davis, the Edith Segal Dance Group and a prominent surprise artist. The concert is sponsored by the Bronx Sobell Committee.

Proceeds will go toward paying for the new trial motion soon to be filed on behalf of Morton Sobell and to help provide funds for distributing facts in the case in New York City and other parts of the country.

Morton Sobell, convicted in the trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, is in his sixth year of imprisonment at Alcatraz.

6 Mar. 8, 1956
1

100 - 107111 - B38

7-2

Sheridan

WhAT You Can Do To Help Sobell

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City, has asked that people:

1.—Ask an investigation of the Rosenberg-Sobell case by writing to U. S. Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., chairman, Sub-Committee on Constitutional Liberties, U. S. Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. The Senate Committee is investigating violations of the Bill of Rights.

2.—Ask that Morton Sobell be transferred from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison where he can consult freely with his attorneys in preparing appeals for a new trial. Write to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D. C.

British Sobell Committee Writes To Eisenhower

The British Sobell Committee has written President Eisenhower "in the name of justice and humanity to secure immediate removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz and to secure a new trial."

The British committee, in a letter to the Sobell Committee in New York, said that steps were being taken to bring the case to the attention of the people of England. A current drive is under way to circulate the facts on the case to the press, to win support for a reopening of the Sobell case, and to ask that holiday messages be sent to Morton Sobell in Alcatraz.

A public meeting on the Sobell case was held at Conway Hall in London. Speakers included Cedric Belfrage, exiled editor of the National Guardian, Prof. J. D. Bernal, attorney D. N. Pritt, and the Rev. Stanley Evans.

Among those on the platform were Mrs. Sidney Silverman, wife of the British Labor MP.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DATED Dec 19 1955
PG. 4 5

100-107111-B23

The Current Scene

One Holy Xmas Morning

by howard fast

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORK

DATED Dec. 22, 195

Pg. 6 Col. 3

[illegible] - B24

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....

SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....

JAN 6 - 195[illegible]

FBI - NEW YORK

As it will for all men, so will this Christmas morning of 1955 dawn for Morton Sobell in his cell in Alcatraz Prison. Is the space of San Francisco Bay, the space of water and wind, too great for him to hear the church bells? I don't know, nor do I know what they will make, in that grim keep, of Christmas day.

Will a pastor be ferried over from the mainland to spread peace on earth and good will to men to the poor damned souls who sit there, or will the convicts sing, "God rest you merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay, for Jesus Christ, our Savior was born this Christmas day?" Or, in the spirit of our American way of life, will they sing, "Peace, hope and charity—that's the way to live successfully," as Dale Carnegie assures one and all.

Or will the Madonna and child come to Alcatraz, the better to inform the Holy Father that even on our sere North American soil, a miracle can blossom forth. The miracle will depend, of course, on visiting hours, but the Madonna and child face me as I write this. They smile from a photograph, which is signed, "With love, Helen and Mark," the photograph on my desk in front of me, and inside of me all the wonder I am capable of at the power of love and the strength of the human soul, the beauty of purity and graciousness of it—and in that wonder some attempt to understand the devotion and strength and patience of Helen Sobell.

• • •

PERHAPS THE MOTHER of Christ was as frail and as noble, but perhaps that is not a proper memory for Christmas. Helen and Morton Sobell are Jewish, as were Ethel and Julius Rosenberg; so it may be that none of them are legitimate candidates for the forgiveness and charity which, as department store ads, television commercials and properly ordained preachers tell us is the sum and substance of Christmas day.

On the other hand, the itinerant preacher and sometime carpenter and fisherman, Joshua ben Joseph by name, was also Jewish, I am told; and it just might be that among Christians a tear or two will fall on Christmas day for the lonely, innocent man who sits in Alcatraz these long years, and for the frail little woman who bears his name and his punishment even as he does.

Nor do I mock at Christmas; it is a good day, in spite of what R. H. Macy makes of it, and there is profound meaning in the old Jewish comment that on this one day, the gentiles behave like Jews and in the strangely-similar Negro reflection that on this day, white folks act like Negroes. For say what you will, it is the day of the oppressed and still pregnant with the half-forgotten wisdom, understanding and brotherhood of the oppressed. If the slice measures only one 365th of the whole loaf, we should nevertheless eat it gratefully, savor of its fragrance.

• • •

AND IT MAY BE that on this day, in the seats of the mighty, the Christians will remember Christianity. It may even be that they will remember Morton Sobell and Helen Sobell. I ask for them the gift of amnesty.

The request is forthright and demanding, for it is full time that some of the wrong were undone. We have seen here in America over this past decade, as shameful a series of actions as ever dirtied and disgraced the government of a democracy, and I can think of no better time than this Christmas season to present a bill of particulars.

We have seen the best and bravest people in our land driven, hounded, imprisoned—yes, and put to death. We have seen this done in the name of "security," a security so false, so contrived, so much the opposite of the meaning of the word that even the false judges, the double-tongued legislators, and the pious and hypocritical executives who pinned it as a badge of honor upon their breasts did not believe it.

We have seen patriotism become, as it traditionally d o e s in times of reaction, the last refuge of assorted scoundrels, public thieves, pimps, liars and cowards. We have seen the image of Judas, the informer and betrayer, replace liberty as the symbol of America, and we have seen pathological imitators of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini sow fear and terror throughout the land.

We have seen the men of the trusts, the oil kings and atom lords, send our sons to far corners of the earth, to die in bloodly, senseless acts of unmitigated aggression, to garrison fortresses whose only purpose is to hold back the march of mankind toward freedom.

• • •

WE HAVE SEEN our courts turned into mockeries of justice, judges bought and sold, justice intimidated and punished; we have seen sick little men, sexual abberations, twisted minds consumed with hatred and envy called in to prosecute patriots who defended all that was best in their land.

We have seen a dance of death executed among the Negro people, senseless, brutal and constant murder, rape and bloodshed—murder so cynical and unashamed that the whole earth watches and listens with horror and shame.

We have seen our own sacred Bill of Rights, so precious a symbol for all of mankind, torn into shreds, flung to the winds, laughed at and mocked at by those evil and spurious "patriots" who claim to speak for the United States of America.

• • •

IS IT NOT ENOUGH? Is it not time that a finish was put to it? In the last years, the Moslem Turks, the Hindu Indians, the Communist Chinese and the Communist Hungarians, Rumanians, and Russians, have all had courage and mercy enough to declare amnesties for political prisoners.

Only here, here in the United States, where the self - styled "Christian" lords of the earth sit upon their mountain of atomic bombs—only here is mercy forbidden, charity interdicted, and hatred of those who dare to disagree made a national credo.

It is high time they exhibited an act of Christian mercy — if only on the day of the birth of the man they honor.

Canada Officials Win Right to Back Sobell

Mrs. Morton Sobell yesterday expresed satisfaction that prominent Canadians have upheld her right and that of interested Canadians to appeal for a new trial for her husband, Morton Sobell, imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence for "conspiracy to commit espionage."

Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan was among those who defended the right of government officials to suggest a new Sobell trial as a controversy developed between political parties following an appearance by Mrs. Sobell in Regina, Canada. "There will be no McCarthyism in Saskatchewan as long as I am able to prevent it," Premier Douglas asserted.

The controversy started when Alex Cameron, an opposition member of the legislative assembly of the province of Saskatchewan, demanded the firing of H. S. Elkin, deputy minister of labor, and Dr. Murray S. Acker, assistant deputy minister of health, for participating in the Sobell meeting. The gathering sent a resolution to the U. S. Consulate in Ottawa and to the Canadian Ambassador in Washington urging that steps be taken to give Sobell a new trial and to remove him for Alcatraz. Sobell was convicted in 1951 in the trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Premier Douglas, stating that Mr. Cameron's demands were based on McCarthyism, said: "I am not familiar with the merits of the pleas of Mrs. Sobell who is said to have spoken at the Regina meeting on behalf of her husband, but it seems to me she has a perfect right to ask for a retrial if she feels conscientiously that her husband was unjustly imprisoned.

"Those who agree with Mrs. Sobell also have a right to take such steps as are legal and proper to see that the case is given a rehearing. I notice an American Senator, Bill Langer, Republican from North Dakota, is going to raise the case of Mr. Sobell in the U.S. Senate on the grounds that he feels the man was condemned unjustly. Senator Langer could hardly be classified as a Communist. However, apparently in Mr. Cameron's opinion anyone who does not agree with him and the Liberal Party should be dismissed forthwith.

"It would be a sad day for Saskatchewan," Premier Douglas continued, "if government employes or any other citizens are to be punished merely because they ask for a retrial of a person who all, the democratic right of any all, the democratic rigth of any citizen."

Statements by Dr. Acker, assistant deputy minister of health, and Mr. Elkin, deputy minister of labor, also refuting the charge against them, were published in the Regina Leader. Dr. Acker said:

"Thousands of peoples in Canada, Great Britain, France and the U. S. have serious doubts as to whether justice was done in the Sobell trial. Among persons who have publicly expressed grave doubts about this case are Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted atom scientist in the U. S.; Republican Senator William Langer of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Waldo Frank, well-known author; Judge Patrick O'Brien of Detroit, Elmer Davis, radio commentator, and Carey McWilliams, editor of the Nation.

Mr. Elkin said in his comment: "I joined with other interested citizens to arrange for a meeting to hear what Mrs. Sobell had to say. After hearing her story it was much clearer to me that a new trial for her husband would serve the best interests of everyone in both the U. S. and Canada. . . .

Mrs. Sobell, in her statement issued here, commented: "It is gladdening to me, particularly at this season, that my right as a wife and mother to speak for my innocent husband's freedom should be upheld by so many eminent citizens of Canada. Neither distances nor differences can for long obscure the fact of my husband's innocence. People, both humble and eminent citizens of Canada. Neither distances nor differences can for long obscure the fact of my husband's innocence. People, both humble and eminent, from every part of the world have reached out to help—from Japan, Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, South Africa, Australia, and most naturally, of course, from our own United States in ever-growing numbers.

JAN 8 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

8 1

Rochester U. Paper for Right to Air Sobell Case

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKE[illegible]
DATED [illegible]
Pg. [illegible] Col [illegible]

[illegible] - 626
[illegible] INDEX [illegible]
SERIALIZED [illegible] FILED [illegible]
7-1
JAN 12 195[illegible]
[illegible] — NEW [illegible]
[illegible]

The Campus Times, student newspaper of the University of Rochester, defended in an editorial the right of hearing discussion of the case of Morton Sobell, imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence. The issue arose in conection with talks by the author Yuri Suhl at a campus meeting and over a Rochester radio station program. Mr. Suhl presented facts to uphold Morton Sobell's plea of innocence, and told of efforts to win a new trial for Sobell and his removal from Alcatraz. Sobell was convicted on the word of one witness on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The text of the editorial titled "The Open Mind," published Dec. 16, was as follows:

"The appearance of Yuri Suhl on this campus, reported on Page 1, has led to a small but interesting controversy in the city of Rochester.

"Suhl, to sketch the essentials of the story, was invited to speak before UR students by the program committee of the College Congress. This was done entirely on their own initiative, under the leadership of their chairman, Sandra Beckman.

"Suhl spoke and students listened. He feels that Morton Sobell has been done a great injustice. Suhl's argument was stated in very definite terms. Some of the students in attendance seemed to accept his argument, others were vocally critical.

"The important point, though, is that Suhl was received, for the most part, with an open mind. More specifically, we feel that the students who were there were willing to listen to Suhl's words, to put what he claimed to be truth to the test of the open market place, regardless of their personal opinions on the matter.

"However, such was not completely the situation when Suhl appeared on a radio program in Rochester Tuesday night. Following a discussion with Suhl, the program moderator, Mort Nussbaum, received a phone call from a listener who criticized Suhl's very appearance on the air. The essence of this and other calls, but not all of the calls, seemed to be that Suhl had no right to his criticisms and consequently, no right on the program.

"It is to the credit of the moderator, we feel, that he defended Suhl's right to think as he pleases, to speak as he pleases, and his right to appear on the open discussion type program that he, the moderator, is running.

"Whether or not we agree with Suhl's opinions is of no importance here. Our interest lies in Suhl being able to freely voice those opinions. Our interest lise in the right of any individual to freely voice his opinions, no matter how unpopular.

"Congratulations, then, to Yuri Suhl for having the courage to speak out for his beliefs; to Sandra Beckman for having the courage to invite him to the open market place of ideas; and to Mort Nussbaum for having the courage to defend his right to speak.

"Isn't it too bad it requires courage?"

Martin Sobell and his mother, from a picture taken before his arrest and frame-up.

Gallacher Urges Sobell's Freedom

William Gallacher, British Communist leader and former member of Parliament, has written a letter to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell expressing hope "that the coming year will be Sobell's year of liberation."

He wrote also:

"Always when I think of this gallant fighter for peace and progress confined month after month and year following year, I feel that we are not doing enough over here on his behalf. We must get him out.

"All over the world, people who were held to be 'backward' and who were held down under imperialist oppression, are now on the march and taking their place in the vanguard of the nations.

"At such a time it is truly appalling that the land of Jefferson and Lincoln should be the home of a special type of fascism, using the informer and the 'framcup' in a mad and, what will prove to be a vain attempt, to hold back human progress."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORK

DATED Dec. 30, 19

Pg. 2 Col. 3

7-2

ESARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 16 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

Rosenberg Play Staged in Japan

A play about Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has been produced in one of Japan's leading theaters, according to a report received by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

The play, "Ethel and Julius" was translated from the original written by Polish author Leon Kruczkowski. It was presented from Nov. 4 to 12 and then again from Nov. 22 to 27, in Osaka at Mainichi Hall, the theater maintained by one of the largest newspaper companies in Japan. Prominent Japanese actors and actresses starred in the cast.

It was reported that the play was performed before capacity audiences, with many others unable to obtain tickets. Kruczkowski's dramatization has been performed in numerous European cities.

CLIPPING FROM T

DAILY W

DATED Dec. 30, 1

Pg. 6 Col. 3

10 . . / . . . B

ESARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

7-2

JAN 16 1956

FBI — NEW YORK

'To File for New Trial' Says Mrs. Sobell in Interview

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKE
DATED Jan. 3, 1956
Pg. 4 Col. 1

00-10-... B29
ESARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED
JAN 16 195...
FBI — NEW ...
Sheridan

7-2

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

VISITORS at the Greenwich Village apartment of Mrs. Helen Sobell on New Year's Day found a calmly confident young mother who spoke cheerfully of her last visit to her husband in Alcatraz, and looked forward to 1956 as a very different year from all others since 1950.

"I can now definitely say that a motion for a new trial for Mort will be filed by his attorneys in the Federal District court here within a month," said the wife of Morton Sobell, convicted in 1951 with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and sentenced to 30 years by the judge who blamed the Korean war on the young Lower East Side couple.

With quiet conviction, and a firm thrust of the jaw, Mrs. Sobell, carefully choosing words, said: "The motion will charge the knowing use of perjured testimony by the prosecution. It will be supported by documents and affidavits.

"It will bare a most explosive issue."

Asked if new evidence not contained in the book, "The Judgment of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg," by John Wexley, which revealed many new facets of the case, would be presented, she replied:

"There will be new evidence, as yet completely unrevealed to the public."

IT WAS THIS news of the expected date of the forthcoming motion which buoyed up Sobell when she visited him, she said. He had consulted with his counsel in the 3,000-mile-distant fortress of Alcatraz, but it was not until his wife's visits in November and December that he was made aware of the approaching date.

She saw him in all four times, allowed because she had not been able to avail herself of her monthly allotment of one visit each for almost six months. The first of the recent visits was on Thanksgiving Day, his fourth since his arrival at the nation's most repressive and fearful prison on Thanksgiving Day, 1952.

Between first and last visit Helen Sobell addressed meetings in the Bay Area around San Francisco and in Los Angeles, then spoke in ancouver, Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, Canada.

She was thus able to bring him, she said, "the heartening news of the atmosphere at the West Coast meetings—the hopefulness and responsiveness of the people, the electric effect on them when they heard we would be going into the courts soon—though then I didn't know just how soon."

Her engineer husband, who has maintained his innocence from the outset, as did the Rosenbergs to the end, now is working in a laundry, folding sheets six hours a day, she said. He is locked in his cell 16 hours a day. Once a week he is given "yard time" for recreation.

He was permitted to read the Wexley book, and its forerunner, "The Atom Spy Hoax," by William Reuben, on the Rosenberg-Sobell and other "atom spy" cases, she found, but only during "yard time."

THIS MEANT he could only read the Wexley book for two or three hours at a time, she said. As he waited, folding sheets, for another week to pass before he could continue the book, however, he lived again the whole grisome trial.

"It made him angry all over again," she said. "He spoke especially of the way Ethel was tortured during the trial by repeated references to her use of the Fifth Amendment.

"By the time I saw him he had been through the Wexley book twice, in spite of the special rules set up for the reading of those two books. He thinks it a very great book, written with most painstaking accuracy and care."

HELEN SOBELL

MORTON SOBELL

She paused, then continued: "It isn't as if Mort wasn't there, hearing all that was said during the trial. We both were." She stopped again, to praise her six-year-old Mark's handiwork, a drawing, then went on:

"Mort has said many times, of course, that although it might not have made any difference in the outcome of the trial if he had taken the stand—at least he wouldn't feel that he had gone down without striking a single blow in his defense.

"His attorneys advised him not to take the stand because there was no case against him. While they thought this was for the best, looking back we can see how much their attitude was influenced by the fear and hysteria of the times.

"I know they continue to be most disturbed at the entire case," she said, alluding to Sobell's former lawyers, "and will want to help in every way they can when the new trial motion is filed."

•

MRS. SOBELL spoke of the warm welcome extended her in Western Canada. In Calgary a commercial radio station taped an hour-long interview with her. In all four cities, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, newspapers carried stories and interviews and ran ads announcing public meetings she addressed. In Vancouver a Sobell committee already was functioning. In the other three committees were set up to continue until Sobell is free.

She was impressed with the large number of men, many of them farmers, who attended the meetings. In Regina, heart of the great wheat-producing Saskatchewan, which has a predominantly Canadian Commonwealth Federation government, she shared the platform with a deputy minister of health, Dr. Murray S. Acker, and a department of labor research director, H. S. Elkin.

"Four cabinet ministers attended the meeting," she said, "and sponsors included six trade union leaders, a newspaper writer and prominent professional men and women.

"As I was speaking I noticed a man from the floor nodding encouragement to me. He was dressed plainly and I assumed he was a farmer. I found out later he was a cabinet minister. Later, at a reception in Dr. Acker's home, it was so crowded that some of the ministers were seated on the floor. They don't stand on ceremony there—they represent the farmers and workers and often are indistinguishable from them.

"Most of the questions put to me in the question period concerned support and reaction in this country. They are jealous of the free speech they've managed to preserve there and determined to

stop attacks on it such as were started after I left."

SHE ALLUDED to the controversy begun when Alex Cameron, an opposition member of the legislative assembly in Saskatchewan, demanded the firing of Elkin and Acker for their part in the Sobell meeting. Premier T. C. Douglas was among those who countered with a vigorous defense of the right of the government officials as well as others to speak their minds in suggesting a new Sobell trial.

"Many of the farmers who saw the ads in the papers and drove long distances to get to the meetings, said it was enough for them that Roy Cohen, Sen. Joseph McCarthy's former staff aide, had been one of the prosecutors. That made them want to hear my side of the story — that and my husband's repeated declarations of innocence."

Asked if any questioners separated the Sobell case from that of the Rosenbergs, she said: "No. There was no separation. Those who mentioned the Rosenbergs spoke of their execution as a great tragedy and injustice."

Anthology of Rosenberg Poetry In the Works

Sierra Press has undertaken the publication of an anthology of Rosenberg poetry in the United States.

Poems written during or since the campaign, published or unpublished, should be sent to Sierra Press, P.O. Box 96, Long Island City 4, N.Y.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORK

DATED Jan. 6, 19

Pg. 7 Col. 3

100-107111-B30

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

JAN 10 1953

FBI - NEW YORK

Free Morton Sobell

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

FOR GOING ON six years now Morton Sobell, who is at present confined in Alcatraz Federal penitentiary, has been held in jail after having been convicted on trumped-up charges, of "conspiracy to commit espionage." Sobell stands condemned to serve a total sentence of 30 years on the American Devil's Island. His conviction, during which no real evidence whatever was brought against him, was railroaded through by the government in gross violation of every principle of law and common decency. It is imperative that the democratic masses of this and other countries should insist upon the release of this outraged prisoner.

Sobell was tried and convicted jointly with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were condemned to death and eventually electrocuted in Sing Sing prison on June 19th, 1953. The same disgraceful methods that were used to condemn the Rosenbergs were also used to condemn Sobell. The trial was a notorious frame-up, and it provoked a world-wide movement of indignation and protest. A legal lynching, it was conducted in an atmosphere of wild hysteria and frantic red-baiting, in which a fair deal for the prisoners was manifestly impossible.

In the spirit of the legal lynchers, the Eisenhower Administration, defying innumerable protests from all all over the world, cynically carried through the brutal murder of the Rosenbergs and the jailing of Sobell.

Morton Sobell is a victim of the McCarthyite anti-red, pro-war mania, which at the time of his trial, was running rampant throughout the United States. Significantly, one of the government prosecutors who helped to railroad the Rosenbergs to the electric chair and Sobell to the Alcatraz dungeon, was none other than the unspeakable Roy Cohn, the right-hand man of the pro-fascist Senator McCarthy.

•

DURING THE PAST 25 years of American history there have been many atrocious examples of the framing up and unjust execution and imprisonment of militant workers and fighters in the class struggle. Among them were the Chicago martyrs, Parsons, Spies, Engel and others, Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Scottsboro Boys, and countless others. And during the past few years, Gene Dennis, Elizabeth Flynn, Ben Davis, Bob Thompson, Steve Nelson, and scores of other victims of the Smith Act have felt the whips and scorpions of the Government's frame-up policies.

The Rosenberg-Sobell case, with all its brutality and cynical disregard of elementary rights, is in line with all this judicial [illegible]ery and injustice. Nor will

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Jan. 9, 1956

PG. 5 Col. 3

B31

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JAN 24 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

the Eisenhower Administration ever be able to clean itself of the guilt of its murderous mishandling of these innocent people.

The world-wide fight to save the Rosenbergs was lost. The McCarthyites had their way, notwithstanding outraged world opinion. For the Rosenbergs now, all that can be done is to enshrine their names in the long honor list of the heroes and martyrs of the world fight for freedom, and this the workers everywhere are doing. But very much more can still be done in behalf of Sobell. He must be freed from his present imprisonment; the workers can and must force open the prison doors for him.

In the fight for Sobell, the main issue now is to see to it that he is granted a new trial. The kangaroo character of the trial by which he was condemned should be thoroughly exposed. The mask must be torn from the false facade of legality that was hung about the whole infamous proceedings, which were rotten with stoolpigeons, perjury, jury intimidation, and all the other monstrous trickeries of the red-hysteria trials of this period. To this end every worker and every other citizen who is awake to the vital need of doing justice to Sobell and of defending the Bill of Rights should demand of Attorney General Herbert Brownell and of President Eisenhower that a new trial be granted to Morton Sobell.

GALA CONCERT

given by

BRONX SOBELL COMMITTEE

on SATURDAY NITE—MARCH 10—8:30

HUNTS POINT PALACE—163rd St. & Southern Blvd.

Featuring: Jewish Young Folk Singers
Ossie Davis • Great Surprise Artist
Subscription - - - $1.25

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED Jan. 20, 1956
Pg. 8 Col. 1

100-107111-B32

Utah Prof. Calls Rosenberg Trial 'Our Dreyfus Case'

By HERBERT APTHEKER

CLIPPING FROM T

DAILY WO

DATED Jan. 24,

PG. 1 COL.

100-107111-B33

RECORDED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

The "Western Political Quarterly" is one of the leading scholarly journals in our country. It is published by the University of Utah and serves as the official journal of the Western Political Science Association and the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association.

In its latest issue, dated December, 1955, and just issued, appears a lead review, four pages long, of John Wexlye's magnificent book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, published by Cameron & Kahn. The review is written by Francis D. Wormuth, a distinguished professor at the University of Utah.

Professor Wormuth notes that Mr. Wexley is convinced the Rosenbergs were completely innocent, and he makes clear that Wexley's book is very persuasive. The Professor, after a careful summary of the volume, declares:

"Certainly the word of a psychopathic liar like Harry Gold can carry no weight."

He finds the testimony of David Greenglass "incredible," and notes that in this he stands in the company of the Nobel Prize winner, Harold C. Urey.

Further, Professor Wormuth quotes the recent statement of Elmer Davis, outstanding radio commentator and author, to the effect that he "cannot believe the testimony of Elitcher and the Greenglasses, or much if any of that of Harry Gold."

Professor Wormuth declares that if the testimony of those people was indeed false it "means that the government had no case against the Rosenbergs." And he concludes with this ringing challenge to the executioners of the Rosenbergs:

"Obviously the Department of Justice cannot answer all criticisms. But unless it answers Mr. Wexley's we must conclude that the Rosenberg case is our Dreyfus case, outdoing the first in sordidness, cruelty, and terror."

Will the Department of Justice pick up this challenge? There is a very simple way of doing it—Morton Sobell lies entombed, under a 30-year sentence, in Alcatraz because of the Rosenberg case. Give Morton Sobell a new trial. This will bring freedom to an innocent man, vindicate the Rosenbergs and go a long, long way towards thoroughly cleansing our country of the stains of McCarthyism.

GALA CONCERT

given by

BRONX SOBELL COMMITTEE

on SATURDAY NITE—MARCH 10—8:30

HUNTS POINT PALACE—163rd St. & Southern Blvd.

Featuring: Jewish Young Folk Singers
Ossie Davis • Great Surprise Artist
Subscription - - - $1.25

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKE
DATED Feb. 17, 1956
PG. 8 Col. 1

100-107111-B34

SEARCHED ✓ INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 9 - 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

7-2

GALA CONCERT

given by

BRONX SOBELL COMMITTEE

on SATURDAY NITE—MARCH 10—8:30

HUNTS POINT PALACE—163rd St. & Southern Blvd.

Featuring: Jewish Young Folk Singers
Ossie Davis • Great Surprise Artist

Subscription - - - $1.25

Feb. 24, 1956
8 1

100-10-7111 B35

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 15 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

GALA CONCERT

given by

BRONX SOBELL COMMITTEE

on SATURDAY NITE—MARCH 10—8:30

HUNTS POINT PALACE—163rd St. & Southern Blvd.

Featuring: Jewish Young Folk Singers
Ossie Davis • Great Surprise Artist
Subscription - - - $1.25

CLIPPING [illegible]

DAILY WORKE[illegible]

DATED March 2, 19[illegible]

Pg. 8 Col. 4

'oc-107111-B36

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
Sheridan

7-2-

Sobell Committee Organizer Finds New Spirit in South

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WOR
DATED March 6
PG. 4 COL.

B37
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 27 1957
FBI - NEW YORK

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

As a result of a recent three-week stay in five Southern states by Aaron Schneider, an organizer with the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, Sobell committees now are functioning in Miami, Orlando, Fla., New Orleans, Houston, Austin, Dallas, Atlanta and Winston-Salem.

"Everywhere I went, people were talking of integration," said Schneider, who returned full of enthusiasm for the new South emerging despite the desperate methods of the white supremacists to prevent it. "I talked to ministers, Catholic lay leaders, leaders of Jewish communities, titled foundation officials, rabbis, Negro professors, Negro trade unionists, Chambers of Commerce publicists and newspapermen, and nowhere did I find anyone who favored the White Citizens Councils. The overwhelming sentiment was against the Councils, I found.

"And the movement around integration has made discussion of all sorts of issues easier. In New Orleans I found integration an accepted thing. There people have adjusted to it, and as their customs are changing, and their human relations, other questions are opening up, tensions have relaxed. They wanted to discuss the Sobell case, their attitude was friendly and thoughtful."

In New Orleans he spoke before 150 persons under the auspices of the Jefferson club, a youth organization in the Unitarian church. He found the head of the Anti-Defamation League had read John Wexley's book on the Rosenberg-Sobell case. He met with the leader of the Catholic Physicians Forum, and with the publisher of the leading Negro newspaper in Louisiana, C. C. DeJoie Jr.

"The Protestant churches are lagging behind the Catholic church in Louisiana in the integration movement," he said, "but it is accepted that the public schools, which are fewer in number than the Catholic, will follow the Catholic in integrating before long. I attended a meeting called by the Committee on Integration, including both Catholic and Protestants, a meeting where 500 met, an integrated meeting, addressed by Negro and white, the audience both Negro and white."

The Sobell committee set up while he was there includes Edward Shanklin, sub-regional director of the Packinghouse Workers, who had recently won their long sugar strike against Goudeheaux, three ministers, one of them Ne-

MRS. MORTON SOBELL and JOHN WEXLEY

gro, the white director of the YWCA, business people, social workers.

A Protestant minister, who at first declined to move on the Sobell case, pointing out that the Catholic church "has gotten into a lot of trouble" by its stand on integration, wound up agreeing to submit a resolution to the civic affairs department of the Greater New Orleans Federation of Churches.

In Houston he met with the executive secretary of the Anti-Defamation League, and the president of the Jewish Community Council, publisher of two Anglo-Jewish publications.

In Winston - Salem Schneider found himself in a conference with the entire editorial board of the Journal - Sentinel, the city's one newspaper, which lasted four hours, he said. "What they wanted to know was how they could make clear 'our position' that the Autherine Lucy case, which had just broken, didn't represent the 'real South.'

"They pointed with pride to the University of North Carolina, which is integrated; of course the number of Negroes there is very small. But the conference ended by their promising to devote a whole page to the Sobell case when we bring action in court for a new trial."

In every Southern city, the role of the church in the struggle to break the bonds of the color line, struck Schneider. In Winston-Salem, he said, the head of the ministerial association and the head of the Negro church group both

agreed to arrange meetings to be addressed by Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell.

In Austin, Tex., he had interviews with many professors at the state university, all friendly and interested. "I ate in the cafeteria, saw Negro and white at the same tables. I saw Arthur D. Witty, leader of the Negro community, but only briefly, as he was on his way to see Governor Shivers, with a delegation on using the state parks. I also saw Rev. Bertram A. Miller, executive secretary of the Council of Churches, in his office, and noted his secretary is a Negro. Rev. Miller agreed to bring the Sobell case before the Council for official action."

In Austin, too, he saw a writer with the liberal weekly, Texas Observer, who was on his way to a grand jury. "He had little time, as he was being threatened with jail because of his vigorous investigation of the shooting of Negroes by whites in a Longview, Tex., case, after a sheriff and maintained race wasn't involved. He won his fight, I later learned."

It was the newsman, he said, who sent him to J.P. Hart, ex-Supreme court judge and ex-university chancellor, the liberals' candidate for governor. He found Hart open-minded, wishing more information on the Sobell case.

"And nowhere did I find any red-baiting," said Schneider. "Many had read reviews of the Wexley book, reviewed favorably in the Jackson Clarion - Ledger among other Southern papers."

...d So... the Bro... ...day

A con... appeals in behalf of ...ell will be held this S... ...ght at Hunts Point Palace ... ...ronx.

Featured ... the Jewish Young Folk Sin... s, Ossie Davis, the Edith Segal Dance Group and a prominent surprise artist. The concert is sponsored by the Bronx Sobell Committee.

Proceeds will go toward paying for the new trial motion soon to be filed on behalf of Morton Sobell and to help provide funds for distributing facts in the case in New York City and other parts of the country.

Morton Sobell, convicted in the trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, is in his sixth year of imprisonment at Alcatraz.

6 Mar. 8, 1956

100-107111-... B38

7-2

Sheridan

BOOKS

New Demands for Sobell Freedom, Stirred by Author

MORTON SOBELL

3/25/56

16-107111 B39

John Wexley's book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" is being widely commented on and has aroused much interest in the celebrated case, and has contributed to the demand for a new trial for the surviving defendant according to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

The 678-page study of the case has been distributed to government officials, Senators and Congressmen, attorneys, labor leaders, and other important persons, as well as to newspaper and magazine editors. Many have shown interest in the fact that attorneys for Sobell, who is now in Alcatraz, are soon to file a motion for a new trial for him.

Recent comment include a statement by Walter Millis, editor of "The Forrestal Diaries" and former editorial writer for the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, who said after reading the Wexley book: "The evidence on which Morton Sobell was convicted was probably perjurious; if it were legally possible, the case ought to be reviewed on its merits, while in any event the 30-year sentence was grossly disproportionate to any crime actually attested against him."

Margot Jackson, reviewing the book in the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal, said: "The people in this book—some free now, two executed, one in Alcatraz for life—become blood-and-breathing persons. The chain of events knotted here is as taut as any cloak-and-dagger story. But this one wrenches the mind, for the whole question remains: How was justice served?"

The Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss., Daily News, paper with the largest circulation in Mississippi, carried a review by Frank Hains, who said: ". . . the Rosenbergs were not convicted by the evidence against them, but by the temper of the times. Whether or not they were guilty in fact is a question which may never be answered."

A review of national significance appeared in the Western Political Quarterly, published by the University of Utah as the official journal of the Western Political Science Association and the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association.

Prof. Francis D. Wormuth of the University of Utah devoted four pages to summarizing the points Wexley makes, then commented sharply: "Obviously the Department of Justice cannot answer all

criticisms. But unless it answers Mr. Wexley's we must conclude that the Rosenberg case is our Dreyfus case, outdoing the first in sordidness, cruelty and terror."

The Brooklyn Jewish Examiner commented: "The Rosenbergs are beyond the power of justice, but their alleged accomplice, Morton Sobell, is in Alcatraz, serving a 30-year term. An investigation and a re-trial would seem warranted on the basis of Mr. Wexley's disclosures."

In addition to the recent comments cited above, there have been comments raising questions about the case by such persons as Elmer Davis, author; James H. Wolfe, former chief justice of the State of Utah; Judge Patrick H. O'Brien of Michigan; Brett Halliday, mystery writer; also in reviews by the Indianapolis News, the Nation, the Cleveland Call and Post, in addition to many other reviews by persons and publications previously convinced of a miscarriage of justice.

BONDAGE IN ALCATRAZ

IT HAS BEEN traditional for the Jewish people, in the Passover celebration of the ancient deliverance from Egyptian bondage, to call attention to those among their faith now living who also suffer injustice and oppression.

It was fitting, therefore, that it was on the eve of Passover the British philosopher, Bertrand Russell, appeared in print with a plea for the freedom of Morton Sobell and a challenge to the web of lies that entangled Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and sent them to their death.

The Rosenbergs were Jews. Morton Sobell is a Jew. And the disclaimers, the denials, the lame excuses have never downed the terrible suspicion in the hearts of men everywhere that anti-Semitism was no small element in the conspiracy to frame them as atom spies.

As the Passover celebrations proceed, Jews here and abroad are largely concerned with hopes and fears surrounding the crisis of Israel and the Middle East.

We join heartily with all those who look toward a peaceful solution to this crisis through Big Four cooperation under the aegis of the United Nations.

We trust that, in this anxiety over the fate of nations, Jews, and non-Jews as well, will mark well what this eminent British philosopher has written about three people, one living, and two dead.

Bertrand Russell believes Morton Sobell to be innocent. He has urged the Manchester Guardian and, inferentially, the world, to join in a crusade to win Sobell's freedom. He strongly doubts the Rosenbergs' guilt. He believes they should not, need not, have died.

Russell's biting words about the atrocities perpetrated by the FBI in the Rosenberg-Sobell case will recall, on this Passover, the terrors of the Jews under the heel of Pharaoah.

Is it not time for Americans, too, to take a new look at this hysteria-born frame-up, and the 30-year term now being served by Morton Sobell?

3/20/5

100-107111 #10

Bertrand Russell Says Rosenbergs, Sobell Innocent

LONDON, March 27.—Bertrand Russell, in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, has said that a study of the evidence in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial made him virtually certain the Rosenbergs were innocent. In the same letter he said Morton Sobell was innocent and imprisoned because of hysteria.

The 83-year-old mathematician and philosopher at the same time made a devastating attack on FBI methods in the U.S. He accused the FBI of committing atrocities and using a technique "made familiar in other police states such as Nazi Germany and Stalin's Russia."

The technique followed by the FBI was described by Lord Russell. It was to find a man on whom it could pin some offense, and then promise him immunity if he would manufacture evidence about other persons against whom they had insufficient evidence otherwise to take before a grand jury.

"After a sufficient number of secret interviews, the FBI descends upon innocent people with a posse of terrified perjurors and in the general hysteria every word uttered by the perjurors is accept-

(Continued on Page 8)

3/28/56

100-107111 B41

Russell

(Continued from Page 1)

d as gospel truth," Lord Russell wrote.

Lord Russell wrote to urge the Manchester Guardian to give editorial support for Sobell, who is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz, "the worst prison in the United States."

It is the first time Lord Russell, who has a wide following among the literati and college youth in the United States, has spoken out publicly on the Rosenbergs, who were executed June 19, 1953, and Sobell, although agitation in England was wide as in other parts of the world before the execution.

The writer-philosopher said the FBI hired thugs to beat Sobell into unconsciousness in Mexico and hustle him, with his wife, Helen, and children, to the U.S. border. respondence and otherwise that he Having learned through his correspondence and otherwise that he meant to return to this country shortly, they took these measures to insure being able to show him as a fugitive from justice.

Lord Russell told the Manchester Guardian the Mexican government "had not been privy to the kidnapping and expressed no intention of deporting them." On the Mexican-U.S. border the Sobell family were handed over to an immigration officer.

Lord Russell pointed out that the evidence he studied showed the officer had stamped their card of entry "deported from Mexico," but admitted the falsity of this.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, who today will leave New York to fly to visit her husband at Alcatraz, said she was "gratified that so eminent a person as Bertrand Russell" was taking an interest in Morton Sobell's case. "I know he will be proven innocent when given the opportunity for a new trial," she said.

At the office of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, it was said that Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of the young engineer that Russell declared innocent, had recently spoken at gatherings in Manchester and other places in England.

Lord Russel's Letter on the Sobell Case

DATED 4-3-56
PG. 4 1

B42

INDEXED
FILED
APR 1 8 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

7.2

Sheridan

Following is the text of the letter sent by Lord Bertrand Russell to the Manchester Guardian, England, on the Rosenberg and Sobell cases:

* * * *

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian:

Sir:

I am writing to enlist your support in the case of Morton Sobell, an innocent man condemned as a result of political hysteria to 30 years in goal and at present incarcerated in Alcatraz, the worst prison in the U. S. He was sentenced as an accomplice of the Rosenbergs in espionage.

I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenbergs' trial I did not look into the evidence. I have now done so. I am almost certain that the Rosenbergs were innocent and quite certain that the evidence against them would not have been considered adequate if prejudice had not been involved. But the Rosenbergs are dead and nothing can be done for them now except to hold up their official murderers to obloquy. Sobell, however, is alive and it is not too late for the U. S. government to make some reparation to him.

The facts in his case are briefly as follows: He had a friend named Elitcher, who had been his best man. Elitcher had stated on oath that he had never been a Communist. The FBI discovered that in making this statement he had committed perjury. They let him know that he could escape punishment if he would denounce other people as accomplices in treasonable activities. He decided to save his own skin by denouncing his best friend, Sobell.

While negotiations in this sense were going on between him and the FBI, Sobell and his wife and their two small children went to Mexico. Sobell toyed with the idea of not returning to the U. S., but rejected it. His decision to return became known to the FBI, which had determined to present him as a fugitive from justice.

In order to be still able to present him in this light, they hired thugs, who beat him into and his wife and their two children into fast cars, and drove them without stopping from Mexico City to the U. S. frontier.

There they were handed over to an immigratoon officer, who falsely stamped their card of entry with the words "Deported from Mexico" although the Mexican government had not been privy to the kidnapping and had expressed no intention of deportingt hem.

When Sobell was brought to trial these facts were not mentioned as his counsel considered that any criticism of the FBI, however justified, would only increase the severity of his sentence, his condemnation being regarded by his counsel as certain in spite of lack of evidence.

The judge instructed the jury that they could not find Sobell guilty unless they believed Elitcher. Elitcher, because he was useful in this trial, has never been indicted for his acknowledged perjury and in spite of his being known to be a perjurer, every word that he said against Sobell was believed.

People express sceptism when it is said that most Germans did not know of Nazi atrocities, but I am sure that the immense majority of Americans are quite ignorant of the atrocities committed by the FBI. They do not know of the standard technique of these defenders of what, with cynical effrontery, they still call "The Free World."

The technique is one with which we have been made familiar in other police states such as Nazi Germany and Stlain's Russa. The police find a man whom they can prove to be guilty of some offense and they promise him immunity if he will manufacture evidence against people who could not otherwise be indicted. Perjury is especially useful as a lever because many people who have been Communist in their student days rashly hope that this can be concealed and swear they were never Communists.

After a sufficient number of secret interviews, the FBI descends upon innocent people with a posse of terrified perjurors and in the general hysteria every word uttered by the perjurors is accepted as gospel truth.

I do not suppose for a moment that President Eisenhower is aware of this well-established technique. If he knew of it, he would not only feel the revulsion which all decent people must feel, but would realize that every such case which becomes known outside the U. S. turns hundreds of thousands of people, if not into Communists, at least towards neutralism and away from the policy of NATO. For this large reason of public policy, as well as from motives of humanity and justice, it is to be hoped that something will be done to curb the FBI.

A beginning might be made by the release of Morton Sobell or, at least, by ordering a new trial of his case.

BERTRAND RUSSELL
41 Queen's Road, Richmond
Surrey

Comments On Wexley Book

Rosenbergs 'Innocent' Says Catholic Paper

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were innocent of the crime they were charged with, says the Catholic Worker in commenting recently on John Wexley's book, 'The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg' published by Cameron & Kahn.

The reviewer, Robert Ludlow, says frankly that he was puzzled how to review the book, for he was told that "Cameron & Kahn are Communist publishers, that the author of the book is a Communist.

"I don't know if this is true," he writes, "but it would not surprise me. The difficulty comes in the fact that I have arrived at the same conclusion they have—that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were not proven guilty of what they were charged. I arrived at that conclusion mainly on the basis of the record of the trial as contained in the Columbia Law Review, and quite apart from Mr. Wexley's comments.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 4-6-56
Pg. 7 Col. 3

1 ... 107111—B43

"But we live in sad times," he adds, "exciting times perhaps but sad in that truth is seldom valued for its own sake and unfortunately many of my fellow-religionists will discount the facts which show the Rosenberg's had an unfair trial simply because the cause of the Rosenberg's was championed by Communists. . . ."

Ludlow says he believes the Rosenbergs will be vindicated after the hysteria of our times has passed. It is "to late" to bring them back to life but not too late to request "the powers that be" to give Morton Sobell a new trial.

"For, though Judge Kaufman did not have the nerve to include him in the death sentence meted out to the Rosenbergs, yet he sentenced him to 30 years, and now he is at Alcatraz. He quite deserves our sympathy and prayers," he writes, adding:

"But should it not make us hasten to emulate the British and abolish capital punishment? For when you put someone to death and, human judgment being as it is prone to error, and then find a mistake has been made it is too late to rectify it. Death is a final thing."

Corliss Lamont Says Rosenbergs Unfairly Tried

Doubts on the fairness of the Rosenberg-Sobell convictions are expressed by Dr. Corliss Lamont in his book on civil liberties, "Freedom Is As Freedom Does," published by Horizon Press last week. It is his first public statement on the case.

In the chapter, "Police State in the Making," devoted to the use of police-state methods by the Department of Justice, particularly the FBI, and the Department of State, Lamont traces the pattern of suppression in the "informer racket."

He describes as frameup the conviction of Harry Bridges (later thrown out by the Supreme Court) and of Carl Marzani on perjury. He says he can not see how anyone who impartially studied the record in the perjury trial of Alger Hiss could find him "guilty beyond all reasonable doubt." He cites other cases, including the "most contemptible" indictments of Owen Lattimore "engineered by the Dept. of Justice." He adds:

"The integrity of the Department of Justice not to mention the American judiciary—is also at issue in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, electrocuted in 1953 for the crime of conspiring to commit espionage by transmitting atomic secrets to the Soviet Union."

He writes that the government's dependence on Elizabeth Bentley, "professional informer and ex-spy" as a witness, and on others who testified rather than face prosecution or under promise of immunity, cast "doubts on the fairness of the trial."

"Moreover," he writes, "the inflammatory publicity against the Rosenbergs in the press, much of it stirred up by the prosecution itself, made an impartial verdict by the jury all but impossible."

As for Morton Sobell, tried with the Rosenbergs as a co-conspirator and sentenced to 30 years, Lamont finds "the same flaws are inherent" in his conviction.

"In addition," he says, "Sobell's legal defense suffered incalculable harm because the government forced him to stand trial with the Rosenbergs. At the least, in my judgment, the Rosenberg-Sobell convictions did not measure up to the minimum standards of American justice; at the worst, the convictions were the result of a malignant political prosecution reminiscent of the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the nineteen-twenties."

A review of "Freedom Is As Freedom Does" will appear this week in the feature pages of the Daily Worker).

CLIPPING FROM

DAILY WORKER

DATED 4/19/56

PG. 7 COL. 3

100-107111

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
APR 24 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

Morton Sobell Kept from Funeral Rites for Father

The funeral yesterday of Louis Sobell proceeded without the presence of his son, Morton Sobell, after both the White House and Justice Departments turned down urgent family appeals to permit the presence of the imprisoned victim of the atom spy frameup to say the traditional prayers for the dead.

The elder Sobell died last Thursday.

Funeral services were conducted at Hirsh's Funeral Parlor, 167th St. and Jeerome Avenue, in the Bronx yesterday morning by the Rev. Max Felshin of the Radio City Synagogue. Ted Jacobs of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, spoke briefly.

Mrs. Morton Sobell is on the West Coast where she has been visiting her husband.

The funeral had been postponed in the hope that the Federal Bureau of Prisons would permit Morton Sobell's temporary removal from Alcatraz federal prison to view his father for the last time.

It was pointed out to the Prison Bureau that such requests are frequently granted. The request was made on behalf of the Sobell family by attorney Marshall Perlin. The Sobell family had offered to pay all expenses involved, including the round trip passage of the guards who would accompany him. The request was denied, after several hours of consultation, on the ground of administrative difficulties, the travel distance and the difficulty in assigning personnel to accompany Sobell. It was also claimed that such permission has never been granted to inmates of Alcatraz.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell commented.

DATED 4/9/56

Pg. 3 Pg. 2

B15

100-107111-

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
APR 24 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

"The rejection of the Sobell family's plea for Morton Sobell's attendance at his father's funeral is the latest in a series of vindictive steps taken against the young scientist of Alcatraz.

Because Mr. Sobell continues to assert his innocence, the Justice Department compounds the tragedy of his father's death by using it to tell Mr. Sobell that he can expect the most inhumane treatment if he persists in trying to vindicate himself. Were the Department's motives honorable, it would have granted the request as it has done in many similar cases before.

"This is not the first time the Justice Department has attempted to coerce a confession from Sobell through the use of Louis Sobell, his father. At the opening of Sobell's trial, the prosecution announced that Sobell senior would be one of the witnesses against his own son—although the prosecution knew that this man would not be called to the stand becase he believed in his son's innocence. The shock of this callous trick struck Louis Sobell the first blow to his health."

THE STATEMENT by the eminent British philosopher and scientist Bertrand Russell that the executed Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and the imprisoned Morton Sobell were victims of political hysteria has apparently alarmed those who want to keep the lid on this monstrous frameup, and disturbed those who have accepted the "official" finding of guilty.

We see two Americans have written to the Manchester Guardian, the British paper which published Lord Russell's letter, disputing his findings. They are Harold Green, who termed himself a former member of the U. S. Atomic Commission security program, and Irving Ferman, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union. They wrote:

"Let no one be deceived into believing that the 'facts' recently learned by Lord Russell have not been thoroughly reviewed by the courts of the United States in accordance with the long-standing Anglo-American tradition of due process."

Ah, but this happens not to be true.

The fact, the terrible fact, is that the Supreme Court never reviewed the evidence which sent two innocent parents to their death in the electric chair and put Morton Sobell in Alcatraz for 30 years in America's shameful Dreyfus case.

This is what the executioners have tried frantically for years to conceal from the American people and to the world. But in vain. The truth will out as always. As Supreme Court Justice Black said on June 19, 1953: "It is not amiss to point out that this court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below. Without an affirmance of the fairness of the trial by the highest court of the land, there may always be questions as to whether these executions were legally and rightfully carried out."

Lord Russell's powerful statement has spurred the fight for the full vindication of the Rosenbergs and the freedom of Morton Sobell. With political hysteria, spelled McCarthyism, on the decline in our land, this terrible miscarriage of justice is crying out for rectification.

CLIPPING FROM T
DAILY W
DATED 4-10
PG. 5 COL.

100-10711-B-46
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 20 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

12.14

Russell Repeats: Sobell Framed

Bertrand Russell, in a second letter, April 5, on the Rosenberg-Sobell case in the Manchester Guardian, reasserted his belief in the innocence of the victims. The mathematician-philosopher's first letter to the Guardian some weeks ago called for a new trial for Morton Sobell, serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz. Some individuals and groups in Britain and the U. S. had criticized Russell's first letter that his position was unsubstantiated by "facts."

In his reply to a letter in the Manchester Guardian by a Prof. Perkins, who objected to charges that Sobell was convicted on the evidence of Max Elitcher alone, Russell quotes Judge Irving Kaufman's charge to the jury, which said:

"If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

Russell adds: "Elitcher's motives for giving false testimony do not, of course, appear in the official report. But the interesting fact does appear there that the chief agent in the prosecution was McCarthy's now discredited henchman, Cohn."

Russell continues:

"I should be glad to know how Prof. Perkins would defend the kidnapping of Sobell and the illegal stamping of his card by the U. S. Immigration officer as 'Deported to Mexico.' . . .

"Everybody knows at least the use that the FBI has made of repentant Communists. It is generally recognized in modern times that confessions exorted by torture in past ages are unreliable, but it is thought that testimony extorted from confessed perjurors by the threat of prosecution should be accepted without question."

Russell asserted that his plea for "re-examination of Sobell's case" conformed with his earnest desire for good Anglo-American relations and added: "I think it important that Americans should realize what an obstacle to such relations is created by authorized injustice."

Russell also answered a letter by Robert H. Rose who objected to "quoting facts which have never reached the public" by citing published material such as John Wexley's book "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" and other material issued by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which includes "an informative pamphlet" called "Atomic Scientist Harold Urey Asks Justice for Morton Sobell."

Russell adds that Dr. Urey is a man of "by no means left-wing opinion."

Russell quotes statements of Dr. Urey, Corliss Lamont and Judge Patrick H. O'Brien maintaining Sobell's innocence and adds, "Perhaps when Mr. Rose has studed these documents he will admit that my letter was not full of unsupported claims."

Russell offers Rose "the advice which he so kindly offers to me, 'that he re-examine his facts, review his paucity of knowledge of the case, re-evaluate his emotional fervor, restrain his crusading zeal and rewrite his letter."

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 4/13/56
Pg. 2 Col. 2

107-137111-841
FILED
NEW YORK

British Labor MP Urges New Trial for Morton Sobell

CLIPPING FROM
DAILY
DATED 4-20-56
PAGE 2 COL. 1

B48

Sydney Silverman, British Labor MP, has publicly appealed for a reexamination of the case of Morton Sobell, who was convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage," in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and was condemned to 30 years. Sobell asserts his innocence and is seeking a new trial.

Silverman, in a letter published on April 9, in the influential Manchester Guardian in England, enumerated the reasons for belief that justice was not done. His letter appeared as part of the discussion started in the Manchester Guardian by the letter of Bertrand Russell, philosopher, who stated that Morton Sobell was innocent. Silverman writes, in part:

"In June of last year John Wexley published in America a long and fully documented account of the matter under the title of 'The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.' It runs to 664 pages, including 22 appendices. So far as I

Morton Sobell Rally Called for May 15 At Carnegie Hall

A New York meeting to secure justice for Morton Sobell will be held at Carnegie Hall May 15, it was announced yesterday.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, sponsoring the event, said new disclosures in the Sobell case will be made public at the meeting.

know, no action has yet been taken against the author or publishers, nor, again so far as I know, is any action contemplated. Yet it contains statements of fact and express inferences from those facts which, if they were made in corresponding circumstances in this country, would leave both author and publishers with no defense, not merely against many libel actions, but against proceedings for gross contempt of court: unless indeed they are true.

"If they are true, and they do not seem to have been challenged, all these convictions are quite plainly gross miscarriages of justice. If they are not true, I cannot understand Mr. Wexley's immunity, nor why no injunction against further publication has been sought.

"For myself, I have little doubt that they are substantially true. One day, I am confident, the United States will be as ashamed of these trials as they already are of the Sacco and Vanzetti affair and as France is of the Dreyfus case.

"It is not possible to re-try these cases in the correspondence columns of a newspaper. But perhaps the views of some representative Americans may be of interest.

"The trial judge made it abundantly clear that the case against Mr. Sobell rested upon the sole evidence of one Elitcher, a man who had already been convicted—he has never been sentenced—of perjury. Of his evidence Mr. Elmer Davis declared: 'I cannot believe the evidence of Elitcher,' and Mr. McWilliams in 'The Nation': 'His testimony is inherently incredible.' Professor Love, professor of law in the North-Western University, has said: 'The 30-year sentence imposed upon Morton Sobell is a blight upon the reputation of American justice.'

Judge Frank, in a dissenting judgment in the Circuit Court of Appeals, said, 'There was error, in this respect, which requires that Sobell be given a new trial,' while Dr. Harold C. Urey, a well-known atomic scientist and a Nobel prize winner, has declared: 'The integrity of justice as it is administered in the United States is at stake, . . Mr. Sobell was not properly tried and the verdict and sentence were not justified.'

"One final word. What possible justification can there be for confining Mr. Sobell in Alcatraz?"

SOBELL MEETING IN BKLY'N THURSDAY

A meeting to urge a new trial for Morton Sobell will be held Thursday 8 P.M., at the Concordia Club (15th Ave. and 49 St.) in Brooklyn.

Morton Sobel, who asserts his innocence and is seeking a new trial, was convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. He was condemned to 30 years and is imprisoned in Alcatraz.

The meeting is sponsored by the Boro Park Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 4-24-86
Pg. 8 Col. 3

100-107111-BH

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 8 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

For Morton Sobell In Alcatraz

If I too, could climb the prison wall,
the iron bars you hold
would turn to vines of giant morning glories
waking, after sleep.
like freedom in our land.

A carpet of petals on the stoney floor
would caress the first steps of your return,
and your son, five years a stranger to your eyes,
would hold at last the promise:
his father's gentle hand.

—EDITH SEGAL

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 4-24-56
PG. 7 COL. 3

100-107111-B50

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 3 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

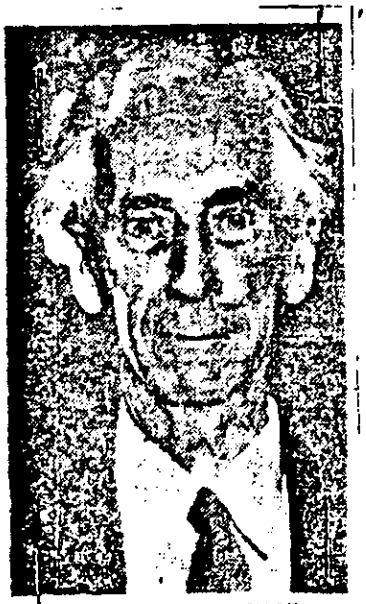
Bertrand Russell Reopens Issue of New Sobell Trial

By JOSEPH KLEIN

NEW WORKER
DATED 4/29/56
PG. #6 COL. 1

100-107111 - B51
SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAY 8 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

The case of Morton Sobell has become a main topic for discussion in the letters the editor column of one of the world's leading newspapers, the Manchester Guardian England. The result has been an illumination of the facts in the case, particularly as th reflect the period of McCarthyism as seen through the eyes of people in England.



BERTRAND RUSSELL

The controversy was touched off when Lord Bertrand Russell, eminent philosopher wrote the first of his letters to the Manchester Guardian on the case. Lord Russell wrote: "I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenberg's trial I did not look into the evidence. I have now done so. I am almost certain that the evidence against them would not have been considered adequate if prejudice had not been involved.

"But the Rosenbergs are dead and nothing can be done for them now except to hold up their official murderers to obloquy. Sobell, however, is alive and it is not too late for the United States Government to make some reparation to him."

Lord Russell's letter received wide press coverage, particularly his comment that the FBI was guilty of atrocities similar to techniques used "in other police states such as Nazi Germany and Stalin's Russia."

*

AS COULD BE expected, there were several answering letters written to the Manchester Guardian claiming that the case had been thoroughly reviewed by the courts and that Russell did not know his facts.

Whereupon, Lord Russell wrote still another letter to the Manchester Guardian citing details of the case and reasserting his belief an injustice had occurred.

Reassuring his critics that he was making his views known in the interest of friendship with the United States, Lord Russell wrote: "I most earnestly desire good relations between the United States and my country, and I think it important that Americans should realize what an obstacle to such relations is created by authorized injustice.

"The cases of Oppenheimer and Lattimore did much harm in this respect, and even more has been done by the Rosenberg - Sobell case. It is not only for the sake of justice, but also for the preservation of Anglo-American friendship that I think a revision of Sobell's trial important.

"Such cases supply ammunition for Communist propaganda in Britain and Western Europe and do far more than most Americans realize to help the Communist cause."

*

ANOTHER letter was published in the Manchester Guardian from Sydney Silverman, Labor member of Parliament and a leader in efforts to abolish capital punishment in England. He wrote:

"Even in one's own country it is only when real conviction is based upon close study of the evidence that one dares in a criminal case to challenge the final verdict of the appropriate court. A case subject to a foreign jurisdiction no doubt calls for even greater caution—and diffidence. But the case of the Rosenbergs, for whom noth-

SOBELL MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL MAY 15

A "Prisoner of Our Conscience" meeting for Morton Sobell will be held at Carnegie Hall on May 15, 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

The committee said that new evidence on the case would be presented at the meeting, which will urge a new Sobell trial.

Tickets are available from the Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway (at 22 St.) New York City.

ing can now be done, and of Mr. Sobell, who is still alive—so far as existence in Alcatraz can properly be so described,—has aroused world-wide interest for several years."

Silverman cited the evidence presented by John Wexley in his book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," and noted that if the accusations in the book were not true the author and publishers would be subject to libel suits and charges of contempt of court. However, he said that no such action had been taken, and he had little doubt that the accusations are substantially true.

★

AN AMERICAN, Norwood Russell Hanson, wrote: "The reactions of my American countrymen to Lord Russell's original letter on Morton Sobell are more alarming than the actual contents of that letter. . . Some of your correspondents assume that criticism of the FBI must be unfounded, must be merely anti-American, must be the result of falsifying and distorting some facts and inventing others.

"These things I find it inconceivable to associate with Lord Russell; though his letter surprised me, it was clear that the appropriate response was to inquire fur-

Mrs. Helen Sobell watches their son, Mark, age six, play in the park. Sobell is not permitted to see his son, since children are barred from visiting Alcatraz. A year ago permission was given, but was withdrawn as Mark and his mother waited at the dock to take the boat to Alcatraz after traveling 3,000 miles from New York.

ther, seek more information from Lord Russell (such as he supplied in his second letter), and weigh his charges as objectively as possible. . . .

"Why is it so absurd to compare the United States to Fascist Germany and Communist Russia? If such charges are false then they are false; it should be easy to prove it. But why the hysterics? Is it not perhaps that prima facie at least the last six years of American internal affairs make such imputations plausible?"

Mr. Hanson said that if Lord Russell could substantiate his accusations, "Americans must be grateful to him and not demand an apology."

HOLES IN THE FRAMEUP

WORLD-WIDE demands for the freedom of Morton Sobell, culminating in the recent letters of Betrand Russell, apparently have the frame-up artists of the Department of Justice biting their nails.

They trotted out Harry Gold and David Greenglass again to repeat the fictions worked out by D. of J. "specialists" which sent the Rosenbergs to their deaths and which provided the atmosphere for McCarthyism.

Several things have happened to weaken the props under the frame-up. In addition to Lord Russell's letters, the dramatic and detailed exposure by John Wexley, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," has been causing an ever-widening circle of Americans to doubt the verdict which sent the Rosenbergs to their death and Sobell to Alcatraz.

But more is involved than their vindication, of Sobell's freedom, important as this is. For the entire frame-up system, in all its horror, will come toppling as the American people realize the extent to which they have been bemused by J. Edgar Hoover and his band.

The battle to free Morton Sobell thus needs to be pressed ever harder.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 4/30/56
Pg. 6 Col. 1

100-107111-B52

7-2 Sheridan

Gold Not Sure There Was A-Bomb Secret

Officials of the Sobell Committee maintained yesterday that the Eastland Senate subcommittee put Harry Gold and David Greenglass on the stand last week in an unusual move to offset Bertrand Russell's recent statements on the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Russell had declared his belief in the innocence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Queried here on their return from Washington, Committee spokesmen declared a study of part of the transcript of the Greenglass-Gold testimony to the Eastland group revealed that in adding details to their courtroom testimony, Gold and Greenglass also added some contradictions.

The Sobell committee in a letter to Sen. Eastland prior to the hearing declared that "within a matter of days a motion for a new trial" will be made on Sobell's behalf. Sobell is in Alcatraz for a 30-year sentence.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 4/20/66

Pg. 8 Col. 1

100-10111-B53

7-2-

Among surprising items in Gold's testimony last week was his statement that A-bomb secrets he said he stole weer not as important as the Government pretended. Gold said, according to the transcript:

"You see, eventually, once it was known that the atom could be split, anyone could do it with sufficient technical and industrial potential. . . . Everything that had to be known had already been published in the theoretical journals."

Gold stressed, rather, a photographic process, developed by Eastman Kodak, which he claimed to have obtained from Alfred Slack.

Gold and Greenglass were brought from Lewisburg prison to Washington to give new life to the Internal Security Subcommittee's flagging investigation of alleged "spies" among newspaper men and other writers.

Robert Morris, the subcommittee's counsel, put certain questions to Gold in an effort to minimize the effect of the exposure by John Wexley, in Wexley's book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," of a contradiction in Gold's testimony at the 1951 Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

Wexley had found that there was no train leaving from Albuquerque after 3 p.m. Sunday, June 3, 1945, which could have brought Gold to New York, though Gold had testified he came by that route at that period to meet his "Soviet superior."

Gold on questioning by Morris, made the time schedule a bit vaguer than he had done in his 1945 testimony.

He said, on prodding by Morris:

"What I want to say now is my present recollection. I want to say, as I recall it now, it is certainly not going to be an exact duplication as far as the minutest details go. I am just trying to think, how did I get out of Santa Fe that particular time? That particular time I went by train. I hated waiting, but I went back by train. I am trying to remember. I remember why I didn't fly. I was running short of funds."

Yet this was the man whose memory the Eastland committee found so remarkable that when, at last week's hearing, he fixed a certain date of one meeting by the fact that that night he'd read a sports story in the Daily News, and proceeded to tell them just who played in the game, the committee had researchers look up the story that night.

And sure enough, when the story was read aloud at the hearing, Gold's memory was shown to be exact, even as to phraseology. This didn't impress everyone, however, according to the official transcript, which indicates in parenthesis after the reading of part of the News story: "Laughter."

Concerning Bertrand Russell, the subcommittee had Gold make this public statement:

"I am amazed that a man, a mathematician, yet, the queen of the sciences, the one really rigid science, a man who was a mathematician, should go so completely and totally astray."

JUDGE O'BRIEN TO ADDRESS RALLY FOR MORTON SOBELL

Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, probate judge of Wayne County, Mich., and former Attorney General of Michigan, has accepted an invitation to address a meeting for Morton Sobell to be held at Carnegie Hall May 15 at 8 p.m.

The meeting will urge a new trial for Sobell, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence imposed in the Rosenberg trial for alleged "conspiracy to commit espionage."

Stephen Love, law professor and Chicago attorney, will also speak.

The meeting will be addressed by John Wexley, author of the "Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg", book on the Rosenberg-Sobell case which is receiving increasing attention. Eminent persons here and abroad, and influential publications have commented on the basis of Wexley's book that Morton Sobell did not receive justice.

Bertrand Russell, philosopher and mathematician, is sending a special message to the Carnegie Hall meeting.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, under whose auspices the event is being held, said that new evidence and new documents in the case would be made public.

Tickets may be obtained from the Sobell Committee at 9[illegible] Broadway.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKI

DATED 5/3/[illegible]

Pg. 5 Co

100-10111-BEH

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

7-2

FBI - NEW YORK

Vindication on the Way!

New Documents

in the case of

MORTON SOBELL

See the new evidence

Hear

- Judge Patrick O'Brien
  Former Attorney General of Michigan
- Stephen Love
  Professor of law
- John Wexley
  Author

Special message from
Lord Bertrand Russell

TUES., MAY 15

8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL

Admission $1.50 (tax including)
Tickets available at
Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N.Y.C.
AL 4-9983

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
DATED 5-6-56
Pg. 16 Col. 1

100-107111-B55
ENCLOSED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
[illegible]
[illegible] - NEW YORK
Sheridan [illegible]

Facts Disprove False Rumors in Sobell Case

SOBELL

The Manchester Guardian in England on April 7 carried a letter by two Americans in answer to Lord Bertrand Russell's statement that Morton Sobell is innocent. The letter, by Harold P. Green, who said he took part in the security program of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and Irving Ferman, Washington Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said:

"Let no one be deceived into believing that the 'facts' recently learned by Lord Russell have not been thoroughly reviewed by the courts of the United States in accordance with the long-standing Anglo-American traditions of due process."

Is this true? Has the case been reviewed by the courts?

It is a matter of record that the U.S. Supreme Court has NEVER reviewed the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court declared on June 19, 1953: "It is not amiss to point out that this court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below. Without an affirmance of the fairness of the trial by the highest court of the land, there may always be question as to whether these executions were legally and rightfully carried out."

The St. Louis Post Dispatch commented editorially after the execution of the Rosenbergs that "the Supreme Court did less than its proper work when it refused some six times to take for review and decision a case of such magnitude."

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORK

DATED 5-6-52

Pg. 7 Col. 3

160-107111-58

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...

SERIALIZED ... FILED ...

FBI - NEW YORK

IKE DOOMED ROSENBERGS ON EVIDENCE COURT NEVER GOT

President Eisenhower refused to halt the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on June 19, 1954, because Attorney General Herbert Brownell told him the government had evidence against the doomed pair which had not been presented in court.

Robert J. Donovan, indicates in the fifth article in a series summarizing his book, "Eisenhower—The Inside Story" (which appeared May 4 in the New York Herald Tribune), that a series of questions troubled the President in determining his action on pleas for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Among these was the substance of the crime charged (conspiracy to commit espionage) and the psychological effect of his decision throughout the world.

As to the Brownell role, Donovan writes:

"Finally, the President had been told by Attorney General Brownell that the government had information which corroborated the guilt of the Rosenbergs, but which could not have been used in the trial."

This seems to contradict the President's statement that the doomed pair had "received the benefit of every safeguard which American justice can provide."

5/7/56

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 14 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Bare Suppression Of Evidence, Ask New Sobell Trial

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 7/4/56
PG. 1 COL. 3

100-407111-B58
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 15 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

A motion asking that Morton Sobell be freed, or that a new trial be granted, was filed yesterday in U.S. Federal Court on the grounds that the prosecution "knowingly, wilfully and intentionally" used false and perjurious testimony, made false representations to the court, and suppressed evidence.

U.S. attorney Paul W. Williams said the Government will "vigorously oppose" the motion.

Sobell, now imprisoned in Alcatraz, was convicted in the Rosenberg trial of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and condemned to 30 years. The motion in his behalf was filed by Donner, Kinoy and Perlin, New York, and Benjamin Dreyfus, San Francisco.

The petition charges that:

1. The prosecution deliberately planned and participated in the abduction of Sobell and his wife and children from Mexico City, thereby giving the erroneous impression of Sobell as a fugitive. Taking part in the abduction, the motion said, were secret police agents of Mexico City, agents of the FBI and the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. The Mexican government had no knowledge of this act, the motion said, and a protest was believed to have been registered by the Mexican Embassy in Washington.

The motion said the prosecution was aware that the abduction and FBI intervention in Mexico violated international law and treaties as well as the laws of the U.S. and Mexico. The kidnaping, the motion said, served to prevent Sobell from returning voluntarily to the U.S.

WAS NOT DEPORTED

2. The prosecution, knowing that Sobell had in fact been abducted, presented false testimony and evidence in the trial purporting to show that he had been deported from Mexico by the Mexican government. Attorneys for Sobell yesterday presented a photostatic copy of a certified statement from the Mexican Department of Immigration at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, that Sobell was not deported.

3. The prosecution, further creating the impression of flight, made false representations that Sobell had gone to Mexico without a visa. Attorneys for Sobell submitted evidence that the records of the Department of Immigration of Mexico list the date of Sobell's lawful entry with his wife and children and list his visa number as 70538.

4. The prosecution used unlawful search and seizure as a means of suppressing evidence that would have helped Sobell establish his innocence. Among documents seized were Sobell's tourist card (visa) showing lawful entry, and his vaccination certificate obtained

(Continued on Page 8)

Sobell

(Continued from Page 1)

in preparation for his return to the U.S.

Sobell's attorneys yesterday submitted Sobell's receipt for custom declaration, airline ticket, birth certificate, driver's license, social security card and rent receipts under his name—all of which had been seized, depriving Sobell of the opportunity to show he was in Mexico and in open, normal and lawful manner. The motion said a number of these items (since returned) bear the notation "B.I.S., Aug. 18, 1950," indicating their delivery to FBI agent Rex I. Shroder, who was present when Sobell was taken across the border.

EFFECT ON JURY

The motion quoted court statements by prosecutors Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn that Sobell had been deported, and quoted a court ruling underscoring the importance of the alleged deportation in influencing the jury. Only one witness, a known perjurer, had accused Sobell of being part of the alleged conspiracy, and the claim of flight was needed to make his testimony believable and further serve as alleged proof of his membership in a conspiracy, the motion said.

At one point, Prosecutor Saypol, in answer to an affidavit which Sobell had submitted, told the court: "This very affidavit contains a falsehood in the statement that there was exhibited amongst other things to the Mexican authorities visas. Counsel ought to know that his client never went to Mexico with a visa. . . . The whole affidavit portays certainly that this defendant was not honorably escorted from Mexico but that literally he was kicked out as a deportee."

The prosecution introduced as evidence a card marked "deported from Mexico," and to support this contention produced as a witness James S. Huggins, U.S. immigration inspector at Laredo, Tex.

The motion yesterday charged that both the card and Huggins' testimony were false.

The motion stated that both Saypol and Cohn had been to Mexico on the Sobell case; a U.S. agent came to the building in which Sobell lived to inquire about him on the day of the abduction; Mexican secret police agents told the domestic worker at the Sobell apartment that they were acting under direction of U.S. authorities; some of the belongings seized from the Sobell apartment were taken to the U.S. Embassy, where interrogations concerning the case also took place; during the trip from Mexico City to the border the Mexican secret police made repeated telephone reports to the U.S. authorities; the immigration authorities on the U.S. side of the border were alerted to receive Sobell; FBI agents John W. Lewis, Rex I. Shroder, and Leo H. Frutkin had been dispatched to Laredo to receive Sobell, together with L. C. Taylor, the FBI agent stationed in Laredo; and the FBI obtained the assistance of a doctor, as well as a matron to attend the Sobell children, the doctor and matron being present when Sobell, severely beaten, was taken to the border at 3:45 a.m.

In summarizing, the motion said:

"The prosecution in the course of the trial introduced evidence to prove that petitioner (Sobell) was deported by the Government of Mexico. The testimony in support of this contention was perjurious; the documentary evidence tendered in support thereof was false. This false evidence was essential to the prosecution's entire case against petitioner.

"The prosecution, knowing this evidence to be false and perjurious, willfully and intentionally used it to the prejudice of petitioner, thereby denying him his constitutional right to a fair trial."

Sobell's attorneys also asked that Sobell be brought here from Alcatraz for a hearing.

Mother Sobell Tells How Europe Heard Her Plea

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 5/10/56
PAGE 3 COL. 1

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ✓
MAY 17 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A rather short, stocky grandmother in a tailored navy suit and polka dot blouse stepped off the gangplank of the Queen Mary in the late afternoon sunlight Tuesday, looked about with a tremulous smile, and said quietly, "It's good to be home."

It was even better when she was shown afternoon paper headlines that her son, Morton Sobell, and his counsel had petitioned for freedom from Alcatraz and a 30-year sentence, or a new trial.

This plainly dressed woman with the careworn face, from which her blue eyes still gazed serenely for all her grief, told this reporter of the surprise created on her tourist deck an hour or so earlier when she was summoned to the topmost deck to meet ship news reporters, TV and still cameramen who boarded the Queen Mary.

And now Rose Sobell, resting on a bench during a 90-minute wait for her luggage after she left the boat, told of her "great experience" in three months away from American shores. She had had audiences with members of Parliament, famous scholars and artists and leading religious figures. Everywhere she found people understanding, friendly.

Each time she left a town or city in England, Italy or France, "it was like leaving life-long friends, and we cried on each other's shoulders at parting, and they said, 'Next time, you come with your son Morton.'

"But, as I wrote Morty, I'd rather stay home," she said. "Next time, he must go with his wife (Helen), I told him, and I'll go out to Bronx Park with Mark (her grandson and their son) and sit in the sun."

She gazed at the passing throng of passengers, the sunlight glinting on her white hair. "You know," she said, "whenever I spoke, I told them I loved my country, that it was a beautiful country, that it wasn't everyone here who'd wanted the Rosenbergs killed. And afterward, people would come up to me, and say 'I'm so glad you told me that about your country.'"

She spent more than an hour visiting Bertrand Russell, had met with nine Labor Party members of the British Parliament. She visited Picasso, spoke from the platform with M. Goutett, "one of the three outstanding lawyers in France, a devout Catholic," and had an audience with a Jesuit priest at Oxford, England. She had not seen the Pope, but had been granted an interview with Monsignor Pisani at the Vatican, "an aged, kindly, very religious man" who "assured me the Pope and he would pray for my son's freedom."

Rose Sobell will address a mass meeting next Tuesday in Carnegie Hall, sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

On the way to France from Italy she had received two telegrams that her husband, Louis Sobell, was critically ill. When she reached Paris she herself was too ill to board a plane for home.

That night, the cable announcing her husband's death came. "I felt so alone," she said. I took four sleeping tablets and went to bed, thinking. 'Morty is just as alone, and he can't speak to anyone about it either."

"But next morning, the girls from the (Sobell) committee in Paris arrived early, they were lovely, and persuaded me I could do more good there than by coming home. I was still too ill for a plane trip."

(Continued on Page 8)

Sobell

(Continued from Page 3)

Only at the end of the long wait for her luggage and customs inspections was Mrs. Sobell able to greet Mrs. Helen Sobell, Morton's wife, and Sobell committee members grouped beyond customs railings.

Mother and daughter-in-law kissed and embraced, smiles alternating with tears on the pink cheeks of the older woman, who nevertheless spoke not of her loss, but asked about Mark, and with Helen was jubilant about the news of the petition for a new trial.

First in the lounge near her tourist cabin and then during the wait for her luggage, Rose Sobell spoke to this reporter of her experiences abroad.

It was only after her visit with Lord Russell, she revealed, that he wrote his letter to the Manchester Guardian urging Morton Sobell's freedom and declaring his belief in the innocence of Sobell and the Rosenbergs.

"He was very warm," she said. "At that time he hadn't read the Wexley book ('The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg,' by John Wexley). He didn't know very much about Morton. We talked a little about the case. Then I told him Morton was also a mathematician, and a scientist. He was very moved.

"I told him a little about Mexico—the way Morton and Helen and the children were kidnapped, and he was raging mad at the FBI when he heard about it.

"I spent about an hour there, and left him the Wexley book."

Rose Sobell visited Manchester, Chichester and Oxford as well as London.

The meeting with the nine Labor Party MP's was arranged by Sidney Silverman, she said.

She visited Picasso "right in his workshop," in his Cannes villa, with his "nice young wife translating into English."

"His eyes shine like two diamonds," she said. "He's a small man, 75, they say, though he looks no more than 60. It was like he was my brother, whom I hadn't seen in years. I fell in love with him," she confessed.

"He fussed about me. What do you want, Rose, coffee or tea? I had coffee—that thick Italian coffee, but it was good. And, what chair did I want to sit in? Wouldn't I sit in a better chair?

"He had just finished a picture and had let it be known he was very tired and wouldn't see anyone for a month. But he gave me a special visit.

"I can't say what it was about him which gave me the feeling I had. Just the simple way he had. He kissed my hands—and I kissed his. When I left, he took me out to the car, helped me in, made me feel wonderful."

The Italian people, the French people, the English—all were "tremendous people." Rose Sobell loved them all. "It's called the Old World, but it's a new world," she said. "Everyone has suffered. There were no barriers between me and them."

Vindication on the Way!

New Documents

in the case of

MORTON SOBELL

See the new evidence

Hear

- Judge Patrick O'Brien
  Former Attorney General of Michigan
- Stephen Love
  Professor of law
- John Wexley
  Author

Special message from
Lord Bertrand Russell

TUES., MAY 15

8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL

Admission $1.50 (tax including)
Tickets available at
Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N.Y.C.
AL 4-9983

CLIPPING FR[illegible]

DAILY WORKER

DATED 5-10-56

Pg. 8 Col. 1

14-107111 B60

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAY 17 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

A SNAP JUDGMENT

MINUTES AFTER Morton Sobell's lawyers filed for a new trial, U.S. Attorney Paul Williams characterized the action as nonsense.

It was a hasty judgment that Williams may yet reconsider. A wiser man and, perhaps, a man more interested in the majesty and impartiality of justice, might at least have studied the long and detailed Sobell brief before comment.

Attorneys do not lightly charge government prosecutors with having "knowingly, willingly and intentionally" used perjured testimony. But that is precisely what Sobell's lawyers have done — and they have presented documentary evidence to sustain their charge.

The long night of McCarthyite repression and witch-hunting frenzy is drawing to a close in this country. The dawn will never come again for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But it can and should for Morton Sobell, a prisoner in Alcatraz.

Bertrand Russell, Nobel Prize winner and the world's most noted living philosopher says that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were framed, from beginning to end.

This paper has consistently believed so. We believe so now. We believe, too, that even those Americans who are not prepared to view the Rosenberg-Sobell case as a total frameup will, in the name of justice, urge that Sobell be heard.

The questions, the doubts, the outright accusations that Sobell is an innocent man grievously wronged will not down. If Williams and his government associates value the conscience and prestige of America, they will not recklessly stand in the way of Morton Sobell's day in court.

CLIPPING FROM
DAILY WORKER
DATED 5/10/56
PG. 5 COL. 1

FILED
MAY 1 7 1956
NEW YORK

61, in Letter to Ike, Urge New Trial or Pardon for Sobell

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATE: 5-11-56
3 2

107 - 107111 - P.62

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 18 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

President Eisenhower was urged, in a letter made public yesterday, either to ask the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or himself to grant a pardon or commutation of the 30-year sentence now being served by the 'atom spy' figure.

ELMER DAVIS

MUMFORD

DR. UREY

The letter was signed by 61 persons, including Elmer Davis, Nobel Prize-winning scientists Dr. Harold C. Urey and Dr. Linus Pauling; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker, and Lewis Mumford, author. It was made public by Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton, a day after attorneys for the Alcatras prisoner filed for a new trial on grounds that the prosecution had knowingly used perjured testimony against him.

The signers of the letter to Eisenhower, while declaring that they are "not of one mind" on the subject of Sobell's innocence or guilt, cited both his innocence and the fact that the trial judge had stated in passing sentence that "the evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell's) part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

The letter expressed the belief that "Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security."

TEXT OF LETTER

The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"It is because we share your deep concern for the spiritual health of our nation and for the principles of justice upon which it is founded that we address ourselves to you concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

"Morton Sobell, now in his sixth year of imprisonment and confined in Alcatraz, is seeking a new trial, to reverse his 30-year sentence on a charge of 'conspiracy to commit espionage.' Both he and his defenders maintain that he is innocent. Moreover, the trial record shows that the judge in passing sentence stated: 'The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell's) part in connection with the atomic bomb project.'

"We do not press upon you, Mr. President, the question of Morton Sobell's innocence or guilt—for we ourselves are not of one mind on that issue. Our faith in our democratic system of justice assures us that the truth will ultimately be established.

"We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security.

"Therefore, most respectfully and earnestly, Mr. President, we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter."

Signers are:

Dr. Murray Abowitz, Los Angeles; Milnor Alexander, American Friends Service Committee, Los Angeles; Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School, New Haven; Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago; Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Community Church, Brooklyn; Helen Marston Beardsley, Los Angeles; Edward Biberman, Los Angeles; Dr. Leo Bigelman, Los Angeles; Jessie F. Binford, Hull House, Chicago.

Prof. David Blackwell, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Prof. Derk Bodde, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Reuben W. Borough, Los Angeles; Prof. Murray Branch, Moorehouse College, Atlanta; Robert L. Brook, attorney, Los Angeles; Prof. Anton J. Carlson, University of Chicago; Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles; Dr. Ephraim Cross, City College, New York; Elmer Davis, Commentator, Washington; Frank C. Davis, psychologist, Beverly Hills, Cal.

Dorothy Day; Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, Temple Sinai, New Orleans; John F. Finerty, attorney in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Mooney-Billings cases, New York; J. Allan Frankel, attorney, Los Angeles.

Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Synod of New York, Syracuse, N. Y.; Maxwell Geismar,

(Continued on Page 8)

Sobell

(Continued from Page 3)

Literary Critic, Harrison, N. J.; Prof. Edwin R. Goodenough, Yale University, New Haven; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Hadlyme, Conn.; William Harrison, publisher and editor, Boston Chronicle, Boston; Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; Prof. Isaac Kolthoff, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; J. M. Kuelne, Prof. Emeritus, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church, Brooklyn; Dr. Norman Lavet, North Hollywood, Cal.; Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Director of Graduate Studies, Princeton Theological Seminary; Dr. Milton Lester, Beverly Hills; Dr. Milton Z. London, Los Angeles; Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Divinity School of the University of Chicago; Daniel Marshall, attorney, Los Angeles; Dr. Leo Mayer, New York.

Louis McCabe, attorney, Philadelphia; Rev. Sidney G. Menk, University Heights Presbyterian Church, New York; Lewis Mumford, author, Amenia, N. Y.; Prof. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. Scott Nearing, Camp Rocker, Me.; Theodore Ninesteel, Los Angeles; Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit; Prof. Victor Paschkis, Columbia University; Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize scientist, Pasadena, Cal.; Dr. Alexander E. Pennes, Los Angeles; Richard W. Petherbridge, attorney, El Centro, Cal.; Rev. Dreyden L. Phelps, Fellowship Church, Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Methodis Church, Minneapolis; Prof. Anatol Rappaport, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Prof. Oscar K. Rice, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago; Margaret T. Simkin, Los Angeles; Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Cal.; Dr. Harold C. Urey; Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Dr. Frank Weymouth, Los Angeles.

SOBELL RALLY TUESDAY TO BE SHOWN NEW EVIDENCE

New documents, presented in U. S. Court this week in support of Morton Sobell's motion for freedom, will be shown to the audience at the meeting for Sobell at Carnegie Hall next Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which is sponsoring the meeting, said yesterday that photostatic copies, projected on a large screen, will be "the documentary proof that the prosecution used perjured testimony to convict Sobell."

A new trial motion was filed this week by Sobell's attorneys charging that the government abducted Sobell and his family from Mexico, then deliberately presented false evidence to claim that Sobell had been dported from Mexico by the Mexican government, and that he had gone to Mexico illegally as a fugitive.

The meeting will feature an address by Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell, who this week returned on the Queen Mary from a three-month tour in England, France and Italy.

Other speakers will include Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, probate judge of Wayne County, Mich., and former Michigan Attorney General; Prof. Stephen S. Love, John Wexley, author of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," and Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell.

Tickets may be obtained from the Committee, 940 Broadway, or at the door.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 5-11-56

Pg. 3 Col. 3

100-407111-B3

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

MAY 18 1956

FBI - NEW YORK

SOBELL RALLY TUESDAY TO BE SHOWN NEW EVIDENCE

New documents, presented in U. S. Court this week in support of Morton Sobell's motion for freedom, will be shown to the audience at the meeting for Sobell at Carnegie Hall next Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which is sponsoring the meeting, said yesterday that photostatic copies, projected on a large screen, will be "the documentary proof that the prosecution used perjured testimony to convict Sobell."

A new trial motion was filed this week by Sobell's attorneys charging that the government abducted Sobell and his family from Mexico, then deliberately presented false evidence to claim that Sobell had been dported from Mexico by the Mexican government, and that he had gone to Mexico illegally as a fugitive.

The meeting will feature an address by Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell, who this week returned on the Queen Mary from a three-month tour in England, France and Italy.

Other speakers will inclua Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, probate judge of Wayne County, Mich., and former Michigan Attorney General; Prof. Stephen S. Love, John Wexley, author of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," and Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell.

Tickets may be obtained from the Committee, 940 Broadway, or at the door.

DAILY WORKER
DATE: 5-11-56
Pg. 3 Col. 3

100-107111-864
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 18 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

New Flaws Revealed in Rosenberg Witness Tale

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
DATED 5/13/56
P. 7 COL. 4

100-107111 B65

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ✓ FILED ✓
MAY 21 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Sheridan

WASHINGTON. — Prosecution witnesses Harry Gold and David Greenglass, whose testimony in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial has been called perjurious by eminent Americans, have become entangled in new discrepencies.

The pair were brought from prison to appear before the Senate Internal Security Committee to defend their sto-

Harry Gold (left) and David Greenglass, 34, have much in common as they sit together at the Senate Internal as witnesses at Eastland's Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Greenglass, 34, was a key figure in the frame-up that sent his sister, Ethel, and her husband Julius to the electric chair. His testimony also implicated Gold.

ies of espionage. However, an initial study of their testimony reveals that the more opportunity they are given to testify, the more involved they become in conflicting stories.

Their testimony before the Senate was given shortly before a motion for a new trial for Morton Sobell was scheduled to be filed in court. The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell charged that the calling of Greenglass and Gold to testify served to prejudice the atmosphere against Sobell's court motion. The Sobell Committee noted that Greenglass, recently denied parole, was apparently testifying in the hope of being freed. After the hearings, a newspaper published a story that the former Attorney General McGranery, who as a judge had sentenced Gold, will ask that Gold's sentence be commuted to time served.

Greenglass, who defended having sent his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, to the electric chair, added an entirely new phase to his story. He said that Julius Rosenberg had told him that there were spies in the Soviet Embassy and in the embassies of some of the Western nations. Yet when he originally testified in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, he had claimed to have told the full story to the F.B.I., aside from some minor details. Thus, five years after he swore that he had told the full story, Greenglass now adds a major accusation to his testimony.

★

HARRY GOLD, who has been described as a pathological liar by persons who have studied his testimony, attempted to refute the material exposing him and attacked Lord Bertrand Russell, the eminent mathematician and philosopher for declaring that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are innocent.

Gold who has little scientific background, yet poses as a scientist to the extent of comparing himself to Lord Russell. Gold testified: "I spoke of the cocksureness that I had when I started in this business, the fact that it is a trait that many scientific men have. We get good in our particular field, and we think that, well, we can get equally good at others, without studying it or without knowing too much about it. And, well, you just can't. That is all. You have got to know facts. Any time, you have to know facts, or you are just dealing in fairy tales . . . Yes, I am amazed that a man, a mathematician, yes, the queen of the

sciences, the one really rigid science, a man who was a mathematician, should go so completely and totally astray."

Gold created new details to color his stories of espionage. For example, in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, he testified that he was supposed to meet Yakovlev, his alleged Russian contact, in a theater. He waited and instead another unknown man came. They matched papers to identify each other, he said, and the man took him elsewhere to meet Yakovlev.

But in his latest testimony before the Senate, the man now has a name, and an argument takes place between them.

Q. By what name did you know him?

A. He said—he actually sort of grunted—he said, "I am Paul."

Q. Powell?

A. Well, that is all I could get out of it, was Paul. It sounded sort of like the way a Russian would say Paul. And the first thing he asked me for—"Give me what you have from the doctor." That is what he wanted, in essence.

Q. Who was the doctor?

A. The doctor was Fuchs. I told him I didn't have anything. He looked very disappointed. In fact, I thought for a minute he was going to tear into me. He looked extremely, sort of enraged.

Gold gave testimony that conflicted with Judge Kaufman's statements that the Rosenbergs gave the "secret" of the A-bomb to Russia and caused the deaths of thousands of American soldiers in Korea. Gold, now claiming that his stealing of the secrets of a photographic process was the most important of his alleged espionage activities, testified before the Senate:

"You see, eventually, once it was known that the atom could be split, anyone could do it with sufficient technical and industrial potential. Given time and the potential and the equipment and the industrial background for it, it could be done eventually; it would be done eventually. There is no question about it, because the theory was known. Everything that had to be known had already been published in the theoretical journals."

Greenglass reiterated on the stand that he stole the "secret" of the A-bomb by listening to conversations of scientists. Experts have said that it would have been impossible for Greenglass, a machinist with no scientific training, to prepare the notes and sketches he said he prepared in this manner.

Vindication on the Way!

New Documents

in the case of

MORTON SOBELL

See the new evidence

Hear

- **Judge Patrick O'Brien**
  Former Attorney General of Michigan
- **Stephen Love**
  Professor of law
- **John Wexley**
  Author

Special message from
Lord Bertrand Russell

TUES., MAY 15

8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL

Admission $1.50 (tax including)
Tickets available at
Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N.Y.C.
AL 4-9983

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
DATED 5-13-56
Pr 16 1

100-117111-B66

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 21 1956
FBI, NEW YORK

7-21

New Trial or Freedom Asked

Lawyers Charge Known Perjuries Convicted Sobell

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 5-13-56

PG 4 COL 1

100-107111 B67

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

MAY 21 1956

FBI - NEW YORK

7-2

A motion in behalf of Morton Sobell, based on a petition and exhibits which set forth "the prosecution's knowing use of perjured evidence and its suppression of the facts," was filed in U. S. Federal Court Tuesday. The motion asks that a hearing be held to determine the facts and the laws, and that either the sentence be set aside and Sobell freed, or that a new trial be granted.

By the wilful and intentional use of perjurious testimony by the prosecution, Sobell was denied a fair trial, and wrongfully incarcerated in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence, said the petition. The action was taken by the law firm of Donner, Kinoy and Perlin, of 342 Madison Ave., and Benjamin Dreyfus, of San Francisco.

"The punishment of petitioner and his family has been cruel and extreme. But beyond such humanitarian considerations, the law demands rectification of this miscarriage of justice," said the petitioners.

They quote from the recent majority decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which sent back to the Subversive Activities Control Board the Communist Party case on the party's claim of new evidence on perjured testimony, written by Justice Frankfurter.

"The untainted administration of justice is certainly one of the most cherished aspects of our institutions," wrote Justice Frankfurter. "Its observance is one of our proudest boasts."

*

THE petition by Sobell and his counsel then declares, "To restore the integrity of the administration of justice the relief sought herein should be granted."

Sobell was tried and convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage," and on April 5, 1951, sentenced by Federal Judge Irving Kaufman. He asserts his innocence.

The petition, more than 18 printed legal size pages, deals at length with the illegal kidnaping and seizure of Sobell from Mexico in the summer of 1950 along with his wife, Helen, and his children.

"The prosecution, acting in Mexico through the United States Embassy, the FBI and the Secret Police of Mexico City, engaged in a coordinated scheme to seize petitioner, prevent his voluntary return to this country, and circumvent the protection afforded him by the Constitution and laws of Mexico and the Treaty of Extradition," the petition states.

The petition shows precisely how prosecutor Irving H. Saypol, assistant prosecutor Roy Cohn, and various FBI men assigned to the case knew when false testimony was presented that Sobell was deported, that it was tainted.

In a significant passage, it declares: "Much time has been required to uncover the proof establishing the prosecution's knowledge of the falsity of the evidence."

This explains why earlier applications to the court in behalf of Sobell were made on other grounds.

*

IN THE Supreme Court's recent ruling itself a blow to the informer system, it was found that in the Communist Party case the Appeals Court erred in not allowing counsel John Abt and Joseph Forer, to go into court and adduce testimony uncovered after the SACB hearings on the testimony of three witnesses.

The Communist Party had claimed during the hearings that all the witnesses perjured themselves. Since then the Department of Justice had announced it would no longer use two as witnesses, and a third recanted.

The prosecution by falsely convincing court and jury that Sobell was "deported" from Mexico established the idea he was caught in flight, and claimed that this was related to David Greenglass' allegedly planned flight to Mexico, allegedly financed by "the Russians" through Rosenberg, according to Saypol.

How relevant the "flight" business was to the prosecution, which depended for conviction on it and the testimony of one admitted perjurer, Max Elitcher, is seen in the court's charging the jury, as quoted in part in the petition:

"I charge you that no inference is to be drawn against the defendants Julius and Ethel Rosenberg because of the incidents relating to Morton Sobell's journey to and trips in Mexico except that you may consider whether such journey or trips show a preconceived plan as part of the conspiracy to be followed by the conspirators in attempting to escape the country."

AMONG documents seized by the Mexican secret police and turned over to FBI agents in Sobell's presence in Laredo, Texas, some of which still have not been returned, were Sobell's tourist (visa) card showing lawful entry, and his vaccination certificate obtained in preparation for his return to the U. S.

On the day of sentencing, Sobell, who had not taken the stand, submitted an affidavit supporting a motion in arrest of judgment setting forth his kidnaping, and challenging the jurisdiction of the court. In arguing against the motion, Saypol said Sobell never went into Mexico with a visa, and spoke of his "deportation." Both statements were false, "as the prosecutor then and there well knew," the petition filed last week with the court here declares.

SOBELL RALLY TOMORROW TO HEAR RUSSELL MESSAGE

Bertrand Russell, philosopher and mathematician, who initiated an international debate on the Rosenberg-Sobell case with a letter to a leading British newspaper, has sent a special message to the Morton Sobell meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall, tomorrow night, (Tuesday).

Lord Russell's message will be read at the meeting.

The meeting, coming a week after attorneys for Morton Sobell filed a motion in U. S. Federal Court for his freedom or a new trial, will feature an address by Rose Sobell, Morton Sobell's mother, who last week returned from a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Sobell will tell of her meeting with Lord Russell, who made a study of the case, and wrote to the Manchester Guardian in England stating that he believed Morton Sobell to be innocent.

The committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which is sponsoring the meeting, said that photostatic copies of new documents presented to the court would be projected on a screen at Carnegie Hall.

The meeting will be addressed by Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, former Attorney General of Michigan, and now Probate Judge of Wayne County, Michigan.

Stephen S. Love mid-west attorney and law professor, will also speak, as will John Wexley, author of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." Some 12,000 copies of the Wexley book have been circulated, and arrangements are now being made for publication in Europe and Latin America.

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, will also speak.

The meeting will be chaired by Emily Alman, co-author with her husband, David Alman, of a new pamphlet on the case, "Prisoner on Our Concience."

Tickets may be obtained from the Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, or at the door.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 5-14-56
PG. 3 COL. 4

100-107111-B68

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 22 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of Morton, with John Wexley, playwright and author of the Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Wexley is scheduled to speak at tonight's Sobell rally at Carnegie Hall.

5-15-56

Sobell Rally Tonight To Hear New Facts

100-10711-869

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 22 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

New discrepancies in the testimony of Harry Gold and David Greenglass will be bared at the Morton Sobell meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall tonight (Tuesday) by author John Wexley.

Wexley, author of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," has been analyzing the recent testimony of prosecution witnesses Gold and Greenglass before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Committee. He has checked their testimony—against the court record in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, and against his own disclosures in his book. He will report on some of his findings tonight.

The public will have the opportunity to see for the first time tonight photostatic copies of new documents in the Sobell case, introduced a week ago with the new legal motion for Sobell's freedom or new trial. The reproduction will be flashed on a screen at the meeting.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which is sponsoring the meeting, said it had received a message from Bertrand Russell, which would be made public at the meeting.

Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of the scientist imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence, will make her first public appearance since her return last week from a three-month tour of Europe. She will report on her meetings with religous, cultural and political figures in England, France and Italy—including visits with Picasso, Lord Russell, members of Parliament in England, and a representative at the Vatican.

Prof. Stephen Love, midwest attorney, was scheduled to arrive today from Chicago to address the meeting and present the facts in the Sobell case. Also scheduled to arrive today from Chicago to address the meeting and present the facts in the Sobell case. Also scheduled to speak is Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, former Michigan Attorney General and now Probate Judge of Wayne County.

The Sobell Committee said yesterday that some 50,000 leaflets had been distributed for the meeting.

Tickets may be obtained at the door or from the Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway.

Russell Says Sobell Injustice Harms U.S.

Bertrand Russell, philosopher and mathematician, asserted in a statement made public last night that the "miscarriage of justice" in the Sobell case has harmed the "fair name" of the United States.

The message from Lord Russell was scheduled to be read at Carnegie Hall at last night's meeting held under auspices of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Sobell, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence imposed in the Rosenberg trial, has filed a motion in U. S. Federal Court demanding freedom or a new trial on ground that the prosecution had knowingly used false evidence.

"I am very glad that a movement is on foot to secure justice for Morton Sobell," said Lord Russell. "The evidence upon which he was convicted was not such as any court of justice would have thought adequate in a case not involving hysteria. I am profoundly convinced that the verdict against him was unjust and the sentence monstrously vindictive. What is very widely felt to be a miscarriage of justice in the case of the Rosenbergs as in that of Morton Sobell has done more harm to the cause for which the prosecutors stood than has been done by all the admitted acts of espionage. For the sake of the fair name of the United States as well as in the interests of common humanity, I ardently hope that this cruel injustice to an innocent man will be brought to an end at the earliest possible moment."

Stephen Love, Chicago attorney and professor of law at Northwestern University, in a scheduled address declared:

"The great tragedy of this case is that in a case of this highly controversial nature, where the evidence was so insufficient, where the courtroom and outside atmosphere were so inimical to the defendant, where the possibility of a fair trial was so obviously impaired, the Supreme Court refused to pass upon the case, refused even to consider the full record."

REPORTS ON TRIP

Mrs. Rose Sobell, Morton Sobell's mother, in a scheduled report on her three-month trip to England, France and Italy, described her visits with religious leaders, cultural figures, and persons of political prominence.

The meeting was also scheduled to be addressed by John Wexley, author of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," and by Helen Sobell, Morton Sobell's wife.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 5-16-56

Pg. 2 Col. 1

107111-B70

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

MAY 22 1956

FBI - NEW YORK

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg / Sobell Committee

FILE NO. 100-108111
Sub. Sec. B

VOLUME NO. 4

SERIALS 1
thru
88

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-10-77)

VOLUME 4 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg/jeg

File No: 100-107[illegible] Sub B Re: Rosenberg Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1	5-20-56	The Worker Newsclipping	4	4	
2	5-22-56	Daily Worker "	1	1	
3	5-22-56	" " "	2	2	
4	5-27-56	" " "	1	1	
5	6-5-56	" " "	2	2	
6	6-14-56	" " "	1	1	
7	6-14-56	" " "	2	2	
8	6-17-56	" " "	8	8	
9	6-19-56	" " "	1	1	
10	6-18-56	" " "	1	1	
11	6-11-56	" " "	2	2	
12	6-10-56	" " "	1	1	

FOI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-302 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 4 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg/jeg 2

File No: 100-107111 Sub B Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
13	6-14-56	Daily Worker Newsclipping	2	2	
14	6-21-56	" " "	2	2	
15	6-24-56	" " "	1	1	
16	6-25-56	" " "	1	1	
17	7-1-56	The Worker Newsclipping	3	3	
18	7-4-56	Daily Worker "	1	1	
19	8-6-56	" " "	1	1	
20	8-20-56	" " "	3	3	
21	8-20-56	" " "	3	3	
22	8-23-56	" " "	3	3	
23	8-23-56	" " "	3	3	
24	8-27-56	" " "	1	1	

FD-302

Inventory Worksheet
FD-500 (2-16-77)

VOLUME 4 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg/jeg 3

File No: 100-10741/SubB Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
25	8-29-56	Daily Worker Newsclipping	2	2	
26	8-29-56	" " "	3	3	
27	8-30-56	" " "	2	2	
28	8-31-56	" " "	2	2	
29	9-3-56	" " "	2	2	
30	12-13-56	" " "	1	1	
31	" " "	" " "	1	1	
32	12-26-56	" " "	1	1	
33	12-28-56	" " "	1	1	
34	2-5-57	" " "	1	1	
35	2-4-57	" " "	2	2	
36	2-6-57	" " "	1	1	

FD-500

Inventory Worksheet
FD-302 (2-10-77)

VOLUME 4 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jfg / jfg 4

File No. 100-107111 Sub B Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
37	2-7-57	Daily Worker Newsclipping	1	1	
38	2-11-57	" " "	1	1	
39	3-1-57	" " "	1	1	
40	3-5-57	" " "	1	1	
41	3-6-57	" " "	1	1	
42	3-10-57	" " "	2	2	
43	4-11-57	" " "	2	2	
44	4-12-57	" " "	1	1	
45	5-2-57	" " "	1	1	
46	4-18-57	" " "	1	1	
47	5-3-57	" " "	2	2	
48	5-10-57	" " "	1	1	

FD-302

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-16-77)

VOLUME 4 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg / jeg 5

File No. 100-109111 Sub B. Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
49	5-19-57	The Worker Newsclipping	1	1	
50	5-27-57	Daily Worker "	1	1	
51	6-1-57	" " "	3	3	
52	6-12-57	" " "	1	1	
53	6-2-57	" " "	1	1	
54	6-16-57	The Worker "	3	3	
55	6-2-57	" " "	1	1	
56	6-16-57	" " "	3	3	
57	6-16-57	" " "	1	1	
58	6-19-57	Daily Worker "	3	3	
59	6-20-59	" " "	1	1	
60	6-24-57	" " "	1	1	

FOI/DOJ

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

VOLUME 4 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg / jeg

File No. 100-109111 Sub B Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee Date: 2/28 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
61	6-20-57	Daily Worker Newsclipping	1	1	
62	9-12-57	" " "	1	1	
63	9-10-57	" " "	4	4	
64	10-8-57	" " "	1	1	
65	10-9-57	" " "	1	1	
66	10-6-57	The Worker "	1	1	
67	10-13-57	" " "	1	1	
68	10-14-57	" " "	3	3	
69	10-18-57	" " "	3	3	
70	10-18-57	" " "	3	3	
71	10-21-57	" " "	2	2	
72	10-21-57	" " "	4	4	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-16-77)

VOLUME 4 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg / jeg

File No: 100-10-7111 Sub B Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 2/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
73	10-23-57	Daily Worker Newsclipping	1	1	
74	10-24-57	" " "	1	1	
75	10-28-57	" " "	2	2	
76	10-29-57	" " "	2	2	
77	10-30-57	" " "	1	1	
78	10-27-57	" " "	1	1	
79	10-27-57	" " "	3	3	
80	11-6-57	" " "	2	2	
81	11-10-57	" " "	4	4	
82	11-11-57	" " "	3	3	
83	11-13-57	" " "	4	4	
84	11-14-57	" " "	1	1	

FD/503

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

VOLUME 4 NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY jeg / jeg 8

File No: 100-107111 Sub B Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee Date: 2/7 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
85	11-17-57	The Worker Newsclipping	3	3	
86	11-17-57	" " "	2	2	
87	11-19-57	" " "	1	1	
88	11-24-57	" " "	1	1	
			16	1	

FDI/DOJ

U. S. Department of Justice

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

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 100-387835

Volume Number

See also Nos. Main File

Sub A - General

B - Daily Workers Center

C - Natural Guardian

D - Morning Freiheit

E - Prosecution Summaries

F - N.Y. Informants

Breed Sheets Reporting Efforts

Sub G - Miscellaneous Clerks

Pope, Intellectuals of Europe Hear Mother's Plea

CITY EDITION
THE WORKER
DATED 5-20-56
Pg. 7 Col. 1

NY-107111-B1
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 25 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

BACK FROM a three months trip abroad, Mrs. Rose Sobell predicted a widespread revival of activity in Italy, France and England on behalf of freedom for her son, Morton Sobell. On the day of her arrival Sobell petitioned in Federal court here for a rectification of justice and his release, or a new trial, claiming the prosecution knowingly and wilfully presented perjured evidence to prejudice court and jury Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in the "atom spy" frameup of 1951 which resulted in the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1953.

Mrs. Sobell based her prediction of new activity abroad on the warmth of her reception, the ease with which she found doors opened, whether to a Bishop's palace, a worker's cottage or to parliamentary halls, and on the new hope the legal motion engenders.

She was asked if it was difficult to get in to see Lord Bertrand Russell, whose letter, written since, to the Manchester Guardian in behalf of her son caused such concern among reactionary circles here.

"It wasn't difficult at all," she said. "This is what happened. I'd met Margaret Lloyd, head of the National Women's Assembly, and we just took to each other like long-lost sisters. It was she who suggested we see 'Cousin Bertie' and she who took me to see Earl Russell, her cousin, in his home in a London suburb, I forget its name."

She found him "very warm" and spoke of his "fine young American wife." She talked to him a little about the legal case, and told him her son also was a mathematician. Then he talked alone for a time with Margaret Lloyd, then again with both of them. They were there more than an hour. Russell is 83, she said, but seems very vigorous and much younger.

★

"WHEN I WAS in Victoria station leaving London some time later," she said, explaining she meanwhile had made trips to Manchester, Chichester and Oxford, had met with nine Labor Party members of Parliament, visited a Church of England bishop and a Jesuit priest, as well as spoken at numerous small home gatherings, Margaret appeared.

"She had in her hand a letter from Lord Russell and inclosed, a copy of the letter he had just sent to the Manchester Guardian. She told me she expected they'd print it the next week, and they did."

Of course, she explained, minimizing her own role in the affair, he'd read the book she'd left with him in the meantime—John Wexley's "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

The English friends begged her to stay longer, and she hated to leave them—just as she was to find she hated to leave the Italians and the French.

"We have so much in this country," she said. "In England no one really has much to eat. Even the middle class. But they are so generous. Why, in one small gathering in a London home they collected 200 pounds. That means a great deal in England."

IN ITALY, she said she had no knowledge of the language at

all, but in both Naples and Rome, communicating through interpreters, she found the people "just tremendous." Mass meetings were suggested, but she felt it more important to see important people who might speak out for her son later, she said.

"The Italian people laugh, they are happy, but they remember," she said. "I was told right away, tell anyone you meet who you are, everyone will be your friend."

Throughout Europe, she said, almost every family she met had had someone killed in the war, or someone in a concentration camp, or in jail.

The first time she went to the Vatican, said Rose Sobell, and sought an audience with the Pope, she saw a youngish, American-trained monsignor who assured her he knew all about the case, and explained the Pope could not mix in political affairs.

"I told him I was coming to the Pope because he was a humanitarian. He said other religious orders, Protestant and others, would resent it. Then I pointed out that the Pope had sought clemency for the Rosenbergs.

"The minute I mentioned that I saw his face tighten up. Later I was told by Italian Catholics whom I made friends with that the Pope got his head chopped off, figuratively, by American government big-shots in Italy when it came out about his clemency appeal to President Eisenhower," said Mrs. Sobell.

★

THE SECOND TIME she went to the Vatican, however, her treatment was completely different. She was accompanied by an unnamed person, a devout Catholic of prestige, an an aged, frail and kindly dignitary, a Monsignor Pisani, met with them.

"I left literature he said he would give to the Pope, and talked to him about my son." She was assured by the Monsignor that the Pope and he would pray for her son's safety and freedom.

In Italy she was interviewed by a staff writer for La Stampa, a large commercial newspaper, but the meetings she spoke at were small, as in France, and attended by "representative persons" with the idea of varying groups acting together as they had around the clemency movement for the Rosenbergs.

★

EARLY DURING her stay in France, which she visited last, Mrs. Sobell went into a restaurant alone one day. "I sat down next to a woman who soon saw, when I ordered, I spoke only a few words of French. She spoke only a few of English. Each wanted to try out those few words, though. Then she said to me suddenly, and got it across, that she had hated America ever since 1953.

"I began thinking, why 1953? Could it be the Rosenbergs? That was when they were killed. So I asked her. Yes, she said, and while she was searching for words, I told her who I was. I tried to tell her, too, that she shouldn't hate all of America. But I'm not sure how much I got across to her."

OF ALL those she met, Mrs. Sobell felt closest to Picasso. She had decided she couldn't leave France without meeting him, and went to Cannes, where his villa is, going to San Rafael first. There a friend called him, and he agreed.

"I showed him pictures I had of Morton and of Morton and Helen (his wife) and of Helen and Mark (their son). He looked at them, then he looked at me, and he kissed my hands—and I kissed his. He promised to do anything and everything he could for Morty. I gave him the Urey pamphlet," she said, alluding to Dr. Harold Urey, famed physicist, who had done much in the campaign to obtain Sobell's freedom.

"But he seemed to know about the case. He just made me feel wonderful, and I believe he will do something special. He said, among other things, he would ask Jean Cocteau, the writer, to send a letter on the case to the authorities. I didn't ask anything of him. I felt it wasn't necessary. It was just like he was my brother."

Mrs. Rose Sobell addressing a gathering on behalf of her son

IN FRANCE, she said, she found that "the only way they're willing to work to defend my Morty is on the basis that he is innocent and that he be completely vindicated."

"Many people told me," she said, "that if there had been any doubt in their minds about his innocence, they were all washed away when Ethel and Julie were killed."

After a talk she made in Paris, unpublicized until after the meeting, where speakers included a prominent Catholic lawyer, M. Gouttet and other conservatives, she heard a woman approach a lawyer by the name of Hess and comment that she had never seen him "so agitated."

Later she translated his answer to me. It was, 'It is true. I get so inbred because it is a mother speaking.'"

Tired as she was from a sleepless four nights on the Queen Mary in a rough storm-tossed passage, Mrs. Sobell's cheeks glowed and her blue eyes shone as she recalled the great heart of Europe she found so quickly.

She had sailed tourist class, "a wonderful way to travel," and her purchases declared and checked over with some amusement by customs officials totaled $37. "You squandered all that?" an official asked with a smile.

But she had brought back what couldn't be purchased—the respect, friendship and sympathy of a good representative section of three nations, cutting across class lines, and soon, she hopes, to be interpreted in action which will reach far beyond their own borders.

Court Hearing On Sobell Move Next Monday

Hearings on a petition for a new trial for Morton Sobell were postponed yesterday to next Monday in Federal court to permit Thomas D. McBride of Philadelphia to participate as Sobell's attorney, in addition to Marshall Perlin.

McBride was away in Washington conferring with Attorney General Brownell on legal matters, it was revealed in court.

Judge Sylvester Ryan, before whom counsel appeared, declined to act unless Judge Irving Kaufman, trial judge who sentenced Sobell to 30 years and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to death, preferred not to hear it.

In the chambers of Judge Kaufman, Perlin stated his client preferred that the motion not be heard by him, but Judge Kaufman ruled he would hear the matter.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER.

DATE 5-22-56

PAGE 1 COL. 3

100-107111-82

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

MAY 23 1956

FBI — NEW YORK

44

New Pamphlet

MORTON SOBELL: PRISONER ON OUR CONSCIENCE

New interest in the case of Morton Sobell has been roused by word that he has filed application for a new trial. The pamphlet "Prisoner On Our Conscience," The Story of Morton Sobell, by Emily and David Alman (The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City—20 cents) makes clear why a new trial would undoubtedly substantiate his claim of innocence.

The information in the pamphlet is, the authors tell us, taken from the transcript of the trial record in the case of Morton Sobell; from the book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," by John Wexley; interviews with Sobell's wife and mother; and various other documents and publications.

Sobell has now spent six years in prison at Alcatraz.

The pamphlet gives a brief ac-

(Continued on Page 7)

5-22-56

B3

FBI — NEW YORK

SOBELL

(Continued from Page 6)

count of Sobell's life from the time of graduation as engineer from the College of the City of New York in 1938. Along with this it develops a picture of the United States during those years: the tremendous scientific developments during and following World War II; the so-called "cold war," the growth of the spy scare and McCarthyism; the struggle to maintain traditional democratic freedoms in the United States. During the height of the struggle between those who stood for these freedoms and those who feared spies the case of Klaus Fuchs was tried in Britain.

Shortly after this came the indictment of David Greenglass followed by his implication of the Rosenbergs.

Sobell, at that time on vacation in Mexico with his wife and family, was literally kidnaped and brought to the United States; he was then tried and convicted on the evidence of a former friend, a man who admitted himself to be a perjurer.

The details, as set forth in the pamphlet, are shocking and will stimulate all Americans who love justice, to urge a new trial for Morton Sobell.

W. L.

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 5-27-56

PG. 4 COL. 3

Stephen Love, noted attorney of Chicago and law professor at Northwestern University, studies new legal motion submitted to the court asking for Morton Sobell's freedom or a new trial. Seated with him are Helen Sobell (left), Morton Sobell's wife, and Rose Sobell, his mother, who just returned from a trip to England, France and Italy to visit eminent persons about her son's case. Picture was taken backstage at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 15, where Professor Love spoke at a public meeting to secure justice for Morton Sobell. Convicted in the Rosenberg trial, Sobell was condemned to 30 years in prison. The new motions in the Sobell case will be heard in Federal Court Monday.

100-107111-04

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ✓
JUN 1 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Judge Kaufman Reserves Ruling On Sobell Plea

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Judge Irving R. Kaufman yesterday reserved decision after hearing day-long arguments on whether Morton Sobell, imprisoned in Alcatraz for 30 years, will be allowed a hearing to prove his charge that the government prosecutors knowingly used perjured testimony in his trial. Sobell seeks a new trial or vacated sentence.

The hearing was marked by vigorous exchange between attorney Marshall Perlin and Judge Kaufman, the trial judge whose sentence resulted in 30 years for the young engineer, Sobell, and death for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg three years ago this June 19.

The defense has offered to prove that former prosecutor Irving Saypol and an assistant, Roy Cohn, knew they presented tainted testimony.

Judge Kaufman told Perlin, "You could have litigated the perjury," but Perlin said that defense counsel in the case at that time did not know of the prosecution's "knowing use" of perjured testimony.

Judge Kaufman demanded to know if that excused the defense from putting Sobell on the stand, or Mrs. Helen Sobell, his wife, to tell of the abduction. Perlin replied the defense needed no excuse. Sobell was kidnaped from Mexico but at the trial it was said he was "deported."

U. S. Attorney Paul Williams maintained a curiously aloof and defensive position, during the argument. He charged somewhat plaintively that what Sobell and his counsel wanted was to have "a trial for Saypol and Cohn."

In rebuttal, after hearing a scholarly discussion of the Mexico-U. S. treaty which precludes ex-

(Continued on Page 8)

TITO ADDRESSES SOVIET HOSTS

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 6-5-56
Pg. 1 Col. 3

100-107111-B5
SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
JUN 30 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Sobell

(Continued from Page 1)

tradition or seizure for political crimes, including espionage, Williams warned the court not to let it be used as a "soapbox." This brought an objection from attorney Frank Donner.

Perlin was asked by Kaufman why the matter of the court's personal jurisdiction, which the defense challenges, was not taken up before the trial began. An affidavit by Sobell on the kidnapping had been introduced after the trial on a motion for an arrested judgment.

"Your honor, many things might have been done," the lawyer, who was not in the case then, replied, "but the question here is, are we foreclosed (from bringing forward the facts now)?"

"No, but I would like an explanation," said Judge Kaufman.

"Your honor, I submit that is something which will have to be asked Mr. (Edward) Kuntz and Mr. (Harold) Phillips," said Perlin, alluding to former counsel for Sobell.

Perlin said it was "difficult" at the time of the trial "to know the government participated" in the abduction of Sobell, and that counsel then didn't know the Mexican government didn't plan it.

He stressed that the prosecution needed to picture Sobell as in flight and needed to prevent his voluntary return, and he declared flatly Sobell would have returned voluntarily if the abduction had not taken place.

Kaufman asked quickly, "How did they . . . ? How, when they had the knowledge of his aliases in Vera Cruz and Tampico?"

"They didn't," Perlin shot back, while Judge Kaufman leaned forward, almost gaping his surprise.

Perlin continued: "They didn't know then. They knew nothing about aliases in Vera Cruz and Tampico then."

Judge Kaufman subsided with "Oh, I see."

At another point, when Kaufman referred to testimony of Sobell's register under other names in hotels, saying, "there never was an explanation of it in the trial," Perlin answered if he felt that was a fact at issue "then Mr. Sobell is ready to explain it at the trial."

Memorial Rites This Sunday For Rosenbergs

The third anniversary of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will be observed this Sunday with a visit to their graves at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I.

Services will be held at 1 p.m. There will be chartered bus service directly to the cemetery and back, leaving from 31 St. opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Manhattan (between Seventh and Eighth Aves.) at 11 a.m., Sunday.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell said that reservations for the bus transportation were necessary and could be made at the Committee office, 94 Broadway, AL 4-9983.

6/14/56

8

100-107111-B6

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 28 1956
11 FBI — NEW YORK

#6

Sheridan

Memorial Rites This Sunday For Rosenbergs

WORKER

DATE 6-24-56

Pg. 1 Col. 1

100-107111-B7

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 28 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

The third anniversary of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will be observed this Sunday with a visit to their graves at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I.

Services will be held at 1 p.m. There will be chartered bus service directly to the cemetery and back, leaving from 31 St. opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Manhattan (between Seventh and Eighth Aves.) at 11 a.m., Sunday.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell said that reservations for the bus transportation were necessary and could be made at the Committee office, 940 Broadway, AL 4-9983.

Ethel and Julius Will Be Vindicated

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
DATED 6-17-56
PG. 8 COL. 1

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
JUL 5 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

SERVICES AT ROSENBERG GRAVES

Memorial services will be held at the graves of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at Sunday, June 17, 1 p.m. at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has announced that efforts are being made to provide transportation for those who wish to attend.

Information can be obtained at the Sobell Committee office, 940 Broadway (at 22 St.), AL 4-9983.

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

MORTON SOBELL

By JOSEPH KLEIN

THIS JUNE—three years after the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—the time is nearing when there ultimately will be official recognition of what millions already believe: that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were innocent. The Rosenberg execution was supposed to have closed the books on the case. It was supposed to have choked off the snowballing protests that threatened three years ago to blow the whole frameup sky high.

But today the case is exploding anew, and this time there is no executioner's switch to stem the rising tide of public opinion which is recognizing the Rosenberg-Sobell case as the epitome of extremism in American life, to be equated with McCarthyism at home, and belligerency in international affairs. The battle lines have been developing rapidly in past months.

- Morton Sobell has opened a legal offensive in the courts to win his freedom.
- More and more prominent individuals and publications are expressing belief that an injustice occurred.
- Interest is heightening abroad.
- The prosecution is becoming so hard-pressed that it was necessary to take Harry Gold and David Greenglass out of prison to buttress the lies they told in the trial.
- Attempts are being made by supporters of President Eisenhower to justify anew his refusal of clemency.

★

ONE OF THE MOST revealing barometers of the headway being made in establishing the truth came last month in a widely-syndicated excerpt from the new book, "Eisenhower — the Inside Story." The book was written by Robert J. Donovan and is apparently timed to boost Eisenhower's election prospects. One section strived to explain why the President decided against clemency, even though the President had made two previous explanations before the execution.

The author writes: "Finally, the President had been told by Attorney General Brownell that the government possessed information which corroborated the guilt of the Rosenbergs, but which could not be used in the trial."

In France's famous Dreyfus case, too, there was the ever-grow-

ing need to keep uncovering new "proof" that Dreyfus was really guilty. The stronger the movement for truth become, the greater was the need for reassurances to protect those who had carried out the crime.

On Monday, June 4, attorneys for Sobell argued before Judge Irving Kaufman two motions for Sobell's freedom. The attorneys presented proof that the prosecution knowingly used perjured testimony, made misrepresentations to the court, suppressed evidence, and lacked even the right to try Sobell in the first place because they had kidnapped him in violation of international treaties with Mexico. Sobell's attorneys demanded a hearing in the motions so that all of the facts could be brought out, and that Sobell be brought from Alcatraz to be present at the hearing. Thus the case is once again before the courts, this time backed up with new evidence, new documents, and points of law not previously argued.

A FAVORABLE decision on this motion would set the stage for Sobell's freedom. His release, in turn, would have a profound impact on the manner in which all political cases are being handled throughout the country, would help restore the guarantees of fair trial, and would increase the personal security for every citizen.

The growing expression of public opinion on the case was illustrated several weeks ago when Mrs. Morton Sobell made public an appeal to President Eisenhower to free her husband, to see that the Attorney General's office agrees to a new trial. This appeal was signed by such eminent persons as Elmer Davis, author and noted commentator, Lewis Mumford, author

Professor Roland Bainton of the Yale Divinity School, and Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize scientist.

Individuals who have questioned the trial include U.S. Senator Langer, Judge Patrick H. O'Brien of Michigan, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize scientist, novelist Waldo Frank, and Walter Millis, former editorial writer for the N. Y. Herald Tribune.

John Wexley's book on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," published by Cameron Associates, has been circulated in volume of some 12,000 copies, and has produced much of the comment referred to above. This month a new book, "Was Justice Done?", written by Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago, is being published by Monthly Review Press. It too will doubtlessly be circulated in the thousands of copies in the months to come.

★

ABROAD, INTEREST in the case has reached new heights as evidenced by the statement of Lord Bertrand Russell, noted philosopher, that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent. Last month, Mrs. Rose Sobell, Morton's mother, returned from a trip to England, France and Italy, where she met with prominent citizens of those countries and found a determination that justice would be won for her son.

Meetings are being held in the countries she visited, as well as in other countries throughout the world, and letters of protest to the White House and to the U.S. Embassies are being written on the Sobell case.

Each month the impact of the case has grown, and recent events indicate it is continuing to grow. All this interest and activity derives primarily from the fact that the Rosenberg-Sobell case embodies within it all the issues—from peace to civil liberties — around which history is being made.

As has been proved time and time again in American history, when the issues are so sharply drawn, men and women of good will never rest until the issues have been resolved. In this case, that means freedom for Morton Sobell and vindication of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

IN MEMORIAM

THE TRAGIC EVENTS of June 19, 1953, will ever remain a poignant, bitter memory for many Americans. On that day, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, a young American couple of immense courage and honesty, parents of two young children, were put to death by a conscience-less Department of Justice.

The Rosenbergs were executed because they refused to confess to a lie of "espionage" even at the expense of their lives.

Neither the world-wide movement against the frame-up nor the efforts of reactionary war-inciters to promote treason trials died with the Rosenbergs.

Those who defended the Rosenbergs are now seeking the freedom of Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years as their "co-conspirator." As the French philosopher and writer, Jean Paul Sartre, said in a letter to the N. Y. Times Friday, Europe has never believed in the guilt of either the Rosenbergs or Sobell.

Reactionaries are seeking to extend the "treason trial" technique. On the West Coast, three Americans have been indicted for treason because they published an English-language magazine in China which advocated an end to the Korean War and friendship between the two peoples.

A Connecticut builder and a New York Negro worker have likewise been charged with treason, possible preludes to indictments, by the Un-American Activities Committee because they took part in a peace conference in China.

Let us make sure no new Rosenberg cases are in the making, aimed at halting the pressure of the American people for a genuine peace program.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 6-19-56

PG. 5 COL. 1

100-127111-F9

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUL 10 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Prof. Sharp's Rosenberg Book Out June 19

June 19th is the third anniversary of the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. On that date 'Was Justice Done?' a 250-page study of the Rosenberg-Sobell case by Malcolm P. Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago, will be published by Monthly Review Press.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist and Nobel prize winner, has written a long introduction.

The Rosenbergs were executed on June 19, 1953, on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage." Morton Sobell, their co-defendant, was condemned to 30 years and imprisoned in Alcatraz. He is seeking a new trial.

Professor Sharp concludes, after a legal analysis of both the prosecution and defense testimony at the trial, that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were unjustly convicted. He says: "Whereas formerly I had merely criticized the sentence, I now come to believe in the innocence of the Rosenbergs. Whatever the innocence or guilt of the Rosenbergs, the case discloses, in microcosm, some features of our society which are worth considering in their relation to the case."

Dr. Urey concludes his introduction with the statement that he is convinced that "the jury's verdict of guilty was incorrect and that the Rosenbergs were not 'guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. . . . I have been interested in this case and shall be interested in other similar cases because of my concern for the integrity of justice in this country. To review a case in which we believe injustice has been done and in which the accused are beyond our power to be still further injured is better than reviewing the next case when further injustice may be done."

Lord Bertrand Russell, noted philosopher and mathematician comments on Was Justice Done?: "I find the book exceedingly interesting and overwhelmingly convincing."

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATE: 6-18-56
PAGE: 7 3

100-107111-B10
SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED
JUL 9 1956
FBI — NEW YORK
Standard

Canadian Lauds Book On Rosenbergs

A book review in the Jewish Western Bulletin of Vancouver, British Columbia, is the latest article to laud John Wexley's book charging an injustice against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The review, written by Abe Averbach, refers to Wexley's "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," as "a grand amongst books" concerning American justice.

Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Rosenbergs, now has an appeal for a new trial before the courts. Sobell, condemned to 30 years on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and imprisoned in Alcatraz, asserts his innocence.

The text of the article, published May 25, is as follows:

"Three years of monumental and painstaking research went into this work, to make it the most

JOHN WEXLEY

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED June 11, 1956
P. 7 Col. 3

100-107111-B11
INDEXED
FILED
JUN 10 1956
NEW YORK

definite book on this world important case ~~with which~~ it deals.

"John Wexley is no newcomer on the stage of justice. His plays include such memorable works as the 'Last Mile,' 'They Shall Not Die,' 'Steel' and others. To his credit for screenplays we can add 'City of Conquest,' 'The Long Night' and (in collaboration) 'The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse' and 'Confessions of a Nazi Spy.'

"He came to the Rosenberg trial intending, as usual, to eventually write a play about it. Emotionally aroused by the hysteria and the myriad ramification surrounding the case, he decided then and there to make a thorough investigation of his own. Like the distinguished scientist, Dr. Harold Urey, the author felt too 'that the integrity of justice was at stake.'

"The book is written so that every reader can assume for himself the role of juror while analyzing the mass of evidence and background. To such an extent has the author made sure of his material that he has documented throughout the book, the complete Columbia Law review Summary on the case, which can be synthesized in the following quote from the law review: 'The rights of the Rosenbergs did not receive the precise and extensive consideration that must characterize the administration of the criminal law.'

"This ~~book is no~~ doubt a giant amongst books concerning American search for justice."

Hold Memorial For Rosenbergs Here June 19

MEMORIAL services at the graves of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and public action to help win justice for Morton Sobell will mark the third year since the Rosenbergs were executed on June 19, 1953.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has designated the week of June 16-24 as a period of "intensified efforts to bring the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case to the public."

Services for the Rosenbergs will be held on Sunday, June 17, 1 p.m. at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, Long Island. Special transportation is being arranged for those who would like to attend. Information can be obtained from the Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, N.Y.C. (AL 4-9983).

During the period from June 16-24, the Sobell Committee said that in New York City there would be leaflet distributions giving the facts on Sobell's appeal for a new trial, that house gatherings on the case would be held, and that persons were being urged to visit Congressmen, clergymen, and community leaders to ask aid in securing Sobell's freedom.

Elsewhere in the country, meetings on the Rosenberg-Sobell case were being planned in numerous cities during the month of June. Sobell committees across the country were also scheduling newspaper ads, mailing, and other projects to bring the facts on the Sobell case to greater numbers of people.

ABROAD, too, there will be much activity marking this third anniversary of the executions. In London, where Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell, recently visited, there will be a public meeting on the case. Speakers will include Sydney Silverman, noted Labor member of Parliament. There are meetings scheduled in other countries, including France and Italy.

Last June, the book "The Judgmen of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley was published, and in the past year it has produced much comment that an injustice occurred in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

This June 19, Monthly Review Press is publishing a new book on the case "Was Justice Done?" written by Professor Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago. Prof. Sharp's book is a legal study of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 6-10-56

Pg. 16 Col. 4

100-107 ... B12

SEARCHED ... INDEXED

SERIALIZED ... FILED

FBI - NEW YORK

Sheridan

LETTERS BY MORTON SOBELL

In Alcatraz, Morton Sobell is not permitted to see his small son, Mark. In Alcatraz, his wife is able to visit only once every few months—and then they face each other for a brief time only through a thick bullet - proof glass, and speak over a telephone. It is a tribute to human endurance and courage that despite this bitter physical isolation, Morton Sobell is able, in his hope, to continuously reach out to the world — to his wife, his children, his mother and to people everywhere. It is in Morton Sobell's letters that one sees a portrait of his deep feeling for humanity. These letters, written to his family, could come only from a man with a sure knowledge of his innocence, and a conviction that the day of his vindication is drawing near.

We are printing excerpts from some of the letters to his wife, Helen, below:

Their visit over, Morton Sobell writes:

"How fortunate we are that we can compress so much joy into such a brief moment. I do not feel sad now that our visits are over. Such fulfillment of desires—one doesn't ask for more. . . . Know that you left me filled with music, poetry and feeling so light—the heart light, and the hopes lifted as only my Helen could lift them— dear, dear wife.

"Do you understand, my love, the drive within me to feel? When pain and pleasure become so confused, who is to tell them apart. It makes me feel good to know that I can still feel so close to you that the walls, the bars, everything except you and me ceases to exist. . .

"I was again visited by the FBI, and despite all my efforts at being congenial, I'm afraid they won't return again. I guess they wanted more than I could give them. You know, with me, that I will never soil these hands. A person must live with himself for a long time, and his children and their children must live with his name, and what it means, after his time. And it is so simple. There is no slightly soiled dirt. All dirt is dirty. There is no more beyond this."

• • •

Six long years, a father without a son, a young son without his father. From Alcatraz, Morton Sobell helps to plan for his son's future, and although they are kept 3,000 miles apart, he feels the joy and pride that fathers everywhere feel for their children.

"Dearest Helen, I'm properly impressed with Mark's telling time, but I'm waiting for you to tell me one day that he really can read. From then on, the whole world will be an open book to him. About our son's education, what is the goal of education? The same as life. The only question is what potentialities do we have in mind. His ability to get along with all kinds of people? Or his ability to understand the quantum theory? Or any of the other potentials that exist in human beings? Sometimes there are contradictions in the development of potentialities. I know full well that you won't allow Mark to be unhappy—or undeveloped. Dearest, it's wonderful to hear that you never become discouraged, and more when one considers all the reasons for discouragement that exist. Truly a 'logical' person would fall beneath all the reasons. Ah faith—thou art wonderous."

THROUGH ALL the years in Alcatraz, Morton Sobell could not see his father, who was too ill to make the long trip across the country. And then, some weeks ago, when Louis Sobell died, they would not let Morton come to New York to view his father for the last time—to say the traditional "kaddish," the

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 6-14-56

PG. 7 COL. 1

100-107111-B13

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___

SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___

7-2

FBI - NEW YORK

prayer for the dead that is a sacred tradition in the Jewish words:

"I never met another father who was like him. He was warm and gave of himself without thought but just of giving. Oh, but he was so clumsy. Most people misunderstood him. He didn't express himself along accepted modes. As a businessman, he was laughable. He couldn't disengage himself from his warmness; profit was never a motive in his life, even in his drug store. It was all very confusing. What was he doing there in the first place? He'd sooner sell you a 10-cent can of ichthiol than a 50-cent tube of a fancier but no more effective compound, and so he did. He enjoyed compounding a difficult prescription a lot more than making a buck from some poor person. He enjoyed making his own chocolate syrup for his soda fountain because he felt it was better than any he could buy. He strived for perfection, not for profit.

"It was little enough while I was in West Street to talk to him for a few minutes each week and then to watch him seated on the back row while I spoke to you, to Mama, and to Mark and Syd. He never showed emotional concern, but I know it was there, deeply buried in his heart. It wasn't his way to exhibit it before others. It must have hurt him more than it hurt me. A father feels the hurt of a son multiplied manifold. I know, I am a father as well as a son. Can such a hurt kill some people? Yet, He died gradually, ever since they sent me here where I could not longer see him."

Appeals Court to Get Sobell Plea for Trial

Morton Sobell's petition for a new trial, based on the charge that prosecutors in his original trial "knowingly and wilfully" used perjured testimony against him, will be carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals this week or next, his family announced.

Sobell's lawyers — Frank Donner, Marshall Perlin and Arthur Kinoy of New York and Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco — are moving to overrule Judge Irving Kaufman, who yesterday rejected the motion for a new trial.

Kaufman, who presided at the trial which sent the Rosenbergs to the electric chair and Sobell to a 30-year term in Alcatraz, said in an opinion echoing his earlier one, that moves for Sobell's freedom were intended "to embarrass and injure our courts and our country."

He said the appeal for a re-trial was "entirely devoid of merit . . . the prisoner is entitled to no relief."

The motion for a new trial for Sobell was based on evidence, unearthed since the old trial, that:

- Both the prosecutors Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn visited Mexico after Sobell was kidnapped there, but before his trial, and were fully aware that he was snatched, not deported from Mexico;
- That although they knew the Mexican government had nothing to do with the kidnapping and forced ejection of Sobell, they nevertheless told the jury he had been deported.

Kaufman said "I find it hard to believe that a man who was seized and blackjacked as he claims would not have immediately shouted out this injustice to the world instead of holding back this story as a sort of trump card."

The whole story of Sobell's abduction was spelled out before Kaufman himself, in a motion for

(Continued on Page 7)

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 6-21-56
Pg. 1 Col. 1

100-107111-BK
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
7-2 1 2 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

an arrested judgment before Sobell was sentenced, and was embodied in every appeal to higher courts.

But the issue in this motion is not the fact that he had been kidnapped — that was known from the start—but that the prosecutors in the "atom-spy" trial engineered a fraud on the jury. This issue Kaufman left untouched.

SOBELL PROTEST RALLY TODAY

A protest meeting for the release of Morton Sobell will be held tomorrow (Thursday) 8 p.m. at Adelphi Hall. Dave Alman, national secretary of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, will discuss the new developments in the Sobell case.

Victor Rabinowitz, civil liberties attorney, will speak about a newly published book on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, "Was Justice Done" by Professor Malcolm Sharp.

There will be a memorial tribute to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Adelphi Hall is at 74 Fifth Ave. The meeting is sponsored by the American Socialist Forum of New York.

Appeals Court to Get Sobell Plea for Trial

Morton Sobell's petition for a new trial, based on the charge that prosecutors in his original trial "knowingly and wilfully" used perjured testimony against him, will be carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals this week or next, his family announced.

Sobell's lawyers — Frank Donner, Marshall Perlin and Arthur Kinoy of New York and Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco — are moving to overrule Judge Irving Kaufman, who last week rejected the motion for a new trial.

Kaufman, who presided at the trial which sent the Rosenbergs to the electric chair and Sobell to a 30-year term in Alcatraz, said in an opinion echoing his earlier one, that moves for Sobell's freedom were intended "to embarrass and injure our courts and our country."

He said the appeal for a re-trial was "entirely devoid of merit . . . the prisoner is entitled to no relief."

The motion for a new trial for Sobell was based on evidence, unearthed since the old trial, that:

- Both the prosecutors Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn visited Mexico after Sobell was kidnapped there, but before his trial, and were fully aware that he was snatched, not deported from Mexico;
- That although they knew the Mexican government had nothing to do with the kidnapping and forced ejection of Sobell, they nevertheless told the jury he had been deported.

Kaufman said "I find it hard to believe that a man who was seized and blackjacked as he claims would not have immediately shouted out this injustice to the world instead of holding back this story as a sort of trump card."

The whole story of Sobell's abduction was spelled out before Kaufman himself, in a motion for an arrested judgment before Sobell was sentenced, and was embodied in every appeal to higher courts.

But the issue in this motion is not the fact that he had been kidnapped — that was known from the start—but that the prosecutors in the "atom-spy" trial engineered a fraud on the jury. This issue Kaufman left untouched.

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 6-24-56

Pg. 15 Col. 3

100111-B15

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

An Elegy for Ethel and Julius . . .

Our sighs echo in the chambers of the night
and death is waxen slumber in the snow-last leaves.
A memory, however fond, is not a life.

Great men to small
often resemble monuments
when time has fed the mind
with many legends.

But not these two.

They were plucked like roses
from a hatful of young lovers.
The men who pool all of the people
some of the time
picked wrong.
These could not grow
exhaling the soul of a neighbor.

Respire only in the light
twin roses of our heart
grow only upward
dying separately and together
living together and separately

With their last refusal
of the poisoned cup of liars
they melted
intertwined
with the wrinkled lives of the unknown
and made them famous.

They clarified
what lies beneath bent shoulders
and exalted us
to where the starlight bursts.

Our neighbors

we kiss your lips
(that high with the flutter of birds
in the blush of morning)
and hug you soft to sleep.

—ROCKY.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 6-25-54
Pg. 6 Col. 2

100-107111-B16
SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUL 1 2 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- **CP Pension Rights Won**
- **Times Firing Upheld**

EMPLOYES of the Communist Party are covered by the Social Security Act, Referee Peter Hoegan of the Social Security Administration ruled. Seven Communist Party employes, and their dependents, including one widow, and party chairman William Z. Foster, had been denied old age and survivors' benefits under a 1955 ruling, when the government charged Communists were employes of a "foreign power." The referee ruled there is no basis for this charge, and payments must be restored.

★

AN ARBITRATOR ruled that the N.Y. Times had the right to dismiss a copy editor because of past membership in the Communist Party. The Newspaper Guild had fought the dismissal of Jack Shafer, the Times employe, who was fired after he was subpoenaed by the Eastland Committee. Shafer had said he resigned from the Party before going to work on the Times. The arbitrator, Edward Corsi, had once been dismissed from a U.S. government post because of allegations about his political affiliations.

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
DATED 7-1-56
PG. 15 COL. 1

100-107111-B-17

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 1 6 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

THE U.S. COURT of Appeals upheld two other convictions. Abram Flaxer, former president of the United Public Workers, was ruled guilty of contempt of Congress for refusing to turn over his union's membership lists during a witchhunt probe

in 1951. He was out on bail pending appeal of his two month jail sentence and $1,000 fine.

Mrs. Mildred Natvig, a Miami grandmother, who recanted her testimony to FBI agents accusing Edward O. Lamb, a Cleveland radio station operator of being a Communist, was denied acquittal from her conviction for perjury. The government prosecuted Mrs. Natvig last year when she said her stoolpigeon testimony was a lie.

LEGLESS VETERAN James Kutcher, dismissed from his $42 a week government clerical job seven years ago, won a long fight for reinstatement following a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals. Kutcher, who lost his limbs in World War II, had been dismissed for membership in the Socialist Workers' Party, a group on the Attorney General's "subversive list." Earlier this year he won a fight for reinstatement of his $329 monthly veterans' disability pension which the government had also withdrawn. He is still fighting an eviction order from the Federal Housing project where he lives in Newark, N.J., based on the same charges of "subversive" membership.

MORTON SOBELL'S petition for a new trial based on the charge that the government knowingly used perjured testimony to secure his conviction will be carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Last month, Judge Irving Kaufman, who originally presided over the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, denied Sobell's lawyers' plea for a new trial based on additional evidence. Sobell is now serving a 30-year term in Alcatraz. He is represented by Attorneys Frank Donner, Marshall Perlin, and Arthur Kinoy of New York, and Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco.

"And The Truth Is Left Standing"

Letter From Alcatraz
—Morton Sobell

All translucent lies our sun-diamond city
'Neath shale and strata of dark agility
Man-deep, it's full unfathomed wonders cry
Silently, an expectant, pleading "Why?"

The earth, the air, the very walls reply:
"Though silt and filth are piled up bird-wing high
Our hearts and work fly toward a safe landing
Where, shining, clear, "The truth is left standing."

Slowly, our spades reveal our love—war home
'Till, as stood glories, proverbial Rome
The city gleams in the day, golden, ours,
And we, brothers in all its halls and towers!

We are of our epoch's reality
And our dreams lightly bear its immortality;
For walls, torture, bars, fear—and—hate-branding
Fall, and only "The truth is left standing!"

Thought and word, read, spoken, spread, and fought for
Are atom-spades of our calm, final war!
Unearthing, tossing fears and lies aside,
Growing and building a mighty cleansing tide!

'Til Hate and Superstition are exiled
And Goodness is never again reviled,
Prison walls lie in dust and—commanding—
All triumphant, "the truth is left standing!"

—SAUL GROSS.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 7-4-56
P. 6 Col. 1

100-107111-B18
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 17 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Asks New Trial For Sobell

Columnist August Derleth in the Madison, Wis., Capital-Times has called for "another trial and a new investigation" for Morton Sobell, imprisoned for 30 years in Alcatraz on a conviction of "conspiracy to commit espionage," the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, has announced.

Derleth's statement was made in a review of John Wexley's book The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Derleth declared the book "is not likely to alter the prevailing opinion on the case, arrived at in the heat of the witchhunt and by means of only a partial picture but it is a beginning on the road toward a final reassessment of the popular verdict, and an ultimate re-judgment which is likely to be different from the national verdict of the year of the trial."

He cited statements by Sir Bertrand Russell and Dr. Harold Urey, the physicist, in behalf of Sobell, and said a new trial for Sobell—one phase of the reassessment which "ought not to be delayed any longer."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 8/6/56

PG. 3 COL. 5

100-10711-B19

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
SEP 14 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

Florida Editor-Columnist Urges

New Trial for Sobell

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WOR
DATED 8-20-5
4

20
1 64 -107111-B
INDEX
FILED
NEW YORK
Meridan Pty

7-2

Mabel Norris Reese, editor and columnist of the Mount Dora Topic, of Mount Dora, Fla., is the latest columnist to call for a new trial for Morton Sobell.

Sobell, convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, has asserted his innocence periodically since his incarceration in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence.

The editor of the Mount Dora Topic, devoting most of her column to the Sobell case July 19 after reading John Wexley's book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," declared that a new trial would provide the only certain answer to "that big question: 'Did the United States make a grievous mistake?'"

After an introduction in which she expresses doubt that the downgrading of Stalin in the Soviet Union was undertaken "to try to cleanse the soul of communism, for it has no soul," Mrs. Reese speaks of her "abiding faith" and knowledge that "Democracy does have a soul.

"With this in mind," she then writes, "I cannot unquestionably accept" Judge Kaufman's decision in denying Sobell a new trial recently.

After reading the Wexley book, she says, she scanned newspapers for denials. Instead, she found reviews beginning to appear in newspapers here and in Canada, citing one, by "an old friend, Margot Jackson, book critic for the Akron Beacon Journal," also wondering where the denials were. She also mentioned the letter published in the New York Times from Lord Betrand Russell.

(August Derleth, columnist in the Madison Capital Times, on June 28 called for a new trial for Sobell. Others recently reviewing the book who have said a retrial was warranted include Robert Ludlow in The Catholic Worker and A. F. in the Jewish Examiner.

Brett Halliday, mystery writer, in a column in the Fairfield County (Conn.) Fair, the Cleveland Call and Post and other periodicals indicated their conviction the original trial was unfair.

(Carey McWilliams in The Nation said the testimony of the only major witness against Sobell was "inherently incredible."

(Elmer Davis said, "I cannot believe the testimony of Elitcher and the Greenglasses, or much of any of that of Harry Gold.")

The text of the Mount Dora Topic editor's comments about the Sobell case follows:

". . . I cannot unquestionably accept the verdict of Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the Southern District of New York on the appeal of Morton Sobell from the confines of Alcatraz for a new trial on his conviction as an atom spy.

"True, most news accounts of the Soviet appeal brushed the matter off as completely communist-inspired, just as were the appeals for clemency of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg brushed off.

"The Rosenbergs, you will remember, were executed at Sing Sing as they proclaimed their innocence as atom spies. Their execution was protested throughout the world, from Pope Pious to suspected communist sympathizers.

"Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison as one of the Rosenberg 'spy ring.' He claims he is innocent. A big, thick book entitled 'The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg' claims he is innocent.

"I do not know where truth lies—whether in the action of Judge Kaufman in brushing off the Sobell appeal, or whether within the pages of this book. I know that Judge Kaufman—who presided, incidentally, at the original trial, professes belief in what he terms American-

(Con't on page 5)

Urges New Trial for Sobell

(Continued from Page 4)

ism—the Americanism of truth, honesty and justice. He said recently, 'Since, like our communist opponents, we do not rewrite history or suppress news of the mistakes we make. . . .' And he quotes J. Edgar Hoover's statement as a guide for Americans: 'We can successfully defeat the communist attempt to capture the United States by fighting it with truth and justice. . . .'

"If this is truly the philosophy of Judge Kaufman, then I believe he should have granted Morton Sobell a new trial, for then he could have *settled once* and for all the question of whether or not the United States has made a grievous mistake.

"I do not say that this government has made such a mistake concerning Morton Sobell and, if it did, its were such, then a still more horrible one concerning the Rosenbergs.

"I only know that John Wexley's 'The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg' fully documented, presumably completely authentic, raises a tremendous question. Its reading caused me sleepless nights and *stirred* an uncomfortable doubt.

"I scanned the newspapers after reading it to see what the government was going to say about the charges it made—for I felt they were charges, with documentation, that could not be treated merely with *silence*. I saw no denials from Mr. Hoover, the Justice Department, the *prosecutors* in the case—including one Roy Cohn, the attorney who later became a pet of Joseph McCarthy and was thoroughly discredited for his *dishonesty in trying to secure* Army favors for his partner, David Schine, and for taking photographs to embarrass Army brass.

"I saw no denials, but I began to see reviews of the book—reviews from papers throughout the nation and in Canada. One was written by an old friend, Margot Jackson, book critic for the Akron Beacon Journal. She, too, was wondering where the denials were. The other critics were asking, asking — *demanding*.

"Jurists, university professors, *thoughtful people everywhere* began asking for more truth about the Sobell case.

"*The only thing that happened* was that a congressional committee suddenly, and for no reason whatever, paraded two others convicted in the Rosenberg-Sobell trials *before them*, and they made dramatic, but yet, statements about what a horrible thing they had done in spying on their country. Having read of these two people—one a convicted perjurer—in the Wexley book, their statements before the committee — statements brought forth with no connection whatsoever to any *investigation* today—left me cold.

"The committee, however, did *not summon* Morton Sobell before it, as they should have done if they were completely honest.

"What is Sobell's contention of innocence? John Wexley's book, in what seems to be a painstaking probe of the whole matter, contends that the major crime of Morton Sobell was that he lost faith for a time in his government. He admits that he *went to Mexico* to get away from what he felt was an atmosphere growing too much like Nazi Germany's, but he did not "flee" Mexico. He went under his own name, with a passport, and with his family, on an *announced* vacation.

"Wexley's account of his 'kidnapping' in Mexico makes hair-raising reading. And his documentation of that alleged forced *return*—so he could be presented at the trial as a 'fleeing' spy — gives a lover of truth *moments* of discomfort that had even physical repercussions.

"Lack of proof of Sobell's link with the Rosenberg's, together with Wexley's account of the kind of evidence used against them, is soul-disturbing.

"As I say, I do not know where truth lies. But I cannot brush the whole matter off as the very biased news *stories on* it brushed it off. And I am not alone in this feeling of discomfort—the New York Times has been filled with letters from such as Bertrand Russell in England, thoughtful people in France, from others around the *nation* which all raise that big question:

"'Did the United States make a grievous *mistake?*'

"The way to make certain is for the appeal of Sobell in a higher court to be granted, for a Democracy cannot live with possible guilt on its soul concerning any individual."

Florida Editor-Columnist Urges New Trial for Sobell

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 8-20-56
PG. 4 COL. 1

100-101111-B21

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
AUG 21 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

1-2

Mabel Norris Reese, editor and columnist of the Mount Dora Topic, of Mount Dora, Fla., is the latest columnist to call for a new trial for Morton Sobell.

Sobell, convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, has asserted his innocence periodically since his incarceration in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence.

The editor of the Mount Dora Topic, devoting most of her column to the Sobell case July 19 after reading John Wexley's book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," declared that a new trial would provide the only certain answer to "that big question: 'Did the United States make a grievous mistake?'"

After an introduction in which she expresses doubt that the downgrading of Stalin in the Soviet Union was undertaken "to try to cleanse the soul of communism, for it has no soul," Mrs. Reese speaks of her "abiding faith" and knowledge that "Democracy does have a soul.

"With this in mind," she then writes, "I cannot unquestionably accept" Judge Kaufman's decision in denying Sobell a new trial recently.

After reading the Wexley book, she says, she scanned newspapers for denials. Instead, she found reviews beginning to appear in newspapers here and in Canada, citing one, by "an old friend, Margot Jackson, book critic for the Akron Beacon Journal," also wondering where the denials were. She also mentioned the letter published in the New York Times from Lord Bertrand Russell.

(August Derleth, columnist in the Madison Capital Times, on June 28 called for a new trial for Sobell. Others recently reviewing the book who have said a retrial was warranted include Robert Ludlow in The Catholic Worker and A. F. in the Jewish Examiner.

Brett Halliday, mystery writer, in a column in the Fairfield County (Conn.) Fair, the Cleveland Call and Post and other periodicals indicated their conviction the original trial was unfair.

(Carey McWilliams in The Nation said the testimony of the only major witness against Sobell was "inherently incredible."

(Elmer Davis said, "I cannot believe the testimony of Elitcher and the Greenglasses, or much if any of that of Harry Gold.")

The text of the Mount Dora Topic editor's comments about the Sobell case follows:

". . . I cannot unquestionably accept the verdict of Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the Southern District of New York on the appeal of Morton Sobell from the confines of Alcatraz for a new trial on his conviction as an atom spy.

"True, most news accounts of the Sobell appeal brushed the matter off as completely communist-inspired, just as were the appeals for clemency of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg brushed off.

"The Rosenbergs, you will remember, were executed at Sing Sing as they proclaimed their innocence as atom spies. Their execution was protested throughout the world, from Pope Pius to suspected communist sympathizers.

"Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison as one of the Rosenberg 'spy ring.' He claims he is innocent. A big, thick book entitled 'The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg' claims he is innocent.

"I do not know where truth lies—whether in the action of Judge Kaufman in brushing off the Sobell appeal, or whether within the pages of this book. I know that Judge Kaufman—who presided, incidentally, at the original trial, professes belief in what he terms American-

(Con't on page 8)

Urges New Trial for Sobell

(Continued from Page 4)

ism—the Americanism of truth, honesty and justice. He said recently, 'Since, like our communist opponents, we do not rewrite history or suppress news of the mistakes we make. . . .' And he quotes J. Edgar Hoover's statement as a guide for Americans: 'We can successfully defeat the communist attempt to capture the United States by fighting it with truth and justice. . . .'

"If this is truly the philosophy of Judge Kaufman, then I believe he should have granted Morton Sobell a new trial, for then he could have settled once and for all the question of whether or not the United States has made a grievous mistake.

"I do not say that this government has made such a mistake concerning Morton Sobell—and, if this is his were such, then a still more horrible one concerning the Rosenbergs.

"I only know that John Wexley's 'The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg'—fully documented, presumably completely authentic—raises a tremendous question. Its reading caused me sleepless nights, and stirred an uncomfortable doubt.

"I scanned the newspapers after reading it to see what the government was going to say about the charges it made—for I felt they were charges, with documentation, that could not be treated merely with silence. I saw no denials from Mr. Hoover, the Justice Department, the prosecutors in the case—including one Roy Cohn, the attorney who later became a pet of Joseph McCarthy and was thoroughly discredited for his dishonesty—in trying to secure Army favors for his partner, David Schine, and for faking photographs to embarrass Army brass.

"I saw no denials, but I began to see reviews of the book—reviews from papers throughout the nation and in Canada. One was written by an old friend, Margot Jackson, book critic for the Akron Beacon Journal. She, too, was wondering where the denials were. The other critics were asking, asking — demanding.

"Jurists, university professors, thoughtful people everywhere began asking for more truth about the Sobell case.

"The only thing that happened was that a congressional committee suddenly, and for no reason whatever, paraded two others convicted in the Rosenberg-Sobell trials before them, and they made dramatic, but pat, statements about what a horrible thing they had done in spying on their country. Having read of these two people—one a convicted perjurer—in the Wexley book, their statements before the committee — statements brought forth with no connection whatsoever to any investigation today—left me cold.

"The committee, however, did not summon Morton Sobell before it, as they should have done if they were completely honest.

"What is Sobell's contention of innocence? John Wexley's book, in what seems to be a painstaking probe of the whole matter, contends that the major crime of Morton Sobell was that he lost faith for a time in his government. He admits that he went to Mexico to get away from what he felt was an atmosphere growing too much like Nazi Germany's, but he did not 'flee' Mexico. He went under his own name, with a passport, and with his family, on an announced vacation.

"Wexley's account of his 'kidnapping' in Mexico makes hair-raising reading. And his documentation of that alleged forced return—so he could be presented at the trial as a 'fleeing' spy — gives a lover of truth moments of discomfort that had even physical repercussions.

"Lack of proof of Sobell's link with the Rosenberg's, together with Wexley's account of the kind of evidence used against them, is soul-disturbing.

"As I say, I do not know where truth lies. But I cannot brush the whole matter off as the very biased news stories on it brushed it off. And I am not alone in this feeling of discomfort—the New York Times has been filled with letters from such as Bertrand Russell in England, thoughtful people in France, from others around the nation which all raise that big question:

"'Did the United States make a grievous mistake?'

"The way to make certain for the appeal of Sobell in higher court to be granted, for a Democracy cannot live with possible guilt on its soul concerning any individual."

BOOKS: "Was Justice Done?" by Prof. Malcolm P. Sharp

A Lawyer's Calm But Devastating Study of Rosenberg-Sobell Case

(Was Justice Done? The Rosenberg-Sobell Case, by Malcolm P. Sharp, with an introduction by Harold C. Urey; Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow St., New York City, $3.50.)

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

In looking back on how his fellow Chicagoan, Dr. Urey, the atomic physicist, saw the central flaw in the government's case against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, long before he did, Professor Sharp writes that "I can only record my own embarrassment." Dr. Urey's objection, he said, was "to the logical form of the case as a whole." This, too, is what Professor Sharp, in language as lucid as his logic, attacks; it is the whole "structure of proof" in the government's case.

Up until the middle of May, 1953, Sharp had been satisfied with the verdict, though not the sentences. When, however, reports of the new evidence reached him, seeming to shake the credibility of the two main witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass, he at once said publicly the defense should get a preliminary hearing, and if the new evidence on the console table were not refuted, a new trial. The next day he was asked and agreed to join defense counsel in a motion for a new trial.

The entire volume including appendices of documentary material is only 218 pages. Certainly Sharp does not err in overstatement. Always the lawyer and scholar, he is however never the pedant. And he is not without emotion. In the end he suggests that an uneasy, widespread though deeply submerged sense of national guilt over the cold atomic war, may have demanded some scapegoat. "As in many, though not all, cultures, we sometimes prefer that our scapegoats should be superior human beings. In integrity, and by any test in fortitude, the Rosenbergs, simple as may have been some of their beliefs, seem to have been superior persons." He hopes that as the sacrifice of the scapegoats in many cultures was associated with spring and revival, it will in this case be associated with our preparation for reconciliation and peace.

• • •

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WOR

DATED 3/23/56

PG 6 C 3

100-10711-K

INDEXED

FILED

7-2

FBI - NEW YORK

Sheridan

By far the larger part of the book, all but two chapters toward the end, was written, Sharp tells us, in the fall of 1953. This includes all of the "study of proof," or analysis of the case itself, seemingly written in calm and objectivity. Obviously it was not, when we remember that the Rosenbergs were executed June 19, 1953, and that this reticent midwest law professor was deeply involved in the last losing effort to get the Supreme Court to consider the case. Obviously it is the discipline of a [illegible] mind plus perhaps a calm born of fury felt in those 15 days before June 19, which produced this meticulous, never argumentative, but in the end devastating analysis.

We are not sure that even his literary style, clear, easy, sparse—so hard to achieve even for the professional writer, which he isn't—was not due in part to his writing the book at white heat when he [illegible] fillest to bursting with his subject.

• • •

Sharp said that the case put before the public "a new and compelling question of policy and law." The question, he said, was "whether we were to return to some features of the Inquisition and punish a somewhat vaguely defined set of heresies, not simply by loss of occupation and boycott, but at times by death."

It is in the first chapter also that he tells how it took the courts just one week to dispose of the motion for a new trial. During that week, he said, "I had gradually come to believe the Rosenbergs innocent."

But with the beginning of Chapter II, "The Case—Conspiracy to Commit Espionage," he presents the strongest parts of the government case, dispassionately, sans assumptions or comment. Then he notes, "If the prosecutors had limited themselves to the testimony so far described, they would perhaps have made a stronger case for history, if not for the jury."

But the prosecutors didn't. They went on, adding Elizabeth Bentley and Harry Gold, adding testimony about citations, watches and console table with secret microfilm drawer, rewards from the Soviet Union for spying; adding the sketch of what Roy Cohn called "the atom bomb itself," on top of the lens mold sketches.

• • •

Sharp of course, does not group all these items together, that is not his method. But one by one he takes them up—as well as the cut out side of a Jello box-top, plus recognition signals, plus a whole adventure testified to by Max Elitcher, and not thought of during his first few sessions with the FBI, an adventure which brings in an elaborately casual reference to Elizabeth Bentley before she takes the stand.

His method is first to examine the main outlines of the evidence on espionage. He assesses the reality and plausibility of a witness' testimony. He proceeds gradually. It is not until the reader is far into the book that Sharp finally discards all the Greenglass testimony as unbelievable. He does not come to any conclusion without taking the reader all of his searching way.

• • •

Interestingly, it is the very parts of the evidence most dramatic, most destined to catch the imagination of the jury, which Sharp smells out and determines are "fabricated." And when he finally actually uses the word "fabricated" it means just that. By the time the process ends there remains no "structure of proof." It is a shambles.

• • •

Like the late Attorney Bloch, Sharp does not question Harry Gold's claim he was a spy, atomic and otherwise. He just does not consider Harry Gold an important witness so far as proof goes, which is what he is considering, not the effect on a jury or the press. The only part of his lengthy testimony which in any way connected his espionage to the Rosenbergs was his references to "Julius." And it is precisely these references, "whatever they mean," that Sharp finds unbelievable—and with them all his testimony.

Gold testified that before he went to Albuquerque, N. M., and obtained lens mold sketches from Greenglass, Anatol Yakovlev, ex-clerk at the Soviet consulate who had left the country in 1946, and named as a co-conspirator in the indictment, had given him a piece of onionskin paper. On it, he said, were typed "Greenglass," an Albuquerque address, and the words: "Recognition signal. I come from Julius."

Yet Gold had testified at length about his relations with Yakovlev, his "superior," the extreme care he insisted on to avoid surveillance, and explained to the jury a cardinal principle of espionage that anyone engaged in it should know as few names as possible. ". . . no reason suggests itself why Gold should be told, or should know, either name of Julius Rosenberg," Sharp reasons.

For that matter, he asks, why was any recognition signal needed when Gold came equipped with one-half of a cut Jello box-top to fit against another in Mrs. Greenglass' wallet? The whole story of the Jello box, he decides, is "remarkably incoherent" as told by the Greenglasses, and so is their account of that day in New Mexico with Harry Gold.

In Greenglass' pre - trial statement presumably purloined from his attorney's office and published in France and admitted as authentic by attorney O. John Rogge, Greenglass indicates he told the FBI he saw Gold, but not as it happened. A part of it read: "I stated that I met Gold in N. M. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but allowed it in the statement."

With Greenglass, then, the day with Gold in New Mexico was a "nearly lost story," as Sharp sees it. He suggests the different effect it might have had on the jury if Greenglass had testified only to what he first told the FBI, or said that Gold called—making no mention of lens mold sketches. Sharp thinks it fair to conclude that each story, Gold's and Greenglass', contained parts of events each might have experienced, but that pieced together with suspiciously put references to Rosenberg, neither had "any clear relation to any actual events."

In a typical dry statement he adds: ". . . The traces of fabrication left in the record may be due simply to lack of care or skill on the part of witnesses or government representatives or both. The motives for the fabrication as a whole are clear enough."

Personally I felt irritated with Sharp's caution only once, when he said he was not sure that because Greenglass let the FBI "put words in his mouth," and then repeated them on the stand, that it meant the FBI representatives knew what they were doing. "At the very least, however," he concedes, "it seems not unlikely that the FBI's techniques encouraged the development of the Greenglasses' story."

It is almost reluctantly that Sharp gives up belief in the government's lens mold sketch sequence, after finding he could not put faith in the first and third recital of atomic espionage. The pretrial statement, however, made no mention of an important subepisode, alleged delivery of the first lens mold sketches to Rosenberg in January, 1945. The various indictments and superseding indictments, moreover, placed this after the meeting with "the Russian," never identified, instead of earlier, as Greenglass told it on the stand.

He quoted Judge Kaufman as saying, on the motion for a new trial, that some of the other omissions, including that of the sketch and data on "the bomb itself," in Greenglass' pretrial statement, were "details," which witnesses often remembered bit by bit. "But it is hard," says Sharp, "especially on Judge Kaufman's view of the awesome nature of the sketches, to treat the omission of the cross-section of the bomb as the omission of a 'detail'." Likewise, he thought it difficult to believe that Greenglass, taking his first step in a career of espionage, would forget such an important thing as the lens mold sketch and remember "the talk with the mysterious 'Russian.'"

I hope to deal with Sharp's brilliant analysis of the Max Elitcher testimony, responsible for sending Morton Sobell to Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence, in connection with certain columnists' reactions to the Sharp book, later Sharp declares the Sobell case "the outstanding example of the serious lasting effects of the spy scare," adding: "If our government has recaptured its sanity, it will at least see that he has parole."

BOOKS: "Was Justice Done?" by Prof. Malcolm P. Sharp

A Lawyer's Calm But Devastating Study of Rosenberg-Sobell Case

(Was Justice Done? The Rosenberg-Sobell Case, by Malcolm P. Sharp, with an introduction by Harold C. Urey; Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow St., New York City, $3.50.)

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

In looking back on how his fellow Chicagoan, Dr. Urey, the atomic physicist, saw the central flaw in the government's case against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, long before he did, Professor Sharp writes that "I can only record my own embarrassment." Dr. Urey's objection, he said, was "to the logical form of the case as a whole." This, too, is what Professor Sharp, in language as lucid as his logic, attacks; it is the whole "structure of proof" in the government's case.

Up until the middle of May, 1953, Sharp had been satisfied with the verdict though not the sentences. When, however, reports of the new evidence reached him, seeming to shake the credibility of the two main witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass, he at once said publicly the defense should get a preliminary hearing, and if the new evidence on the console table were not refuted, a new trial. The next day he was asked and agreed to join defense counsel in a motion for a new trial.

The entire volume including appendices of documentary material is only 216 pages. Certainly Sharp does not err in overstatement. Always the lawyer and scholar, he is however never the pedant. And he is not without emotion. In the end he suggests that an uneasy, widespread though deeply submerged sense of national guilt over the cold atomic war, may have demanded some scapegoat. As in many, though not all, cultures, we sometimes prefer that our scapegoats should be superior human beings. In integrity, and by any test in fortitude, the Rosenbergs, simple as may have been some of their beliefs, seem to have been superior persons." He hopes that as the sacrifice of the scapegoats in many cultures was associated with spring and revival, it will in this case be associated with our preparation for reconciliation and peace.

• • •

By far the larger part of the book, all but two chapters toward the end, was written, Sharp tells us, in the fall of 1953. This includes all of the "study of proof," or analysis of the case itself, seemingly written in calm and objectivity. Obviously it was not, when we remember that the Rosenbergs were executed June 19, 1953, and that this reticent midwest law professor was deeply involved in the last losing effort to get the Supreme Court to consider the case. Obviously it is the discipline of a [illegible] plus perhaps a calm born of fury felt in those 15 days before June 19, which produced this meticulous, never argumentative, but in the end devastating analysis.

We are not sure that even his literary style, clear, easy, sparse—so hard to achieve even for the professional writer, which he isn't—was not due in part to his writing the book at white heat when he [illegible] filled to bursting with his subject.

• • •

Sharp said that the case put before the public "a new and compelling question of policy and law." The question, he said, was "wheth-

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 8/23/56
6 COL. 3

100-107111-B23

Schneider

er we were to return to some features of the Inquisition and punish a somewhat vaguely defined set of heresies, not simply by loss of occupation and boycott, but at times by death."

It is in the first chapter also that he tells how it took the courts just one week to dispose of the motion for a new trial. During that week, he said, "I had gradually come to believe the Rosenbergs innocent."

But with the beginning of Chapter II, "The Case—Conspiracy to Commit Espionage," he presents the strongest parts of the government case, dispassionately, sans assumptions or comment. Then he notes, "If the prosecutors had limited themselves to the testimony so far described, they would perhaps have made a stronger case for history, if not for the jury."

But the prosecutors didn't. They went on, adding Elizabeth Bentley and Harry Gold, adding testimony about citations, watches and console table with secret microfilm drawer, rewards from the Soviet Union for spying; adding the sketch of what Roy Cohn called "the atom bomb itself," on top of the lens mold sketches.

* * *

Sharp of course, does not group all these items together, that is not his method. But one by one he takes them up—as well as the cut-out side of a Jello box-top, plus recognition signals, plus a whole adventure testified to by Max Elitcher, and not thought of during his first few sessions with the FBI, an adventure which brings in an elaborately casual reference to Elizabeth Bentley before she takes the stand.

His method is first to examine the main outlines of the evidence on espionage. He assesses the reality and plausibility of a witness' testimony. He proceeds gradually. It is not until the reader is far into the book that Sharp finally discards all the Greenglass testimony as unbelievable. He does not come to any conclusion without taking the reader all of his searching way.

* * *

Interestingly, it is the very parts of the evidence most dramatic, most designed to catch the imagination of the jury, which Sharp smells out and determines are "fabricated." And when he finally actually uses the word "fabricated" it means just that. By the time the process ends there remains no "structure of proof." It is a shambles.

* * *

Like the late Attorney Bloch, Sharp does not question Harry Gold's claim he was a spy, atomic and otherwise. He just does not consider Harry Gold an important witness so far as proof goes, which is what he is considering, not the effect on a jury or the press. The only part of his lengthy testimony which in any way connected his espionage to the Rosenbergs was his references to "Julius." And it is precisely these references, "whatever they mean," that Sharp finds unbelievable—and with them all his testimony.

Gold testified that before he went to Albuquerque, N. M., and obtained lens mold sketches from Greenglass, Anatol Yakovlev, ex-clerk at the Soviet consulate who had left the country in 1946, and named as a co-conspirator in the indictment, had given him a piece of onionskin paper. On it, he said, were typed "Greenglass," an Albuquerque address, and the words: "Recognition signal. I come from Julius."

Yet Gold had testified at length about his relations with Yakovlev, his "superior," the extreme care he insisted on to avoid surveillance, and explained to the jury a cardinal principle of espionage that anyone engaged in it should know as few names as possible. ". . . no reason suggests itself why Gold should be told, or should know, either name of Julius Rosenberg." Sharp reasons.

For that matter, he asks, why was any recognition signal needed when Gold came equipped with one-half of a cut Jello box-top to fit against another in Mrs. Greenglass' wallet? The whole story of the Jello box, he decides, is "remarkably incoherent" as told by the Greenglasses, and so is their account of that day in New Mexico with Harry Gold.

In Greenglass' pre - trial statement presumably purloined from his attorney's office and published in France and admitted as authentic by attorney O. John Rogge, Greenglass indicates he told the FBI he saw Gold, but not as it happened. A part of it read: "I stated that I met Gold in N. M. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement."

• • •

With Greenglass, then, the day with Gold in New Mexico was a "nearly lost story," as Sharp sees it. He suggests the different effect it might have had on the jury if Greenglass had testified only to what he first told the FBI, or said that Gold called—making no mention of lens mold sketches. Sharp thinks it fair to conclude that each story, Gold's and Greenglass', contained parts of events each might have experienced, but that pieced together with suspiciously put references to Rosenberg, neither had "any clear relation to any actual events."

In a typical dry statement he adds: ". . . The traces of fabrication left in the record may be due simply to lack of care or skill on the part of witnesses or government representatives or both. The motives for the fabrication as a whole are clear enough."

Personally I felt irritated with Sharp's caution only once, when he said he was not sure that because Greenglass let the FBI "put words in his mouth," and then repeated them on the stand, that it meant the FBI representatives knew what they were doing. "At the very least, however," he concedes, "it seems not unlikely that the FBI's techniques encouraged the development of the Greenglasses' story."

It is almost reluctantly that Sharp gives up belief in the government's lens mold sketch sequence, after finding he could not put faith in the first and third recital of atomic espionage. The pretrial statement, however, made no mention of an important sub-episode, alleged delivery of the first lens mold sketches to Rosenberg in January, 1945. The various indictments and superseding indictments, moreover, placed this after the meeting with "the Russian," never identified, instead of earlier, as Greenglass told it on the stand.

He quoted Judge Kaufman as saying, on the motion for a new trial, that some of the other omissions, including that of the sketch and data on "the bomb itself," in Greenglass' pretrial statement, were "details," which witnesses often remembered bit by bit. "But it is hard," says Sharp, "especially on Judge Kaufman's view of the awesome nature of the sketches, to treat the omission of the cross-section of the bomb as the omission of a 'detail'." Likewise, he thought it difficult to believe that Greenglass, taking his first step in a career of espionage, would forget such an important thing as the lens mold sketch and remember "the talk with the mysterious 'Russian.'"

I hope to deal with Sharp's brilliant analysis of the Max Elitcher testimony, responsible for sending Morton Sobell to Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence, in connection with certain columnists' reactions to the Sharp book, later. Sharp declares the Sobell case "the outstanding example of the serious lasting effects of the spy scare" adding: "If our government has recaptured its sanity, it will at least see that he has parole."

House UnAmericans Attack Dr. Urey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The House Un-American Committee today attacked the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell as a "Communist" plot of "monumental cruelty and deceit."

One of the "most dazzling propaganda contributions" to the Rosenberg-Sobell committee, the House report said, was a statement from atomic scientist Dr. Harold Urey on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

"Urey has lent invaluable assistance to a wide range of Communist interests in the past," the House committee said.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 8/27/56
PG 2 Col. 2

100-107111-B24

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
SEP 24 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

7-2

THE JAILERS ARE UNEASY

A GREAT UNEASINESS troubles the minds—we will not say consciences—of those who sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to their martyrdom.

How else explain the fact that, three years after their execution, the government is still spending thousands of dollars to prove anew—what the world had been assured had already been proven beyond all doubt—that the Rosenbergs deserved to die?

The House Un-American Activities Committee has just issued a 137-page report—at what fantastic cost to the taxpayer we can only speculate—the essence of which is that the Rosenbergs were traitors, and their defenders "Communists" or dupes and, by inference, traitors, too.

Why? Because the Cold War is waning. McCarthyism has been, for the moment anyhow, cut down to size. And here and abroad there has been growing a movement that will not down—part gnawing doubt, part certainty—a belief that the Rosenbergs were victims, not villains.

It is because such obvious non-Communists as Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher, Jean Paul Sartre, renowned French writer, Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel Prize-winning atomic physicist, and Prof. Malcolm Sharp, whose study of the case was recently published, are among the steadily growing body of men and women who challenge the certainty of the Rosenbergs' guilt that the Un-Americans feel now compelled to resurrect the case and the cry of "Communist."

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 8/29/56
P. 5 Col. 1

100-107111-B25

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
SEP 25 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

But in so doing they and those whose bidding they do are taking a risk in one way that they have refused to meet in another.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are dead. But Morton Sobell, imprisoned in Alcatraz Prison as their alleged accomplice, has been denied a new trial despite allegations that his prosecutors knowingly used perjured testimony against him.

If as the traducers of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg so positively reassert in this new "report," guilt was so positively proven—in this case the Supreme Court outrageously declined to review—why do they shun the challenge of Morton Sobell?

No, 1956 is not 1953. And we are convinced that the Un-Americans' shoddy piece of political blackmail will not frighten non-Communist Americans from reexamining the Rosenberg case in this day of lessened tension and hysteria.

Nor will it, we believe, deflect from their effort those who believe that all principles of justice demand a new trial for Morton Sobell.

I. F. Stone's Advice on the

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 8/29/56
Pg. 3 Col. 1

Campaign to Free Sobell

100-107111-B

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
SEP 25 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

(This is the first of three articles dealing with recent reviews or comment on the Malcolm Sharp book, "Was Justice Done?")

When Judge Irving R. Kaufman denied Morton Sobell's motion for a new trial June 20, he said he hoped to "lay to rest with finality" contentions and accusations that have followed the trial. The New York Times and other papers in news stories said Kaufman's references were believed to be aimed at recent letters by Lord Bertrand Russell and Jean Paul-Sartre in the Times.

Since then, in a review of Prof. Malcolm Sharp's book on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, "Was Justice Done?," in The Nation (Aug. 11), David L. Weissman, a lawyer, quoted from Justice Black's dissent that "there may always be questions . . ." since the Supreme Court "has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below."

And Weissman added: "The passage of the intervening years has not stilled the questions. On the contrary, with the return of a calmer, more rational atmosphere, the questions become more insistent."

But to I.F. Stone, liberal journalist and often even a crusading journalist, the "calmer, more rational atmosphere" has brought no change of heart.

Stone, in the July 2 issue of his I. F. Stone's Weekly, attributed the campaign on the Sobell case to "the Communists," and said the "intemperate" nature of Judge Kaufman's recent decision was a "result" of the campaign. The Russell letter was cited by Stone as an example of the "strident and hysterical" tone of the

old Rosenberg campaign, and the Sartre letter he found "not much better."

It is not clear whether Stone thinks Kaufman, if undisturbed by reading such letters in the Times, would be just, or simply that we would have more injustice, but in seemly temperate form.

But then, if he considers Kaufman's remarks at a time when not one soul, Communist or non-Communist, was doing a thing or saying a thing in their behalf, save the late Emanuel Bloch and his father, would Stone call the judge's statements a masterpiece of temperateness?

Judge Kaufman told the defendants when he was sentencing them, "Your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb," had caused the Korean war "with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000. . . ."

The burden of Stone's plea is that to "help poor Sobell" is it necessary "to divorce his case from the Rosenberg cult and cold war political frenzies."

"We suggest," he writes, "that the first step in freeing Sobell would be to free his case from the burden of using it to prove the Rosenbergs victims of a frame-up. Three books have now been written on the Rosenberg case but none of them prove this. . . . The new one by Professor Malcolm P. Sharp, 'Was Justice Done?', helps to demolish its predecessors but is itself inconclusive."

It was not the Communist Party with an eye to world propaganda that joined the Sobell and the Rosenberg cases. It was the government.

Judge Jerome Frank of the Court of Appeals, in a dissenting opinion on the Sobell conviction, felt it was not "credible business, the prosecution's widening of the Rosenberg "atomic spy ring" to include Max Elitcher (who never spied but sent Sobell to Alcatraz to avoid a perjury indictment over a non-Communist loyalty oath), and Sobell, who never was accused of atomic spying.

I would suggest, as a first step toward qualifying as an authority on how the Sobell campaign should be run, that Stone read the trial record if he has not done so by now. (In his Oct. 15, 1952 column in The Compass of New York shortly before it folded, Stone came out against death for the Rosenbergs, recommending instead 30 years. After their execution he admitted he hadn't read the record before expressing belief in their guilt.)

If he read the record he would see that no book on the trial could separate the Sobell case from that of the Rosenbergs. Professor Sharp, for instance, named, as the only important witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass, Max Elitcher and Elizabeth Bentley, all accomplices by their own confession, although only David Greenglass was indicted and tried. Both Elitcher and Bentley gave testimony which affected the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

The testimony of Elitcher against Sobell, though it had nothing to do with atomic espionage, and whatever espionage it concerned was extremely vague, involved Rosenerg directly—unlike that of Harry Gold, which involved only the Greenglasses. I will return to Sharp's analysis of it later.

(To Be Continued)

I. F. STONE AND THE SOBELL CASE

Who Made Propaganda Out of Rosenberg Case?

(Second of a Series)

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

"THE ROSENBERG CASE," declared I. F. Stone, "suffered from the fact that it became a propaganda weapon in the cold war." But it was the government, and not "the Communists," whom Stone blames, who picked the time of the trial (March, 1951) and the government was, as Stone acknowledges, insistent that the execution be rushed through that June 19th, 1953

Stone's article, "Time for New Tactics on Rosenberg - Sobell, Too," appeared in I. F. Stone's Weekly of July 2. The UnAmerican Activities Committee's report on the Rosenberg and Sobell campaigns appeared Aug. 26, a year after hearings were held.

It is a strange and troubling business that Stone, who stands at the opposite end of the pole from the Un-American committee, and has consistently, time and again, exposed its lies, now seems to share some of the committee's complaints.

Stone objected to the "shrill, hysterical and mendacious" agitation around the Rosenbergs, the intent of which he says "was so clearly to defame the U. S." The committee used the word "fraud."

Stone said the Communists have "cause for shame" in the "false cries of anti-Semitism" and "the wild cries of frameup." The Congressional committee said pretty much the same thing. The Committee said the worldwide campaign for the defense of the Rosenbergs was a "Communist undertaking of unmitigated cruelty and deceit." Stone said the "calm consideration of the Rosenberg case" was "sacrificed" to "needs of world Communist propaganda."

~~Since~~ shows in the Slansky case, the Khrushchev revelations and the Jewish writers.

But Stone fails to mention the cases in which Socialist countries have, since the Khrushchev revelations, turned prisoners loose and honored many others they now reveal were framed and sent to their deaths.

He leaves unclear who sacrificed the Rosenbergs and who was supposed to be giving the case "calm consideration." Did the Communists tell the Supreme court to overturn the Douglas stay so the Rosenbergs could die by sunset that night and provide more propaganda?

•

TRUE, anti-Semitism was not a major factor in the Rosenberg case. It was a case in which the motif was that if one is a Communist he is a spy; this was Elizabeth Bentley's "expert" testimony, admitted into evidence. The role of Judge Kaufman in proving himself a hundred-percenter is another thing.

Prof. Malcolm Sharp, in his book, "Was Justice Done?" notes: "At first sight, the influence of anti-Semitism in the case seems to be cancelled out." He spoke, however, of a "fearful influence of anti-Semitism" on the Jewish community, and adds: "The process may not be logical, but one can understand the impulses which may have led Jewish prosecutors and judge to be particularly hard on members of their community."

As for the shame Stone says Communists should feel because of the Rosenberg and Sobell campaigns, the only shame I believe they should feel is that they failed to do anything about the Rosenberg case until very late in the day, and then only trailed in the wake of others who had begun the campaign and who continued it. It is, I believe, one of the tragic mistakes they have made.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 8-30-56
PG. 5 Col. 2

27
100-107111-B

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
SEP 27 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

WHAT IS IT that Stone wants? His article is at best unclear. His resentment over the Khrushchev revelations is doubtless sincere. But is he alone in that resentment? Who feels more resentment, I. F. Stone, who justifiably prided himself on being an independent critic of the USSR for years, or the Communists?

And does the Communist grief over the fate of all those imprisoned or killed under Stalin, and humiliation over their own ignorance, cancel out their right to grief and anger over the Rosenbergs and Sobell? Is Stone saying they should now spit on the graves of the Rosenbergs to prove their Americanism? Or is he willing to make Sobell a living hostage within the walls of Alcatraz because there were, in his words, no picket lines around the Kremlin? Or is he only finding a new way to say to American Communists in the throes of trying to orient themselves, drop dead?

As for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, they cannot be harmed. The Un-American Committee cannot disinter their bodies, breathe life into them, kill them a second time.

But they can hurt the efforts to give a man who for years has steadily protested his innocence, a new trial — Morton Sobell.

That is their intent. If Sobell were not alive, or if there were no evidence that he is troubling the conscience of a growing section of American commentators, the old McCarthy committee, the Walter committee and others would not continue to re-convict the Rosenbergs.

That is not the intent of Stone. The result of his article, however, is to hurt Sobell, even the minimum of clemency Stone has proposed.

The Thin Fabric of Elitcher's Testimony Against Sobell

BY VIRGINIA GARDNER
(Third of a Series)

I. F. STONE, who found Prof. Malcolm Sharp's book, "Was Justice Done?" (Monthly Review Press) "inconclusive," said, "Both the Rosenberg and Sobell cases are so unsatisfactory because it is a question of one man's word—one alleged conspirator's word—against another's."

This is true. It impelled strong criticism early in the case, from a prominent lay Catholic and member of the Chicago bar, Stephen Love, who pointed out that under New York State and many other laws, such uncorroborated accomplice testimony would not have been allowed.

Quite naturally, the inadequate state of the government record, its failure to prove its case in the eyes of many critics, does not mean that a student of the proof, to be "conclusive," is expected to go beyond the record, or prove the defendants' innocence beyond a shadow of a doubt.

Stone admits the Rosenberg-Sobell case does not come up to American standard of justice. He doubts, however, "whether we will ever find there was a deliberate frameup." According to Sharp, it is not necessary "to suppose that the FBI or other prosecuting officials conspired in any simple way to produce the testimony of the Greenglass," which he is convinced was "fabricated." "All they needed to do, as the investigation went on, was to show zeal and interest in further testimony."

SHARP finds Max Elitcher an incredible witness. This was the sole witness testifying against Sobell, so far as any espionage however vague was concerned. He was the first government witness, but Sharp considers him after outlining others' testimony, and compares the two Julius Rosenbergs who emerge.

One, from the Greenglass' picture, was "a rather sophisticated spy, accepted as a well established member, though not a top member, of a spy hierarchy." But Elitcher, who had been an acquaintance of the Rosenbergs' and a close friend of Sobell's, "characterizes Julius Rosenberg as somewhat naive, even for an academic engineer," said Sharp. "In three episodes of attempted and unsuccessful non-atomic espionage throughout this period, Julius Rosenberg appears as something of a simpleton."

But it was Elitcher's final testimony that floored Sharp. This was the now oft-recounted incident of his arriving unheralded at Sobell's home, with wife and child, one night in July of 1948, confiding to Sobell his fears that he had been followed from Washington, and having Sobell supposedly propose he accompany him with a 35 millimeter film can on a 10-mile drive.

". . . he wanted to deliver it to Rosenberg that night" as it was too valuable to be destroyed, said Elitcher.

The story goes on: they drove to Lower Manhattan, parked. Elitcher waited and on Sobell's return asked him, "Well, what does Julie think about this, my being followed?"

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 8-31-56
Pg. 2 Col. 1

28
100-107111-B

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
SEP 27 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

7-2

The rejoinder was not to be concerned, it was OK.

"He then said Rosenberg had told him that he once talked to Elizabeth Bentley on the phone but he was pretty sure she didn't know who he was and therefore everything was all right. We proceeded back to the house," Elitcher testified.

SHARP COMMENTS, "This loquacious Julius Rosenberg is hardly the spy of the Greenglasses' accounts, experienced in atomic espionage, with secret microfilm apparatus in his apartment (and rewarded by a citation and a watch), now further matured by over two years more of experience and by association with those Russian agents whose rigorous practice was to be described by Gold. There is a serious internal inconsistency in the prosecution's characterization of Julius Rosenberg."

This is the stuff of which the prosecution of Morton Sobell was made. Sharp points out that Elitcher's testimony bringing in the alleged remark of Rosenberg about Miss Bentley was "implausible not only on its face but also of its too-perfect introduction to" Miss Bentley, who took the witness stand and promptly told of journeying with her boy friend, Jacob Golos (long dead), to near Knickerbocker Village (Rosenberg's home) "to pick some material up from a contact, an engineer."

AT THIS POINT an objection to hearsay evidence was sustained, and Irving Saypol, of the prosecution, arguing, said, "She doesn't identify him except as Julius, an engineer . . ." Sharp points out that the testimony thus was placed before the jury, and Miss Bentley was saved cross-examination which might have proved embarrassing had she been asked how she knew Julius was an engineer, as Saypol, doubling as witness, said she did.

Miss Bentley was allowed to add to the already record-saturated allusions to Communism on the theory she could give expert testimony. The prosecution argued this went to "motive." But her testimony on phone calls she said she received from 1942 to 1943 (prior to the period of the indictment) from a "Julius" was permitted in the record on the pretext of "explaining" the testimony of Elitcher as to what Sobell told him Rosenberg told him about once talking to Miss Bentley "on the phone."

Elitcher's testimony put this talk with Sobell in July, 1948 the month that Miss Bentley became famous as a self-proclaimed spy queen in Congressional committee hearings.

"However skeptical one may be about Elitcher's testimony," wrote Sharp, "it is his account of this last episode which must have been largely responsible for Sobell's conviction for violating the Espionage Act."

(To be concluded.)

Fabrication in Rosenberg-Sobell Case

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

(Last of a Series)

"THIS WHOLE BUSINESS of the spy trials ought to be causing us the gravest doubts," writes Mervyn Jones in a review of Malcolm Sharp's book, "Was Justice Done?" in the Weekly Tribune, British paper supporting the Aneurin Bevan group in the Labor Party.

"It is no good saying that Russia is 'at least approaching Western ideas of justice' when Khrushchev announces that sentences must not be imposed on the basis of an unsupported confession, if we forget that this is exactly how Fuchs, Nunn May, and Greenglass were convicted."

(Actually it was Harry Gold who was convicted by an unsupported confession and sentenced to 30 years before the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. At the latter trial, Greenglass was convicted not only by his own testimony but his wife's, but he was given only 15 years, his wife going free.

(Gold's testimony, Sharp finds, did little to corroborate Greenglass as it was so unconvincing that from a legal standpoint, or the test of history, it hurt the government's case; and it in no way involved the Rosenbergs.)

"It may shock the complaisant," the book review continued, "but one possible explanation of the entire series of trials is that nobody was guilty and there never was any atomic spying at all. It all happened at a time when a vital Western propaganda line was that Russia was so backward that she couldn't produce an atom bomb without stealing the know-how, a view which we now recognize as baloney."

•

IT IS INTERESTING that to Jones, Sharp's book did not detract from the thesis of the William A. Reuben book, "The Atom Spy Hoax," or its variant in John Wexley's "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." Sharp himself called the theories of the other books, and his, supplementary rather than contradictory.

It was I. F. Stone, liberal journalist who edits his own weekly comment from Washington, who, declaring that none of the three books proved "the Rosenbergs victims of a frameup," said "William A. Reuben's tried to prove too much—that there never was any atomic espionage. John Wexley's is brilliant but a quicksand of surmise and dubious inference. The new one, by Professor Malcolm P. Sharp . . . helps to demolish its predecessors but is itself inconclusive."

•

SHARP DISAGREES with Reuben and Wexley's view that Gold, Fuchs and Greenglass committed no atomic espionage, but declares, "On the evidentiary problems about the spy scare in general, Mr. Reuben deserves respectful consideration."

He agrees that it is only through confessions that we have any knowledge of atomic espionage—Allan Nunn May's uncorroborated confession, Klaus Fuchs' still secret one, Harry Gold's, whose corroboration of Fuchs is questionable because of contradictory statements of the

9/3/56 2 3

Ino-107111-B27

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
SEP 7 1956
FBI — NEW YORK

72

Sheridan Tay

FBI, etc.

TO GET BACK to whether a frameup was shown by the books: this in no way depends on whether there was spying by Fuchs - Gold - Greenglass. Without using the word frameup (so far as I recall), Sharp definitely concludes after minute analysis of the most careful sort, sticking only to the record, that the testimony of the Greenglasses was fabricated.

"The FBI," Sharp said, "had on the whole a poor record in apprehending either German or Russian spies. Allan Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs had eluded them. They were perhaps pardonably eager to make their contribution by way of a big case."

For eight months of Greenglass' imprisonment, "Gold was available for consultation by the FBI, and his testimony and the Greenglass' must have been coordinated."

Sharp was more direct in his criticism of the prosecution.

For example, in describing the console table evidence—one of the vivid things to a jury's mind, with its secret micro-film department, a gift of "the Russians" to Rosenberg supposedly—he says scathingly: "The skill used by Mr. Saypol in developing the table evidence is a symptom of the degradation of criminal justice in our metropolitan centers. . . . The rhetorical art is of the same sort as that used later by Mr. Roy Cohn, Mr. Saypol's junior in the case, in helping Senator McCarthy conduct his unsuccessful revolution against the Army, the Senate, and President Eisenhower."

SHARP says the prosecution's use of the Greenglasses' testimony about "the rewards and instruments of espionage" (console table, watches, etc.) allo[illegible] "our confidence in the prosecuting counsel." "Taken together with their use of the Elitcher, Schneider [Ben, a photographer] and Bentley testimony, the creation of such a sequence as the console table story, in a capital case of public significance, is inexcusable. In my own view it was the most clearly reckless conduct in a sequence of events which led to an unjustified use of the United States' power to take its citizens' lives."

The role of the judge and the judge's use of "prosecutor's language," are shown as well as many questionable acts such as sending only Ruth Greenglass' direct testimony and not the cross-examination when it was called for by the jury, although on cross examination she was exposed as having memorized a crucial part of it.

Frameup, fabrication, whichever it is called, it seems to me, is abundantly proved.

HELEN SOBELL POETRY ISSUED

A slim book of poems "You Who Love Life," written by Helen Sobell and illustrated with lithographs by Rockwell Kent, will ko on sale Dec. 17, with proceeds to aid the defense of her husband.

Morton Sobell is in Alcatraz prison serving a sentence of 30 years. He was found guilty, in 1951, along with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, of conspiracy to commit espionage—a charge he consistently denieds. Mrs. Sobell has devoted all her time since then to the campaign to free her husband.

The book will be sold for $2.50 for a hard cover edition. $1.00 for soft covers. They may be ordered through the Sydmer Press, 30 Charleston St., N.Y., 14 or at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 12-13-56
Pg. 7 Col. 2

100-127111-B30

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JAN 4 1957
FBI, NEW YORK

1 72

The top Hearst foreign correspondent made in West Germany for an armed uprising Wiegand wrote from Cairo in yesterday's N.Y.

Sobell Appeal Briefs Cite Dec

The U. S. Court of Appeals was asked yesterday to free Morton Sobell from a 30-year sentence on grounds that the Appeals Court itself, as well as the trial court, had been the victim of fraud and deceit by the prosecution.

Attorneys for Sobell, who is fighting for an opportunity to establish his innocence, asked the Appeals Court to direct a verdict of acquittal, to grant a new trial, or to order a hearing on the new evidence showing that the prosecutors had perjured testimony and deceived the courts.

Two briefs, totalling 160 printed pages, attacked lower court Judge Irving Kaufman for refusing to grant Sobell a hearing.

Judge Kaufman was charged with failure to consider any of the new evidence. The briefs charged him with showing disregard for the misconduct of the prosecution and seeking to excuse it by claiming Sobell had not been diligent enough in exposing this misconduct.

Sobell's attorneys accused Judge Kaufman of "blandly ignoring" the findings of the Appeals Court.

Sobells' attorneys told the Appeals Court that it had been deceived when told by the prosecution that Sobell had been legally deported from Mexico and that the prosecution had nothing to do with it. The new evidence, the brief said, proves that Sobell was never deported, but that Sobell and his wife and children were illegally kidnapped from Mexican soil by prosecution agents without knowledge of any Mexican authorities.

The briefs state that the prosecution resorted to this fraud to give a false impression of Sobell as a fugitive—a claim needed to bolster the weak case against Sobell.

Sobell's attorneys quoted the Appeals Court finding that the prosecution did in fact claim that Sobell had been illegally deported from Mexico. U.S. Attorney Williams stated before Judge Kaufman that the prosecution never meant to imply that Sobell was "legally" deported. By accepting Williams' version, the briefs said, Judge Kaufman ignored the findings of the higher court.

Sobell's attorneys include the firm of Frank Donner, Arthur Kinoy and Marshall Perlin, 342 Madison Ave., Benjamin Dreyfus, San Francisco, and Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, professor of law at the University of Mexico.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 12/13/56

Pg. 1 Col. 1

SOBELL

B31

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____

SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

JAN 4 1957

FBI - NEW YORK

Organization and Friends
Please Take Note:
CONCERT
MARCH 9th
—Bronx Sobell Committee

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 12-26-56
PG. 7 Col.

100-107111-B32

RECEIVED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 21 1957
FBI — NEW YORK

Mexican Attorneys Hit Kidnaping of Sobell

Prominent Mexican Attorneys are reported to be convinced that "the dignity of Mexico" demands a reexamination of the case of Morton Sobell, according to La Semana, a leading Mexican magazine.

It was learned in New York yesterday that the November issue of La Semana carries an article reporting a belief among Mexican legal authorities that the law and sovereignty of Mexico were violated by the seizure of Sobell and his family from Mexican soil in August, 1950.

Sobell, serving 30 years in Alcatraz on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, is appealing to the U. S. Courtof Appeals in his effort to prove his innocence and establish that his trial was fraudulent.

His appeal charges that the prosecutors, without knowledge or participation of Mexican authorities, kidnaped him and his family while they were vacationing in Mexico City. Then, Sobell asserts, the prosecutors deceived the courts with perjured testimony by claiming he had been lawfully deported by the Mexican authorities. Furthermore, Sobell's appeal argues, his illegal seizure violated a U. S.-Mexican treaty, and therefore, the U. S. courts lacked the sovereign power to try him.

In an article headlined, "The Dignity of Mexico Demands Review of Sobell Case," La Semana stated:

"We know that several eminent legal authorities have been consulted and have given uniform opinions that such violations completely deprive the court which tried Sobell of its competence and nullify the sentence against him."

The magazine reported discussion of the case at a recent meeting of the Academy of Penal Sciences, where it was stated that Mexico must see that the "guarantees contained in our Constitution for citizens and foreigners and the

SOBELL

regulations of extradition treaties in force must be respected; for otherwise Mexican dignity is compromised by the interference of foreign authorities."

The magazine said questions which "greatly interest Mexico" include:

"How could Morton Sobell have been dragged from his home in Mexico City without the order of competent authority acting upon constitutional laws?

"How could he cross our frontier, passing by Mexican immigration authorities, when he had been deprived, as it has been shown, of his papers of identity by his seizers?

"What validity has the judgment against him from the moment that his delivery to the court was made in violation of civil rights, of the internal laws of Mexico and above all, of the Extradition Treaty in force between Mexico and the United States?"

...TING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 12/28/56
Pg. 2 Col. 1

100-107111-B33

Hear Sobell Argument Tomorrow

Presiding Judge Charles E. Clark in the U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday continued arguments in the appeal by Morton Sobell until tomorrow, after the court was told efforts were under way still to obtain an entry visa for Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, noted Mexican attorney. Dr. Ponton, who was to have participated in the arguments was at the last minute informed by the U. S. Embassy in Mexico that "they would have to investigate," Marshall Perlin, one of Sobell's counsel, told the three judges.

"I am sure they will do so and am sure the U. S. Attorney's office will help us expedite the matter of getting him an entry visa," said Perlin, who was accompanied by attorney Arthur Kinoy.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Maurice Nessin made no comment.

Sitting with Judge Clark were Judge Harold R. Medina and U. S. District Court Judge Joseph Smith of Connecticut.

Present in the courtroom was Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of Sobell, imprisoned in Alcatraz under a 30-year sentence.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 2-5-57

PG. 1 COL.

100-107111-334

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

MAR 14 1957

FBI — NEW YORK

Sheridan

Mexican Lawyer Barred From Defending Sobell

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 2/4/57
Pg. 1 Col. 2

100-107111-835

RELEASED
MAR 18 1957
NEW YORK

Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, noted Mexican attorney and former Mexican government official, has been barred from entering the U.S. to act as an attorney for Morton Sobell, it was disclosed yesterday by Sobell's wife.

Sobell, convicted on perjured testimony during the Rosenberg trial, is imprisoned in Alcatraz under a 30-year sentence.

Dr. Ponton was scheduled to arrive here for consultation and participation in Sobell's appeals to be heard by the U. S. Court of Appeals today. Sobell, fighting to prove his innocence of conspiracy to commit espionage, has declared in court appeals that the prosecution knowingly used perjured testimony to convict him.

Dr. Ponton, now professor of law at the University of Mexico, was formerly Mexico's Minister of Education and Mexican Ambassador to numerous countries.

His presence here is considered essential by Sobell's New York attorneys because much of Sobell's appeal deals with the prosecution's seizure of Sobell and his family in Mexico and the violation of the extradition treaty between the U.S. and Mexico. Dr. Ponton, as an authority on international law, participated in the filing of Sobell's appeals to the District Court, and no wto the Appellate Court.

When Dr. Ponton requested permission to make the trip, Mrs. Sobell revealed, U.S. Embassy officials in Mexico City denied permission upon learning that he was coming to join in Sobell's appeals.

A telegram was sent by Mrs. Sobell to President Eisenhower asking him to intervene so that Dr. Ponton would be allowed to come, and that her husband's right to legal counsel should not be curtailed. She sent similar telegrams to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and to Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

Sobell charges in his briefs that the prosecution, with the cooperation of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, engineered the kidnaping of Sobell and his family from Mexico without knowledge or participation of the Mexican government. Thus, Sobell charges, the prosecution deliberately deceived the courts with false claims that Sobell had been legally deported by Mexico, thus portraying Sobell as a fugitive.

Dr. Ponton is convinced that Morton Sobell is innocent. He believes that the sovereignty of Mexico was infringed upon and that the extradition treaty between the U.S. and Mexico was violated. Sobell's brief charges that because of this treaty violation, the prosecution had no power to try him.

The Appeals Court is being asked to free Sobell, grant him a new trial, or order a hearing on the new evidence. Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is in Alcatraz. Hundreds of eminent Americans have appealed to President Eisenhower in his behalf.

His attorneys in the United States include the New York firm of Frank Donner, Arthur Kinoy and Marshall Perlin, and Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco.

CORRECTION

Through an error in the composing room five paragraphs, beginning "Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Sobell," which should have been included in the story on the Morton Sobell appeal proceedings, instead appeared in yesterday's story on the indictment of Jack Soble, Myra Soble and Jacob Albam on espionage conspiracy charges. The Daily Worker regrets the error.

CLIPPING FROM THE

...KER

2/6/57

7 4

7-2

...-B36

...FILED

...NEW YORK

Sheridan

Sobell Argument Is Put Off to Tomorrow

The U. S. Court of Appeals here yesterday continued to tomorrow arguments on the appeals motions of Morton Sobell aftef Assistant U. S. Attorney Maurice Nessin requested an adjournment until next week. The court had granted a previous continuance on the appellant's request, to give a prominent Mexican attorney opportunity to again seek a travel permit.

The government attorney cited a story in this newspaper of last Monday and said it wasn't true that Mexican attorney Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton was denied a visa. He assured the court that the government did not want to proceed until Ponton was here to participate in the arugments as it was anxious to defend Sobell's right to counsel.

At the same time Nessin said Ponton had not given the real reason for his coming to this country, so he had learned.

Marshall Perlin, one of Sobell's counsel, challenged the government's version of Dr. Ponton's reasons as stated to the U. S. Embassy in Mexico last week.

Sobell's attorney told the court the Mexican lawyer had stated to the Embassy that he wanted to come to this country for professional and other reasons. It was when he informed Embassy officials that he wished to defend Sobell, his client, that he was told the Embassy would have to investigate, Perlin said.

Dr. Ponton is a distinguished figure in Mexican political life and served in the Cardenas administration.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATE 2-7-57
PG. 3 Col. 4-5

100-107111-B37
SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED
MAR 18 1957
FBI — NEW YORK

Sobell Hearing Continued To March 4

The U.S. Court of Appeals Friday continued to March 4 arguments on the appeals motions of Morton Sobell, convicted with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 of conspiracy to commit espionage, and now in Alcatraz under 15 years' sentence.

After hearing from Marshall Perlin, counsel for Sobell, that Dr. Luis Sanchez Pouton of Mexico felt he could not accept the peculiar conditions affixed to the U.S. Embassy's reluctant permission to grant a travel permit, the court set the case over to allow further negotiations on the visa.

Perlin said that after holding up the permit to "investigate" the noted Mexican lawyer's request to come here to represent Sobell in the arguments, the Embassy had told him he would have to be under Department of Immigration surveillance for his entire stay here. It limited his stay to three days or the days needed to represent his client in court, which ever was shorter, and demanded to know in advance his travel schedule, said Perlin.

Dr. Sanchez Pouton, said Perlin, sought advice from high Mexican government officials as to whether to accept such "humiliating" conditions for travel, and was urged not to, on the basis that it was an insult to Mexico to surround him with unusual restrictions, in view of his status as a law authority and former member of the diplomatic corps.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 2/11/57

Pg. 2 Col. 5

38

100-107 111-B

7-2

MAR 19 1957
NEW YORK
Sheridan

Argue Sobell Appeal Monday

Oral argument on the appeals of Morton Sobell is on the calendar of the U. S. Court of Appeals for Monday at the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square.

Participating in the argument will be Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, professor of law at the University of Mexico.

Sobell, imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence, is trying to prove his innocence of a conspiracy to commit espionage charge. His New York attorneys are Frank Donner, Arthur Kinoy and Marshall Perlin.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 1 5 7
PG.

100-10714-B39

INDEXED
FILED
MAR 27 1957
FBI — NEW YORK

COURT TO HEAR SOBELL'S MEXICAN LAWYER TODAY

Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Mexican law professor, who finally was allowed by the State Department to enter this country to take part in arguments in the Morton Sobell case, was introduced to the U.S. Court of Appeals before it adjourned yesterday, and was assured by Presiding Judge Harold R. Medina he would be heard early today.

Sobell is imprisoned in Alcatraz under a 30-year sentence imposed by District Judge Irving Kaufman at the time Kaufman sentenced Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to death and David Greenglass to 15 years. Greenglass alone pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to give defense secrets to the Soviet Union.

Waiting in the courtroom or in an adjoining cloakrooms for three hours yesterday while the crowded court calendar was called and motions heard, was Dr. Ponton, accompanied by his wife, and by Frank Donner, Arthur Kinoy and Marshall Perlin, who are also counsel for Sobell.

Also waiting in the courtroom with her husband was the wife of U.S. Attorney Paul Williams.

When the three judges saw they would not be able to hear arguments before adjournment, Judge Medina told counsel to take seats at counsel table so it "be deemed" they were in argument, and thus would be heard first when court convenes today.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED [illegible]
Pg. _____ Col. _____

40

100-107111-B

SEARCHED [illegible] INDEXED [illegible]
SERIALIZED [illegible] FILED [illegible]
MAR 27 1957
FBI — NEW YORK
[illegible]

MEDINA HEARS SOBELL'S ARGUMENT FOR NEW TRIAL

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Counsel for Morton Sobell had rough going yesterday before the U. S. Court of Appeals but stoutly maintained that, as Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, one of the three defense lawyers, put it, "Morton Sobell was never expelled by the government of Mexico," and they should be allowed a hearing at which they would show perjury in his trial.

Dr. Sanchez Ponton, Mexican law professor and former diplomat, at one point mentioned the desirability of "peace and order in the world." He then suggested that violation of the extradition treaty with Mexico, which the defense claims took place when Sobell was seized in Mexico City in 1950, was "one way to interrupt good relations."

At this point Judge Harold R. Medina, presiding, interrupted to ask the Mexican lawyer if he did not think that would be a subject of diplomacy rather than argument in a criminal courtroom.

U. S. Attorney Paul Williams in his argument put it more crudely. Saying the Mexican government had never protested, he added that "this business about upsetting internal relations is just the bunk."

Williams claimed "the jury had the facts" that showed Sobell was "kicked out" of Mexico. He alluded to a writ of habeas corpus proceeding on behalf of Sobell before his trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on spy conspiracy charges. The fact that nothing was said there about the way Sobell was returned to this country "throws doubt on the credibility of the story that he was kidnaped, that he came in bloodstained and battered," he said derisively.

Judge Medina asked Williams to imagine that they were defense counsel during the trial, "that we are sitting down conniving as to how to get him off," and "maybe considering putting him on the stand." Continuing, he said that Sobell might take the stand, say, "I'm a good boy, I never did anything, and was just about to come back when these thugs beat me up." His question was, if such was the case, "would it have done any good?"

Williams didn't think so, because he would have been open to cross-examination, he said. Judge Medina promptly said, "Then he had a choice" (at the original trial.)

Judge Medina twice asked Williams about appellant's counsel's claim that the late Judge Jerome Frank of the Court of Appeals had twice alluded to the words "legal deportation." Then Medina, turning to defense attorney Marshall Perlin asked, "Have I misunderstood you?"

"Not on that point, your honor," said Perlin, and the courtroom, particularly attorneys who had dropped in to hear the argument and were seated in the seats reserved for lawyers, laughed heartily.

Williams admitted Judge Frank had used the words, but denied this implied any fraud in prosecutors' claims to the higher court, adding loudly: "I submit this is a deportation—this is a legal deportation."

Perlin in rebuttal said the heart of the case was that Mexican secret policemen acted not as agents for the government of Mexico but as agents for the prosecution, as individuals, and that Sobell was entitled to a hearing to prove this.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 3/6/57
Pg. 3 Col. 1

MAR 27 1957
NEW YORK

Mexican Attorney Acts for Sobell

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
DATED 3/10/57
Pg. 5 Col. 1

100-107111-B42

MAR 27 1957
NEW YORK
Sheridan

DR. LUIS SANCHEZ PONTON, Mexican attorney and former diplomat, told the U. S. Court of Appeals Tuesday that his search of documents in Mexico, and study of Mexican laws revealed that Morton Sobell, now imprisoned at Alcatraz, "was never expelled by the government of Mexico."

The distinguished Mexican professor of law was one of three attorneys who argued in behalf of Sobell that District Judge Irving Kaufman erred in denying Sobell a new trial or a hearing on the charge that the prosecution knowingly used fraud in the trial of Sobell. The motion denied by Kaufman also set forth that his abduction from Mexico to stand trial in 1950 violated a U.S.-Mexican extradition treaty.

In court following the arguments were Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell, and Mrs. Helen Sobell, his wife.

Attorney Marshall Perlin declared that the "heart of the fraud" was that prosecutors attributed Sobell's so-called deportation to the Mexican authorities.

"The Mexican government had nothing whatsoever to do with it," said Perlin. The Mexican City detectives or plainclothesmen who abducted Sobell, beat him up and held him in a building from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m., when he and his family were taken out of Mexico and met at the border by a U.S. agent, were acting as individuals and as "agents of the prosecution," he said.

Dr. Sanchez Ponton quoted the Mexican constitution, and said that obviously a man cannot be expelled "without an order or without a cause."

Sobell was tried and convicted with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 on charges of conspiracy to spy for the Soviet Union.

Perlin charged that the government at the time of the trial suppressed a certificate of a vaccination and a tourist card which would have shown Sobell's intention to return to this country, and that Irving Saypol, now a New York State Supreme Court jurist, then U.S. Attorney, had told the court there wasn't any visa. Fradulent claims to the U.S. Court of Appeals in regard to the "deportation" also were made by Prosecutor Saypol and Roy Cohn, he said.

"There was one witness against Sobell—only one— to testify to Sobell's relationship to the (alleged) Rosenberg conspiracy," said Perlin. All the rest of the evidence against Sobell was in regard to his so-called night. "The heart of the government case against him was the proof of the deportation," he said.

Attorney Arthur Kinoy argued that violation of the extradition treaty was an uncontested fact.

DR. LUIS SANCHEZ PONTON, former Minister of Education of Mexico and eminent Mexican attorney, is greeted by Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell now imprisoned at Alcatraz, on his arrival in New York last Monday.

MORTON SOBELL, shown in photo recently taken in Alcatraz prison.

"WAS JUSTICE DONE"

A Dramatic Film Strip —Rosenberg-Sobell Case

There have been hundreds of thousands of words written and spoken about the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. Now—for the first time—it is possible to see the filmed picture-story of the case.

• • •

A dramatic film strip, titled "Was Justice Done?", has been produced by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. It is a half-hour showing, with a recorded commentary.

The film strip medium has become increasingly popular in the field of documentaries. In this instance, the Sobell committee has used the technique with impact and drama to tell one of the most important stories of our times.

MORTON SOBELL

There are more than 100 pictures assembled in story form, beginning with the development of the case, and continuing through the growing public appeal for the freedom of Morton Sobell.

Information on how you can have a showing of the film strip on the Rosenberg-Sobell case can be obtained from the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 4-11-57
PG. 6 COL. 1

100-107111-B43

SEARCHED 6 INDEXED
SERIALIZED 7 FILED
MAY 9 1957
FBI - NEW YORK

There are pictures of the principles, the prosecutors, the judge, the witnesses, set in a framework that reflects the temper of the times. There are scenes the world will never forget—the mass meetings, the vigil at the White House, the demonstrations here and abroad, the grieving mother of Julius Rosenberg, Helen and Rose Sobell traveling the country to obtain Sobell's freedom. There are the new evidence documents now before the court in Sobell's appeals, pictures of famous Americans speaking out on the case, pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti, and Mooney and Billings that will evoke the memories of many who fought in those cases.

While the film strip is composed of individual photographs, an impression of movement is created by the swift pace. Each picture is accompanied by a terse commentary that is part of a dramatic narrative, expertly spoken by a radio and T Vannouncer. Musical background punctuates some of the high points.

Although the film strip was released only recently, it has already been shown in California, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Florida and New York. Some 40 copies of the film strip are now in circulation. They are available for showing in people's homes, as well as in public halls.—J.K.

NO RECORD OF SOBELL EXPULSION, SAYS MEXICO

The Mexican Department of Migration has stated that there is no record that ordered the expulsion of Morton Sobell from Mexico, it was reported yesterday.

A letter to this effect, on official Migration Department stationery, was filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals by attorneys for Morton Sobell to prove that the prosecution lied when it claimed Mexico had deported Sobell.

The new evidence, in addition to previous documentation refuting the prosecution, was cited as further reason for a new hearing. The Appeals Court, now considering an appeal by Sobell for a hearing, was asked to include the Mexican letter in its deliberations.

Sobell, who maintains his innocence, is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence for alleged conspiracy to commit espionage. He charges that the prosecution illegally kidnapped him from Mexico, and then, to make him appear a fugitive, said he had been deported by Mexico.

The letter was written to Juan Manuel Gomez Gutierroz, a Mexican attorney, March 9 "by consent of the head of the department" by Migration Inspector Jose Inez Perez. It was forwarded to Sobell's attorneys in New York by Sobell's Mexican attorney, Dr. Luis Sanchez Poton.

The letter states: "I wish to advise you that in the files pertaining to Morton Sobell, U.S. citizen, there is no record to the effect that this Department has ordered his expulsion from the country."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 4/10/57

Pg. 2 Col. 4

100-107111-B44

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAY 9 1957
FBI - NEW YORK

LOWER EAST SIDE COMMITTEE to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, Wednesday eve. April 16 — 8 p.m. featuring a new film strip and Helen Sobell speaking on new developments in her husband's case. 192 Second Ave., nr 12th St. (2nd floor).

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 4/7/57

Pg. 11 Col. 3

100111-B45

5/21

Anthology of Poems On The Rosenbergs Off Press Today

Sierra Press announces the publication today of The Rosenbergs: Poems of the United States.

The book has been issued in a limited edition, clothbound and handsomely designed, priced at three dollars, and is available from the publisher at P.O. Box 96, Long Island City 4, New York.

Among the poets represented in this anthology are George Abbe, W. E. B. DuBois, Michael Gold, Alfred Kreymborg, Walter Lowenfels, A. B. Magil, Eve Merriam and Yuri Suhl. A prose sketch, "My Husband, Morty," was written by Mrs. Helen Sobell especially for the book.

The Rosenbergs is edited, and with an introduction, by Martha Millet.

The Rosenbergs - Wed
[illegible] their Crime "
[illegible] 555 732

4/18/57

6 [illegible] 3

160-107111-B46

MAY 17 1957
NEW YORK

The Poems of Helen Sobell

YOU, WHO LOVE LIFE. Helen Sobell. Lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

THE DEEPEST morality of mankind in the present struggle for peace and dignity has been expressed in poetry, song, paintings in an upsurge of protest that one has to go back to the abolitionists to equal. This intense book of tender and militant poetry by Helen Sobell dedicated to her husband who for seven years has been interred in "The Rock," the infamous Alcatraz, has a wonderous beauty, that makes one strangely enough compare it with the love poems of another woman, imprisoned herself in dead ideas and prejudice the poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

They summon up the horror of this young and beautiful couple, who have lived more of their married life separated than together, who have together summoned the conscience of us all, to brave the rotten powers of destruction who seem ready to destroy even the children of the future.

From the first poem FREE—

They would make me a millionairess—
Of tears.
They would bow down my head forever—
in sorrow.
I bleed with their crushing blows
And hold fast my vision of tomorrow.

To the one describing Alcatraz and their heart-breaking meeting there spanning the continent, Helen Sobell makes her sorrow, her grief, her joy the feeling of all in time of the toad.

Here in studied destruction,
Scorched sorrow engulfed by shifting sand.
Madly we fill and empty our cups,
Our moments beyond our command.
We must drink of our love, taste of our truth,
Seconds must be the days, the years, of our youth.

★

I LIKE these poems and they have an especial power because they are so warmly the expression of a woman, with all the cry and passion to transcend evil, to keep the fires burning in a long night, to tend the child, prophecy and promise the down of justice, sing out the night.

In the darkness she adds her woman's voice to the "singing tomorrows."

Recut each heart-string newly mended
As I laugh at that energy expended,
Defying the powers that be
To make a crawling thing of me.

I wade through dishonesty
I walk knee-deep in greed
"Man is good, man is honest"
This is forever my creed.

Fittingly enough the last one goes beside the moving song of Ethel Rosenberg to her son—

What shall I tell my son, my son,
What shall I tell my pretty one,
That his father lives in an eight-foot cell
Eating the tear-drenched bread of Tell,
That the world is all crumpled and torn,
That mothers are meant to weep and mourn.

I'll tell him, courage my son,
I'll tell him, your father is free,
Tender his touch as you sleep in your tiny bed,
Gentle his hand as he cradles your baby head.

I'll tell him, courage my son,

(Continued on Page 14)

5/5/57
11 4

100-107111-1349

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JUN 4 1957
FBI — NEW YORK
Sheridan

7-2

Helen Sobell

(*Continued from Page 11*)

A good world we'll see
Truth is not always bound,
Falsehood not always free,
Life must be lived, and with
dignity.

These poems cry out for composers to make songs and cantatas that would be worth a thousand sermons or exhortations.

We all need this book very much, a sweet prod to our memory of a man who sits on The Rock unjustly, and of a woman and the children who love him. Beautifully illustrated or accompanied by the lithographs of Rockwell Kent this is a book to buy by the dozens, to give to your friends like roses.

—MERIDEL LE SUEUR

A DAY TOGETHER for Justice! Sobell Boat Ride to Bear Mountain, Sunday, May 26th. Round-trip fare: Adults $2.50, Children $1. Tickets at Morton Sobell Comm., 940 Broadway, NYC. Phone AL [illegible]

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 5/12/57

PG. 15 COL. 1

100-107111-B48

SEARCHED ... INDEXED

SERIALIZED ... FILED

JUN 3 1957

FBI — NEW YORK

Sullivan

APPEALS COURT REFUSES NEW TRIAL TO SOBELL

MORTON SOBELL, now serving 30 years in Alcatraz penitentiary on a framed-up spy conviction in the Rosenberg case was denied a new trial last week.

A 3-man U.S. Court of Appeals bench upheld a ruling by Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman denying application for a new trial. Sobell's plea was based on new evidence relating to his illegal arrest in Mexico.

The opinion, written by Judge Harold R. Medina and concurred in by Judges Sterry R. Waterman and Clarence G. Galston, said there was nothing in the new evidence that had not been rejected.

Counsel for Sobell who argued before the U.S. Court of Appeals here included Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Mexican attorney and former diplomat.

SOBELL

Attorney Marshall Perlin argued that the prosecution knowingly withheld proof that Sobell was seeking re-entrance here.

The "heart of the fraud," he said, was that prosecutors attributed Sobell's departure from Mexico in 1950 to Mexican authorities carrying out "deportation," whereas they knew he was shanghaied, beaten, and carried across the border by men acting as individuals and as "agents of the prosecution."

CLIPPING FROM

DATED 5-19-57

Pg. 5 Col. 2

100-10711-B49

INDEXED

FILED

NEW YORK

Boat Ride of Sobell Committee Draws 2,000

SOBELL

Two thousand New Yorkers rode to Bear Mountain yesterday on a Hudson River boat chartered by the Committee to Seek Justice for Morton Sobell.

Proceeds went to the campaign for a new trial for Sobell, now serving a 20-year sentence in Alcatraz. Sobell has already spent seven years in prison.

Sobell was a co-defendant of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

[illegible] THE
[illegible] WORKER
DATED 5/27/57
Pg. 3 Col. 3

100-107111-B50

INDEXED
[illegible]ALIZED FILED
[illegible] 1957
FBI — NEW YORK

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

THE ROSENBERGS

By Josús Colón

THE ROSENBERGS: Poems of the United States
Edited and with an Introduction by Martha Millet,
Published by Sierra Press, P.O. Box 98,
Long Island City 4, N. Y.

That evening when Dave Platt gave me the book to review I went to a friend's house for a quiet evening of very hard work on something we had pledged to finish before summer.

"Gee, a book of poems about the Rosenbergs" my friend said as I laid my hat, notes and books on top of the table. "Who is publishing it?" she added.

"The Sierra Press, P.O. Box 96, Long Island City." I answered somehow remembering my old post office days in Brooklyn.

"Look at the contributors! W.E.B. Du Bois, Michael Gold, Alfred Kreymborg, Walter Lowenfels, Eve Merriam, Martha Millett. . . ." And my friend kept on picking the poets she knew best from the list of contributors.

"And with a very sensitive introduction also by Martha Millet."

My friend took the book with her and sat in the deep, soft, high-backed chair where she usually sits with her legs criss crossed under her. I was sitting in a stool back of her chair waiting for her to lay the book of poems aside, so that we could proceed with the work we had pledged to finish. But instead she started to read aloud from the book of poems on the Rosenbergs.

You shall know, my sons, shall know
why we leave the soul unsung,
the book unread, the work undone
to rest beneath the sod.

Mourn no more, my sons, no more
why the lies and smears were framed,
the tears we shed, the hurt we bore
to all shall be proclaimed.

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

Work and build, my sons, and build
a monument of love and joy,
to human worth, to faith we kept
for you, my sons, for you.

* * *

Silence. Then my friend pronounced the title of the poem and its author's name very slowly: "If We Die" by Ethel Rosenberg." And then she read the name of a town and a date dropping each letter in a whisper that clanged in a resonant perturbing way, no matter how faintly she tried to pronounce them: Ossining, New York, January 24, 1953.

My friend went on reading hardly skipping a poem:

It was the end of a long dark day of sorrow and suffering.
I was very, very weary. As the night fell and the silence of death rose about me.
I sat down and lay my face in my hands and closed my eyes. I heard my own voice speaking:

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 1/1/57
P. 1 Col. 3

10-11711-B51

Crucify us, Vegeance of God
As we crucify two more Jews,
Hammer home the nails, thick through our skulls,
Crush down the thorns,
Rain red the bloody sweat
Thick and heavy, warm and wet.

These are the first lines of W.E.B. Du Bois' poem. The Rosenbergs. My friend read on and on, poems and poets trying to do the impossible: record in verse the greatness of two people and a cause that grows greater and more powerful as the years pass by. Still we must admit all the poets represented in this small anthology have tried to catch a glimpse of the greatness and meaning of the Rosenbergs.

I think that Alfred Kreymborg's simple poem using the every day words, "That Afternoon" catches something of the overall tragedy of the Rosenbergs and what it really means to the average person. The poem is simple. In its indirect way it strikes at us with a terrific impact. Yet it is a quiet matter-of-fact poem. While the poet went to the store to buy the boys a rubber ball to replace the one they had lost.

There my eyes were stopped by the glaring line:
THE ROSENBERGS WILL DIE TONIGHT!

Said one of the boys gravely:
"Gee I'm glad I'm not one of their kids!"
I bought the promised ball and all four
Shavers were overjoyed. And playing again, playing . . .

• • •

My friend continued to read page after page of the poems. When my friend read a few verses that struck deep to the roots of our sensitivities, the reading was stopped for a while. She knew that back of the chair where she was sitting I must have felt the same deep sorrowful feeling. In a way I was glad she could not see my face while she was reading. No, could she see the effort to suppress the lump in my throat as she read some of the lines.

• • •

However, it seems to me the poets have overlooked in this collection the one thing the Rosenbergs had always very much in mind: the people. It seems to me that with the exception of Michael Gold, the poets have not sufficiently sung about the people and their attempts to stop that monstrous crime against truth dignity and humanity. I mean the people for whom the anthology was compiled. I am sure a poet must have been there that winter night of snow and sleet in Rutgers Square, where perhaps the Rosenbergs had sat many a time, that freezing night when, from the slippery snowhardened platform, well known people's leaders raised their voices for the freedom of the Rosenbergs.

I am sure there must have been some poets among the crowd that afternoon and evening of January 19, 1953 when on 17th street

(Continued on Page 7)

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

(Continued from Page 6)

near Union Square, we were all counting the minutes while the speakers were talking to us from a high platform to stop the crime that was about to be committed. And then the solemn, silent, angrily mournful procession as we walked down Fifth Avenue, then left into fourteen street, until we spread our sorrow through all the confines of that part of the city. That was a moment that should have been caught in a poem and preserved for all time.

We are sure that some one has written about these great moments in the people's fight for the Rosenbergs. We are sure there must be many other poems by just ordinary people, not necessarily recognized poets.

• • •

Meanwhile let us put this present collection in everyone's hands, while Martha Millet and all of us keep on discovering new poems on the Rosenbergs for a second and very much enlarged edition.

It is not utopian to think that when this world is shaped somewhat in the image of what the Rosenbergs thought this world will be someday, perhaps an anthology could be printed with poems written on these two simple, honest, truly heroic figures in all the world languages and from all the world nations. I am optimistic enough to think that Miss Millet will be still around to do that job. Then the title of her book will read not like the one you will buy today: The Rosenbergs Poems of the United States. It will read: The Rosenbergs, Poems of the World.

• • •

While we read the present book of poems and ponder about the very little or the very much that we did to save Ethel and Julius from the electric chair, let us not forget that out there in Alcatraz, under a thirty year sentence, is Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs co-defendant. Need I say more?

Poems on Rosenbergs

Through an oversight, the price of the book of poems on 'The Rosenbergs' (reviewed yesterday by Jesus Colon) was omitted. The book is $3 and is available at Sierra Press, P.O. Box 90, Long Island City 4, N. Y.

WORKER
Nov 13, 1957
5

100-107011-B32

ACROSS A CONTINENT -- IN ALCATRAZ . . .

AS THE PEOPLE streamed up the gangplank, first at Battery Park and later at 134th Street, a winsome eight year old boy handed out programs. "That's Sobell's son," someone whispered to someone else, and they turned back for another look at the youngster.

This was a boat ride up the Hudson to Bear Mountain last Thursday on a boat chartered by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Two thousand New Yorkers, including an impressive number of Harlem advocates of justice for all Americans, had a wonderful day in the bright sunshine as they chugged up the historic river through May greenery, and at the destination picnicked, loafed, played ball, and even tried the cool waters for swimming (teen agers only!).

Chrtered boat rides up the Hudson are notorious for wild confusion and complaints. Not so this one. Perfectly organized though not "over-organized," the trip up provided a lively hour-long childones, dancing for the dance-mindede and a community sing up on the top deck.

Relaxed and pleasantly tired on the way back, hundreds jammed the spacious dance floor to see a film strip on highlights of the Rosenberg and Sobell cases. The pictures were barely discernable in the strong daylight, but the dramatically presented facts about the frameup were listened to with rapt attention and there were many audible expressions of amazement at details of the crude, crumbling nature of the government case against Morton Sobell, now on Alcatraz with seven years of a cruel 30 year sentence already served. Many were also unaware of the growing number calling for executive pardon or a new trial, including former California Governor Cuthbert Olson, Elmer Davis, radio commentator, and the Rev. Peter McCormack, Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz.

Helen Sobell, wife of the imrens' program for the many young prisoned man, then spoke briefly and cheerfully. She told of Morton's confidence of vindication, his scornful rejection of attempt to make him "confess" to something he never did, and thus get off "easy," the need for everyone to help by spreading the facts now available and using such things as the film strip just viewed, and wound up to cheers with the simply expressed wish that all present would some day soon ride up the Hudon again on another sunny day with Morton Sobell.

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 6/2/57

Pg. 16 Col. 4

-0-107111-B53

Sheridan

Volume of Poetry Records Martyrdom of Rosenbergs

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
DATED 6/16/52
PG. 10 Col. 3

100-107111-B54

IF WE DIE

By ETHEL ROSENBERG

YOU shall know, my sons, shall know
why we leave the song unsung,
the book unread, the work undone
to rest beneath the sod.

MOURN no more, my sons, no more
why the lies and smears were framed,
the tears were shed, the hurt we bore
to all shall be proclaimed.

EARTH shall smile, my sons, shall smile
and green above our resting place,
the killing end, the world rejoice
in brotherhood and peace.

WORK and build, my sons, and build
a monument to love and joy,
to human worth, to faith we kept
for you, my sons, for you.

Ossining, New York
January 24, 1953

THE ROSENBERGS POEMS OF THE UNITED STATES. Sierra Press. P.O. Box 96, Long Island City 4, N. Y. Edited and with an Introduction by Martha Millet. $3.00.

By MERIDEL LeSUEUR

THIS MONUMENT, memorial and dedication is a book I will put beside the legal document of the Trials of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Testament, the Bloch Memorial, the Death House Letters, the Rosenberg Story by Virginia Gardner, on a shelf I will keep for my grandchildren that they may see that there was courage in our time, heroes as great as in any time. These poems, many written in the heat and passion of that terrible day June 10, 1953, are a most tender and living record and show not only that evil is done but that there is courage to combat it and memory and veneration never to forget it. There is also anger and dedication not to let it happen again.

Edited by the poet Martha Millet, they are like passionate love letters to the courage of humanity and show that poetry is really most fit as conveyor of a social passion as well as personal love. Fittingly opening the book is Longfellow's poem, "Giles Corey of the Salem Farms . . ."

Confess and live . . .
It is an awful death . . .
If I confess,
Then I confess a lie, to buy a life.
I will not bear false witness against any,
Not even against myself.
Here is my body; ye may torture it,
But the immortal soul ye cannot crush!

There follows the beautiful poem of Ethel Rosenberg to her sons, If We Die, with its closing verse:

Work and build my sons, and build
a monument of love and joy, . .

to human worth, to faith we kept for you, my sons, for you.

There follows poems of grief, anger, vengeance in every form from the ballad of Aaron Kramer, the Cantata by Michael Gold, the combinations of folk ballad and the sonnet in The Lovers, by Walter Lowenfels. There are the poems of Dr. Du Bois, Ferrini, Kerymborg, Eve Merriam, Edith Segal, Martha Millet, Francis Sheehy, Helen Sobell, Yuri Suhl, Dora Teitelboim, Sam Swing, and others. A most beautiful ending by Louise Garcia one year after. Now it is five.

Now they are star and bread again,
They feast us with their glory and their pain
And we, as offering, our bleeding vows
Unto these lovers bring.

The book ends with a coda: A man in Alcatraz, for Morton Sobell. There is Vanzetti's speech to the court,—That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph,—and a Bibliography and a memorandum to Jack Zilbert by his wife Leah Zilbert who made the edition possible as a tribute to him.

This book will be precious to all of us who took part in those terrible days. If you are of the others who fit the saying of Burke—All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing—you will need this book even more.

PHILA. MEETING FOR JUSTICE

Speakers:

HELEN SOBELL
Wife of scientist, Morton Sobell

MYRA TANNER WEISS
Staff writer, The Militant

JEAN FRANTJIS
Phila. Chairman of Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

"WAS JUSTICE DONE?"
New film material on Sobell case

FRIDAY, June 7—8 p.m.
Roberts Hall—205 So. 13th St.

Auspices: Socialist Workers Party, Phila. Local. Proceeds to: Comm. to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL.

Admission 90c (tax incl.)

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 6/2/57

Pg. 14 Col. 5

100-107111 B55

P. Sheridan

From Alcatraz, Sobell Stirs the Conscience of Americans

By LESTER RODNEY

"Obviously the Department of Justice cannot answer all criticisms. But unless it answers Mr. Wexley's we must conclude that the Rosenberg case is our Dreyfuss case, outdoing the first in sordidness, cruelty and terror" — WESTERN POLITICAL QUARTERLY, published by the University of Utah.

As the writers of the Western Political Quarterly and a growing number of other deeply disturbed Americans have noted, the Department of Justice has NOT answered the facts presented by John Wexley in "The Judgment of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg". It never will, because it cannot. The Rosenberg-Sobell case was a frameup. It is a nightmare sewer of all that went wrong and rotten in our land in the heyday of the McCarthy hysteria.

Four years ago on June 19, 1953 it was a gentle, sunny Friday. The government put a direct phone into the death house from Washington and said "confess" and you will live to see Saturday. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg scorned the immoral offer. As the sun went down over the Hudson, the government pulled the switch and made two little boys orphans. America the beautiful had sunk deep into shame.

It is four years later. If justice were done, the pulling of the Ossining switch should have ended the case. The opposite is happening. With a start, Americans who never doubted the Rosenbergs' guilt are discovering what really happened. Ten books have been written on the case, with growing impact. A paper like the Indianapolis News broods . . . "raises an awful doubt that perhaps justice wasn't done, that a political frameup was successfully pulled off".

The Akron Beacon-Journal admits ". . . wrenches the mind, for the whole question remains: How was justice served?" The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: ". . . . disturbing implications with regard to the cold war and national hysteria". In Mississippi's largest paper, the Jackson Daily News, a book reviewer says soberly "this study of the trial record and the Columbia Law Review summary would seem to indicate that there was not the proof 'beyond a shadow of a doubt' which the law demands".

A conservative book reviewer on a conservative Connecticut paper (Fairfield County Fair) writes at 2 a.m. one morning: ". . . I finished the last page of appendix 22 page 664 (of Wexley's book) about an hour ago, and I have been walking the floor in agony since then. As I sit here at my typewriter and lift my head to stare at a window beyond which in the darkness lies America, I am frightened and nauseated". He goes on to say that either the law enforcement agents should start suit for vicious libel against Wexley, or "J. Edgar Hoover, Irving Kaufman, Irving Saypol, Roy Cohn, et al, should be indicted and tried for conspiring to murder the Rosenbergs".

No libel suit has been started against Wexley. None will. None can be.

Slowly but steadily things start cracking at the seams. Vindication will come, as it did for Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney and other martyrs to frameup. For Ethel and Julius, dead these four years, there is no "hurry", though the sooner the better for their children—and for our country. But how much longer for Morton Sobell, on America's Devils Island in Alcatraz, now 40 years old after seven years in jail? He would be 63 when he comes out to see his family . . .

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

Date: 1/57

Page: 3

Jos. 10,711-B56

if the full barbaric 30-year sentence is served.

★

AT THE OFFICE of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, I was fortunate enough to meet Sobell's mother, the heroic Rose Sobell, just back from a visit to Alcatraz. She was filled with the wonder of an unexpected first close look at her beloved son, without a thick wall of glass and a telephone to speak through, in over 4½ years. It happened for a moment, apparently through a moment's mixup in passage.

"I was standing in a hallway with my head down, waiting to go to the usual place", she said, "And I hear it. 'Ma'. I looked up and there . . . there he is standing just as close as you are standing, so near". She did not turn her face away as the little mist formed over the eyes in her proud mothers' face.

"He looked beautiful", she said softly with a little smile of precious recollection, "A little thinner but with spirit . . . He had time to tell me I was getting too fat, I should go on a diet". She took a deep breath. "I told him, my son, my darling, fat or thin, diet or no, I'll be here, I'll be with you and fighting for you every minute".

They put Morton Sobell on the hell rock of Alcatraz in 1952 with the hope they could break him. Thirty years are a long time on Alcatraz and this is a man with a wife and little boy whom he dearly loves.

Four times the FBI has "worked on him", Rose Sobell said, told him to be "reasonable", give them what they want, a "confession" to their spy concoction, saying it would go much easier with him. Proudly, the mother said, her son has scorned helping himself with a lie.

Rose Sobell has released to the press part of the fruits of her indefatigable work (along with that of her daughter-in-law and the Committee) — an appeal to President Eisenhower for executive pardon or a new trial already signed by 50 rabbis, 38 ministers, 34 professors, 17 judges and lawyers, and a number of eminent writers, musicians and political personalities (like Elmer Davis, former California Governor Cuthbert Olson, the editor of the Boston Chronicle etc.)

★

THIS, IN LAYMAN'S terms, is the current legal status of the fight to free Sobell. Judge Kaufman, who passed the war hysteria sentence, recently ruled against a new hearing on new evidence, after rejecting the plea to let another, less involved judge rule on the request. The defense presented two motions which showed that the prosecution knowingly used perjured testimony, and had falsely prosecuted Sobell as fugitive from

MRS. ROSE SOBELL
(Tells Reporter of Visit to Son)

"We are innocent. This is the whole truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live in dignity and self respect."

—Ethel & Julius Rosenberg

American justice whom Mexico had expelled (so blatant a falsehood that conservative Mexican circles are amused, long articles have appeared in leading Mexican papers, and a former Mexican minister of education and authority on international law, Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponchon, has joined the Sobell legal staff).

An appeal was also turned down by the Court of Appeals, with the decision written by Judge Medina of original Smith Act trial fame. The arguments used by Kaufman and Medina have been termed too fantastic for legal belief.

The Supreme Court is the next step. It is being asked to review in the fall the issues and evidence it has never yet reviewed, despite a popular, deliberately fostered misconception that the trial had its "full day in court". (Said Justice Hugo Black: "It is not amiss to point out that this court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below").

If it agreed to hear it, the Court would presumably set a fall date for argument and the presentation of evidence.

Money is needed to press the fight, to buy large advertisements in leading papers, and to send out much more of the committee's compelling, convincing literature.

A MAN WHO works on another paper in town said to me after the revelations of injustices in the Soviet Union that we had been "against frameups in the U.S. but for frameups in the USSR." I had to admit a certain unhappy appearance of truth in the charge though we were always against frameups. But at least, while we may have been a bit stupid, we didn't know there were frameups over there until the Soviet government did what no other government in history has ever done, told the world that frameups had occurred—our government has to this day not admitted any shame for the Sacco-Vanzetti frameup!).

In any case, the fact is that we stand against frameups anywhere, while this man's paper, with all its talk about "the battle for the minds of men" in the world, has yet to print an editorial word against THIS monstrous frameup! This is HERE and NOW and in OUR country. And the evidence of frameup is available and unmistakeable to any honest person.

Morton Sobell must be freed. There is no task more patriotic for any American to dedicate himself to. A Frenchman would be horrified at the thought of France if the Dreyfus Case had never been corrected. France would not be France today.

America cannot be America until Morton Sobell, an innocent man, walks from Alcatraz a free man.

Tribute to Rosenbergs

People from the New York area will join in a memorial tribute to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, Long Island, on Sunday, June 23, 1 P.M.

The service will mark the fourth year since the execution of the Rosenbergs on June 19, 1953.

The Morton Sobell Committee announced that a special bus was being chartered. The bus will leave from the Sobell Committee office at 940 Broadway (at 22nd Street) at 11 A.M.

It will return to the same address from Wellwood Cemetery after the services. Round-trip fare will be $1.75.

Reservations and information can be obtained by writing the Sobell Committee, or phoning AL 4-9983.

Directions by car are:

FROM BRONX — Whitestone Bridge, Grand Central Parkway, Northern State Parkway. Take Exit 40—Right turn, follow Pinelawn signs.

FROM BROOKLYN—Belt Parkway, Southern State Parkway, turn right at Wellwood Ave, Exit 35.

FROM MANHATTAN—Triboro Bridge, Grand Central Parkway, Northern State Parkway. Take Exit 40. Right turn, follow Pinelawn signs.

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 6/6/57

Pg. 5 Col. 1

100-107111-B57

It Happened 4 Years Ag Today (June 19)

IF WE DIE

You shall know, my sons, shall know
why we leave the song unsung,
the book unread, the work undone
to rest beneath the sod.

Mourn no more, my sons, no more
why the lies and sneers were learned,
the tears we shed, the hurt we bore
so all shall be proclaimed.

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

Work and build, my sons, and build
a monument to love and joy,
to human worth, to faith we kept
for you, my sons, for you.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 6/19/57
Pg. 7 Col. 1

ETHEL ROSENBERG

JULIUS ROSENBERG

KC-107111-B58