THE ROSENBERGS

—ETHEL ROSENBERG
Ossining, N. Y.
January 24, 1953

Ethel and Michael,
Robert and Julius

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:

Gentify us, Vengeance 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.

We are the murderers hanging mad
We are the witchhunters, drinking
blood
To us shriek five thousand blacks
Lynched without trial
And hundred thousands molded
The millions dead in useless war.
But this, this awful deed we do
today
This senseless blasphemy of birth
Fills full the cup!
Hail Hell and glory to Damnation!
O blood-stained nation,
Stretch forth your hand! Grasp it,
Judge,
Wrap it in your blood-red gown;
And Lawyer in your sheet of
shame;
Proud pardoners of petty thieves
Cautious rabbis of just Jehovah,
And silent priests of the piteous
Christ;
Crawl wedded liars, hide from
sight,
In the dirt of all the night,
And hold high vigil at the dawn!
shame;
For yonder, two pale and tight-
lipped children
Stagger across the world, bearing
their dead
There lifts a light upon the Sea
With grim color, crooked form
and broken lines;
With thunderous throb and roll
of drums
Alleluia, Amen!

Now out beyond the plain
Streams the thick sunshine, sheet
on sheet
Of billowing light!
Above the world loom vast somber
hills
Limned in lurid lightnings:
While from beneath the hideous
sickened earth
The Sea rains up flood on flood to
cleanse the heavens.
Twixt Sun and Sea,
Rises the Great Black Throne,
Sternly the pale children march on,
Bearing high on their hands,
Father and Mother
The drums roll until the Land

quivers with pain
And slowly yawns:
The children prone bow down
They bow and kneel and lie;
They lay within the earth's deep
breast
The beautiful young mother and
her mate.
Straight up from the endless depths
Rise then the Bearers of the Pall
Sacco and Vanzetti, old John
Brown and Willie McGee.
They raise the crucified aloft.
The purple curtains of Death
unwind.
Hell howls, Earth screams and
Heaven weeps.

High from above its tears
Drops down a staircase from the
Sun
Around it with upstretched hands,
Songs of triumph and dirge of
shame,
Gather the mighty Dead;
Buddha, Mahmoud and Isaiah
Jesus, Lincoln and Toussaint
Savonarola and Joan of Arc;
And all the other millions,
In throng on throng unending,
weeping, singing,
With music rising heaven-high,
And bugles crying to the sky
With trumpets, harps and
dulcimers;
With inward upward swell of
upper song.
Then through their ranks,
resplendent robes of silken
velvet,
Bordered with flame, float down;
About the curling gown
Drop great purple clouds, burgeon
and enthrall,
Swirl out and grandly close,
until alone
Two golden feet appear,
As of a king descending to his
throne,
In the great silence and embracing
gloom,
We the murderers
Groan and moan:

"Hope of the Hopeless
Hear us pray!
America the Beautiful,
This day! This day!
Who was enthroned in sunlit air?
Who has been crowned on yonder
stair?
Red Resurrection,
Or Black Despair?"

—W. E. B. DuBOIS

Reprinted from "The Rosenbergs—Poems of the United States", edited and with an *introduction* by Martha Millet. Published by Sierra Press, P. O. Box 96, Long Island City 4, N. Y. ($3.).

GIVES TO DW IN HONOR OF ROSENBERGS

Among those who contributed to the D.W.'s $100,000 fund appeal was a New Yorker who gave it in memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose shameful, tragic execution took place four years ago yesterday. One of these days, some scholar will trace their trial and will reveal, I'm sure, how their conviction was based on practices and testimony which the Supreme Court has now tossed out as a departure from democratic judicial processes.

Their lives were among the terrible losses suffered by America during the McCarthy Era, the hangovers of which are still very much with us.

We received, too, $225 from the Michigan Freedom of the Press Committee; $100 from Minnesota's Committee, of which $70 came from St. Paul readers who are appreciative of the Worker's pioneering job regarding the dangers of H-bomb testing. There was $25 from the Hartford Committee; $65 from a Williamsburg, Brooklyn, group; $25 from some New York leather workers.

* * *

Send all contributions to P. O. Box 231, Cooper Station, NYC 3, NY.; make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

CLIPPING FROM THE
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Meridian

Hold Annual Services for The Rosenbergs

Roses were laid on two graves in Wellwood cemetery, at Pinelawn, L. I., yesterday, while a grandmother of two orphaned children, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, shared her grief and her pride with 50 men and women. It was the annual religious service and tribute paid to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, martyred Americans who went to their deaths protesting their innocence of spy charges on June 19, 1953.

Edith Segal read the poem, "If We Die," written by Ethel Rosenberg during her last days in her death cell at Ossining addressed to her sons and included in a recent book of poetry, "The Rosenbergs—Poems of the U. S.," edited by Martha Millet. Miss Segal then read her own verse., Place a Red Rose."

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs, spoke briefly, declaring that it was not only today, but for all time that those present and countless others thought of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and promising that "the time will come when Morton is freed and people will know the truth."

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DATED 6/24/57

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JUL 1 1957

FBI — NEW YORK

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

About Anthology of Poems on the Rosenbergs

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish to thank Jesus Colon for sharing with the readers his impressions of THE ROSENBERGS: *Poems of the United States** (D.W. June 11, 1957), which I edited. *The feelings that* overwhelmed the columnist are the feelings of those who have bought the book thus far.

I think it is important, however, to deal briefly with one or two misconceptions that might have arise as a result of Colon's concluding remarks. He says—"*it seems to me that the* poets have overlooked in this collection the one thing *the Rosenbergs* had always very much in mind: the people."

Now that, for one who has read the book, is a very strange conclusion. Not only can it be said that a good many of the *poets represented* in this volume (and other who are not) were there, in the day to day fight to save the Rosenbergs—but not a single one of the poems could have *come about* without the deeds of that section of the American people that did *fight this crime*. The poems in THE ROSENBERGS declare what all felt. It is unjust to imply either that the poets were on the outside looking in, or that the people's fight *is not* reflected in the poems.

Then too, there was the implication that someday the real picture will be seen in a "world anthology." Very good, and necessary. *But that was not the* intention in this volume. What seemed most pressing was to put on record the true conscience of the United States as of that time, a thing which would not be seen in its full dimension otherwise. Recall those times—what it meant *here to fight* for the Rosenbergs—what people felt who did so at the peak of *the cold war, witch-hunt* hysteria. This anthology does that, eloquently.

To make this book a reality meant an uphill, almost single-handed labor of *more than two* years. It was a long period of hard work and heartache, but *burning determination*. Approving words were many—but those would not bring such a work to life. Save for the encouragement of a few who felt as I did—that this book was a public service that must be accomplished—THE ROSENBERGS: *Poems of the United States*, would not have seen the light of day.

Since publication, many who were staunch with the Rosenbergs have decided that *these* poems should become the property of all to whoe the life and *death of the Rosenbergs* matters.

Under present circumstances (too well *known to need* itemization), person to person distribution is essential. *There are no commercial outlets.* You, who were there—this book belongs to you.

MARTHA MILLET

June 12, 1957

*Sierra Press, P.O. Box 93, Long Island City 4, N.Y.C. $3

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Sullivan

SOBELL'S NEW APPEAL

THE SUPREME COURT has the c[illegible]y to redeem our national honor, besmirched i[illegible]s of the world by the cold-war judicial execut[illegible]thel and Julius Rosenberg.

That opportunity has come to th[illegible]ourt with the current appeal for a new trial by M[illegible] Sobell, now serving the eighth year of a savage 30y[illegible]erm in Alcatraz on the paper-thin charge of allegedl[illegible]onspiring with the Rosenbergs to hand over atomic secrets to our World War II ally, the Soviet Union.

The new appeal is solidly based on legal opinions of the Supreme Court itself. In particular, it singles out the prejudicial use by the prosecution in the Rosenberg case of the fact that Ethel Rosenberg invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Grand Jury—as she had every right to do.

Such prejudicial use of the Fifth Amendment issue voided the trial of three men, Henry W. (Dutch) Gruenwald, Daniel A. Bolich and Max Halperin, convicted of conspiracy to fix income tax cases.

Throughout the land many people are taking a new look at the Rosenberg-Sobell case. A literature on the subject is growing up, even as one did after the execution 30 years ago of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In this atmosphere all who love democracy and justice should find it possible to come forward to support the fight for a new trial for Morton Sobell. Elementary fairness to Morton Sobel demands it; a decent regard for democratic justice requires it.

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Sobell Plea to High Court Cites New Ruling

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SOSELL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Citing a U. S. Supreme Court ruling handed down last term, Morton Sobell today ask the court to set aside his trial as unfair.

At the same time, Morton Sobell asked the court, in two petitions to review the case and order a hearing into evidence of prosecution fraud and the illegal seizure of Sobell by the FBI in violation of the U.S.-Mexican Extradition Treaty.

Sobell, condemned to 30 years in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial and attempting to prove his innocence of conspiracy to commit espionage, is in Alcatraz beginning his eighth year of imprisonment. The Rosenberg-Sobell trial has never been reviewed by the Supreme Court.

A recent Supreme Court ruling regarding the use of the Fifth Amendment was cited by Sobell's attorneys as proof that the Rosenberg-Sobell defense was illegally and improperly prejudiced by the conduct of the prosecution and by presiding Judge Irving Kaufman. Sobell's motion asserted that the identical issue on which the court voided another trial existed in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, only the prejudice was more flagrant.

The decision referred to was in the Grunwald-Halporin tax case. The court ordered a new trial because the judge and prosecution had prejudiced the case by using the defendant's having asserted the Fifth Amendment before a grand

(Continued on Page 3)

SOBELL PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

jury as a basis for discrediting his testimony.

Sobell submitted to the court testimony from the trial record showing the defense, and in particular Ethel Rosenberg's testimony, was attacked by the prosecution and Judge Kaufman in the same manner now declared unlawful by the high court.

Sobell's attorneys point out that because this was a conspiracy trial, prejudice against the Rosenbergs tainted the entire proceeding.

The appeals were filed by the law firm of Frank Donner, Arthur Kinoy and Marshall Perlin of New York, Benjamin Dreyfus of San Francisco, and Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, professor of international law at the University of Mexico and former Mexican Minister of Education.

Attorneys for 5,300 File Sobell Appeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Attorneys acting in behalf of some 5,300 Americans filed an appeal today asking the U. S. Supreme Court to review the case of Morton Sobell. A "friend of the court (amicus curiae) brief asking a hearing on new evidence was submitted to the high court by attorneys Daniel G. Marshall of Los Angeles, former Judge Edward P. Totten of Orange, Calif., and Lamont B. Frantz of Berkeley, Calif.

The names of 5,300, from 42 states, were also filed.

Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and now in Alcatraz enduring his eighth year of imprisonment is seeking to prove his innocence of conspiracy to commit espionage. He charges that his conviction was fraudulently obtained, that he was kidnapped from Mexico in violation of the U. S.-Mexican extradition treaty, and that a new Supreme Court Fifth Amendment decision entitles him to a new trial.

The attorneys submitting the brief pointed out none of Sobell's charges had been denied by the prosecution, but the prosecution was trying to avoid a hearing on the facts.

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High Court Gets Sobell Motions

SOBELL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — The Supreme Court has before it today motions for a review of the case of Morton Sobell backed by 5,300 Americans.

Lawyers for Sobell filed their motions for review of the famous case before the court opened for its fall term. Yesterday an amicus curiae, or friend-of-the court, brief was filed with the high tribunal. Among the signers was Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winning scientist who took part in the development of the A-bomb.

Sobell has served eight years of a 30-year sentence on Alcatraz. He was sentenced with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, later executed, on the charge of atomic espionage, a charge widely assailed throughout the world as a frame-up.

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OCT 28 1957

Meridan Bop

HELEN SOBELL ON 'NIGHTBEAT' NEXT FRIDAY

HELEN SOBELL

Mrs. Helen Sobell will be a guest on John Wingate's TV program "Nightbeat" next Friday, Oct. 11 at 11 P.M.

Mrs. Sobell is the wife of Morton Sobell who is now serving a 30-year sentence on trumped-up espionage charges. She will be questioned about her husband's case and about the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Sobell has made a new plea for freedom based on a Supreme Court decision of last May. His petition for review comes before the High Court which opens its Fall Term Monday.

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SOBELL

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LETTER TO A JUDGE

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The late Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

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Dear Judge Irving Kaufman:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 7)

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

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

Where is your doctrine now, Judge Kaufman?

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

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

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

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

MILTON HOWARD

Hit Tompkins Move to Smear Helen Sobell

MRS. SOBELL

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell yesterday assailed the attempt by the U.S. Justice Department to smear Helen Sobell, the wife of Sobell.

"On Oct. 15," said the committee, "Judge U.S. Attorney William F. Tompkins' guidance, Reino Hachanen, a self-confessed liar, told a jury that he had been instructed by the Russians to recruit Mrs. Helen Sobell for espionage during the years 1935 and 1936.

"The cruelty—and the absurdity—of this attempt to link Mrs. Sobell's name with espionage in that courtroom should be apparent to all. Mrs. Sobell's husband, Morton Sobell, is now serving his eighth year at Alcatraz, having been sentenced to 30 years on a charge of conspir-

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are to commit espionage.

"From the day of his arrest in 1950, Mrs. Sobell has been actively trying to prove her husband's innocence. For eight years she has traveled publicly, spoken publicly, liver publicly, with no thought other than of freeing her husband. Her efforts have culminated in sufficient public support to enable her to return her husband's case to the courts. At this very moment, his appeal for review is in the hands of the Supreme Court.

"We dare to predict that only a prosecutor with a gift for provocation and self-delusion could claim that a woman so much in the public eye as Mrs. Sobell, so single-minded in her efforts for her husband, and who has for eight years demonstrated her faith in our country and its courts, could be 'recruited for espionage.'

"Unfortunately, Mr. Tompkins' behavior cannot be said to be capricious, without deliberate intent. As has happened so often in the past, 'new' revelations about Morton Sobell and the Rosenbergs are 'divulged' by Attorney General Brownell's office whenever Sobell's case comes up in the courts. The intent of these 'revelations,' which need no proof or corroboration, since they are only aired in newspapers is quite clearly to influence public opinion and the courts against Sobell.

"Mr. Tompkins has previously been rebuked for his conduct. On March 9, 1956, the Cleveland Plain Dealer extended a sorely needed lesson to Mr. Tompkins in an editorial denouncing Tompkins for his 'vicious and thoroughly un-American name calling.' The occasion for this lesson was an attempt by Mr. Tompkins to deny the right of counsel to persons ~~he~~ Department would prosecute.

"Not only did the Cleveland Plain Dealer find Mr. Tompkins in need of lessons in Americanism, the Cleveland Bar Association found his conduct so offensive that it voted to cite him before the Grievance Committee of the American Bar Association for 'violating legal canons of ethics by failing to maintain the honor and improve the dignity of the profession by attempting to bring disgrace on it and by making a statement impugning the integrity of Federal Court and containing false charges against members of the legal profession.'

"By using a self-confessed liar and drunk to make vicious, untrue, unsubstantiated charges against Mrs. Sobell, Mr. Tompkins shows he has not learned this lesson.

"We ask: Hasn't the time come for a rededication to principles of responsibility, elementary fairness, and plain ordinary decency by our officials?

"The very prosaic truth is that Morton Sobell gave no information of any kind to anyone. He seeks a review of his case now; less than that, even, he seeks simply a hearing on documents his lawyers have uncovered that prove that Sobell was convicted on perjured testimony. It is little enough for a man who maintains his innocence to ask in his eighth year in prison."

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Hit Tompkins

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Protests Government Use Of Magazine in Sobell Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The government's release outside court channels of hitherto unreleased data in the Rosenberg-Sobell case was protested last week by Frank Donner, counsel for Morton Sobell, in a sppplemental motion filed with the U.S. Supreme Court.

Donner, as he indicated in a footnote at the end of his motion, was referring to the Look magazine's article on the Rosenberg case, in the Oct. 29 issue. The article, according to the magazine, used data supplied by the government.

The court is being asked to grant certiorari or to review the Sobell conviction.

Donner asked that the government be directed to present its facts to the proper channels where they would be subject to judicial scrutiny.

Donner's memorandum to the court declared that the government persistently had refused to answer Sobell's charges that the record contained fraudulent testimony, and that he was never deported from Mexico but was beaten and kidnapped and illegally taken over the border.

"Press releases and reports issued to national magazines do not provide an adequate substitute . . ." for a hearing, so far denied in lower courts, Donner told the court.

In the memorandum he said it was "distressing" that the government "has resorted to polemics in a national magazine concerning a matter which is sub-justice," meaning in the courts.

He continued: "It is grossly unfair to petitioner to deny him a hearings, routinely granted upon comparable allegations in other cases, and at the same time to attack him and to insist upon his guilt upon the basis of evidence which the government refused to subject to judicial scrutiny."

He declared that up to now the government has been successful in producing only arguments which "obliquely" discredited the defense's charge of fraud, and "proceeded as if a hearing already was held." Both the trial court and court of appeals denied Sobell's plea for a hearing on new evidence.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORK

DATED 10/21/57

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FBI — NEW YORK

Donner filed his memorandum shortly after Look magazine appeared on the newsstands.

"The government," said the memo, "obviously is not content rely upon the files and records of this case but chooses to refute petitioner's contentions on the basis of 'previously unreleased facts.'

"If the government is in a position to deny our allegations such denials should be made by sworn statements in a court of law. . . ."

Spy-in-~~the-Sky~~ Fantasies

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

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

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

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

First to point out the Rosen-

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FBI—NEW YORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 8)

Sobell

(Continued from Page 2)

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

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

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

Lane's answer to this was a growl.

Prof. Sharp, University of Chicago law professor, in his book "Was Justice Done?" (1956, Monthly Review Press), puts Greenglass' testimony on these matters in the same category with Rosenberg's presumably having confessed to Greenglass in a casual way to having taken "the proximity fuse" in his briefcase one day from his job at Emerson Radio.

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

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

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

ASK BROWNELL REPUDIATE ANTI-SOBELL 'LOOK' ARTICLE

"Immoral" was the brand placed yesterday by Mrs. Helen Sobell upon the office of Attorney General Herbert Brownell for trying to prove the case against her husband through a publicity-seeking article in "Look" Magazine, while refusing to agree to a hearing in the courts.

Mrs. Sobell made public a letter sent by her attorneys to Brownell asking him to repudiate the action of his underlings. The lawyers' letter said in part:

"You are, of course, aware that proceedings involving our client and directly relating to the material released by your Department are presently pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. We cannot believe that as the highest law offices of the nation, either you or the Solicitor General knowingly condoned this conduct of your subordinates."

Morton Sobell, now on Alcatraz condemned to 30 years in the Rosenberg-Sobell frameup trial, has asked the Supreme Court to review his case and order a new hearing because of new evidence. Last week on the television program "Nightbeat," Mrs. Sobell proclaimed her husband's complete innocence and made a dramatic plea for justice.

Sobell's attorneys, the firm of Donner, Kinoy & Perlin, in their letter to Brownell cited a recent resolution of the New York State Bar Association criticizing exactly such conduct as the release of material to Look Magazine. The Bar Association applied the term "unprofessional" to such conduct. ". . . the purpose or effect of which may be to prejudice or interfere with a fair trial in the courts or with due administration of justice."

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Sheridan

Norman Thomas Favors Review Of Sobell Case by High Court

Norman Thomas, veteran Socialist leader, has indicated support of the movement for a U.S. Supreme Court review of the Morton Sobell case. Sobell was convicted with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Thomas' position was stated in a letter to the editor of the N. Y. Post published in that newspaper Sunday.

His only public statements on the case heretofore appeared in the New Leader in which he took issue with Bertrand Russell, who became an eloquent advocate of a new trial for Sobell after reading Prof. Malcolm Sharp's "Was Justice Done?"

In the Post letter, Thomas took note of a letter to the Supreme Court signed by many Americans asking for a review of the case and said it was to their credit to show such concern.

For his part, he said, he trusted Judge Warren's court and he added, he was not in a position to speak with "certainty" on the legal merits of the case. He then wrote:

"But since I have often been questioned about my opinion on this case, I desire to make it clear to my fellow citizens that I agree with Dr. Harrop Freeman, Professor of Law at Cornell University, and other students of the case who say that it is their belief 'that in the emotions of the period' the conviction of Morton Sobell may have been obtained by procedures participated in by the U. S. government which may not have complied with the highest standards of justice to those accused of crime."

Saying he would "like to see certain legal questions examined and answered" by the Supreme court, he said a nation is strongest which "is just even to those to whom at a given moment it may not wish to be just."

THOMAS

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Praises Milton Howard's 'Letter To A Judge'

FLUSHING

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to congratulate Milton Howard for his wonderful "Open Letter To A Judge" in your issue of Oct. 14.

If that particular judge to

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when it was addressed happened to read the letter, very likely his heart remained in the same place and same condition as when he sent those young parents to the electric chair. This type of judge, like most of his stripe, is not interested in fairness or humanity. They are out to protect their own interests.

READER
Oct. 21, 1957

High Court Denies 1 of 3 Sobell Appeals

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DAILY WORKER
DATED 12/15/57
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Sheridan

new trial. Sobell is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz following conviction in the Rosenberg's trial.

SOBELL

The motion denied today by the high court was based on the contention that the trial jury was prejudiced when the prosecution questioned Ethel Rosenberg on her having invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Grand Jury.

Still before the court and unaffected by the ruling, however, are two petitions by Sobell, both based on new evidence, asking for certiorari, or a review. In these petitions it is claimed new evidence obtained since the 1951 trial provides proof Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico, and proof that the prosecution concealed illegal acts to make it appear Sobell was a fugitive and had to be forced to return.

It is also claimed the prosecution lied to the jury and the courts by claiming Sobell was legally deported by the Mexican government. One of the petitions claims that the kidnaping violated our extradition treaty with Mexico and therefore the court lacked the sovereign power to try Sobell.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, after the Supreme Court's action yesterday, said:

"The motion rejected today was one of three appeals of Morton Sobell now before the Supreme Court. While we are disappointed with today's decision, we continue to hope that the Supreme Court will review the case on the basis of the new evidence. We have every hope that the Court will agree to give this case the review it so clearly requires."

The Court in denying the motion did not say that the type of questioning cited in the motion was not prejudicial. It simply rejected the motion.

If it had ruled favorably, the implication would have been that not only was Morton Sobell tried unfairly but Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as well.

On the witness stand, Ethel Rosenberg answered many questions which she had refused to answer—citing her rights under the Fifth Amendment—when before the grand jury. In cross-examining her at the trial the prosecution repeatedly brought out and underscored that she had previously taken the Fifth on such questions.

Prof. Malcolm Sharp, in "Was Justice Done?" a legal study for laymen of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, wrote:

"Ethel Rosenberg's claims of privilege before the grand jury were brought out and strongly emphasized on her cross-examination. They may have contributed to her conviction."

Oregon Paper Puzzled by Sobell Case

The Portland Oregonian in an editorial of Oct. 16, which has been reprinted and released by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, suggests that there are "puzzling aspects" to the Sobell case.

The editorial said that if the Supreme Court grants review of a lower court's denial of a hearing on new evidence which attorneys claim shows fraud in connection with testimony that Sobell was deported from Mexico, "any doubts about the validity of Morton Sobell's conviction can be settled . . . once and for all."

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Why Let Only Mag See Rosenberg Files?

Virginia Gardner's Letter to Brownell

October 22, 1957

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,
VIRGINIA GARDNER,
Reporter, The Worker.

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
DATED 10-27-57
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More than four years after Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed for the alleged theft of the atom bomb secret, the government has taken the unprecedented step of opening up the FBI files in the case—at least to one reporter, according to Look magazine of Oct. 29.

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

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

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

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

★

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

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

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

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

★

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

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

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

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

Testimony naming Mrs. Sobell

(Continued on Page 10)

The Rosenberg Files

(Continued from Page 1)

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

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

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the
ROSENBERGS:
were they
FRAMED?

Were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg framed? Or were they guilty of the treacherous atom-bomb plot they were executed for? Was it a case of American anti-Semitism, as Moscow claims? The Communists twisted and distorted the facts of this sensational spy case. Even managed to put doubt in the minds of some loyal Americans. Now, LOOK Magazine re-opens the case in an exclusive preview of a special report by our government. Point by point, the Communist charges are examined. Get the first real story of the atom-bomb plot in the current issue of LOOK

today . . . get LOOK

LOOK ad[illegible] its article on the Rosenberg [illegible] the New York Post on Oct. [illegible]

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Key Document in the Rosenberg Case

By VIRGINIA GARNER and ERIC BERT

(First of two articles)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gold replied: "Yes, I did."

The testimony then continued:

Q. Immediately?

A. Yes, I did.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Attorney General decided to rub out the Wexley evidence.

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

(To be continued.)

Interview at 488 Madison Ave.

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

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

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

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

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

★

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

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

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

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

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

★

I ASKED HER when he got the idea.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

★

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How D. of J.

Mended Evidence

After Trial

3 11/11/57 2

100-107111-B82

7-2

Sheridan

By VIRGINA GARDNER and ERIK BERT

(Second of Two Articles)

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

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

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

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

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

not been mentioned at the trial, is not explained by Davidson or the publishers of 'Look.'

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

•

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

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

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

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

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

"That is correct," Gold replied.

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

"I went by train," Gold answered.

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

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

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

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

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

"That particular time I went by train.

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

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

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

"I am trying to remember.

"I remember why I didn't fly.

"I was running short of funds."

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

Why it took a trip to Lewisburg and three days of what 'Look' calls painstaking detective skill to discover what was already in the FBI files in Washington and had been there for SEVEN years, but had

High Court Denies

All Sobell Pleas

Nov 13, 1957
3, 4, 5

Sheridan

The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday denied Morton Sobell's petitions for certiorari or review. The brief order of the court means that pending other legal moves Sobell will continue serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz, inflicted by Judge Irving Kaufman when he sentenced Sobell's co-defendants, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to death in 1951.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell promptly pointed out that the Supreme Court "has declined to decide whether or not Morton Sobell had a fair trial."

Thus, the committee said, the statement made by Justice Hugo Black in 1953 still stands: "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

Helen Sobell, wife, and Rose Sobell, mother, of Sobell, issued a joint statement describing the court's failure to review "an unworthy thing," and asking:

MRS. HELEN SOBELL and son, Mark. The wife of engineer Morton Sobell pledged yesterday to continue the fight for the freedom of her husband, Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year term in Alcatraz on the cold war charge of conspiring to commit atomic espionage.

"What can it fear when all that we seek to establish is truth itself? We can turn to the most powerful court, the court of the people.

"We can never stop our efforts to make known all of the immorality, lying and conniving that went on in this trial."

Before the court when it acted was a "friend of the court" brief signed by 5,300 Americans whose names were headed by Dr. Harold C. Urey of Chicago, Nobel prize-winner and one of the country's foremost scientists in developing the atom bomb.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell said that the court "has in effect left standing the uncontroverted new evidence that the prosecution used fraudulent means to convict Morton Sobell, including illegally kidnapping him from Mexico." The committee said the new evidence "has never been refuted by the prosecution."

Although conceding that the high court's action was "disheartening" in view of other recent decisions safeguarding civil liberties, the committe said it will not end public demands that justice be done.

The court at the same time:

* Reversed the murder conviction of Alvara Alcorta of San Antonio, Tex., sentenced to death after a verdict that he fatally stabbed his wife. The court found that the principal eye-witness to the crime had been permitted to testify falsely at the trial—with the prosecutor's knowledge.

* Refused to intervene in a lower court order granting a new trial to Silvio DeVita, under death sentence for killing a Newark cop. New trial had been granted on the basis that one juror was biased.

In the Rosenberg-Sobell case no "eye-witness" was produced linking either the Rosenbergs or Sobell to Russians. The charge was conspiracy to commit espionage to the advantage of a foreign power. The only witnesses of legal value in the case, according to a legal study by Prof. Malcolm Sharp, were David and Ruth Greenglass, both declared accomplices who Prof. Sharp considered unbelievable.

THE SOBELL FIGHT GOES ON

IT IS A CURIOUS fact that the U. S. Department of Justice has felt it necessary to retry the Rosenberg-Sobell case in the pages of Look magazine, but it continues bitterly and tenaciously to resist any review by the Supreme Court.

Appeals by Morton Sobell's atorneys have sought one end: Supreme Court review of the record of a trial which sent to their deaths the the two young parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg; enclosed Morton Sobell behind prison walls for 30 years, and aroused the entire world to anger.

It it a startling fact, and a damning one for justice in our land, that the high court has never yet reviewed the record of one of the most notorious trials in our history. Justice Hugo Black's 1953 statement stands uncontradicted:

"This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

The doubts remain so strong, both world-wide and in our land, that the Department of Justice felt it necessary to go through the motions of assigning one of its lawyers to re-examine the record and white-wash the prosecution in the pages of a magazine.

In the light of these doubts, and in the light of the now firmly-established fact that trials held during the period of McCarthyite madness have not stood the test of "calmer times," can there be any reasonable basis for the government's continued resistance to Supreme Court review?

Is the Department of Justice fearful of what such a review would reveal?

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell was completely correct when it said Tuesday:

"As with the Sacco and Vanzetti and Mooney-Billings cases in our own country, and the Dreyfus case in France, an issue of this magnitude can only gain momentum. Truth and justice simply cannot be brushed aside. During these past few years, despite all of the protetations by the prosecutors that justice had really been done, there has been a groundswell of public opinion convinced that this trial has been tainted by fraud and perjury."

The fight for Morton Sobell's freedom will go on— and will grow.

CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED 11-14-57
Pg. 2 of 4

100-107111-B84
DEC 1957

Von Braun Refutes Tale of Rosenbergs Stealing Sky Secret

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Dr. Werner von Braun has now made it official—that the U.S. "had no ballistic missile program worth mentioning between 1845 and 1951." Dr. von Braun told this to the Associated Press, in a copyrighted interview, to explain the main reason why the USSR was the first into space with a man-made satellite.

Whether this will put a stop to the spate of stories planted in the press by Congressional committee spokesmen and, presumably, the Department of Justice blaming Sputnik I and II on the "Rosenberg spy ring" remains to be seen.

Latest to assume that the Soviet Union could not possibly have developed its satellite program on its own was the Saturday Evening Post, which recalled editorially in its Nov. 9 issue:

"The Rosenbergs, it will be recalled, stole important atomic secrets for the Soviet Union, possibly including the basic principle upon which the launching of the Soviet's moon satellite depended."

★

YET, VON BRAUN, the German scientist who helped develop the German V-2 rocket in World War II, and is now director of the Development Operations Division of the Army's Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, developing the Jupiter missile, said:

"The United States went into a serious ballistic missile program only in 1951. . . ." He explained also: "There was no ballistic missile development program in the United States between 1945 and 1951 because there was no obvious need for it, no interest for it and no money for it."

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THE WORKER

DATE 11-17-57

PAGE 12 OF 1

100-10 7111-385

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ONE OF THE ALLEGED hitherto unrevealed facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case brought out in "Look" magazine (Oct. 29 issue) by Bill Davidson, who worked with Department of Justice lawyers and was treated to secret FBI file, was that some government officials believe that Joel Barr gave Rosenberg sky-platform satellite secrets in 1947.

There is nothing in the trial record to this effect. In the trial there was the unsupported accomplice testimony of David Greenglass that Rosenberg said he had "gotten this information about the sky platform from one of the boys."

"Did he [Julius Rosenberg] tell you just what information had been given to him by one of the boys concerning the sky platform project? Did he describe it at all?" asked Roy Cohn, of the prosecution.

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

★

THIS UNCORROBORATED bit of testimony, which if true would prove that Rosenberg was given space data fully as secret as Jules Verne's "Trip to the Moon," was elaborated on later by Myles Lane, then U.S. Attorney, heading the Rosenberg prosecution. In a speech June 1, 1952, Lane said that the FBI following up on the testimony, learned "that the Russians knew about our sky platform before some of our top people knew about it."

Lane was quoted in the New York Times of Oct. 13, 1957 less than two weeks after Sputnik I, to the effect that the Rosenberg "spy ring" apparently had given the Soviet Union information on an early earth satellite program of ours.

A search of periodicals, guides and newspaper indexes revealed the tell-tale evidence that German plans for a sky platform were

sized by U.S. Army technicians in June, 1945. And Lane's added touch about burning Moscow was provided in the "sodium mirror to reflect solar heat" that could burn a city or boil oceans.

Additional statements made after Sputnik I failed to discourage ex-Judge Robert Morris, chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and others from pinning Sputnik to the ill-fated Rosenbergs who no longer can declare their innocence.

On Oct. 13, the same day that Myles Lane first sounded the alarm that apparently the Rosenbergs had given the Soviets the secrets of early U.S. satellite programs, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) urged sharing our satellite program with that of NATO countries, declaring the U.S. should not fear sharing its knowledge with its allies "for we know now that Russia has already gained that knowledge on its own.

In the Oct. 17 N.Y. Times on a new study being made by missile officials of the Defense Department, it was declared: "Projects that had previously been dismissed as science fiction concepts now are receiving the most careful scrutiny."

And that very day Judge Morris demanded a new spy hunt to catch contacts who might have given Rosenberg the space platform secrets.

In a letter to the N.Y. Times of Nov. 3 Dr. Bernard D. Davis, head of the Department of Bacteriological and Medical Sciences of the National Science Foundation, urged a re-examination of our loyalty-security program. The satellite (Sputnik I) had shown this country had underestimated the Soviet Union, he said.

In his plea to make scientific careers more attractive to youth, Dr. Davis said "irrelevant" security restrictions should be done away with. He hazarded the opinion that "the overgrowth of our security program depended on a view of the origin of the Soviet atomic bomb that may well have been false."

He doubted that the satellite and long-range missiles could be "rationalized as the fruits of espionage" and added:

"It therefore seems unlikely that the development of the Soviet atomic bomb, and of their hydrogen bomb shortly thereafter, seriously depended on the information contributed by Fuchs, the Rosenbergs, et al." Scientific secrets, he said, are open to anyone "who is willing and able to ask nature the right questions."

High Court Rejects Sobell Appeal

From His Wife and Mother

Immediately after the Supreme Court announced its rejection of Morton Sobell's appeal last Tuesday his wife and mother issued the following statement:

"For more than eight years we have lived from day to day in the hope that the injustice which has destroyed the life of our family would be reviewed by the courts of our country so that an innocent man could be saved from destruction.

"The horror of knowing that the steadfastness of a father, a son and a husband, of a man who is a brilliant scientist has been rewarded only by continuing torment is a difficult thing to bear for Morton's mother and for myself.

"We can never stop our efforts to make known all of the immorality, lying and conniving that went on in this trial. Life has no meaning to us if it must be lived together with such monstrous injustice.

"We know Mortons' goodness, his kindness, his honesty and his innocence of crime.

"All that has gone before will be but a beginning to the cries which must awaken everyone and show them that Morton must be treated as a human being, not as a pawn in a struggle for power over man's mind.

"It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done in not even taking this matter in its jurisdiction.

"What can it fear when all that we seek to establish is the truth itself?"

"We turn now to the most powerful court, the court of the people.

"We know that those who have read the trial record, who have studied the facts in this case will continue their efforts on Morton's behalf.

"All those great and eminent scientists and thinkers of our country who have expressed their support before have received no answer by an added question when our country refuses to hear one of its own.

"History will award a verdict of innocent to Morton, but we must find that verdict now."

"Mrs. Morton Sobell,"
"Mrs. Rose Sobell"

[illegible] FROM
[illegible] WORKER
DATED [illegible]
Pg. [illegible] Col. 5

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SERIALIZED [illegible] FILED [illegible]
DEC 13 1957
[illegible]

The United States Supreme Court announced Tuesday its refusal to review the case of Morton Sobell, now in his eighth year of imprisonment at Alcatraz, as one of the victims in the Rosenberg frameup. Sobell's attorneys had submitted new evidence that the prosecution used fraudent means to convict him, including illegally kidnaping him from Mexico.

The court's action was also a rejection of a legal appeal signed by 5,300 persons for the court to order a full hearing so that this evidence could be subjected to judicial review.

MORTON SOBELL

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 11-19-57

Pg. 3 Col. 3

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL HITS 'LOOK' ROSENBERG ARTICLES

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

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

"The question asks itself: How come?"

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

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

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

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

100-104111-887

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SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
DEC 17 1957
FBI — NEW YORK

Minneapolis to Hear Sobell Case Talk

Prof. Malcolm P. Sharp of the University of Chicago, will speak on "Was Justice Done to Morton Sobell?"—Thursday, Dec. 5, 8 p.m., at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

CLIPPING FROM
THE [illegible]
DATED 11/24/57
Pg. 3

100-107111-[illegible]

SEARCHED [illegible] INDEXED [illegible]
SERIALIZED [illegible] FILED [illegible]
DEC 18 1957
[illegible]

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-107111 Sub Sec B

VOLUME NO. 5

SERIALS 1 thru 72

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

VOLUME 5 Sub B

NEW YORK FILES

REVIEWED BY ealy/ealy

File No: 100-107111 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	12/1/57	The Worker New Clipping	1	1	
2	12/5/57		1	1	
3	12/15/57		2	2	
4	12/8/57		1	1	
5	12/8/57		1	1	
6	12/15/57		2	2	
7	12/16/57		1	1	
8	11/3/57		3	3	
9	12/3/57		1	1	
10	12/29/57		1	1	
11	3/9/58		1	1	
12	3/23/58		1	1	

FDI/DOJ

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

VOLUME 5 Sub B NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 100-107171 Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee 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)
13	3/23/58	The Worker News Clippings	1	1	
14	3/23/58		1	1	
15	3/23/58		1	1	
16	4/13/58		1	1	
17	4/20/58		1	1	
18	4/27/58		1	1	
19	5/28/58		1	1	
20	6/1/58		1	1	
21	6/8/58		1	1	
22	6/29/58		1	1	
23	6/29/58		1	1	
24	10/5/58		4	4	

Inventory Worksheet
FD-502 (2-15-77)

VOLUME 5 Sub B | NEW YORK FILES | REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 100-10711 Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 3/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemption used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
25†	11/23/58	The Worker News Clipping	1	1	
26	12/21/58		1	1	
27	12/28/58		1	1	
28	3/29/59		1	1	
29	4/12/59		1	1	
30	12/20/59		1	1	
31	2/7/60		1	1	
32	4/3/60		1	1	
33	4/3/60		2	2	
34	11/6/60		1	1	
35	11/27/60		1	1	
36	12/11/60		1	1	

FOI/PA

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

VOLUME 5th Sub B NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 100-107111 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)
37	10/22/61	The Worker News Clipping	2	2	
38	11/12/61		1	1	
39	12/2/61		1	1	
40	12/12/61		1	1	
41	12/17/61		1	1	
42	3/4/62		1	1	
43	4/10/62		2	2	
44	7/17/62		2	2	
45	8/7/62		1	1	
46	10/2/62		1	1	
47	11/6/62		1	1	
48	12/9/62		1	1	

FD-302

Inventory Worksheet
FD-505 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 5 Sub B NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 100-107111 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)
49	12/1/62	The Worker News Clippings	2	2	
50	12/5/62		2	2	
51	12/30/62		1	1	
52	1/6/63		3	3	
53	2/12/63		2	2	
54	3/5/63		1	1	
55	3/5/63		2	2	
56	3/12/63		1	1	
57	4/10/63		1	1	
58	6/9/63		1	1	
59	12/22/63		2	2	
60	2/4/64		2	2	

FD-505

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

VOLUME 5 Sub B NEW YORK FILES REVIEWED BY [illegible]

File No: 100-107111 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)
61	3/24/64	The Worker News Clippings	1	1	
62	4/7/64		2	2	
63	4/19/64		1	1	
64	4/21/64		1	1	
65	4/28/64		2	2	
66	6/10/64		1	1	
67	6/10/64		1	1	
68	6/10/64		1	1	
69	6/14/64		1	1	
70	11/7/65		1	1	
71	2/13/66		1	1	
72	4/18/67		1	1	
			93	93	

U. S. Department of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 100-38783

Section

Volume Number

See also Nos.

Coming—St. Paul, Minn.

MALCOLM P. SHARP, Prof. of Law, University of Chicago, speaks on "Was Justice Done to Morton Sobell?" Thursday, Dec. 5, 8 p.m. Lexington Hotel, Minneapolis Ausp.: Minnesota Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Admission 50c.

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATE: 12/1/57

Pg. 10 Col. 5

100-107111-B-1

Sheridan

New Drive Launched To Free Morton Sobell

A new drive to enlist one million Americans in behalf of freedom for Morton Sobell, convicted in 1951 on conspiracy to commit espionage charges, was opened yesterday by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Sobell has been imprisoned for seven years in Alcatraz prison.

Letters and telegrams to the White House and public meetings over the country will mark the new campaign, the committee said. Its announcement followed a two-day working conference in New York of representatives of Sobell committees last Saturday and Sunday. Coming meetings will be coordinated by Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and New York committees, it was said.

SOBELL

The U. S. Supreme Court recently denied a petition for certiorari or review of the Sobell case. The court never has reviewed any aspect of Sobell's trial and conviction.

The committee promised "intensified legal research and investigation to obtain new evidence for further court action, and to further expose the fraudulence of the conviction."

"The growing interest in the Sobell case proves that the public, given the facts, will not tolerate the continued cruel imprisonment of an innocent scientist in Alcatraz."

Petitions will be circulated calling for executive pardon or commutation. More than 10,000 persons have signed appeals for Sobell's freedom, a new trial or his transfer from the maximum security prison at Alcatraz.

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100-107111-B-2

Sheridan

CHANGE THE WORLD

OUR DREYFUS WAITS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND

By MICHAEL GOLD

SAN FRANCISCO is a tourist town, and every day you will find hundreds of visitors swarming around Fisherman's Warf, where they look at the sparkling bay and the fishing fleet, buy souvenirs and eat giant crabs cooked in outdoor cauldrons that spread a delightful perfume of the salt sea.

There is another attraction popular with the tourists. A line of field glasses stands cemented by the shore, and big signs tell you that for ten cents inserted in the slot you can have a look at Alcatraz.

The Rock is half a mile away over the blue waves. The tourists can see clearly the gray walls of the famous prison, its steel bars and watchtowers and other bleak geography. However, no inmates can be seen and tourists often complain of this. They expect to be shown Al Capone at least.

Alcatraz haunts the American mind, as it does these tourists. It is our deadliest, most inhuman jail, escape-proof, and stripped of all the human climate. The worst gangsters and killers are penned here like wild beasts. Next to the electric chair, this is the ultimate punishment in America. It was designed deliberately (by scientific devils, no doubt), to be our Devil's Island.

Like its French original, Alcatraz also has its great martyr waiting in its gloom and sadism for the rising of the sun of justice in America. His name is Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs of stealing the atomic secrets, and the satellite secrets and all the other secrets which now are known to any college freshman majoring in physics.

Like Captain Dreyfus, Morton Sobell is the victim of a war party seeking by every lunatic means to con-

WORKER
12/15/57
8 Col. 1

100-107111-B-3

Sheridan

quer democracy in its own nation, then to thrust the people into the cauldron of war and death.

The Dreyfus frame-up became one of the most famous political events of our age. In 1894, Alfred Dreyfus, a young captain of the French General Staff, was arrested on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign power, in this case, Germany.

Tried by a secret court martial, Dreyfus was sentenced to solitary confinement for life on the Ile du Diable, a tropical hell off the coast of French Guiana.

Constantly, he denied his guilt. But he was a Jew, and the French reactionaries made this fact an important count against him. Whoever defended Dreyfus they called a Jew, a traitor, a paid agent of Berlin. In his solitary cell Dreyfus brooded for years. His hair turned prematurely white, and he lost all hope. Yet slowly the truth was pushing its way up through the frozen soil.

France divided on the Dreyfus case. All the progressive forces, the labor unions, the Socialists, the intellectuals led by great figures like Emile Zola, Anatole France, Georges Clemenceau and others, united behind Dreyfus. On the other side were arrayed the bitter-end royalists and clerical foes of the republic, industrialists, financiers, and all the elements that later worked for Hitler and now for John Foster Dulles.

When the famous bordereau, or memorandum containing the secrets "stolen" by Dreyfus was proven to have been written by another officer, the Minister of War declared before the Chamber of Deputies that he had in his files several other documents, even more incriminating.

"Produce them!!" he was challenged. "Let us see ourselves!" But the Minister refused, on the ground that these documents it revealed would imperil the security of France.

The friends of Dreyfus persisted, and the document were found to contain almost nothing. ~~and then~~ another officer attached to the General Staff confessed he had forged them. With his suicide, the case was split wide open. By 1906 Dreyfus was vindicated and given a higher post in the Army.

In the Dreyfus case was formed a matrix of that mighty People's Front that saved France from Hitler. We do not respond to moral issues with the fervor of the great French people, yet justice is not dead. She only lies in a drugged slumber, waiting for her deliverer, the American people.

★

AT THE trial of the Rosenbergs, the prosecution brought into court as evidence a sealed package of documents alleged to be some of the atomic secrets stolen by the defendants.

The prosecution, as in the Dreyfus case, contended that these documents were of such vast importance to American security that they could not be examined by the court or the jury.

Emanuel Block, the Rosenberg's lawyer, a noble figure who literally gave his life for this case, made his only blunder. He allowed the contention that American security would be endangered if he insisted on having these documents examined by the court.

Today most of our leading physicists have been saying that the success of the Sputniks could not be charged to any theft of American secrets. It is common knowledge today that only a superior school system, and larger budgets for theoretical science are the cause of such triumphs.

Meanwhile our Dreyfus must waste his youth, his intelligence, his warm love of family and friends, in a cell on the terrible Island of the Devil. To doubt that he will be vindicated one day is to doubt the future of our country.

YOU are invited to a dinner to honor Ben and Jennie Ratner Saturday, Dec. 14, 8:30 p.m., Hungarian House, 2441 Southern Blvd. Bronx. Contribution $2.50. For reservations call Tillmont 8-6471 or Olmsville 4-1769. Proceeds Morton Sobell Defense.

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DATE 12/8/57

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FEB 2 11 1957

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THE WORKER

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DEC 20 1957

CHANGE THE WORLD

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12/15/57

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Sheridan

ment were found to contain almost nothing, and then another officer attached to the General Staff confessed he had forged them. With his suicide, the case was split wide open. By 1906 Dreyfus was vindicated and given a higher post in the Army.

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Milwaukee Journal Questions Science Secret Theft Tales

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—The Milwaukee Journal last week ran a third editorial expressing a skeptical attitude to the propaganda that Soviet progress in science was due to theft of "secrets" from the U. S.

The Journal has introduced this questioning note in previous editorial reflections on the 1953 executions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It has raised similar questions in commenting on the current campaign to win a new trial for Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs. Sobell is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

The basic theory of the prosecution in the cases was that "secrets" were "stolen" and passed on to the Soviet Union. It is this heory of "theft" that is now under question.

"The Senate Internal Security Committee," says the editorial of Dec. 5, "is scarcely contributing to the security of the nation by implying that if the Russians are ahead in missiles it is only because their spies stole secret from us."

The editorial quotes Dr. Edward Teller as declaring:

"I would not suggest the Russians caught up with us because they stole secrets; they caught up with us because they worked harder."

The editorial then continues:

"Certainly the Russians have provided evidence of their hard work. Even before the sputniks, they demonstrated their inventiveness and productive ability in jet propulsion and general weapons. For several years they have been turning out more scientists than this country."

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 12/16/57

PG. 4 Col. 3

100-107111-B-7

Sheridan

D of J Stammers When We Ask about Rosenberg Report

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

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

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

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

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

★

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

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

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

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

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

He admitted he had read it.

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

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

"And you have done it?"

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

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

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

CLIPPING FROM

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

★

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

★

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

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

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

"Do you mean you have some

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

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

★

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

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

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

★

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

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

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

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

Milwaukee Journal Satirizes Sputnik-Rosenberg Allegation

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2. — The conservative Milwaukee Journal has come out with its second editorial in two weeks on the Rosenberg-Sobell case. This time it lampoons Senate Internal Security subcommittee probers who are implying the sputniks resulted from an alleged theft of U.S. defense secrets by the executed Julius Rosenberg.

The Journal's editorial, headed "What Did Russians Learn?" in its Nov. 23 issue, read:

"Whatever the Russians manage to come up with, the Senate Internal Security Committee has a sure fire way to prove that they didn't do it themselves. The committee runs down to the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., and talks with David Greenglass, convicted atom spy.

"Greenglass plays his part by telling the probers that whatever the current Russian accomplishment is it was made possible by his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, executed as a spy. Currently, the committee says, Greenglass reveals that just after World War II Rosenberg carried earth satellite secrets stolen in this country to the Russians. The result, the committee implies, was the sputniks.

"Maybe. But many Americans are beginning to wonder whether our rocket and missile men had anything that was ahead of the Russian sputnikers.

"Granted the Soviets stole What did they learn?"

The Milwaukee Journal's previous recent editorial, Nov. 9, commented on "the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the Justice Department so obviously propagandizing" on the case while Morton Sobell's appeal was before the Supreme Court. The newspaper alluded to a Look magazine article of Oct. 29.

Since the Journal editorial appeared, the Supreme Court has decided not to review the case on the grounds at issue.

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Milwaukee Jrn

ANNOUNCING OUR NEW YEAR'S EVE — year's biggest party for all those "young in heart" who believe in "an old-fashioned affair." Buffet table. Brilliant entertainment. Ball room for dancing. Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, 9:30 p.m. to 9:30 a.m. 77 Fifth Ave. (15th St.) Contribution in advance $1.25. At door $1.75. Auspices: Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, Alg 4-9083.

CLIPPING FROM THE

[redacted] WORKER

DATED 12-29-57

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100-10714-B-10

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JAN 2 1

Morton Sobell Transferred

Morton Sobell was being transferred from Alcatraz prison to Atlanta federal penitentiary, his wife, Helen, announced last Tuesday. Mrs. Sobell disclosed the move in a statement on her own behalf and that of her mother-in-law, Rose Sobell.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, at the same time released a letter from Sobell to his wife dated Feb. 23 reading in part: "Tonight I write in a bare cell, stripped of all my possessions. . . . Do you hear me?

"In the early hours of the morning I leave this lonely island, for a long journey, a very long, to Atlanta, I was told. It will be long not so much in space as in time, with many stopovers and delays. . .

"About three or four weeks ago, I had an indication that I might be leaving. But one is hesitant about accepting such signs, what with having been mistaken before. Finally, on Friday, I was told in most direct terms, but still couldn't bring myself around to believe it, really. It was only this morning, when I was told to remain in my cell, that I knew I could believe it without danger of being disappointed. Thus it hasn't been too many hours that I've been aloft, high up in the clouds."

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3/9/58

100-107111-B-11

Brooklynites Call Meeting on Sobell

A meeting by the Brownsville-East New York Committee to Free Morton Sobell will be held March 30 at 8 p.m. at Sunrise Manor, 1638 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

The meeting will feature a film on the Sobell case.

15 3/23/58

100-107111-B-12

What's On

SPECIAL Brooklyn "APPEAL FOR FREEDOM" meeting for Morton Sobell. See exciting film on Sobell case. Speaker, Entertainment, Sun., Mar. 30 8 P.M.; Sunrise Manor, 1683 Pitkin Ave. (near Bristol St.) Brooklyn. Contribution 40c. Auspices Brownsville East New York Committee to Free Morton Sobell.

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DATE: 3/23/58

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100-107111-B-13

Sheridan

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3-23-58

100-107111-8-14

#72 Sobell

What's On

SPECIAL-Brooklyn "APPEAL FOR FREEDOM" meeting for Morton Sobell. See exciting film on Sobell case. Speaker, Entertainment, Sun., Mar. 30 8 P.M., Sunrise Manor, 1683 Pitkin Ave. (Near Bristol St.) Brooklyn. Contribution 49c. Auspices Brownsville East New York Committee to Free Morton Sobell.

DATE: 3-23-58
P. 15 2

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S.H Sheridan
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Detroit to Hear Sobell's Wife Apr. 22

DETROIT — The Morton Sobell case will be discussed by his wife, Helen Sobell, at a meeting here April 22 at 8:30 p.m., at the Central Methodist Church, Woodward and East Adams.

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Sheridan

Sobell Group Won't Yield on Dinner Plans

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has announced it will not relinquish plans to hold a dinner Monday night (April 21) at the Tavern on the Green, 67th St. and Central Park West, despite a telegram from the Tavern management declaring the contract was "cancelled."

The Tavern had acted after the Journal-American attacked the dinner plans and after it received a letter from Robert Moses, parks commissioner, to Bernard Schleifer, Tavern president. The letter said that although he "cannot order you to cancel the affair, we recommend that you do so."

(The Tavern is a park concession.)

Moses' letter added that the Sobell dinner "is in effect an attack on our courts and system of justice and will be offensive to many citizens." The letter said that if the Sobell committee wanted to meet "at one of our designated forum areas, such as Union Square," that would be permitted "under the head of free speech."

Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of Sobell, told reporters, "We are not, as Mr. Moses charges, meeting to attack our courts. We are holding a peaceful dinner to help my son win justice. My son is innocent and it is an inhuman thing for the committee, for my son Morton, and the many good people working in behalf of his freedom, to be prevented from holding this dinner."

Ted Jacobs, for the Sobell committee, said the committee had turned over the Tavern's telegram, the copy of the Moses letter and the contract with the Tavern-on-the-Green to lawyers for possible legal action.

Friends of the committee and others interested in free speech are calling the Tavern management, the Mayor's office, Commissioner Moses and the Parks Department, protesting the action, it was revealed.

The dinner is to be a $10 a plate affair and one of many "Appeal for Freedom" dinners taking place throughout the country.

Main speaker will be the Rev. Peter McCormack, minister of St. John's Presbyterian church of San Francisco, who until a few months ago was chaplain at Alcatraz. He will tell for the first time publicly the dramatic account of how he learned to know Sobell during Sobell's imprisonment there and what led him to work for Sobell's freedom.

Rose Sobell and Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, will also speak. The first thousands of signatures to the new petitions to the President being circulated by the committee since Sobell was transferred to Atlanta, will be presented to the mother and wife. They ask for freedom or a new trial.

Readers wishing to know developments taking place after this newspaper went to press, may phone Algonquin 4-9983, or call at 940 Broadway, address of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

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THE WORKER
DATED 4-20-58
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Sheridan

Why Rev. McCormack Was Told He Was "Through" at Alcatraz

AFTER 50 YEARS of ministerial life, the Rev. Peter McCormack, then the only Protestant minister at Alcatraz, was called on Oct. 26 last year into Warden Paul Madagan's office. "He told me I was through," said the 73 year-old Glasgow-born clergyman, in his pronounced Scottish accent.

Hadn't he asked why? reporters, who sat about listening to Rev. McCormack in a small room in the Manhattan hotel, wanted to know. Oh yes, he had asked. Had the warden dodged the query? "He evaded it—let's put it that way," said Rev. McCormack. "My assumption is that it was because I had signed that petition for Morton Sobell."

He seemed shocked at the treatment given him for signing a petition urging clemency or a new trial for the man convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the "A-spy" frameup of 1951.

★

FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF years, until Sobell was transferred to Atlanta, Sobell attended his services weekly and they had frequent talks, usually in Sobell's cell on Sunday afternoons. Rev. McCormack explained Sobell was one of two Jewish prisoners out of 288, and a rabbi visited the prison only once a month.

As Rev. McCormack answered reporters' questions Sobell's mother, Rose Sobell, seated on a bed in the crowded little room, listened quietly.

She had just been to the Mayor's office, and had started to tell reporters how a policeman there told her she was wasting her time. But the reporters showed little interest.

Rev. McCormack was explaining why he thought Morton was innocent. He was asked how he viewed Sobell as a man.

"I would say Morton as a man was outstanding in every way. He was an honorable man, sincere, he devoted himself to his family," he replied. The mother began sobbing. The minister went on. "He was crushed and broken because of his separation from his wife and family."

Huddled on the bed, Mrs. Sobell continued to sob audibly, covering her streaming face with trembling hands, while the minister went on quetly, reporters' eyes intent on their notes:

"He was a wonderful chap, to use common language—sociable, affable . . .

"I never heard a mean word uttered by Mort, never a bitter suggestion." When the Supreme Court turned down his appeal last fall, he "seemed a little depressed."

The reporters trooped out. Mrs. Sobell remained, silent, ignored, dabbing at her tear-stained face.

Open New Drive For Sobell Freedom

More than 500 attended a meeting at the Community Church, 40 East 35th St. to initiate a new national appeal to the President for the freedom of Morton Sobell.

The church offered its facilities in the interests of free speech after Tavern-on-the-Green and Chateau Gardens broke contracts for a scheduled dinner meeting.

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THE WORKER
DATED 4/27/58
Pg. ____ Col. 1

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6/6/58
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MAY 23 1958
FBI — NEW YORK
Sherida

Call Morton Sobell 'Freedom Fortnight'

The New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has designated the first two weeks of June as Freedom Fortnight for Morton Sobell. June 19 will be the fifth anniversary of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The committee is asking supporters to solicit signatures for petitions to the President for executive pardon or commutation of Sobell.

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NEW YORK

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Rosenberg Trial Transcript Reprinted

A popular edition of the complete transcript of the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell will be re-issued on June 2 in its third printing. The Rosenbergs were executed five years ago, and Morton Sobell is seeking freedom from a 30-year sentence.

The trial record, which has been out of print for some time, is being published in a boxed set of 8 paper-bound volumes totaling 1715 pages. It sells for $6. It is published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

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THE WORKER
DATE 6/1/58
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Rosenberg Memorial Ceremony June 22

A ceremony in memory of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed five years ago, will take place at Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, Long Island, on Sunday, June 22, at 2 p.m.

The appeals of Morton Sobell, condemned to 30 years in the same trial, and striving to prove his innocence, have been gathering momentum.

The Sobell Committee, which will participate in the memorial services, said it would try to arrange transportation for those who wish to attend. Call AL. 4-9983.

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THE WORKER

DATED June 8, 1958

PAGE Col. 1

100-107111-13-21

CH Sherden

Prof. Sharp to Be Interviewed Over Radio on Rosenberg Case

Malcolm P. Sharp, professor of law, Chicago University, author of "Was Justice Done?" in which he concluded that the Rosenberg - Sobell convictions were obtained by manufactured evidence, will be interviewed at 9:35 p.m. Sunday, June 29, over radio station WNEW by Prof. William Kuntsler of New York University.

Prof. Kuntsler previously interviewed Roy Cohn, a prosecutor in the 1951 trial.

Last Sunday, in simple ceremonies at the gravesides of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in Wellwood cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I., Yuri Suhl, poet, told more than 40 mourners he felt certain that "Julie and Ethel would say the best way to vindicate their name" was to work to free Morton Sobell. He described Sobell, in prison in Atlanta, as "the living embodiment both of their agony and their glory."

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julie Rosenberg, and one of Julies' sisters wept quietly as a rabbi intoned prayers. Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, spoke briefly, and Edith Segal recited poetry as red roses were strewn over the two mounds.

The execution on June 19, 1953, was carried out after dignitaries of all political variation, including the Pope, President Vincent Auriol of France, 40 members of the British Parliament and the Rabbinates of France and Italy, heeding mass protests, intervened in vain with President Eisenhower.

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P. 16 293

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JUL 1 1958
FBI - NEW YORK

CARLETON BEALS READS

SOBELL TRANSCRIPT:

OCTOBER 5, 1958

Finds Trial Was Worst Miscarriage of Justice

100-107111-B-24

Sheridan

WHEN CARLETON BEALS began reading the transcript of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, he did so in the "hope" that he would "discover evidence beyond a reasonable doubt" that Morton Sobell was guilty as charged, for Beals was "anxious to preserve (his) illusions concerning the noble processes of American justice."

The conclusions he arrived at after reading the transcript are included in a letter which he sent to Mrs. Morton Sobell on Aug. 25. She had sent him the transcript.

Beals is a noted author, lecturer, authority on Mexico and the Caribbean area, and former consultant on Mexican affairs to the U.S. government.

Mrs. Sobell made the letter public last week following her return from Mexico where she has been seeking material for further legal action to prove her husband's innocence and to free him from Atlanta penitentiary.

Beals' letter follows:

August 25, 1958

Dear Mrs. Sobell:

Thank you for sending me the transcript of the "conspiracy" trial which resulted in your husband being sentenced to thirty years in prison and the transcript of the arguments on appeal.

I have read every word of the 1715 pages with care. Only a relatively few pages deal with testimony concerning Sobell, and they contain the testimony of only one witness, Max Elitcher. Otherwise no evidence whatever was presented against your husband.

Another brief section deals with the trip of Sobell and his wife and two children to Mexico, in an effort to prove that he was fleeing from justice.

The indictment itself contains not one mention of overt acts by Sobell, as is required by law. His attorneys were forced to enter the courtroom wholly unprepared, almost as spectators, without any knowledge of the specific charges or what evidence they might have to refute.

As a result the prosecution, by distortion, falsification and suppression, was able to give his trip to Mexico the appearance of flight. There is no doubt Sobell was laboring under considerable fear, but even had he fled to Mexico illegally, which he did not, this under law does not constitute guilt of any crime.

★

THUS IT WAS NOT brought out at the trial:

1. That he went to Mexico under his own name and reported to American authorities before leaving.

2. That he was not under indictment and was not charged with any crime when he left, only after he returned.

3. That he had gone legally to Mexico. In court it was stated that he had no visa, which was technically correct, thus implying he had entered Mexico illegally. Actually he had a legal tourist card, all that is required, and went through the Mexican immigration offices and customs at the border in the usual legal manner.

4. That he was never deported from Mexico, although an American immigration official presented evidence, wholly erroneous, to that effect.

5. That actually he was kidnapped with the connivance of U.S. Federal agents, was brutally beaten until unconscious, that he was taken to the border in violation of Mexican and U.S. laws and treaties.

6. That he was taken across the border and spirited across in the dead of night, his abductors being joined by prearrangement by a Federal marshall. That his entire family was similarly kidnapped and whisked across the border at night.

7. That this act was protested by the head of Mexican Immigration.

8. That investigations by the Mexican Consul in Laredo confirmed these criminal acts.

9. That the Mexican Department of Immigration and the Department of Gobernacion both provided documentary evidence, not presented at the trial, that Sobell had never been deported.

★

THE SINGLE WITNESS produced by the State against Sobell, Max Elitcher, was a self-confessed "perjurer" and "liar." At various times he had also

Morton and Helen Sobell

been under psychoanalytical treatment.

During his testimony only two sentences remotely suggest, and these are purely hearsay, that Sobell had any connection with any alleged conspiracy. Also, Elitcher testified that one evening he accompanied Sobell on a ten minute ride to the vicinity of the accused Julius Rosenberg's New York apartment to deliver a can (contents unknown) presumably to Rosenberg.

No direct evidence, either oral or material, was given at the trial that Sobell even knew any atomic secrets, or that he gave any atomic or any other secrets to Rosenberg or anybody else.

His crime, as presented at the trial, seemed to consist of having been possibly a Communist and fellow-traveler, that he had been a fellow engineering student at New York City College, that over a period of ten years he had seen Rosenberg half a dozen times.

He knew none of the others involved in the trial and no other witness except Elitcher. His name was not mentioned by any other witness.

In short, no oral, material or even remotely circumstantial evidence was ever presented in court to warrant his conviction or his sentencing.

It is so absurd it is incredible.

I know of no other instance of miscarriage of justice, or more brazen denial of elementary human rights, in the history of jurisprudence in this or any other country.

Frankly, and this may sound harsh to you given your per-

(Continued on page 11)

Sobell

(Continued from page 9)

sonal interest in the matter. I started reading this transcript with the hope that I would discover evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that he was guilty, for I was anxious to preserve my illusions concerning the noble processes of American justice.

Sincerely yours,
CARLETON BEALS

P.S. — You are free to use this letter and my previous letter in any way you see fit.

What's On

THE BRONX SOBELL COMMITTEE presents Earl Robinson at their New Year's Eve party at the Allerton Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Music. Buffet Supper. Sub. $5. per couple. For tickets in Manhattan call AL 4-9983; in the Bronx, TR 8-6471.

Dated 11-23-58
Pg 15 Col 1

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HH Sheridan

Bronx

THE BRONX SOBELL COMMITTEE presents Earl Robinson at their New Year's Eve party at the Allerton Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Music, Buffet Supper. Sub. $5. per couple. For tickets in Manhattan call AL 4-9983; in the Bronx, TR 8-6471.

12/21/58

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FBI—NEW YORK

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CLIPPING FROM
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DATED Dec 28, 1958
Pg. 14 Col. 4

Sobell Comm.
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100-107111 -B-27

Sheridan

Brooklyn

MASS MEETING, Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Sunday, Mar. 29, 8:30 p.m. Prominent speakers — Entertainment. Sponsored by Brooklyn Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Contribution 50c.

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100-107111-B-28

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APR 20 1959
FBI — NEW YORK

Ask Senate Bill To Bar Trial of Kidnap Victim

WASHINGTON — A request has been made to the Senate for legislation reversing an 1886 Supreme Court ruling which has been interpreted to mean that a person could be put on trial in the U.S. even though he was kidnapped from another country.

A memorandum to the Senate Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs was filed by Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles attorney, in behalf of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Marshall requested that a representative be allowed to appear before the subcommittee.

Mr. Sobell, now in Atlanta penitentiary in the ninth year of a 30-year sentence, is asking a new trial, citing as one ground proof that he was kidnapped from Mexico.

4/12/59

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1959
FBI — NY
P. Sheridan

2 Leading Philosophers Urge Sobell's Release

Two eminent philosophers, Lord Bertrand Russell of England and Martin Buber of Israel, have joined in an appeal in behalf of freedom for scientist Morton Sobell.

Lord Russell and Dr. Buber, stating their belief in Morton Sobell's innocence, sent a joint message to President Eisenhower. It was mailed from Israel Dec. 1, and a photocopy of the message was received at the office of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

SOBELL

Their appeal is as follows:

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

"Mr. President,

"Convinced of the innocence of Morton Sobell, now imprisoned for more than eight years and condemned to a 30-year sentence on charges which to many legal authorities appear flimsy, to say the least.

"We, the undersigned, of independent political views and in the interest of justice and humanity only, beg you to exercise your Presidential prerogative of clemency and return Morton Sobell to his family."

It was not immediately determined whether President Eisenhower saw the message before his departure on his world tour, or whether there has been any response from the White House.

Lord Russell, mathematician and author, is recognized as one of the leading Western philosophers of our time. Dr. Buber, regarded as one of the best known scholars and philosophers on Judaism, is professor emeritus of the Hebrew University in Israel.

A GROWING OPINION

Their appeal to President Eisenhower is the latest expression of a growing public opinion asking freedom for Sobell, who was condemned to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. Sobell has consistently asserted his innocence. His wife and mother have been traveling throughout the country to gain support in his behalf, and there are committees appealing for him throughout the country.

Many appeals have come from educators, clergymen, scientists, and various publications of importance. While there is widespread belief in his innocence, many have held that even if the evidence in the case were believed, the accusation against him was so meagre and vague as not to justify the 30-year sentence imposed by Judge Irving Kaufman. They have also pointed out that Sobell was not accused of atomic espionage.

Recently, the Methodist Federation for Social Action appealed in its bulletin for Christmas release of Sobell and urged readers of the bulletin to individually appeal to the White House.

DATE 12/20/59
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141

SHERMAN

15 Israel Notables Urge Freedom for Sobell

Fifteen eminent persons from Israel have sent an appeal to President Eisenhower urging freedom for imprisoned scientist Morton Sobell, the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobel has announced.

The appeal was sent to President Eisenhower by Dr. E. J. Jarus of Tel-Aviv, chairman of the Israeli League for the Rights of Man. The 15 endorsed the request to President Eisenhower sent previously by Bertrand Russell of England and Martin Buber, philosopher of Israel, asking release for Sobell, who was condemned to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Sobell is at the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta enduring his 10th year of imprisonment.

The letter by the 15 said they backed the appeal of Lord Russell and Prof. Buber.

"Not all of them are of one mind on the issue of the innocence of Morton Sobel", the letter said, "but all in one, of independent political views and in the interest of justice and humanity only, beg you, Mr. President, to exercise your Presidential prerogative of clemency and return Morton Sobell to his family."

The signers were:

Dr. Ludwig Bahr, civil engineer, Tel-Aviv; Samuel Hugo Bergman, professor emeritus of philosophy, Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Nathan Bistritzky, author, Ramat Gan; Nathan Chofshi, chairman, Israel Branch of War Registers' International; Dr. Samuel Eisenstadt, professor of law, Tel-Aviv University.

Also J. Grunbaum, former Minister of the Interior in the Government of Israel; Dr. Martin Hirshfeld, Weizman Institute of Science, Rehovot; Dr. E. J. Jarus, physician, Tel-Aviv, chairman of the Israeli League for the Rights of Man; Mrs. Margot Klausner, director of Israel Motion Pictures Studios, Tel-Aviv; Dr. Martin Nathan, physician, Haifa.

Also M. Reiner, professor, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa; Dr. Naftali Schneid, Israel Institute of echnology, Haifa; Ernst Simon, professor of education, Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Prof. N. H. Tur-Sinai, president of the Academy of the Hebrew Language, Jerusalem; and Anna Weizmann, professor emeritus, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot.

(The associations of the signers are listed as means of identification only).

Feb. 7, 1960

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100-107111-B-31

An Innocent Man Still Jailed After 10 Years

On Feb. 14 the Providence Journal wrote an editorial commenting on the death of the Soviet scientist, Dr. Kurchatov. Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year term in Atlanta penitentiary, commented on the editorial, in a letter to the Journal. Mrs. Sobell's letter, which was published in its Feb. 24 issue, follows:

I read with a great deal of interest your editorial of Feb. 24, "America Never Gave a Soviet Scientific Hero His Due", pointing out the ironic commentary on our times that the name of the Soviet scientist, Dr. Kurchatov, was virtually unknown in our country until his death, even though he "was the man chiefly responsible for Soviet development of, first, the atomic bomb and then the hydrogen bomb." Particularly important to me personally was your paragraph stating: "This self-imposed ignorance was fortified after the war when the McCarthy era hysteria succeeded in convincing too many that the Soviet nuclear progress was made possible only by captured German scientists and spies." Also, the next paragraph of your editorial: "The subsequent preoccupation with keeping Western secrets from the Soviet Union made it easier for the Kremlin to keep its own secrets, because it appeared to us that a nation so intent on picking our brains had no original brains of its own."

My husband, Morton Sobell, was convicted by the McCarthy hysteria on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage and is still in prison today because of this continuing myth. He has been in prison 10 years. My husband is innocent and was convicted on the false testimony of a self-confessed perjurer. Even those who assume my husband's guilt are urging that he be released on the basis of the years of suffering he has already endured. Although my husband was not even accused of atomic conspiracy, he was made part of the trial of the Rosenbergs.

In 1950, at the height of the hysteria, the Rosenbergs were blamed for Russia's having the bomb when it did. Nobody had heard of a scientist named Kurchatov. As far as the judge and the public were concerned, the Rosenbergs were really the ones responsible. In view of what you write in your editorial, I ask you to read once again the judge's remarks in sentencing the Rosenbergs: "I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason? Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country." Ask yourself what chance my husband had of receiving fair treatment in that atmosphere, with Roy Cohn, who later became Senator McCarthy's assistant, as the prosecutor.

Ten years of suffering have passed for our family. The fact that so many people are re-examining my husband's case in the light of today's information gives us hope that the President will commute his sentence. You are welcome to publish this letter to acquaint your readers with our situation.

Helen Sobell

New York, N. Y.

4-3-60

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Dated 4-3-60
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Helen Sobell

New York, N. Y.

Sobell Parley Called

Widespread appeals in behalf of freedom for Morton Sobell, imprisoned scientist, will be climaxed by a national gathering in Washington, D.C., Nov. 19-21.

The participants are seeking a Presidential commutation during the traditional Christmas amnesty season this year.

An appeal to President Eisenhower, signed by more than 1,000 clergymen of different faiths, will be presented at the White House.

Those joining in the weekend activities will hold a sundown prayer for Sobell's freedom at the White House on Sunday, Nov. 20.

Monday, Nov. 21, will be spent by delegations visiting government officials to request action on Sobell's behalf.

Representative speakers will address a banquet at the Hotel Shoreham on Saturday, Nov. 19, to urge a commutation of sentence for Sobell, who is now in the 11th year of a 30-year sentence on the charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage." He was tried together with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in 1951.

There will be a panel discussion at the Shoreham on Sunday, Nov. 20, featuring a presentation of "Facts and Issues in the Sobell Case" by Professor Thomas I. Emerson of the Yale Law School.

Among those sponsoring the Washington events are: Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Dr. John C. Bennett of the Union Theological Seminary, New York; Roger Baldwin, chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man; Norman Thomas, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize winner.

Also, Dr. William C. Davidson, vice-chairman of the Federation of American Scientists; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Syracuse, N.Y.; Rev. William E. Bason, Alexandria, Va.; Rabbi Balfour Brickner, Washington, D. C.

11/6/60

100-107111-B-34

1,200 Clerics Urge Ike Free Sobell

WASHINGTON. — An appeal to President Eisenhower to free imprisoned scientist Morton Sobell before leaving office was announced Monday by spokesmen for 1200 clergymen of different faiths who have joined in the request.

The appeal to the President, signed by many of America's most eminent ministers and rabbis, stated:

"The quality of mercy insists that we, who feel the conscience of the United States as a particular responsibility, address you, Mr. President, to ask that you use your great office to urge a new trial for Morton Sobell, or grant him clemency by commutation of his sentence."

"Throughout his imprisonment, Morton Sobell has proclaimed his innocence," they said.

The appeal was made public by a delegation of representative clergymen who had come to Washington to speak with government officials about the request for action in Sobell's behalf. It had been initiated on the West Coast by Reverend Peter McCormack of San Francisco and other California clergymen.

Rev. McCormack, a Presbyterian minister for more than 50 years, was Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz during Morton Sobell's imprisonment there, and became convinced of his innocence. He has since been seeking to obtain Sobell's release.

During last weekend a National Appeal for Freedom was held in Sobell's behalf in Washington. It featured an exhibit on the Sobell case at the Hotel Shoreham, a banquet addressed by nationally known speakers, a prayer at the White House on Sunday, and a panel discussion on facts and issues concerning the much-discussed imprisonment of Sobell.

The Washington weekend program was sponsored by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Dr. John C. Bennett of the Union Theological Seminary in New York; Roger Baldwin, Chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man; Norman Thomas; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and others.

Last week another independent appeal by 600 educators, lawyers, writers and others, was made public. Those who asked the President to free Sobell were Clarence Pickett, American Friends Service Committee; Harold Cranefield, attorney and general counsel for the United Auto Workers; James T. Farrell; Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize scientist, and Alexander Meiklejohn, civil libertarian.

Sobell is now at the Atlanta Federal prison enduring the 11th year of his 30-year sentence. Last week David Greenglass, who had pleaded guilty to charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, was released from prison.

11/27/60

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100-107111-B-35

Free Sobell, Says New Republic

THE NEW REPUBLIC, liberal weekly, last week called on President Eisenhower to commute the 30-year sentence of Morton Sobell, framed scientist, to the time which has already served. "It is a question not merely of humane feelings, but of a measure of justice," the New Republic said editorially.

The sentences in the trial where Sobell was convicted, the magazine said, were "brutal and erratic". "There is no way for society to expiate the ghastly fact that the Rosenbergs were electrocuted," the magazine said "But Sobell's sentence—as barbaric in its fashion, considering the nature of the case against him—can be commuted to time served."

12/11/60

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DEC 1 2 1960
FBI-NEW YORK

Morton Sobell's Wife Tells Of Family's Anguished Years

By FRED GILMAN

THERE IS SOMETHING behind the softness of Helen Sobell's voice that shakes the room. She speaks about her husband's case with the power of conviction and the thunder of truth. She is calm, she is confident, she is eloquent.

On Yom Kippur, the holiest Jewish holiday, Mrs. Sobell walked alone in front of the White House with a sign which read, "Mr. President: Today Is Yom Kippur . . . Free My Husband, Morton Sobell!"

In the offices of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell at 940 Broadway, she sat with her arms folded, her sad eyes expressing the ordeal she has gone through, and said:

"This was my direct and personal answer to the denial of our appeal for executive clemency. The enormity of the injustice that we had been living through these past 11 years became overwhelming. I felt that the President had to be confronted with the pain and the suffering which our family undergoes each day.

★

THE JUSTICE department on Sept. 12 denied Sobell's appeal for executive clemency. He has already served 11 years of a 30-year sentence for "conspiracy to commit espionage."

Mrs. Sobell said that the denial of the appeal brought out a "tremendous sense of indignation and anger" from those people across the country who have already spoken out in favor of clemency.

Among those who have so appealed are: Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.; Lord Bertrand Russell; Dr. Harold C. Urey; Dr. Linus Pauling; Pablo Casals and Reinhold Niebuhr.

★

MORTON SOBELL is scheduled to be operated on in November for a gall bladder condition. Concern was expressed for his health in the appeal for clemency and, in the letter of denial, Byron White, Deputy Attorney General said: "I am confident that the medical staff at the institution, (the Federal Penetentiary in Atlanta) along with its regular consultants, will be in a position to cope adequately with any illness Mr. Sobell may suffer from."

Concerning the appeal, the letter stated: "We should not depart from the long established policy of requiring a petitioner to wait until his parole eligibility date has passed before taking final action in his case." The date of parole eligibility is August 4, 1962.

On Thursday, September 28, Sobell's mother, Mrs. Rose Sobell also picketed the White House and on Monday, October 9, his two children, Sydney, 21, and Mark, 12, went to the White House to appeal to President Kennedy to free their father.

Mrs. Helen Sobell said in reference to the campaign to free her husband, "This is not an individual effort. We want, and expect more people to join in."

★

TO BETTER coordinate its activities, the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is holding a conference of its representatives from across the country this month in New York.

"Through all of these years," continued Mrs. Sobell, "we have worked in the most reasonable manner, appealing to intelligence, to law, to history; but now there is only action left. We have moved past talking."

In his personal letter which accompanied the legal appeal for clemency Morton Sobell stated: "After over a decade of im-

THE WORKER
DATED 10-22-61
PG 6 OF 4

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OCT 24 1961
FBI — NEW YORK

HELEN SOBELL

prisonment, prison has become a way of life for me while the recollections of a past life have become distant visions akin to dreams."

We asked Mrs. Sobell how it is possible for her to continue so tenaciously and confidently in this struggle for so long a period of time. She answered, "One gets a feeling of total responsibility. It is my goal and my intention to see my husband free."

★

LAST MONDAY Sobell's children asked the guard at the White House to see the President. When he refused, they began to put on picket signs. They were then referred to Tom White of the White House staff. White talked with Kenneth O'Donnell, also of the White House staff, who said the group had not set up an appointment and therefore could not see the President.

The youngsters then picketed the White House. Mark Sobell, the 12-year old son of Morton and Helen Sobell, carried a sign which read:

"Mr. President, Please free my father, Morton Sobell. He is innocent!"

Sobell's daughter, 21 year old Mrs. Sydney Prindle also carried a sign. It read:

"I was 10 years old when my innocent father, Morton Sobell, was imprisoned. Mr/ President, will you free him now?"

Upon their return, Mrs. Sobell said, "Members of the conference and I plan to go to Washington, Monday, October 16 to seek an appointment to meet with the President."

Picket Line at UN Nov. 16 To Urge Sobell's Release

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell said last week that since the words and appeals of America's most eminent scientists, educators and clergymen have not yet been enough to free Morton Sobell, the Committee is now taking direct action with public picket lines in cities across the country.

In N.Y., the public is urged to join a picket line at the UN, 43rd Street and 1st Avenue, on Thursday, Nov. 16, between 5 P.M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mark and Sydney Sobell, the son and stepdaughter of the imprisoned American scientist, will present an appeal to leaders of the world to use their influence to obtain Sobell's release. Helen and Rose Sobell, the wife and the mother of Morton Sobell, will be walking in the demonstration. Signs carrying the appeal to the conscience of the world will be made available to those participating at the UN.

"Give a Day of Your Life," is the slogan of the Sobell Committee which points out that Morton Sobell has already had 11 years of his life taken away from him through years of unjust imprisonment. The public is being asked to offer a day of demonstrations, or in distributing literature on the case. People are urged to make a contribution from a day's pay.

The appeal at the UN will be followed by a large gathering in Washington at the White House on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 2:30 P.M. Special buses will leave from New York at 9 A.M. from in front of the Sobell Committee office at 940 Broadway (between 22nd and 23rd Streets). The round-trip fare is $10, and the buses will return the same day.

The Sobell Committee stresses that the direct action through physical participation of every person who wants to stop this injustice is required to focus national attention on the case. Only in this way, the committee said, can Sobell's release be secured.

Similar plans are being made by Sobell groups in other cities across the nation. The federal buildings and places where leading members of the Kennedy Administration will be picketed locally.

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Washington Vigil This Week for Morton Sobell

MOST RECENT Free Morton Sobell demonstration, held in Washington on Nov. 26, was led by Sobell's family.

The next big appeal in Washington for the liberation of Morton Sobell, imprisoned scientist, will be an "around-the-clock" vigil starting Saturday, Dec. 16, going through the night, and continuing on Sunday, Dec. 17.

Special buses will leave on Saturday at 9:30 a.m. and Sunday at 9 a.m. from the Sobell Commitee office at 940 Broadway. Information on details of the trip can be obtained from the Sobell Committee at AL 4-9983.

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Hail Court Order To Hotel to Honor ECLC Contract

CLARK FOREMAN, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, yesterday hailed the court injunction that ordered the Commodore Hotel to abide by its contract to rent its Grand Ballroom to the committee.

Foreman pointed to the fact that this is the first time in New York State that a judge compelled a facility to honor such a contract.

During the proceedings last Thursday before Judge Arthur Markewich, the lawyers for the Commodore cited the refusal of the courts to grant injunctions to the Sobell Committee and the American Labor Party in similar incidents. Judge Markewich did not accept these as precedents and called the cancellation "indecent" and "un-American." He accused the hotel's management of "just plain gutlessness."

The court case was the result of the refusal by the Commodore to rent its hall to the ECLC for a Bill of Rights banquet Dec. 15, which the ECLC holds annually. After the hotel signed a contract with the civil liberties group, the hotel's management received pressure to cancel it from groups it refused to name.

Daniel C. Hickey, vice-president and general manager of the Commodore, in an affidavit submitted to the court, stated:

"During the month of November, 1961, mounting pressure was brought upon deponent to cancel plaintiff's dinner. Deponent ascribes this pressure primarily to a news article published in the Communist Worker." This statement referred to a small article in the Nov. 14 edition of the Midweek Worker

Judge Markewich declared:

"*From a reading of the papers* I can find no basis for the action, or rather the threatened action, by the hotel. It seems to me that somebody just got cold feet. This contract was solicited by the hotel, and no one put anything over on the hotel. This is about as indecent and un-American a thing as I have ever seen. This is plain gutlessness and nothing else. There is not a single excuse for it."

The celebration will take place in the Grand Ball Room of the Commodore Hotel as scheduled at 6:30 P.M. on Friday, Dec. 15. Dr. Corliss Lamont, vice-chairman of the ECLC, will be the chairman for the evening, and Judge Hubert T. Delany will be the toastmaster.

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Weekend Vigil In Capital for Morton Sobell

FRONT PAGE of the four-page paper put out by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and sent throughout the country in the "Direct Action" campaign to free Sobell.

This weekend the Sobell Committee is conducting an all-night vigil in front of the White House. Buses will leave from their headquarters at 940 Broadway, near 22nd Street, at 9:00 A.M. Saturday. The demonstrators will begin mass picketing at the White House at 2:30 P.M. and will have one or two-hour shifts of about eight people each through the night. On Sunday afternoon the mass picketing will resume and will end at 5:00 P.M.

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Bertrand Russell Reiterates Belief in Sobell's Innocence

LONDON—Bertrand Russell has declared his belief that Morton Sobell, jailed in the U.S., was unjustly imprisoned. He did so in a statement after meeting Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of the scientist who was sentenced in 1951 at the height of the McCarthy witch-hunt on a charge of "conspiring to commit espionage."

Sobell was convicted at the same time as Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were subsequently electrocuted.

"Morton Sobell, in the opinion of many, of whom I am one, was the victim of a miscarriage of justice when he was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment," said Earl Russell.

"He was illegally kidnapped in Mexico and taken by force into the U.S. The Mexican authorities admit this and the U.S. authorities do not deny it.

"The trial judge instructed the jury that they could not find Sobell guilty unless they accepted the testimony of Elitcher. Elitcher was known to the F.B.I. to have commited perjury but was not prosecuted.

"Except at a time of hysteria such evidence could not be considered adequate. I urge most strongly that Sobell should be immediately liberated."

Mrs. Sobell, who has been in London seeking support for the campaign to secure the release of her husband, will visit Brussels, Paris, Rome and Stockholm.

During her stay she has met many prominent people who support the campaign, including Lord Chorley, the Bishop of Woolwich, a group of Labour M.P.s and various churchmen, writers and artists.

Arnold Wesker, the playwright who has said he believes a great injustice has been done to Morton Sobell, has suggested the possibility of dramatising the Rosenberg-Sobell story, which he believes would make a powerful film.

"I feel very much encouraged by my visit, and I believe that there is now an awareness which will result in greatly increased activity and support for the freedom of my husband," said Mrs. Sobell before leaving for Holland.

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Adlai Says He'll Consider Petition For Morton Sobell

ADLAI STEVENSON, U.S. ambassador to the UN, told Mrs. Morton Sobell and her son, Mark, 12, Saturday, that he would consider the petition for presidential clemency for Morton Sobell which they had given him.

The two met Stevenson outside the office of the United States UN mission, 45th St. and First Ave., at 12:45 p.m., to which they led a delegation of some 200 persons who brought the petition.

They had walked across town in a heavy rain from a breakfast meeting in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Belmont Plaza, at 49th Street and Lexington Ave.

As they reached the mission Stevenson was just leaving and Mrs. Sobell and her son told him of the petition.

On Thursday Sobell's sixth appeal in Federal court had been turned down by Judge John F. X. McGoohey.

Marshall Perlin, Sobell's counsel, argued before Judge McGoohey on Feb. 14 that Sobell had been denied a fair trial and that he should be freed or tried again.

Saturday's breakfast gathering, attended by over 200 persons, heard Mrs. Sobell report on her recent trip abroad, where many notables sent appeals to President Kennedy to free Sobell through executive clemency.

Thirty members of British Parliament have written President Kennedy that if he freed Sobell, "the U.S. and all of us who strike for a free and constructive civilization will be ad-

(Continued on page 7)

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Adlai Gets Sobell Plea

(Continued from page 2)

vantaged by it," it was disclosed by Mrs. Sobell at the breakfast gathering Saturday.

The appeal directed to Stevenson stated: "The price our country continues to pay by keeping Morton Sobell in prison is not only the evil that results internally from perpetuating an injustice; it is also the lack of respect that occurs abroad when others can look at us and observe that we are still compounding abuses that occurred during the McCarthy era instead of forthrightly seeing to it that injustices of that harmful period are rectified."

Sobell, who is incarcerated at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., has steadfastly maintained his innocence of conspiracy to commit espionage throughout his 12 years of imprisonment. He was condemned to 30 years in the trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Many eminent Americans have criticized the trial as unfair, have stated their belief in Sobell's innocence, or have said that even if the testimony against him by a single witness were believed, the sentence war far out of proportion.

Mrs. Sobell, reporting on her trip overseas to gather support, read a message to the meeting from Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium, stating: "I wish you the very best of luck in the campaign you have launched aiming to have Mr. Morton Sobell returned to his family and for the reversal in his case in an impartial and quiet atmosphere."

Also made public was an appeal to President Kennedy by noted British attorney Gerald Gardiner, Queen's Counsel and former chairman of the General Council of the Bar of England. Mrs. Sobell identified the members of Parliament signing the letter to the Presiden as including Michael Foot, Koni Zilliacus, Stephen Swingler, Sidney Silverman, A. Fenner Brockway, Lawrence Parett, Harold Davies, Will Griffiths, Ellis Smith and Richard Kelley.

There have been previous appeals by such internationally known persons as Lord Bertrand Russell of England, Dr. Martin Buber of Israel, Jean-Paul Sartre of France and cellist Pablo Casals.

The gathering heard Mrs. Sobell read a letter from her husband in which he stated concerning the walk to the U.S. Mission: "It's much more heartening to know that people are getting together to do, not to sit on their hands except for applauding. Meetings can only go so far and in the present situation that's not far enough, it seems. Dignified walks are another matter, for action of any sort carries a message written much larger for those to whom it is addressed."

More Israelis Ask JFK To Free Morton Sobell

NEW SUPPORT in Israel for an appeal to free Morton Sobell from imprisonment on a conspiracy to commit espionage charge was announced last week by his wife.

Mrs. Morton Sobell said she had received and was forwarding to President Kennedy signatures of noted Israelis added to a plea by Dr. Martin Buber, Israeli philosopher, Lord Bertrand Russell of England, and Dr. E. J. Jarus, leader of the Israel League for the Rights of Man.

Sobell was in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, has been imprisoned for 12 years on a 30-year sentence. He will be officially eligible for parole or release through executive clemency after July 27.

Dr. Buber and Lord Russell have expressed their belief in Sobell's innocence. Signers of the appeal state that while not all of one mind on the issue of innocence, they are pleading "in the interest of justice and humanity only" for clemency and the return of Morton Sobell to his family.

ISRAELI SIGNERS

The signers, whose names Mrs. Sobell received in a letter from Dr. Jaruc, include:

Joseph W. Abileah, music teacher, Haifa Conservatory; Professor David H. Baneth, Hebrew University; Dr. M. Buchmann, physician; Dr. Kurt Gronemann, physician; Miss Aviva Lancet, museologue; Dr. Moshe Lancet, physician; Professor Raphael Mahler, historian, Tel-Aviv University; Dr. Yehuda L. Oppenheimer; Mrs. Miriam Tal, writer and art critic; Azziel Ukhmani, editor and critic.

Israelis who previously signed include:

Dr. Ludwig Bahr, civil engineer; Samuel Hugo Bergman, professor emeritus of philosophy, Hebrew University; Nathan Bistritzky, author; Nathan Chofshi, chairman, Israel Branch of War Registers' International; Dr. Samuel Eisenstadt, professor of law, Tel-Aviv University; J. Grunbaum, former minsister of the Interior; Dr. Martin Hirschfeld, Weizmann Institute of Science; Mrs. Margot Klausner, director of Israel Motion Pictures Studios; Dr. Martin Nathan, physician; M. Reiner, professor, Israel Institute of Technology.

Also Dr. Naftali Schneid, Israel Institute of Technology;

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SOBELL

Ernst Simon, professor of education, Hebrew University; Professor N. H. Tur-Sinai, president of the Academy of the Hebrew Language; Anna Weizmann, professor emeritus, Weizmann Institute of Science.

BRITONS SPEAK OUT

In England an appeal to President Kennedy has been made by writers Robert Bolt (author of the Broadway hit "A Man for All Seasons"), Doris Lessing, Alan Sillitoe, Kenneth Tynan and Arnold Wesker.

Damage Suit Is Settled

THE COMMITTEE to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell announces that an out-of-court settlement has been reached in the litigation stemming from damages which the committee suffered when the Tavern on the Green in April, 1958, cancelled a Sobell dinner after intervention by former Park Commissioner Robert Moses.

Restaurant Associates, which recently acquired ownership of the restaurant in New York's Central Park, has paid $1,350 to plaintiffs who had brought suit in behalf of the Sobell committee under the Federal Civil Rights Law.

The Sobell committee discloses that a portion of the monetary settlement compensating for losses suffered is being applied to legal costs of Morton Sobell's appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals to grant a new trial or set aside his 30-year sentence as illegal.

The sum received will also help pay the costs of public appeals to gain further support for a petition for executive clemency. Sobell, now at the end of his 12th year of imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, has steadfastly maintained his innocence. Many eminent persons in America and throughout the world are urging his freedom.

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PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia Sobell Committee cordially invites you to the Marriage of "Mack, the Knife" and "Miss Polly Peachum" in Brecht-Blitzstein & Weill's THE THREEPENNY OPERA, Fri., Oct. 5, at 8:30 P.M. at the Society Hill Playhouse, 507 So. 8 St., Phila., Admission $3.50 & $3. For reservations phone GL 5-2970.

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Make Film Documentary On Morton Sobell Case

A FILM documentary has been made for showing to the U.S. Parole Board in the hope of convincing its members to free scientist Morton Sobell, who in his 13th year of imprisonment continues to assert his innocence on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The picture, a 16 mm sound film running a half hour was released Nov. 1, is titled "Morton Sobell, A Plea for Justice" and features Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize scientist; Malcolm P. Sharp, of the University of Chicago; Stephen S. Love, Chicago; Norman Thomas, Lew Erwin, and the Morton Sobell family.

It was produced by top people in the documentary field, under the name of Veritas Productions. They asked no money to cover the cost of financing. The Sobell Committee is paying the cost of the prints.

At the parole hearing on Oct. 30, in Washington, D.C., Mrs. Morton Sobell presented a print of the film to the Federal Parole Board, which is considering Sobell's case. Many notables attended the hearing to speak in Sobell's behalf. There were messages from all parts of the world to urge Sobell's release. One from Bertrand Russell said that Sobell is a victim of "a vicious act of injustice in the tradition of judicial murders."

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Hear New Sobel Plea This Friday

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit will hear argument Friday, Dec. 7, in the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square o nthe latest appeal by Morton Sobell, now in his 13th year on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. Sobell has asked the tribunal to reverse a lower court decision and grant him freedom, a new trial, or set aside his 30-year sentence as illegal.

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Strong Plea in Film For Justice for Sobell

By SHEILA Reiner

A DOCUMENTARY FILM titled "Morton Sobell—A Plea for Justice" was shown for the first time in New York, Dec. 3, at the Village South Theatre. This small movie house in New York's Greenwich Village is usually used by Columbia Picture executives for private screenings.

A group of experts in the documentary field, under the name of Veritan Productions, made this film for presentation to the U.S. Parole Board. Sobell has already served 12 years of his 30-year prison sentence.

The film, through interviews with such renowned persons as Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel Prize scientist; Prof. Malcolm P. Sharp of the Law Department of the University of Chicago; Chicago jurist Stephen S. Lowe and socialist leader Norman Thomas, re-creates the case of Morton Sobell.

Sobell's lawyers, Marshal Perlin and Mrs. Eleanor Jackson Piel, as well as his wife, Helen, his mother, Rose, and his 13-year old son, Mark, are also interviewed.

Some newsreel pictures of Sobell taken when he was arrested in 1950 are incorporated.

As the film opens, Perlin tells the story of Sobell, relating how Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico on Aug. 16, 1950, by U.S. Federal agents and charged with conspiracy in the espionage case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The charge was made in relation to five conversations he was supposed to have had with the Rosenbergs.

Max Elitcher, we are told, a self-confessed perjurer who had at one time signed a false statement so that he could get a government job, was the only witness against Sobell. Elitcher's testimony consisted of five conversations that he said he had with Sobell, and an allegation that he and Sobell had transported some microfilm, whose contents he did not know, from Washington to New York to supposed co-conspirators.

In this story, said Perlin, Sobell was convicted.

Dr. Urey is then shown in the film. He cites the political hysteria that surrounded Sobell's trial, which was held during the McCarthy period, and he declares that the members of the jury could not have acquitted Sobell for fear of economic and social reprisals.

Mrs. Sobell relates how the Federal authorities told Sobell that if he were a witness for the prosecution he would be "treated well," if not he would be sent to Alcatraz. But Sobell protested his innocence and would not abandon his convictions and therefore he did serve five years in Alcatraz.

Sobell is now in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Mark, Sobell's son, is next seen. Asked what he thought of his father, "I like him very much and my father is an innocent man. When I write or visit him he gives me fatherly advise. Anyway, what's there to think about a father?"

Rev. Peter McCormack, chaplain at Alcatraz prison, sent a letter to the Sobell Committee which was read in the film. In this letter Rev. McCormack states ,"I know Morton Sobell. He is a fine man, a good American, a good husband and father, and I believe him to be innocent."

Mrs. Piel, the other attorney for Sobell, said they had gone to court at least 10 to 12 times to get a review of the case. Now they are asking for clemency.

Norman Thomas said that the

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Sobell Film

(Continued from page 5)

political situation rather than justice prevailed at the Sobell trial. Thomas is not convinced of either Sobell's innocence or guilt, but, he maintained, the sentence was unreasonably severe and Sobell should receive clemency.

Lew Erwin, Los Angeles TV commentator who did the interviewing, said that men of all shades of political belief and all walks of life have spoken out against Sobell's continuing confinement.

Among them are Lee Metcalf Jean Paul Sartre, Pablo Casals, Rev. Martin Luther King, and Bertrand Russell.

At the end of the half hour documentary, Mrs. Sobell addressed the audience. She told of the committee's plans to get time on a N.Y. TV station to show the film.

"We are doing this so that more of the public can become acquainted with the facts," she said. She also offered the film to any organization that wants to show it.

U.S. Attorney Concedes that Conviction Of Ethel Rosenberg May Have Been Illegal

By FRED GILMAN

ROBERT J. GENIESSE, a U.S. attorney, conceded before the Court of Appeals at Foley Square last Friday that if Ethel Rosenberg, who was executed nine years ago, were convicted today, her conviction would "probably" have to be reversed.

He made this admission in response to a question from Federal Judge Thurgood Marshall, during a hearing on an appeal by Morton Sobell.

Ethel Rosenberg was executed with her husband, Julius, on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage."

Sobell was convicted with the Rosenbergs and was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

Geniesse's admission was quoted in a legal memo issued by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

According to the memo, Judge Marshall asked Geniesse: "If Ethel Rosenberg were tried, say last Spring, and we had her conviction before this court today, wouldn't we have to reverse on the authority of Grunewald?"

"Probably, your honor," answered Geniesse.

The Grunewald referred to is Henry Grunewald, who had been indicted in 1954 for defrauding the government. One of his co-defendants, Max Halperin, charged in his appeal after conviction that the prosecution had no right to ask him questions in court pertaining to his claiming the Fifth Amendment before a grand jury.

The Supreme Court in 1957 agreed with Halperin, calling the trial judge's permission of such cross-examination a "prejudicial error." The High Court ordered a new trial.

Sobell's lawyers, Marshall Perlin and Sanford Katz, cited this case as one of their arguments last Friday because the government had used just such cross-examination to discredit Ethel Rosenberg's testimony and, by implication, to give credence to the testimony of Max Elitcher, who testified against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

Geniesse refused to admit he made his remark, when we contacted him on Monday.

"No concession was made by the government," he insisted. "Nothing was said about Mrs. Rosenberg that has anything to do with this case."

"In this kind of circumstance we don't issue a statement to the press," he stated.

No reporters were in the court and no transcript of the argument was taken.

The onl ything Geniesse admitted was that his comment came in response to "a question from the bench."

A second argument advanced by Sobell's lawyers, was that Sobell's 30-year sentence was illegal, since Sobell's alleged crime took place during peacetime but

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Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Sobell received a wartime sentence.

Sobell's wife, Mrs. Helen Sobell, told us on Tuesday that at her husband's trial in 1951, Judge Irving Kaufman, "in presenting the case to the jury, did not bring this vital question to them."

Mrs. Sobell explained that the Court of Appeals could do one of four things: free her husband immediately, order a new trial, reduce sentence or sustain the lower court's ruling.

"If they sustain the lower court," she said, "we're going to the Supreme Court."

"But, should they reverse the decision based on Grunewald," she added, "not only could it free my husband; it would imply that the Rosenbergs might never have been convicted."

The Appeals decision is not expected for several months.

Sobell Plea to JFK Cites Flaw in Rosenberg Case

A PROSECUTION statement in recent court proceedings that Ethel Rosenberg would today probably be entitled to a new trial was cited last week as the basis for an appeal to President Kennedy to grant a holiday release to imprisoned Morton Sobell.

The appeal was filed by Mrs. Morton Sobell in behalf of her husband, now in Atlanta in the 13th year of a 30-year sentence and still trying to prove his innocence of the "conspiracy to commit espionage" charge on which he was convicted in the 1951 trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

On Dec. 7, during argument before the U.S. Court of Appeals on Sobell's motions for a new trial or freedom, Judge Thurgood Marshall posed a question. It was asked in light of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the Grunewald-Halperin tax case condemning as illegal prosecution cross-examination attacking a witness for having asserted Constitutional rights under the 5th Amendment before the Grand Jury, as was done to Ethel Rosenberg.

"If Ethel Rosenberg were tried, say last spring," Judge Marshall asked, "and we had her conviction before the court today, wouldn't we have to reverse?"

U.S. Attorney Robert J. Geniesse responded, "Yes, it would probably have to reverse."

Reporting this in her appeal to President Kennedy, Mrs. Sobell asserted:

"This historic question and answer in a case which has aroused the attention of the entire world can only be received with great anguish. However the legal battle may be resolved, Mr. President, it is now clear 10 years after the conviction of Ethel Rosenberg that she was unfairly tried and convicted.

This is a terrible burden upon the conscience of our country. Do not add to that burden by permitting the continued imprisonment of my innocent husband for whom more than 12 years of life have already been unjustly taken."

While Sobell was not accused of facts related to atomic espionage, his case was influenced by any unfair cross-examination of Ethel Rosenberg because it was a conspiracy trial, Sobell's attorneys have pointed out. Only one witness, who had admitted perjury, accused Sobell, and there was no evidence of Sobell's having given or received secret information.

Mrs. Sobell also cited to President Kennedy medical reports, submitted at the recent parole hearing, that her husband may be suffering from "a life-threatening" condition.

She appealed, "For the good of our country, for my husband's sake and for his family, release him now so that he may return home at a time of peace on earth, goodwill toward men."

The U.S. Parole Board is weighing possible release in view of Sobell's parole eligibility following a hearing at which eminent Americans testified, urging freedom for Sobell. The U.S. Court of Appeals now has under advisement the legal motions.

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FILM PREMIERE

Dramatic Documentary Probing The Public Issue On America's Conscience

"MORTON SOBELL — A PLEA FOR JUSTICE"

Participants in the recently released documentary film "Morton Sobell — A Plea for Justice" are shown below. The film is now available at the Sobell Committee in 16mm sound for organizations, clubs, home gatherings, local theaters and TV stations.

Information about securing the film can be obtained from the committee at 940 Broadway, New York 10.

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Dr. Harold C. Urey
atomic scientist

Norman Thomas

Lew Erwin
Los Angeles
TV commentator

Prof. Malcolm Sharp
Univers. of Chicago
Law School

Steven Love
Illinois attorney

Rev. Dr. Erwin Gaede

Mrs. Eleanor Piel

and Marshall Perlin
attorneys for
Morton Sobell

Rose Sobell
his mother

Helen Sobell
his wife
and Mark Sobell
his son, 13

Meetings Mark 10th Year Of Rosenbergs' Execution

A GROUP of prominent citizens will examine the issues in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, Feb. 27, in the first of a series of meetings to be held throughout the U.S. during the 10th year following the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The meeting will be held in the Community Church, 40 East 35 St.

The Rosenbergs were executed on June 29, 1953. Morton Sobell is in his 13th year of imprisonment on the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Those on the platform will include Prof. G. Murray Branch, Interdenominational Center, Atlanta, who will act as chairman; Rabbi Balfour Brickner; Angus Cameron, editor; Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara, New York Institute of Criminology; Prof. Fred Rodell of Yale University; Rowland Watts, civil liberties attorney and Helen and Rose Sobell.

Highlighting the meeting will be the showing of the new half-hour documentary film, "Morton Sobell—a Plea for Justice."

In a statement announcing the meeting Mrs. Morton Sobell asked why the Federal Parole Board in Washington, and President Kennedy have refused to respond to pleas on behalf of Sobell.

"The overwhelming list of those asking clemency or parole includes eminent persons of all shades of opinion," Mrs. Sobell said, including "many close to the present Administration" who "have asked his release."

She saw the answer to the query in a statement by Prof. Francis Wormuth of the University of Utah who had called Morton Sobell "the man in the iron mask of American jurisprudence.

Wormuth's statement implies, Mrs. Sobell said, that "the entire Rosenberg-Sobell trial is so sordid that nobody in Washington wants to chance its reopening.

"They would rather let an innocent man remain in prison torn from his family than open a door that could permit light on one of the most shameful episodes in our history."

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THE WORKER

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Mrs. Morton Sobell asserted:

"The Rosenbergs were accused of giving Russia the atomic bomb and thereby bearing responsibility for the Korean War. Aside from questions of guilt or innocence, appeals from the world over, including Pope Pius XII and the President of France, urged that the unprecedented sentences not be carried out.

"Today the idea that Russia could have obtained her atomic bomb from the Rosenbergs is recognized as absurd. I have heard many people agree, but add that surely the Rosenbergs must have been guilty of something. But of what if not that for which they were put to death? We know of nothing.

"Throughout the years more and more people have exposed the unreliable witnesses whose word was then accepted. (There was no documentary evidence.) Lies and inconsistencies in the testimony have been shown.

"Recently I sat in a federal courtroom in which my husband's attorneys were challenging the fairness of the trial on an appeal for a new trial or freedom. Federal Judge Thurgood Marshall and U.S. Attorney Robert J. Geniesse agreed that if Ethel Rosenberg were appealing today she would probably have to receive a new trial. What a tragic comment on capital punishment!"

What's On

See the Film Premiere 'MORTON SOBELL: A PLEA FOR JUSTICE." Hear Helen Sobell speak. Monday, Mar. 11th, 8:30 p.m. at the Allerton Center, 683 Allerton Ave. Admission 50c. Auspices: Committee for Civil Liberties and Civil Rights.

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DATED: 3/5/63

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INDEXED

FILED

MAR 1 1963

FBI — NEW YORK

500 at Rally Hit Denial of Sobell Parole

By SHEILA REINER

THE REFUSAL to grant Morton Sobell a parole, although he has served our one-third of his 30-year sentence, is "an indication of political injustice in the administration of prisons," Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara, of the New York Institute of Criminology, told a meeting of over 500 people last Wednesday.

"By every one of the criteria told to studens of criminology, Morton Sobell qualifies for parole," said MacNamara, who has been teaching criminology for 15 years.

He declared that in the case of Morton Sobell there was "far more than a reasonable doubt" as to his guilt. In reading the record of the Rosenberg trial, Morton Sobell's name was "hardly ever mentioned," he said.

"Even if he were guilty," MacNabara continued, "does a vindictive sentence of 30 years of imprisonment in maximum security prisons like Alcatraz and Atlanta, prisons for hardened criminals and escape artists, fit the crime?"

Many Americans have said that political injustice "can't happen here," MacNamara said. "Well, it did happen here."

MacNamara ended his speech to resounding applause as he said that "every American must be allowed his own political thought as guaranteed in the Constitution."

Rowland Watts, special counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, discussed the Supreme Court's 1957 decision in U.S. v. Grunewald, which said

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that if a person pleads the Fifth Amendment before a grand jury and later as a witness in a trial answers the same questions, it is unfair for the prosecution to question his credibility on that account, and the error requires a retrial.

The decision was quoted last Feb. 6 during argument before the U.S. Court of Appeals on Morton Sobell's motion for a new trial. In that argument, Judge Thurgood Marshall asked, "If Ethel Rosenberg were tried, say last spring, and we had her conviction before the court, wouldn't we have to reverse?" To which U.S. Attorney Robert J. Geniesse replied: "Yes, it would probably have to reverse."

"Although it is too late for Ethel Rosenberg, it is not too late for Morton Sobell," said Watts. But, he continued, the Appeals Court says it is too late.

Helen Sobell, Morton's wife, read an except from a letter written to her from O. John Rogge, the attorney for David Greenglass whose evidence sent his sister Ethel to her death. Speaking on the judge at the trial, Rogge wrote, "Judge Kaufman's sentence never did make sense."

This meeting was held at the Community Church under the auspices of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Other speakers were Rabbi Balfour Brickner; Angus Cameron, book Editor, and Rose Sobell, Morton Sobell's mother.

The documentary film, "Morton Sobell—A plea for Justice," was shown.

TV Network Censors Morton Sobell Film

"CENSORSHIP in any form runs directly against the American tradition of freedom," said Norman W. Walt Jr., Vice President of WCBS-TV, in a television editorial a few weeks ago.

Yet WCBS-TV has censored the civil rights film, "Morton Sobell: A Plea for Justice," right off the air. Like other TV and radio stations in New York WCBS-TV has refused to permit the Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell to buy time to show the film or to play the soundtrack.

WNBC-TV, WOR-TV, WABC-TV, and WPIX similarly refused to sell air time to the Committee for the presentation of the film.

Of all the television station WOR-TV was the most blunt. It simply stated that its policy was "to make its facilities available for the advertising of prospective sponsors' products and services only." In other words: Headache pills, Yes, Justice, No. Justice is not a product and therefore cannot be shown to television viewers!

Incidently, none of the television stations, according to the Committee, even bothered to examine the film, except for WOR.

Radio stations WMCA and WQXR (owned by the "New York Times") also refused to sell air time to the Committee.

Whether this blacklisting of a potential sponsor is in violation of the Federal Communications Act and FCC rulings on the subject is a question asked in broadcasting circles. The banning of the Sobell film, coming as it does a few days after WMCA,WNBC, and WQXR refused to sell air time to New York's Liberal Party, has caused some apprehension on Madison Ave.

Ironically WCBS-TV, in his defense of civil liberties and attack on censorship quoted the United States Supreme Court decision in the "Lady Chatterlay Lover" case:

"The First Amendment's basic guarantee is of freedom to advocate ideas. Its guarantee is not confined to the expression of ideas that are conventional or shared by a majority." —M.N.

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FBI—NEW YORK

Morton Sobell Asks High Court Review

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Supreme Court has been asked by Morton Sobell, still battling to prove his innocence in his 13th year of imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, to break with past refusals to hear his case and review it for the first time.

Certiorari (review) has never been granted to any part of Sobell's case, or that of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, with whom he was tried in 1951. The Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that no inference can be drawn from its refusal to review. Should the Supreme Court now grant Sobell's appeal, it would deal with an aspect of the case involving the execution of the Rosenbergs.

The latest appeal, filed Saturday by counsel for Sobell, is from a decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, handed down Feb. 6. admitting that Ethel Rosenberg, if she had not been executed, might be able to have her trial voided as unfair under Supreme Court rulings since the execution. The Appeals Court denied to Sobell the right to a new trial. The Court said Sobell might have prevailed had he raised the legal point in question earlier.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1957 in the Grunewald tax case, overriding the same Second Circuit Appeals Court, that it is unfair for a prosecutor to prejudice the case against a defendent by implying the defendent was untrustworthy for having previously relied on the Fifth Amendment. This was done repeatedly in cross-examination of Ethel Rosenberg. In other cases co-defendants have also been granted new trials under such circumstances since the High Court decree.

Another point the Supreme Court is being asked to examine in the case of Morton Sobel is whether his trial and sentence should be voided because the wartime sentence given was illegal. The maximum sentence in peacetime in such cases is 20 years, but Sobell was sentenced 30 years.

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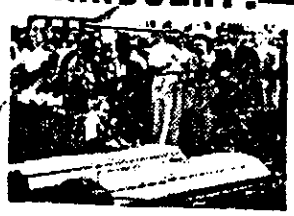
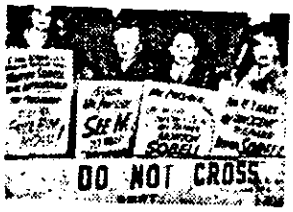


The Rosenbergs were killed but TRUTH must live

INNOCENT!



Sobell is imprisoned. He must be FREED

INNOCENT!

Wed., June 19, 8 pm
CARNEGIE HALL
10th Year Meeting
Hear Dr. Harold Uney

•

See Filmed Interview with
Bertrand RUSSELL

•

Songs
Dramatic presentation
Admission: $1

INNOCENT!

Sat., June 15, 2 pm
Join Youth Appeal
at the White House
Washington, D. C.

Sun., June 16, 1 pm
Memorial TRIBUTE
Wellwood Cemetery
Pinelown, L. I.
10th Anniversary of
Rosenberg Executions

•

For Carnegie Tickets
and Information
Sobell Committee
940 Broadway, N. Y. C.
AL 4-9983

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Johnson Gets Plea From Italy for Sobell

PRESIDENT Lyndon B. Johnson now has before him a plea from 27 leading Italian politicians and intellectuals urging the freedom of Morton Sobell, who has maintained his innocence of the conspiracy to commit espionage charge on which he is now in his 14th year of imprisonment.

Sobell's wife, Mrs. Morton Sobell, in announcing the appeal from Italy, said that she was convinced that the late President had been preparing to free her husband.

"It is impossible that following the release of Douglas Chandler and Tomoya Kawakita who were convicted of treason for aiding our enemies in Germany and Japan, President Kennedy would have permitted my innocent husband to remain in prison."

Among the signers cutting across diverse political viewpoints are: Writers Alberto Moravio, Pier Paulo Pasolini, Nobel prize-winner Salvatore Quasimodo and Elio Vittorini, secretary of the European Writers' Community; the painter Renato Guttuso; film director Federico Fellini; the Catholic prilosopher Carlo Arturo Jemelo; the Republican Party lawyer politician Leopoldo Piccardi; Deputy Mario Alicata, editor of the Communist Party paper "L'Unita; the Socialist Vittorio Foa, assistant general secretary of the Italian General Confed-

(Continued on page 11)

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THE WORKER
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Johnson Gets Plea for Sobell

(Continued from page 8)
eration of Labor, and Senator Franco Parri, leader of the Italian Resistance Council.

They assert in their plea:

"We feel the wish to unite our voice with those of so many eminent people who, from all parts of the world, have asked you to commit an act of justice and humanity in favor of Morton Sobell.

"This man, condemned to prison in the climate of one of the darkest periods in the history of the U.S. — the period of McCarthyism — is still in prison, ill, for almost 14 years. As men who have devoted their lives to cultural activity and, as such, have learned that even a single offense of justice is always an offense to the entire human society, we ask you, Mr. President, to have Morton Sobell's case re-examined and to restore freedom to this man."

Morton Sobell is now at the U.S. Medical Center Prison, Springfield, Mo., where he was transferred because of failing health.

New Petitions for Sobell Ask For Pardon Based on Innocence

In his 14th year of imprisonment, Morton Sobell announced last week that he wants those appealing in his behalf to stop seeking clemency and demand "a full pardon based on my innocence and nothing else."

Sobell has from the beginning asserted his innocence of the conspiracy to commit espionage charge on which he was convicted in the 1951 trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Dr. Harold C. Urey and Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel prize winners, Bertrand Russell, Martin Buber, and Pablo Casals are among those who have stated their belief in Sobell's innocence.

Those convinced of his innocence have been joined in appeals by many notables in the United States and abroad who have appealed for clemency, from his 30-year sentence either on humanitarian grounds or because of doubts raised as to his guilt.

SOBELL'S STATEMENT

But Sobell asserted last week, in a statement made public by his wife, Helen Sobell:

"In all that has transpired through nearly 14 years, I have no regret for anything, done or undone, by myself or those who have worked in my behalf. When the question of clemency was first raised it pained me beyond anything I had experienced. It was foreign to my nature, repulsive, but understandable as a procedure.

"It has at this late date, bow-

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"to bind our wounds, to heal our sores, to make our society well..."

President Lyndon B. Johnson

Morton Sobell is INNOCENT say:

HAROLD C. UREY MARTIN BUBER PABLO CASALS

BERTRAND RUSSELL LINUS PAULING

CITIZENS' FULL PARDON FOR MORTON SOBELL

In the national effort to end the atmosphere of immorality and malice that concerns us all, we must come to grips with the festering case of Morton Sobell.

Name	Address	Occupation

NEW PETITION for Morton Sobell

ever, become a farce to set aside the merits of our case and speak of mercy, humanity, of clemency and amnesty. I want the fight on my behalf to be for a full pardon based on my innocence and nothing else. It is much easier for me this way, and it will better serve justice."

Accordingly, Mrs. Sobell announced that a new petition will be circulated expressing belief in Sobell's innocence, and urging that he be granted a "Citizens' Full Pardon." Citizens of other countries are being urged to support the petition by endorsing the action.

The petition will be distributed by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell whose national office is at 940 Broadway, New York City. The appeal lists many individuals, organizations, and publications calling for Sobell's freedom on many grounds.

Urey Urges Congressmen Help Free Morton Sobell

MEMBERS of the U.S. Senate and House have received a letter from Nobel Prize atomic scientist, Dr. Harold C. Urey, urging intervention to free Morton Sobell, now in his 14th year of imprisonment.

Dr. Urey, writing from La Jolla, Calif., stated that his study of the trial of Morton Sobell and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 on the charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" has led him to the conclusion that "I do not believe any of these people were guilty of the crimes charged against them."

The scientist's letter was sent to the legislators with a copy of a new petition that the Sobell Committee is circulating demanding a full pardon for Sobell on the basis of his innocence.

"I wonder — what does an innocent man unjustly punished do?" Dr. Urey asked. "Does he admit to crimes he did not commit in order to secure leniency?"

In making public Dr. Urey's correspondence, the Sobell Committee announced that it would hold a New York Citizens' Full Pardon Meeting for Morton Sobell April 23, 8-10:30 p.m. at Cooper Union. Admission will be either $1 or one completed petition with six signatures.

The text of Dr. Urey's letter is as follows:

"The Rosenberg-Sobell case has troubled me for a long time. After the trial was over I read the entire transcript. I believe the conclusion of guilt in this case was based upon very doubtful evidence. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that any of these people were guilty of the crimes charged against them.

"Many other respectable citizens of this country and of the friendly countries abroad have reached the same conclusion.

"Others, while thinking that the people may have been guilty, regarded the sentences as extreme. The Rosenbergs have been executed and nothing more can be done. But Morton Sobell has been in prison for 13 or 14 years, and he has stoutly maintained his innocence all this time, under conditions where leniency apparently could have been secured by admitting guilt. I wonder—what does an innocent man unjustly punished do? Does he admit to crimes he did not commit in order to secure leniency?

"It does seem to me that regardless of our opinion of this case that we might do something for Morton Sobell, if we are willing to liberate men who have admitted to the commission of crimes. I should be very glad to hear of any action taken by you individually or together with other members of the Senate or House of Representatives in regard to this matter."

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Sobell Pardon Rally April 23

PROF. FRED RODELL of the Yale Law School will address the N. Y. Citizens' Full Pardon for Morton Sobell meeting April 23, 8 p.m., in the Great Hall of Cooper Union at Astor Place.

Rodell, author of "Nine Men, a Political History of the Supreme Court" and "Woe Unto You, Lawyers," is convinced that Morton Sobell, now in his 14th year of imprisonment, is an innocent man unjustly convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial of 1951.

Also speaking will be Barrows Dunham, author of "Heroes and Heretics" and "Man Against Myth."

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, sponsor of the Meeting, reports that more than 1,500 persons have signed a new petition stating their belief in Sobell's innocence.

The petition grants Sobell a "Citizens' Full Pardon" and calls upon the U.S. government to make this an official act. Presenation of a public pardon will be made at the meeting on behalf of New Yorkers convinced Sobell is innocent. Accepting in Sobell's behalf will be his mother, Rose Sobell, and his wife, Helen Sobell.

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York, in announcing the latest appeal, also disclosed that more than 2,000 persons have signed petitions stating belief in Sobell's innocence in connection with the New York Citizens' Full Pardon Meeting to be held Thursday, April 23, 8 p.m. at the Great Hall of Cooper Union.

Signers of the full pardon petition, the Sobell Committee reported, include the Leeds Trades Council in England, union officials of Trieste and Australia, Dr. Guenther Anders in Vienna, and more than 200 clergymen, educators, scientists, newspapermen, and professionals in the United States.

"Hawaii Local 142 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 22,000 workers in the longshore, sugar, pineapple and general trades industries in Hawaii, wishes to join the many outstanding citizens who have

SOBELL

respectfully called upon the President of the United States to grant a full pardon to Morton Sobell.

Hawaii Dockers Ask Pardon for Sobell

A FULL PARDON for Morton Sobell who is seeking release based on his innocence of conspiracy to commit espionage charges, has been requested of President Lyndon B. Johnson by Carl Dainaso, president of Hawaii's Longshoremen's Local 142, in the name of its 22,000 members.

Eleven Swiss Parliamentarians have asked full pardon for Morton Sobell. Signing the petition are nine members of the Federal Swiss Parliament, including Dean Charles Dellberg, and two deputies of the High Council of Geneva. Those signing are: Raymond Bertholet, Georges Borel, Roger Dafflon, Charles Dellberg, Armand Forel, Charles Gorgerat, Andre Muret, Charles Sollberger, Charles Strebel, Jean Vincent, Jacqueline Zurbhugg.

The Sobell Committee in New

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Vote for INNOCENCE

With:
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Martin Buber
Pablo Casals
Bertrand Russell
Linus Pauling

MEETING TO GRANT

NEW YORK
Citizens' Full Pardon
for MORTON SOBELL

COOPER UNION • Great Hall

Astor Place, New York City

THURSDAY, APRIL 23 • 8 to 10:30 P.M.

Admission by one FULL PARDON PETITION with six signatures, or Contribution of $1.00

SOBELL COMMITTEE

940 Broadway, N. Y., N. Y. 10010 • AL 4-9983

For full information on Sobell case please write or phone.

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1,000 at Meet Ask Full Pardon for Sobell

By DOUG ARCHER

MORE THAN 1,000 persons heard appeals and messages last Thursday calling for a full pardon for Morton Sobell. They met in the historic Great Hall of Cooper Union, where Abraham Lincoln over 100 years ago, called for the emancipation of Negro slaves. The meeting was sponsored by the Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Sobell is spending the 14th year in prison of a 30-year sentence for "conspiracy to commit espionage." He maintains he was innocent of the charge which coupled his case to that of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The Rosenbergs were wrongly accused of being "atom spies" at the height of the witchhunts in the early fifties.

The government "wanted me for a false witness," Sobell wrote in a letter distributed at the meeting.

He wrote of the "perjuries and power plays of prosecutors Irving Saypol, Myles Lane and Roy Cohn," which condemned him to prison. Cohn is now standing trial in N.Y. on a charge of perjury and obstruction of justice in a tax case.

"The sentences of death," wrote Sobell, "delivered against two innocent people made me understand the heavy burden laid upon the conscience of our country. This 'legal' murder was followed by the illegal murders of

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MAY 6 1964
FBI—NEW YORK

1,000 at Meeting Urge Full Sobell Pardon

(Continued from page 7)

Medgar Evers, William L. Moore, the Birmingham children and our president.

"At this late date, it becomes a farce to set aside the merits of our case and speak of . . . clemency. I want to fight in my behalf for a full pardon based on my innocence and nothing else."

Mrs. Morton Sobell said, at the meeting, that 3,000 names had been collected by the Committee, calling for Sobell's full pardon. Messages of support from unions, scientists, jurists, legislators and clergymen, continue to mount, said Mrs. Sobell.

"The trial was utterly unfair," Prof. Fred Rodell of the Yale University Law School, said at the meeting.

"The proof presented in court was flimsy, unreliable and absurd. I don't see how any juror could have based Sobell's alleged guilt on the basis of that evidence. It was not enough to convict anyone of anything."

Rodell said that linking Sobell's case to the Rosenberg's was "shocking. The effect on the jury was to consider him another guy on the list . . . to throw in. Guilt was never proven. This case is one of the greatest miscarriages of justice." He said he would see some "legal eagles who are reported to be close to president Johnson" on the case.

Barrows Dunham, author, said he "believed Sobell was innocent. The evidence against him is slight as the passion of the time was strong. Our country and institutions require that we be cleansed of this taint."

He quoted Sen. J. W. Fulbright who in a speech last March had said, "We must think unthinkable thoughts."

The government, Dunham declared, "that frees Sobell frees all people. It frees them to think unthinkable thoughts and dwell on reality. It frees us to confirm the welfare of all mankind."

Sobell's lawyer, Marshall Perlin, asked why, after 14 years, when "tainted evidence" convicted Sobell, it was still necessary to fight for the freedom of this brave and innocent man."

Mrs. Sobell linked her husband's fight for freedom to the surge for freedom and peace in the U.S.

"He has not been freed," she said, "because he did not perjure himself. The testimony of a tainted prosecutor is sufficient to call for a full pardon."

Sobell's health, once faltering, "has improved," Mrs. Sobell said. Sobell is now studying and doing research on X-rays and electrobiology in the prison hospital at Springfield, Mo., she added.

Cooper Union's rules barred acceptance of funds at the meeting for Sobell's defense. But many message of support were received from the audience by Mrs. Sobell.

Sobell's 14-year old son, Mark, and a daughter were ~~[illegible]~~ with Mrs. Sobell. ~~Phil~~ Ochs sang freedom songs.

Mrs. Donna Allen chaired the meeting.

MEMORIAL—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. 11th Annual Pilgrimage to WELLWOOD CEMETERY, PINELAWN, L.I. June 14, 1 P.M. Bus leaves from (Sobell Committee) 940 B'way corner 11 St. 10:30 A.M. Call AL 4-9983 for information and reservations.

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Pilgrimage June 14 To Rosenbergs' Grave

ELEVEN YEARS after the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, in June of 1953, a pilgrimage of those seeking to establish the truth and free Morton Sobell will be made to the Rosenberg graves, where memorial ceremonies will be conducted at Wellwood Cemetery, in Pinelawn, Long Island, on Sunday, June 14 at 1 p.m.

Even as these plans were announced, a fresh condemnation of the injustice done in the Rosenberg-Sobell case took place in a new book, "The Death Penalty in America," an anthology edited by Hugo Adam Bedau and published by Doubleday Anchor.

In a preface, the author takes the position that the cases of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Caryl Chessmen and Sacco and Vanzetti were so unjust that he would not include them in a study of capital punishment, since that issue is better discussed by instances other than such obvious wrongs.

The author asserts that "one of the reasons these cases have become notorious throughout the world is that in each instance massive injustice was committed."

The Rosenbergs were executed and Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, in the midst of the Korean War hysteria, at the height of McCarthyism. They were accused of conspiracy to transmit classified information to the Soviet Union during World War II.

Offered their lives if they would "confess," the Rosenbergs defended their innocence to the very end.

Morton Sobell, too, now serving his 14th year in prison, has maintained his innocence.

World leaders and thousands of Americans have expressed their belief in Morton Sobells' innocence and asked for full pardon for him. These include Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize atomic scientist; Lord Bertrand Russell of England; Dr. Martin Buber of Israel; Pablo Casals; Dr. Linus Pauling; Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Dr. Gunther Anders of Austria; Carleton Beals; James T. Farrell; Rabbi Phlip Horowitz; Rev. Peter McCormack, Chaplain at Alcatraz; Dean Donald E.J. MacNamara; Jean-Paul Startre of France; Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School; eleven Swiss Parliamentarians; Hawaii Local 142 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 22,000 workers.

Those who plan to drive to the cemetery can go via the following routes to the grave site (Plot G-12, Block 5):

Long Island Expressway to Exit 49-S.

Grand Central, then Northen State Parkway to Exit 40. Southern State Parway to Exit 35. (Cemetery is on Wellwood Ave.)

Long Island Railroad trains stop at Pinelawn, where a cemetery bus meets all Sunday trains.

A special bus will leave at 10:30 a.m. from the front of the Sobell Committee office, at 940 Broadway (corner 22nd St.) Reservation for the bus can be made by calling AL 4-9983.

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Those who plan to drive to the cemetery can go via the following routes to the grave site (Plot G-12, Block 5):

Long Island Expressway to Exit 49-S.

Grand Central, then Northen State Parkway to Exit 40. Southern State Parway to Exit 35. (Cemetery is on Wellwood Ave.)

Long Island Railroad trains stop at Pinelawn, where a cemetery bus meets all Sunday trains.

A special bus will leave at 10:30 a.m. from the front of the Sobell Committee office, at 940 Broadway (corner 22nd St.) Reservation for the bus can be made by calling AL 4-9983.

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Pilgrimage to Rosenbergs

THIS SUNDAY, June 14, at 1 p.m. friends of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will gather at their graves in Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, Long Island. For many, this will mark the 12th pilgrimage, commencing with the funeral on June 21, 1953, and memorialized annually thereafter.

Participants at this 11th anniversary gathering are dedicating themselves to establishing the truth of the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and to winning a full pardon for Morton Sobell.

The Rosenbergs were accused of being Communist or sympathizers, and known to be progressive and friends of the Soviet Union. The government offered to spare their lives if they would confess guilt to espionage. Instead, they defended their innocence to the very end.

Buses to the cemetery will leave from the Sobell Committee 940 Broadway (corner 22nd St.) at 10.30 a.m. Those who plan to travel by bus may call AL 4-9983 for information and reservations. Those traveling via Long Island Railroad should get off at Pinelawn, where Wellwood Cemetery buses meet all Sunday trains.

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~~Learn about~~

Massive New Evidence

HONOR the authors

who have re-opened the Rosenberg-Sobell Case with their startling book —

"INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"

BANQUET FOR FREEDOM FOR

MORTON SOBELL

SAT., NOV. 20, 6:30 P.M.

Hotel Sheraton-Atlantic
B'way at 34th St., N. Y. C.

Hear:

- Authors Walter and Miriam Schneir
- John Henry Faulk
  Commentator
- Carleton Beals
  Author
- Robert Nemiroff
  Producer
- William M. Kunstler
  Attorney
- Mrs. Rose Sobell
- Mrs. Morton Sobell
- Songs by Ronnie Gilbert with guitarist Stuart Sharf

$12.50 per person

Special invitation:

Attend as guests by obtaining contributions for 10 copies of the book ($60).

Auspices of

SOBELL COMMITTEE
150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Tel: 243-6030

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Morton Sobell

IN THIS 16th year of imprisonment of my innocent husband, Morton Sobell, we are once more going into the Federal Court in New York City in an attempt to secure a hearing. A new book on the case, published by Doubleday and written by Walter and Miriam Schneir, INVITATION TO AN INQUEST, has revealed new documented evidence of forgery, perjury, and suppression of evidence on the part of the FBI and the U.S. prosecutors including Roy Cohn.

The Rosenberg-Sobell case has troubled the conscience of our country and the world for many years. Today such reputable publications as NEWSWEEK, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, WASHINGTON EVENING STAR, CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER and many others are calling for a re-examination of this case.

I urgently request that all those who are concerned with this important question of justice write to U.S. Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. urging that he support our petition for a hearing. Any additional information and printed forms urging this may be obtained from the Sobell Committee, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011.

— MRS. HELEN SOBELL

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