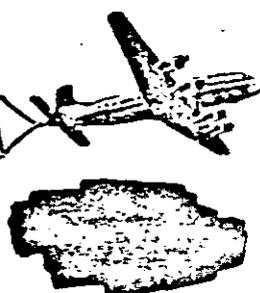


"14TH PENALTY IN AMERICA"
Edited by Hugo Adam Bedau
Dobson, 1964

controversial cases of Caryl
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg,
and Vanzetti... one of the rea-
sons have become notorious
the world is that in each in-
dividual case justice was committed.
The importance of these cases
standably enough, permitted
to be made upon almost every dis-
cussion of capital punishment in
the powerful emotions aroused
reaching political and social
aspects of each case have usually
controversy far beyond the
capital punishment itself...

DEMAND FREEDOM NOW FOR MORTON SOBELL



Committee To Secure Justice ^{b 7d} For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

Morton Sobell
Rose Sobell
Director

June, 1964

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Arnold C. Urey
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Jacob J. Weinstein
Francis D. Wormuth

Dear Friend:

This June we are starting "Fly-Ins" for Morton Sobell -- a combination air and ground series of events to mobilize support for freeing an innocent man, my husband, Morton Sobell.

Beginning June 28, when millions are at the New York beaches, an airplane will fly along the beachfronts trailing the block-long message you see in miniature above. On the ground, crews of leaflet distributors will give the public material telling the story of my husband's case and the national and international support for his full pardon.

It will all be there: Morton Sobell's assertion of innocence of the conspiracy to commit espionage charge on which he was convicted in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial; the facts on the fraud and perjury used against him by prosecutors, including Roy Cohn; the story of the Rosenbergs, who went to their deaths maintaining their innocence ~~11 years ago this June 19th~~.

We'll have our petitions there to sign. More than 5,000 Americans have already signed petitions for a Citizens' Full Pardon stating belief in Morton's innocence.

This is the end of Morton Sobell's 14th year of imprisonment. We ask you to be an "honorary pilot" for our "Fly-Ins" by sending as generous a contribution as you can. We need your help.

Sincerely yours,

Helen S. Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

P. S. We need all New Yorkers for the pamphlet distributions. Please sign up.

Reprinted From

New York Post

FOUNDED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON IN 1801

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1964

b7d

DEMAND FREEDOM NOW FOR MORTON SOBELL 

FLY-INS FOR MORTON SOBELL

June 28, July 5, September 7

An airplane will fly along the N.Y. beach front to focus attention on the Sobell case. At the beaches pamphlets telling the facts will be distributed by volunteer "ground crews."

5,000 have signed petitions stating belief in Sobell's innocence and asking a FULL PARDON. Now in his 15th year of prison, Sobell was condemned to 30 years on a conspiracy to commit espionage charge in the trial with the Rosenbergs.

SOBELL IS INNOCENT, say Drs. Harold C. Urey, Linus Pauling, Martin Buber, Lord Bertrand Russell, Pablo Casals, and thousands more.

You can help. Write President Johnson asking Sobell's freedom. Send your financial contribution to the Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, N.Y.C. AL 4-9983.

Among those who have urged Sobell's release on many grounds are:

Rev. Gross W. Alexander
Dr. Gunther Anders
David Andrews
Roger Baldwin
Rabbi J. S. Bass
Carlton Beals
Helen M. Beardsley
Dr. John C. Bennett
Leo Berlan
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein
Robert Bolt
Rabbi Balfour Brickner
Dr. Martin Buber
Dr. Edmond Cahn
Pablo Casals
Lord Chorley
Harold A. Cranelfield
Prof. Lloyd Donnell
Rabbi Maurice B. Eisendrath
Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium
Dr. Thomas I. Emerson
Rev. John E. Evans
James T. Farrell
Federico Fellini
Rabbi Morris Fishman
Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
Waldo Frank
Rev. G. Shubert Frye
Rev. Erwin A. Gaede
Maxwell Geismar
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Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough
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Milton Mayer

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Dr. Gardner Murphy
Jerome Nathanson
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Lord Boyd Orr
Prof. Victor Paschikis
Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Dryden Linsley Phelps
Clarence E. Pickett
Prof. Dale Pontius
Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton
Rabbi Emanuel Rackman
Howard B. Radest
Paul Ramsey
Prof. Anatol Rapoport
Prof. Oscar K. Rice
Prof. Fred Rodell
Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre
Prof. Malcolm Sharp
Dr. D. R. Sharpe
Alan Sillitoe
Sydney Silverman, M.P.
Harvey Swados
Norman Thomas
Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Kenneth Tynan
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rowland Watts
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Arnold Wesker
Dr. Daniel Day Williams
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth
Belgian League for Rights for Man
Christian Century
The Nation Magazine
The New Republic
The New York Post
The Progressive
Social Action Commission of the
Union of American Hebrew
Congregations
Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
49 International Nuclear Scientists
11 Swiss Parliamentarians
Hawaii Local 142 ILWU
representing 22,000 members
Women's International League for

The Facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case

076

THE DEFENDANTS

The Rosenbergs were a New York-born couple. Julius Rosenberg had been an engineer and at the time of his arrest had his own machine shop. The couple had two sons.

Morton Sobell, who grew up in the Bronx, was a radar specialist and an evening instructor at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. He was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company at the time of his arrest. He and his wife, Helen, have a son, Mark, now 11, and by Mrs. Sobell's previous marriage, a daughter, Sydney.

Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg had known each other at the City College of New York.

THE PROSECUTORS

A key prosecutor, along with Irving Saypol and Myles Lane, was Roy Cohn, later to become Senator McCarthy's chief assistant. Cohn was discredited in the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954 when it was proven that he doctored a photograph presented in evidence.

Cohn was indicted on September 4, 1963 on charges of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice in a stock fraud case.

PROSECUTION CHARGE

The gap between the headlines and the facts was wide. Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell were charged with espionage or treason. The charge was "conspiracy to commit" espionage. The difference: under the loose conspiracy charge, no proof of any actual acts of espionage is needed. The conspiracy charge is traditionally resorted to when proof of actual acts is lacking.

NO DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

In opposition to the defendants' plea of innocence, no documentary evidence was presented in the trial. The case rested on the testimony of government witnesses who stood to gain personally by their accusations. The trial was colored by prosecution claims, also without documentation, that the defendants were members of the Communist Party.

The chief witness against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass, a mechanic at Los Alamos, did not claim to have stolen any documents or photographed any papers. He told a tale of having eavesdropped on scientists and from

*Morton Sobell is not related to the brothers, Dr. Robert Sobell and Jack Sobell, who

their conversation drawing diagrams giving atomic secrets. On cross-examination he admitted having failed his science courses at Brooklyn Polytech. Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize atomic scientist who studied the record subsequently and found "patently perjured" prosecution testimony, asserted: "Though the information supposed to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass's capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone." Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment but is now free after having been released at the end of 1960.

Of Greenglass's testimony, the U. S. Court of Appeals said: "Doubtless, if that testimony were disregarded, the conviction could not stand."

U. S. AGAINST SOBELL

Only one witness, Max Elitcher, accused Sobell of any involvement. Elitcher, admitting previous perjury, testified that he was "scared to death." The judge told the jury: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

Elitcher did not claim Sobell ever passed or received any secret material. He told the jury that Sobell, although he supposedly thought the FBI was following him, took a 35mm film can re-entrants never specified to Julius Rosenberg. Elitcher did not claim he saw Sobell give anything to Rosenberg. Elitcher has never been prosecuted for his confessed perjury, but has been helped to find employment, as a reward for his testimony.

Sobell's lawyers advised him that the case was so flimsy his most effective defense would be to rest on his plea of innocence, without even taking the witness stand. Sobell, wanting to take the stand, reluctantly bowed to their legal opinion.

OTHER GOVERNMENT WITNESSES

Harry Gold never claimed to have known the Rosenbergs and Sobell. But Gold, already under a 30 years sentence, described himself as the man to whom Greenglass gave the atomic data he said he obtained by eavesdropping on scientists. In a later trial, a man whom Gold accused went free after the court heard Gold's admission of having lived such a life of lies "it is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears." Gold is still in prison.

Elizabeth Bentley, who had become a frequent witness at the trials and Congressional hearings of the day, didn't claim to know the Rosenbergs or Sobell but added color with testimony on espionage methods. She was subsequently discredited in other proceedings. For example, she once accused a man of having supplied the Rosens-

AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE URGED MORITZ SOBELL'S FREEDOM ON MAN'S GROUNDS ARE

DEEDS CITY ARE

Rabbi Morris Adler, Detroit
 Rev. David Andrews, Baltimore
 Dr. Roland H. Bairston, New Haven
 Rabbi J. S. Bass, Mass.
 Dr. John C. Bennett, New York
 Chief Rabbi E. Beninger, Amsterdam
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 Rev. Milton Galamison, New York
 Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, New Haven
 Dr. Simon Greenberg, New York
 Dr. Erwin A. Guede, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Rabbi Harry Hapern, New York
 Rev. Donald Harrington, New York
 Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York
 Rabbi Philip Horowitz, Cleveland
 Dr. Angus H. H., New York
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 Rev. John Paul Jones, Ashfield, Mass.
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 Rev. Thomas Kilgore, New York

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 Prof. Murray Branch, Atlanta
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 Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough, Cambridge
 Dr. A. Eustace Hayden, Chicago
 Dr. Paul Holmer, Minneapolis
 Prof. Sidney Hook, New York
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 Dr. Bernard Loomer, Chicago
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 Prof. Victor Paschke, New York
 Prof. Dale Portus, Chicago
 Prof. Dr. J. Presser, Amsterdam
 Dr. Paul Ramsey, Princeton
 Prof. Anatol Rapoport, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Prof. Oscar K. Rice, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Dr. Daniel Day Williams, New York
 Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton
 Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, Salt Lake City

DEEDS CITY ARE

Harry Barnard, Chicago
 Carleton Beals, Connecticut
 Robert Bolt, England

DEEDS CITY ARE

Dr. Thomas I. Emerson, New Haven
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 Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles
 Prof. Gerhard O. W. Mueller, New York
 Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Mexico City
 Joseph Paul, Washington, D. C.
 Prof. Fred Rodell, New Haven
 Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Chicago
 Dr. Paul W. Tappan, Berkeley
 Gerhard Van Arkel, Washington, D. C.
 Rowland Watts, New York
 Belgian League for Rights of Man

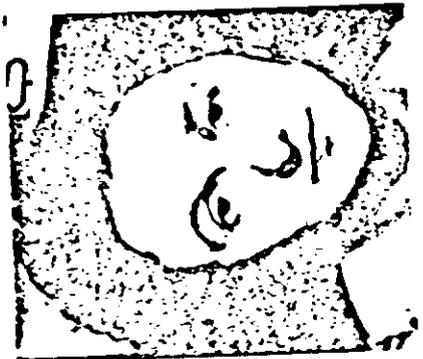
DEEDS CITY ARE

Dr. Gunter Anders, Austria
 Roger Baldwin, New York
 Helen M. Beardsley, Calif.
 Warren K. Billings, San Francisco
 (Mooney-Billings Case)
 Jessie C. Binford, Chicago
 Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Washington, D. C.
 Lutz P. Carter, Philadelphia

was gleaned while the accused was in the Air Corps. But it was proven that the man wasn't in the Air Corps until months after the raid. Former U.S. Congressman Byron Scott of California charged before a Congressional committee that 37 discrepancies had been found in Elizabeth Bentley's testimony in that case.



Julius Rosenberg



Ethel Rosenberg

UNPRECEDENTED SENTENCES

The verdict was "guilty." Dr. Harold C. Urey has said:
 "This jury was hearing this trial in the midst of the McCarthy hysteria during the Korean War when people were very much upset about these things and it would seem to me very difficult for any member of this jury to have gone home after voting for acquittal and retained his job or his position in his community."
 Judge Irving Kaufman, expressing the hysteria of the time, intoned against 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."
 He condemned them to death. Nobody had ever been executed for espionage in the United States during peacetime. No woman had been executed by the federal government since 1865.
 To Moritz Sobell the judge said:
 "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project."
 He condemned Sobell to 30 years, and recommended against

**O bind our wounds. To heal our sores.
O make our society well...**
President's 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.

"I am innocent." Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a **CITIZENS' FULL PARDON** to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

Name	Address	Occupation

Return to: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10010

Those who are asking freedom for Morton Sobell include

NEW EVIDENCE

Since the trial the following new evidence has been presented in court:

- Memoranda of David Greenglass's lawyers revealing that Greenglass, according to documents in his own handwriting, told conflicting stories; that Greenglass's wife confided that her husband was an habitual liar who had fits of hysteria and ran nude through hallways shouting incoherently; and memoranda indicating that a deal was made with the prosecution to lighten Greenglass's punishment in exchange for his testimony.
- Proof that a console table the Rosenbergs owned was an ordinary, inexpensive table bought in Macy's as they had testified. The prosecution had claimed the table, not produced in court, was an expensive gift from the Russians hollowed out for secret microfilm work.
- Proof that the prosecution brought a passport photographer to court secretly to observe the Rosenbergs. Later, on the stand, he claimed he was identifying them upon seeing them for the first time in court.
- Proof that Morton Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico at the instigation of the prosecution, and that at the trial the prosecution claimed fraudulently that the Mexican government had deported Sobell, thus giving the court the impression that Sobell was a fugitive. The new evidence showed that the Mexican government not only did not deport Sobell, but took action to see that its laws were not violated by an international kidnapping.
- Proof that Sobell and his family went to Mexico in a normal manner with proper tourist cards and air tickets, and in their own name. Sobell, as a scientist and teacher with left-wing views, has admitted that hysteria in the United States frightened him, and while in Mexico on vacation he thought of living abroad. He made inquiries under other names for passage to France and Israel. But he lived openly in Mexico City under his own name where he could be reached readily, and not as a fugitive.

NONE OF THIS EVIDENCE HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEARING IN COURT. Each time, the prosecution has managed to avoid a hearing on the merits.

SUPREME COURT REVERSED VERDICT

Defenders of the Rosenberg-Sobell verdict often claim that the Supreme Court has reviewed the case many times and found nothing wrong. The fact is, as Justice Black has stated, "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below." The Supreme Court has emphasized that refusal to review a case in no way judges its merits. Further, appeals are limited to legal points, not the question of innocence or guilt or which witness was telling the truth.

... of the U. S. Court of Appeals, the late Jerome Frank,

Rev. Joseph P. King, Chicago
 Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Atlanta
 Dr. John M. Krumm, New York
 Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, Cleveland
 Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore
 Rev. Ernest Martin, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. Peter McCormack, San Francisco
 (Chaplain at Alcatraz)
 Dr. Uri Miller, Baltimore
 Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Cambridge
 Chief Rabbi Yits'hak Nissim, Israel
 Chief Rabbi S. Rodrigues Pereira, Amsterdam
 Dr. Dryden Linsley Phelps, Berkeley
 Rev. Nelson Pierce, Washington, D. C.
 Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, New York
 Dr. D. R. Sharpe, Pasadena
 Rabbi Dr. J. Soetendorp, Amsterdam
 Rev. Annalee Stewart, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. Alva Tompkins, Chicago
 Rev. Francis S. Tucker, Mass.
 Chief Rabbi L. Vorst, Rotterdam
 Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, Chicago
 Rev. Samuel A. Wright, Jr., Berkeley
 1500 Clergy in the United States
 Council of Churches — National Capital Area
 The Methodist Federation for Social Action
 Palo Alto Ministerial Association
 Social Action Commission of the Union of
 American Hebrew Congregations
 Social Action Commission of the
 United Synagogue of America

SCIENTISTS

Dr. William C. Davidson, Chicago
 Prof. Lloyd Donnell, Chesterton, Ind.
 Dr. Edward D. Korn, Bethesda, Md.
 Dr. Philip Morrison, Ithaca
 Dr. Robert Reid Newell, Stanford, Cal.
 49 International Nuclear Scientists, Geneva

Dorothy Day, New York
 James T. Farrell, New York
 Waldo Frank, Truro, Mass.
 Dr. Erich Fromm, Mexico City
 Maxwell Geismar, Harrison, N.Y.
 Nathan Glazer, Washington, D. C.
 Nat. Hentoff, New York
 Murray Kempton, Washington, D. C.
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 Carey McWilliams, New York
 Alberto Moravia, Italy
 Lewis Mumford, Amenia, N.Y.
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 Alan Silitoe, England
 Harvey Swados, San Francisco
 Kenneth Tynan, England
 Arnold Wesker, England
 John Wexley, Bucks County, Pa.
 Dr. William Appleman Williams, Eugene, Ore.

CONGRESSMEN

U. S. Congressman John Blatnik, Minnesota
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 Former Congressman Randall S. Harmon, Indiana
 U. S. Senator William Langer (1885-1959)
 U. S. Senator Lee Metcalf, Montana
 Former Congressman William Meyer, Vermont
 Gov. Culbert L. Olson, California (1876-1962)
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 Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
 Eleven Swiss Parliamentarians

Harold A. Crane, Detroit
 Esther Dahl, Sweden (Joe Hill's sister)
 Mrs. A. Powell Davies, Washington, D. C.
 Elmer Davis (1890-1958)
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 Hatcock Hoffman, Pasadena
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 and Warehousemen's Union, representing
 22,000 members
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 Jerome Nathanson, New York
 Mildred Scott Olmsted, Philadelphia
 Clarence E. Pickett, Philadelphia
 Howard B. Radest, New Jersey
 Norman Thomas, New York
 Vincenzina Vanzetti, Italy (Bartolomeo's sister)
 Mrs. Clara M. Vincent, Michigan
 Women's International League for Peace
 and Freedom

NEWSPAPERS

Christian Century
 Minority of One
 The Nation Magazine
 The National Guardian
 The New Republic
 The New York Post
 The Progressive Magazine
 The Washington Daily News

voted for a new Sobell trial in a dissenting opinion holding that Sobell's case should have been considered separately from that of the Rosenbergs.

ROSENBERG VERDICT

"Wholly reprehensible" was the expression the U. S. Court of Appeals used in one decision describing prosecution tactics in getting publicly prejudicial to the defense during the trial. The court said that if the defense had raised the question sooner, a mistrial should have been declared.

Recent court decisions have emphasized other prosecution unfairness. The prosecution repeatedly implied to the jury that Ethel Rosenberg's answers at the trial could not be believed because she had pleaded the 5th Amendment to the same questions previously before a Grand jury. Supreme Court rulings in other cases since the execution have branded such tactics as unfair and illegal.

On Feb. 6, 1963, the U. S. Court of Appeals acknowledged that under today's interpretation of the law the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell would have been considered unfair. But the court said it is too late for Sobell to raise the point. Legally speaking, the Appeals Court said, it would not be too late for Ethel Rosenberg, if she were alive, to raise the point.

APPEALS FOR GRACIA

The furor that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial unleashed has been paralleled only by such cases as the Monney-Hillings and Saeco-Vanzetti cases in the United States and the Dreyfus case abroad. There were public meetings and demonstrations, debates in the press, thousands marching before the White House, and pleas pouring in from throughout the world. Pope Pius XII, the President of France, and Albert Einstein were among those who intervened for clemency. A legal battle raged until the last moment Justice Douglas granted a stay of execution, braving later moves for his impeachment. The Supreme Court had adjourned for the summer, but it was called back into unprecedented session to overrule Justice Douglas 6-3 while the executioner stood by in Sing Sing prison. A few hours later, on June 19, 1953, with the execution moved ahead until just before sundown to avoid having it occur on the Jewish Sabbath, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were electrocuted. They swore their innocence in final statements. A telephone was kept open to the death chamber with the offer to spare them if they would admit guilt.

Morton Sobell received the news in Alcatraz, a prison supposedly for hardened criminals. He had been sent there on Thanksgiving Day, 1952, after he refused to admit guilt and accuse the Rosenbergs.

where his wife could only see him through a pane of glass and talk through a telephone when she visited him. Widespread public protests against this treatment as being vindictive resulted in his transfer to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he is now held.

SUBJECT OF THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE

THE 30-YEAR SENTENCE

The list of those urging Sobell's release has grown each year. It includes eminent persons of many viewpoints the world over (see partial listing on page 10.) There are appeals by those who question the fairness of the trial, by those who believe the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent, by those who say the Rosenbergs were guilty but Sobell is innocent, and even by those who accept Sobell's guilt but regard the 30-year sentence as excessive and believe he should now be released.

A special independent study was made by a noted group including Edmund Cahn, professor of law at New York University, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary. The panel of inquiry called the case against Sobell "vague in content and slender in proof" and recommended a commutation of sentence.

HOPE FOR MORTON SOBELL

Before his election as President, then Senator John F. Kennedy had his aides meet with persons appealing for Sobell and gave every impression of planning action in his behalf. After the election, Presidential spokesmen in the White House were still optimistic about favorable action. A "new" study was said to be underway in the Justice Department. But it turned out that those assigned to the study were the same holdovers in the department who previously had the responsibility of defending the verdict and the execution of the Rosenbergs.

Presidential clemency was denied. The official position was that it would be up to the parole board.

PAROLE DENIED

Morton Sobell is officially eligible for parole. He has a job waiting in the Federal Penitentiary, a parole board of the United States

rations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, has agreed to serve as his parole advisor. Sobell's wife, his mother, and his children have stood by him, working for his freedom, and the family has maintained as close a relation as possible through prison visits and correspondence.

Donald E. J. MacNamara, Dean of the New York Institute of Criminology, describes Sobell as the ideal candidate for parole under every accepted criterion. Sobell's freedom throughout the country testified in Washington in behalf of Sobell at a parole hearing and recommended that he be allowed to return to society and make his contributions as a scientist. Parole has been denied. No reasons have been cited.

FACTS

The Rosenberg-Sobell case runs through the fabric of the last decade. There have been countless statements by authorities that Russian scientific capacities were woefully underestimated and Soviet development did not come from espionage. Yet two persons are buried in a grave on Long Island on the accusation that they gave Russia the atomic bomb.

Newspaper columnist Jack Scott has commented in the Vancouver Sun: "Sobell, himself, has continued to protest his innocence, although a confession, whether true or false, would lighten his staggering sentence . . . I happened to be reading a booklet on the witchcraft trials in Salem, Mass., when I came across the Sobell file. One paragraph tells of 13 women and six men hanged as witches and concludes, 'Fifty persons confessed and were freed.' The comparison with the Rosenberg-Sobell case is unavoidable."

FACT REVIEW (1954)

Professor Francis D. Wormuth of the University of Utah, author of "Constitutional Law," calls Sobell "the man in the iron mask of American jurisprudence" because of fear in Washington of opening the Pandora's box of the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

A committee of eminent Americans is seeking to form an independent Commission of Inquiry that would investigate the entire case from top to bottom and render a verdict in the light of present perspective.

CITIZENS' FULL PARDON

"We believe Morton Sobell innocent," says a new petition granting Sobell a Citizens' Full Pardon and calling upon the U. S. Government to make this an official act. Among those convinced of Sobell's innocence are Nobel Prize scientists Dr. Harold C. Urey and Linus Pauling; Pablo Casals, Martin Huber, and Bertrand Russell. More than 4,000 persons are among the initial signers of this petition which is now being circulated.

YOU CAN HELP

1. Use Citizens' Full Pardon Petition in center fold to obtain signatures. Order more copies to circulate for additional signatures.
2. Write to President Johnson urging that he grant full pardon to Sobell and name an independent inquiry commission into the Rosenberg-Sobell case.
3. Show to your organization or home gathering the 16mm sound film "Morton Sobell — A Plea for Justice" (30 minutes).
4. Send a contribution to the Sobell Committee at the address below to help carry on its work.
5. Circulate this booklet and other available material for more intensive study. The full trial record can be bought for \$6 per set of 8 volumes, or it can be borrowed.

SOBELL COMMITTEE

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-0953

September 15, 1964

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

COMING!!

A NEW BREAK IN THE ENTIRE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

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The importance of this book is that it has been written and is being published independently, not as a partisan document. It will undoubtedly be printed throughout the world under customary publication arrangements befitting commercial books, and it will be brought to the public attention through the customary book channels.

But naturally, our committee, which will specially see its value, will want to give it the most urgent circulation-- to all those interested in the case, to our local community leaders, newspaper columnists and editors, radio and television broadcasters. We have fought an uphill battle with books published under less auspicious circumstances. Now this new one offers a field with all doors waiting to be opened.

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671

September 1, 1964

My most dearest Helen,

Walked for a long while today - and thought - and tonight finds me in an angry mood - at this beginning of the 15th year of prison life. What is so utterly amazing is the lack of diligence we are witnessing in the prosecution of the racists today - thus encouraging others to continue their tactics which are aimed at frightening the Negro into a retreat into his former seemingly servile self.

Four innocent children murdered at Sunday school; three innocent idealistic youths - murdered near Philadelphia, Miss., another city of "brotherly love" - and all the unnumbered and unknowns, beaten, maimed and killed - to serve as a lesson.

How the government's apathy here contrasts with the vigour and ferocity with which we were "prosecuted". But this difference in diligence is not totally without reason. In the early 50's, the then establishment felt it was necessary to demonstrate to everyone - here and abroad - that they weren't soft. What better way than to kill an innocent mother and father and make two innocent children into orphans - thus shocking the world into the realization that the humanitarians and liberals of Western Civilization had had their day. What a show was put on!

It becomes quite obvious that justice is not the object in our case when one recalls that Chandler and Kawakita have both been freed from sentences far more severe than the 30 years so generously given me. And why? Simply because it served political ends. It was a means of furthering the rapprochement between the US and Germany in the first instance, and Japan in the second. Thus had I been accused of serving an enemy, I would probably be free today.

Certainly, the question is not, nor has it ever been, one of rehabilitation. The precious effort of Dr. Gaede and all those friends at Ann Arbor* served to prove that. Washington knows that if I were accepted by this group in Ann Arbor, and had an opportunity to work and study, there could never be any question but that I'd prove myself as noble a citizen as any in the whole US. But this they apparently won't have. They still want to retain the false image of an atom spy for me - for whatever purpose it might serve.

Finally, it becomes obvious that the Justice Department after 4 years under the liberalism of Robert Kennedy continues to speak in one way and act in another. No one has been punished for any of the horrors of racism, and I continue, despite my innocence, to be a hostage. Through its lack of positive action the U.S. Department of Justice permits fear and intimidation to permeate our entire country. My freedom and a vigorous prosecution of the racists will come at the same time.

*A group including faculty members, attorneys, physicians, clergymen and their wives requested the Parole Board to release Morton saying, "We wish to undertake a positive and constructive action toward a man who has valuable skills which could be utilized in our community."
The Parole Board denied parole once again on August 12.

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Algonquin 4-6923

September 15, 1964

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Chairman

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b7d

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

November, 1964

Dear Friend:

People still care.

A theatrical troupe from England gives a production assailing capital-punishment.—The New-York-audience— is asked to observe 57 seconds of silence to mark the time it took to execute Ethel Rosenberg, and NEW YORK POST drama critic Richard Watts calls this the most effective moment of the evening.

Fred Cook, noted reporter, writes a new book, "The FBI Nobody Knows," and again raises the issues in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

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Across America, thousands have signed petitions asking a Citizens Full Pardon for Morton Sobell, based on his innocence.

We are undertaking a meaningful new effort now that President Johnson is starting his first term on his own. Enclosed is an ad similar to the one we hope to place in the NEW YORK TIMES and other publications to reach a national audience.

Will you say, together with all who want to see an innocent man free, "I CARE!" Please let your signature and the most generous contribution you can make speak for you.

Sincerely,

Helen L. Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

P. S. Additional copies of the Citizens Full Pardon Petition are available for your use.

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YOU MUST CARE! PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Hundreds of eminent Americans care! They say Morton Sobell is innocent and must go free. President Johnson, as you start your first full term of office, act on this PETITION.

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 fastening case of Morton Sobell.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a **CITIZENS' FULL PARDON** to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

Those who believe in Morton Sobell's innocence include: Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize atomic scientist; Lord Bertrand Russell of England;

Dr. Martin Buber of Israel; Pablo Casals; Dr. Linus Pauling; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Dr. Gunther Anders of Austria; Carleton Beals; James T. Farrell; Rabbi Philip Horowitz; Rev. Peter McCormack, Chaplain at Alcatraz; Jean-Paul Sartre of France; Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago; Eleven Swiss Parliamentarians; Six Members of the Italian Parliament; Eleven Members of the City Council of Trieste; Trade Union Officials from England and Australia; Hawaii Local 142 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 22,000 workers.

SOBELL COMMITTEE
940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

- I care. Please include my name as a signer of the petition.
 Enclosed is my contribution of \$ to help the appeals in Morton Sobell's behalf.
 Please send me more information.

NAME _____

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STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9923

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Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

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NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

Pages 184-186:

McCormak's interest in Sobell was aroused at his very first service. Twelve men had shown up, with Sobell among them. At the end of the service the chaplain went from one to the other, asking each man's first name, by which he called them from then on. Sobell's presence astonished him since the man was Jewish.

From then on McCormak made a point of talking to him as often as he could. And-rightly or wrongly-he became convinced that America's most notorious living spy was deeply religious, that he was not a Communist, and that he was innocent.

Even today the chaplain can't discuss this question without a feeling of deep, quiet anger. He believes now, as he came to believe then, that Sobell had been made the victim of a hideous wrong, that he had been found "guilty by association" purely because of his long friendship with the Rosenbergs. According to Sobell-and the chaplain- he had not "fled" to Mexico, but was staying there in accordance with a holiday schedule arranged long before the arrest of the Rosenbergs. That all evidence of this arrangement was deliberately suppressed by the authorities. And that Sobell was never given a chance to return by his own free will, that he was never legally extradited, but kidnaped and dragged across the border by hired thugs without knowing anything of the charges against him.

As McCormak's conviction of Sobell's innocence grew so did his resentment at the treatment he saw him receiving. At the annual review meeting, which decides prisoners' chances of getting off The Rock, Sobell asked for a transfer to an easier prison. Warden Madigan informed him that this was impossible, as his record over the past year had not been "clean". Sobell asked the nature of his offense and was told "Insolence to an officer."

When the convict had left the room, Madigan asked the opinion of those present on the charge. All agreed-except the chaplain. "Sobell has never been 'insolent' to anyone in his life," said McCormak. "It isn't in him to be insolent."

Madigan looked coldly at the chaplain. "What's the matter," he asked slowly. "Are you a Com too?"

From that moment on McCormak plunged into the fight raging over Sobell's freedom. He did precisely what no prison chaplain is supposed to do-enter into public disputes about the sentence of one of his charges. He signed his name to appeals on Sobell's behalf, encouraged others to do the same, devoted time and energy to the cause of getting the convicted spy released, retried, or transferred. The end was merely a matter of how soon someone would inform the Department of Prisons of this.

McCormak was talking to Sobell when it came. A guard called out: "Chaplain, the warden wants to see you in his office-immediately."

The chaplain nodded. "All right, Morton. I'll see you later." Sobell went back to his cell and the chaplain to Madigan's office.

"You wanted to talk to me, Warden?"

"Yes," said Madigan, rustling among the papers on his desk. "You're through."

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

910 (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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b7d

MORTON SOBELL TRANSFERRED
TO LEWISBURG PRISON

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mr. Rose Sobell
Chairman

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NEW YORK--Morton Sobell, who continues to appeal for release on the basis of his innocence on the conspiracy to commit espionage charge on which he was condemned to 30 years in prison, has been transferred to Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary from the Prison Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri, his wife, Helen Sobell, disclosed today.

Mrs. Sobell learned that her husband has arrived at Lewisburg, Pa., on receipt of letters from him detailing his transfer (excerpts enclosed). Mr. Sobell, who is now in his 15th year of imprisonment as a result of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial in 1951, was at the Springfield Medical Center for about a year and a half. He had been transferred there from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., because of poor health, requiring hospitalization. Previously he had been incarcerated in Alcatraz for more than five years and world-wide appeals that there was no justification for confining him in the now defunct maximum security prison was followed by his transfer to Atlanta.

"The transfer closer to home will ease the burden of travel that our family has borne for so many years," said Mrs. Sobell. "We hope this step means that we are a bit closer to the only goal we can accept in this disgraceful case -- the long overdue complete freedom of my innocent husband."

Mrs. Sobell reported that more than 7000 have signed a petition to President Lyndon B. Johnson asking Sobell's release on the ground that he is an innocent man, unjustly convicted. Sobell has charged that the testimony of a lone witness against him was perjured.

Among those who have signed the petition for a Full Pardon, led by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Dr. Linus Pauling, Martin Buber, Pablo Casals and Lord Bertrand Russell, are: Rabbi Balfour Brickner of New York City, Harold A. Cranefield of Ann Arbor, Mich., Rev. Dr. Erwin A. Gaede of Ann Arbor, Mich., Dean Donal E. J. MacNamara of New York City, Reinhold Niebuhr of New York City, Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School, Raphael Soyer of New York City and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago.

Excerpts from Norton Sobell's letters reporting transfer to Lewisburg, Pa.

Springfield, Mo.
January 26, 1965

My most dearly beloved Helen,
Tonight finds me writing thee with a borrowed pen, because mine is packed away with my "personal possessions." And tomorrow should find me headed eastward - with my final destination Lewisburg. When I'll get there is anyone's guess - maybe before the weekend or maybe some weeks hence. So hold on tight until you hear from me.

The morning went along much as usual, until around 11, when I got a call to pack. Where to? I didn't know. So I packed - not at all apprehensive about my destination - nor curious either. Eventually I found out and immediately felt a surge of joy, as you will probably experience.

Funny, I've been nursing along my toothpaste, shave cream and hair cream - to the end - because I wanted to minimize my luggage. But this Thursday I was ready to give in and get some. I had no more to nurse along. I did get another dollar of air mail postage.

Tonite I have two small apples left - and a box of xmas cordial cherries - which I'll present to someone or other - as a going away gift - in reverse. Probably, when I get to my destination I shall send some books and photos home.

Now, as for Lewisburg visiting. It is only 3 hours a month - used to be fairly unlimited not too long ago. But there are advantages - like outdoor patio visiting in summer time - and additional time may be obtained. Also on xmas, I'm told it's unlimited visiting right through the day - with lunch etc.

In the meantime you will ascertain transportation available - the question of a rented car etc. etc. However, no need to rush down at this time my love. May be able to even share a car with others from N.Y.C.

I shall probably try to continue working in the hospital - in one capacity or another. Backnell U. is nearby and there is an association - with many potentialities.

Of course I'll try to keep you informed when I'm enroute my love. But these things sometime don't work out. I'm really not in a hurry to get to my destination. Would just as soon tarry on the road and at the other places. I haven't even got my watch to look at. Oh what a dilapidated thing it is - a pocket watch. Will get myself a new one, I think, eventually.

A thousand things I could tell thee. But please share my joy with me - and I will try to write thee as soon as I next am able.

All my love and tenderness for thy being
your own Morty - all yours

Terre Haute
January 27, 1965

My most dearly beloved Helen,
Got in last nite - but didn't feel much like writing. Came by station wagon. Nice ride and all that. Had 2 milk shakes during the trip - inasmuch as hamburgers and french fries wouldn't set well with my stomach. But this morning I started out with a big bowl of cooked cereal and stewed fruit - and I'm somewhat recuperated. Also froze a little - and so I have had my fingers crossed - so to speak - all day hoping no cold develops.

Here we have a loudspeaker in the cell house - going 16 hours each day - and so I've heard enough Rock-n-Roll to suit my needs for the next century. Right now I'm listening to a woman preacher - Christian of course. Wonder what the Supreme Court would say?

Luckily I'm scheduled to leave here tomorrow morning and if several more contingencies work out as scheduled, I should arrive at Lewisburg Sat.Eve.

Plenty of salads here - so I've had no trouble with eating. It's the first time in over 1½ years that I've been locked up in a cell - but it didn't faze me one bit. A room - a cell - what's the difference.

Looked at the map - and it seems that the best way to drive to Lewisburg is by Turnpike to Harrisburg - and then due north to Lewisburg. Shame there isn't a direct route. It would be considerably shorter. What's the bus and train schedule like? I assume you'll investigate all. No need to hurry down, dear love. Will probably be able to get the low-down re traveling there from others at the place.

You got the money order ready to send me - when I get there and write you? You probably could send it now - when you get this letter my love - and I'll surely be there when it arrives. Yes - do.

Of course it was nice - watching the country side rolling by. Tomorrow, and the next day - I'll be going by bus - and, believe it or not, I'll enjoy it even more than a station wagon (realize - a Ford).

You didn't tell me how Mark made out (by his own evaluation) in any of his exams - in your last letter. You will repeat the essentials of the last letters to Springfield - tho the letters may be awaiting me when I get to Lewisburg.

Met some past acquaintances here - and some who mistook me for another - as is so frequently the case. I'll try to write you as I progress eastward my love - and keep you au courant, as it were.

This, of course, is the place of those fabulous visits. In this sense I regret not staying here. But Lewisburg should prove satisfactory since you'll be able to manage it easier in a weekend - if necessary.

I trust my mother didn't try to visit me at Springfield. I do hope all is well in all ways my love - and that I have a letter awaiting me from thee at Lewisburg (it will be alright to write a couple before you get my number there from me)

Goodnite dear love. Be well.

Your own Merty - all yours

Chillicothe, Ohio
January 29, 1965

My most dearest beloved Helen,

Such adventures! Awoke much ahead of time this morn and couldn't get back to sleep. Finally, about 5:30, I got out of bed, washed, and went to breakfast. I say 5:30 but I believe that's "Daylight Saving Time". They have year around saving time in Terre Haute ("High Ground" - in French).

Had a huge breakfast - eggs, cooked cereal, stewed fruit and coffee. And then the arduous trip again. It was exactly zero outside and, as expected, the bus heating system functioned with typical gov't efficiency. Luckily, I had chosen a seat on the side of the bus facing south, and the sun warmed slitley. Even so the window pane was frosted over until about noon. When my feet got too cold, I took off my shoes and sat on them. Of course then my foot got cramped. It took fully an hour after we started that damn broke.

For the first half of the journey we had hot coffee - but that gave out. For lunch I had some bread and cookies. Thus far my stomach has been doing excellently since I avoid all questionable foods. Oh yes, the music. Ever since the journey started I've been a captive audience - although hardly a captivated one. I am sure I never heard as much country music or rock-n-roll in all my life as in these past days.

Finally - when we pulled into here your husband was a cold miserable being. Odd - how one begins to shiver after one starts to warm up. We got supper almost immediately and ate it in our cells. It was the most wonderful supper I've eaten in a long time. You know the hunger that arises from cold? How it is so satisfied by hot food - soup or anything?

As soon as I finished eating I got into bed and really began to thaw out. By now I'm quite revived. And in a way, it's a delightful experience - to experience such resuscitation. Like the clothes pin on the nose - you know - or the goat in the house.

Despite all, it was a wonderful experience - to pass thru all the towns and see America. This trip encompassed many more towns than that of the previous day. Of course the new highway network was impressive. Yet the thought of how much more socially useful it might have been to put all that wealth into education or housing.

You know what impressed me greatly - the simple plastic cup made out of foam plastic - serving to insulate it and thus retain the heat. Simple, obvious and quite efficacious.

Odd, how the relatively small cell doesn't perturb me - after the large room I've been living in this past period. I don't believe that small quarters can ever again bother me - so long as I'm alone.

So far all is according to schedule - but anything may still change. Tomorrow's phase may prove to be more arduous - tho we are taking a different bus - because it's more extended. We go thru West Virginia in the Appalachian region - where the road twists and turns as it proceeds thru the mountainous regions. But the temperature is supposed to be about 15 or 10 degrees higher than today. A slite improvement.

Ah - my bus has arrived - so it's practically certain I'll be there tomorrow nite. (You've sent the money order?) I do hope you are well and all is going as per plans. Goodnite dear dear love - from your thawed out husband, M'orty.

Lewisburg, Pa. 17037

31408

P.O.Box 1000

January 31, 1965

My most dearest love,

Got your letter tonight - last weekend's, to Springfield. Today was a do-nothing day - but absolutely. Nonetheless I got up at 5:30 to eat. Did go partway thru a pocket book novel. But that was all. It's quiet here - very. May be quite a while before I again have such a quiet room.

So now you have a new number to remember. Numbers, numbers, numbers, so many have I had - in addition to my social security. You will take care of the subs, my love?

Tomorrow I go thru the process again. It's really strange how societies have such different rules -- and how necessary these must seem to some - in order to function properly. It's not unlike a myth - in that a causal connection is seen where none exists.

Yesterday's trip took more than 12 hours, but it wasn't quite so cold as before. So I'm not as fatigued. I'll probably be here a week before I'm admitted to "population". During this week I will be oriented. Odd to hear all the eastern accents once again. Strangely familiar.

It was really a nice trip Saturday with plenty of mountains and rivers, and I was thinking that it could be the last trip I'll be taking until I am free again. The thought occurred that the time from the sentence until the last trip eastward was exactly half the time from sentence until now. Somehow the last half didn't seem to be as long as the first half. It didn't seem that so much time had elapsed since I left the Rock - measured in those terms. How else to measure?

I shall not write you at length tonight my love. I hope all is well, and that I'll hear from you before too long.

Your own Morty.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG /
SOBELL
COMMITTEE

FILE NO 100-107111

SECTION NO. BULKY

SERIALS 1487

THRU

1618

Date 2/26/65

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387335	STATUS P.	NY Division 00: NY	File # 100-107111-1E222
			File # 100-107121

Title and Character of Case
**COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C**

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN SEE BELOW
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

1487. [redacted] Press release of CSJMS "Morton Sobell transferred to Lewisburg Prison".

1488. [redacted]

1489. [redacted]

NOTE: [redacted]

1490. [redacted]

b1 1491. [redacted]

1492. [redacted] Reprint of NY Times ad by CSJMS

1493. [redacted] Reprint by CSJMS of NY TIMES article on Sobell,

1494. [redacted]

NOTE:

b1 1495. [redacted]

1496. [redacted]

NOTE:

b7 c/d

Form File # **1E222
#41**

[redacted stamp]

Date 6/8/65

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Status of Case -P-	Submitting Office N Y	File # 100-107111-16223
		Office of Origin N Y	File # 100-107111

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
 IS - C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired. SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B's
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

- b1 1497. [REDACTED]
- b1 1498. [REDACTED]
- 1499. [REDACTED]
- b1 1500. [REDACTED]
- NOTE: [REDACTED]
- 1501. [REDACTED] Order blank for book issued by CSJMS. [REDACTED]
- 1502. [REDACTED] Book jacket of "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST" by Walter & Miriam Schneir. [REDACTED]
- 1503. [REDACTED] CSJMS Ltr. dtd. [REDACTED] re: MEMORIAL TRIBUTE to ROSENBERG [REDACTED]
- 1504. [REDACTED]
- b1 1505. [REDACTED]

b7c,d

16223 SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)
 #41

Date 9/1/65

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Status of Case P	Submitting Office NY	File # 100-107111-1B224
		Office of Origin NY	File # 100-107111

Title and Character of Case
**COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C**

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN SEE BELOW

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
1506 [redacted] Booklet issued by SOBELL COMMITTEE 150 Fifth Ave., N.Y.
Re: SOBELL CASE 1950-1964. [redacted]

1507. [redacted] Reprint of NY Times article dated 3/21/65 on Morton Sobell, Issued by CSJMS. [redacted]

b1 1508 [redacted] RePRINT of NY Times article dated 6/1/65 Re: Sobell Case. [redacted]

b1 1510 [redacted] New York Times reprint dated 8/1/65. [redacted]

b1 Note: 1512 [redacted]
b1 1513. [redacted] Reprint from "Newsweek" dated 6/23/65 Re: Sobell book. [redacted]

1514.
1515

b1 Note: 1517. [redacted]

1518. [redacted]

1B224
441

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
SEP 1 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date 9/14/65

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Status of Case P	Submitting Office NY	File # 100-107111-1B225
		Office of Origin NY	File # 100-107111

Title and Character of Case
 COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
 IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired, SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

1519. [REDACTED]

1520. [REDACTED]

1521. [REDACTED]

1522. [REDACTED]

1523. [REDACTED]

1524. [REDACTED]

1525. [REDACTED]

1526. [REDACTED]

1527. [REDACTED]

Reprint of Wash. DC Evening Star 8/19/65 issued by CSJMS.

Reprint from Newsweek Magazine 8/23/65 Re: Sobell Case issued by CSJMS.

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1B225
#41

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 14 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date 12/27/65

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	SEE BELOW

- 1528. [REDACTED]
- 1529. [REDACTED]
- b1 { 1530. [REDACTED]
- 1531. [REDACTED]
- 1532. [REDACTED]
- 1533. [REDACTED]
- 1534. [REDACTED] Book review by Helen Futtnerwiler in Hadassah magazine Rec'd by SA [REDACTED]
- b1 { 1535. [REDACTED]
- 1536. [REDACTED]
- 1537. [REDACTED]

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SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED <u>TC</u>	FILED <u>TC</u>

DEC 27 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B226
#41

[Handwritten signature]

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 3/1/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
SEE BELOW

1538.

1539.

1540.

1541.

1542.

1543.

1544.

b1

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 1 1966
FBI - NEW YORK
1588

Field File # NY 100-107111-15227
#41

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

b1 1545.

1546.
1547.

Mimeo copy of motion before US Court atd [redacted] on behalf of Morton Sobell.

1548.
1549.

b1 1550.

1551.

1552.

b1 1553.

1554.

b7cd

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

APR 6 1966
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B228
#41

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
SEE BELOW	

1555.

1556.

1557.

Note:
1558.

b1 1559.

1560.

1561.

1562.

1563.

Copy of "NY Times" ad dtd re: Morton Sobell,

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SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 31 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-13229
441

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
SEE BELOW

1564.

[REDACTED]

1565.

[REDACTED] Publicity release by Marc Stone and Associates, Inc. re; Rosenberg-Sobell case.

1566.

[REDACTED] Pamphlet entitled "The Facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case 1950-1964", issued by the Sobell Committee.

1567

[REDACTED] Poem by Ethel Rosenberg distributed at "Memorial Meeting" 6/17/66, NYC by CSJMS. Rec'd [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] Sa [REDACTED] tc

61 1568.

[REDACTED]

1569.

[REDACTED]

1570.

[REDACTED]

61

[REDACTED]

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SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B230
#41

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
JUN 21 1966
FBI - NEW YORK
[Signature]

Date 7/27/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
SEE BELOW	

- 1571. [REDACTED]
- 1572. [REDACTED]
- 1573. [REDACTED]
- 1574. [REDACTED]
- 1575. [REDACTED] Reprint of NY Times 8/5/66 Re: Atom Bomb sketch in Rosenberg-Sobell case including diagram of the sketch.
- 1576. [REDACTED] C.F.S. Letter signed by Helen Sobel requesting attendance at U.S. Court House [REDACTED] 10:30 am for a Sobell hearing.
- 1577. [REDACTED] A Reprint of NY Times article of 6/23/66 "2 Scientists Renounce Evidence against Sobell" distributed by C.F.S enclosed with above letter.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 27 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B231 #41

b7c d

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

- 578. [redacted] Letter from Morton Sobell to his wife [redacted] reprinted by Committee To Free Morton Sobell.
- 1579. [redacted] Reprint of New York Times 8/28/66 article entitled "New Questions On Rosenberg Case" distributed by Committee To Free Morton Sobell. tc
- 1580. [redacted] tc
- 1581. [redacted] Letter dtd. [redacted] from CFMS to "Dear Friend" signed Helen Sobell. tc
- 1582. [redacted] CFMS reprint Re: Sobell case from NY Times 9/13/66. tc
- 1583. [redacted] tc

b7c, d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B232 #41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 20 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date 11/8/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
SEE BELOW	

- 1584. [REDACTED]
- 1585. [REDACTED]
- 1586. [REDACTED] reprint for CFMS, 150 5th Ave., NYC, from "THE NATION"
- 1587. [REDACTED] Reprint for CFMS from "THE DENVER POST" [REDACTED] re the Sobell Case.
- 1588. [REDACTED] Reprint for CFMS from "THE NEW YORK TIMES" [REDACTED] re the Sobell Case.
- 1589. [REDACTED] Editorial page, "THE DENVER POST" dtd [REDACTED] reprinted by Committee to Free Morton Sobell. irr
- 1590. [REDACTED] Reprint for CFMS from "NY TIMES" dtd [REDACTED] re "NEW QUESTIONS ON ROSENBERG CASE."
- 1591. [REDACTED]
- NOTE: [REDACTED] recorded by SA [REDACTED] irr
- 1592. [REDACTED] Letter dated [REDACTED] signed by Nelson Sobell for CFMS. 1B1592 also contains 1B1593.
- 1593. [REDACTED] Reprint of "Denver Post" editorial re. Morton Sobell case.

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 6 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B233
#41

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

SEE INDIVIDUAL 18'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

VAULT

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

- b1 1594. [REDACTED]
- 1595. [REDACTED] Reprint of "N. Y. Times" article re. Morton Sobell case which accompanied above letter.
- 1596. [REDACTED]
- 1597. [REDACTED]
- 1598. [REDACTED] Letter from Mrs Morton Sobell entitled Dear Friend.
- 1599. [REDACTED] Clipping from the NY Times concerning the Sobell case.
- 1600. [REDACTED] Business return envelope to Mrs. Morton Sobell.
- 1601. [REDACTED] Letter from Mrs. Morton Sobell to "Dear Friend" requesting contribution.
- 1602. [REDACTED] Reprint from the "NY Times" of 8/28/66 re. Morton Sobell case.
- 1603. [REDACTED] Business reply envelope to Mrs. Morton Sobell, Suite 1103, 150, Fifth Ave. NY NY.

b1 1604. [REDACTED]

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-18234
#41

Date 1/5/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL IS'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW

1605. [redacted] Letter from Helen Sobell dated [redacted] to
"Dear Friend" regarding support of abolition of
federal death penalty and New Year's greetings.

b1 1606. [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

1607 [redacted]

b1 1608. [redacted]

1609. [redacted] Reprint for CIMS of article regarding book
"Invitation to an Inquest" which appeared in
Jerusalem Post. Rec'd [redacted] by SA [redacted]

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED *md* FILED *md*
JAN 5 1967
FBI - NEW YORK
(1)

Field File # NY 100-107111-1 235
#41

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	

SEE BELOW

b1 1610. [REDACTED]

1611. [REDACTED] Bulletin of THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS dtd [REDACTED] reprinted
by CFMS, 150 Fifth Avenue, NYC.

b1 1612. [REDACTED] Letter to "Dear Friend" dated [REDACTED] signed Helen
Sobell from CFMS.

1613. [REDACTED] Pamphlet entitled "The Case of Morton Sbbell, for
Seventeen Years an Innocent Man Has Been In Prison.

1614. [REDACTED] Reprint from "The Jerusalem Post" dated 11/21/66,
reprinted by CFMS, 150 Fifth Ave, NYC.

[REDACTED]

1615. [REDACTED] Reprint for CFMS of NY Times article on rejection of
motion for new trial of Morton Sobell.

1616. [REDACTED]

b1 1617. [REDACTED]

1618. [REDACTED]

37 C.P.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

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FEB 8 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B236
#41

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1487 /	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1488	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1489	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1490	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7c	
1491	EXEMPT MATERIAL	-	b1	
1492 /	REPRINT	✓		
1493 /	REPRINT	✓		
1494	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1495	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1496	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1497	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1498	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1499	MISSING			
1500	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1501 /	ORDER BLANK	✓		
1502 /	BOOK JACKET	✓		
1503	LETTER	✓		
1504	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1505	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1506 -	BOOKLET	✓		
1507 -	REPRINT	✓		
1508	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1509	REPRINT	✓		
1510	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1511	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1512	REPRINT	✓		
1513	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1514	REPRINT	✓		
1515	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1516	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1517	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1518	REPRINT	✓		
1519	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1520	Exempt Material		b1	
1521	Exempt Material		B7d	
1522	Exempt Material		B7d	
1523	Exempt Material		B7d	
1524	Exempt Material		b7d	
1525	Reprint	✓	b7d	
1526	Exempt Material		b1	
1527	News Article	✓		
1528	Exempt Material		b7d	
1529	Exempt Material		b7d	
1530	Exempt Material		b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1531	Exempt Material		b1	
1532	Exempt Material		b1	
1533	Exempt Material		b1	
1534	Book Review			too large to copy
1535	Exempt Material		b1	
1536	Exempt Material		b1	
1537	Exempt Material		b7d	
1538	Exempt Material		b1	
1539	Exempt Material		b1	
1540	Exempt Material		b1	
1541	Exempt Material		b1	
1542	Exempt Material		b7d	
1543	Exempt Material		b7d	
1544	Exempt Material		b7d	
1545	Exempt Material		b1	
1546	Exempt Material		b1	
1547	Court Document	✓	b7d	
1548	Exempt Material		B7d	
1549	Exempt Material		B7d	
1550	Exempt Material		b1	
1551	Exempt Material		b7d	
1552	Exempt Material		b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1553	Exempt Material		b1	
1554	Exempt Material		b1	
1555	Exempt Material		b1	
1556	Exempt Material		b1	
1557	Exempt Material		b1	
1558	Exempt Material		b7d	
1559	Exempt Material		b1	
1560	Exempt Material		b7d	
1561	News article	✓		
1562	Exempt Material		b7d	
1563	Exempt Material		b7d	
1564	Exempt Material		b7d	
1565	Exempt Material		b7d	
1566	Pamphlet	✓		
1567	Poems	✓		
1568	Exempt Material		b1	
1569	Exempt Material		b7d	
1570	Exempt Material		b7d	
1571	Exempt Material		b1	
1572	Exempt Material		b1	
1573	Exempt Material		b1	
1574	Exempt Material		b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1575	News Article	✓		
1576	Letter	✓		
1577	News Article	✓		
1578	Letter	✓		
1579	News Article	✓		
1580	Exempt Material		b1	
1581	Letter	✓		
1582	News Article	✓		
1583	Exempt Material		b1	
1584	Exempt Material		b1	
1585	Exempt Material		b1	
1586	News Article	✓		
1587	News Article	✓		
1588	News Article	✓		
1589	News Article	✓		
1590	News Article	✓		
1591	Exempt Material		b7d	
1592	Letter	✓	b7d	
1593	News Article	✓		
1594	Exempt Material		b1	
1595	News Article	✓		
1596	Exempt Material		b7d	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1597	Exempt Material		b7d	
1598	Letter	✓		1
1599	News Article	✓		
1600	Envelope	✓		
1601	Letter	✓		
1602	News Article	✓		
1603	Envelope	✓		
1604	Exempt Material		b1	
1605	Letter	✓		
1606	Exempt Material		b1	
1607	Exempt Material		b7d	
1608	Exempt Material		b1	
1609	News Article	✓		
1610	Exempt Material		b1	
1611	News Article	✓		
1612	Letter	✓		
1613	Pamphlet			too large to copy
1614	News Article	✓		
1615	News Article	✓		
1616	Exempt Material		b7d	
1617	Exempt Material		b1	
1618	Exempt Material		b7d	

Mrs. Sobell reported that more than 7000 have signed a petition to President Lyndon B. Johnson asking Sobell's release on the ground that he is an innocent man, unjustly convicted. Sobell has charged that the testimony of a lone witness against him was perjured.

Among those who have signed the petition for a Full Pardon, led by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Dr. Linus Pauling, Martin Euber, Pablo Casals and Lord Bertrand Russell, are: Rabbi Balfour Brickner of New York City, Harold A. Cranefield of Ann Arbor, Mich., Rev. Dr. Irwin A. Gaede of Ann Arbor, Mich., Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara of New York City, Reinhold Niebuhr of New York City, Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School, Raphael Soyfer of New York City and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago.

Excerpts from Morton Sobell's letters reporting transfer to Lewisburg, Pa.

Springfield, Mo.
January 26, 1965

My most dearly beloved Helen,

Tonight finds me writing thee with a borrowed pen, because mine is packed away with my "personal possessions." And tomorrow should find me headed eastward - with my final destination Lewisburg. When I'll get there is anyone's guess - maybe before the weekend or maybe some weeks hence. So hold on tight until you hear from me.

The morning went along much as usual, until around 11, when I got a call to pack. Where to? I didn't know. So I packed - not at all apprehensive about my destination - nor curious either. Eventually I found out and immediately felt a surge of joy, as you will probably experience.

Funny, I've been nursing along my toothpaste, shave cream and hair cream - to the end - because I wanted to minimize my luggage. But this Thursday I was ready to give in and get some. I had no more to nurse along. I did get another dollar of air mail postage.

Tonite I have two small apples left - and a box of xmas cordial cherries - which I'll present to someone or other - as a going away gift - in reverse. Probably, when I get to my destination I shall send some books and photos home.

Now, as for Lewisburg visiting. It is only 3 hours a month - used to be fairly unlimited not too long ago. But there are advantages - like outdoor patio visiting in summer time - and additional time may be obtained. Also on xmas, I'm told it's unlimited visiting right through the day - with lunch etc.

In the meantime you will ascertain transportation available - the question of a rented car etc. etc. However, no need to rush down at this time my love. May be able to even share a car with others from N.Y.C.

I shall probably try to continue working in the hospital - in one capacity or another. Backnell U. is nearby and there is an association - with many potentialities.

Of course I'll try to keep you informed when I'm enroute my love. But these things sometime don't work out. I'm really not in a hurry to get to my destination. Would just as soon tarry on the road and at the other places. I haven't even got my watch to look at. Oh what a dilapidated thing it is - a pocket watch. Will get myself a new one, I think, eventually.

A thousand things I could tell thee. But please share my joy with me - and I will try to write thee as soon as I next am able.

All my love and tenderness for thy being
your own Morty - all yours

Terre Haute
January 27, 1965

My most dearly beloved Helen,
Got in last nite - but didn't feel much like writing. Came by station wagon. Nice ride and all that. Had 2 milk shakes during the trip - inasmuch as hamburgers and french fries wouldn't set well with my stomach. But this morning I started out with a big bowl of cooked cereal and stewed fruit - and I'm somewhat recuperated. Also froze a little - and so I have had my fingers crossed - so to speak - all day hoping no cold develops.

Here we have a loudspeaker in the cell house - going 16 hours each day - and so I've heard enough Rock-n-Roll to suit my needs for the next century. Right now I'm listening to a woman preacher - Christian of course. Wonder what the Supreme Court would say?

Luckily I'm scheduled to leave here tomorrow morning and if several more contingencies work out as scheduled, I should arrive at Lewisburg Sat.Eve.

Plenty of salads here - so I've had no trouble with eating. It's the first time in over 1½ years that I've been locked up in a cell - but it didn't faze me one bit. A room - a cell - what's the difference.

Looked at the map - and it seems that the best way to drive to Lewisburg is by Turnpike to Harrisburg - and then due north to Lewisburg. Shame there isn't a direct route. It would be considerably shorter. What's the bus and train schedule like? I assume you'll investigate all. No need to hurry down, dear love. Will probably be able to get the low-down re traveling there from others at the place.

You got the money order ready to send me - when I get there and write you? You probably could send it now - when you get this letter my love - and I'll surely be there when it arrives. Yes - do.

Of course it was nice - watching the country side rolling by. Tomorrow, and the next day - I'll be going by bus - and, believe it or not, I'll enjoy it even more than a station wagon (realize - a Ford).

You didn't tell me how Mark made out (by his own evaluation) in any of his exams - in your last letter. You will repeat the essentials of the last letters to Springfield - tho the letters may be awaiting me when I get to Lewisburg.

Met some past acquaintances here - and some who mistook me for another - as is so frequently the case. I'll try to write you as I progress eastward my love - and keep you au courant, as it were.

This, of course, is the place of those fabulous visits. In this sense I regret not staying here. But Lewisburg should prove satisfactory since you'll be able to manage it easier in a weekend - if necessary.

I trust my mother didn't try to visit me at Springfield. I do hope all is well in all ways my love - and that I have a letter awaiting me from thee at Lewisburg (it will be alright to write a couple before you get my number there from me)

Goodnite dear love. Be well.

Your own Morty - all yours

Chillicothe, Ohio
January 29, 1965

My most dearest beloved Helen,
Such adventures! Awoke much ahead of time this morn and couldn't get back to sleep. Finally, about 5:30, I got out of bed, washed, and went to breakfast. I say 5:30 but I believe that's "Daylight Saving Time". They have year around saving time in Terre Haute ("High Ground" - in French).

Had a huge breakfast - eggs, cooked cereal, stewed fruit and coffee. And then the arduous trip again. It was exactly zero outside and, as expected, the bus heating system functioned with typical gov't efficiency. Luckily, I had chosen a seat on the side of the bus facing south, and the sun warmed slitley. Even so the window pane was frosted over until about noon. When my feet got too cold, I took off my shoes and sat on them. Of course then my foot got cramped. It took fully an hour after we started that dawn broke.

For the first half of the journey we had hot coffee - but that gave out. For lunch I had some bread and cookies. Thus far my stomach has been doing excellently since I avoid all questionable foods. Oh yes, the music. Ever since the journey started I've been a captive audience - although hardly a captivated one. I am sure I never heard as much country music or rock-n-roll in all my life as in these past days.

Finally - when we pulled into here your husband was a cold miserable being. Odd - how one begins to shiver after one starts to warm up. We got supper almost immediately and ate it in our cells. It was the most wonderful supper I've eaten in a long time. You know the hunger that arises from cold? How it is so satisfied by hot food - soup or anything?

As soon as I finished eating I got into bed and really began to thaw out. By now I'm quite revived. And in a way, it's a delightful experience - to experience such resuscitation. Like the clothes pin on the nose - you know - or the goat in the house.

Despite all, it was a wonderful experience - to pass thru all the towns and see America. This trip encompassed many more towns than that of the previous day. Of course the new highway network was impressive. Yet the thought of how much more socially useful it might have been to put all that wealth into education or housing. You know what impressed me greatly - the simple plastic cup made out of foam plastic - serving to insulate it and thus retain the heat. Simple, obvious and quite efficacious.

Odd, how the relatively small cell doesn't perturb me - after the large room I've been living in this past period. I don't believe that small quarters can ever again bother me - so long as I'm alone.

So far all is according to schedule - but anything may still change. Tomorrow's phase may prove to be more arduous - tho we are taking a different bus - because it's more extended. We go thru West Virginia in the Appalachian region - where the road twists and turns as it proceeds thru the mountainous regions. But the temperature is supposed to be about 15 or 10 degrees higher than today. A slite improvement.

Ah - my bus has arrived - so it's practically certain I'll be there tomorrow nite. (You've sent the money order?) I do hope you are well and all is going as per plans. Goodnite dear dear love - from your thawed out husband, Morty.

Lewisburg, Pa. 17837

31408

P.O.Box 1000

January 31, 1965

My most dearest love,

Got your letter tonight - last weekend's, to Springfield. Today was a do-nothing day - but absolutely. Nonetheless I got up at 5:30 to eat. Did go partway thru a pocket book novel. But that was all. It's quiet here - very. May be quite a while before I again have such a quiet room.

So now you have a new number to remember. Numbers, numbers, numbers, so many have I had - in addition to my social security. You will take care of the subs, my love?

Tomorrow I go thru the process again. It's really strange how societies have such different rules -- and how necessary these must seem to some - in order to function properly. It's not unlike a myth - in that a causal connection is seen where none exists.

Yesterday's trip took more than 12 hours, but it wasn't quite so cold as before. So I'm not as fatigued. I'll probably be here a week before I'm admitted to "population". During this week I will be oriented. Odd to hear all the eastern accents once again. Strangely familiar.

It was really a nice trip Saturday with plenty of mountains and rivers, and I was thinking that it could be the last trip I'll be taking until I am free again. The thought occurred that the time from the sentence until the last trip eastward was exactly half the time from sentence until now. Somehow the last half didn't seem to be as long as the first half. It didn't seem that so much time had elapsed since I left the Rock - measured in those terms. How else to measure?

I shall not write you at length tonight my love. I hope all is well, and that I'll hear from you before too long.

Your own Morty.



**MORTON SOBELL IS
INNOCENT
PRESIDENT JOHNSON
and must be FREED**

SAY

HAROLD C. UREY • BERTRAND RUSSELL • MARTIN BUBER
and thousands of others

In the Korean War Year of 1951, during the period of McCarthyism, Morton Sobell and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg pleaded innocent to a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. Morton Sobell was not included in the accusation of atomic conspiracy which resulted in the unprecedented execution of the Rosenbergs. The case against him rested upon the unsupported testimony of one witness, a confessed perjurer. The trial record shows no specific item of information supposed to have been secured or transmitted by Sobell. The testimony against him has been called "vague in content and slender in proof" by Reinhold Niebuhr, Edmond Cahn, John C. Bennett, Daniel Day Williams, Paul Ramsey, Jerome Nathanson, and Gerhard O. W. Mueller in a study made in 1959 which asked for commutation of sentence, without judging Sobell's guilt or innocence.

Among those who have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom on many grounds are eminent scientists, educators, clergy and

President Johnson, as you start your first full term of office, ACT ON THIS PETITION!

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 fostering case of Morton Sobell.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 14 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a CITIZENS' FULL PARDON to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

These respected names are among the thousands who have signed. Join them!

(Affiliations for identification only)

Dr. Minor Alexander, Leg. Secy. WILPF, Washington, D.C.
Warren K. Billings, Money-Billings case, San Francisco
Prof. G. Murray Branch, I.T.C., Atlanta, Ga.
Rabbi Balfour Brickner, Union Amer. Heb. Cong., N.Y.C.
A. Burns Chalmers, Dir. Davis House, Wash., D.C.
Rev. D. G. Colwell, Pres., Council of Churches, Wash., D.C.
Harold A. Cranfield, former counsel, U.A.W., Michigan
Leon J. Davis, Local 1199 AFL-CIO, New York City
Rev. George H. Duane, S.J., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Erwin A. Gudd, 1st Unitarian, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Maxwell Geisman, author, New York
Dr. Luigi Corini, Harvard Medical School, Mass.
Dr. Milton B. Fogel, Harvard Medical School, Mass.
Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara, criminologist, New York
Genet Marshall, attorney, Los Angeles
Dorothy Marshall, Past Pres. Catholic Women's Club of L.A.
Judge Stanley Moffitt, L. A. Municipal Court, Ret.
Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian, New York City
Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Scientist, Cal.
Henry Roth, author, Augusta, Maine
Pete Seeger, folk musician, New York
Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago Law School
Raphael Seyer, artist, New York City
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, KAM Temple, Chicago
Prof. Francis G. Wormuth, University of Utah

YOUR NAME.....
(Please print)

ADDRESS.....
(City and State)

OCCUPATION
OR AFFILIATION.....

Please send this petition to:

Sobell Committee, 150 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011
Helen Sobell and Rose Sobell, Co-chairmen.

- Please send me more information
 I am writing to President Johnson asking that he free Morton Sobell
 Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ for placing this ad in Washington and for supporting the local and public campaign.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1965.

WIFE STILL SEEKS SOBELL FREEDOM

She Puts Cost of 15-Year Fight at 2 Million

By PETER KRASS

One of the most massive efforts ever made to free a prisoner has been going on for nearly 15 years on behalf of Morton Sobell, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. His wife, Helen, says it has cost probably \$1 million thus far.

The most recent Government statement has been a Department of Justice reply to an appeal by Mrs. Sobell to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

In this, Reed Covert, prison attorney, wrote that if Sobell, cited a "benign prison" based on his belief that his sentence was excessive based on his institutional adjustment, etc. We would be glad to give it consideration.

But Mr. Covert's letter, dated Feb. 5, said "there would be no basis for acting favorably upon a petition based upon his plea of innocence, penitence, and the Government was 'bound by the legal adjudication of his guilt in this case.'"

Sentenced in 1951

Sobell, who will be 45 April 11, has been in prison since Aug. 18, 1950. He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment April 5, 1951, in the same case in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953.

Since January, he has been in Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary, after five and a half years in Alcatraz and the rest of his term in Atlanta and Springfield, Mo., Prison Medical Center.

Mrs. Sobell, a petite, black-haired former physicist, is chairman, with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Sobell, of a Committee to Secure Justice



FREEDOM SOUGHT: Morton Sobell, who was convicted in atom spying case.

for Morton Sobell successor to a similar group named for the Rosenbergs.

For the last decade, she says, she has worked on a budget of about \$50,000 a year, with offices currently here at 150 Fifth Avenue, at 20th Street, and in eight other cities.

For the last year, she has been in the lead of a private school that is something to give me perspective after devoting herself completely to the case since 1952. The Sobells have a son, Mark, 15.

Petition for Pardon

The committee is currently circulating a petition to President Johnson begging a pardon for Sobell. Mrs. Sobell says this has a needed 8,000 signatures in a year from Americans calling her husband innocent, and is to be submitted when 10,000 are gathered.

Also under way is a plan for a new habeas corpus suit in Federal Court, offering what Mrs.

Sobell says is still-unrevealed, but "important new evidence of the innocence of the Rosenbergs and my husband," to be filed probably about June.

William M. Kammerer, who with Arthur Kinoy has been Sobell's counsel since September, says the Supreme Court has had the case before it six times from 1952 to 1963, but never yet allowed arguments.

Mrs. Sobell says the late President Kennedy, between his New Year's and 1961 holiday addresses, could have freed her husband. Two aides, she says, told her he would set up a committee of law professors on the case, but she thinks right-wing pressures caused delay.

Parole Denied

The Federal Parole Board has annually denied Sobell parole since he first became eligible in July, 1962, although without explanation, Mrs. Sobell says.

She contends he could fulfill needed requirements, a family awaiting him, an offer of full-time employment, and approval by Rabbi William L. Kerner, of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, to be his parole adviser.

The Sobell committee has published 8,000 copies of an eight-volume, 1,715-page 1961 transcript, selling this now-days at \$6 a set, to provide what Mrs. Sobell calls a "complete presentation." She estimates it has sold 10,000 copies of a 612-page book, by John W. Lee, on 15-foot volume by Mabel Sharp on the Rosenberg case.

Mrs. Sobell says she has heard of some 200 meetings, a number many of the kind have been held, including trips in 1952 and 1963 to Western Europe.

Maintaining her husband's innocence, she insists, there never was any testimony that he "transmitted or received any secret material."

Testimony of Engineer

Sobell's conviction depended on testimony of a former fellow Navy engineer, Max Elitcher, which Mrs. Sobell contends was uncorroborated. She holds Mr. Elitcher was himself made to a

perjury prosecution.

Mr. Elitcher's testimony, she says, was that (1) Sobell begged him to join the Young Communist League in 1935, (2) Rosenberg in 1944 told him Sobell was helping get military information for the Soviet Union, and Sobell became angry hearing this later. (3) Sobell, 1947 asked if he knew anyone who could be approached for spying. (4) Sobell supported Rosenberg in trying to induce him to stay in the Navy in 1947 for spying, and (5) Sobell, 1948 took a film can from Flushing to Manhattan, says he had information for Rosenberg.

Sobell did not testify in his own defense. He said this was on advice of his lawyers, who were convinced the prosecution case was weak. But his wife says he has consistently asserted his innocence and has insisted he was never a member of the Communist party.

Persons who have declared faith in her husband's innocence, Mrs. Sobell says, include Sen. Carl Albert, Dr. L. Pauling, and Bertrand Russell, Nobel prize winners, and Rev. Peter McCormack, who lost his post as Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz after taking this stand.

Among persons who consider the case merits review or a sentence excessive, Mrs. Sobell cites Senator Lee Metcalf, Democrat of Montana, as having written Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in 1961 that in conviction was on "very flimsy evidence." The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., 1959, has called the sentence "cruel and unusual," regarding guilt or innocence.

At Lewisburg, Sobell is earning 35 cents an hour for a 3 1/2-hour week working in a new cabinet-making factory, Mrs. Sobell says. At Springfield, she says he designed a simulator for training X-ray technicians in Atlanta, she says he designed a machine and set up the X-ray equipment, but when a fire hazard, it took two or three years, perhaps one a year.

Reprinted as a Public Service by the

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011

Tel. 213-6030

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

b7d

A NEW LOOK at the atomic spy trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell is promised by Doubleday in a late summer book called "Invitation to an Inquest." The authors, Walter and Miriam Schneir, a husband and wife writing team, have spent five years on research into the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. They believe they have uncovered a great deal of previously unknown and revealing material, and Doubleday, which is deliberately keeping quiet about the nature of this new material for the time being, expects "Invitation to an Inquest" to be one of the most controversial books of the year. The Schneirs' special field of writing has been articles on the subject of atomic research.

INVITATION
TO AN
INQUEST

Doubleday & Company, Inc. THROUGH AUGUST 1965 NEW ANNOUNCEMENT CATALOG

NON-FICTION
INVITATION TO AN INQUEST
Walter and Miriam Schneir
16 pages of photos; index; 6 1/2 x 9 1/2

A heavily documented re-examination of one of the most celebrated and controversial spy cases in American history — the sensational trial and execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, accused of providing for Russia the secret of the atomic bomb — is digging out material for this study — a book to be one of the most controversial since books of 1945 — Walter and Miriam Schneir returned many original sources and uncovered information which has never before been published.

... solve the unanswered questions that grew out of the Rosenberg case. The authors, who have devoted five years to researching the case, set the facts in proper perspective by recapitulating the historical events surrounding it — the splitting of the atom, the invention of the bomb and the moral climate of the United States during the McCarthy period.

\$5.95

Walter and Miriam Schneir have contributed articles, mostly on the subject of atomic research, to *The Nation*, *The Reporter* and other national periodicals.

The New York Times Book Review

this summer, Doubleday will publish a book called "Invitation to an Inquest" by Walter and Miriam Schneir. This is a study of the Rosenberg spy case of 14 years ago, a case which already has attracted the attention of many authors and students of the law, capital punishment, espionage.

-----Fill out and return today-----

SOBELL COMMITTEE
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011

Telephone: 243-6030

Please send me _____ copy(s) of Doubleday's _____, by Walter and Miriam Schneir, immediately upon publication.
Price: \$5.95 each. (No postage charge with pre-publication orders.)

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NO. 5 - 1953 of American Publishing publishers

The Book The New York Times

The Magazine of Sobell Case

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of forgery and perjury by the prosecution

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"A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case"

by Walter and Miriam Schneir

Dear Friend:

At last we have the major breakthrough for which we have hoped -- a powerful book with explosive new evidence of the forgery and perjury committed by the prosecution. For the past 15 years imprisonment of my husband, Morton Sobell, and since the execution of the Rosenbergs on June 19, 1953, we have lived for this vindication.

Enclosed is the jacket of what has already been described as the most controversial book of the year. Doubleday, one of America's foremost publishers, brings out this devastating book in the Fall.

The new evidence will be used in court. The book will be discussed in the press and on TV and radio. A government inquiry and the immediate freedom of my husband will be demanded.

Please order your copy of "Invitation to an Inquest" now so it can be shipped to you as soon as it is off the press. By ordering in advance from our committee, you will be helping provide funds for us to undertake rapid, effective promotion. We must speed this information into the hands of thinking people throughout America.

Truth and justice must be served by this book which can set my husband free. Will you order copies for yourself and your friends by returning the enclosed blank today?

Hopefully yours,

Mrs. Morton Sobell

Committee To Secure Justice For Merton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

UNITED STATES BANK OF NEW YORK AND TRUST COMPANY

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-3030

May 24, 1965

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

Dear Friend:

This year it will be different, and yet we will remember the sorrow and anger we felt twelve years ago at the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

HONORARY SPONSORS (partial list)

- Rev. Gross W. Alexander
- Dr. Milno Alexander
- David Anderson
- Rabbi J. St Bass
- Helen M. Beardley
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- Rabbi Balfour Brickner
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- Rev. John E. Evans
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- Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
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- Rev. Erwin A. Gaede
- Maxwell Geismar
- Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg
- Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough
- Rabbi Avery Grossfield
- Dr. A. Eustace Hayden
- Russell Johnson
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- Samuel E. J. MacNamara
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- Rev. Peter McCormack
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- Prof. Dale Purpus
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- Prof. Anatol Rapaport
- Prof. Oscar K. Rice
- Henry Roth
- Lord Bertrand Russell
- Prof. Malcolm Sharp
- Dr. D. R. Sharpe
- Sidney Silverman, M.P.
- Rev. Francis S. Tucker
- Dr. Harold C. Urey
- Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
- Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
- Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

This time, when we join together in a quiet hour of music to pay tribute to the Rosenbergs and to gather strength to continue our fight for the freedom of Morton Sobell, we will stand on the eve of an historic development. A powerful new book is being published by Doubleday, one of our nation's foremost publishing houses. This book "Invitation to an Inquest -- A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" by Walter and Miriam Schneir contains new evidence so shattering that it must explode with a devastating effect.

This year it will be different. History has provided us with a mighty instrument. Let us use it for the freedom of Morton Sobell and the vindication of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Faithfully,

Helen Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

* * * * *

* MEMORIAL TRIBUTE Thursday, June 17, 1965 *

* Colonial Room 7 to 8:45 P. M. *

* Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel *

* Broadway at 34th Street No Admission Charge *

* * * * *

YOUR PRESENCE WILL BE A LIVING TRIBUTE

YOUR CONTRIBUTION CARRIES ON THE FIGHT

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

- Emily Balch
- Dr. Burris Cunningham
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Dr. Linus Pauling
- Clarence Pickett d.
- Salvatore Quassimodo
- Lord Bertrand Russell
- Jean-Paul Sartre
- Dr. Harold C. Urey

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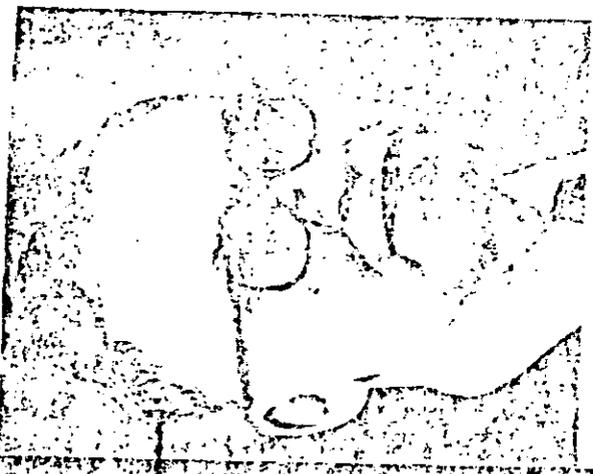
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The Facts
in the
Rosenberg-Schell
Case
1950-1964

Less than five months after the execution of the Rosenbergs, President Eisenhower commuted the death sentence of Tomoya Kawakita, convicted of treason for his torture of GIs in a Japanese POW camp. Recently Kawakita was freed and permitted to return to Japan. Douglas Chandler, convicted of treason for helping Nazis in Germany, has been freed. Why was the death sentence of the Rosenbergs not commuted, and why have I not been set free?

Morton Sobell



...the cause of Russia's A-bomb was said to be discovered by those still insisting it was espionage. Heidbrink in July 1950 blamed the arrest of Julius Rosenberg as the "atom spy" responsible for Russia having the bomb. His wife was only a short while later. In August, Morton Sobell was added as a "atom spy" even though the trial judge was array to set aside. Sobell swore their innocence. Sobell was pronounced to be an accusing witness. A question of a trial for any spy to yield. It was only when he still insisted on his innocence that his name was listed as a defendant. The only "covert acts" charged were the conversations which he allegedly had with Julius Rosenberg. The conversations were not to be mentioned at the trial. In the headlines the accused were guilty even before the trial. The Rosenbergs deny the crime. The Rosenbergs deny the crime.

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THE ROSENBERGS

Historians may call it the era of McCarthyism. It was a time of fear and suspicion.

Our nation had been assured the atomic bomb would provide an American monopoly for years to come. When Russia unexpectedly exploded a bomb in 1949, "they stole it from us" was the national response and a search for spies was on.

But Time Magazine commented on Jan. 2, 1950: "For the last decade, there has been no 'atom-bomb secret' which Russian spies needed to steal. This fact has been asserted again and again by the Atomic Energy Commission. . . . Last week the A.E.C.'s files yielded documentary proof: In 1946, scientific papers on the project, published in 1940, before the U.S. started his atom bomb project. . . . The basic 'secrets' were already in their files. Until this week the Russian papers had been known to few. If the facts they contain had been properly publicized, a lot of spy chasing and pointless oral 'no right to be accused'."

THE ROSENBERGS

Suddenly the cause of Russia's A-bomb was said to be discovered by those still insisting it was espionage. Heidbrink in July 1950 blamed the arrest of Julius Rosenberg as the "atom spy" responsible for Russia having the bomb. His wife was only a short while later. In August, Morton Sobell was added as a "atom spy" even though the trial judge was array to set aside. Sobell swore their innocence. Sobell was pronounced to be an accusing witness. A question of a trial for any spy to yield. It was only when he still insisted on his innocence that his name was listed as a defendant. The only "covert acts" charged were the conversations which he allegedly had with Julius Rosenberg. The conversations were not to be mentioned at the trial. In the headlines the accused were guilty even before the trial. The Rosenbergs deny the crime. The Rosenbergs deny the crime.

THE DEFENDANTS

The Rosenbergs were a New York-born couple, Julius Rosenberg had been an engineer and at the time of his arrest had his own machine shop. The couple had two sons.

Morton Sobell,* who grew up in the Bronx, was a radar specialist and an evening instructor at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. He was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company at the time of his arrest. He and his wife, Helen, have a son, Mark, now 14, and by Mrs. Sobell's previous marriage, a daughter, Sydney.

Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg had known each other at the City College of New York.

THE PROSECUTOR

A key prosecutor, along with Irving Saypol and Myles Lane, was Roy Cohn, later to become Senator McCarthy's chief assistant. Cohn was discredited in the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954 when it was proven that he doctored a photograph presented in evidence.

Cohn was indicted on September 4, 1963 on charges of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice in a stock fraud case.

THE CHARGE

The gap between the headlines and the facts was wide. Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell were charged with espionage or treason. The charge was "conspiracy to commit" espionage. The difference: under the loose conspiracy charge, no proof of any actual acts of espionage is needed. The conspiracy charge is traditionally resorted to when proof of actual acts is lacking.

THE DEFENDANTS' DEFENSE

In opposition to the defendants' plea of innocence, no documentary evidence was presented in the trial. The case rested on the testimony of government witnesses who stood to gain personally by their accusations. The trial was colored by prosecution claims, also without documentation, that the defendants were members of the Communist Party.

The chief witness against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass, a mechanic at Los Alamos, did not claim to have stolen any documents or photographed any papers. He told a tale of having cavedropped on scientists and from

their conversation drawing diagrams giving atomic secrets. On a later examination he admitted having failed his science courses at the City College of New York. Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize atomic scientist who studied the record subsequently and found "patently perjured" prosecution testimony, asserted: "Though the information appears to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass's capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the job of chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone." Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment but is now free after having been released at the end of 1960.

Of Greenglass's testimony, the U. S. Court of Appeals said: "Doubtless, if that testimony were disregarded, the conviction would not stand."

THE WITNESSES

Only one witness, Max Elitcher, accused Sobell of any involvement; Elitcher, admitting previous perjury, testified that he was "scared to death." The judge told the jury: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

Elitcher did not claim Sobell ever passed or received any secret material. He told the jury that Sobell, although he supposedly thought the FBI was following him, took a 35mm film can (canon never specified) to Julius Rosenberg. Elitcher did not claim he saw Sobell give anything to Rosenberg. Elitcher has never been prosecuted for his confessed perjury, but has been helped to find employment, as a reward for his testimony.

Sobell's lawyers advised him that the case was so flimsy his most effective defense would be to rest on his plea of innocence, without even taking the witness stand. Sobell, wanting to take the stand, reluctantly bowed to their legal opinion.

THE WITNESSES

Harry Gold never claimed to have known the Rosenbergs and Sobell. But Gold, already under a 30 years sentence, described himself as the man to whom Greenglass gave the atomic data he said he obtained by cavedropping on scientists. In a later trial, a man whom Gold accused went free after the court heard Gold's admission of having lived such a life of lies "it is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears." Gold is still in prison.

Elizabeth Bentley, who had become a frequent witness at the trials and Congressional hearings of the day, didn't claim to know the Rosenbergs or Sobell but added color with testimony on espionage methods. She was subsequently discredited in other proceedings. For example, she once accused a man of having supplied the Russians with advance information about the Manhattan Project. She was later

*Morton Sobell is not related to the brothers, Dr. Robert Serber and Jack Sobel, who were in the possible espionage case in the Manhattan Project.

AMONG THOSE WHO WELcomed THE ROSENBERG BOY AT HIS WEDDING

Rabbi Morris Adler, Detroit
 Rev. David Andrews, Baltimore
 Dr. Roland H. Bainton, New Haven
 Rabbi J. S. Bass, Mass
 Dr. John C. Bennett, New York
 Chief Rabbi E. Bertinger, Amsterdam
 Rabbi Samuel Bernstein, New York
 Rabbi Ballour Brickner, New York
 Chief Rabbi Israel Brod's, London
 Dr. Samuel H. Cassel, Cleveland
 Burns Chalmers, Washington, D. C.
 David Colwell, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. Henry Crane, Detroit
 Rabbi Maurice B. Eisendrath, New York
 Rev. John E. Evans, New Jersey
 Rabbi Leon B. Feibelman, New Orleans
 Rabbi Morris Fishman, New Jersey
 Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Philadelphia
 Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles
 Rev. G. Shepert Frye, New York
 Rev. Milton G. Garrison, New York
 Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, New Haven
 Dr. Simon Greenberg, New York
 Dr. Erwin A. Gaede, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Rabbi Harry Halpern, New York
 Rev. Donald Harrington, New York
 Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York
 Rabbi Philip Horowitz, Cleveland
 Dr. Angus Hull, New York
 Rev. J. Stuart Innerst, Whittier, Cal.
 Rev. John Paul Jones, Ashfield, Mass
 Rev. Charles Keen, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. Thomas Kilgore, New York

AMONG THOSE WHO WELcomed THE ROSENBERG BOY AT HIS WEDDING

Prof. Dr. M. A. Beek, Amsterdam
 Prof. Derk Bodde, Philadelphia
 Prof. Murray Branch, Atlanta
 Dr. Edmond Cahn, New York
 Dr. Bernard D. Davis, Boston
 Prof. Robert Finn, Palo Alto
 Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough, Cambridge
 Dr. A. Eustace Haycon, Chicago
 Dr. Paul Holmer, Minneapolis
 Prof. Sidney Hook, New York
 Dr. Horace M. Kallen, New York
 Prof. Dr. Isack Kisch, Amsterdam
 Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Cambridge
 Dr. Bernard Loomer, Chicago
 Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara, New York
 Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Berkeley
 Prof. Victor Paschkis, New York
 Prof. Dale Pontius, Chicago
 Prof. Dr. J. Presser, Amsterdam
 Dr. Paul Ramsey, Princeton
 Prof. Anatol Rapoport, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Prof. Oscar K. Rice, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Dr. Daniel Day Williams, New York
 Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton
 Prof. Francis G. Wormuth, Salt Lake City

AMONG THOSE WHO WELcomed THE ROSENBERG BOY AT HIS WEDDING

Dr. Thomas I. Emerson, New Haven
 Osmond K. Fraenkel, New York
 John F. Finerty, New York
 Dr. Harold A. Freeman, Ithaca
 Gerald Gardiner, London
 Max Habicht, Geneva
 Former Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny, Calif.
 Harold V. Knight, Denver
 William Kunstler, New York
 Prof. Stephen Love, Chicago
 Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles
 Prof. Gerhard O. W. Mueller, New York
 Dr. Luis Sanchez Vinton, Mexico City
 Joseph Rauh, Washington, D. C.
 Prof. Fred Rodell, New Haven
 Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Chicago
 Dr. Paul W. Tappan, Berkeley
 Gerhard Van Arkel, Washington, D. C.
 Rowland Watts, New York
 Belgian League for Rights of Man

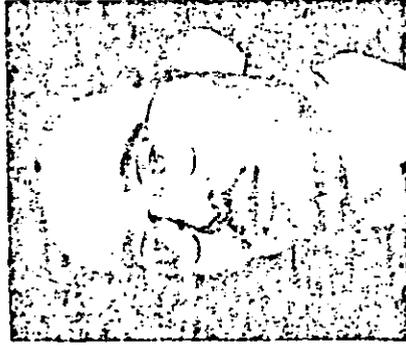
AMONG THOSE WHO WELcomed THE ROSENBERG BOY AT HIS WEDDING

Dr. Gunter Anders, Austria
 Roger Baldwin, New York
 Helen M. Beardsley, Calif.
 Warren K. Billings, San Francisco
 (Mooney-Billings Case)
 Jessie C. Binford, Chicago
 Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Washington, D. C.
 Lucy P. Carner, Philadelphia

AMONG THOSE WHO WELcomed THE ROSENBERG BOY AT HIS WEDDING

Harry Bernard, Chicago
 Carlton Beals, Connecticut
 Robert Bell, England

was planned while the accused was in the Air Corps. But it was proven that the man wasn't in the Air Corps until months after the raid. Former U.S. Congressman Byron Scott of California charged before a Congressional committee that 37 discrepancies had been found in Elizabeth Bentley's testimony in that case.



Julius Rosenberg



Ethel Rosenberg

The verdict was "guilty." Dr. Harold C. Urey has said:

"This jury was hearing this trial in the midst of the McCarthy hysteria during the Korean War when people were very much upset about these things and it would seem to me very difficult for any member of this jury to have gone home after voting for acquittal and retained his job or his position in his community."

Judge Irving Kaufman, expressing the hysteria of the time, intoned against 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."

He condemned them to death. Nobody had ever been executed for espionage in the United States during peacetime. No woman had been executed by the federal government since 1865.

To Morton Sobell the judge said:

"The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project.

**... TO HEAL OUR WOUNDS, TO HEAL FOUR SORES
TO MAKE OUR SOCIETY WELL...**

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.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a **CITIZENS' FULL PARDON** to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

Name	Address	Occupation

Return to: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 946 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10010

Those who are asking freedom for Morton Sobell inci

Since the trial the following new evidence has been presented in court:

- Proof that David Greenglass's lawyers revealing that Greenglass, according to documents in his own handwriting, told conflicting stories; that Greenglass's wife confessed that her husband was an habitual liar who had fits of hysteria and ran nude through hallways shouting incoherently; and memoranda indicating that a deal was made with the prosecution to lighten Greenglass's punishment in exchange for his testimony.
- Proof that a console table the Rosenbergs owned was an ordinary, inexpensive table bought in Macy's as they had testified. The prosecution had claimed the table, not produced in court, was an expensive gift from the Russians followed out for secret microfilm work.
- Proof that the prosecution bought a print photograph to court secretly to observe the Rosenbergs, lying on the stand, he claimed he was identifying them upon seeing them for the first time in court.
- Proof that Morton Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico at the instigation of the prosecution, and that at the trial the prosecution claimed fraudulently that the Mexican government had deported Sobell, thus giving the court the impression that Sobell was a fugitive. The new evidence showed that the Mexican government not only did not deport Sobell, but took action to see that its laws were not violated by an international kidnapping.
- Proof that Sobell and his family went to Mexico in a normal manner with proper tourist cards and air tickets, and in their own name. Sobell, as a scientist and teacher with left-wing views, has admitted that hysteria in the United States frightened him, and while in Mexico on vacation he thought of living abroad. He made inquiries under other names for passage to France and Israel. But he lived openly in Mexico City under his own name where he could be reached readily, and not as a fugitive.

NONE OF THIS EVIDENCE HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEARING IN COURT. Each time, the prosecution has managed to avoid a hearing on the merits.



Defenders of the Rosenberg-Sobell verdict often claim that the Supreme Court has reviewed the case many times and found nothing wrong. The fact is, as Justice Black has stated, "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below." The Supreme Court has emphasized that refusal to review a case in no way judges its merit. Further, appeals are limited to legal points, not the question of innocence or guilt or which witness was telling the truth.

One judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, ex late Jerome Frank,

- Joseph P. King, Chicago
- Martin Luther King, Jr., Atlanta
- John M. Krump, New York
- Arthur J. LeWald, Chicago
- Edgar A. Love, Baltimore
- Ernest Martin, Washington, D. C.
- Peter McCormack, San Francisco
- Captain of Alcatraz
- Mr. Miller, Baltimore
- Frederic B. Scott, Cambridge
- Rabbi Yisroel Nissim, Israel
- Pablo S. Rodrigues Pereira, Amsterdam
- Dryden Lindsey Phelps, Berkeley
- Neilson Pierce, Washington, D. C.
- Emanuel Beckman, New York
- R. Sharpe, Pasadena
- Dr. J. Soetens, Amsterdam
- Annelee Stewart, Washington, D. C.
- Alva Tompkins, Chicago
- Francis S. Tucker, Mass.
- Rabbi L. Vorst, Rotterdam
- Jacob J. Weinstein, Chicago
- Samuel A. Wright, Jr., Berkeley
- U. C. Party in the United States
- Council of Churches—National Capital Area
- Methodist Federation for Social Action
- All- Ministerial Association
- Action Commission of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations
- Religious Action Commission of the United Synagogue of America
- William D. Dawson, Chicago
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- Paula Morrison, Kansas
- Robert Reid Howell, Stanford, Calif.
- International Nuclear Scientists, Geneva

- Veronika Day, New York
- James I. Farrell, New York
- Dr. Frank Truro, Mass.
- Erin Fromm, Mexico City
- Max W. Galsman, Hartford, N.Y.
- Nathan Slater, Washington, D. C.
- Norman, New York
- Murray Keington, Washington, D. C.
- Irving Krieger, New York
- John's Leasing, England
- Dwight Woodcock, New York
- Miller Mavor, Central, Cal.
- Charles McWilliam, New York
- Athens, Moravia, Italy
- Lewis Mumford, America, Pa.
- Salvatore Quasimodo, Italy
- Jean-Paul Sartre, France
- Alan S. Stone, England
- Harold Swades, San Francisco
- Kenner Tynan, England
- Arnold Walker, England
- John Wexley, Bucks County, Pa.
- Dr. William Appleman Williams, Eugene, Ore.
- U. S. Congressman John Blatnik, Minnesota
- Lord Chorley, England
- Former Congressman Ronald S. Harmon, Indiana
- U. S. Senator William Langer, 1886-1959
- U. S. Senator Lee Metcalf, Montana
- Former Congressman William Meyer, Vermont
- Gov. Culbert L. Olson, California 1876-1950
- Lord Boyd Orr, London
- Italian Senator Franco Parisi
- Sydney Silverman and
- Thirty Members of Parliament, British
- Eleven Swiss Parliamentarians

- Harold A. Ureanfield, Detroit
- Arthur D. Swicker (Joe Hill's sister)
- Miss A. Powell Swicker, Washington, D. C.
- Emar Davis (1890-1950)
- Max Eastman, New York
- Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium
- Federico Fellini, Italy
- Horace Kaufman, Pasadena
- Howe Local 142 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union representing 22,000 members
- Lewis W. Hopkins, Richmond, Ind.
- Leo Kautsky, New York
- Gardner Jackson, Washington, D. C.
- Frank Arturo Jambico, Italy
- Rushton Johnson, Boston
- Morris Leach, New York
- Dr. Leo Mayer, New York
- Dr. Gardner Murphy, Topeka
- Jerome Nathanson, New York
- W. Lloyd Scott Christie, Philadelphia
- Clarence E. Figgert, Philadelphia
- Howard B. Restef, New Jersey
- Norman Thomas, New York
- Vincenzina Vanzetti, Italy (Bartolomeo's sister)
- Mrs. Clara M. Vincent, Michigan
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- Christian Century
- Minority of One
- The Nation Magazine
- The National Guardian
- The New Republic
- The New York Post
- The Progressive Magazine
- The Washington Daily News

... and this treatment of being vindictive, resulted in his transfer to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he is now held.

ROSENBERG

ROSENBERG

The list of those trying Sobell's release has grown each year. It includes eminent persons of many viewpoints: the world over, free partial listing on page 10. There are appeals by those who question the fairness of the trial, by those who believe the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent, by those who say the Rosenbergs were guilty but Sobell is innocent, and even by those who accept Sobell's guilt but regard the "seven sentence" as excessive and believe he should now be released.

A special independent study was made by a noted group including Edmond Cahn, professor of law at New York University, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary. The panel of inquiry called the case against Sobell "vague in content and slender in proof" and recommended a commutation of sentence.

ROSENBERG

Before his election as President, then Senator John F. Kennedy had his aides meet with persons appealing for Sobell and gave every impression of planning action in his behalf. After the election, Presidential spokesmen in the White House were still optimistic about favorable action. A "new" study was said to be underway in the Justice Department. But it turned out that those assistants of the study were the same holdovers in the department who previously had the responsibility of defending the verdict at the trial of the Rosenbergs.

Presidential clemency was denied. The official board of pardon would be up to the parole board.

ROSENBERG

Morton Sobell is called by the world for him, Rabbi Eliezer Berkovitz, director of the American Council on Interfaith Activities of the Union of American Hebrews.

... and this treatment of being vindictive, resulted in his transfer to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he is now held.

ROSENBERG

Wholly reprehensible" was the expression the U. S. Court of Appeals used in one decision describing prosecutive tactics in getting publicity prejudicial to the defense during the trial. The court said that if the defense had raised the question sooner, a judicial should have been declared.

Recent court decisions have emphasized other prosecution unfairness. The prosecution repeatedly implied to the jury that Ethel Rosenberg's answer at the trial could not be believed because she had pleaded the Fifth Amendment to the same question previously before a Grand Jury. Supreme Court rulings in other cases since the execution have barred such tactics as unfair and illegal.

On Feb. 6, 1963, the U.S. Court of Appeals acknowledged that under today's interpretation of the law the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell would have been considered unfair. But the court said it is too late for Sobell to raise the point. Legally speaking, the Appeal Court said, it would not be too late for Ethel Rosenberg, if she were alive, to raise the point.

ROSENBERG

The furor that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial unleashed has been paralleled only by such cases as the Mooney-Billings and Sacco-Vanzetti cases in the United States and the Dreyfus case abroad. There were public meetings and demonstrations, demonstrations in the press, thousands marching before the White House, and pleas pouring in from throughout the world. Pope Pius XII, the President of France, and Albert Einstein were among those who intervened for clemency.

A loyal battle raged until the last moment. Justice Douglas granted a stay of execution, bringing later moves for his impeachment. The Supreme Court had adjourned for the summer, but it was called back into unprecedented session to override Justice Douglas' 6-3 while the executioner stood by in Sing Sing prison. A few hours later, on June 19, 1953, with the execution moved ahead until just before sundown to avoid having it occur on the Jewish Sabbath, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were electrocuted. They swore their innocence in final statements. A telephic he was kept open to the death chamber with the offer to spare them if they would admit guilt.

Morton Sobell received the news in Alcatraz, a prison supposedly for hardened criminals. He had been sent there on Thanksgiving Day, 1952, after he refused to admit guilt and accuse the Rosenbergs. After the death of the Rosenbergs he was approached again to change his testimony. Sobell spent five and a half years in Alcatraz.

... of the United Conference of American Bishops, has agreed to serve as its parole advisor. Sobell's wife, his mother, and his children have stood by him, working for his freedom, and the family has maintained as close a relation as possible through prison visits and correspondence.

Donald E. J. MacNamara, Dean of the New York Institute of Criminology, describes Sobell as the ideal candidate for parole under every accepted criterion. Notables from throughout the country testified in Washington in behalf of Sobell at a parole hearing and recommended that he be allowed to return to society and make his contributions as a scientist.

Parole has been denied. No reasons have been cited.

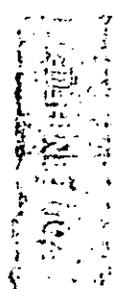
The Rosenberg child case runs through the fabric of the left decade. There have been countless statements by authorities that Russian scientific capabilities were woefully underestimated and Soviet development did not come from espionage. Yet two persons are located in a grave on Long Island on the accusation that they gave Russia the atomic bomb.

Newspaper columnist Jack Scott has commented in the Vancouver Sun: "Sobell, hippy-off, has continued to protest his innocence, although a confession, whether true or false, would lighten his staggering sentence . . . I happened to be reading a booklet on the witchcraft trials in Salem, Mass., when I came across the Sobell file. One paragraph tells of 13 women and six men hanged as witches and concludes, 'Fifty persons confessed and were freed.' The comparison with the Rosenberg-Sobell case is unavoidable."

Professor Francis P. Wornoth of the University of Utah, authority on Constitutional law, calls Sobell "the man in the iron mask of American iniquity" because of fear in Washington of opening the Pandora's box of the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

A committee of eminent Americans is seeking to form an independent Commission of Inquiry that would investigate the entire case from top to bottom and render a verdict in the light of present perspective.

"We believe Morton Sobell innocent," says a new petition circulated by the Citizens' Full Pardon and called upon the U. S. Government to make this an official act. Among those convinced of Sobell's innocence are Nobel Prize scientists Dr. Harold C. Urey and Linus Pauling, Pablo Casals, Martin Buber, and Bertrand Russell. More than 4,000 persons are among the initial signers of this petition which is now being circulated.



1. Use Citizens' Full Pardon Petition in center fold to obtain signatures. Order more copies to circulate for additional signatures.

2. Write to President Johnson urging that he grant full pardon to Sobell and name an independent inquiry commission into the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

3. Show to your organization or home gathering the 16mm sound film "Morton Sobell — A Plea for Justice" (30 minutes).

4. Send a contribution to the Sobell Committee at the address below to help carry on its work.

5. Circulate this booklet and other available material for more intensive study. For more information, order can be bought for \$6 per set. A very limited stock can be borrowed.

SOBELL COMMITTEE

910 Broadway, New York, New York

VI 1-1963

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Among those who have signed the release on many grounds are:

Rev. Gross W. Alexander	Dr. Uri Miller
Dr. Gunther Anders	Gerhard C. W. Mueller
David Andrews	Lewis Mumford
Roger Baldwin	Dr. Gardner Murphy
Rabbi J. S. Bass	Jerome Nathanson
Carlsten Beals	Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Helen M. Beardsley	Lord Boyd Orr
Dr. John C. Bennett	Prof. Victor Paschikis
Leo Berman	Dr. Linus Pauling
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein	Dr. Brydan Linsley Phelps
Robert Bolt	Clorence E. Pickett
Rabbi Balfour Brickner	Prof. Gale Fontin
Dr. Martin Buber	Dr. Luis Sanchez Fontan
Dr. Edmond Cahn	Rabbi Emanuel Rackman
Pablo Casals	Howard B. Radest
Lord Cherley	Paul Ramsey
Harold A. Craneheld	Prof. Anatol Rapaport
Prof. Lloyd Donnell	Prof. Oscar K. Rice
Rabbi Maurice D. Eisendrath	Prof. Fred Rodell
Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium	Lord Bertrand Russell
Dr. Thomas I. Emerson	Jean-Paul Sartre
Rev. John E. Evans	Prof. Malcolm Sharp
James T. Farrell	Dr. D. R. Sharpe
Federico Fellini	Alan Silitoe
Rabbi Morris Fishman	Sydney Silverman M.P.
Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes	Harvey Swados
Waldo Frank	Norman Thomas
Rev. G. S. Hubert Frue	Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Rev. Erwin A. Gaede	Kenneth Tynan
Maxwell Geismar	Dr. Harold C. Urey
Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg	Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Israel Goldstein	Rowland Watts
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough	Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Rev. Donald Harrington	Arnold Wecker
Dr. A. Esface Hayden	Dr. Daniel Day Williams
Nat Hentoff	Prof. Francis D. Wormuth
Rev. John Haynes Holmes	Belgian League for Rights for Man
Rabbi Philip Horowitz	Christian Century
Leo Hurwitz	The Nation Magazine
Rev. John Paul Jones	The New Republic
Rev. Joseph P. King	The New York Post
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.	The Progressive
William Kunstler	Social Action Commission of the
Morris Laub	Union of American Hebrew
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann	Congregations
Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld	Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
Doris Lessing	49 International Nuclear Scientists
Donald E. J. MacNamara	11 Swiss Parliamentarians
Daniel G. Marshall	Hawaii Local 142 ILWU
Dr. Leo Mayer	representing 22,000 members
Milton Mayer	Women's International League for
Rev. Peter McCormack	Peace and Freedom
Sen. Lee Metcalf	1500 American Clergymen

For further information write:

SORELL COMMITTEE, 510 Broadway, New York 100, N.Y.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1965.

WIFE STILL SEEKS SOBELL FREEDOM

She Puts Cost of 15-Year Fight at a Million

By PETER KILISS

One of the most massive efforts ever made to free any prisoner has been going on for nearly 15 years on behalf of Morton Sobell, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. His wife, Helen, says it has cost probably \$1 million thus far.

The most recent Government statement has been a Department of Justice reply to an appeal by Mrs. Sobell to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

In this, Reed Cotant, personal attorney, wrote that if Sobell filed a clemency petition based on his belief that his sentence was excessive, based on his institutional adjustment, etc., he would be glad to give it consideration.

But Mr. Cotant's letter, dated Feb. 5, said "there would be no basis for acting favorably upon a petition predicated upon his plea of innocence, praiseworthy and the Government was bound by the legal adjudication of his guilt in this case."

Sentenced in 1951

Sobell, who will be 43 April 11, has been in custody since Aug. 16, 1950. He was sentenced to 30 years confinement April 5, 1951, in the same case in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953.

Since January he has been in Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary, after five and a half years at Alcatraz and the rest of his term in Atlanta and Springfield, Mo., Prison Medical Center.

Mrs. Sobell, a petite, black-haired former physicist, is chairman, with her brother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Sobell, of a Committee to Secure Justice



FREEDOM SOUGHT: Morton Sobell, who was convicted in atom spying case.

for Morton Sobell, success or to a similar group named for the Rosenbergs.

For the last decade, she says she has worked on a budget of about \$50,000 a year with offices currently here at 150 Fifth Avenue, 2d 20th Street, and in eight other cities.

For the last year, she has been teaching in a private school to find something to give the unemployed, after devoting herself completely to the case since 1950. The Sobells have a son, Mark, 15.

Petition for Pardon

The committee is currently circulating a petition to President Johnson urging a pardon for Sobell. Mrs. Sobell says this has amassed 8,000 signatures in a year from Americans calling her husband innocent, and is to be submitted when 10,000 are gathered.

Also under way is a plan for a new habeas corpus suit in Federal Court, offering what Mrs.

Sobell says is still-unrevealed, but "important new evidence of the innocence of the Rosenbergs and my husband," to be filed probably about June.

William M. Kunstler, who with Arthur Kinoy has been Sobell's counsel since September, says the Supreme Court has had the case before it six times from 1952 to 1963, but never yet allowed arguments.

Mrs. Sobell says the late President Kennedy, between his 1960 election and 1961 inauguration, said he would free her husband. Two aides, she says, told her he would set up a committee of law professors on the case, but she dunks right-wing pressures caused delay.

Parole Denied

The Federal Parole Board has annually denied Sobell parole since he first became eligible in July, 1962, although without explanation, Mrs. Sobell says.

She contends he could fulfill needed requirements: a family awaiting him, an offer of full-time employment, and agreement by Robert D. "Doc" Blockner, of the Union of American Hebrew Congressmen, to be his parole adviser.

The Sobell committee has published 8,000 copies of an eight-volume, 1,710-page trial transcript, selling this nowadays at \$6 a set, to provide what Mrs. Sobell calls a "complete newspaper." The estimate it has distributed 10,000 copies of a 672-page book by John Wexler and *The Case*, a volume by Malcolm Faup of the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Mrs. Sobell says she has herself addressed at various public meetings at which many of the funds have been raised, including tours in 1962 and 1963 to Western Europe.

Maintaining her husband's innocence, she insists there never was any testimony that he "transmitted or received any secret material."

Testimony of Engineer

Sobell's conviction depended on testimony of a former fellow Navy engineer, Max Elitcher, which Mrs. Sobell contends was uncorroborated. She holds Mr. Elitcher was himself liable to a

perjury prosecution.

Mr. Elitcher's testimony basically was that (1) Sobell had gotten him to join the Young Communist League in 1939, (2) Rosenberg in 1944 told him Sobell was helping get military information for the Soviet Union, and Sobell became angry, hearing this later, (3) Sobell, 1947 asked if he knew anyone who could be approached for spying, (4) Sobell supported Rosenberg in trying to induce him to stay in the Navy in 1948 for spying, and (5) Sobell, 1945 took a film can from Flushing to Manhattan, saying he had information for Rosenberg.

Sobell did not testify in his own defense. He said this was on advice of his lawyers, who were convinced the prosecution case was weak. But his wife says he has consistently asserted his innocence and has insisted he was never a member of the Communist party.

Persons who have declared faith in her husband's innocence, Mrs. Sobell says, include Dr. Harold C. Urey, L. L. Pauling and Bertrand Russell, Nobel prize winners, and Rev. Peter McCormack, who lost his post as Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz after resigning this stand.

Among persons who consider the case merits review or a sentence excessive, Mrs. Sobell cites Senator Lee Metcalf, Democrat of Montana, as having written Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in 1961 that the conviction was on "very flimsy evidence." The Rev. J. Martin Luther King Jr., he says, has called the sentence "cruel and unusual" regardless of guilt or innocence.

At Lewisburg, Sobell is earning 35 cents an hour for a 36-hour week working in a metal-cabinet-making factory, Mrs. Sobell says. At Springfield, she says he designed a simulator for training X-ray technicians. In Atlanta, she says he has made a machine for testing and redesigning tires, and cut down a tire hundred times or three times a month, perhaps one a year.

Reprinted as a Public Service by the

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011

Tel. 213-6030

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1965.

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In a book being published Aug. 20 by Doubleday & Company, Inc., a husband-and-wife team of New York free-lance writers, Walter and Miriam Scheir, contend that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were "punished for a crime that never occurred."

They assert that "there is not the slightest reason to believe" the key prosecution witnesses, David Greenglass and Harry Gold, "ever met each other prior to their arrests." Both men had testified that Greenglass gave Gold atomic bomb sketches in a crucial act of the Rosenberg spy plot in Albuquerque, N. M., on June 3, 1945.

Motion Being Drafted

The motion for a new trial is being drafted by William M. Kunstler, Arthur Kirby and Marshall F. Egan, co-counsel for Sobell who will complete half of his 30-year sentence on Aug. 18. Mr. Kunstler said the motion would claim perjury, forgery and suppression of evidence in a writing Sobell's innocence, and would append the book, "Invitation to an Inquiry," as partial documentation.

In Washington, the Department of Justice reserved comment on the proposed new move on the ground that its officials had not yet seen the Scheirs' book. Other legal experts, however, noted that the courts set rigorous standards for reopening such cases, and expressed doubt about the defense's chances.

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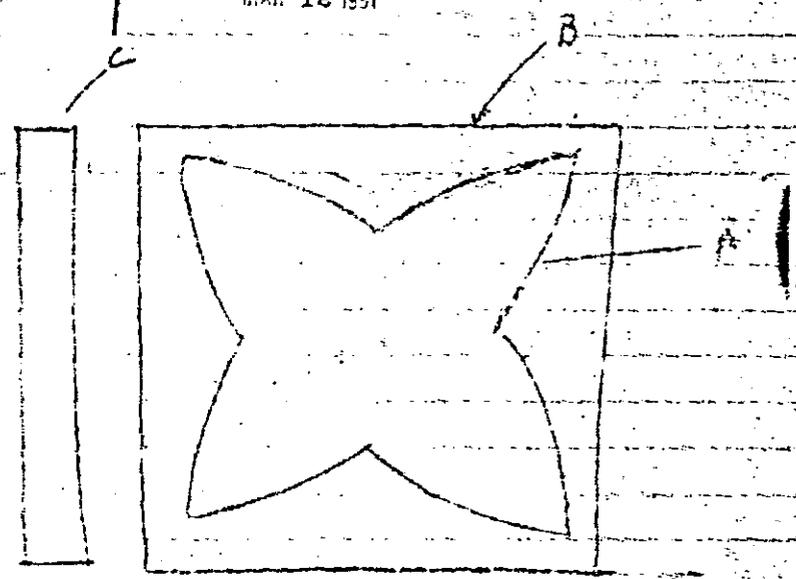
Credibility Is Target

Mr. Scheir, who is 28 years old, has written in particular for The Nation and The Reporter magazines. He was now editor of MD, a cultural news magazine for physicians, and his wife, who is 32, was a former kindergarten and nursery teacher when they started on their book six years ago.

In an interview, Mr. Scheir said he originally thought it "unlikely" that the Rosenbergs were innocent, although he had been "shocked by the sentence" of death in the electric chair.

Basically, the new book centers fire on the credibility of Greenglass and Gold. Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, was released in November, 1960, after serving nine and a half years of his 15-year term in the Rosenberg case. Gold is serving a 30-year sentence for a separate atomic spy plot with Klaus Fuchs, the British physicist.

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The fourth sketch was reputedly of the atom bomb itself, which Greenglass testified he gave Rosenberg in September, 1945. The Schneirs say Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at the trial and is now a member of the United States

Court of Appeals, denied their 1962 request to release this sketch.

The Schneirs assert "Greenglass' three crudely drawn sketches" and "meager explanations" did not appear to them to reveal "matters of earth-shaking importance."

His data, they say, appear "extremely rudimentary, an impression strengthened by his testimony that none of the lens sketches is drawn to scale, that he was incapable of telling which of the many types of lens molds constructed in his shop was an improvement over any other one, and that he did not know the kind, quantity or combination of high explosives from which the lenses were made."

At the trial, Dr. Walter S. Koski, who had been a Los Alamos (N.M.) atomic bomb engineer on implosion research, testified the lens sketches "illustrate the important principle involved."

He described this as "the use of a combination of high explosives of appropriate shape to produce a symmetrical converging detonation wave." In essence, the technique surrounded plutonium with a layer of explosives, and these were exploded inward to compress fissile material into a critical mass, touching off a chain reaction and the nuclear blast.

Dr. Koski testified there had been "no information in text-books or technical journals on this particular subject" as of 1945, and the work had remained secret information until made public at the 1951 trial.

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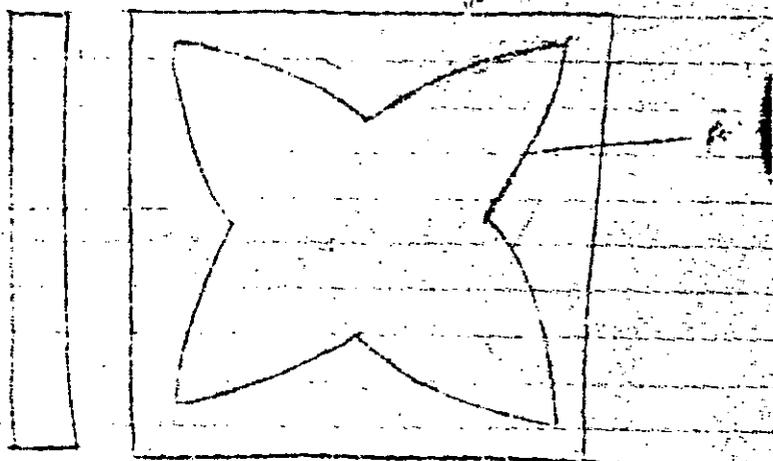
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Court of Appeals, denied their 1962 request to release this sketch.

The Schneirs assert "Greenglass' three crudely drawn sketches" and "meager explanations" did not appear to them to reveal "matters of earth-shaking importance."

His data, they say, appear "extremely rudimentary, an impression strengthened by his testimony that none of the lens sketches is drawn to scale, that he was incapable of telling which of the many types of lens molds constructed in his shop was an improvement over any other one, and that he did not know the kind, quantity or combination of high explosives from which the lenses were made."

At the trial, Dr. Walter S. Koski, who had been a Los Alamos (N.M.) atomic bomb engineer on implosion research, testified the lens sketches "illustrate the important principle involved."

He described this as "the use of a combination of high explosives of appropriate shape to produce a symmetrical converging detonation wave." In essence, the technique surrounded plutonium with a layer of explosives, and these were exploded inward to compress the fissile material into a critical mass, touching off a chain reaction and the nuclear blast.

Dr. Koski testified there had been "no information in textbooks or technical journals on this particular subject" as of 1945, and the work had remained secret information until made public at the 1951 trial.

Reprinted as a Public Service by the

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011

Tel. 243-6030

Case of the 'Atom Spies'

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It is fitting that, twenty years after Hiroshima, a book should appear, devoted to the most famous case associated with the cataclysmic event—the atomic-espionage trial which resulted in the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. "Invitation to an Inquest" commemorates an event and an era. The death sentence reverberated throughout the world. In capital cities everywhere, vigils convened at U.S. embassies and mass rallies assembled to protest. The Rosenbergs' electrocution at Sing Sing on June 19, 1953, did not kill off the doubts.

Now Walter and Miriam Schneir (they are husband and wife) raise these

flimsy. The book bases itself squarely on the record—on perjured statements and trial testimony; and where the authors depart from the record, they do so to conduct their own investigation, the results of which serve to increase the reader's restiveness. They charge, for example, that a crucial record of a hotel-registration card was forged, and contend that Greenglass's replicas of drawings of high-explosive lens molds and of the atomic bomb were scientifically insignificant. They claim, in fact, that there were no original sketches and hence Gold's testimony that he transmitted them to the Russians was a lie.

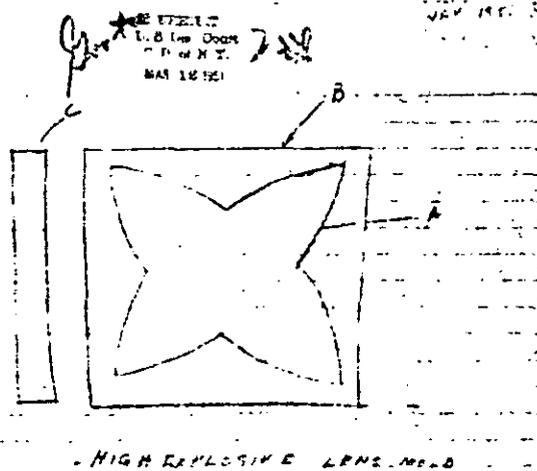
The government charged that David Greenglass (Ethel Rosenberg's brother) made drawings of atomic devices while he was a U.S. Army technician stationed at the Los Alamos, N.M., lab, and that he passed these drawings to chemist Harry Gold (who was also engaged in Soviet espionage) at the behest of Julius

dramatizing megalomaniac—with a "memory" infinitely susceptible to guidance and manipulation. The Schneirs assert that the Rosenbergs were innocent; that the plot to obtain national-defense information for the Soviet Union never took place; that the "hoax" was manufactured during the 400 hours of Gold's interrogation by the FBI and his further interrogation by government attorneys that Gold and Greenglass had, in fact never met prior to their imprisonment; that in the atmosphere of hysteria surrounding the discovery that the Soviets had tested an atomic device, scapegoats had to be uncovered—or created.

The Rosenbergs, argue the Schneirs were those scapegoats. And they conclude: "In short, the trial—stage against a backdrop of national anxiety over the Korean War and a possible atomic conflict with the Soviet Union—was a product of its times, displaying in microcosm many of the prevalent sociopolitical assumptions and preoccupations of the day."

'Rehash': Queried about the book by two of the assistant prosecuting attorneys in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, James Kilsheimer III and Roy M. Cohn, scornfully denied the possibility of judicial error. "All I know," Kilsheimer said, "is that the book takes an antigovernment position." Kilsheimer had not read the Schneirs' book but he had read some advance publicity of it. "The trial was 100 per cent fair," he said. Cohn charged that the book was "a rehash of the old left-wing line 25 years ago." The Schneirs, Cohn said, spent hours with Mrs. Sobell. "Why didn't they tell me or some of the other prosecutors," he asked. (Walter Schneir's reply was: "There is a certain naiveté in going to the prosecution and asking: 'Did you frame the case?'")

Whatever the judgment, the dispute will continue. The Rosenbergs lie in an unquiet grave.



Greenglass drawing of a lens mold, and the Rosenbergs

doubts anew in their book, the result of five years' labor, at once a painstaking investigation of all the relevant available data and, in effect, a legal brief as well. In fact the lawyers for Morton Sobell—one of the figures in the Rosenberg case, now serving a 30-year sentence in a Federal penitentiary—have announced that they will appeal "Inquest" to their motion for a new trial for their client.

'Hoax': Arguing Sobell's innocence, the motion will claim, as do the Schneirs, perjury on the part of Harry Gold and David and Ruth Greenglass, the key witnesses for the prosecution, and forgery and suppression of evidence on the part of the government. What is being charged—and the charge is not new—is that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were victims of a frame-up, a "fantastic hoax."

Whatever the ruling on the motion, the Schneirs' book, like the case itself, is disquieting. Not a line of it can be readily dismissed as mere apologetics. No scrap of evidence is transparently

Rosenberg for transmission to Soviet agents. Sobell, who was convicted in the same trial, had been charged with non-atomic espionage.

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150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011 Tel. 243-6030

June, 1965

What does it mean, not to have been forgotten?

To be not forgotten has far greater connotation than the mere passive not forgetting. In this case it signifies an active concern that is not fully recognized in the above expression. I think this has been the single element that has really kept me alive all these years - alive in the sense that I never for a moment lost myself in my prison. I always felt connecting links with the outside world - which could otherwise never have existed.

To lose oneself in prison is all too easy, and in the case of a lengthy imprisonment it denotes a sort of death. A death in the sense of a departure from this world. Nor is this strictly metaphorical.

On the other hand, in a way it has made it more difficult to do my time, this way. But I'm not complaining. I'd rather have it hard but be alive, than have it easy and be dead.

It is difficult to imagine what sort of person I'd be now, if I'd have been forgotten - but I'm glad to be the person I am. Remember, I've not remained a static individual by any means. I'm aware of a tremendous development, but it wouldn't be proper for me to try to characterize it.

What would the Rosenbergs be like now, if they were alive? How different would the overall situation be? It is one of these questions that will never be answered. But one asks, nevertheless. Odd, how the Times, in all its discussion of capital punishment, never mentions this, glaring though it be.

June twelve years ago? It's only in retrospect that I become ever more aware of how insensible I was to the situation. In the main it was my prison environment that anesthetized me, to everything. But I do recall how I wished that in some way it could be I instead of her. Then there would be no orphans.

It hasn't been an easy time. We've had so many sharp excursions. Hopes risen and dashed, how many times? Have we any more blood left? I feel quite dried out. But still I would like to take this final omnibus motion into court, not because I have renewed hopes, but because I want to present a clear and exact record for all who care to peruse it.

Probably the new book, "Invitation to an Inquest" is quite timely. This is just the right length of time afterwards so that people will be able to make a more sympathetic judgment than during prior years when extraneous questions got involved in the evaluation.

The legal steps move along so slowly, and I do so want to see us in court once more. I pray and hope I won't become embittered. This could happen, as much as I'd resist it with all the power of my will.

Yes, in looking back it definitely seems like a very long 12 years since the moment I received the telegram in Alcatraz from my attorney. And yet, while it was being lived it didn't seem but a flash, a moment in history. The moment that ended the lives of an innocent Ethel and an innocent Julius.

b 7d

The Evening Star

With Sunday Morning Edition

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A-18

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1965

A BOOK FOR TODAY

Were the Rosenbergs Guilty?

By DONALD MINTZ

INVITATION TO AN IN-QUEST. By Walter and Miriam Schneir. Facsimiles, illus., 479 pages. Doubleday & Co. \$5.95.

"Not only were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—and Morton Sobell—unjustly convicted," write Walter and Miriam Schneir, "they were punished for a crime that never occurred."

That firm statement is not an idle claim nor is it made emotionally or without full appreciation of its significance. Schneir whose writing has appeared in various national publications, including *The Nation* and *The Reporter*, and his wife "have devoted five years to investigating the Rosenberg-Sobell case." They seem to have followed every lead they could, and they have indicated the nature of those leads they could not. They have gone over as many of the voluminous records of the case as were open to them—and a good part unfortunately were not. Moreover they have had access to the previously closed files and recordings concerning the case in the possession of Harry Gold's lawyer, Gold, who granted the Schneirs permission to use the material, was one of the key prosecution witnesses. The Schneirs have gone still further. They have examined several prosecution exhibits in detail and, where necessary, with expert assistance. They conclude that one of these exhibits was misrepresented. And they conclude that it is "a near certainty" that another, a hotel registration card, "is a forgery."

Despite the fact that in 1953, when the Rosenbergs were executed for having transmitted secrets about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union, there were grave doubts about the case in some non-left wing circles in the United States, and even graver doubts in far wider circles abroad, the Schneirs' conclusions seem fantastic on their face. It is not the claim that the Rosenbergs were falsely executed for a crime they did not commit and that Morton Sobell, who is still in jail, was imprisoned for a crime he, too, did not commit. For it is very difficult to read the book without coming to the conclusion that at the least it is unlikely that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were guilty and that if by chance they were, the information transmitted was relatively unimportant and perhaps trivial.

The difficulty arises with the statement that the "crime . . . never occurred" and that an important document is almost certainly a fake. For if that is true, not only were the principal prosecution witnesses heavyweight character bars but somebody close to the prosecution made the

forgery. The implication is unavoidable.

The Schneirs show that in the climate caused by the Korean War, the arrest of Klaus Fuchs and the Soviet Union's explosion of its first atomic bomb, it was widely believed that bomb secrets must have been stolen and that the FBI set out to discover who stole them. They contend that this assumption misled the Justice Department and the courts into accepting and developing some highly doubtful supposed evidence that in calmer times would have been subject to more skeptical scrutiny, a scrutiny that it could not have survived.

There is no doubt that the Schneirs make an impressive case even down to their seemingly fantastic final conclusion. There is also no doubt that their case is subject to rebuttal, for it is the beginning of a hoped-for dialogue, and not the last word. They do not claim otherwise.

Even if one discards all but their mildest—and most likely—contention, it seems to the layman that they have assembled sufficient evidence to warrant a reopening of the case.

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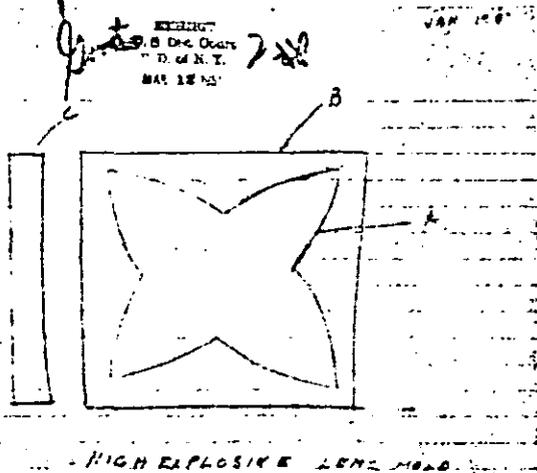
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150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011

Tel. 213-6030

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

-against-

Cr. 134-245

MORTON SOBELL,

Defendant.

S I R:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendant will move this Court at a motion term thereof to be held in Room 318, United States Courthouse, Foley Square, New York, on the 28th day of March, 1966, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon thereof, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order directing the government to produce for his inspection and study the original of Government Exhibit 8 and the untranscribed stenographic notes of the testimony of David Greenglass and John A. Derry relating thereto, properly and fully transcribed.

Dated: New York, New York
March 20th 1966.

Yours, etc.

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINCY
Office & P.O. Address
511 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

William M. Kunstler
by: William M Kunstler
Arthur Kinoy

TO:
ROBERT MORGENTHAU, ESQ.
United States Attorney
for Southern District
of New York
U.S. Courthouse
Foley Square, New York

MARSHALL PERLIN
580 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

BENJAMIN O. DREYFUS
341 Market Street
San Francisco, California

MALCOLM SHARP
University of New Mexico Law
School
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Attorneys for Defendant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Cr. 134-245

-against-

MORTON SOBELL,

Defendant.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
(ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am one of the attorneys for the defendant herein who, along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, was convicted in 1951 of conspiring to transmit classified atomic information to the Soviet Union during wartime, all in violation of Title 50, United States Code, Section 34. He was sentenced to a term of thirty years in jail and is presently confined at the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

I am making this affidavit in support of defendant's motion for the production of certain impounded testimony relating to Government Exhibit 8, allegedly "a replica of the sketch, cross-section of the atomic bomb" (R. 702), as well as the exhibit itself. When this sketch was offered into evidence at the trial, defense counsel, after first strenuously objecting to its admission, asked the Court "to impound this exhibit so that it remains secret to the Court, the jury and counsel." (R. 703). The Court so ordered (R. 704).

At the time of the introduction of Government Exhibit 8, David Greenglass, a key government witness, was on the stand. Greenglass, who had testified that it was a replica of a sketch which he had given to Julius Rosenberg in September of 1945 (R. 702), was about to describe it when lead counsel for the

defense requested that his testimony "also be kept secret" (R. 705). Because all defense counsel would not join in a stipulation that Greenglass' testimony regarding the sketch was "confidential matter and pertaining to the national defense" (R. 720), the Court sua sponte cleared the courtroom during "the balance of this testimony" (R. 715).

Before this decision was reached, the Court permitted the jury, the press and the courtroom spectators to listen to a great deal of colloquy between counsel for the government and for the defendants as to the secret character of the proof to be offered by Greenglass and other witnesses (R. 712-716). At one point, the prosecutor stated that "that matter is of such gravity that the Atomic Energy Commission held hearings, at which I was represented, as did the Joint Congressional Committee, and representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission have been in attendance here at the trial, as your Honor knows, have been in constant consultation with me and my staff on the subject" (R. 713-4).

After Greenglass' testimony about Exhibit 8 had been completed, the stenographer's untranscribed notes were impounded and it does not appear in the official trial transcript. The jury (as well as the press and public) was left with the impression that a scientific secret of enormous proportion was contained in Exhibit 8. The prejudicial nature of this impression insofar as defendant is concerned can scarcely be underestimated.

Outside of Greenglass, only one witness testified as to Exhibit 8. John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who had served as liaison for General Leslie R. Groves, the officer in charge of the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, was permitted to view the exhibit and listen to the impounded Greenglass testimony. Thereupon, he testified as follows:

*/ Derry testified with the same elaborate security precautions as had been imposed during the testimony of Greenglass as to Exhibit 8 (R. 1318-1319).

Q. Mr. Derry, does the description as read by Mr. Slavin in conjunction with the sketch before you, Government's Exhibit 8, relate to the atomic weapon which was in the course of development in 1945?

* * *

A. It does.

* * *

Q. Does the knowledge as disclosed in the material read by Mr. Slavin, in conjunction with the sketch before you, Government's Exhibit 8, demonstrate substantially and with substantial accuracy the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb?

* * *

A. It does.

Q. From that testimony and from that exhibit you perceive clearly the structure of the weapon as it actually was?

A. I didn't get that question.

Fol. 1330 Q. That is, from the testimony as it has been read to you and from the sketch, Exhibit 8, can you perceive --

The Court: Can an expert.

Q. Can you --

The Court: I would say, can an expert in that particular field perceive.

Q. Can a scientist, and can you, perceive what the actual construction of the bomb was?

A. You can.

Q. To a substantial degree?

A. You can.

Q. Was this information classified at the time?

A. It was classified top secret.

Q. Is it still classified?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does this information relate to the national defense of the United States of America?

A. It certainly does.

* * *

Q. Does the information that has been read to you, together with the sketch concern a type of atomic bomb which was actually used by the United States of America?

A. It does. It is the bomb we dropped at Nagasaki, similar to it.

On cross-examination, Derry stated that the exhibit and the Greenglass testimony concerning it was "the principle ... that is what is intended here" (R. 1336), rather than "a complete description of the cross-section of the atomic bomb and the function of the atomic bomb and how it works and the principles under which it works" (R. 1336-7). When defense counsel attempted to press the witness as to the completeness of Greenglass' description of the bomb, he was interrupted by the Court who volunteered that "I don't think it was offered as a complete or a detailed description ... it is a description of a principle upon which it works" (R. 1337).

New counsel for defendant are now in the process of preparing a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2255 to set aside his conviction on the ground, inter alia, that the government fabricated and knowingly, wilfully, intentionally and deliberately utilized false and perjurious testimony and documents in its successful effort to convict defendant and his co-defendants of the crime of conspiring to commit atomic espionage during wartime. In connection with these preparations, defendant considers it indispensable to such preparations that he be permitted to examine Exhibit 8 and the untranscribed testimony of David Greenglass relating thereto.

Among other things, defendant will contend that many of the exhibits offered by the government during the trial were deliberate and fabricated forgeries, the false nature of which it had full knowledge, and that the testimony relating thereto

was likewise fabricated, false and perjurious under similar conditions of knowledge and wilfulness. Since the impounded evidence referred to above has not been seen by defendant's counsel, it is impossible to complete his motion under 28 U.S.C. 2255 without recourse to it. Following such examination, which ~~would~~ be in the best interest of justice, defendant will be in a position to determine whether the impounded material should be considered in his moving papers.

There can be no question of any conceivable threat to national security at this point. Even during the trial, the prosecution had no objection to the introduction in open court of Exhibit 8 without the precautions which, it must be kept in mind, were first suggested by defense counsel and not by the government. This was also true of the related testimony of David Greenglass and, inferentially at least, of that of Mr. Derry as well. Moreover, it has been patently apparent for many years that the information which the government claimed was received from David Greenglass by defendant's co-defendants and allegedly transmitted to the Soviet Union could not possibly have had any significant effect, if it had any at all, on that country's scientific progress insofar as the development of the atom bomb was concerned.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested that the government be directed to produce for the immediate inspection by the defendant or his attorneys and their scientific and documentary experts Government Exhibit 8 and all of the impounded testimony of David Greenglass and John Derry pertaining thereto.

Sworn to before me this

15th day of March, 1966

William M. Kunstler
William M. Kunstler

Last Monday, May 8th attorneys for Morton Sobell went into court asking a hearing for a new trial.

In a recently published book, "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST," the authors, Walter and Miriam Schmir (Doubleday), urge, supporting their position with documentary evidence, that forgery and perjured testimony convicted Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

On the basis of new evidence brought forth in the book, attorneys for Morton Sobell, including law professors from Harvard, Rutgers, and U. of New Mexico, are asking the U. S. District Court to grant freedom or a hearing for a new trial at which the evidence can be weighed by a court of law. (A copy of the legal petition will be mailed on request.) A hearing to determine whether Morton Sobell will be permitted to come to New York from Lewisburg prison was set for May 20th.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death in 1951 and executed on June 19, 1953. Morton Sobell, convicted with them of "conspiracy to commit espionage," was sentenced to 30 years in jail. Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell ever ceased maintaining their innocence. Sobell has spent 16 years behind bars, including 6 years in Alcatraz.

This is what many leading American reviewers have said of "Invitation To An Inquest"

WASHINGTON STAR: "... it is difficult to read the book without coming to the conclusion that at the least it is unlikely that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were guilty..."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: "I am not as convinced as I once was that there was even enough to find them legally guilty."

CAPITAL TIMES (Madison, Wis.): "... it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Morton Sobell's imprisonment was a criminal act rather than a punishment; that his continued imprisonment is a festering scandal the U.S. Government cannot afford."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER: "... I no longer can ignore the possibility that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were victims of a frame-up. To oppose reopening the case will increase rather than allay the suspicions created by INVITATION TO AN INQUEST."

HOUSTON CHRONICLE: "... this is a difficult book. And troublesome. For

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS: "This book... is a source of personal shock. It troubles my conscience. It should be of concern to all Americans... An inquest is needed."

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS: "The evidence they pile up is so convincing that the reader very much wishes for an equally detailed and specific refutation of the allegations from J. Edgar Hoover and from Irving H. Saypol..."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "Almost certainly, if such a trial were held today on the basis of such testimony, its outcome would be quite different."

THE NATION: "Now the disquieting question of a 'frame-up' must be opened, even if this leads directly to the sacred files of the FBI, by a commission appointed by Congress or the President."

SATURDAY REVIEW: "... a book that cannot be ignored."

THE OBSERVER (Great Britain):

reasonable doubt. And that, in a dispassionate American court, is enough for a verdict of not guilty."

AFFIDAVIT CAN: "They (the Schneirs) have been so thorough that you scarcely forced to accept their conclusion that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were framed in a trial that was a 'complete hoax,' and that they were convicted for a crime that never occurred."

NEWSWEEK: "... the Schneirs' book, like the case itself, is disquieting. Not a line of it can be readily dismissed as mere apologetics. No scrap of evidence is transparently flimsy. The book bases itself squarely on the record."

"An official review of the case is long overdue..."

THE LONDON TIMES: "Almost everything about the trial... arouses grave uneasiness... The prosecution evidence rested on a number of doubtful exhibits and questionable witnesses."

THE NEW YORK REVIEW: "If the information now brought forward by Mr. and Mrs. Schneir had been used by the defense at the time of the trial, the result might have been different... One could wish that the moment had arrived for an impartial investigation of the troubling factual aspects of the case."

This is what you can do to help:

It is the constitutional duty of the Department of Justice to assist in uncovering the truth and in correcting miscarriages of justice wherever they have occurred.

Recently, upon request, the Department agreed to unseal evidence impounded at the original Rosenberg-Sobell trial. This evidence will be part of the legal request for a new hearing.

If the Attorney General agrees to a hearing for a new trial for Morton Sobell, then the possibility arises, for the first time in 15 years, that grave questions which have long hung over the Rosenberg-Sobell case can finally be resolved, and an innocent man can be set free and return to his family.

Among the eminent figures who have asked for freedom or a new trial for Morton Sobell are Dr. Harold C. Urey, Reinhold Niebuhr, Lord Bertrand Russell, Dr. Linus Pauling, U. S. Senator Lee Metcalf, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rev. George H. Dunne, S. J., Rabbi Arthur Leiyfeld.

There are two things you can do to help:

1. Write to Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., asking that he agree to freedom or a hearing for a new trial for Morton Sobell.
2. Use the coupon below to send your contribution supporting the work of the COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE for MORTON SOBELL; Mrs. Morton Sobell and Mrs. Rose Sobell, Co-Chairmen.

Copies of "INVITATION TO INQUEST" by Walter and Miriam Schneir are available from your local bookstore for \$5.95 or from the Sobell Committee.

National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
150 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011

Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ to help obtain freedom or a hearing for a new trial for Morton Sobell.

- Check here if you wish a free copy of "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST" by Walter and Miriam Schneir. (Free copy will be mailed on request to contributors of \$10 or more.)
 Check here for a copy of the legal petition.

NAME.....
(please print)
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....STATE.....ZIP.....



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The Facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case 1950-1964

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1

“Less than five months after the execution of the Iasenberg, President Eisenhower commuted the death sentence of Pongva Kawakita, convicted of treason for his role of GI’s in a Japanese POW camp. Recently Kawakita was freed and permitted to return to Japan. Douglas Chandler, too, convicted of treason for helping Nazis in Germany, has been freed. Why was the death sentence of the Iasenbergs not commuted, and why have I not been set free?”

Morton Sobell

Historians now call it the era of McCarthyism. It was a time of fear and suspicion.

Our nation had been assailed for atomic bombs would remain an American monopoly for years to come. When Hirohito unexpectedly exploded a bomb in 1945, they stole it from us? was the panicky national response and a search for spies was on.

Pat Fine Magazine commented on Jan. 2, 1950:

“For the last decade, there has been no atom-bomb secret which has not been leaked to a cat. This fact has been asserted again and again by the Atomic Energy Commission . . . Last week the AEC’s files of fact documentary proof: Russian scientific papers on the atomic bomb, published in 1940, before the U.S. started its atom bomb project . . . The basic secrets were already in their files. Until this week it was believed that the Russians had been known to fear. If the facts they contain had been properly analyzed, a lot of spy-chasing and pointless waiting might have been avoided.”

1

Suddenly the career of Robert Abmond was said to be discredited by those still loyal to the espionage. Headlines read: “Robert Abmond: Responsible for Iasenberg, the bomb. He was arrested and shot while later, by August, Morton Sobell was also arrested. ‘Atom spy’ even though the judge was asked to release him. Sobell swore that he had never sworn was proved. Sobell accusing witness while the question of a trial. It was only when he had in fact on his name. Conversations which he alleged had with the conspirators were not to be mentioned at the trial. The accused were finally even before the court during the time of the Korean fighting in a New York

The Rosenbergs were a New York-born couple. Julius Rosenberg had been an engineer and at the time of his arrest had his own machine shop. The couple had two sons.

Morton Sobell, who grew up in the Bronx, was a radar specialist and an evening instructor at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. He was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company at the time of his arrest. He and his wife, Helen, have a son, Marc, now 14, and by Mrs. Sobell's previous marriage, a daughter, Selma.

Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg had known each other at the City College of New York.

A key prosecutor, along with Irving Saypol and Myles Lane, was Roy Cohn, later to become Senator McCarthy's chief assistant. Cohn discredited in the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954 when it was proven that he doctored a photograph presented in evidence. Cohn was indicted on September 1, 1952 on charges of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice in a stock fraud case.

The gap between the headlines and the facts was wide. Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell were charged with espionage or treason. The charge was "conspiracy to commit" espionage. The difference: under the loose conspiracy charge, no proof of any actual acts of espionage is needed. The conspiracy charge is traditionally resorted to when proof of actual acts is lacking.

In opposition to the defendants' plea of innocence, no documentary evidence was presented in the trial. The case rested on the testimony of government witnesses who stood to gain personally by their accusations. The trial was relayed by prosecution claims, also with no documentation. And the defendants were members of the Communist Party.

The chief witness against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass, a mechanic, Las Alamos, did not claim to have stolen any documents or photographs of any papers. He told a tale of having overheard his sisters and from

ethel and phil, and related to the brothers, Dr. Robert Serber, and Jack Soff, who were in the public eye in an episode on front cover.

David Greenglass, a physicist, testified that he and his sister, Ethel, had studied the record subsequently and found "evidently perjured" prosecution testimony, asserted: "Though the information supposed to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass's capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone." Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment but is now free after having been released at the end of 1960.

Of Greenglass's testimony, the U. S. Court of Appeals said: "Doubtless, if that testimony were disregarded, the conviction could not stand."

Only one witness, Max Elitcher, accused Sobell of any involvement. Elitcher, admitting previous perjury, testified that he was "sworn to death." The judge told the jury: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

Elitcher did not claim Sobell gave, passed or received any secret material. He told the jury that Sobell, although he supposedly thought the FBI was following him, took a 15mm film can (reel) which never specified to Julius Rosenberg. Elitcher did not claim he saw Sobell give anything to Rosenberg. Elitcher has never been prosecuted for his confessed perjury, but has been helped to find employment as a reward for his testimony.

Sobell's lawyers advised him that the case was so thin, his most effective defense would be to rest on his plea of innocence, without even taking the witness stand. So, at wanting to take the stand, reluctantly, bowed to their legal opinion.

Henry Gold never claimed to know the Rosenbergs and Sobell. But Gold, already under a 30 years sentence, described himself as the man to whom Greenglass gave the atomic data he said he obtained by eavesdropping on scientists. In a later trial, a man whom Gold accused went free after the court heard Gold's admission of having lived such a life of lies. "It is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears," Gold is still in prison.

Blanchette Bentley, who had become a frequent witness at the trials and Congressional hearings of the day, did not claim to know the Rosenbergs or Sobell but added color with testimony on espionage methods. She was subsequently discredited in other proceedings. For example, she once accused a man of having supplied the Russians with advance information about bootleggers raid on Tokyo which

TO HIND OUR WOUNDS, TO HEAL OUR SORES
 TO MAKE OUR SOCIETY WELL

Morton Sobell is INNOCENT say:

HAROLD C. UREY

MARTIN BUBER

PABLO CASALS

BERTRAND RUSSELL

LINUS FAULING

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.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a **CITIZENS' FULL PARDON** to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

Name	Address	Occupation

Return to: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 100

Those who are asking freedom for Morton Sobell in

ROSENBERG vs. SOBEL

"Wholly reprehensible" was the expression used by the U.S. Court of Appeals in one decision describing presentation tactics in getting publicity prejudicial to the defense during the trial. The court said that if the defense had raised the question sooner, a mistrial should have been declared.

Recent court decisions have emphasized other prosecution unfairness. The prosecution repeatedly implied to the jury that Ethel Rosenberg's anxiety at the trial could not be believed because she had pleaded the 5th Amendment to the same questions previously before a Grand Jury. Supreme Court rulings in other cases since the execution have branded such tactics as unfair and illegal.

On Feb. 6, 1968, the U.S. Court of Appeals acknowledged that today's interpretation of the law, the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell would have been considered unfair. But the court said it is too late for Sobell to raise the point. Legally speaking, the Appeals Court said, it would not be too late for Ethel Rosenberg if she were alive, to raise the point.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The rumor that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial unleashed has been paralleled only by such cases as the Moore-Hillings and Sacco-Vanzetti cases in the United States and the Breivik case abroad. There were public meetings and demonstrations, debates in the press, thousands marching before the White House, and pleas pouring in from throughout the world. Pope Pius XI, the President of France, and Albert Einstein were among those who intervened for clemency.

A legal battle raged until the last moment. Justice Douglas presided a star of execution, braving later notes for his impeachment. The Supreme Court had only opened for the summer, but a was called for an unprecedented session to override Justice Douglas's decision. The execution moved ahead until just before the Jewish Sabbath on June 19, 1953, with the execution moved ahead until just before the Jewish Sabbath.

Ethel Rosenberg were electrocuted. They swore their last words in final statements. A telephone was kept open to the death house to work the offer to spare them if they would admit guilt.

He had been sentenced to death on January 16, 1951, for espionage. He was forced to admit guilt and receive the Rosenbergs. Sobell spent five and a half years in Alcatraz.

transfer to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he is now held.

SOBEL ON THE RELEASE

THE LIST OF THOSE TRYING SOBEL

The list of those trying Sobell, release has grown each year. It included a number of persons of many viewpoints. The world over have been acting on page one. There are appeals by those who question the fairness of the trial, by those who believe the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent, by those who see the Rosenbergs were guilty but Sobell innocent, and even by those who accept Sobell's guilt but regard the 30-year sentence as excessive and believe he should now be released.

A special independent study was made by a special group including Edmund Kahn, professor of law at New York University, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary. The panel of inquiry called the case against Sobell "woeful in content and slender in proof" and recommended a commutation of sentence.

THE ELECTION

Before his election as President, then Senator John F. Kennedy had his aides meet with persons appealing for Sobell and gave every impression of planning action in his behalf. After the election, Presidential spokesmen in the White House were still optimistic about favorable action. A "new" study was said to be underway in the Justice Department, but it turned out that those assigned the study were law school holdovers in the department who proved the responsibility of defending the verdict and the innocence of the Rosenbergs.

Presidential clemency was denied. The effect of the study would be up to the parole board.

THE TRIAL

Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison for him. He was sentenced to 30 years in prison for him. He was sentenced to 30 years in prison for him.

to serve as his parole advisor, so that, were his parole granted, the children have stood by him, working for his freedom, and the family has maintained as close a relation as possible through prison visits and correspondence.

Donald E. J. MacNaughta, Dean of the New York Institute of Crimeology, describes Sobell as the ideal candidate for parole under every accepted criterion. Notables from throughout the country testified in Washington in behalf of Sobell at a parole hearing and recommended that he be allowed to return to society and make his contributions as a scientist.

Parole has been denied. No reasons have been cited.



The Rosenberg-Sobell case runs through the fabric of the case. There have been countless statements by authorities that "American scientific capacities were woefully underestimated and Soviet espionage did not come from espionage." Yet two persons are buried in a grave on Long Island on the occasion that they gave Russia the atomic bomb.

Newspaper columnist Jack Scott has commented in the Vancouver Sun: "Sobell, himself, has continued to protest his innocence, although a confession, whether true or false, would lighten his stage, although a confession . . . I happened to be reading a booklet on the atomic trials in Salem, Mass., when I came across the Sobell file. One paragraph tells of 13 women and six men hanged as witches and concludes: 'Fifty persons confessed and were freed.' The comparison with the Rosenberg-Sobell case is unavailing."



Professor Francis D. Wormuth of the University of Utah, author of the on Constitutional law, calls Sobell's case in the Iron Mark of American independence "because of fear in Washington of opening a Pandora's box of the Rosenberg-Sobell case."

A committee of eminent American is seeking to form an independent Commission of Inquiry that would investigate the entire case from top to bottom and render a verdict in the light of present perspective.

"We believe Morton Sobell innocent," says a new petition granting Sobell a Citizens' Full Pardon and calling upon the U. S. Government to make this an official act. Among those convinced of Sobell's innocence are Nobel Prize scientists Dr. Harold C. Urey and Linus Pauling, Pablo Casals, Martin Butler, and Bertrand Russell. More than 4,000 persons are among the initial signers of this petition which is now being circulated.



1. Use Citizens' Full Pardon Petition in center fold to obtain signatures. Order more copies to circulate for additional signatures.
2. Write to President Johnson urging that he grant full pardon to Sobell and name an independent inquiry commission into the Rosenberg-Sobell case.
3. Show to your organization or home gathering the 16cm sound film "Morton Sobell — A Plea for Justice" (50 minutes).
4. Send a contribution to the Sobell Committee at the address below to help carry on its work.
5. Circulate this booklet and other available material for more intensive study. The full trial record can be bought for 50 per set of 8 volumes, or it can be borrowed.

SOBELL COMMITTEE
910 Broadway, New York 10, NY

ML 1-9953

Among those who have urged Sobell's release on many grounds are:

Rev. Gross W. Alexander	Dr. Uri Miller
Dr. Gunther Anders	Garward D. W. Mueller
David Andrews	Lewis Mumford
Reginald Baldwin	Dr. Gardner Murphy
Rabbi J. S. Barm	Jerome Nathanson
Carleton Beals	Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Helen M. Beardsley	Lord Boyd Orr
Dr. John C. Bennett	Prof. Victor F. Schlegel
Leo Berman	Dr. Louis Pauling
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein	Dr. Dryden Lindsey Phelps
Robert Bolt	Clarence E. Pickett
Rabbi Baltour Erickson	Prof. Dale Ponting
Dr. Martin Euber	Dr. Luis Sanchez Fonten
Dr. Edmond Gahn	Rabbi Emanuel Fackman
Pablo Casals	Howard P. Redick
Lord Cherley	Paul Rombey
Harold A. Crane	Prof. Anatol Rapaport
Prof. Lloyd Dornell	Prof. Oscar K. Rice
Rabbi Maurice B. Eisenblatt	Prof. Fred Russell
Elizabeth Guzer Mother of Belgium	Lord Bertrand Russell
Dr. Thomas J. Emerson	Jean-Paul Sartre
Rev. John E. Evans	Prof. Malcolm Sharp
James T. Farrell	Dr. B. R. Sharpe
Federico Fellini	Alan Silitoe
Rabbi Morris Fishman	Janey Silverman, M.F.
Rev. Kenneth Hipsley Forbes	Harvey Swados
Waldo Frank	Norman Thomas
Rev. C. Shubert Lrye	Rev. Francis S. Tuckey
Rev. Erwin A. Gaebe	Kenneth Tynan
Maxwell Galsman	Dr. Parole C. Urey
Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg	Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jerrold Goldstein	Rowland Watts
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough	Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Rev. Donald Harrington	Arnold Wester
Dr. A. Eustace Haydon	Dr. Daniel Day Williams
Nat Henkoff	Prof. Francis D. Wormuth
Rev. John Haynes Holmes	Belgian League for Rights for Men
Rabbi Philip Korewitz	Christian Century
Leo Hurwitz	The Nation Magazine
Rev. John Paul Jones	The New Republic
Rev. Joseph P. King	The New York Post
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.	The Progressive
William Kunstler	Social Action Commission of the
Morris Laub	Union of American Hebrew
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann	Congregations
Rabbi Arthur A. Lelyveld	Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
Doris Leising	49 International Nuclear Scientists
Donal E. J. MacNamara	11 Swiss Parliamentarians
Daniel C. Marshall	Hawaii Local 142 ILWU
Dr. Leo Mayer	representing 22,000 members
Milton Mayer	Women's International League for
Rev. Peter McCormack	Peace and Freedom
Sen. Lee Metcalf	1,000 American Clergymen

For further information write:

SOBELL COMMITTEE, 610 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.



MY LOVED ONE

words and music
by Edith Segal

What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?
What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?
Your eyes like bright stars
Shining through prison bars,
Your eyes like bright stars, my loved one.

Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?
Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?
I'd bring a red rose
And my heart I'd enclose,
I'd bring a red rose, my loved one.

And if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?
And if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?
I'd say "I love you
Our love's old, our love's new,"
I'd say "I love you," my loved one.

And if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?
And if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?
We'd sing of the light
That comes out of dark night,
We'd sing of the light, my loved one.

Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?
Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?
We know it will be
For the people and we
Will fight till we're free, my loved one.

Copyright 1963
by Edith Segal

Committee to Secure Justice for Merton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

THIRTY YEARS
A Ballad by Martin Sobell

words and music
by Edith Segal

THIRTY YEARS

Thir- ty years, a time for

Thirty years, a time for living,
Thirty years, a time to die,
Thirty years, the judge pronounced it,
Innocent, I swear, am I!

ly- ing, Thir- ty years, a time to

Thirty years, my life, my manhood,
Seized, uprooted, cast away
By the mighty robed in falsehood,
By the bigots of the day.

die, Thir- ty years, the judge pro-

Listen all who walk in freedom,
Listen all who treasure time,
Listen all who've tasted terror,
What is justice, what is crime?

nounced it, In- ro- cent, I swear, am

Shall I languish here forgotten
On the perjured word of one
Or will valiant men and women
Cry for justice to be done?

It Thir- ty years, my life my

Ten gone years lie cold and fallow,
Twenty more? It cannot be!
Voices rise and high walls crumble,
Days of home again I see!

man- hood, seized up, root- ed, cast a-

I'll return to you dear children,
Grave, sweet mother, sterling wife,
We will welcome Spring together,
We'll retrieve our stolen life.

wa, By the right- y robed in

Oh to walk among the people,
Clasp their hands, their faces see
In the sunlight, working, singing,
Soon, oh soon I must be free!

12.5.
false- hood, by the bi- gots of the day

Oh to walk among the people,
Clasp their hands, their faces see,
Voices rise and high walls crumble,
Days of home again I see,
Soon, oh soon I must be free!

1.
see, Soon oh soon I must be free!

Copyright 1956
Edith Segal



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BOOMER SKETCH BECOMES PUBLIC

Alleged A-Bomb Sketch Figuring in Rosenberg Case

... for Sobell Expect It
... will help Free Him

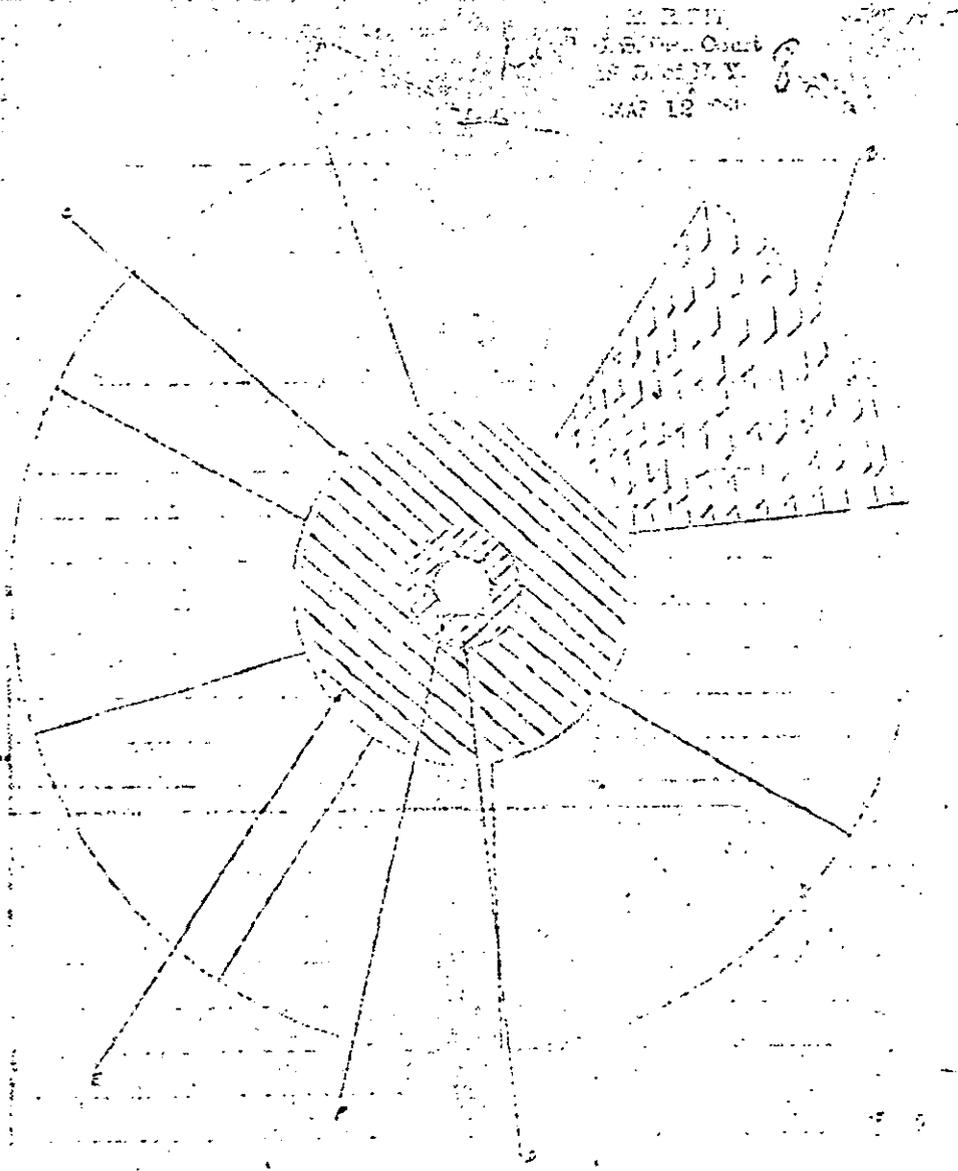
SIDNEY E. ZION
... alleged atomic bomb
... and 1944
... allegedly directed
... Soviet Union in 1944
... the public yesterday by
... the judge.
... sketch and explanatory
... by David Greenglass,
... and Government witness
... he prepared it for the
... case, was impounded at
... a trial that resulted in
... conviction of the Rosenbergs
... and a 30-year sentence for
... Sobell for espionage
... in 1951.

... sketch was the key piece
... of evidence against
... the Rosenbergs.

... for Sobell were taken
... of the sketch in April
... in connection with their
... conviction. They have said that
... scientists "intimately in-
... volved in the making of the
... bomb, would testify that
... the sketch was false, mislead-
... ing and did not rep-
... resent a cross-section of the
... bomb dropped at Nagasaki.

... the complete release of
... the sketch yesterday by Judge Ed-
... ward L. Palumbo, it was dis-
... covered that the two scientists
... were Joseph Morrison and Henry
... Morison.

Roles of Scientists
Morrison, a professor at
the Massachusetts In-
stitute of Technology, was an
in a leadership capacity
in the making of the Nagasaki
bomb after he had carried the
atomic core to Alamogordo,
where the first atomic
bomb was tested in July, 1945,
on the Tinian Island in
the Pacific, where he helped to
prepare the Nagasaki bomb.
Morison is a professor
of physics at Brandeis Uni-
versity and was with the



CROSS-SECTION OF BOMB NOT TO SCALE

at Los Alamos. This same division in which Sobell worked as a ma-

inch and the Green- stamony were im- during the 1951 trial motion of the late Bloch, lawyer for the. The maneuver has- ized by lawyers and fore, who say that it use approval to the n's basic contention - was a secret of pro- bomb that could be d to an enemy sketch.

Sobell's Reason Never Given

which never publicly re- the reason for the. In a 1977 book by the Minam Schmor, of "Invitation to an book published last was critical of the convictions. Mr. Mor-

sch, the counsel, did personally how sorry for the error he had impounding the testi- was eloquent in de- how lenient he was cur- trial. Fear prevented him helping him... nothing of the real "Los Alamos."

the release of the sketch in Sobell's lawyers caused the turn in defense.

we actually saw it scientists study it. He had been that he fact represented... bomb. Marshall of Sobell's lawyers, today.

Declassified in 1951

the theory had been the trial that Green- had denied with a high station, could not have. Now our contention were could have drawn e it doesn't represent e or contain secrets.

Atomic Energy Commis- sioned the sketch at

The drawing above is a duplication of an alleged sketch of the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki that David Greenglass testified he gave to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1945 for transmission to the Soviet Union.

The sketch and the testimony of Greenglass explaining its meaning were introduced at the trial of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell in 1951. They were released for public dissemination yesterday in the order of Federal Judge Edmund L. Snider.

Following is Greenglass' testimony on the sketch in reply to questions by the court, then an assistant United States Attorney prosecuting the case.

Q. Mr. Greenglass, addressing yourself to Government's Exhibit 5, if you please, is that a reproduction of the atomic bomb?

A. Yes.

Q. That you gave to Mr. Rosenberg?

A. Yes.

Q. And have you placed on Government's Exhibit 5 certain letters?

A. I did.

Q. And on additional pieces

of paper did you place material descriptive of that sketch and in explanation of the various parts indicated by those letters on that sketch?

A. I did.

Q. Did you give that material to the defendant Rosenberg?

A. I did.

Q. I think we went up to the point now where you should tell us just what descriptive material you placed on the pieces of paper accompanying this sketch. Tell us now you described the various parts of the atomic bomb?

A. I have [see sketch] which points to two detonators, each mold. Each high explosive lens, there were 16 of them, that I have pointed to as B had two detonators on them; that is, two detonators connected to an initiator which were charged by suitable apparatus and was set to go off by a switch that would throw all 12 condensers at once.

There were two detonators on each lens so in case of failure of one, the other would go off. And beneath the high explosive lens there was C, I have marked, a beryllium

plastic sphere, which is a shield for the lens, the high explosive. Then I have F which is the plutonium itself, which is its fissionable material. That is also a sphere. Inside this sphere is a D, is beryllium. Inside the beryllium there are circular shaped holes E marked E.

Now, the beryllium shield protects the high explosive from the radiation of the plutonium. This is to prevent the lens from deteriorating and not go off until it is set off. At the time of the disarming of the condensers the high explosive lens implodes, giving a concentrated implosion of the plutonium sphere on the inside.

This in turn does the same to the beryllium, and the beryllium is the neutron source which causes neutrons into the plutonium, which is now at a super or hypercritical stage because of the high pressure heat and nuclear fission takes place.

Q. That completes the description of the atomic bomb as you furnished it to the defendant Rosenberg in September 1945?

A. That is right, that does.

at the time of the 1951 trial, meaning that it could be used in evidence and disseminated publicly. Thus, it was Mr. Bloch's move that resulted in the setting of the evidence.

However, the Department of Justice vigorously opposed last week the public dissemination of the sketch and the Greenglass testimony in the interest of national security.

The Government argued further that all testimony concerning the sketch by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Linschitz be held in secret hearings not open to the press.

Position Reversed

The Justice Department contended that the Atomic Energy

Commission was opposed to general dissemination of the sketch. An assistant United States Attorney, Robert King, charged that an interview reported in The New York Times quoting C. L. Marshall, Director of Classification of the A.E.C., to the effect that the sketch was declassified and could be published without undue risk to the national defense, was "not as reported in the Times article."

However, Mr. King reversed his position on Wednesday and withdrew all objections to public disclosure of the sketch. He also withdrew the demand for closed hearings. He read a letter to Judge Palmieri from the A.E.C. that said, in part: "This information is unclassified and

there is no legal basis for limiting its dissemination."

Sobell's lawyers were jubilant over the Government's concession, pointing out that it was his first victory in his long fight to get a full-dress hearing on his move to upset the conviction.

Later this month the defense is scheduled to file an amendment for a new trial that will include the affidavits of the scientists. The Government will then answer the objections and a judge will decide whether Sobell receives a hearing.

Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years for his part in the alleged conspiracy. He was released in 1960.

Attention: Morton Sobell

170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-0130

b 7d

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

August 23, 1956

HONORARY SPONSORS
(partial list)

- Rev. Cress W. Alexander
- Dr. Milton Alexander
- David Andrews
- Rabbi J. S. Bass
- Helen M. Beardsley
- Leo Berman
- Rabbi Samuel Bernstein
- Warren K. Billings
- Prof. G. Murray Branch
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- Rev. Francis S. Tucker
- Dr. Harold C. Urey
- Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
- Rabbi Jacob I. Weinstein
- Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

Dear Friend,

We are rushing the enclosed Times stories to you because they give the essence of what is happening at this time. The exposure of the absolute fraud of the entire Rosenberg-Sobell case is now reaching completion.

The U.S. Attorney must file his reply by September 3, and argument on our petition requesting a full and open hearing will be held on September 12.

As one who is concerned with American justice, and has a position of responsibility and prestige, we ask that you make every effort to attend the argument scheduled for September 12. It will be held in Room 318, U.S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City after 10:30A.M.

Meanwhile it would be important to write to Attorney General Katzenbach, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. asking that he support the request for a hearing and the release of Morton Sobell on bail pending such a hearing. This is a minimal request in view of the overwhelming evidence of fraud and perjury which has now been documented.

Most sincerely yours,

Mrs. Morton Sobell

P.S. A financial contribution would be most helpful at this time since the legal and printing expenses are great.

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Emily Greene Balch d. | Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. | Dr. Linus Pauling |
| Salvatore Quasimodo | Lord Bertrand Russell | Dr. Harold C. Urey |
| | Jean-Paul Sartre | |

b7d

Scientists Denounce Evidence Against Sobell

By SIDNEY Z. ZION

Two scientists intimately involved in making the atomic bomb swore yesterday that the key scientific evidence used to convict Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell of espionage in 1951 was worthless.

The evidence is an alleged drawing of the cross-section of the atomic bomb that was copied over Nagasaki. David Greenglass, a chief Government witness, testified at the trial that he had given the drawing and about 10 pages of descriptive data to the Rosenbergs in September, 1945. The information was then purportedly turned over to the Soviet Union.

Dr. Philip Morrison and Dr. Harry Linschitz, both of whom participated in the production and assembling of the bomb, filed affidavits yesterday in Federal Court in support of Sobell's move for a new trial.

The Rosenbergs were executed in Sing Sing in 1953. Sobell is now beginning the 30th year of a 30-year sentence. He was convicted of espionage conspiracy but did not receive the death penalty because he had no part in atomic espionage.

Castigated by Judge

In sentencing the Rosenbergs, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman said:

"... 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 20,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

Dr. Linschitz, professor of physical chemistry of Brandeis University, Wash. D. C., said Judge Kaufman's statement "has no foundation in fact."

"Rather, he wrote, it expresses a misunderstanding of the nature of modern technology, a misunderstanding which in this case, has had tragic consequences."

Atom Bomb Sketch and Data Allegedly Given to Soviet Are Called Worthless

He said the sketch and supporting data allegedly passed by Greenglass to the Rosenbergs was "incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Dr. Morrison, professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who said he believed he was a co-holder of the secret patent on the Nagasaki bomb, called the Greenglass sketch a "caricature" of the bomb.

It is understood that patents on the bomb were taken out in individual names. One of Sobell's lawyers, Marshall Berlin, said however, that the names of the patent holders was classified information, and it was learned that they may not know they own the patents. But they do know what they discovered, Mr. Berlin said. He said he did not believe the patent holders received royalties.

Regarding the Greenglass sketch, Dr. Morrison wrote: "The testimony and the drawing itself entirely omit two important schematic components of that bomb, without which it could not operate."

Expert's Testimony Attacked

Both scientists criticized the testimony of the Government's sole expert witness, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who authenticated the Greenglass sketch and supporting descriptive data. Mr. Derry was a liaison officer between P. V. Gein, Leslie P. Groves, head of the Manhattan Project in charge of producing the bomb, and the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico.

Dr. Morrison said that he knew Mr. Derry in a casual way at Los Alamos and that "he had no other scientific background to help him with knowledge of the design and construction of the atomic bomb, nor was he closely associated with the technical aspects of the project."

Alluding to the fact that Mr. Derry had testified that he had seen the bomb "many times,"

Dr. Morrison said that if this were true, Mr. Derry should have said of the Greenglass sketch: "It did not look like that."

At the trial Mr. Derry testified that on the basis of the sketch a scientist could perceive the actual construction of the bomb.

In their petition yesterday, Sobell's lawyers said:

"The Government fully knew that Derry was not an expert in this field competent to testify, and they fully knew that the Greenglass testimony was false, grossly inaccurate, misleading with significant and vital omissions."

At the trial Judge Kaufman read to prospective jurors a proposed witness list given to him by the Government. The list included Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey, both of whom worked on developing the bomb. However, these scientists were not called and only Mr. Derry was produced to authenticate the alleged sketch of the cross-section of the bomb.

In their petition, Sobell's lawyers said that Dr. Urey had authorized them to say that he had never been asked by the Government to testify.

Sobell's lawyers said that the witness list was used to deceive the court, jury and defense attorneys by making it appear that any scientific material tendered by the Government had been "verified and vouched for" by Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Urey.

Dr. Linschitz devoted much time in his affidavit in ridiculing the "astounding" concept "collectively held" at the time of the trial that there was a "secret" or "key formula" for the construction of the atomic bomb.

"At the risk of being tedious," he wrote, "it must be repeated, until it is definitely and finally recognized, that the construction of an atomic bomb, assuming the generally widespread distribution of fundamental knowledge of fundamental knowledge prevailing in, say, 1941, required no single 'secret' in the scientific sense. It did involve a highly complex set of technical ideas, concepts and processes—combined, of course, with an immense and versatile industrial 'art' ability."

Dr. Linschitz criticized prosecution as well as Judge Kaufman for statements during the trial that "only served to reinforce the dangerously false impression that there was a 'secret' that could be given away through a sketch."

"It is not possible in a technologically useful way," he wrote, "to condense the result of a \$2-billion development effort into a diagram, drawn by a high school graduate master on a single sheet of paper. Greenglass, a machinist at Los Alamos, was only a high school graduate."

Both scientists alluded to Klaus Fuchs, one of the German spy team at Los Alamos, who confessed in 1950 to giving atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

The essence of their claim regarding Fuchs was that he was in a position to turn important information to the Russians.

Since Greenglass, and Harry Gold, another key Government witness, were said by the Government to have been in Fuchs' spy apparatus in the States, the gist of the scientists' statements was that Greenglass' sketch could add nothing to what Fuchs was in a position to know.

Thus, Dr. Linschitz wrote:

"Even as mere qualitative confirmation of Fuchs' information, the Greenglass 'evidence' was worthless. . . . Such confirmation as would be provided by the obviously amateur and bungling sketches and descriptions here in question could play no appreciable role in producing the construction of the A-bomb."

"The Government has made in which to answer Sobell's petition, which makes a number of other charges to effect that the trial was a frame-up."

Included, for example, is a charge that the Government placed into evidence a forger's registration card to document the evidence that Gold was in Albuquerque, N. M., on June 15, 1951, when he allegedly used the password "Come from Julius," and obtained atomic secrets.

Oral argument to determine whether Sobell should get a full-dress hearing on his challenge has been scheduled for Sept. 12.

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New Questions On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union . . . Their guilt is established by the proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his statement to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March, 1951.

Last week, some 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed for giving the secret of the atom bomb to Russia, and in the 17th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself" as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it to the jury, plus 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a machinist at the Los Alamos laboratories and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Arthur A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

" . . . 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 have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

That Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme of the United States in 1951: that there was a secret, a key formula to the atomic bomb. And that this secret was transmitted by native spies to the Soviet Union, which otherwise, being a peaceful nation, could not have developed a bomb in a mere four years after its devastation by the Nazis.

That the scientific community considered this the "conspiracy" was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1951 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a probable co-inventor of the part of the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Henry Linschitz, who helped put it together at Los Alamos, have directly challenged this theory.



EVIDENCE? New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb sketch (right), key evidence against him and again Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

and that attacked the crux of the Government's case.

No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Linschitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis, said: "[H]as no foundation in fact."

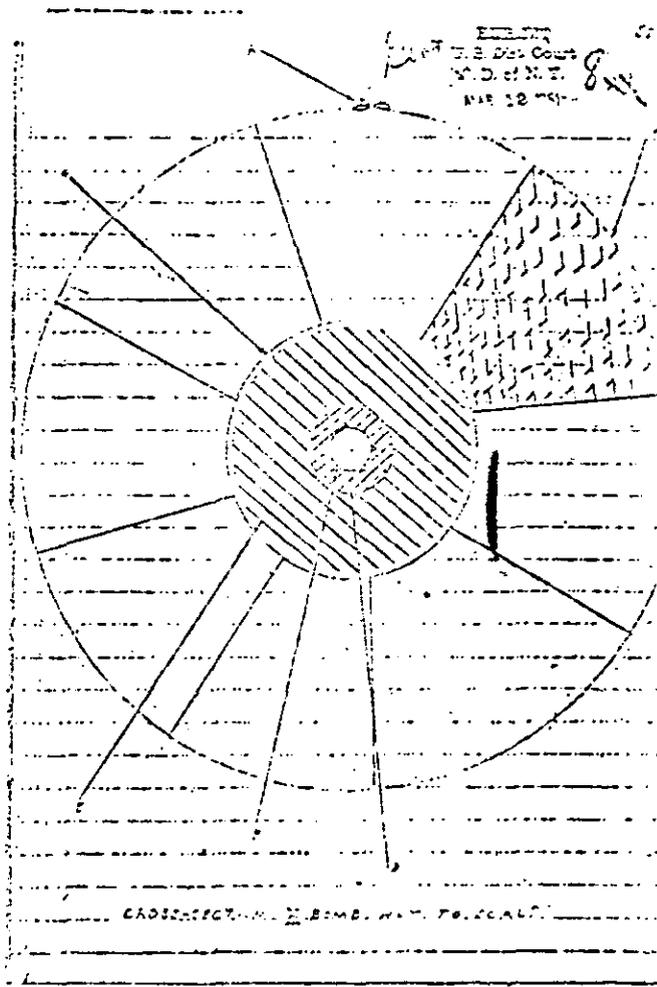
"It is," he added, "astonishing . . . and despite so many authoritative statements to the contrary by scientists over the past two decades, the layman still clings to the misconception that there is a 'secret' or 'key formula' for the construction of an atomic bomb. This notion was even more obviously held at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, even by the defense and the record shows important statements by the prosecution and presiding judge which only served to reinforce this dangerously false impression."

Rather than a single secret, construction of the atomic bomb involved, according to Dr. Linschitz, "a highly complex set of technical tricks, devices and processes, combined of course with an immense and versatile industrial capability."

As to the Greenglass sketch, Dr. Morrison called it a "caricature" of the bomb and Dr. Linschitz said it was "too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Still, the viewpoint expressed the other day by one U. S. newspaper is probably a common one.

"The fact," the paper said, "that the document is a dud proves that the Rosenberg organization was incompetent. They did their best to hurt the United States and for that reason the Rosenbergs were executed and Morton Sobell went to jail."



While this rationale may be comforting, it is unlikely to help the Government, which has another week to answer the charges. In the first place, if documentary evidence of no value to a foreign power there is doubt that an espionage prosecution could stand.

But more important in the context of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is the fact that the prosecution pitched the case as the crime of the century. It is thus rather late, legally speaking, to say that even if the Rosenbergs gave trash to Russia they intended to give the atomic bomb.

The major reason for this is that one simply cannot divine how much influence the sketch had on the jury, particularly since the Government produced an expert to authenticate it as a rendition of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

This expert, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who worked for Gen. Groves at Los Alamos, was attacked by Dr. Morrison and Linschitz both for the testimony he gave and his credentials as an atomic expert.

That the Government did not call a major atomic scientist, such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, at the time of the trial has always puzzled people. Both Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey were on the Government's witness list which was read to the jury by Judge Kaufman. The defense now contends that the Government purposefully used their names to intimidate the lawyers and give the jury and the judge the impression that they had "verified" and vouched for the scientific evidence tendered by the prosecution.

Dark Cloud

And so, after all these years, a

dark cloud hangs over a case that has always been in some quarters but never so challenged by most Americans.

Was it a frame-up? A terrible mistake nurtured by hysteria of the era?

Sobell's lawyers framed less than a classic frame-up, long complaint that includes more allegations than the sketch was bogus.

The complaint was barely on a book, "Invitation to Inquiry," by Walter and Schneir, published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

Probably the most serious charge made in the book is that the evidence used by the Government to convict the Rosenbergs was forged. One of its principal authors, Harry Gold, in a subsequent critical time. The forgery was clear in the book. Schneir believe the FBI admitted the forgery.

Inconsistencies

As to Harry Gold, the book, with Gold's permission, includes a tape recording he made of conversations with his lawyer, Greenglass, and the Rosenbergs. The tapes show inconsistencies with the testimony at the trial. One of the tapes, Gold said, was taken from Greenglass's home in Albany and said "I came from Greenglass, having the key to the bomb, then alleged him secret information - 'cross section' but other."

On the tapes, according to Schneir, Gold did not mention Greenglass's name, said the password "Bob, or I don't send me" and said about a Jello box.

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Morton Sobell in a letter to his wife - 8/16-66:

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

It is amazing how so many try to make Emanuel Bloch the scapegoat of the affair of the impounding of Exhibit 8 (Greenglass's version of the cross-section of the 'A' Bomb) completely losing sight of the events leading up to this "blunder".

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Thus S. Zion, whose serious and objective stories on this case are of Pulitzer prize caliber, writes in the NEW YORK TIMES of July 28, "This maneuver, never explained by Mr. Bloch, has been criticized by legal experts over the years. They point out that it gave defense approval to the Government's basic contention that there was a 'secret' of producing the bomb...". While the legal experts are basically correct, they miss the whole point in thinking of it as a "maneuver" by Bloch, rather than the natural culmination of a gigantic fraud perpetrated by the prosecution.

I never met Bloch until the trial actually began, and I never saw him again after we were sentenced. But the intensity of those few weeks during the trial sufficed for me to really get to know him. He was a keen and committed man. It was the latter that may have mitigated against his being able to view the proceedings dispassionately. If his own life had been at stake he'd probably have been better able to view the proceedings with the objectivity required of a lawyer. But to him it was as if he were defending his own children.

Can one truly recall the atmosphere of those days? Well into the Korean War, McCarthyism on the ascendency, a terrible miasma hung over all the land. Thus it was that Judge Kaufman could lay the blame for the Korean War on the Rosenbergs - and no one thought him insane. What greater fantasy?

And in this atmosphere of fear Manny was effectively isolated from all except his own father who was co-counsel, and my two lawyers. Lepers weren't shunned

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
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Jean-Paul Sartre

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Dr. Harold C. Urey

the way these lawyers were - by all, even their friends. Theirs was a lonely position to hold.

And throughout the trial the prosecutor never ceased his "press conferences", during which he presented all the evidence, and more, for public scrutiny - without the benefit of cross-examination by the defense, of course. For a defense attorney to try to conduct a case in the courtroom, while the prosecutor carries on a parallel case in the press and over the airwaves, can become a terrifying experience.

Thus it was, through prosecutor Saypol's press releases, that Bloch, and the public, first learned that the Government was going to place the exhibits, sketches of the lens mold, and the cross section of the atom bomb, before the jury - and that "the Atomic Energy Committee (sic) has declassified this information under the Atomic Energy Act and has made the ruling as authorized by Congress that subsequent to the trial it is to be reclassified." (p.479, printed transcript of the trial). Then he made it unmistakably clear that the release of these sketches was really going to injure the security of our nation, but that in order to assure the defendants a fair trial etc. he had had the sketches declassified - temporarily. "We are cognizant that there had to be balanced on the one hand, the disclosure of the type of information that has come out, in order to supply the requirements of the Constitutional Rights of defendants to full confrontation. That subject has been expended upon by our courts. That, weighed against the national security." (p.505) And then he went on, bringing the Joint Congressional Committee and the AEC into the act - all of which served two purposes.

First, it gave an air of authenticity to the sketches (would the AEC and the Joint Committee be concerned over inauthentic drawings?) Second, it put Bloch right on the spot. (Because you, Bloch, insist on being technical and demand full Constitutional treatment for your clients, the security of our nation will be jeopardized!)

And Bloch reacted, as they hoped he would, out of concern for the welfare of our nation. The fact that, logically, none of this made sense (it had already been transmitted to the Soviet Union, according to the prosecution, so who was it being hidden from?) was overshadowed by the emotional issues involved----- and the overwhelming force of all the mighty arms of the Establishment. Could Bloch imagine that the whole weight of the Government would lend itself to such a gigantic fraud? Giving authenticity to a trivial sketch? So it could be used by the prosecution to secure a conviction? Only in retrospect, where one can see the true political nature of the trial, can one understand why this gigantic fraud was committed.

But this didn't finish the fraud. Saypol needed to further impress the jury with the authenticity of the "Atom Bomb" sketch. So while there were literally hundreds of physicists to choose from, the prosecution picked on Derry, an electrical engineer, to testify that the sketch, Exhibit 8, "demonstrate(s) substantially and with substantial accuracy the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb" (p. 910)

Why was this Derry, who "knew each and every detail of the construction of the weapon...", and who "...understood the entire subject matter..." (p.910), a graduate of a 3rd rate school (Rose Polytechnic Institute), with no graduate degree of any sort, whose previous experience was solely in electrical construction - chosen to authenticate the sketch? His job was not at Los Alamos. He was only a liason officer (high class messenger boy) for General Groves. (Today Derry is still in construction.) Because "he was the liason to the man (Oppenheimer) directly and officially charged with the development and use of the weapon" (p.912) Oh, so extremely clever! Why didn't they bring in the janitor - "Who swept the floor of the man etc." to testify? At the other extreme, why not Oppenheimer himself?

The reason they chose Derry is because no physicist would have been willing to authenticate the sketch, for what it was purported to be, "a sketch of the atom bomb when it had already been perfected" (p.913) - when in fact it was an egregiously wrong version of a bomb any physicist, at that time, anywhere in the world, would have correctly assembled on paper, on the basis of well known physical principles. However, once the AEC had taken its position no other scientist with security clearance could question, or even examine this material without fear of loss of clearance, or worse. But the fraud didn't end there.

In March of this year, when the lawyers went into court to get permission to unimpound Exhibit 8, they were permitted only limited use of it. They had to notify the U.S. Attorney whenever they proposed to show it to anyone for comment - and I still wasn't permitted to have a copy.

Then after the devastating affidavits from Professors Morrison and Linschitz were secured, the government prosecutor tried once again to get it re-impounded. And when our lawyers opposed this, they even had the gall to argue that the argument on impounding should be in closed court - "in the national interest", the U.S. Attorney said. Only now, the AEC, evidently realizing that the matter was too far out in the open to keep suppressed much longer, and not wanting to be left holding the bag, would not back up the U.S. Attorney in his claim to the court, "that the AEC was opposed to the general publication of a copy of the alleged sketch of the atomic bomb..." (N.Y. Times July 30), and without the backing of the AEC the U.S. Attorney was forced to acknowledge that he could no longer oppose dissemination of the sketch. Nor did the fraud end here.

Now the Judge started to lecture our attorneys on how they must exercise responsibility in utilizing the sketch - shades of 1951. But this was 1966, and the scientists' affidavits had already exposed the hoax. This still did not deter the Establishment from trying to milk the last ounce of propaganda from the fiction that Exhibit 8 represented with substantial accuracy the bomb that was dropped on Nagasaki.

Where do we go from here? If this were an ordinary case and "ordinary" fraud had been committed by the prosecution there would be no question of the outcome. And I'd be thinking in terms of freedom now! But this wasn't an ordinary trial, it was a political trial. And besides, the Rosenbergs are dead.

Thus the most immediate question that arises is whether the U.S. Government will allow its courts to be used to cast further doubt on the "guilt" of Ethel and Julius. So many questions that a real hearing could clear up: Was the sketch of the Atom Bomb, Exhibit 8, ever really classified by the AEC? Who classified it? A scientist or a politician? How come there was no classification stamp on it? What did the physicists tell the prosecution concerning the sketch? Etc.

I don't believe they will give us a hearing where all these questions will have to be answered. But under the law they can't deny us a hearing now, and yet they can't afford to have one either. What would come out of a hearing would literally shake the foundations of the entire Judiciary. It's their dilemma. They created it when they allowed me to live while they put Julius and Ethel to death.

I can only see one definitive solution from their point of view - and I'm not talking about my freedom either. We think of the lives already lost - Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and as truly, that of Emanuel Bloch. Must there be yet more?

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

September 19, 1966

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

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In a tension dominated courtroom last Monday, argument was heard before Judge Weinfeld. The entire afternoon passed in the well filled courtroom as our attorneys brilliantly presented the powerful issues which are now being raised. At one end of the table sat Drs. Linschitz and Morrison, the eminent scientists whose affidavits have finally pierced the miasma that has surrounded the scientific aspects of this case for so long. From our legal staff Dr. Malcolm Sharp, Professor Arthur Kinoy, ACLU National Board member William Kunstler and forceful and dynamic Marshall Perlin joined the scientists. The argument including sharp questions by Judge Weinfeld lasted until 6 p.m. and finally the Judge announced that he would reserve decision pending his examination of the Harry Gold tapes and the court record.

It is impossible for us to know when the decision as to whether an evidential hearing will be held will be handed down. Our best guess is that it will not be before two weeks and probably not after two months time. Meanwhile, obviously this is the time during which we have the opportunity to make our greatest effort to insure that a hearing is held. Letters and telegrams must continue to go to the US Attorney, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., asking him to support the request for a full and open hearing. The release of Morton on bail pending such a hearing also needs to be stressed. Letters too must go to local newspapers and periodicals, and copies of the legal petition and the newspaper stories in the TIMES must be circulated.

We strongly urge that in addition to whatever other action you may be taking, you send a mailing including the August 28th NEW YORK TIMES story to as many people as you can possibly reach. We do have copies of the TIMES story, covering letters and envelopes to make up a complete kit, or you can take care of

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

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Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

the mechanics in your own way. We hope that people will send out anywhere from ten to hundreds of letters urging action and support through contributions.

To those of our friends who are having their holidays at this time, we wish you a very happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

P.S. We don't have a clipping service and we need your help in securing the newspaper stories which are appearing throughout the country. Please send us anything which mentions the Rosenberg-Sobell case. We also would want to know about radio and TV coverage. We depend upon you to know of both pro and con presentations.

Handwriting Expert Casts Doubt On Evidence Used Against Sobell

By SIDNEY E. ZION

Lawyers for Morton Sobell concluded that the sketch was filed an affidavit from a handwriting expert yesterday that they said shows forgery in a piece of evidence used to convict Sobell and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951. They had been charged with conspiracy to commit espionage.

The affidavit was disclosed in a crowded courtroom at Foley Square, where Judge Edward Weinfeld heard more than three hours of argument on a move by Sobell's lawyers to free him from his 30-year sentence. Judge Weinfeld said it would take "a little while" to decide whether Sobell would receive a hearing on his contention that he was "framed."

The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 after being convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. The prosecution contended that they gave the secret of the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. Sobell, now beginning his 17th year in prison, did not receive the death penalty because he was held to have had no part in atomic espionage.

The affidavit by the handwriting expert, Elizabeth McCarthy, was part of a number of charges by Sobell's attorneys. Miss McCarthy was said to have "regularly examined" questioned documents on behalf of the Boston police, the Massachusetts state police and parties in both criminal and civil proceedings. She is also a lawyer.

Charge Not Denied

The Government did not specifically deny the forgery charge in the Sobell case on the ground that to do so would be to concede that such a case existed. This would mean a retrial or a hearing to Sobell, which the Government contends he does not deserve.

But Assistant United States Attorney Robert L. King generally characterized the defense contentions as "wild charges" and "bold allegations."

The general position of the Government was that the charges were irrelevant, or should have been raised at the trial, or were already rejected by the courts.

Mr. King maintained that affidavits filed earlier by two atomic scientists characterizing as worthless the key flow of scientific evidence in the case did not damage the Government's case. The evidence was a purported drawing of the atomic bomb, allegedly delivered by the Rosenbergs to the Russians in 1945.

Mr. King said that the two scientists' affidavits had merely

of no value to the Russians, whereas the Government had sought to prove only that it contained the "principle" of the bomb.

Marshall Perlin, one of Sobell's lawyers, disagreed with this characterization of the affidavits and said the trial had been permeated with the charge that the Rosenbergs gave "the very secret" of the bomb to the Soviet Union.

Hotel Card an Issue

Miss McCarthy's affidavit concerns a charge that the Government manufactured a registration card from the Albergue Hikian Hotel. The card purported to show that Harry Gold, a principal Government witness, was in Albuquerque, N. M., on June 3, 1945. It was on that day, he testified, that he got atomic secrets from David Greenglass, another Government witness.

The essence of Miss McCarthy's affidavit was that there were erasures and obliterations on the registration card and that certain handwriting on the card did not correspond to the real handwriting of the hotel clerk, Mrs. Larry A. Hockinson.

While the defense did not file an affidavit from the hotel clerk, Mr. Perlin said she would testify if subpoenaed.

Another of Sobell's lawyers, William Kunstler, told Judge Weinfeld that the affidavit substantiated tape recordings made by Gold in interviews with his lawyer before the trial. The judge agreed to listen to the tapes, which run 14 hours.

The tapes, Mr. Kunstler said, showed that Gold did not stay at the hotel in New Mexico and had "never heard" of Greenglass, who had not yet been arrested.

The tapes were obtained, with Gold's permission, by Walter and Miriam Schneir a few years ago. The Schneirs described them in part in their book, "Invitation to an Inquest," published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

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NATION

SEPTEMBER 12, 1966

After Seventeen Years

Only now is there a prospect that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, that scariest of all the hangovers of the McCarthy era, may be reviewed on the merits. Only now may the integrity of American justice be restored—insofar as that is possible after the execution of two people and the imprisonment for the best years of his life of a third.

On September 12, oral argument will be heard in New York Federal Court on whether Morton Sobell should get a hearing on his charge that the government's case was based on false and distorted evidence. However, enough has already been admitted in the affidavits of Dr. Philip Morrison and Dr. Henry Linschitz to show gross chicanery in the conduct of the government's case. Morrison and Linschitz, who were connected with the construction and assembly of the early atomic bombs, now swear that the David Greenglass sketch—the principal piece of evidence on which the Rosenbergs were convicted—could not have helped the Russians make their bomb four years after Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The jury was led not only to believe that this sketch and Greenglass' accompanying description contained the "secret" of the bomb, but that the authenticity of this material would be vouched for by Dr. Harold C. Urey and J. Robert Oppenheimer, world-renowned scientists whose names were listed as prospective prosecution witnesses and read to the jury by Judge Irving R. Kaufman. Neither was called. Instead, the government produced an obscure electrical engineer, J. H. Derry, who had been a major in the office of Maj. Gen. (later Lieut. Gen.) Leslie R. Groves, who was in administrative charge of the atom bomb project. Derry testified that from the sketch a Soviet scientist could per-

ceive the actual construction of the bomb. Morrison, who is professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and reputed to be co-holder of the patent for the Nagasaki bomb (the names of the patentees are classified) says in his affidavit that the Greenglass sketch was a "caricature" of the bomb and that Derry "had not the scientific background to equip him with knowledge of the design and construction of the atomic bomb, nor was he closely associated with the technical aspects of the project."

Nevertheless, on the basis of such statements, the Rosenbergs were convicted and Judge Kaufman, subsequently elevated to the Court of Appeals, accused them of having caused the Korean War and having "undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country. Sobell was swept along in this McCarthyite hysteria, was spared the death sentence only because his alleged espionage did not involve the bomb.

Urey's personal connection with the case is revealing in their petition. Sobell's lawyers state that Urey authorized them to say that he was never asked by the government to testify. If he had been asked, he could have vouched for the correctness or incorrectness of Greenglass' material since his responsibility, as the discoverer of heavy water, one of America's leading chemists, was separating U-235, the explosive material of the bomb, from the inert U-238 by the gaseous-diffusion method. He never had anything to do with the design and construction of the bomb itself. He did not have any particular interest in the Rosenberg case until, reading the transcript of the trial record, he came to the conclusion, which he has stated publicly from time to time, that the evidence against the Rosenbergs was weak and their conviction was probably a miscarriage of justice. If so, Sobell's seventeen years in prison are a complete miscarriage.

Even assuming that Sobell was involved in espionage for the government and the court had conducted the case with ordinary lawyerlike decency, Sobell would have served only a few years and been released long since, instead of being sentenced to thirty years and refused parole repeatedly. The Rosenbergs are beyond help, but the President could commute Sobell's sentence to time served, or make such a commute lie in his power by pardoning him outright. If this is reviewed, some very dirty linen is going to be brought into public, and whatever obloquy descends on the participants in the 1951-53 proceedings will be richly deserved.

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EDITORIAL PAGE: SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE DENVER POST

Tuesday, October 4, 1964

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THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT 1
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Sobell's Charge of a Frame-Up In Spy Case Contested by U.S.

The Government did not yesterday appear a hearing on charges made by Morton Sobell that his trial for conspiring with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to turn over secrets to Russia was a "frame-up."

United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau contended in the brief that the charges raised by Sobell either had been rejected at his trial in 1951 or that the defense had not raised them at the trial and could not legally do so now.

Sobell, who is serving a 30-year sentence, had filed a de-ralled petition last month that included affidavits from leading scientists stating the key scientific evidence in the case—an alleged sketch of a cross-section of the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki—was worthless.

The Government's memorandum argued that the affidavits were in part irrelevant and part unsubstantiated at the trial.

The scientists are Dr. Philip Morrison, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Henry Lin-schitz, professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis University. Both men were intimately involved with the production of the Nagasaki bomb at Los Alamos, N. M.

The essence of their affidavits was that the sketch allegedly drawn by David Greenglass and given to the Rosengbergs for transmittal to the Soviet Union in 1945, would have been of no value to Russia.

In denying that the affidavits were of importance to the case, the Government contended that the affidavits were in part irrelevant and part unsubstantiated at the trial. The Government's position is that the affidavits were in part irrelevant and part unsubstantiated at the trial.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

New Questions On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZIGN

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union. . . . Their guilt is established by the proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond an conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his summation to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March, 1951.

Last week, some 13 years after the Rosenbergs were charged for giving the secret of the atom bomb to Russia, and in the 17th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself," as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it to the jury, plus 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a machinist at the Los Alamos laboratory and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

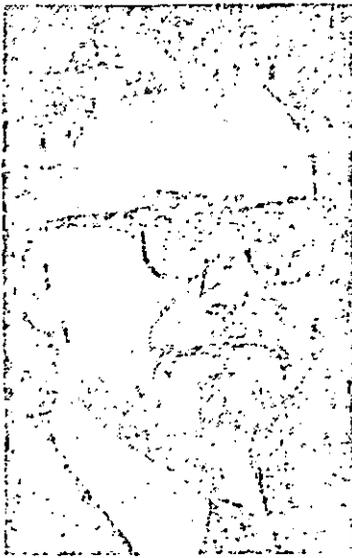
In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

" . . . 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 have undeniably altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

Then Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme of the United States in 1945—that there was a secret, a key to nuke to atomic bomb. And that this secret was transmitted by native spies to the Soviet Union, which otherwise, being a peasant nation, could not have developed a bomb in a mere four years after its devastation by the Nazis.

That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1949 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a probable co-holder of the patent on the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Henry Linschitz, who helped put the matter at Los Alamos, have directly challenged this theory,



EVIDENCE? New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb sketch (right), key evidence against him and against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

and thus attacked the crux of the Government's case.

No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Linschitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis, said: "[it] has no foundation in fact."

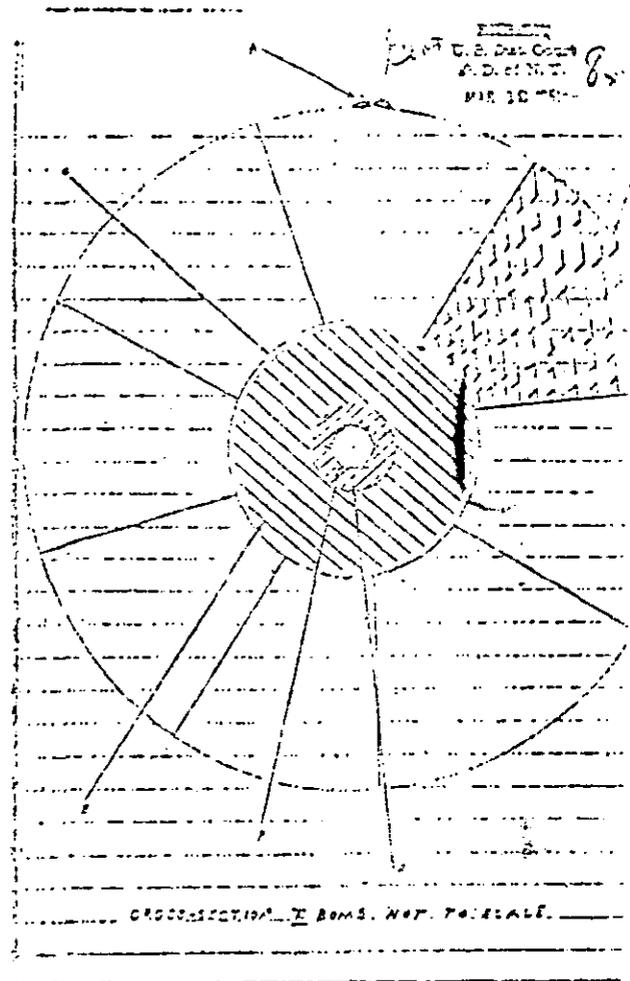
"It is," he added, "astonishing . . . that despite so many authoritative statements to the contrary by scientists over the past two decades, the layman still clings to the misconception that there is a 'secret' or key 'formula' to the construction of an atomic bomb. This notion was even more obsessively held at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, even by the defense and the record shows important statements by the prosecution and presiding judge which only served to reinforce this dangerously false impression."

Rather than a single secret, construction of the atomic bomb involved, according to Dr. Linschitz, "a highly complex set of technical tricks, devices and processes, combined of course with an immense and versatile industrial capability."

As to the Greenglass sketch, Dr. Morrison called it a "caricature" of the bomb and Dr. Linschitz said it was "too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Such the viewpoint expressed the other day by one U. S. newspaper is presently a common one.

"The fact," the paper said "that the document is a dud proves that the Rosenberg organization was incompetent. They did their best for that reason the Rosenbergs were executed and Morton Sobell went to jail."



While this rationale may be comforting, it is unlikely to help the Government, which has another week to answer the charges. In the first place, if documentary evidence is of no value to a foreign power there is doubt that an espionage prosecution could stand.

But more important in the context of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is the fact that the prosecution opened the case at the crime of the century. It is thus rather late, legally speaking, to say that even if the Rosenbergs gave trash to Russia they intended to give the atomic bomb.

The major reason for this is that one simply cannot divine how much influence the sketch had on the jury, particularly since the Government produced an expert to authenticate it as a rendition of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

This expert, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who worked for Eng. Gen. Grover at Los Alamos, was attacked by Drs. Morrison and Linschitz both for the testimony he gave and his credentials as an atomic expert.

That the Government did not call a major atomic scientist, such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, at the time of the trial has always puzzled people. Both Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey were on the Government's witness list which was read to the jury by Judge Kaufman. The defense now contends that the Government purposefully used their names to intimidate the lawyers and give the jury and the judge the impression that they had "verified and vouched for" the scientific evidence tendered by the prosecution.

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And so, after all these years, a

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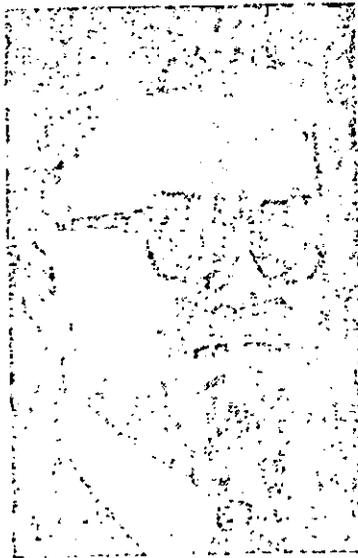
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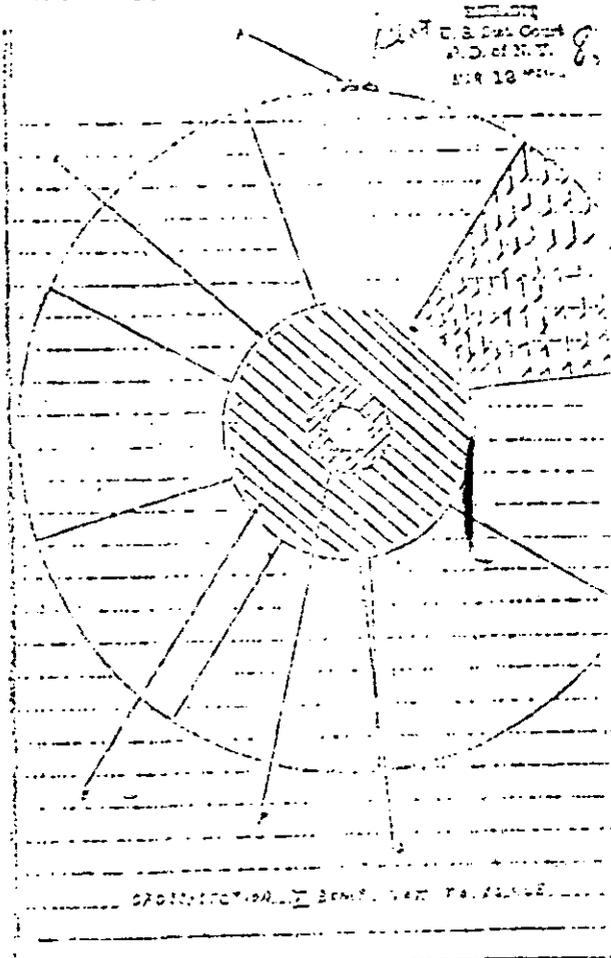
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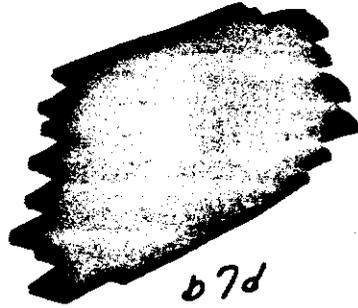
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On the tapes, Dr. Schreier, Gold did Greenglass's name the password "Ethel Gold" and that about a John D.

Mrs. Morton Sobell



b7d

Dear Friend,

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But in the years that followed, the Rosenberg-Sobell case would not rest. Questions and doubts grew louder.

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All this costs money -- many thousands of dollars. I write now to ask your help. Whether or not you share my certainty of my husband's innocence, I

know you will agree that charges of forged evidence are too serious to go unheard, and that Morton Sobell deserves a full hearing. It is up to the courts to determine the truth in the case; all that we want is an opportunity for the facts to be heard.

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Very sincerely,

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

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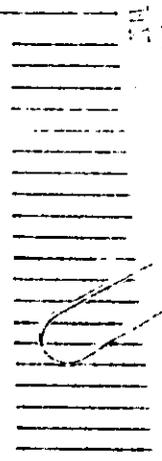
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this effort.

Please make checks payable to Morton Sobell or the Committee to Free Morton Sobell.

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Please send me _____ copies of the New York Times reprint to
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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

New Questions On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union . . . Their guilt is established by the proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his summation to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March 1951.

Last week, some 10 years after the Rosenbergs were executed for giving the secret of the atom bomb to Russia, and in the 15th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself" as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it to the jury, plus 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a mechanic at the Los Alamos laboratories and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

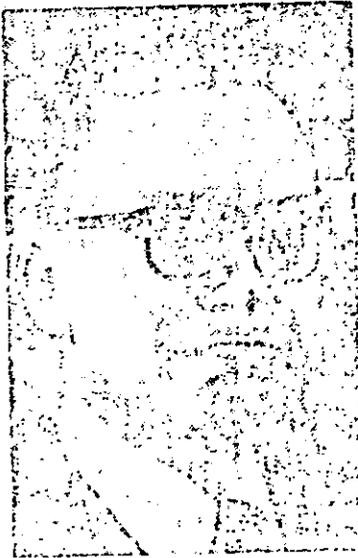
In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

" . . . 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 500,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal, you have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

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That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1945 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a prominent holder of the patent on the Hiroshima bomb, and Dr. Harry L. Gold, who helped put the secret at Los Alamos, have attacked this theory.



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No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Lin-schitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis said: "[it] has no foundation in fact."

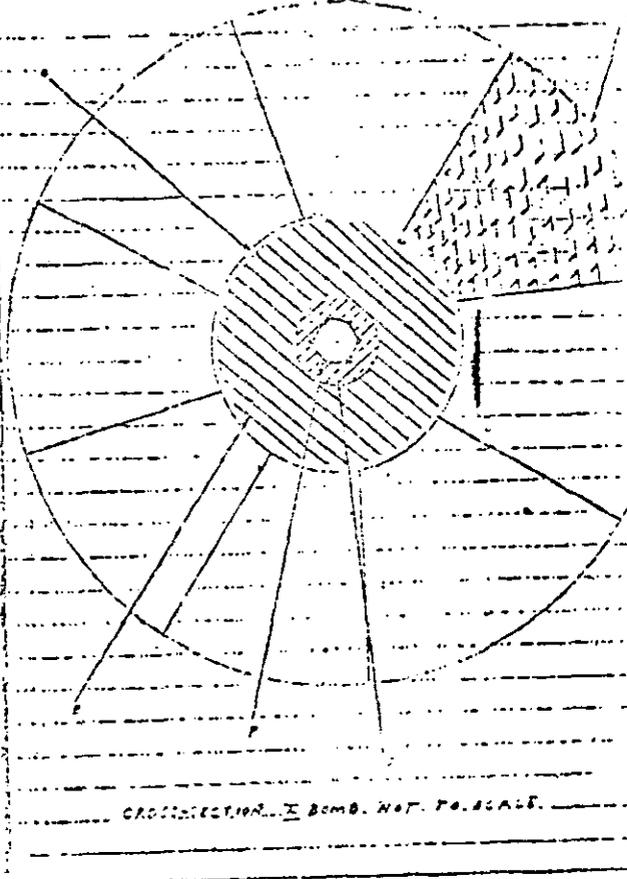
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CROSS-SECTION OF A BOMB. NOT TO SCALE.

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But more important in the context of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is the fact that the prosecution pitched the case as the crime of the century. It is thus rather late, legally speaking, to say that even if the Rosenbergs gave trash to Russia they intended to give the atomic bomb.

The major reason for this is that one simply cannot divine how much influence the sketch had on the jury, particularly since the Government produced an expert to authenticate it as a rendition of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

This expert, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who worked for Eng. Gen. Groves at Los Alamos, was attacked by Drs. Morrison and Lin-schitz both for the testimony he gave and his credentials as an atomic expert.

That the Government did not call a major atomic scientist, such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, at the time of the trial has always puzzled people. Even Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey were on the Government's witness list which was read to the jury by Judge Kaufman. The defense now contends that the Government purposefully used their names to intimidate the lawyers and give the jury and the judge the impression that they had "verified and vouched for" the scientific evidence tendered by the prosecution.

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The complaint was filed in a book, "Invited Inquiry," by Walter J. Schaefer, published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were

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a tape recording he made conversations with his brother, Greenglass and the Rosenbergs and Sobell were arranged. The tapes show inconsistencies with the testimony given by Gold at the trial.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1966

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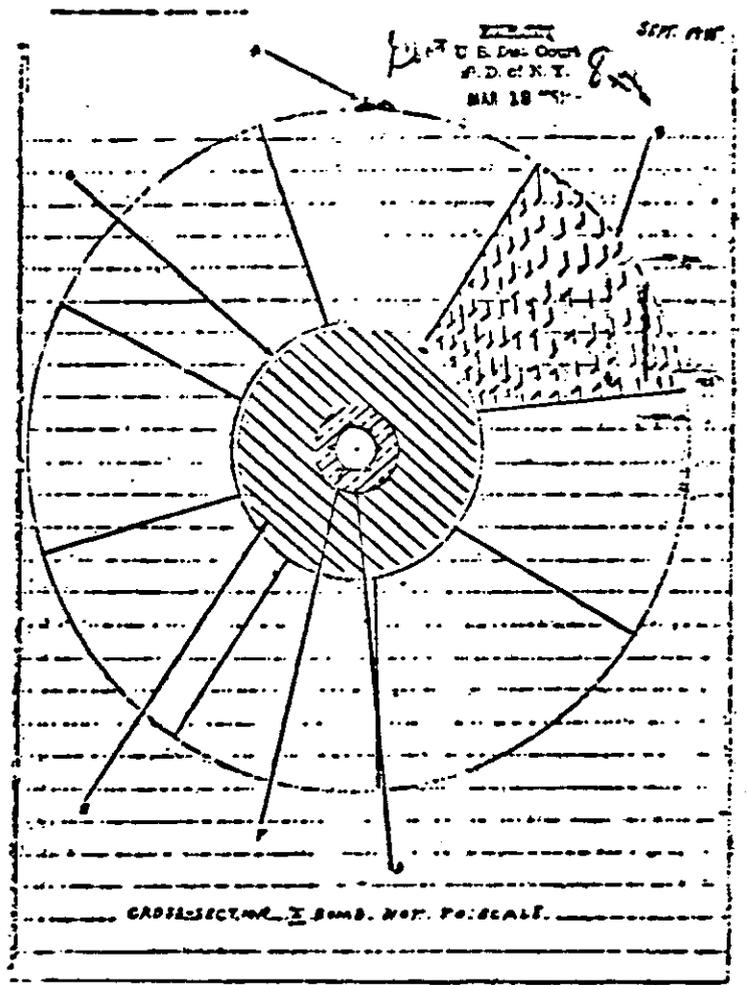
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Dark Cloud

And so, after all these years, a

dark cloud hangs over this case that has always been suspect in some quarters but never seriously challenged by most Americans.

Was it a frame-up? Or a terrible mistake nurtured by the hysteria of the era?

Sobell's lawyers charge nothing less than a classic frame-up in a long complaint that included many more allegations than that the sketch was bogus.

The complaint was based largely on a book, "Invitation to an Inquest," by Walter and Miriam Schneir, published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

Probably the most spectacular charge made in the book, and picked up by the complaint, is that the Government used a forged registration card to place one of its principal witnesses, Harry Gold, in Albuquerque at a critical time. The implication was clear in the book that the Schneirs believe the F.B.I. committed the forgery.

Inconsistencies

As to Harry Gold, the Schneirs, with Gold's permission, listened to a tape recording he made of conversations with his lawyer before Greenglass and the Rosenbergs and Sobell were arrested. They say that the tapes show important inconsistencies with Gold's testimony at the trial. One example: At the trial, Gold said he went to Greenglass's home in Albuquerque, handed him a half of a Jello-box and said "I come from Julius." Greenglass, having the other half of the box, then allegedly gave him secret information — not the "cross section" but other sketches.

On the tapes, according to the Schneirs, Gold did not mention Greenglass' name, said he used the password "Bob, or Benny or John sent me," and said nothing about a Jello box.

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Please send me _____ copies of the New York Times reprint to
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December 20, 1966

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

Dear Friends:

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- Howard ...
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- Henry ...
- Lord Bertrand ...
- Pete ...
- Prof. ...
- Dr. ...
- Sidney ...
- Rev. ...
- Dr. ...
- Mr. ...
- Rabbi ...
- Prof. ...

While we continue to wait for Judge Weinfeld's decision, our efforts also continue. The enclosed letter to Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan discussing a bill for the Abolition of the Federal Death Penalty which he presented and which was co-sponsored by Senators Quentin N. Burdick of North Dakota, Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, Wayne Morse of Oregon, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Maurine B. Neuberger of Oregon, William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Stephen M. Young of Ohio is self explanatory. We ask you to support this activity in every way that you can. Your own Senators should be written to as well as the Senators listed.

May we convey to you at this time Morton's greetings for the New Year and our own thanks and good wishes for your sustaining help. In spite of the serious situation with which we are confronted, the frightening escalation of war and the struggle on so many fronts for equal rights and peace and freedom, the only sure hope lies in fulfilling our responsibilities. May the New Year provide us with that opportunity.

All good wishes.

Helen Sobell
for the Committee

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell

Jean Paul Sartre

Dr. Traus ...
Dr. Harold ...

TREASON PROVED?

INVITATION TO AN INQUEST,
by Walter and Miriam Schneier,
Doubleday, New York, 467 pp.
\$5.95.

By Peter Elman

THE Rosenberg trial is for this generation what the Sacco-Vanzetti case was for the 1920s. Both accused political and humanitarian passions, the world over and, to this day, though the main characters were formally condemned, the question whether they were in fact guilty still remains a serious doubt. Both cases share criticism of a radical nature of the evidence, prosecution behaviour and judicial procedure involved.

This book is the first full-length study of the Rosenberg trial to be published. It is the product of many years of painstaking going-over of such evidence as was publicly disclosed during the trial as well as of that which the authors themselves have dug up, all of it analysed and correlated in truly masterly fashion. The treatment, for example of a "check" form of evidence about a hotel registration card is a piece of deceptive work that must be unsurpassed in the history of criminal investigation.

The sympathies of Mr. and Mrs. Schneier emerge clearly but are kept properly subordinate to the facts as they are reconstructed, and they help to enhance the quality of this human study.

The final verdict of the authors is that not only were the Rosenbergs, who were executed, and Martin Sobell, a passing acquaintance of theirs (who received and is still serving a sentence of 30 years of imprisonment) unjustly convicted but they were punished for a crime which never took place. The fourth accused, David Greenglass, the brother of Ethel Rosenberg received a sentence of 15 years as a self-confessed criminal. He was released in 1960.

It is clear from the available evidence that none of the condemned could have acquired any vital atomic information from the sources from which they were said to have acquired it. Apart from this, the most damning thing about the whole affair is that both the theoretical and practical possibilities of the atom were common currency throughout the scientific world. All really qualified people knew that atomic secrets, such as they were, were of a limited and ephemeral nature. How then can one explain the bug of secrecy which afflicted American

so effectively in the first decade after the War? Was it sheer ignorance on the part of the public, traumatic fear of an atomic attack, a guilt complex after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, an irrational, ostentatious wish that the U.S. could retain its monopoly? This was the era of McCarthy.

Locking up secrets

IT can be shown that more of the military and industrial aspects of the atom were in fact revealed by the self-appointed guardians of secrecy than by any other group, simply because of the nature of these stages of atomic production which were being pursued. The story is told how "they" learned of certain vital matters from the enforced absence -- at the insistence, it is said, of the Americans -- from an international conference, of British scientists whose specific interests were known from their published work.

A wholly irrational attitude was thus built up, which led people to believe, one the one hand, that you can lock up the laws of nature in the laboratory and prevent others from learning about them, and on the other hand that nobody could make an atomic bomb without American help. Matters were not helped by the activities of a scientifically ignorant press in its amoral search for news. A world of phantasy always creative of states of panic, was fashioned after the first definite information in 1949 that the Russians had exploded a bomb, an event which many from President Truman downwards in those relatively more sober times acknowledged to be inevitable.

Although we now know, or think we know, the true tally, a decent newspaper can still today carry an article written by a so-called atomic expert alleging that France had a lined nuclear fission source from American scientists with the help of Israel.

AT the human level, the Rosenberg affair presents a number of fascinating problems. What on one's view David Greenglass (and his wife apparently) who was clearly implicated in some of the activity whilst working at the Albuquerque atomic station, and for reasons which are not quite clear but certainly include an attempt to save his own skin, involved his sister and brother-in-law? This is the man of whom an independent government lawyer said that his testimony could not be taken too seriously

on grounds of general credibility.

What can one say of Harry Gold, that other star witness, small-time logger and industrial spy, struck by the furies of a wholly amazing grandeur, whose so-called evidence he had never met the Rosenbergs Sobell -- can he be seen developing being developed stage by stage, through a process of self-suggestion and not, notably more sinister prodding by the F.B.I.? Then there is the notorious both Bentley, self-confessed ex-convict who never claimed to have met the Rosenbergs nor indeed to have any knowledge of the crime with which they were charged, but was brought into the picture for one reason or another to help as the expert on communist espionage.

Lastly there are the Rosenbergs Sobell, the former protesting his innocence to the ultimate end, though likewise even after long years of imprisonment, of a crime in the process of which no document, machine or other evidence, though the authors believe that it had actually been committed, primarily and substantially the crime of Greenglass and his wife.

Didn't give up hope

HOW are these protestations of innocence, despite the pressures of tortures offered, to be explained? Could it be that they did not expect themselves to be carried out or that they were dyed-in-the-wool communists ready to make the ultimate sacrifice, for a cause? After reading the chapter, "The House Letters", giving extracts of correspondence passing between the Rosenbergs in the three years they spent in prison, whilst world-wide efforts were made to obtain at least clemency sentence, the answer is not so clear. They never gave up hope nor more importantly did they even at the very last abandon their belief that their rationality would finally reassert itself. "I die with honour and dignity," wrote Ethel Rosenberg, and one's belief is deepened. "Knowing my husband and I will be vindicated by history." High words or a sincere expression of innocent person? Whatever the answer, this book has certainly for one vindicated the victims and persuaded that the case of Sobell who still lingers in prison, cries to be reopened.

Reprinted as a Public Service by the

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011 - Tel. 243-6030

THE EDITOR
COMMENTS

The Atomic Bomb Secret
—Fifteen Years Later

Fifteen years ago, a large fraction of American public opinion was in the grip of a delusion—it was believed that America was in possession of a great secret, the "secret of the atom bomb," jealously guarded by security guards but in danger of being stolen by traitors and spies. It was imagined to be a secret formula, a drawing that could be copied on a sheet of paper and slipped to an enemy agent. Its possession was supposed to be enough to permit a potential enemy—by 1948 clearly identified as the Soviet Union—to produce an atomic bomb in a hurry. In vain did scientists, who really knew something about the bomb, argue that, scientifically, the bomb was based on the phenomenon of nuclear fission, universally known since 1939. The remaining scientific "secret"—that the values of the relevant physical constants were such as to make a nuclear chain reaction technically possible—had been revealed to all the world by the use of the bomb in Japan. In addition to these scientific foundations, there was a collection of more or less ingenious solutions to various technical problems, which any nation possessed of adequate scientific and technological personnel, and willing to invest adequate funds in the project, could have been able to solve on its own.

The public, conditioned by espionage movies and novels, was not inclined to listen to such arguments. In 1945 it was revealed that the British-Canadian physicist, Allan Nunn May, who had had some wartime contacts with the atomic bomb laboratory in Chicago, did pass atomic information to the Russians. In 1950, the German-born, British-naturalized theoretical physicist, Klaus Fuchs, confessed to British authorities that he had provided the Russians with first-hand information, first on the isotope separation laboratories, and later, on the atomic bomb work at Los Alamos.

In September 1949, the Russians exploded their first "nuclear device." The atomic spy scare became a public obsession. It provided support for the campaign of suspicions, accusations, and spy hunts unleashed by Senator McCarthy. When several individuals were arrested in the United States and accused of belonging to a spy ring engaged in collecting military-technological information, including atomic energy information, for the Soviet Union, these rather humdrum agents grew in the

public imagination to villains of monstrous dimensions. They, it was widely believed, had destroyed American security and given the Soviet Union the atomic bomb, as it were, on a platter. While the competent nuclear scientists, May and Fuchs, were sentenced by British courts to prison terms of ten and fourteen years respectively, Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel were sentenced to death and executed in 1951. David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, who confessed to having provided the Rosenbergs with information from Los Alamos, where he had worked as a technician in the machine shop, turned state's evidence and got away with fifteen years imprisonment. Morton Sobell, accused of supplying the Rosenbergs with electronic data—he, too, kept insisting on his innocence—was given thirty years of prison.

The execution of the Rosenbergs was the first and so far the only death penalty imposed for spying on the basis of a 1940 statute providing death for espionage "in wartime." In a *Bulletin* article in May 1951, it was argued that in providing an especially harsh punishment for spying "in wartime" the statute must have had in mind espionage on behalf of the enemy in this war—while the activities of the Rosenbergs were carried out when the United States was at war with Germany, on behalf of an ally in this war. These considerations, as well as reasonable doubts about the extent of the damage to national security caused by the Rosenbergs and their associates, were put aside. The fact that Fuchs, a brilliant theoretical physicist participating in the scientific councils at Los Alamos, must have provided the Soviet Union with infinitely more systematic and competent information than the technician Greenglass could gather from his humble place in the machine shop, was disregarded: Fuchs' depositions were not made available to the defense in the Rosenberg trials. The accused were made responsible for radical destruction of American security; for the unleashing of the Korean War and the growing American casualties; and for the possible death of millions in a future nuclear war. Judge Kaufmann, the trial judge, made himself the spokesman for this exaggeration; he suggested that the activities of the accused had made all the difference between the Soviet Union's acquiring immediate capacity for making atomic

bombs, and the preservation for many years of America's nuclear monopoly.

Yet, even before the use of atomic bombs in Japan in the so-called Franck Report, scientists involved in the atomic bomb project had warned against any hope of maintaining American atomic monopoly for more than a few years. In 1948, two leading American physicists associated with the atomic bomb work, Frederick Seitz, now president of the National Academy of Science, and Haas Bethe, professor of theoretical physics at Cornell, argued in *One World or None* (a collection of authoritative articles on the bomb) that, given general knowledge of the basic phenomenon of fission officially revealed by the U.S. government in the Smyth Report, and the scientific and industrial potential of the Soviet Union, the most likely time needed by the Soviet Union to develop its own atomic bomb—without any access to American secrets—was six years. This sober forecast was disregarded in the face of statements by some highly-placed members of the American scientific bureaucracy—and especially General Groves, the military chief of the Manhattan Project—that the Soviet Union should not be able to produce her own atomic bombs for fifteen to twenty years, if ever. When a Soviet nuclear explosion was announced by the AEC in September 1949, only five years after Hiroshima, the conclusion that this "unexpectedly early" Soviet success must have been due to atomic espionage was widely accepted. The belief that Russians were incapable of achieving on their own difficult technical feats was so strong that President Truman did not believe that the Russians had been able to explode a "true" atomic bomb (even with the help of spies) until the end of his term three years later in 1952. The scientists' early predictions, and their continued objections to over-estimating the importance of atomic spying, were dismissed as special pleading by a group whose loyalty was suspect, and whose ties with their colleagues, including those in the Soviet Union, were perhaps stronger than their ties to the United States.

In the 1951 Bulletin article on the Rosenberg trial, it was suggested that the most important intelligence reports might have rendered to the Soviet leaders was information that America had been engaged since 1949 in a serious effort to develop nuclear weapons; that large laboratories had been established for this purpose in several remote areas of the country, into which many of the best American physicists had disappeared. The apparent enormous growth of the project clearly suggested that the idea, so fantastic at first sight, was taken seriously, and that prospects for its success before the end of the war were considered good. This could have caused the Soviet Union to begin its own development several years before the atomic destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, despite the emergency of German invasion and occupation of a large part of the Soviet Union.

While no official history of the Soviet atomic bomb project (analogous to the American Smyth Report) has been ever made public, some pertinent information has become available in posthumous tributes to the Russian physicist, Igor Kurchatov, the first leader of the Soviet nuclear energy development, who died in 1960. These data showed that the Soviet bomb project did in fact get under way in late 1942, three years before Hiroshima. From then, it took Soviet scientists seven years to produce the first nuclear explosion, in good agreement with the predictions of Seitz and Bethe.

Since then Soviet science and technology have given so many demonstrations of their capacity for pioneering scientific and technical undertakings that the belief—shared in 1945 by President Truman, General Groves, and a large part of the American public—that the Russians are technologically incompetent has been reduced ad absurdum. The Russians developed thermonuclear bombs practically simultaneously with the United States; they orbited the first artificial satellite and built the first long range ballistic missile. In hindsight, hardly anybody in America would now disagree with the opinions of the American scientists who said in 1945 that the Soviet atom bomb was only a few years off, and that this time was determined by Russia's own scientific and technological potential. In fact, we have since seen countries with less scientific potential than the Soviet Union—France and China—carrying out analogous developments on their own, without access to American or Soviet "secrets."

In this light, the Rosenberg trial, with the hysteria that accompanied it and undoubtedly affected the harshness of the sentence, appears as a doubtful page in the history of American justice. The quiet trial and moderate judgment of the British court in the case of the much more competent "atomic spy" Klaus Fuchs remains evidence of the greater immunity to public moods of British justice.

The death sentence against the Rosenbergs made them martyrs in the eyes not only of communists all over the world but also of many liberals. The Rosenbergs cannot be resurrected, but Morton Sobell is still in prison and will remain there for another fifteen years, unless his attempts to obtain a new trial succeed. Recently, these attempts have been strengthened by the declassification of a document that played a considerable role in the Rosenberg trial: a sketch representing the cross-section of the "implosion weapon" used in Nagasaki which Greenglass confessed having transmitted to the Rosenbergs. At the trial, the sketch was "authenticated" by Major John A. Derry of General Groves' staff. Whatever technical competence this witness had was in the field of electronic communications, not in nuclear physics, but since members of the Atomic Energy Commission were present during this

testimony and did not object to it, the impression was created that they endorsed its correctness. The government announced at the beginning of the trials that it would call as witnesses scientific experts such as J. Robert Oppenheimer, Harold Urey, and George Kisilakowsky, but none of them was actually produced and given a chance to evaluate the sketch.

When the sketch was declassified in 1966, Henry Linschitz (now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis) and Philip Morrison (now professor of physics at MIT, who had each played a leading role in the bomb assembly at Los Alamos and on Tinian Island, where the strikes against Hiroshima and Nagasaki were launched), testified that this sketch was so rough, and had so many errors, that it could have been of no use to the Russians. Important bomb elements, such as the presence of polonium in the beryllium "initiator," and the existence of a "tamper" surrounding the explosive core, were missing; without these components, the bomb could not explode. The sketch was described by Greenglass himself as "not to scale"; however, it is generally known that the dimensions, including the so-called critical size of the explosive core, are crucial for the working of the bomb; the approximate dimensions, suggested by the sketch, were completely wrong.

This reevaluation, however little new it tells the scientists, increases the need for examination of the Rosenberg trial in a more sober atmosphere. The petition recently submitted on behalf of Morton Sobell by his lawyers puts in doubt not only the importance of the material transmitted by the Rosenbergs and their collaborators to the Soviet Union, but also the existence of the whole conspiracy. The evidence for its existence was derived from the confessions of Gold and Greenglass; in particular, their having met in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945. This meeting was authenticated by a registration card of Gold at an Albuquerque hotel which had been returned to the hotel and destroyed four months after the trial. The petition suggests that it was a government falsification.

One does not have to believe in the plausibility of this accusation and in the consequent suggestion that the very existence of the Rosenberg spy ring is doubtful, to feel that the proceedings of this trial, and in particular the sentences meted out at its end, were influenced by public hysteria. A superior court recently quashed the death sentence imposed on Jack Ruby for the murder of Oswald because of the atmosphere in which his trial had been conducted in Dallas. Similar reasons seem to me to exist for the reexamination of the convictions in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. True, a reexamination is made more difficult by the length

of the time (fifteen years) that has passed since the trial only to the prosecution, such as the depositions, but at least the materials available at the time of the trial only to the prosecution, such as the depositions of Klaus Fuchs, could be now made available to the defense.

From the scientists' point of view, the quality of the Greenglass sketch makes little difference. Even if it had been substantially correct, it could not have been of great help for the progress of the Soviet atom bomb development. No nation could base a billion-dollar project on a stolen sketch of uncertain validity. Even the undoubtedly much more detailed and reliable information provided by Klaus Fuchs would not have freed the leaders of the Soviet project from the necessity of doing basic research of their own, and following their own technological leads. But the declassification of the sketch provides a good occasion for Washington to consider judicial reexamination of the atomic spy trial in a more sober atmosphere. If judicial reexamination is impossible, consideration should be given to executive clemency for Morton Sobell. He was never accused of participation in the procurement of atomic bomb information; but his sentence—thirty years in jail—undoubtedly was a reflection of the importance attached by the court to the activities of the Rosenberg ring because of its atomic implications.

One more reflection is appropriate. The light in which the whole matter of spying appears in the public mind has changed in recent years. What was supposed to be a villainous activity, in which only depraved totalitarian governments could engage—not democratic countries such as America—is now recognized as a part of the military activities of all nations, democratic as well as totalitarian. Not so long ago, all governments pretended that they were not engaged in espionage, and denied any association with a spy when he was caught. Recently, however, political events, as well as the espionage literature, have brought to the public the realization that spying is a universal activity, in which our government is doing its full share. The modern master spies—the Sorges, Abels, Penkovskys—have become acknowledged "heroes of our time." In the Soviet Union, Sorges are named and monuments erected in honor of Sorges; Penkovsky's memoirs are a best-seller in the West; Abel is exchanged for Powers, the pilot of the American spy plane shot down in the Urals. The widely publicized activities of the photographic satellites are the latest step toward making spying a "legitimate" activity of all nations, involving no personal villainy (or risk) at all. One could suggest that the age of individual spying is over; that the East and the West would not lose much—and might gain a lot—by stopping all such activities abroad. But it is probably too much to expect that one of the oldest professions in the world will now fall victim to automation!

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COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011 - Tel. 243-6030

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January 26, 1954

Dear Friends,

We have engaged Hunter College Auditorium for April the 11th which is Morton Sobell's 50th birthday. We plan to make this meeting of 2,200 people a tribute to the courage, integrity and vitality of not only Morton Sobell, but those who have exhibited these same characteristics in the efforts for his freedom throughout these 17 long years.

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

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We would like to see this event repeated in every locality where it is at all possible. In some parts of the country the 50th birthday could be marked by public meetings similar to the New York one; otherwise house parties, radio broadcasts, newspaper ads, letters to the editor could set a national pattern of action.

The enclosed new piece of material is available for your use and we would want to hear of your plans as soon as possible. We visualize messages to the meeting cards to Morton, and letters to the Attorney General. Being stimulated by the meeting activities, we suggest a goal of 50 or 100 messages, cards, etc. from the smaller groups, and for the larger we wait to hear what commitment is feasible.

Although we are still awaiting the decision of Judge Weinfeld, it seems reasonable to expect it any day now. Of course, we will immediately transmit any information which we receive.

You may have been aware that we have been sending out mailings of informational material in the tens of thousands and have successfully completed a mailing of some 40,000 pieces to various lists which we have purchased. It has been encouraging that we have been able to finance this continuing activity from the returns received. Any group which wants to do a similar mailing should let us know, and we will discuss the details further. Meanwhile, if some duplication is called to your attention, you must understand that in a large project like this it is impossible to avoid overlapping.

Perhaps even as you receive this, we will hear Judge Weinfeld's decision. May it be a good one.

Most cordially yours,

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom.

Morton Sobell

- Emily Greene Balch
- Salvatore Quasimodo
- Dr. Martin Luther King
- Lord Bertrand Russell
- Helen Sobell
- Dr. Linus Pauling

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1966

TREASON PROVED?

INVITATION TO AN INQUEST,
by Walter and Miriam Schneir.
Doubleday, New York, 467 pp.
\$5.95

By Peter Elman

THE Rosenberg trial is for this generation what the Sacco-Vanzetti case was for the previous one. Both aroused political and humanitarian passions the world over and, to this day, though the main characters were formally condemned, the question whether they were in fact guilty still remains in serious doubt. Both cases share criticism of a radical nature of the evidence, prosecution behaviour and judicial procedure involved.

This book is the first full length study of the Rosenberg trial to be published. It is the product of many years of painstaking going-over of such evidence as was publicly disclosed during the trial, as well as of that which the authors themselves have dug up, all of it analysed and correlated in truly masterly fashion. The treatment, for example, of a crucial item of evidence about a hotel registration card is a piece of detective work that must be unsurpassed in the history of criminal investigation.

The sympathies of Mr. and Mrs. Schneir emerge clearly but are kept properly subordinate to the facts as they are reconstructed, and they help to enhance the quality of this human study.

The final verdict of the authors is that not only were the Rosenbergs, who were executed, and Morton Sobell, a passing acquaintance of theirs (who received and is still serving a sentence of 30 years of imprisonment) unjustly convicted but they were punished for a crime which never took place. The fourth accused, David Greenglass, the brother of Ethel Rosenberg, received a sentence of 3 years as a self-confessed criminal. He was released in 1960.

It is clear from the available evidence that none of the condemned could have acquired any vital atomic information from the sources from which they were said to have acquired it. Apart from this, the most damning thing about the whole affair is that both the theoretical and practical possibilities of the atom were to have been known throughout the scientific world. All really qualified people knew that atomic secrets, such as they were, were of a limited and ephemeral nature. How then can one explain the long reign of secrecy which afflicted America

so effectively in the first decade after the War? Was it sheer ignorance on the part of the public, traumatic fear of an atomic attack, a gullible complacency after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, an irrational ostrich-like wish that the U.S. could retain its monopoly? This was the era of McCarthy.

Locking up secrets

It can be shown that more of the military and industrial aspects of the atom were in fact revealed by the self-appointed guardians of secrecy than by any other group, simply because of the nature of those stages of atomic production which were being guarded. The story is told how "they" learned of certain vital matters from the unintended absence — at the insistence, it is said, of the Americans — from an international conference of British scientists whose specific interests were known from their published work.

A wholly irrational attitude was thus built up, which led people to believe, on the one hand, that you can lock up the laws of nature in the laboratory and prevent others from learning about them, and on the other hand, that nobody could make an atomic bomb without American help. Matters were not helped by the activities of a scientifically ignorant press in its anxious search for news. A world of phantasy, always creating a state of panic, was fashioned by the first definite information in 1949 that the Russians had exploded a bomb, an event which many from President Truman downwards in those days had earlier times acknowledged to be inevitable.

Although we now know, or think we know, the true tally, a *Herald* newspaper can still today carry an article written by a so-called atomic expert alleging that France had obtained nuclear secrets from American scientists with the help of Israel.

At the human level, the Rosenberg affair presents a number of fascinating problems. What can one say of David Greenglass and his wife apparently, who was clearly implicated in some unlawful activity while working at the Argonne atomic station, and to whom, as which are not quite clear but certainly include an attempt to save his own skin, involved his sister and brother-in-law? This is the man of whom an independent government lawyer said that his testimony could not be taken too seriously

on grounds of general credibility.

What can one say of the other star witness, smallest logger and industrial spy, and the follies of a wholly unscrupulous grandeur, whose so-called confession he had never met the Rose-Sobell — can be seen, dated, being developed stage by stage, process of self-suggestion and, finally more sinister prodding by F.B.I. Then there is the notable, both Bentley, self-confessed ex-convict who never claimed to have seen the Rosenbergs nor indeed to have any knowledge of the crime with which he was charged, but was brought into it for one reason or another, as the expert on communist espionage.

Lastly there are the Rose-Sobell, the former protesting innocence to the ultimate end, likewise even after long years imprisonment, of a crime in the face of which no document made clear that there was no evidence and of which the only fact that it had actually been covered primarily and substantially the case of Greenglass and his wife.

Didn't give up hope

HOW can these protestations be necessary, despite the persuasions offered, to be explained, that they did not expect to be carried out or that they were dyed-in-the-wool communists to make the ultimate sacrifice for their cause? After reading the chapters 'House Letters', giving extracts of correspondence passing between the Rosenbergs in the three years to their imprisonment, whilst world-wide efforts were made to obtain at least one sentence, the answer is not so clear. They never gave up hope nor significantly did they even at the very hour abandon their belief that rationality would finally reassert itself. "I die with honour and dignity," Ethel Rosenberg, moments before her execution, "knowing my husband and being vindicated by his say." Her words or a sincere expression of an innocent person? Whatever the answer, this book has certainly for one thing shed the victims and persuade that the case of Sobell who still in prison cries to be reopened.

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COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011 - Tel. 243-6030

Sobell Loses Bid for Freedom, as Judge Finds No Evidence of Frame-Up

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

Sobell Loses Plea

For His Freedom; the bail motion will not be granted. Lawyers would consider whether to seek permission to re-argue the present case or go directly to the Court of Appeals, but they are not yet ready to do so.

By PERL WILSON

Maxwell Sobell lost a new bid "there's no question that we'll prevail" for freedom from a frame-up and fight all the way to prison to which he was sent. Sobell, a lawyer, engineer, is sentenced for 30 years in 1953 in the Federal penitentiary for conspiracy to spy for the Soviet Union.

His fellow defendants, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were elected fighting to free him as an innocent man, give him two years and a \$10,000 fine.

79-page decision here by Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld rejected Sobell's latest bid. The funds have been raised by charges that United States investigators and prosecutors had argued that the current trial was a frame-up in part because all the time Sobell would have to serve in prison, by Government consent, would have to stay in a cell.

In effect, Judge Weinfeld upheld the Government trial verdict that a self-styled fellow lawyer, appointed in 1953, had plotted on to the Rosenbergs a case in 1951 and 1952 and a verdict that if not perfect, did indicate the basic principle of justice in a type of "subterfuge" that was exploited in the Rosenberg case.

David Greenglass, brother of Julius and Ethel, had pleaded guilty to espionage in 1951 and 1952 and a verdict that if not perfect, did indicate the basic principle of justice in a type of "subterfuge" that was exploited in the Rosenberg case.

Mr. Sobell's bail application was denied. The Government argued that the current trial was a frame-up in part because all the time Sobell would have to serve in prison, by Government consent, would have to stay in a cell.

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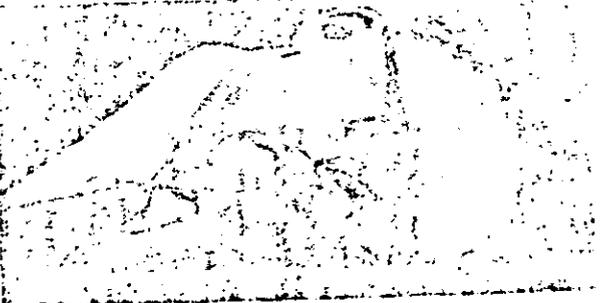
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Maxwell Sobell

Sobell's plea, the judge ruled, was not a bid for freedom, but a bid for a new trial. He found that the Government had presented a case that was "substantial and convincing" and that Sobell's plea was "unavailing."

The judge also found that the Government had presented a case that was "substantial and convincing" and that Sobell's plea was "unavailing."

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Even with the Government's arguments, the judge found that the case was "substantial and convincing" and that Sobell's plea was "unavailing."

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenbergs/Sobell
Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. Bulky

SERIALS 1B 1619
thru
1B 1702

Date 3/24/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same **SEE BELOW**

- 1619. [redacted] Pamphlet entitled "50th Birthday Meeting" re 4/11/67 Sobell rally.
- 1620. [redacted] Pamphlet entitled "The Case of Morton Sobell, for Seventeen Years...an Innocent Man Has Been in Prison."

NOTE: [redacted] ms

1621. [redacted]

- 1622. [redacted]
- 1623. [redacted] clipping from "NY Times" 8/28/66.
- 1624. [redacted] Business reply envelope addressed to Mrs. Morton Sobell.

NOTE: [redacted] ms

1626. [redacted] Pamphlet advertising Peace March 4/15/67 received at rally of CFMS, Hunter College Auditorium 4/11/67. Rec'd [redacted] by SA [redacted]

1627. [redacted] Clipping from LI Press 4/12/67 re Sobell Committee rally 4/11/67. Rec'd [redacted] by SA [redacted]

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SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
MAY 24 1967
FBI - NEW YORK
127

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B237
#41

Date 5/16/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
SEE BELOW

1628. [redacted] Ticket to meeting of Sobell Comm. 4/11/67 at
Hunter College, received at CDLA. [redacted] gb

1629. [redacted]

1630. " [redacted]

Note:
1631. [redacted]

Flyer announcing 50 Birthday meeting on 4/11/67
at Hunter College Auditorium sponsored by committee
to Free Morton Sobell. Rec'd [redacted] by SA [redacted] ms

1632. [redacted]

Letter from Helen Sobell, dated May 1967, for Sobell
Committee re legal action of Morton Sobell.

1633. " [redacted]

NOTE:
1634. [redacted]

b7c.d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 16 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1338
#117 # 45

Date 6/23/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL IS'S
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Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN
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Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW

1635. [REDACTED] Book of poems entitled "Give Us Your Hand, poems and Songs for Ethel and Julius Roseberg by Edith Segal. Rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

1636. [REDACTED] ms

1637. [REDACTED] ms

1638. [REDACTED] Reprint of NY Times ad of 6/10/67 by CFMS death of Rosebergs.

NOTE: [REDACTED] were rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

1639. [REDACTED] CFMS reprint of an editorial from St Louis Post-Dispatch of 7/2/67.

1640. [REDACTED] CFMS reprint of an advertisement from NY Times of 6/8/67 re the Rosenbergs.

NOTE: [REDACTED] gb

1641. [REDACTED]

1642. [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED] gb

1643. [REDACTED]

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

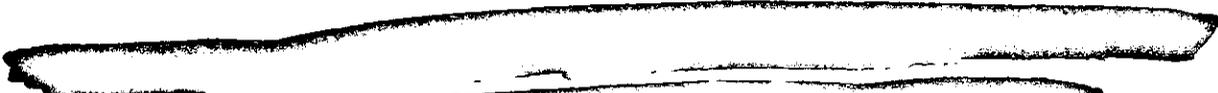
SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
JUN 23 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

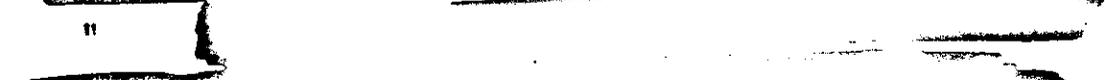
Field File # NY 100-107111-1B239
#42

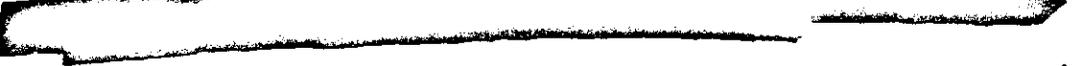
Date 10/17/67

Title and Character of Case
**COMMITTED TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C**

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

1644. 

1645. " 

NOTE: 

mhm

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-17210
#42

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
OCT 17 1967
FBI - NEW YORK

Date 10/19/67

Title and Character of Case
**COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C**

Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL IB'S

Description of Property or Bulky Exhibit
DEFAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
SEE BELOW

- 46. [REDACTED]
- 47. [REDACTED]
- 48. [REDACTED] **BOOKLET captioned "The Facts in The Rosenberg-Sobell Case-1950-1964."**
- 49. [REDACTED]
- 50. [REDACTED]
- 51. [REDACTED]
- 52. [REDACTED]
- 53. [REDACTED]
- 54. [REDACTED] **gb**
- 55. [REDACTED] **mc**

b7c.d

BIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

INDEXED
FILED
OCT 21 1967
NEW YORK
(2)

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B241
#42

Date 11/16/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1656.

1657.

NOTE

1658.

1659.

1660.

1661.

1662.

1663.

NOTE:

CRMS letter dated Dec. 1967 to "Dear Friends" from Helen Sobell and Rose Sobell re support for CRMS and contributions desired.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

b7c,d

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
NOV 16 1967
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B242 #42

Date 1/16/68

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

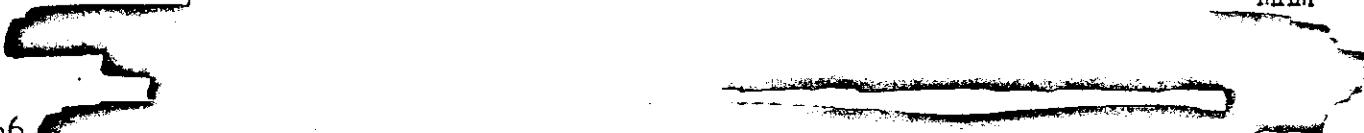
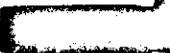
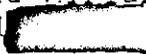
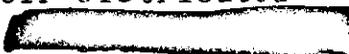
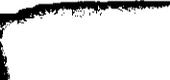
Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

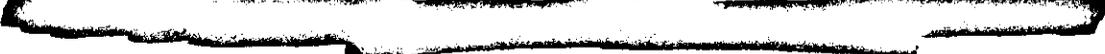
Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
SEE BELOW

- 1664. 
- 1665.  mhm
- 1666. 
- 1667.  Article from Yale Law Journal about book "Invitation to an Inquest" by Walter and Miriam Schneir distributed by Sobell Committee. Rec'd  by SA  ms
- 1668.  mc
- 1669.  One copy of supplemental Petition to U.S. Supreme Court, No. 791 from Morton Sobell, Petitioner.
- 1670.  One copy of Motion for Leave to file an Amicus Curiae brief to U.S. Supreme Court No. 791.

NOTE:  mc

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B243
#42

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 16 1968
FBI - NEW YORK

Date 9/30/68

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
SEE BELOW	

1678. [REDACTED] pv

1679. [REDACTED]

1680. [REDACTED]

1681. [REDACTED]

1682. [REDACTED]

1683. [REDACTED]

NOTE: 1684. [REDACTED] Copy of 11/12/65 denial of certiorari for Sobell from clerk US Supreme Court. mc

1685. [REDACTED] Leaflet "In my Fantasies" which includes letter from Morton Sobell, Seasons Greeting from Helen Sobell and distributed by CFMS.

NOTE: 1686. [REDACTED] Letter dated 12/22/68 from Helen Sobell, CFMS re criticism of Burden of Prisons for denying season's greetings to Morton Sobell. [REDACTED] mc

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
SEP 30 1968
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-12045
#42

Date 1/21/69

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL IS'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1687. [REDACTED]

1688. [REDACTED]

NOTE:

1689. [REDACTED] mc

1690. [REDACTED]

NOTE:

1691. [REDACTED] ms

92. [REDACTED]

93. [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED] ms

1694. Three Poems by Mrs. Morton Sobell." ms

1695. Booklet "You, Who Love Life." poems by Mrs, Morton Sobell.

NOTE: [REDACTED] ms

b7c, d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

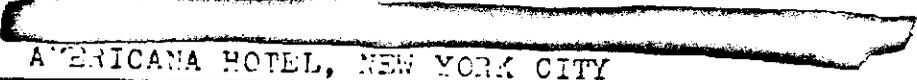
Field File # NY 100-107111-16216
#12

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 24 1969
FBI - NEW YORK
102

Date 3/27/69

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired 3/11/69	Source From Which Property Acquired  b7d AMERICANA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT SHELF	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE-PENDING CONCLUSION OF CASE
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SA CHARLES MILLIKEN	

1696. One magnetic tape of certain speeches made at Committee to Free Morton Sobell reception held 3/9/69 at Americana Hotel.

ms

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

INDEXED
MAR 11
NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B247
#42

Date

4/10/69

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
3/18/69	[REDACTED] b7d
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT SHELF	EVIDENCE-PENDING CONCLUSION OF CASE
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	

1697. Record distributed by CPMS at 3/9/69 reception for Morton Sobell, Americana Hotel, NYC entitled "Thirty Years".

Destroyed 8-30-71 per SA [REDACTED]

b7c

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED *kn*
SERIALIZED *kn*
MAR 18 1969
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-10711A-13243
742

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 4/10/67

Title and Character of Case

CONSPIRACY TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MARTIN SOBELL
TC-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL LIST
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RESTRICTED
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
SEE BELOW	

1698. Book of poems by Helen Sobell "You, Who Love Life",
 lithography by Rockwell Kent,
 1699. Book with poems "Thirty Years" and "My Loved One"

1700. [REDACTED]

1701. [REDACTED]

1702. [REDACTED]

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SERIALIZED *for* FILED *for*
 APR 10 1967
 FBI - NEW YORK
 (12)

Field File # NY 100-107111-10219
#42

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1619	Pamphlet	X		
1620	Pamphlet	X		
1621	EXEMPT		b7d	
1622	EXEMPT		b7d	
1623	News Review	X		
1624	Envelope	V		
1625	EXEMPT		b7d	
1626	Pamphlet	X		
1627	Clipping	X		
1628	Ticket	X		
1629	EXEMPT		b7d	
1630	EXEMPT		b7d	
1631	Flyer	X		
1632	Letter	X		
1633	EXEMPT		b7d	
1634	EXEMPT		b7d	
1635	- Book of Poems			Public Source
1636	EXEMPT		b7d	
1637	EXEMPT		b7d	
1638	Reprint of NY Times	X		
1639	Reprint Editorial	X		
1640	Same as 1638			

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1641	EXEMPT		b7d	
1642	EXEMPT		b7d	
1643	EXEMPT		b7d	
1644	EXEMPT		b7d	
1645	EXEMPT		b7d	
1646	EXEMPT		b7d	
1647	EXEMPT		b7d	
1648	Booklet			Public Source
1649	EXEMPT		b7d	
1650	EXEMPT		b7d	
1651	EXEMPT		b7d	
1652	EXEMPT		b7d	
1653	EXEMPT		b7d	
1654	EXEMPT		b7d	
1655	EXEMPT		b7d	
1656	EXEMPT		b7d	
1657	EXEMPT		b7d	
1658	EXEMPT		b7d	
1659	EXEMPT		b7d	
1660	EXEMPT		b7d	
1661	EXEMPT		b7d	
1662	Letter	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1663	EXEMPT		b7d	
1664	EXEMPT		b7d	
1665	EXEMPT		b7d	
1666	EXEMPT		b7d	
1667	Law Journal			Public Source
1668	EXEMPT		b7d	
1669	Supreme Court Petition	X		
1670	Supreme Court Petition			Public Source
1671	Letter	X		
1672	EXEMPT		b7d	
1673	EXEMPT		b7d	
1674	EXEMPT		b7d	
1675	Leaflet			Too large to copy
1676	Report of Investment			Too large to copy
1677	EXEMPT		b7d	
1678	EXEMPT		b7d	
1679	EXEMPT		b7d	
1680	EXEMPT		b7d	
1681	EXEMPT		b7d	
1682	EXEMPT		b7d	
1683	EXEMPT		b7d	
1684	Supreme Court	X		

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT
NY 100-13711-16 1.5.19

50th BIRTHDAY MEETING



Guest Speakers

Dr. Philip Morrison

Atomic Scientist

Dr. Harold C. Urey

Nobel Scientist

Rabbi J. J. Weinstein

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity



Other Distinguished Guests

MARSHALL PERLIN

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER

ARTHUR KINO

Attorneys for Morton Sobell

MRS. ROSE SOBELL

MRS. MORTON SOBELL



Guest Artist

BARBARA DANE, Folksinger



HUNTER COLLEGE ASSEMBLY HALL

69th between Park & Lexington Aves., New York City

TUESDAY, APRIL 11th 7-10 P.M.

Contribution \$1.00



Send Birthday Greetings to:
Mr. Morton Sobell, 31408
P. O. Box 1000, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837



Read "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST" by Walter and Miriam Schneir
(Doubleday) which tells the complete story from the beginning.

1619

*Celebrate and honor
the courage, integrity and
vitality of
MORTON SOBELL
on his 50th Birthday...*

*Celebrate and honor
the dedication, endurance
and energy of the
FIGHTERS FOR JUSTICE
who have continued their efforts to
free an innocent man through
the 17 years of his imprisonment...*

*Celebrate and honor
the honesty, courage and
competence of the
ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
who have exposed the
"scientific secret material" hoax
perpetrated by the prosecution in
the Rosenberg-Sobell case...*

The case of Morton Sobell

PLA

for seventeen years...

an innocent man has been

in prison!

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT
NY 100-10711-10123

1620

You have read the facts - here's what you can

Please send a contribution today. You may make it out to Mrs. Morton Sobell or to the Committee to Free Morton Sobell. It would be helpful, too, if you would write to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., asking that he agree to a hearing, and that he release Morton Sobell on bail until the hearing is held. Your contributions will do much to help an innocent man; they will do even more to help our country.

I am contributing \$ _____

- Please send me more information.
- Please send me _____ copy (s) of
INVITATION TO AN INQUEST,
by Walter and Miriam Schneir (Doubleday).
Contribution \$5.95 each.

"... the Schneirs' book, like the case itself, is disquieting. No scrap of evidence is transparently flimsy ... The Rosenbergs lie in an unquiet grave."

—NEWSWEEK

NAME _____
(Please Print)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL • 150 Fifth Avenue • New York, N. Y. 10011 • Tel. 243-6

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

A NEW VERDICT

HONORARY SPONSORS (partial listing)

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Prof. Oscar K. Rice
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Lord Bertrand Russell
Pete Seeger
Prof. Malcolm Sharp
Dr. D. R. Sharpe
Sidney Silverman, M.P.
Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

History has done a dramatic about face in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, one of the most heated issues of our time. Top scientists have proved in court that the claim that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg gave Russia the atomic bomb "secret" was a hoax. Their affidavits have labeled a sketch presented as evidence and kept secret until now a fraud. You will read the details here.

The historic development came in a federal courtroom as part of new legal motions showing the case was a frame-up. Presented before Judge Edward Weinfeld was a handwriting expert's statement that the prosecution used a forged hotel registration card, and that a key government witness, Harry Gold, lied. The new material exposes a shameful web of perjury and deceit.

Morton Sobell, convicted in this trial, waits in his 17th year of imprisonment for the freedom he must have. America owes this freedom to him -- a debt long overdue. He is innocent. Neither he nor the Rosenbergs ever transmitted any material, not even the worthless sketches presented in court as "the secret of the atom bomb."

Whatever happens in court, this matter is larger than any legal issues involved. A frame-up by U. S. prosecutors is something the entire country has a responsibility for rectifying. A full scale public investigation to expose and punish those responsible for shaming our country by sending people to death and prison on trumped-up evidence is required. Morton Sobell should be immediately freed, on bail if need be, pending his vindication.

It is up to all of us to write the final chapter.

January, 1967

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

Was it a frame-up?

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

New Questions On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union. Their guilt is established by the proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his summation to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March, 1951.

Last week, some 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed for giving the secret of the atom bomb to Russia, and in the 17th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself," as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it to the jury, plus 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a machinist at the Los Alamos laboratories and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

"... 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 have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

Thus Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme in the United States in 1951: that there was a secret, a key formula to the atomic



EVIDENCE? New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb sketch (right), key evidence against him and against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

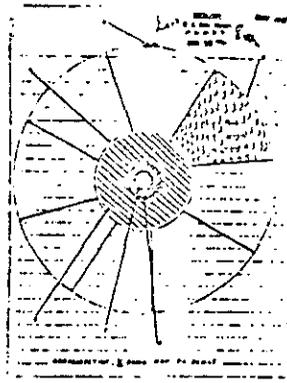
That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1949 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a probable co-holder of the patent on the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Henry Linschitz, who helped put it together at Los Alamos, have directly challenged this theory, and thus attacked the crux of the Government's case.

No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Linschitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis, said: "[it] has no foundation in fact."

"It is," he added, "astonishing ... that despite so many authoritative statements to the contrary by scientists over the past two decades, the layman still clings to the misconception that there is a 'secret' or key 'formula' for the construction of an atomic bomb. This notion was even more obsessively held at the time of the



Rather than a single secret, construction of the atomic bomb involved, according to Dr. Linschitz, a highly complex set of technical tricks, devices and processes, combined of course with an immense and versatile industrial capability."

As to the Greenglass sketch, Morrison called it a "caricature of the bomb and Dr. Linschitz said it was "too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Still, the viewpoint expressed the other day by one U. S. newspaper is probably a common one.

"The fact," the paper said, "that the document is a dud proves that the Rosenberg organization was incompetent. They did their best to hurt the United States and for that reason the Rosenbergs were executed and Morton Sobell went to jail."

While this rationale may be comforting, it is unlikely to help the Government, which has another week to answer the charges. In the first place, if documentary evidence is of no value to a foreign power there is doubt that an espionage prosecution could stand.

But more important in the context of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is the fact that the prosecution pitched the case as the crime of the century. It is thus rather late, legally speaking, to say that even if the Rosenbergs gave trash to Russia they intended to give the atomic bomb.

The major reason for this is that one simply cannot divine how much influence the sketch had on the jury, particularly since the Government produced an expert to authenticate it as a rendition of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

This expert, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who worked for Brig. Gen. G. ... Alamos

and Linschitz both for the testimony he gave and his credentials as an atomic expert.

That the Government did not call a major atomic scientist such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, at the time of the trial, always puzzled people. Both Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold Urey were on the Government witness list which was read to the jury by Judge Kaufman. The defense now contends that the Government purposefully used their names to intimidate the lawyers and give the jury and the judge the impression that they had "verified and vouched for the scientific evidence tendered by the prosecution."

Dark Cloud

And so, after all these years, a dark cloud hangs over this case. It has always been suspected in some quarters but never seriously challenged by most Americans.

Was it a frame-up? Or terrible mistakes nurtured by the hysteria of the era?

Sobell's lawyers charge nothing less than a classic frame-up. They complain that the Government more than made up for the sketch was bogus.

The complaint was based largely on a book, "Invitation to a Beheading," by Walter and Miriam Schneer, published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

Probably the most spectacular charge made in the book, and picked up by the complaint, is that the Government used a forged registration card to place one of its principal witnesses, Harry Gold, in Albuquerque at a critical time. The implication was clear in the book that the Schneers believe the F.B.I. committed the forgery.

Inconsistencies

As to Harry Gold, the Schneers, with Gold's permission, listened to a tape recording he made of conversations with his lawyer before Greenglass and the Rosenbergs and Sobell were arrested. They say that the tapes show important inconsistencies with Gold's testimony at the trial. One example: At the trial, Gold said he went to Greenglass's home in Albuquerque and handed him a half of a Jello box and said "I come from Julius Greenglass, having the other half of the box, then allegedly gave him secret information — not the 'cross section' but other sketches

On the tapes, according to the Schneers, Gold did not mention Greenglass' name, said he used the password "Bob, or Be"

"Sobell is eligible for parole, and we believe it is time he be granted one. At the same time, issues raised in the new court action brought in his name deserve a thorough airing. The Sobell brief charges not only that the sketches transmitted by the Rosenbergs were worthless but that the government knew they were worthless and deliberately deceived the judge and the jury."
—The Denver Post

EDITORIAL PAGE: SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE DENVER POST

New Look Needed in Sobell Case

FIFTEEN years ago, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to die in the electric chair by a judge who believed they had "altered the course of history" by giving "the secret" of the atomic bomb to the Russians.

In handing down the sentence, Judge Irving R. Kaufman said "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."

Copies of sketches of the bomb and its components which the Rosenbergs were accused of handing to the Russians were impounded at the time of their trial and were only unimpounded in the spring of this year.

Last month, 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed, two prominent scientists who took part in making the Nagasaki bomb asserted in affidavits filed in federal court that the sketches of the bomb were incorrect, incomplete and essentially worthless to the Russians.

Dr. Henry Linschitz, professor of chemistry at Brandeis University, who participated in the assembly of the first test bomb at Alamogordo and also of the plutonium bomb in Tinian, stated flatly:

"The information in question purporting to describe the construction of a plutonium bomb was too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bomb."

Dr. Philip Morrison, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of a half a dozen physicists in the Critical Assemblies group at Los Alamos and probably co-holder of the secret patent on the Nagasaki bomb, said the key sketch "was barren of any meaningful or correct quantitative information" and that the bomb in the sketch would not work.

IF JUDGE KAUFMAN had been informed that the sketches in the Rosenberg case were largely useless and could not have "al-

tered the course of history," it is at least possible that he would have imposed a lesser sentence than the death sentence on the Rosenbergs.

The fate of the Rosenbergs can, of course, no longer be altered, but one of the lesser figures tried at the same time, Morton Sobell, is now entering his 17th year in a federal penitentiary. It was Sobell's attorneys who introduced the scientists' statements in an effort to reopen the Sobell case last month.

Sobell, who is serving a 30-year sentence, was not accused of giving away atomic secrets. Judge Kaufman declared in sentencing him that "the evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atom bomb project."

But Sobell was accused of conspiring with the Rosenbergs. One witness at his trial said he saw Sobell take a film can to Rosenberg's house and that Rosenberg once told him Sobell was supplying information from government files. But there was no testimony on the contents of the can or on the information Sobell is supposed to have supplied. There were no corroborating witnesses.

If he had not been tried with the Rosenbergs and if the significance of the Rosenbergs' crime had not been overassessed, it is possible that Sobell would have received a lesser sentence than 30 years in jail.

In any case, his 16 years in jail are probably sufficient punishment for the rather vague offenses he was accused of. He was tried in a time of national tension associated with McCarthyism, and it is doubtful that his punishment would have been as severe under other circumstances.

Sobell is eligible for parole, and we believe it is time he be granted one. At the same time, the issues raised in the new court action brought in his name deserve a thorough airing. The Sobell brief charges not only that the sketches transmitted by the Rosenbergs were worthless but that the government knew they were worthless and deliberately deceived the judge and the jury.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

New Questions
On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union . . . Their guilt is established by the proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his summation to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March, 1951.

Last week, some 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed for giving the secret of the atom bomb to Russia, and in the 17th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself," as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it to the jury, plus 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a machinist at the Los Alamos laboratories and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

" . . . 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 have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

That Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme in the United States in 1951: that there was a secret, a key formula to the atomic bomb. And that this secret was transmitted by native spies to the Soviet Union, which otherwise, being a peasant nation, could not have developed a bomb in a mere four years after its devastation by the Nazis.

That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1949 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a probable co-holder of the patent on the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Henry Linschitz, who helped put it together at Los Alamos, have directly challenged this theory,



EVIDENCE? New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb sketch (right), key evidence against him and against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

and thus attacked the crux of the Government's case.

No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Linschitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis, said: "[it] has no foundation in fact."

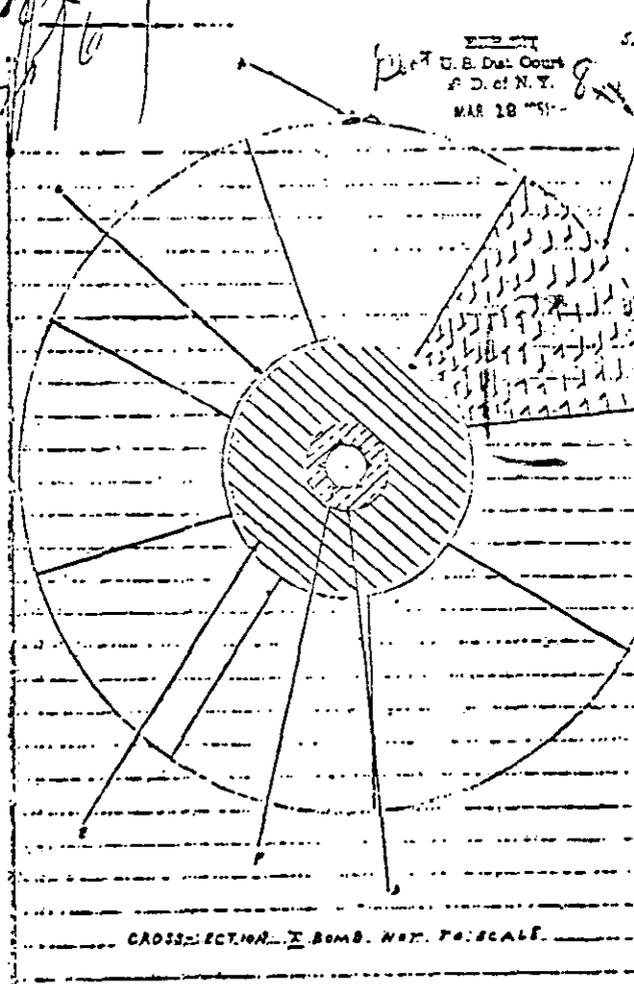
"It is," he added, "astonishing . . . that despite so many authoritative statements to the contrary by scientists over the past two decades, the layman still clings to the misconception that there is a 'secret' or key 'formula' for the construction of an atomic bomb. This notion was even more obsessively held at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, even by the defense and the record shows important statements by the prosecution and presiding judge which only served to reinforce this dangerously false impression."

Rather than a single secret, construction of the atomic bomb involved, according to Dr. Linschitz, "a highly complex set of technical tricks, devices and processes, combined of course with an immense and versatile industrial capability."

As to the Greenglass sketch, Dr. Morrison called it a "caricature" of the bomb and Dr. Linschitz said it was "too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Still, the viewpoint expressed the other day by one U. S. newspaper is probably a common one.

"The fact," the paper said, "that the document is a dud proves that the Rosenberg organization was incompetent. They did their best to hurt the United States and for that reason the Rosenbergs were executed and Morton Sobell went to jail."



While this rationale may be comforting, it is unlikely to help the Government, which has another week to answer the charges. In the first place, if documentary evidence is of no value to a foreign power there is doubt that an espionage prosecution could stand.

But more important in the context of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is the fact that the prosecution pitched the case as the crime of the century. It is thus rather late, legally speaking, to say that even if the Rosenbergs gave trash to Russia they intended to give the atomic bomb.

The major reason for this is that one simply cannot divine how much influence the sketch had on the jury, particularly since the Government produced an expert to authenticate it as a rendition of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

This expert, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who worked for Brig. Gen. Groves at Los Alamos, was attacked by Drs. Morrison and Linschitz both for the testimony he gave and his credentials as an atomic expert.

That the Government did not call a major atomic scientist, such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, at the time of the trial has always puzzled people. Both Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey were on the Government's witness list which was read to the jury by Judge Kaufman. The defense now contends that the Government purposefully used their names to intimidate the lawyers and give the jury and the judge the impression that they had "verified and vouched for" the scientific evidence tendered by the prosecution.

Dark Cloud

And so, after all these years, a

dark cloud hangs over a that has always been some quarters but never challenged by most Am

Was it a frame-up? terrible mistake nurtured hysteria of the era?

Sobell's lawyers charge less than a classic frame-long complaint that includes more allegations than sketch was bogus.

The complaint was based on a book, "Invitation to Inquest," by Walter and Schneir, published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were

Probably the most serious charge made in the book was picked up by the complaint that the Government forged registration card one of its principal witnesses, Harry Gold, in Albuquerque, critical time. The inquest was clear in the book that Schneirs believe the FBI committed the forgery.

Inconsistencies

As to Harry Gold, the book, with Gold's permission, includes a tape recording he made of conversations with his lawyer, Greenglass and the Rosenbergs and Sobell were arrested. He says that the tapes show inconsistencies with Gold's testimony at the trial. One inconsistency was that Gold said he had Greenglass's home in Albuquerque, and said "I come from Greenglass, having the key to the box, then alleged to him secret information. The tapes, according to Schneirs, Gold did not mention Greenglass' name, said the password "Bob, or John sent me," and said about a Jello box.

1623

I would like to help obtain a full and open hearing
for Morton Sobell.

My contribution of \$_____ is enclosed to aid
this effort.

Please make checks payable to Helen Sobell or the Committee to Free Morton Sobell.

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Please send me _____ copies of the New York Times reprint to
distribute to my friends.

100

1624

JOIN THE MOBILIZATION TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM SATURDAY, APRIL 15



ASSEMBLE:

11 a.m. Central Park
Sheep Meadow (66th St.)

MARCH:

at noon through Midtown
to the U.N.

RALLY:

begins at 3 p.m.
at the U.N.

HEAR:

Dr. Martin Luther King,
Stokely Carmichael,
Dr. Benjamin Spock,
Dove Dellinger and others

RAIN OR SHINE

STOP THE BOMBING! BRING OUR GI'S HOME!

Organized as part of a national mobilization centered in New York and San Francisco
by the **SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM**

A. J. Muste, founding chairman Rev. James Bevel, national director
Vice-chairmen: Dave Dellinger, Edward Rensing, Robert Greenblatt, Sidney Peck,
Cleveland Robinson, Dagnor Wilson

please
clip
and
mail

5th Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade Committee
5 Beekman Street New York, N. Y. 10038 — phone: 964-0070

- I will march on April 15.
 Call on me to help with the mobilization.
 I enclose a contribution to help pay the costs.

Name _____ phone _____

Address _____ zip _____

AP

1626

1,000 Go to Bar For A-Spy Sobell

529

Some 1,000 persons observed the 50th birthday yesterday of convicted atom spy Morton Sobell by demanding that he be released from prison.

Speaker after speaker, led by a Nobel Prize physicist, Dr. Harold C. Urey, insisted he was innocent.

"I do not believe the United States government has done justly and it has never thought of mercy in this case," he said to loud applause.

DR. UREY, one of the creators of the bomb, said he believed the 1952 conviction of Sobell arose because of fears brought about by the Korean war and Russian explosion of an atomic bomb.

"These people," he said, referring to Sobell, David

Greenglass and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, "have not been proven guilty of anything."

The Rosenbergs were executed for their part in the alleged conspiracy.

DR. UREY said his study of the evidence in the case convinced him that "information that was transferred could not be of outstanding importance to any potential enemy of the United States."

During the meeting at Hunter College, Manhattan, a collection was taken up which raised over \$8,000 for Sobell's legal appeals.

Telegrams of support were read including one from Lord Bertrand Russell saying he "bitterly condemned the brutal imprisonment" of Sobell, who has been in jail for 16 years.

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1627

1628

Celebrate and honor the courage, integrity and vitality of

MORTON SOBELL

50th BIRTHDAY MEETING

Tuesday, April 11, 1967 — 7 to 10 P.M.

Hunter College Assembly Hall

69th bet. Park & Lexington Aves., New York City

Speakers, Entertainment

Contribution \$1.00

Auspices of Committee to Free Morton Sobell

(This is your admission ticket)

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50th BIRTHDAY MEETING



Guest Speakers

Dr. Philip Morrison

Atomic Scientist

Dr. Harold C. Ure

Nobel Scientist

Rabbi J. J. Weinstein

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity



Other Distinguished Guests

MARSHALL PERLIN

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER ✓

ARTHUR KING

Attorneys for Morton Sobell

MRS. ROSE SOBELL

MRS. MORTON SOBELL



Guest Artist

BARBARA DANE, *Folksinger*



HUNTER COLLEGE ASSEMBLY HALL

69th between Park & Lexington Aves., New York City

TUESDAY, APRIL 11th 7-10 P.M.

Contribution \$1.00



Send Birthday Greetings to:
Mr. Morton Sobell, 31408
P. O. Box 1000, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837



Read "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST" by Walter and Miriam Schneir
(Doubleday) which tells the complete story from the beginning.

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL • 150 Fifth Avenue • N. Y. 10011 • Tel. 243-6030

1631

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Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

May, 1967

629

Dear Friends,

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

June is once more almost with us. It does bring along with its message of warmth and recreation the remembrance of the June of 1953. Although this is the fourteenth anniversary of the death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the war hysteria for which they were sacrificed, and for which Morton Sobell continues to be sacrificed, is resurgent.

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- Pete Seeger
- Prof. Malcolm Sharp
- Dr. D. R. Sharpe
- Sidney Silverman, M.P.
- Rev. Francis S. Tucker
- Dr. Harold C. Urey
- Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
- Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
- Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

As witnesses to their courage and integrity, we continue our efforts. Our lawyers are presenting the affidavits from the atomic scientists and the evidence of forgery to the Appeals Court in an argument for a hearing scheduled to be held on June 16th. The lawyers did manage to obtain the right to consult with Morton Sobell by telephone after much opposition was overcome. The record and the brief are now in the process of being printed and duplicated to meet court requirements. Again we are weighed down by the fact that the record is a long one.

Another important commemorative action this June will be the publication of a half page statement in the NEW YORK TIMES political section on June 18th.

We know that you will want to help us to carry forth both of these activities. We call upon you to let it be known that the fight still goes on, and that we need work and money to sustain it.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)
for the Committee

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Emily Greene Balch d. | Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. | Dr. Linus Pauling |
| Salvatore Quasimodo | Lord Bertrand Russell | Jean-Paul Sartre |
| | | Dr. Harold C. Urey |

1632



The Rosenbergs

Did it do any good to take their lives?

14 years ago tomorrow, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small children, died in the electric chair in Sing-Sing.

The charge against them: "conspiring to commit espionage." It was claimed they "stole the secret of the atom-bomb."

From the moment of their arrest, the Rosenbergs and their co-defendant Morton Sobell insisted on their innocence. Millions throughout the world, doubting their guilt or troubled by the harshness of the sentence, pleaded for their lives to be spared.

But the Administration rebuffed all pleas—even intervention by the Pope and the President of France. The Rosenbergs went to their death on June 19, 1953. Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in jail, and is still behind bars today.

Were the doubts stilled by their execution?

Many warned, even then, that death would not quiet the doubts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Today, those doubts are more troubling than ever.

In 1965, a 467-page book, "Invitation to an Inquest", published by Doubleday, subjected the entire case to rigorous examination. Authors Miriam and Walter Schneir, conducting independent investigations, came up with evidence of perjury by a key prosecution witness, and forgery of a critical document by agents of the F.B.I. They concluded there was no case against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The Washington Star commented: "... it is difficult to read the book without coming to the conclusion that, at the least, it is unlikely that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were guilty..."

The Chicago Daily News reviewer wrote: "This book ... troubles my conscience. It should be of concern to all Americans. . . . An inquest is needed."

Last year, the scientific basis of the prosecution's case was sharply undermined. A copy of the atom-bomb sketch the Rosenbergs were accused of transmitting to the Russians was un-impounded from the original trial testimony. Dr. Henry Linschitz and Dr. Philip Morrison—nuclear physicists who worked on the original atom-bomb—were asked to evaluate it. In sworn affidavits, both scientists pronounced the sketch worthless, charged it was "not factually correct . . . confused and imprecise . . . incorrect and misleading," and emphasized that

thereby causing the Korean War "with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 . . ." (The Rosenbergs denied transmitting anything.)

Said Dr. Linschitz: "The statement made by Judge Kaufman . . . has no foundation in fact."

Isn't it time the facts were heard?

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are dead. Nothing can bring them back to life.

But Morton Sobell—imprisoned at 33, now 50 years old—is still in jail.

On the basis of new evidence, attorneys for Sobell have gone into court charging the knowing use of fraud, perjury and forgery to obtain convictions. They have asked for a full and open hearing on the charges.

But the Department of Justice has opposed any re-opening of the case, and a lower court has so far upheld the government's position.

Therefore Sobell's attorneys are carrying the appeal to higher courts. And we are bringing the facts in the case to your attention.

We do not ask you to agree with us that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were innocent.

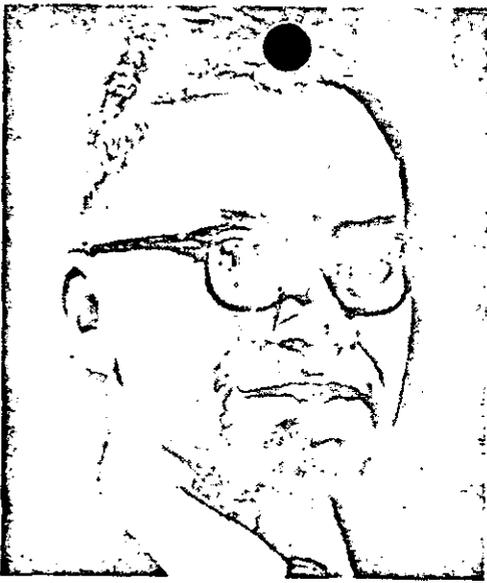
We ask only that you agree the interests of justice require a hearing to be granted where charges of such gravity are made.

It is as much in the interest of the United States as of Morton Sobell to see to it that justice is done and that injustice is rectified, even when it is committed by the government. The bitter truth is that, despite years of litigation, the Supreme Court has never reviewed the evidence on which the Rosenbergs and Sobell were convicted nor passed on the fairness of the trial.

A full and open hearing can do no harm to the people or the institutions of the United States. But it can do much to dispel the lingering doubts in the case. It may even vindicate the Rosenbergs and end the long agony of Morton Sobell. Most of all, it will redeem the honor of our nation.

1638

If you agree that a hearing should be held, won't you help? One thing you can do is to write to Attorney General Clark, Washington, D.C., asking him to withdraw ob-



Morton Sobell— Shouldn't he be free?

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:
 Emily Greene Balch d. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—
 Dr. Linus Pauling Salvatore Quasimodo Dr. Harold C. Urey
 Lord Bertrand Russell Jean-Paul Sartre

National Committee to Free Morton Sobell,* (Mrs. Rose Sobell and Mrs. Morton Sobell, chairmen)
 150 — 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011

I should like to help obtain a hearing for Morton Sobell.

Enclosed find my contribution
 for the work of the Committee.

I am writing Attorney General Clark
 asking him to agree to a hearing.

I should like more information on the case. Enclosed find my check for:

Record of the original trial.
 (\$6.00, Student rate \$4.00)

A copy of the legal brief
 requesting a new hearing,
 including complete text of the
 scientists' affidavits. (\$1.00)

A copy of "Invitation to
 an Inquest" (Doubleday,
 467 pages) \$5.95.

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 Pete Seeger, Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Sidney Silverman, M.P., Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Editorials

News Analysis and Interpretation

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1967

New Moves In Sobell Spy Case

Defense Claims U.S. Knowingly Used Fraud- ulent Evidence

By JAMES C. MILLSTONE
A Washington Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, July 1
ANOTHER DAY of decision is
approaching for Morton Sobell,
convicted in 1951 of conspiring
with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
and others to spy for the Russians.

In a new effort to overthrow his con-
viction and 30-year prison sentence, So-
bell's lawyers have asked a federal ap-
peals court for a hearing to consider what
they contend is new evidence that will
prove Sobell was denied a fair trial.

THE ALLEGED new evidence borders
on the sensational. If the request is
granted, the whole Rosenberg case will be
brought up for review.

For although the Rosenbergs are dead—
executed in 1953 for their part in the con-
spiracy—the new appeal represents as
much a challenge to their convictions as
to Sobell's. It suggests a miscarriage of
justice due, in part, to the national hys-
teria that followed the disclosures that
Russia, too, had the atomic bomb.

The Sobell appeal raises disquieting ques-
tions. Its basic premise is that the United
States Government, through false testi-
mony, misleading statements, forged docu-
ments and other devious devices, know-
ingly built up a fraudulent case.

In particular, the appeal alleges that the
prosecution fed the emotional reaction that
swept the nation at the time to create in
the minds of all concerned—judge, jury,
the public, the press and even the defense
attorneys—the false impression that the
defendants had stolen the nation's most
terrible secret, the atomic bomb, and
handed it over to our Soviet enemies.

WHETHER THE APPEAL is based on
fact or fantasy is a question for the courts
to decide. The Government scoffs at the
Sobell allegations as old hat, based on
hindsight and conclusions unsupported by
facts.

United States District Judge Edward
Weinfeld of New York, in whose court the
request for a new hearing was filed, re-
jected it out of hand with the declaration
that the theory of Government fraud was
"the product of a fertile imagination."

But two weeks ago, in arguments be-
fore the Court of Appeals for the Second
Circuit where they are seeking reversal of
Judge Weinfeld's order, Sobell's lawyers
submitted a compelling case in behalf of a
new examination of this most controver-
sial of American spy convictions.

For one thing, they had affidavits
from leading scientists casting serious
doubt on the worth of the material passed
on to the Russians. For another they had
what they described as a handwriting ex-
pert's analysis showing that a key piece of
Government evidence was a forgery.

IN BRIEF, salient factors leading up
to the Rosenberg trial were these:

The U.S. dropped its first atomic
bomb over Japan in 1945. Four years later
the Soviets shocked Americans by explod-
ing their own A-bomb. In February 1950, a
few months after the Russian explosion,
British scientist Klaus Fuchs confessed
that when working on the bomb at Los
Alamos, N.M., he had transmitted infor-
mation about it to Russia.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents
questioned Fuchs, and in May and June
1950 arrested Harry Gold, a Philadelphia
biochemist, and David Greenglass, who
had worked at Los Alamos as an Army en-
listed man. The Korean war broke out in
June. In July and August, the Rosenbergs
and Sobell were arrested.

The subsequent indictment accused the
Rosenbergs, Greenglass, Sobell and Anato-
li A. Yakovlev, an official in the Russian
embassy here, of conspiring to give Russia
American defense secrets. Gold and
Greenglass's wife, Ruth, were named as
conspirators but not defendants.

Greenglass pleaded guilty and was
sentenced to 15 years in prison. Yakovlev
left the country and was not tried.

The principal government witnesses
were Gold (already sentenced to 30 years
after pleading guilty of conspiring with
Fuchs to commit espionage) and David
and Ruth Greenglass.

AT THE OUTSET of the case, during
its progress and upon its conclusion, the
Government made repeated references to
the vital nature of the material allegedly
stolen by the defendants. In its opening
statement, for example, the prosecution
spoke of "an elaborate scheme which en-
abled them to steal . . . this one weapon
that might well hold the key to the survival
of this nation and means the peace of
the world—the atomic bomb."

In summing up, the Government said:
"We know these conspirators stole the
most important scientific secrets ever
known to mankind and delivered them to
the Soviet Union."

The essence of the Government case
was that the Rosenbergs operated an es-
pionage ring for the Russians and enlisted
Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, Greenglass, to
supply them with information about activi-
ties at Los Alamos. They arranged for a
courier to work with Greenglass. Green-
glass was given a torn half of a Jello box
and told that the courier would have the
other half.

On June 2, 1945, Harry Gold, on as-
signment by Yakovlev, visited Fuchs in
Santa Fe and then went to Albuquerque
where he was to look up Greenglass. He
had the other half of the torn Jello box and



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Committee To Free Morton Sobell

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672

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Morton Sobell
Rose Sobell
Children

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- Albert Maltz
- Dr. Leo Mayer
- Milton Mayer
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- Prof. Oscar K. Rice
- Henry Roth
- Lord Bertrand Russell
- Pete Seeger
- Prof. Malcolm Sharp
- Dr. D. R. Sharpe
- Sidney Silverman, M.P.
- Rev. Francis S. Tucker
- Dr. Harold C. Urey
- Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
- Leroy Waterman
- Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
- Prof. H. H. Wilson
- Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

December 1967

Dear Friends:

Morton Sobell is now in his 18th year of imprisonment. The enclosed picture, with his wife Helen, shows him as he is today.

Proof of Morton Sobell's innocence and the fraud and forgery of the prosecutors in the Rosenberg-Sobell case are now before the Supreme Court awaiting a decision. At the time of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, United States Supreme Court Justice Black said: "This Court has never reviewed the record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below." This continues to be a fact.

Morton Sobell is due for mandatory release on April 3rd 1970. If we are to save him from this last and cruelest period of imprisonment, we need all of the help you can possibly give.

Please write to Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. 20530, asking him to support our request that the Supreme Court take this matter into its jurisdiction.

Your contributions are the only source which enable us to meet the financial obligations of carrying on this major effort for our country's honor and the freedom of Morton Sobell. Please send your holiday check today.

With best wishes for the New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen L. Sobell *Rose Sobell*

Helen Sobell Rose Sobell
for the Committee to Free Morton Sobell

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

- Emily Greene Balch d.
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Dr. Linus Pauling
- Salvatore Quasimodo
- Lord Bertrand Russell
- Jean-Paul Sartre
- Dr. Harold C. Urey

1662

b7d

In The
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1967

No. 791

MORTON SOBELL,

Petitioner

against

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SUPPLEMENT TO PETITION FOR REHEARING ON
DENIAL OF PETITION FOR CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

Since the filing of the petition for rehearing in the within proceeding a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has been brought to the attention of the attorneys for the petitioner, the case of United States of America v. Vincent Keogh, decided February 2, 1968 and reported in the New York Law Journal, p. 1 on February 20, 1968. This decision by a unanimous court reversed a decision of the district court, United States v. Keogh, 271 F. Supp. 1002 denying a petition for a writ of error coram nobis without an evidentiary hearing, without

need for relying on affidavits submitted by the government.

The Court of Appeals premised its action upon the government's failure to produce certain F.B.I. reports in the course of its investigation containing facts, which if known by trial counsel at the time of trial, may have affected trial strategy. The court held that the lack of disclosure of such information surmounts "the rather low threshold entitling him [petitioner] to an evidentiary hearing." Whether or not it was sufficient to raise on its face a serious question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant in the trial the court directed that a hearing must be held to determine whether the government's failure to turn over the report was sufficiently serious either in its motivations or consequences to warrant the extraordinary relief of coram nobis and the granting of an evidentiary hearing.

The court, in considering the question of suppression, stated that the mere fact that the report had not been requested by the defense counsel would not excuse the prosecutor's failure to disclose. Hindsight reflection was found to be appropriate in that proceeding where the defendant had been sentenced to two years and had been released on probation after serving eight months where the evidence suppressed did not have such high value on the question of guilt or innocence itself.

In the present case involving the petitioner Morton Sobell, there is no question but that the material suppressed did have high value and was vitally related to the question of guilt or innocence. The suppression by the prosecution in conjunction with its false and misleading statements both prior to and during trial surely affected trial strategy and surely had a tremendous impact upon the jury.

In United States v. Keogh supra the opinion noted, as an aside, that in granting relief to the petitioner the "threshold" to be met entitling one to an evidentiary hearing is less in a habeas corpus proceeding than that required in a coram nobis proceeding.

As we have stated before, the showing made in the present 2255 motion more than met the "low threshold" required. It is interesting to note that in Keogh the government submitted answering affidavits and in this case it did not. It could not and it feared to do so.

There is no rational way on the law or the facts to reconcile the opinion of the Court of Appeals in this case with the opinion rendered in Keogh.

To deprive petitioner of the limited relief requested is to say that insofar as he is concerned there is no equal

protection under the law. The failure of appropriate judicial action, that sought by petitioner, can only cause fear for the present and future periods of political dissent and controversy.

Respectfully submitted, [

MARSHALL PERLIN
30 West 44th Street
New York, N. Y. 10036

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINCY
MALCOLM SHARP
BENJAMIN DREYFUS
VERN COUNTRYMAN,

Attorneys for Petitioner

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
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NY/OS - 1671 - 1671

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030 March 12, 1968

Dear Friend:

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

Good News! Morton Sobell's freedom date has been changed to not later than July 1969. Depending on the way that good time etc. will be credited, it can be several months earlier than that!

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Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
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Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

We are now engaged in a law suit in Washington, D.C. attempting to have Morton credited with two periods of time which the Bureau of Prisons calls "inoperative". Morton was in prison eight months before the trial and 479 days while the case was being appealed. The prison authorities did not choose to count this time toward his 30 years sentence, two thirds of which must be completed for mandatory release.

However, the day before we were scheduled to appear in court, the Attorney General's office called our lawyers to tell them that the rules for computing the "inoperative" time had been changed. Morton now is credited with nine months of this disputed time. The new ruling applies to all federal prisoners as well as to Morton.

Through your help we have been able to convince the authorities of the need for changing an unjust portion of the law. We expect our legal action to result in an even greater and more important change.

On March the 6th, 1968, the US Attorney General's attempt to have the case moved from Washington, D.C. to New York City was defeated. We now are waiting for the government's papers to be filed on March the 26th. A hearing will take place shortly thereafter.

As we come to the end of the 20 years of sacrifice which has been imposed on Morton Sobell, every day becomes magnified in its torment. We ask that you help to shorten it as much as possible. We have known all through these years that changes can be brought about only through informing great numbers of people of the facts as they truly are.

Our most powerful method of moving people into action is by having them read "Invitation to an Inquest -- A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" by Walter and

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

1671

Miriam Schneir. It is now available in paperback at \$2.45 a copy. We ask you to read it yourself and to get it into the hands of as many people as possible. If you do this now, we believe it will result in Morton's return to his family at the shortest possible time. Please fill in the order blank below and let us know that you are once again with us in an effort to free an innocent man from this continuing madness.

Most faithfully yours,

Helen Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

Committee to Free Morton Sobell
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011

Enclosed find \$ _____ for _____ copies of "Invitation to an Inquest"

Enclosed find \$ _____ as a contribution to the work of the Committee

Please send me information on the legal questions involved

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
(Please print)
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

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NY 100- 27 4 - 101- 101

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON D. C. 20543

November 12, 1968

Re: Sobell v. Attorney General of the
United States, et al., No. 509,
Oct. Term, 1968

Dear Sir:

The Court today entered the following order
in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is
denied. Mr. Justice Douglas, Mr. Justice Harlan and
Mr. Justice Brennan are of the opinion that certiorari
should be granted. The renewed application for release
presented to Mr. Justice Brennan, and by him referred
to the court, is denied. Mr. Justice Douglas would
grant bail for the reason that petitioner arguably
has never received credit for the entire time he has
served in prison.

Very truly yours,

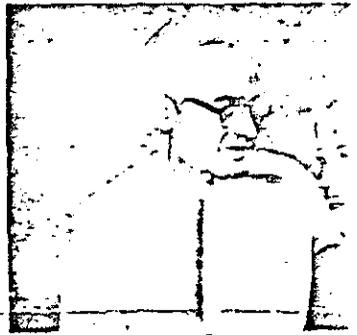
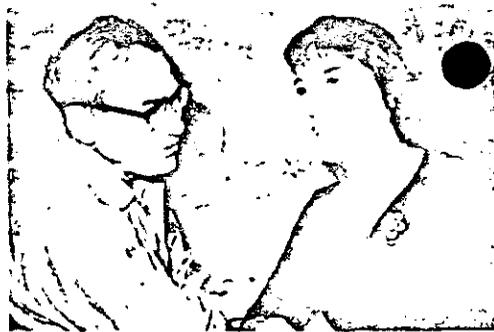
John F. Davis, Clerk
By

C. T. Lydam
Assistant

David Rein, Esq.
711 14th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

1684

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NY



"in my fantasies"



1685

My most dearly beloved Helen,

Oct 16, 1968 #141

An overcast day, and this morn it began to rain - steadily. I do hope it'll
up some during the weekend for walking. I have decided to, make an
all-out effort, Monday, to go to the dental lab.

God, I wonder what is behind all the knee bends? ~~Everyone~~
plunging it real close to the chest. It will have to move just now - &
how many appearances effort on the election results.

Since this will be the last holiday season I will spend in for
it takes on a special significance: death before a rebirth? :
in our new life - I look forward - as I have done so many times
the past, in my fantasies - to seeing all of our wisny friends, &
by their perseverance and courage have helped me - and thee - do
this long list, day by day; and given it meaning far beyond what
would otherwise have been the case. Any life that has meaning is
worth living. (Winthrop)

And Rockefeller thinks the shooting of inmates in the Arkansas prison
can't be justified intellectually! Can you beat that? I would like
viewed morally? Some of these politicians are foxes in sheep's
they are at a disadvantage - because they must speak out more frequ-
than many other people of other walks of life.

I'm getting rid of a lot of my back copies of magazines - just in case
I hope you are all well and enjoying the weekend my love. I do
love
you our money - all the

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

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Holiday Season 1968-69

Dear Friend,

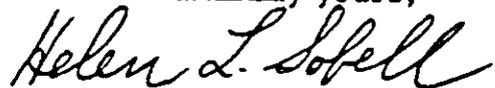
As the date for Morton Sobell's release comes closer, it becomes more important than ever for you to be with us.

Only your continuing attention can guarantee that Morton's "fantasies" will be realized, that he will be freed and able to live a normal life with family and friends after 19 years in prison.

We need your help to fight through the legal battle against the illegal extension of an outrageous sentence which has taken so many years from the life of an innocent man.

Please read Morton Sobell's words written from prison and send us your last Holiday Season contribution now. We await your response. Your checks should be made out to me or to the Sobell Committee.

Most faithfully yours,



(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

P. S. "Invitation to an Inquest" makes an important Holiday gift and is the best way of bringing the facts of the Rosenberg Sobell case to the awakened people of America.

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo d.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. d.
Lord Bertrand Russell

Lord Boyd Orr
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

READ THE "CASE" AGAINST MORTON SOBELL IN "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"

Here is the whole shocking case against Morton Sobell . . . the total absence of any evidence of guilt on his part . . . the fact that his sole accuser was a man who had lied under oath and feared indictment for perjury . . . the unprecedented harshness of his 30-year jail sentence . . . the truth of his brutal kidnapping with his family from Mexico. (Nobel Prize-winning scientist, Dr. Harold Urey, said of Sobell, after reading the trial record: "You cannot tell what he is even supposed to have done.")

Here, too, is the background to the case . . . the terror of rampant McCarthyism . . . the hysteria generated by the Korean War . . . the role of political prejudice in virtually guaranteeing a conviction . . . the inflammatory tactics of the prosecution (condemned by the Court of Appeals) in trying the case in the press.

Both the Rosenbergs and Sobell insisted on their innocence from the very first moment of their arrest.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed on June 19, 1953. Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in jail, has been behind bars since 1950. He has been repeatedly denied parole, and is not due for release on good behavior before July, 1969.

Did you know these remarkable facts about the Rosenberg-Sobell case?

- Federal appeals courts have no power to re-examine evidence in a case or consider the credibility of witnesses. As a result, *no higher court — not even the Supreme Court — has ever once reviewed the full evidence in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, or passed judgment on it!*
- Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell were ever directly charged with espionage. *No physical evidence of espionage (no stolen documents, code books, short-wave radios, micro-filming equipment, secret inks, etc.) was ever introduced in evidence against them!*

WHAT REVIEWERS SAY OF 'INVITATION TO AN INQUEST' BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR

Newsweek

"The Schneirs' book, like the case itself, is disquieting. Not a line of it can be readily dismissed as mere apologetics. No scrap of evidence is transparently flimsy. The book bases itself squarely on the record."

Washington Star

"... it is difficult to read the book without coming to the conclusion that, at the least it is unlikely that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were guilty."

Yale Law Review

"The Schneirs . . . have done fine detective work, applied a good trial lawyers' approach to questions of proof . . . The Schneirs de-

serve commendation for a major study of a political trial which has already changed men's minds and which may be a springboard for overdue judicial action."

Jerusalem Post

"... this book has certainly, for one reader, vindicated the victims and persuaded him that the case of Sobell, who still lingers in prison, cries out to be re-opened."

Afro-American

"They (the Schneirs) have been so thorough that you seem forced to accept their conclusion that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were framed in a trial that was a 'complete hoax', and that they were convicted for a crime that never happened."

Hardcover (Doubleday) — contribution \$5.95

Paperback (Delta) — contribution \$2.95

"Invitation to an Inquest" can be ordered from the
Sobell Committee, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011

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12/24/68

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

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December 24, 1968

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Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Leroy Waterman
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Prof. H. H. Wilson
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

Dear Friend,

It has come to our attention that many holiday greeting cards sent to Morton in Lewisburg penitential have been returned to the senders as "unauthorized correspondence". The same has happened to cards sent out by Morton during this holiday period.

This is an outrageous and vindictive act on the part of the prison authorities, and we urge everyone to send the returned cards to Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C., protesting this action and requesting that the cards be forwarded to Morton Sobell in Lewisburg.

Even if your card has not been returned to you, please write to Mr. Alexander, voicing your protest against what is being done to Morton in this last holiday season before his release after 19 years in prison for a crime he did not commit. As far as we know, no other prisoner has been deprived of the privilege of receiving holiday cards.

We are grateful to you for your devoted untiring work and wish you a happy and productive New Year.

Most sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo d.

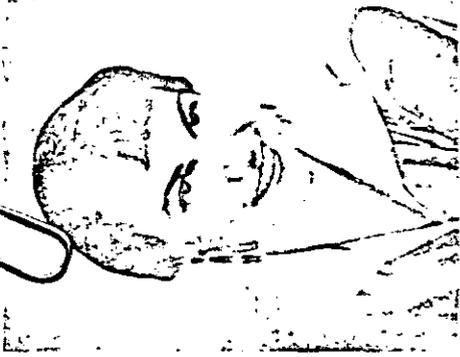
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. d.
Lord Bertrand Russell

Lord Boyd Orr
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

1686

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NY 100-10711-13 1694



3 POEMS

BY MRS. MORTON SOBELL

1694

FREE

Come, my glorious brother, laugh with me,
Take my hand, my sister, clasp it joyfully,
Children, come, your father stands here free,
It is the birthday of the world.

With work and hope we have hailed your coming,
Gladly bent our backs to bring you here,
We have built for you a place of beauty,
Let us laugh and cry at your rejoicing.

Ours were not the shoulders that were missing,
Ours was not the silent voice unheard,
Together life and we triumphantly,
Salute the birthday of the world.

ALCATRAZ

Far!

Three thousand miles is far?
It but begins your journey.

Once there a boatman scans a list
And beckons names on board.
Ferryes them across—

Across the sea of death?
No, not death, not even dying.
Life is there, and loving.

Arrived? Arrived?
Not yet arrived.

When you have passed through the eye,
(The magnetic eye of Alcatraz which
Warns its master with its ringing.)
Then you must censor
The heart that always hopes,
And hold it from its leaping.

The happy ending now?
The sweetest kiss, the embrace
That brushes off the heavy dust
Of ever present yearning?
And hand in hand to live the words
That part the lips and make
Of time and distance, nothing?
Of trial and terror, nothing?

It was not like that.

Kiss the wall and caress the glass.
Feast, after your lonesome fast.
Cherish this joy, garner your pleasure
Emptiness demands it back, full measure.

Here is studied destruction,
Scorched sorrow engulfed by shifting sand.
Madly we fill and empty our cups,
Our moments beyond our command.
We must drink of our love, taste of our truth,
Seconds must be the days, the years, of our youth.

REDEMPTION

Enough of heartbreak, enough of fears,
There has been enough,
Not for thirty, but for ten thousand years,
Steel and stone are not crushed with tears.

How long is suffering,
How deep, how wide?
How much grief-ore can be mined
Timbered up with props of-time.
There comes an ending,
A liberating shatter blast.

First the fat years, then the lean,
Now the terror cleansed with death,
Young death, married death, father death,
Mother death, passes now.
Slowly passes now the terror,
Rent now, the web of *blackened* grief
Heavy hung with tears of fire.
Loosed, the unvoiced screams awake, retire.

Is your brother to suffer as long as Redemption,
As deep, as wide?
His head shall carry high,
His chains will stretch and break,
The cry of ravished truth
Shall cause the very earth to shake.

Who dared to mark him for destruction!
Who is the one who sought to mark him *Judas, Cain*,
With the blood of the lamb, has your brother been slain?
Where is his Joseph's coat of many colors,
Whose the decree, that he shall be in Alcatraz,
And evil men shall walk free?
Go to the pit where he was thrown,
Erase this Iniquity.

THIRTY YEARS

1.

3

Thirty years, a time for living,
Thirty years, a time to die,
Thirty years, the judge
pronounced it,
Innocent, I swear, am I!

Ten gone years lie cold and fall
Twenty more? It cannot be!
Voices rise and high walls crumble
Days of home again I see!

Thirty years, my life, my manhood,
Seized, uprooted, cast away,
By the mighty robed in falsehood,
By the bigots of the day.

I'll return to you dear children,
Brave, sweet mother, sterling wife
We will welcome Spring together,
We'll retrieve our stolen life.

2

4

Listen all who walk in freedom,
Listen all who treasure time,
Listen all who've tasted terror,
What is justice, what is crime?

Oh to walk among the people,
Clasp their hands, their faces so
In the sunlight, working, singing
Soon, oh soon, I must be free!

Shall I languish here forgotten
On the perjured word of one
Or will valiant men and women
Cry for justice to be done?

Oh to walk among the people,
Clasp their hands, their faces so
Voices rise and high walls crumble
Days of home again I see,
Soon, oh soon I must be free!

MY LOVED ONE

1

What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?
What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?

Your eyes like bright stars
Shining through prison bars,
Your eyes like bright stars, my loved one.

2

Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?
Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?

I'd bring a red rose
And my heart I'd enclose,
I'd bring a red rose, my loved one.

3

And if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?
And if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?

We'd sing of the light
That comes out of dark night,
We'd sing of the light, my loved one.

4

And if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?
And if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?

I'd say, "I love you,
Our love's old, our love's new,"
I'd say "I love you, my loved one."

5

Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?
Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?

We know it will be
For the people and we
Will fight till we're free, my loved one.

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